

UPSC CDS EXAM 2019 TO 2024

**PREVIOUS
YEAR QUESTIONS**
for
History



Last 11 PYQs Papers in ONE LECTURE

By: Sandeep Bansal

EX: AC, BSF



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

CDS 2019 (1 and 2)

PYQ History

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Henry T. Colebrooke was a Professor of Sanskrit in which one of the following institutions?

- (a) Fort William College
- (b) Serampore Mission
- (c) Kashi Vidyapith
- (d) Asiatic Society



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

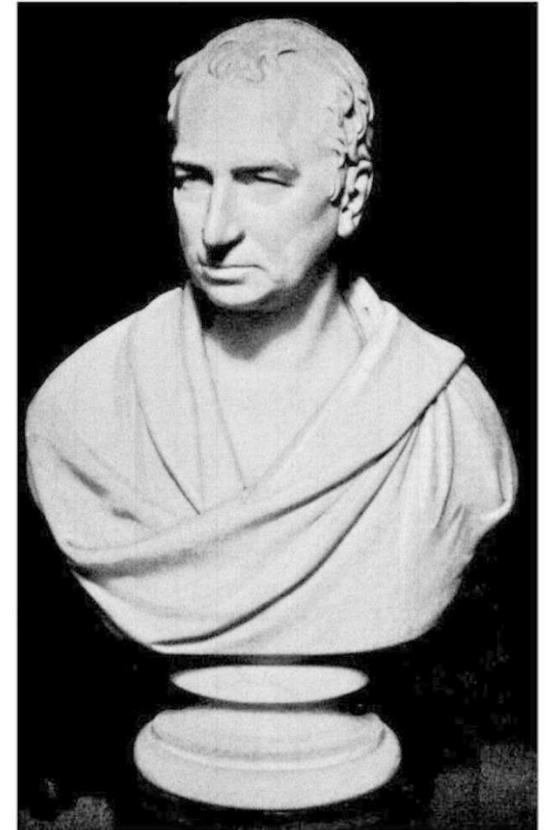
TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Ans A

- The crux of Henry Thomas Colebrooke's impact lies in his role as a Professor of Sanskrit at Fort William College, where he revolutionized the study and understanding of Sanskrit and Indian philosophy.
- By translating key Sanskrit texts into English and conducting pioneering research, Colebrooke made these ancient works accessible to the Western academic world, thereby laying the groundwork for the academic study of Sanskrit and Indian culture.
- His contributions were pivotal in establishing Sanskrit as a respected academic discipline and significantly advanced Western knowledge of Indian philosophy, law, and science.
- Serampore Mission: The Serampore Mission, led by William Carey, was instrumental in translating the Bible into multiple Indian languages and advancing education and social reform.
- Kashi Vidyapith: Kashi Vidyapith, founded in 1921, became a major center for nationalist education and the promotion of Indian culture.
- Asiatic Society: The Asiatic Society, founded in 1784 by Sir William Jones, significantly contributed to the study and documentation of Indian history and languages.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



HENRY THOMAS COLEBROOKE.
Founder, 1823; Director, 1823-37.

[Frontispiece]



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. The Deccan Agriculturalists' Relief Act of 1879 was enacted with which one of the following objectives?

- (a) Restore lands to the dispossessed peasants
- (b) Ensure financial assistance to peasants during social and religious occasions
- (c) Restrict the sale of land for indebtedness to outsiders
- (d) Give legal aid to insolvent peasants



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **Ans C**

- The Deccan Riots Commission was established and delivered its report to the British Parliament in 1878.
- Following this, the Agriculturists Relief Act was enacted in 1879, which protected farmers from arrest and imprisonment due to debt, and also limited the sale of their land to outsiders for non-payment.
- This Act aimed to provide relief to indebted agriculturists in specific regions of the Deccan.
- the Deccan Riots of 1875 lies in the uprising by farmers against moneylenders, triggered by the refusal to release loans.
- The riots involved attacks on moneylenders, destruction of property, and looting, prompting the British government to establish a commission of enquiry.
- This commission investigated the causes of the unrest, focusing on affected districts, and produced a report presented to Parliament in 1878.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. The Damin-i-Koh was created by the British Government to settle which one of the following communities?

- (a) Santals
- (b) Mundas
- (c) Oraons
- (d) Saoras



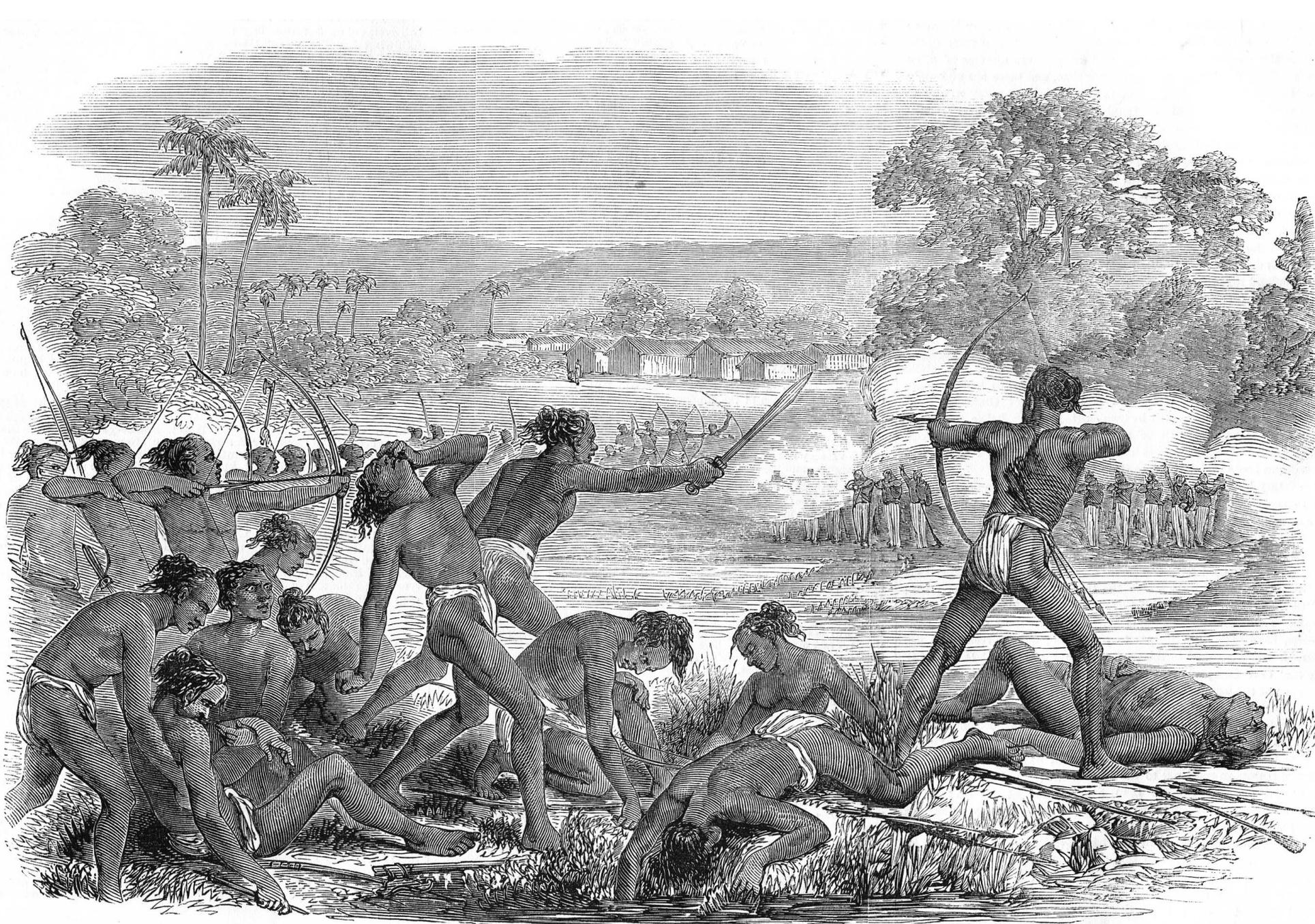
TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **Ans A**
- the British Government established the Damien-i-Koh settlement to provide a dedicated area for the Santal community, who faced significant displacement and marginalization under colonial rule. This settlement was designed to offer the Santals a stable living environment, access to necessary resources, and opportunities for their development and well-being.
- **Mundas:** The Mundas are an indigenous tribal community in central India known for their distinct cultural practices and resistance to colonial exploitation.
- **Oraons:** The Oraons are a tribal group in eastern India, recognized for their rich traditions and social organization, as well as their struggles for land rights.
- **Saoras:** The Saoras are an Adivasi community in Odisha, distinguished by their traditional agriculture, vibrant cultural rituals, and artisanal crafts.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. The Limitation Law, which was passed by the British in 1859, addressed which one of the following issues?

- (a) Loan bonds would not have any legal validity.
- (b) Loan bonds signed between money- lender and Ryots would have validity only for three years.
- (c) Land bonds could not be executed by moneylenders.
- (d) Loan bonds would have validity for ten years.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Ans B

- The Limitation Law of 1859, introduced by the British colonial government, was designed to regulate legal disputes and enforce time limits on various legal actions, including those related to loan bonds between moneylenders and Ryots.
- This law aimed to prevent the exploitation of tenant farmers by imposing a three-year limitation period for the enforcement of loan bonds.
- Specifically, it meant that if a moneylender wanted to pursue legal action for non-payment or breach of contract on a loan bond, they had to do so within three years from the bond's signing date.
- This measure was intended to offer some protection to Ryots against potentially abusive practices by moneylenders and to prevent them from being burdened with perpetual debt.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Who among the following was known during the days of the Revolt of 1857 as 'Danka Shah'?

- (a) Shah Mal
- (b) Maulavi Ahmadullah Shah
- (c) Nana Sahib
- (d) Tantia Tope



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **Ans B**
- **(a) Shah Mal:** Shah Mal was a prominent leader in the Revolt of 1857, known for his resistance against the British in the region of Rohilkhand. He led a significant uprising in the village of Shahabad and was instrumental in rallying local support against the British.
- **(b) Maulavi Ahmadullah Shah:** Maulavi Ahmadullah Shah, often referred to as 'Danka Shah,' was a key leader during the Revolt of 1857.
- He was a religious leader who played a major role in organizing and leading the rebellion in the region around Lucknow and Faizabad.
- **(c) Nana Sahib:** Nana Sahib, also known as Nana Saheb, was a prominent leader of the Revolt of 1857. As the adopted son of the deposed Maratha Peshwa Baji Rao II, he led the uprising in Kanpur and was a significant figure in the struggle against British rule.
- **(d) Tantia Tope:** Tantia Tope was a notable commander and strategist during the Revolt of 1857. He fought alongside Nana Sahib and led several successful campaigns against the British forces, becoming one of the key military leaders of the revolt.



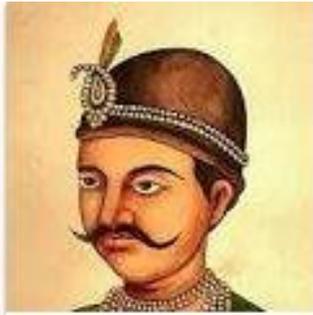
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



Begum Hazrat Mahal



Nana Sahib



Tantia Tope



Kunwar Singh



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. The Summary Settlement of 1856 was based on which one of the following assumptions?

- (a) The Talukdars were the rightful owners of the land.
- (b) The Talukdars were interlopers with no permanent stakes in the land.
- (c) The Talukdars could evict the peasants from the lands.
- (d) The Talukdars would take a portion of the revenue which flowed to the State.

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **Ans B**

- The Summary Settlement of 1856 was a British land revenue system in the Bengal presidency, which assumed that Talukdars, viewed as temporary holders of land from the Mughal era, had no permanent rights.
- This assumption, driven by concerns over the Talukdars' inefficiency, corruption, and political power, led to their displacement and the appointment of new intermediaries, significantly altering the region's social and economic structure.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Who designed the Bombay Secretariat in the 1870s?

- (a) H. St. Clair Wilkins
- (b) Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney
- (c) Purushottamdas Thakurdas
- (d) Nusserwanji Tata



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Ans A

- **H. St. Clair Wilkins** was a prominent British architect known for his work in 19th-century India.
- The Bombay Secretariat, designed by Wilkins between 1872 and 1874, is an exemplary Neo-Classical structure featuring a grand entrance, central dome, and flanking wings.
- Constructed using yellow basalt and Malad stone, the building served as the administrative center for the Bombay Presidency, housing various government offices.
- Its design reflects the grandeur of British colonial architecture and played a crucial role in the governance of the region until the capital's relocation to Delhi in 1911.

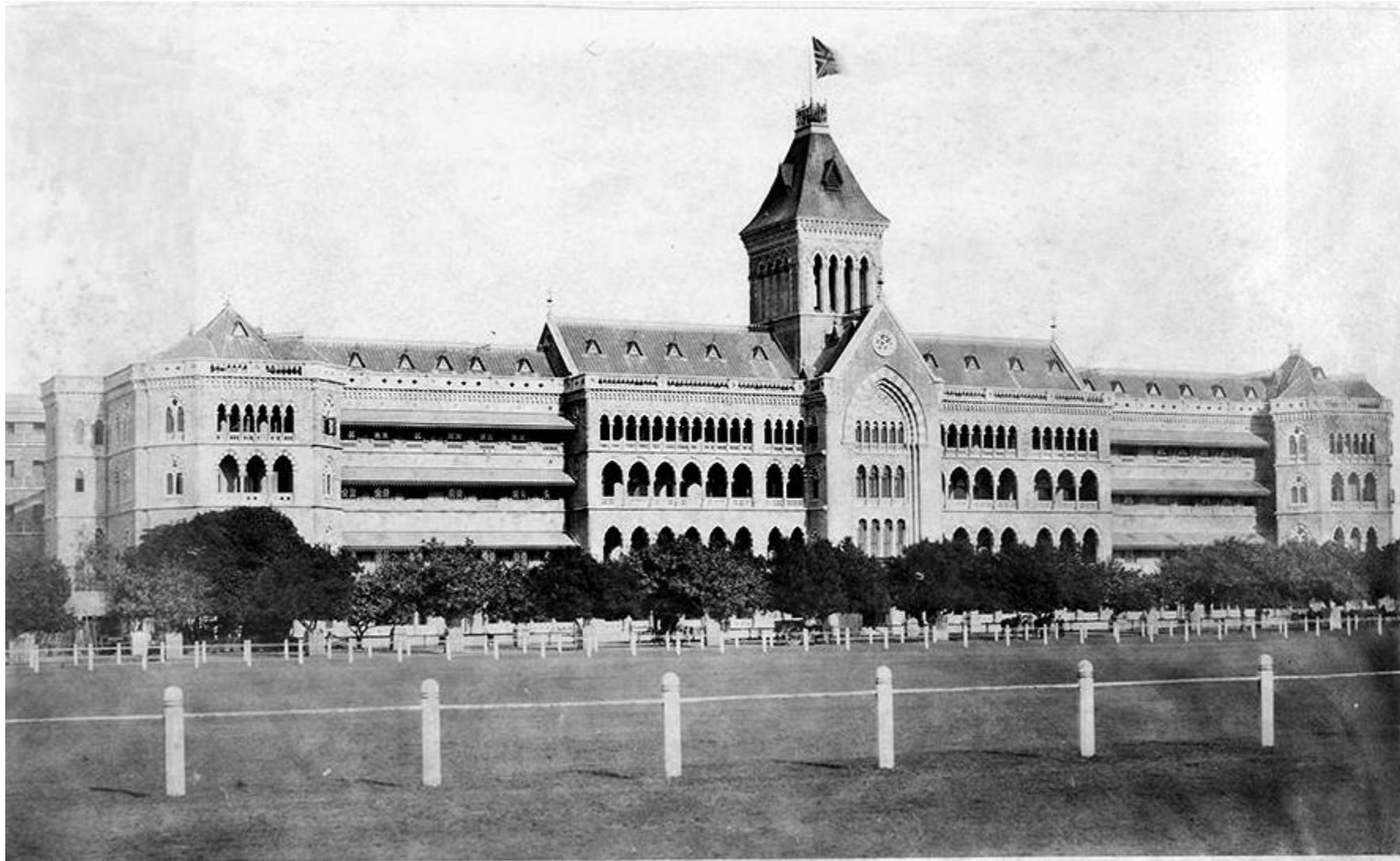


TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- The Secretariat is a significant historical landmark in Mumbai, symbolizing the city's colonial heritage.
- **Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney**: A prominent Parsi philanthropist and businessman known for his contributions to various social and charitable causes in 19th-century Bombay.
- **Purushottamdas Thakurdas**: An influential Indian industrialist and entrepreneur who played a key role in the development of Indian industries and financial institutions.
- **Nusserwanji Tata**: A pioneering Indian industrialist and the founder of the Tata Group, known for establishing key industries and contributing to India's economic growth.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Who was the founder of Mahakali Pathshala in Calcutta?

- (a) Her Holiness Mataji Maharani Tapaswini
- (b) Sister Nivedita
- (c) Madame Blavatsky
- (d) Sarojini Naidu



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **Ans A**

- **A) Her Holiness Mataji Maharani Tapaswini**, who founded Mahakali Pathshala in Calcutta.
- **B) Sister Nivedita**, while a prominent disciple of Swami Vivekananda who advanced education and women's empowerment in India, was not involved in establishing Mahakali Pathshala.
- **C) Madame Blavatsky**, a Russian occultist and co-founder of the Theosophical Society, had connections to Calcutta but did not found Mahakali Pathshala.
- **D) Sarojini Naidu**, a celebrated poet and political activist in the Indian independence movement, was also not connected to the founding of Mahakali Pathshala.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which European ruler had observed, "Bear in mind that the commerce of India is the commerce of the world... He who can exclusively command it is the dictator of Europe"?

- (a) Queen Victoria
- (b) Peter the Great of Russia
- (c) Napoleon Bonaparte
- (d) Gustav II Adolf



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

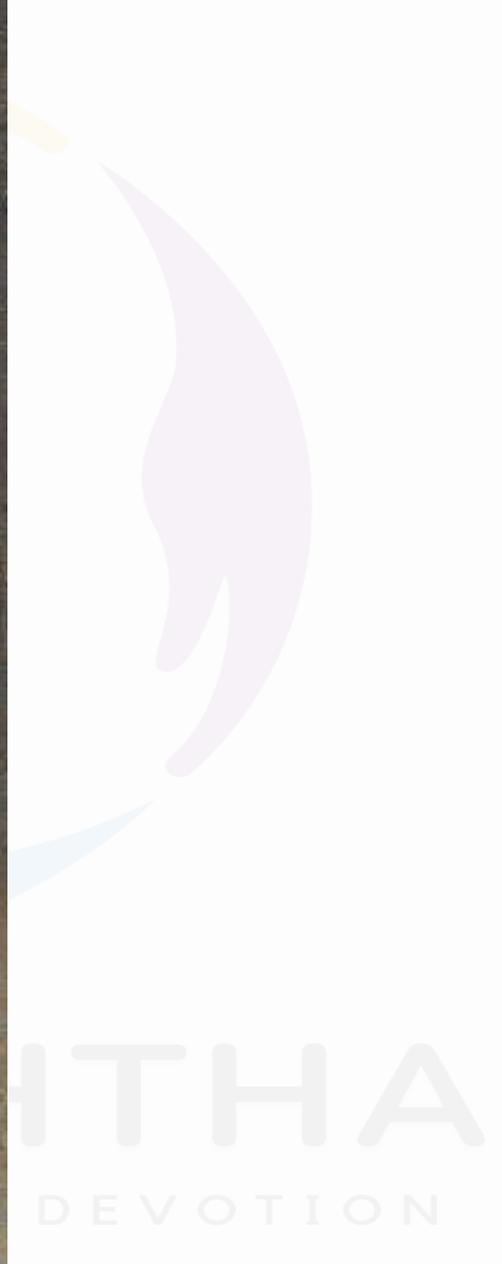
TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **Ans B**
- **Option B, Peter the Great of Russia.** Peter the Great was a European leader who saw the significant potential of Indian commerce.
- He recognized that dominating the trade routes and commerce in India would give him a considerable edge over other European powers and could even position him as a major authority in Europe.
- **Option A, Queen Victoria,** was the queen of the United Kingdom in the 19th century. Although she greatly influenced the British Empire and its commerce in India during her reign, the quote in question is not attributed to her.
- **Option C, Napoleon Bonaparte,** was a French military and political leader with ambitions to expand French influence in Europe.
- Although he had strategies related to trade and commerce, the quote in question is not associated with him.
- **Option D, Gustav II Adolf,** was a Swedish king who reigned in the 17th century. Despite his powerful role at the time, there is no indication that he made the observation mentioned in the quote.

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which European traveller had observed, "A Hindu woman can go anywhere alone, even in the most crowded places, and she need never fear the impertinent looks and jokes of idle loungers"?

- (a) Francois Bernier
- (b) Jean-Baptiste Tavernier
- (c) Thomas Roe
- (d) Abbe J. A. Dubois



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Ans D

Option D: Abbe J.A. Dubois. As a French Catholic missionary in early 19th-century India, Dubois noted in his book "Hindu Manners, Customs and Ceremonies" that Hindu women could move about freely without facing unwanted attention, indicating a high level of respect and autonomy.

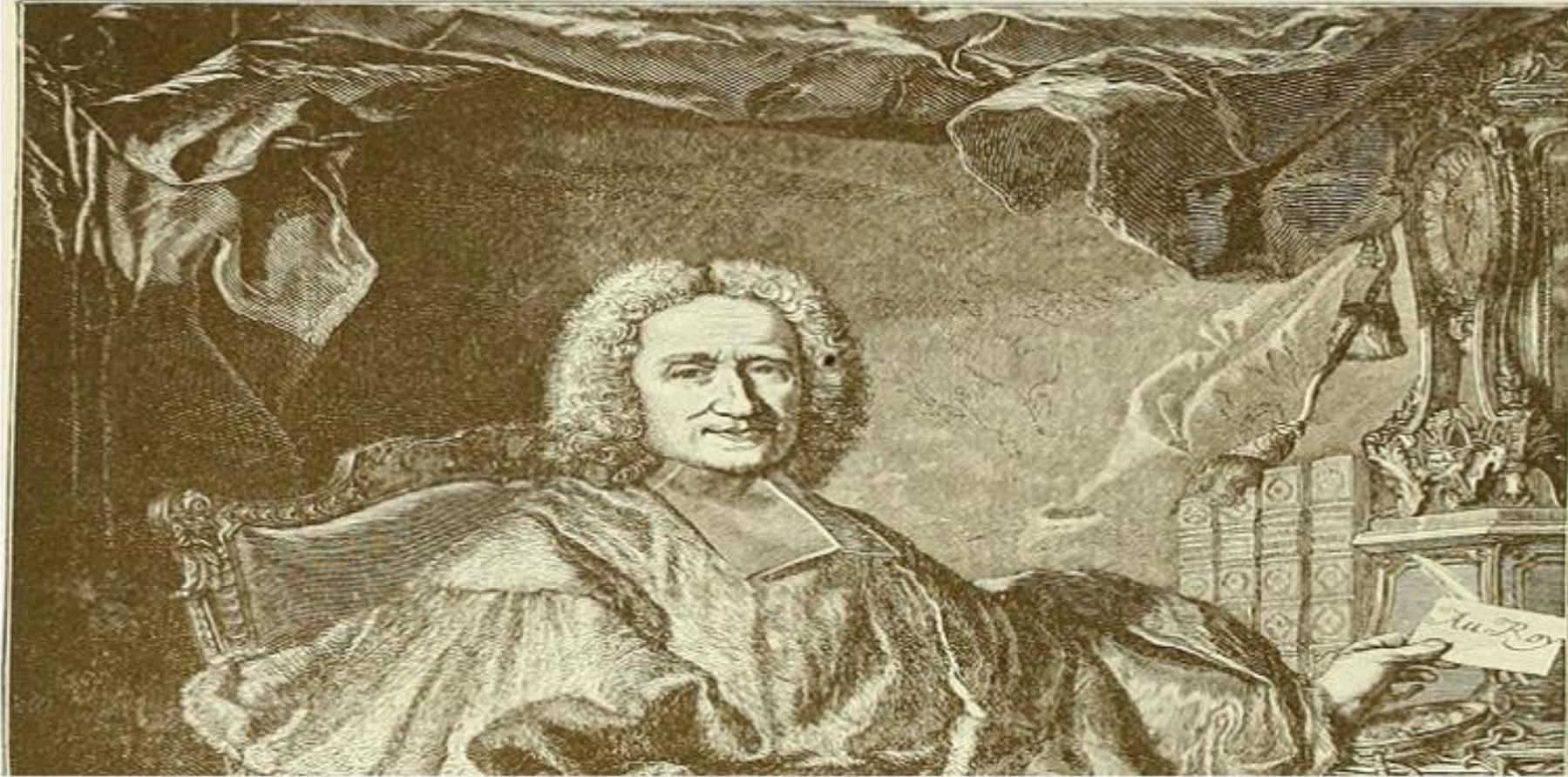
Option A, Francois Bernier, a 17th-century French physician and travel writer, did not make this observation about Hindu women in his book "Travels in the Mogul Empire.

Option B, Jean-Baptiste Tavernier, a 17th-century French gem merchant, also did not comment on Hindu women's public freedom in his accounts, "Travels in India.

Option C, Thomas Roe, an English ambassador to the Mughal Empire in the early 17th century, did not address this topic in his writings.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



Abbe Dubois

TEAM NISHTHA

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

**Q. Who was the author of the book,
Plagues and Peoples?**

- (a) W. L. Thomas
- (b) Rachel Carson
- (c) David Cannadine
- (d) William H. McNeill



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

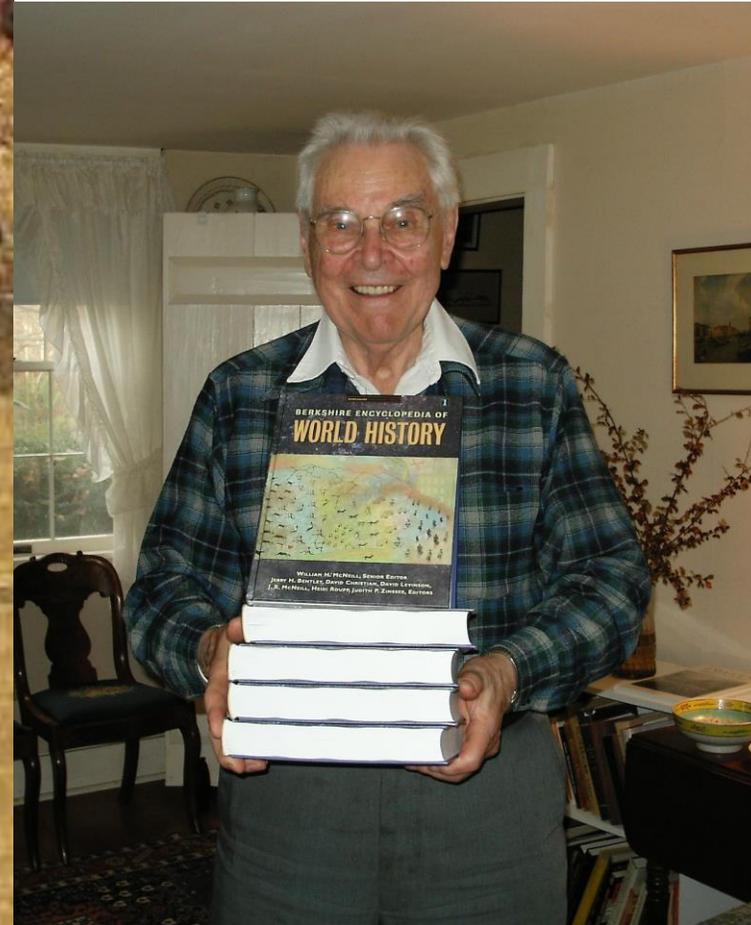
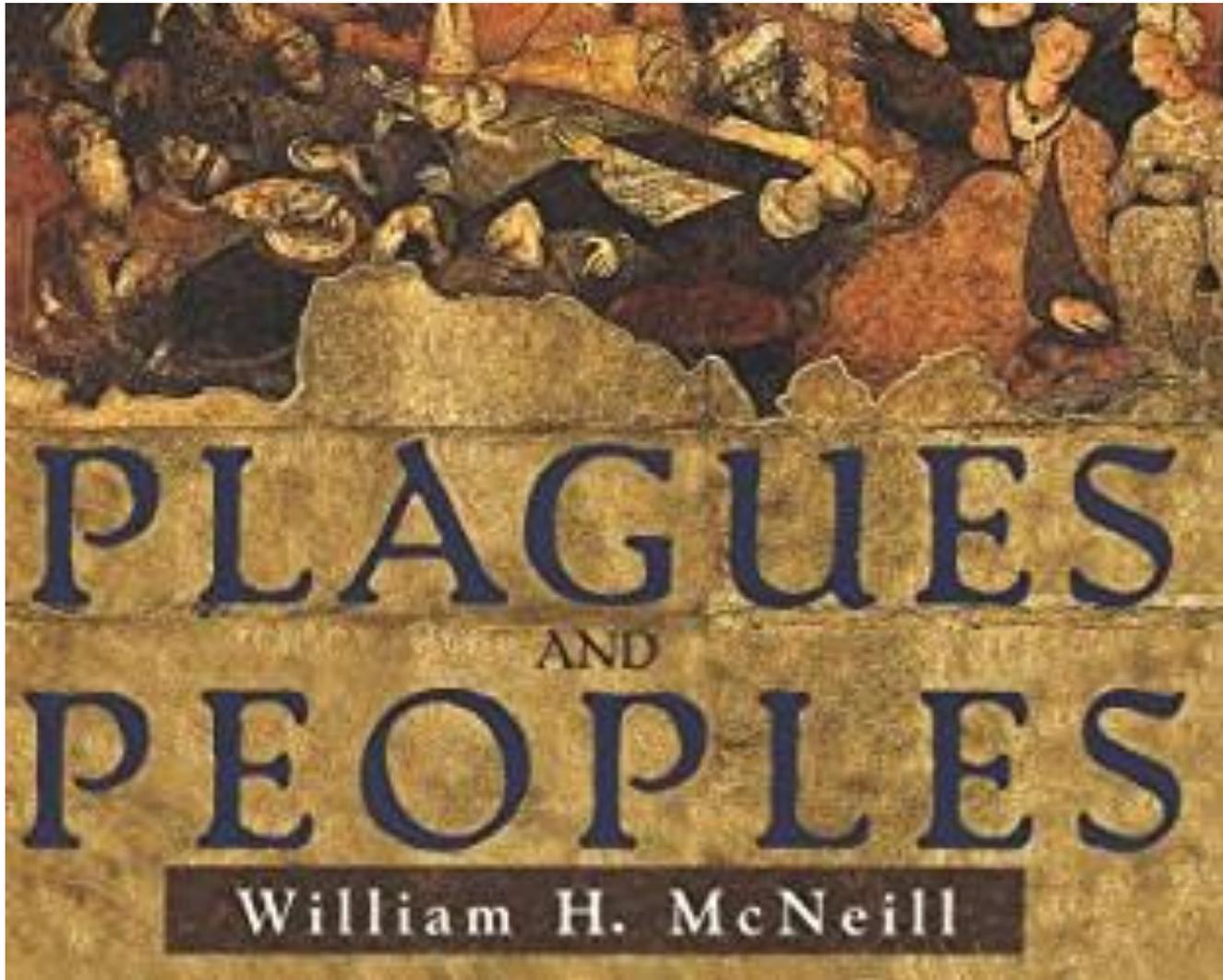
TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **Ans D**
- **William H. McNeill**. In his book *Plagues and Peoples*, McNeill, an American historian, examines how infectious diseases have shaped human history.
- He argues that epidemics such as plague, smallpox, and malaria have significantly influenced social, economic, and political developments. McNeill's work provides a distinct viewpoint on the role of disease in shaping societies throughout history.
- **Option A, W.L. Thomas**, is not correct, as there is no book titled *Plagues and Peoples* authored by Thomas.
- **Option B, Rachel Carson**, is also incorrect. Carson was a marine biologist and conservationist known for *Silent Spring*, which addresses the impact of pesticides on the environment.
- **Option C, David Cannadine**, is not the correct answer either. Cannadine is a British historian but did not write *Plagues and Peoples*.

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which Indian social theorist had argued that the idea of a homogenized Hinduism was constructed through the 'cultural arrogance of post- enlightenment Europe'?

- (a) Ashis Nandy
- (b) Partha Chatterjee
- (c) T. K. Oommen
- (d) Rajni Kothari



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Ans A

Ashis Nandy, an Indian social theorist, criticizes the idea of a homogenized culture as stemming from "cultural arrogance" of post-enlightenment Europe.

He argues that imposing standardized cultural norms, often reflecting Western ideals, undermines cultural diversity and individual differences.

Nandy's critique challenges Western modernity's impact on non-Western societies, highlighting the importance of valuing and preserving diverse cultural perspectives.

Partha Chatterjee: Partha Chatterjee critiques the notion of the nation-state and explores the complexities of post-colonial identity and nationalism.

T. K. Oommen: T. K. Oommen examines social change and development in India, focusing on issues of caste, religion, and modernization.

Rajni Kothari: Rajni Kothari is known for his analysis of Indian politics and democracy, emphasizing the challenges of political representation and governance in India.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. In 1921, during which one of the following tours, Gandhiji shaved his head and began wearing loincloth in order to identify with the poor?

- (a) Ahmadabad
- (b) Champaran
- (c) Chauri Chaura
- (d) South India



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **Ans D**
- On September 22, 1921, Gandhi made a pivotal choice to alter his clothing.
- Opting for a simple dhoti and shawl over his traditional Gujarati attire, this landmark decision was made in Madurai. Gandhi chose this change to align himself more closely with the poor people of India, believing he could better serve and identify with them by adopting their clothing style.
- **Ahmedabad:** In Ahmedabad, Gandhi established the Sabarmati Ashram in 1917, which became a center for his activities and a hub for the Indian independence movement. The city was also significant for Gandhi's campaigns, including the struggle against the unjust taxation on cotton mills.
- **Champaran:** Gandhi's involvement in Champaran began in 1917, where he led a successful movement against the exploitation of local farmers by British indigo planters. This was his first major experiment in mass mobilization and civil disobedience in India.
- **Chauri Chaura:** In 1922, Gandhi called off the non-cooperation movement following the Chauri Chaura incident, where a violent clash between protesters and police led to the deaths of 22 policemen. Gandhi decided to halt the movement as a mark of respect for non-violence and to reassess the strategy for India's struggle for independence.

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

NISHTHA

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Simla was founded as a hill station to use as strategic place for billeting troops, guarding frontier and launching campaign during the course of

- (a) Anglo-Maratha War
- (b) Anglo-Burmese War
- (c) Anglo-Gurkha War
- (d) Anglo-Afghan War



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Ans C

Simla, now Shimla, was established by the British East India Company in the early 19th century as a strategic hill station for military operations. Its location in the Himalayan foothills made it ideal for billeting troops, guarding the frontier, and launching campaigns.

Anglo-Gurkha War (1814-1816): This war between the British East India Company and the Gurkha Kingdom of Nepal was fought over territorial disputes and Gurkha expansionism.

Reasons for Choosing Simla:

Proximity to Gurkha Kingdom: Close to the Gurkha Kingdom, making it a strategic base.

Geographical Advantage: The natural defenses of the Himalayan foothills.

Climate and Terrain: Cool climate and hilly terrain provided relief from the heat and useful training conditions.

Communication and Supply Lines: Near major routes like the Grand Trunk Road for efficient troop and supply movement.

Strategic Outlook: Elevated position allowed for effective monitoring and response to enemy movements.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which politician in British India had opposed to a Pakistan that would mean "Muslim Raj here and Hindu Raj elsewhere"?

- (a) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- (b) Sikandar Hayat Khan
- (c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- (d) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **Ans B**

- Sikandar Hayat Khan was a prominent political leader in British India during the early 20th century.
- Serving as the Premier of Punjab and leading the Unionist Party, he represented the interests of the Muslim landed gentry.
- Khan championed Hindu-Muslim unity and envisioned a unified India where both communities had equal rights and representation.
- He worried that creating Pakistan would lead to a divided subcontinent, with a Muslim-majority Pakistan and a Hindu-majority India, potentially escalating communal strife.
- On March 11, 1941, he voiced his concerns to the Punjab Legislative Assembly, saying, "We do not seek freedom for a Muslim Raj here and a Hindu Raj elsewhere. If that is what Pakistan entails, I want no part of it."



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

• **Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan**: A prominent leader of the Khilafat Movement and a staunch advocate for Pashtun unity and Indian independence, known for his nonviolent approach and support for the Indian National Congress.

• **Maulana Abul Kalam Azad**: An influential scholar and leader in the Indian independence movement, who served as the first Minister of Education and was a strong advocate for Hindu-Muslim unity and secularism.

• **Rafi Ahmed Kidwai**: A key figure in the Indian independence movement and a senior leader of the Indian National Congress, known for his role in organizing agrarian reforms and his contributions to the integration of princely states.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists :

List-I

(Author)

A. Sekhar

Bandyopadhyay

B. Sarvepalli Gopal

C. David Hardiman

D. Gyanendra Pandey

List-II

(Book)

1. Jawaharlal Nehru : A Biography, Vol-I, 1889-1947

2. From Plassey to Partition: A History of Modern India

3. The Ascendancy of the Congress in Uttar Pradesh, 1926-1934

4. Gandhi in His Time and Ours

Code :

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



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Ans B



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

CDS 2 2019



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. What was the Dutt-Bradley thesis?

- (a) The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress decided that Congress should play a crucial role in realising the independence of India
- (b) The Socialist party decided to play foremost part in anti-imperialist struggle
- (c) Revolutionary socialist Batukeshwar Dutt put forth a ten-point plan to work for the success of anti-imperialist front
- (d) It was a Communist party document, according to which the National Congress could play a great part and a foremost part in realising the anti-imperialist people's front



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **Ans D**

- The Dutt-Bradley thesis, referenced in option 4, is a Communist Party document asserting that the National Congress could be pivotal in forming an anti-imperialist people's front.
- It argues that the Congress has the potential to lead the fight against imperialism by collaborating with other anti-imperialist groups.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Rajani Palme Dutt, a prominent figure in the Communist Party of India, was the nephew of Romesh Chandra Dutt.

- In 1936, Dutt, alongside Ben Bradley, co-authored the influential Dutt-Bradley thesis.
- This theory advocated for cooperation between the Indian National Congress and other groups to unite against imperialist forces.
- It encouraged collaboration among various political factions in India to collectively oppose British colonial rule and their policies.
- One of the key proposals of the thesis was endorsed by Jawaharlal Nehru, who, as President of the Indian National Congress at the 1936 Lucknow session, supported the idea of bringing peasant and trade union organizations under a unified national movement.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. The khuntkatti tenure was prevalent in which one of the following regions of India during the British Colonial Rule?

- (a) Bundelkhand
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Chota Nagpur
- (d) Madras Presidency

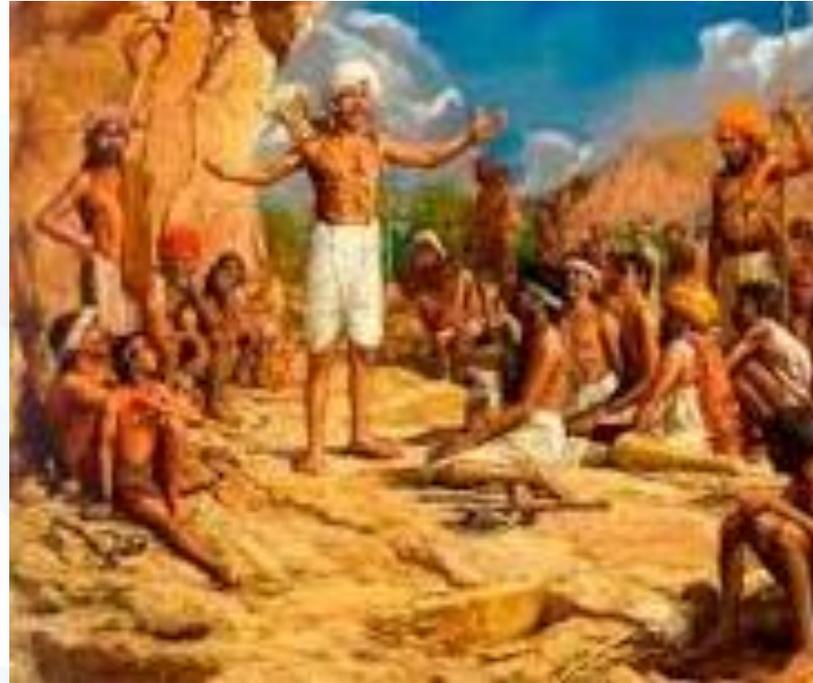


TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **Ans C**

- The Khuntkatti tenure in Chotanagpur was a joint land ownership system based on customary laws and traditions.
- However, British rule introduced the concept of absolute private property, which conflicted with Khuntkatti's collective ownership.
- The British did not recognize Khuntkatti tenure, leading to the fragmentation of land into individual ownership and the loss of traditional practices.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

**Q. Who was the author of the book
'Plagues and Peoples'?**

- (a) William H. McNeill
- (b) W.I. Thomas
- (c) Rachel Carson
- (d) David Cannadine

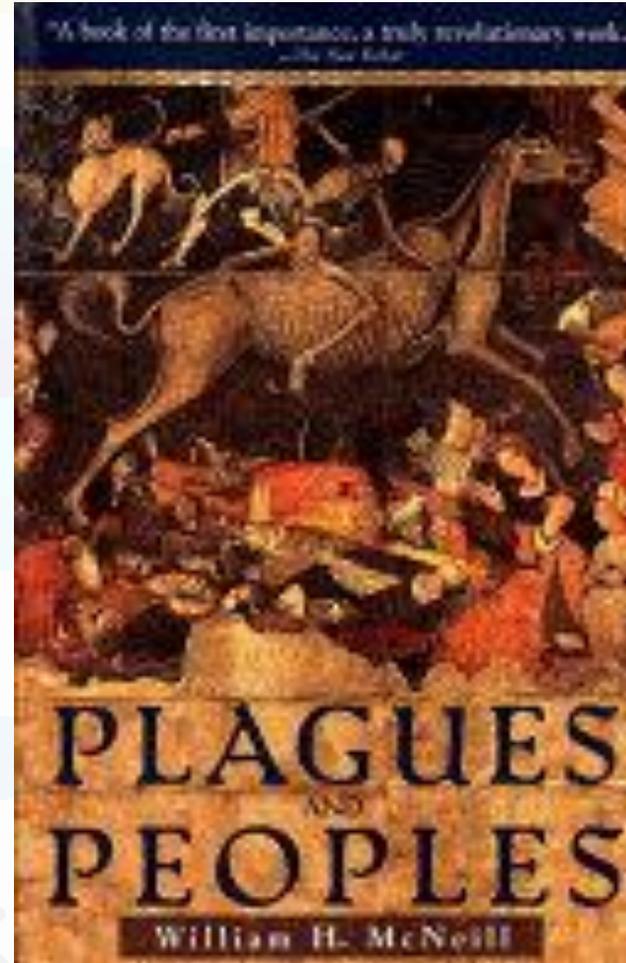


TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **Ans A**

- The author of *Plagues and Peoples* is William H. McNeill. McNeill, an American historian born on October 31, 1917, in Vancouver, Canada, and educated at the University of Chicago and Cornell University, examines in this 1976 book how infectious diseases have shaped human history.
- He explores the impact of epidemics like smallpox, bubonic plague, and influenza on the development of civilizations, political events, and cultural evolution.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **W.I. Thomas**: W.I. Thomas was a sociologist known for his work on the Thomas Theorem, which asserts that if people define situations as real, they are real in their consequences.
- **Rachel Carson**: Rachel Carson was a marine biologist and environmentalist whose influential book *Silent Spring* exposed the dangers of pesticides and launched the modern environmental movement.
- **David Cannadine**: David Cannadine is a British historian recognized for his research on the history of British society and his work on the role of class and identity in modern Britain.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Who among the following started the Indian Agriculture Service?

- (a) Lord Curzon
- (b) William Bentinck
- (c) Lord Minto
- (d) Lord Rippon



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **Ans A**
- The Indian Agriculture Service (IAS) is a dedicated civil service in India focused on agricultural administration and rural development.
- It was created to enhance agricultural practices and address sectoral needs.
- **Lord Curzon**, Viceroy of India from 1899 to 1905, was instrumental in founding the Indian Agriculture Service.
- His recognition of agriculture's crucial role in India's economy led him to push for improvements in productivity and modernization.
- Other figures mentioned, such as **William Bentinck** (Governor-General from 1828 to 1835), **Lord Minto** (Viceroy from 1905 to 1910), and **Lord Ripon** (Viceroy from 1880 to 1884), were notable for their contributions in social, political, and educational reforms, but they did not establish the Indian Agriculture Service.
- Thus, Lord Curzon is correctly identified as the founder of this service.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

NISHTHA
S WITH DEVOTION

Q. 'Chandimangala' was composed in which one of the following languages during the 16th century CE?

- (a) Sanskrit
- (b) Tamil
- (c) Bengali
- (d) Oriya



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Ans C

The correct answer is option 3, **Bengali**. Chandiniangald was written in Bengali during the 16th century CE.

Option 1, **Sanskrit**, is incorrect because Sanskrit, although ancient, was not commonly used for literary works in the 16th century CE.

Option 2, **Tamil**, is not correct either, as Chandiniangald was not composed in Tamil, which was mainly used in southern India during that period.

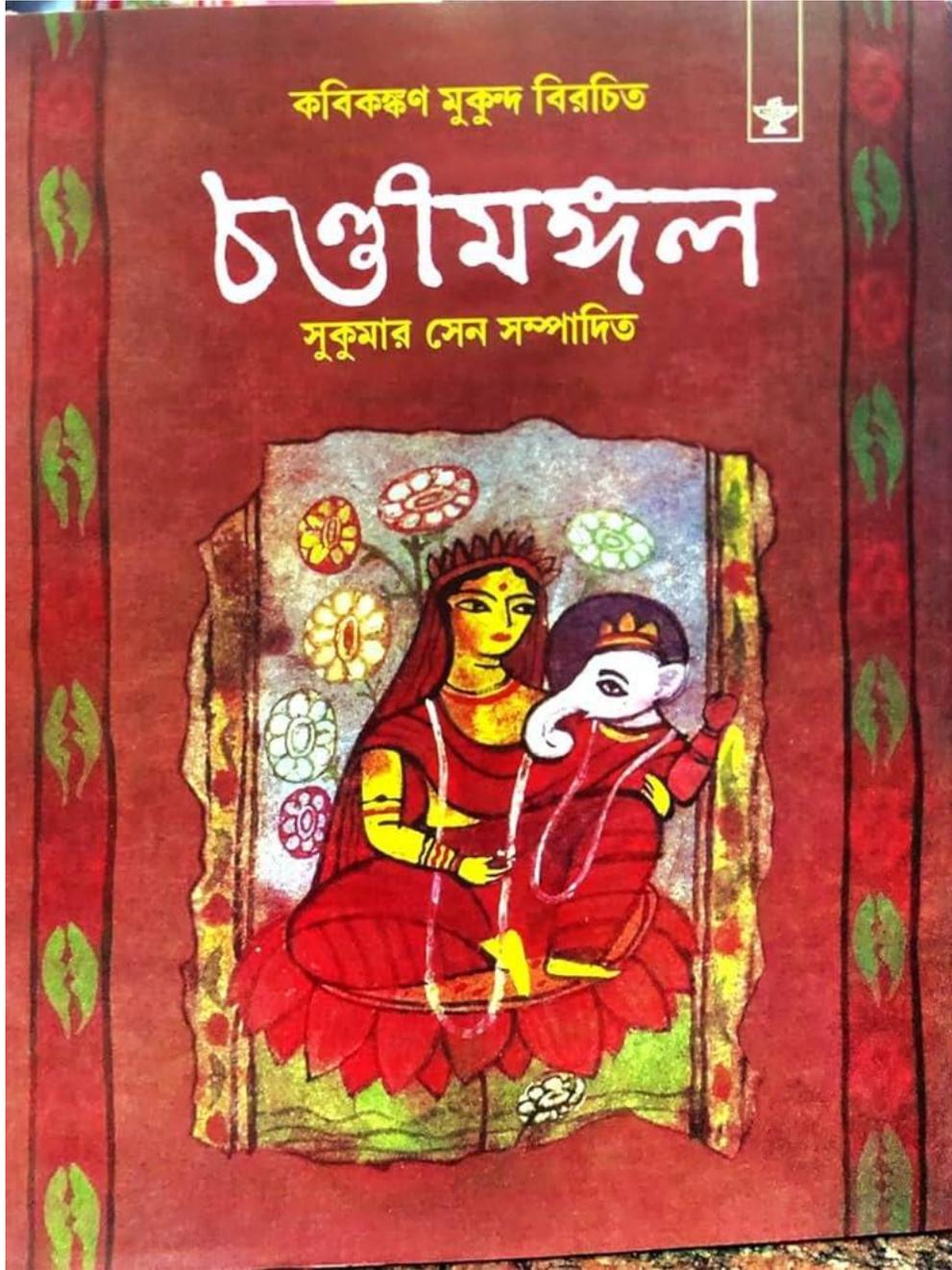
Option 4, **Oriya**, is also incorrect because Chandiniangald was not written in Oriya, which was less commonly used for literary compositions in the 16th century CE.

The Chandimangal is an important subgenre of mangalkavya, the most significant genre of medieval Bengali literature.

The texts belonging to this subgenre eulogize Chandi or Abhaya, primarily a folk goddess, but subsequently



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. In December 1962, which Soviet leader declared that China was responsible for the Sino-Indian War of 1962 ?

- (a) Khrushchev
- (b) Bulganin
- (c) Suslov
- (d) Malenkov



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Ans C

Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov was a Soviet statesman during the Cold War.

He served as Second Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1965, and as unofficial chief ideologue of the party until his death in 1982.

Suslov was responsible for party democracy and power separation within the Communist Party.

His hardline attitude resisting change made him one of the foremost orthodox communist Soviet leaders.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Who were the Nayanars?

- (a) Those who were immersed in devotion to Vishnu.
- (b) Those who were devotees of Buddha
- (c) Leaders who were devotees of Shiva
- (d) Leaders Who were devotees Of Basveshwara

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **Ans C**
- The Nayanars were revered leaders deeply devoted to Shiva, comprising a group of Tamil poet-saints active from the 5th to the 10th centuries in South India.
- Renowned for their profound devotion and mystical experiences, they fervently worshipped Lord Shiva and authored a rich body of devotional hymns and poems in his honor, collectively known as Thevaram.
- **Tirugnana Sambandar**: A child prodigy and influential poet-saint known for his hymns dedicated to Shiva.
- **Tirunavukkarasar** (Appar): A revered poet-saint whose devotional hymns significantly contributed to the Thevaram. **Tirupananthal** (Tirupanalvar): Known for his deep devotion and hymns that express intense love for Shiva.
- **Sekkizhar**: A significant Nayanar who compiled and composed works highlighting the lives and hymns of the Nayanars.
- **Manikkavasagar**: A poet-saint celebrated for his profound and mystical hymns in praise of Shiva.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists :

List I

*(Ethnic
Territorial
Segment)*

A. Maruta Makkal

B. Kuravan Makkal

C. Mullai Makkal

D. Neytal Makkal

List II

*(Related
Occupational
Pattern)*

1. Pastoralists

2. Fishing people

3. Ploughmen

4. Hill people

Code :

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



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



Ans C



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Who among the following Mughal emperors was a follower of the Naqshbandiyya leader, Khwaja Ubaydullah Ahrar?

- (a) Babur
- (b) Humayun
- (c) Akbar
- (d) Jahangir



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Ans A

Babur, the founder of the Mughal Empire, was a disciple of the Naqshbandi Sufi leader Khwaja Ubaydullah Ahrar. Sufism, a mystical branch of Islam, emphasizes direct spiritual experiences and a personal relationship with God, while the Naqshbandi order is renowned for its silent meditation and remembrance of God. Babur's connection with Khwaja Ubaydullah Ahrar highlights his deep interest in spiritual matters and his openness to Sufi guidance, which likely shaped his governance style and approach to ruling his diverse empire.

It's noteworthy that other Mughal emperors such as Humayun, Akbar, and Jahangir, though significant, were not specifically known for their association with Khwaja Ubaydullah Ahrar.

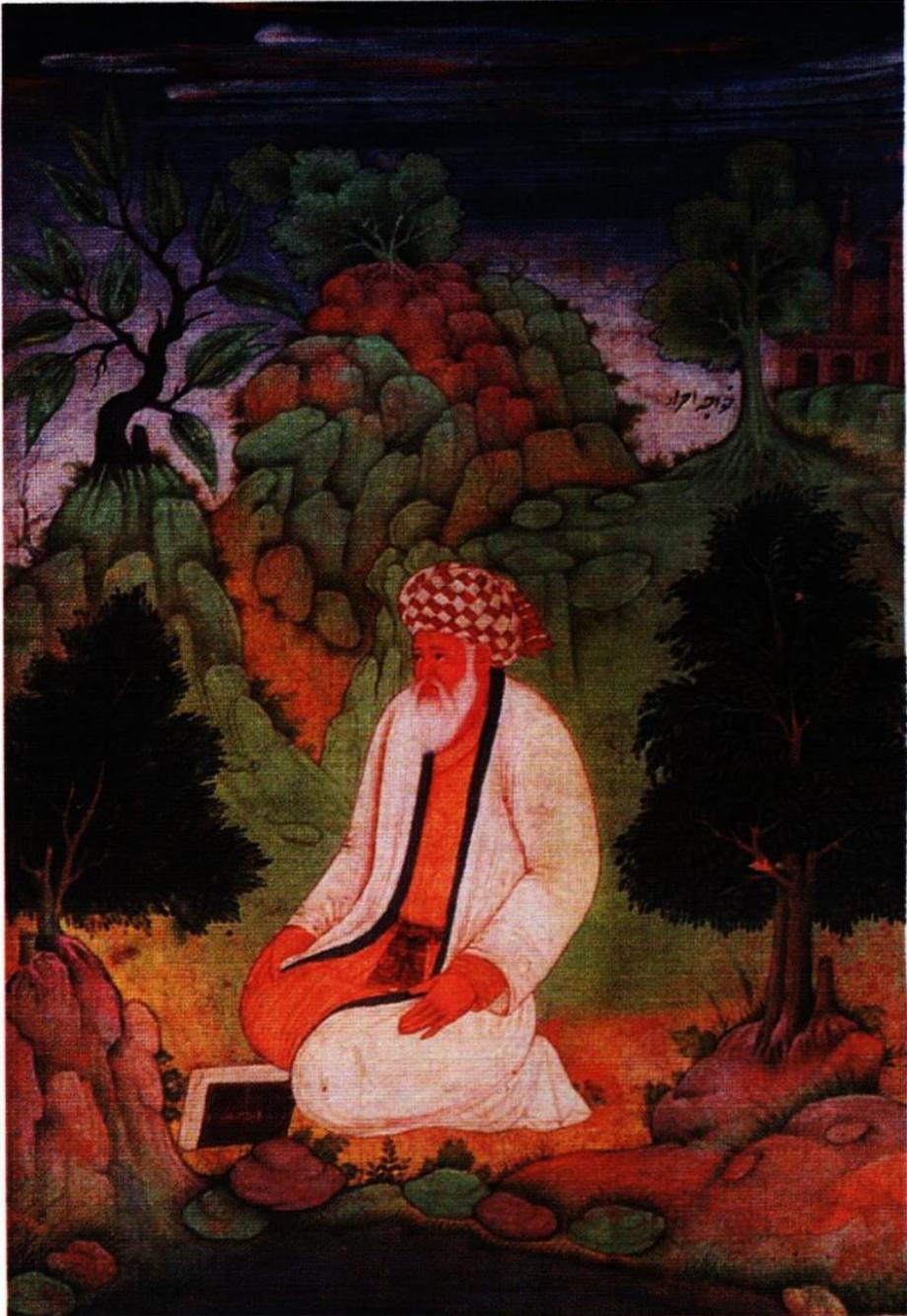
Humayun: Humayun, the second Mughal emperor, struggled to consolidate his empire and faced significant setbacks before his eventual restoration to power.

Akbar: Akbar, the third Mughal emperor, is celebrated for his administrative reforms, religious tolerance, and efforts to integrate diverse cultures within his empire.

Jahangir: Jahangir, the fourth Mughal emperor, is known for his patronage of the arts and his interest in justice and the administration of law.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which one of the following statements about the Government of India Act, 1919 is not correct?

- (a) It extended the practice of communal representation.
- (b) It made the Central Executive responsible to the Legislature.
- (c). It is also known as the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms.
- (d) It paved the way for federalism by clearly separating the responsibilities of the Centre and the Provinces.

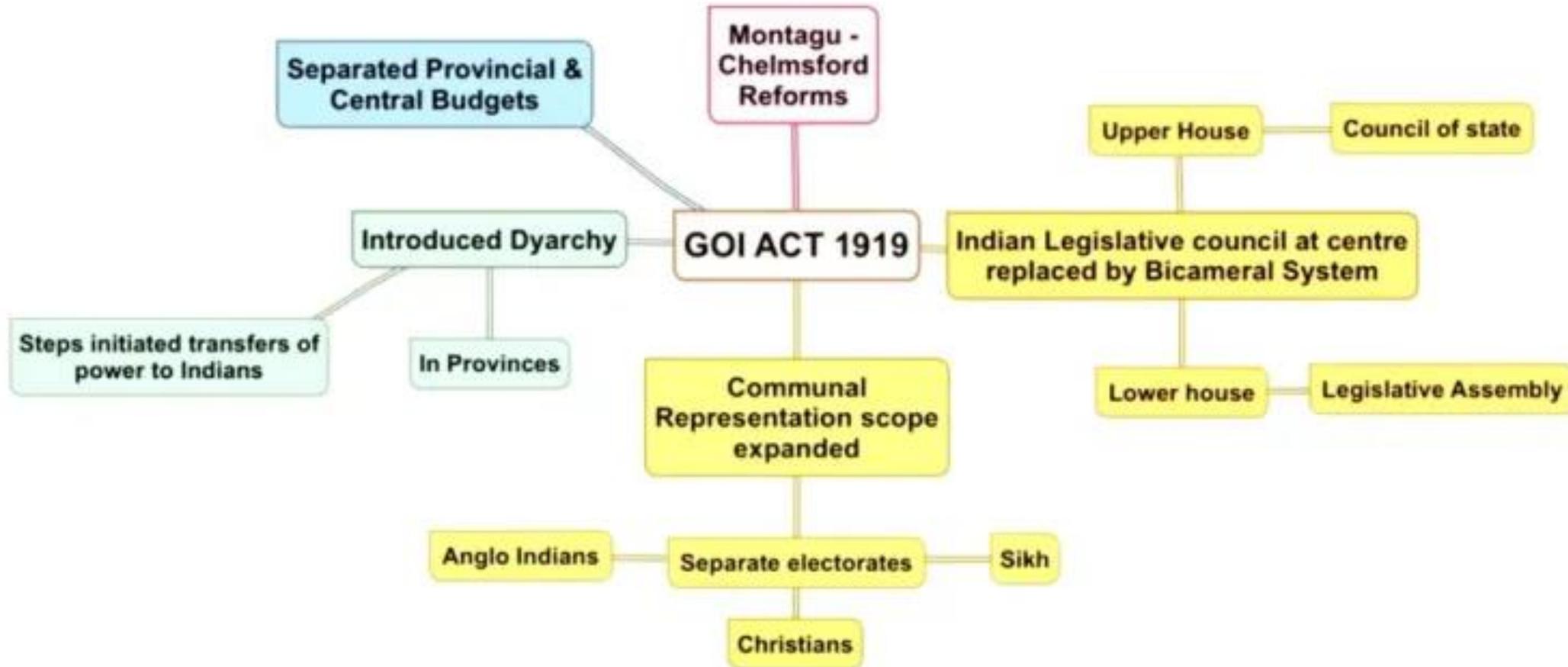
TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Ans B

- On August 20, 1917, the British Government announced its aim to introduce gradual self-governance in India.
- The Act, also known as the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, did not make the Central Executive accountable to the Legislature, so option 2 is correct. It established a responsible government at the provincial level through 'Dyarchy' (dual government), but kept ultimate control with the Governor and Governor-General. The Indian Legislature was reformed to be bi-cameral and more representative.
- Administration subjects were split into Central and Provincial categories, with Provincial subjects further divided into 'transferred' (managed by ministers) and 'reserved' (managed by the Governor and Executive Council).



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



Q. The concept of "Four Pillar State", free from district magistracy for India was suggested By

- (a) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (b) Ram Manohar Lohia
- (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (d) Subash Chandra Bose



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Ans B

Rama Manohar Lohia was a strong advocate for decentralizing political and administrative power and introduced the concept of the 'Four-Pillar State,' which supported Panchayati Raj. He graduated from Calcutta University in 1929.

His concept of 4 pillar state is a pragmatic attempt to combine Gandhian village democracy with modern state. As an exponent of decentralised socialism, he wanted to organise the state mostly on the lines suggested by Gandhi. The 4 pillar states comprise Central, Province, District, and Village.

Lala Lajpat Rai: Lala Lajpat Rai was a prominent nationalist leader and social reformer known for his role in the Indian independence movement and his advocacy for educational and social reforms.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy: Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a pioneering social reformer who founded the Brahmo Samaj and worked to abolish practices like sati and promote modern education and social justice.

Subhas Chandra Bose: Subhas Chandra Bose was a key figure in the Indian independence movement, known for his leadership of the Indian National Army and his efforts to secure independence through armed struggle.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Consider the following statements:

1. Ashoka, according to Mahavamsa, turned to the Buddha's dhamma when his nephew Nigrodha preached the doctrine to him.
2. Divyavadana ascribes Ashoka being drawn to the Buddha's teaching to the influence of Samudra, merchant-turned monk.
3. Dipavamsa speaks of Samudra, the 12-year-old son of a merchant, as the key figure in Ashoka's coming under the influence of the Buddhist dhamma.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **Ans C**

- Buddhist texts initially portray Ashoka as a malevolent figure until he encountered Buddhism.
- His conversion is depicted as sudden and transformative.
- Both the Mahavamsa and Dipavamsa state that Ashoka embraced Buddhism after his nephew Nigrodha preached to him, making statement 1 correct and statement 3 incorrect, as Nigrodha was only 7 when he became a monk and began teaching.
- According to the Diyavadana, Ashoka was influenced by Samudra, a merchant-turned-monk, which validates statement 2.
- Xuan Tsang's account aligns with the Diyavadana's version.
- The Ashokavandana combines these accounts, crediting Samudra, a 12-year-old merchant-turned-monk, as the main figure in Ashoka's conversion to Buddhism.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

THA
EVOTION

Q. Who is the author of the 16th century Sanskrit text, the Vraja Bhakti Vilasa which focuses on the Braj region in North India?

- (a) Todar Mal
- (b) Narayana Bhatta
- (c) Chaitanya
- (d) Rupa Goswami



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

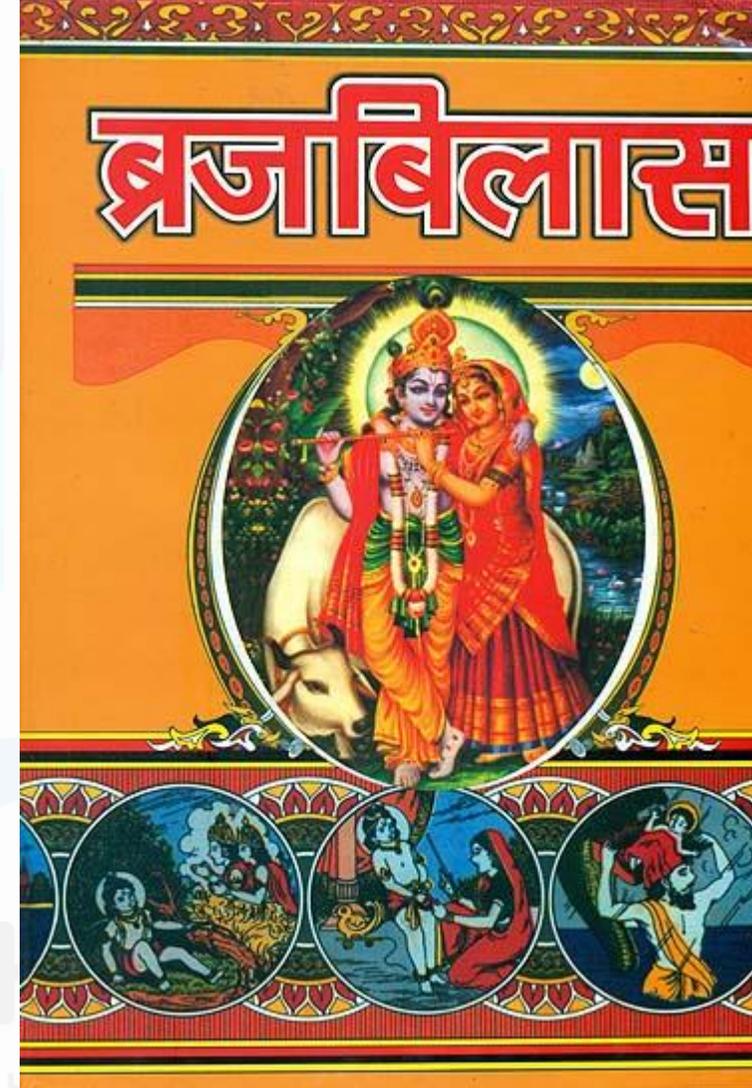
Ans B

The correct answer is option 2, Narayana Bhatta, who authored the 16th-century Sanskrit text ***Vraja Bhakti Vilas***, focusing on the Braj region.

Option 1, Todar Mal, was a finance minister under Emperor Akbar known for revenue reforms, not for writing Sanskrit texts.

Option 3, Chaitanya, refers to Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, a saint and founder of Gaudiya Vaishnavism, but not the author of *Vraja Bhakti Vilas*.

Option 4, Rupa Goswami, was a theologian and poet known for devotional works but did not write *Vraja Bhakti Vilas*.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Direction: The following 4 (four) items consist of Code:

two statements, Statement I and Statement II. Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
- (b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
- (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
- (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Statement I:

The Greek travellers were most impressed by the fertility of India's soil and the energy and ability of her cultivators.

Statement II:

Ancient India knew the use of manure.

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
- (b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
- (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
- (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **Ans B**
- The Greeks were amazed by the ability of Indians to grow two crops annually.
- Ancient Indian villagers utilized wooden ploughs pulled by oxen, a fact confirmed by excavations from various Harappan phases.
- This agricultural success was largely due to the effective use of manure to boost crop yields.
- Major staple crops in ancient India included wheat and barley, while rice and millet were cultivated in irrigated and drier regions, respectively.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Statement I:

Non-cooperation began in Punjab with the student movement inspired by Lala Lajpat Rai in January 1921.

Statement II:

The Sikh dominated central Punjab countryside was stirred by the powerful Akali upsurge.

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
- (b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
- (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
- (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **Ans B**
- Non-Cooperation began in Punjab with a fairly successful Lahore student walk-out inspired by Lala Lajpat Rai in January 1921. Hence, the statement I is correct.
- The movement in the cities of Punjab was relatively weak unlike in April 1919.
- In the earlier stages, the mahants and their chelas led pious life and enjoyed popular esteem and reverence from the sangat of their areas.
- But this tradition of purity and austerity seems to have gradually weakened as a result of increase in their income derived from rich and revenue free jagirs attached to most of the historic Sikh shrines by Maharaja Ranjit Singh and other Sikh chiefs.
- The Sikh dominated central Punjab countryside was stirred by the powerful Akali upsurge. Hence statement II is correct.
- But since it was not a cause of Non-cooperation movement in Punjab, hence the correct answer is option 2.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Statement I:

The Oudh Kisan Sabha established in 1920 failed to bring under its wing any Kisan Sabhas.

Statement II:

The Oudh Kisan Sabha asked the Kisans to refuse to till bedakhli land, not to offer hari and begar.

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
- (b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
- (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
- (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **Ans D**

- In 1920, the peasant movement joined the Non-Cooperation Movement led by Congress.
- A split between Non-Cooperators and those favoring constitutional methods, like Madan Mohan Malviya, led to the formation of a new Oudh Kisan Sabha in October 1920 at Pratapgarh.
- This Sabha consolidated all 330 grassroots Kisan Sabhas of Awadh. Thus, statement I is incorrect.
- Statement II is correct as the Awadh Kisan Sabha urged peasants to refuse to work on bedakhli land, avoid unpaid labor, boycott non-compliant landlords, and resolve disputes through Panchayat.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Statement I:

The United Provinces during Non-Cooperation became one of the strongest bases of the Congress.

Statement II:

The literary outcrop of Non-Cooperation in Bengal was quite meagre compared to the days of the Swadeshi agitation.

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
- (b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
- (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
- (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **Ans B**
- The resolution of the Non-Cooperation movement, discussed at the special Calcutta Congress, was adopted at the Nagpur session of the Congress in December 1920 under the leadership of Mr. Vijayraghavachariar.
- This marked a significant shift in the national struggle.
- The Rowlatt Bills, Punjab grievances, and Montague-Chelmsford Reforms had undermined British promises from the war, fueling Indian discontent and aggravating political tensions.
- The Non-Cooperation movement rapidly gained momentum nationwide, with the United Provinces emerging as a key center.
- According to Sumit Sarkar, the literary impact of Non-Cooperation in Bengal was less pronounced than during the Swadeshi movement.
- Despite this, the movement's success was highlighted by strong communal unity and effective leadership from C.R. Das and his associates, including Birendranath Sasmal, J.M. Sengupta, and Subhas Bose.

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Who were Alvars?

- (a) Those who immersed in devotion to Vishnu
- (b) Devotees of Shiva
- (c) Those who worshipped abstract form of God
- (d) Devotees of Shakti



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **Ans A**
- The correct answer is option 1, "Those who immersed in devotion to Vishnu."
- The Alvars, poet-saints from South India between the 6th and 9th centuries, were pioneers of the Bhakti movement, characterized by deep personal devotion to Lord Vishnu and his incarnations like Rama and Krishna.
- Option 2, "Devotees of Shiva," is incorrect because the Alvars dedicated their devotion specifically to Lord Vishnu.
- Option 3, "Those who worshipped abstract form of God," is also incorrect as the Alvars maintained a personal, emotional connection with Vishnu rather than an abstract concept.
- Option 4, "Devotees of Shakti," is unrelated, as the Alvars focused exclusively on Vishnu.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

CDS 1 2020



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. On 31st December, 1929, in which one of the following Congress Sessions was proclamation of Purna Swaraj made?

- (a) Ahmedabad
- (b) Calcutta
- (c) Lahore
- (d) Lucknow



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- Answer: C
- The correct answer is option 3, Lahore.
- **Lahore Session 1929:** In 1928, the Nehru Committee, headed by Motilal Nehru, drafted the first constitution for India. A year later, at the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress in December 1929, the historic resolution for Poorna Swaraj (Complete Independence) was passed. During this session, Jawaharlal Nehru was elected as the president of Congress, largely due to Mahatma Gandhi's support.

Key decisions taken at this session included:

- The boycott of the Round Table Conference.
- Declaring Poorna Swaraj as the ultimate goal of Congress.
- Authorizing the Congress Working Committee to launch a civil disobedience movement, including the non-payment of taxes.
- Urging all members of the legislatures to resign from their seats.
- On 31 December 1929, the newly adopted tricolor flag was unfurled, and 26 January was declared as India's Independence Day, to be celebrated annually.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which one of the following Acts reserved seats for women in Legislatures in accordance with the allocation of seats for different communities?

- (a) The Government of India Act, 1858
- (b) The Indian Councils Act, 1909
- (c) The Government of India Act, 1919
- (d) The Government of India Act, 1935



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- Answer: **D**
- The act called for the establishment of an All India Federation, but it never materialized because the princely states did not join it.
- The act divided powers between the center and the provinces, with subjects categorized into three lists: Federal List (Center), Provincial List (Provinces), and Concurrent List (Both). The Viceroy held the residual powers. It abolished provincial dyarchy and introduced provincial autonomy.

Additionally, the act:

- Introduced dyarchy at the center.
- Established bicameralism in six provinces.
- Expanded communal representation by providing separate electorates for the Depressed Classes (Scheduled Castes), women, and laborers, making option 4 correct.
- Extended the franchise, granting voting rights to about 10% of the population.
- Established the Reserve Bank of India to manage the country's currency and credit.
- Provided for the creation of the Federal Public Service Commission, provincial public service commissions, and a joint Public Service Commission for two or more provinces.
- Led to the establishment of a Federal Court, which was set up in 1937.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **(a) The Government of India Act, 1858:** This Act transferred the control of India from the East India Company to the British Crown. It did not make provisions for reserving seats for women in legislatures.
- **(b) The Indian Councils Act, 1909:** Also known as the Morley-Minto Reforms, this Act introduced the concept of separate electorates for Muslims but did not include any provisions for reserving seats for women in legislatures.
- **(c) The Government of India Act, 1919:** Known as the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, this Act introduced a limited form of self-government in India but did not specifically reserve seats for women in legislatures.

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which one among the following was demanded by the All India Depressed Classes Leaders' Conference at Bombay in 1931?

- (a) Universal adult suffrage
- (b) Separate electorates for untouchables
- (c) Reserved seats for the minorities
- (d) A unitary State in India



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- Answer: B
- **(b) Separate electorates for untouchables:** This was a key demand made by leaders representing the depressed classes (Dalits) during the 1931 conference. The idea was to have separate electorates for untouchables to ensure their political representation and protect their rights.
- **(a) Universal adult suffrage:** This refers to the right of all adult citizens to vote, regardless of their race, sex, belief, or social status. While this was a general demand among many political groups



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **(c) Reserved seats for the minorities:** Although reserved seats were a part of various political discussions, the specific demand by the All India Depressed Classes Leaders' Conference was focused on separate electorates, not just reserved seats.
- **(d) A unitary State in India:** This refers to a centralized form of government. However, this was not a demand made by the All India Depressed Classes Leaders' Conference in 1931.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Who among the following was one of the founders of the Indian Society of Oriental Art?

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
- (b) Abanindranath Tagore
- (c) Dwarakanath Tagore.
- (d) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- Answer: B
- Abanindranath Tagore (1871–1951) was a prominent Indian artist and writer, regarded as the founder of the Bengal School of Art, which played a key role in the revival of Indian painting. His work blended traditional Indian art forms with modern styles, and he is well-known for his iconic painting "Bharat Mata" (Mother India), symbolizing Indian nationalism. Abanindranath was also the nephew of Rabindranath Tagore and contributed to Indian literature, particularly in children's stories.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Who among the following Sultans succeeded in finally breaking and destroying the power of Turkan-i-Chihalgani?

- (a) Iltutmish
- (b) Balban
- (c) Alauddin Khalji
- (d) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- Answer: B
- Iltutmish who was the third ruler of the Slave dynasty of Delhi constituted a corp of 40 loyal slaves Amirs Known as Turkana-i-Chihalgani. It was the selected body of Turkish nobility which was destroyed by Balban later.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Who among the following Mongol leaders/commanders did not cross Indus to attack India?

- (a) Chenghiz Khan
- (b) Tair Bahadur
- (c) Abdullah
- (d) Qutlugh Khwaja



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: The correct answer is **Chenghiz Khan**.

- **Chenghiz Khan** did not cross the Indus River to attack India directly; instead, he focused his campaigns in Central Asia and towards the West. The Mongol invasions of India were carried out by his successors and commanders.
- **Tair Bahadur**: A Mongol leader who led incursions into the Indian subcontinent.
- **Abdullah**: Another Mongol commander who participated in the invasions of India.
- **Qutlugh Khwaja**: A Mongol general who led invasions into India during the late 13th and early 14th centuries.

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. The famous Mughal painting, depicting Jahangir embracing the Safavid king Shah Abbas, was painted by which one of the following Mughal painters?

- (a) Abd al-Samad
- (b) Abul Hasan
- (c) Dasavant
- (d) Bishandas



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- Answer: **B The correct answer is Abul Hasan.**
- An inscription on this miniature notes that Jahangir commissioned Abul Hasan to depict a dream the emperor had recently experienced.
- Abul Hasan painted a scene showing the two rulers—Jahangir and the Safavid Shah Abbas—embracing each other warmly.
- Both kings are depicted in their traditional attire.
- The figure of the Shah is based on portraits made by Bishandas, who accompanied the Mughal embassy to Iran in 1613.
- This added a sense of authenticity to a scene that is fictional, as the two rulers had never actually met.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



- **Abd al-Samad:** A prominent painter who served in the Mughal court, known for his work during the reign of Emperor Akbar.
- **Dasavant:** A skilled painter in Akbar's court, recognized for his contributions to the Akbarnama and other significant works.
- **Bishandas:** A Mughal painter known for his detailed portraiture, particularly in diplomatic missions to Persia.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which of the following statements about 'Mughal Mansab' system are correct?

- 1. 'Zat' rank was an indicator of a Mansabdar's position in the imperial hierarchy and the salary of the Mansabdar.**
- 2. 'Sawar' rank indicated the number of horsemen the Mansabdar was required to maintain.**
- 3. In the seventeenth century, Mansabdars holding 1000 or above 'Sawar' rank were designated as nobles (Umara).**

Select the correct answer using the code

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

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- Answer: The correct answer is **(d) 1, 2 and 3.**
- **Zat** rank was an indicator of a Mansabdar's position in the imperial hierarchy and the salary they received. It was a numerical rank that determined their status and pay.
- **Sawar** rank represented the number of horsemen a Mansabdar was required to maintain. This was a crucial aspect of their military duties.
- In the seventeenth century, Mansabdars holding 1000 or above 'Sawar' rank were designated as nobles (Umara). This rank signified their high status and importance in the Mughal Empire.
- Therefore, all three statements are correct and the answer is (d).

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which of the following rulers were identified through matronymics (names derived from that of the mother)?

- (a) Mallas of Pava
- (b) Videhas of Mithila
- (c) Yaudheyas
- (d) Satavahanas



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- Answer: **D**
- The Satavahanas, who ruled the Deccan and Central India from the 60s BC to the 225 AD, were a significant dynasty known for their unique naming convention. They were identified through matronymics, names derived from their mothers, reflecting the influence of matrilineal traditions in the region.
- Their capital was Pratishthan-Paithan in Maharashtra, and they are often considered the most important native successors of the Mauryas in the Deccan.
- The **Puranas refer to them as the Andhars. Simuka is credited with founding the dynasty. Prakrit was the official language of the Satavahanas**, and their rule witnessed the construction of numerous rock-cut Chaityas (worship halls) and Viharas (monasteries), such as those at Nasik, Kanheri, and Karle.
- The Mallas were one of the sixteen Mahajanapadas with their capital at Kasia in Kushinagar, while the Videhas were non-monarchical states with Mithila as their capital.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which one of the following statements about the famous text of Panchatantra is correct?

- (a) It is a philosophical text reflecting the debates of the time and refuting rival positions.
- (b) It is a text ushering in linguistics as a formal science.
- (c) It is a text discussing developments in various spheres of natural sciences.
- (d) It is a text showing through illustration what should and should not be done.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: The correct answer is **D**. The **Panchatantra** is an example of **Nirdarshana**, a work that uses illustrations to demonstrate what should and should not be done. The stories are narrated by a sage named Vishnusharman, who instructs three princes, each with names ending in the suffix "shakti," on the principles of niti (morality and politics). The text is divided into five sections, each illustrating the following topics:

- Splitting an alliance that is contrary to one's interests.
- Forming an alliance.
- Waging a war.
- Outwitting a fool.
- Understanding the consequences of actions without reflection.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- In contrast, philosophical texts like the **Brahmasutras**, **Yogasutra**, and **Nyayasutras** engage in philosophical debates and refute rival positions. Sanskrit grammarians pioneered linguistics as a formal science. Texts such as the **Shulvasutras** and **Ganit-Shastras** discuss developments in various spheres of natural sciences.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Consider the following statements about Stone Age in India:

- 1. Different periods are identified on the basis of the type and technology of stone tools.**
- 2. There are no regional variations in the type and technology of tools in different periods.**
- 3. Stone Age cultures of different periods evolved uniformly in a neat unilinear fashion all over the subcontinent.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- Answer: The correct answer is: **(a) 1 only**
- **Statement 1: Correct** - Different periods of the Stone Age in India, such as the Paleolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic, are indeed identified based on the type and technology of stone tools used during those times.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect** - There were significant regional variations in the type and technology of tools in different periods across India. The Stone Age cultures in various regions did not develop identically; they exhibited diversity based on local environmental conditions and resources.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect** - The evolution of Stone Age cultures in India did not occur in a neat, unilinear fashion across the subcontinent. Different regions witnessed different rates and paths of cultural evolution, influenced by their unique environments, resources, and interactions with neighboring cultures.

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. From which one of the following factory sites were limestone and chert blades mass produced and sent to various Harappan settlements in Sindh?

- (a) Sukkur and Rohri Hills
- (b) Khetri in Rajasthan
- (c) Chagai Hills
- (d) Hills of Baluchistan



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: The correct answer is Option A, Sukkur and Rohri Hills.

- These hills span 40 kilometers in length and 16 kilometers in width. Flint artifacts from the Paleolithic period have been discovered here. The Indus Valley Civilization, also known as the Harappa Civilization, is a northwestern civilization of South Asia.
- These two sites, located in modern-day Pakistan
- **Harappa** was first excavated by the Archaeological Survey of India under the leadership of Rai Bahadur Dayaram Sahni.
- The civilization is called the Harappa Civilization because Harappa, located in Punjab, Pakistan, was the first city to be excavated.
- Some important sites of this civilization include Kalibangan, Lothal, Dholavira, Rangpur, and Surkotda.
- **Mohenjodaro** was first excavated by R.D. Banerjee.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. The work Siyar-ul-Mutakherin, which describes the Battle of Plassey, 1757, was written by

- (a) Salabat Jung
- (b) Qasim Khan
- (c) Ghulam Husain
- (d) Ram Mohan Roy



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- Answer: The correct answer is C
The work **Siyar-ul-Mutakherin** was written by Sayyid Ghulam Husain Tabatabai. This historical text, which describes the Battle of Plassey, is divided into three volumes:
- The **first volume** provides an account of the geography, climate, animals, forts, saints, and ulama of Hindustan, along with its history from the epic age to the reign of Aurangzeb.
- The **second volume** covers the history of Bengal from the death of Aurangzeb, detailing the Nizamat of Murshidabad, the relations between the English and the Nawabs, and the establishment of English supremacy in Bengal and Bihar, as well as the British administrative system.
- The **third volume** narrates the history of the Nizam of Hyderabad, Haidar Ali of Mysore, the Nawab-Wazirs of Oudh, Emperor Muhammad Shah, Ahmad Shah Abdali's invasions, and his wars with the Marathas.

Q. Who believed that the Russian designs were 'an imminent peril to the security and tranquility' of the Indian Empire in 1836?

- (a) Lord Auckland
- (b) Lord Palmerston
- (c) Lord Canning
- (d) Alexander Burnes



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- Answer: The correct answer is Option B
- Lord Palmerston believed that Russian designs posed "an imminent peril to the security and tranquility" of the Indian Empire. He served twice as Prime Minister of Britain in the mid-19th century. During his tenure, he introduced a bill that led to the transfer of control of the Government of India from the East India Company to the British Crown.
- The **Government of India Act, 1858**, passed by the UK Parliament on 2nd August 1858, marked the liquidation of the British East India Company and the transfer of its functions to the British Crown.
- Another key provision of the act was the creation of All India Services under the control of the Secretary of State.
- All the property and assets of the East India Company were transferred to the Crown, which also took over the company's responsibilities related to treaties and contracts.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. The 'Tattvabodhini Sabha' established by was

- (a) Devendranath Tagore in 1839
- (b) Keshab Chandra Sen in 1857
- (c) Akshay Kumar Datta in 1850
- (d) Dwarkanath Tagore in 1840



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- Answer: The correct answer is **(a) Devendranath Tagore in 1839.**
- **Devendranath Tagore** was a prominent figure in the Brahmo Samaj movement, a religious and social reform movement in India. He established the Tattvabodhini Sabha in 1839 as a splinter group of the Brahmo Samaj. The Sabha aimed to promote a more rational and humanist form of Hinduism based on the Vedas and Upanishads.
- The other options are incorrect:
- **Keshab Chandra Sen** was another prominent figure in the Brahmo Samaj movement. He founded the Bharatvarshiya Brahmo Samaj in 1866.
- **Akshay Kumar Datta** was a social reformer and journalist who advocated for women's education and social reform.
- **Dwarakanath Tagore** was the father of Devendranath Tagore and a prominent businessman.

Q. Who founded the 'Seva Samiti' at Allahabad in 1914?

- (a) Hridayanath Kunzru
- (b) G. K. Gokhale
- (c) Shri Ram Bajpai
- (d) T. B. Sapru



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- Answer: The correct answer is Hriday Nath Kunzru, who founded the 'Seva Samiti' in Allahabad in 1914.
- Hriday Nath Kunzru was also a member of the **Servants of India Society**.
- He played a significant role as a member of the **Constituent Assembly of India**.
- The **Servants of India Society** was founded by **Gopal Krishna Gokhale**.
- **Shri Ram Bajpai** established the **Sava Samiti Boy Scouts Association**.
- **Tej Bahadur Sapru** participated in all three **Round Table Conferences**.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. The State of Hyderabad in the Deccan officially acceded to the Indian Union in the year

- (a) 1948
- (b) 1950
- (c) 1949
- (d) 1947



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- Answer: A
- The State of Hyderabad in the Deccan officially acceded to the Indian Union in **1948**.
- This accession occurred after a military operation known as **Operation Polo**, which was launched by the Indian government to integrate Hyderabad into India.
- The operation took place in September 1948, and Hyderabad officially joined the Indian Union shortly thereafter.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. The Hunter Commission (1882) appointed to survey the state of education in India

- (a) deprecated University education
- (b) overruled the Despatch of 1854
- (c) endorsed the Despatch of 1854 with greater emphasis on primary education
- (d) criticized the grants-in-aid system of schooling

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- Answer: **C**
- The **Hunter Commission of 1882**, presided over by **Sir William Hunter** and appointed by **Lord Ripon**, the then **Viceroy of India**, endorsed the **Despatch of 1854** with a **greater emphasis on primary education**.
- The 1882 Hunter Commission **reviewed and supported the principles of the 1854 Despatch**, which had been issued by **Charles Wood**, then **President of the Board of Control of the English East India Company**.
- **Charles Wood's Despatch of 1854**, sent to **Lord Dalhousie**, the then **Governor-General of India**, recommended that primary schools adopt vernacular languages for instruction.
- Additionally, a different **Hunter Commission**, established in **1920** by **Edwin Montagu**, the then **Secretary of State for India**, also focused on educational reforms but was a separate entity from the 1882 commission.

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

CDS 2020 (2) PYQ

History

TEAM NISHTHA

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Who among the following gave evidence before the Joint Select Committee on the Government of India Bill, 1919 in favour of female franchise?

1. Mrs. Annie Besant
2. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
3. Mrs. Hirabai Tata

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **Ans D**
- The correct answer is Option 4, which confirms that all three individuals—Mrs. Annie Besant, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, and Mrs. Hira Bai Tata—provided evidence before the Joint Select Committee on the Government of India Bill, 1919, supporting female franchise.
- **Mrs. Annie Besant**, a British socialist and women’s rights activist, was an early and vocal advocate for women’s suffrage.
- **Mrs. Sarojini Naidu**, an Indian independence leader and poet, also supported women’s rights through her testimony.
- **Mrs. Hira Bai Tata**, despite limited documentation on her involvement, was recorded as having supported the female franchise during the hearings.
- Thus, all three individuals endorsed the cause of female suffrage.

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. In which one of the following places was the Ahmadiyya Movement started by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad?

- (a) Patna
- (b) Aligarh
- (c) Bhopal
- (d) Gurdaspur



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Ans D

The Ahmadiyya Movement was founded by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad in Gurdaspur, a district in Punjab, India. Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, who declared himself as the promised Messiah and Mahdi, established the movement in the late 19th century.

A): Patna is incorrect. As the capital of Bihar, Patna has no connection to the origin of the Ahmadiyya Movement.

B) : Aligarh is also incorrect. While Aligarh is a significant city in Uttar Pradesh known for its educational institutions, it is unrelated to the founding of the Ahmadiyya Movement.

C) : Bhopal is not the answer. As the capital of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal has no historical link to the establishment of the Ahmadiyya Movement.

Therefore, the correct answer is D: Gurdaspur. It was in Gurdaspur that Mirza Ghulam Ahmad initiated the Ahmadiyya Movement.

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

NISHTHA

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. With whom did Subhas Chandra Bose form an alliance to destroy the Holwell Monument in Calcutta during 1939-40?

- (a) The Communist Party of India
- (b) The Muslim League
- (c) The Hindu Mahasabha
- (d) The Unionist Party



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **Ans B**

- In 1939-40, Subhas Chandra Bose strategically allied with the Muslim League to destroy the Holwell Monument in Calcutta.
- This monument, dedicated to John Zephaniah Holwell, an East India Company official who survived the Black Hole of Calcutta incident in 1756, stood as a symbol of British colonial dominance.
- The Black Hole incident, a notorious episode of suffocation suffered by British prisoners confined in a small cell, epitomized the brutal nature of British rule.
- Bose, a leading figure in the Indian nationalist movement, targeted symbols of British imperialism for sabotage.
- By joining forces with the Muslim League, which represented the interests of the Muslim community, he sought to mount a unified challenge against British authority and obliterate the Holwell Monument.
- This alliance exemplified Bose's broader strategy to consolidate diverse religious and ideological factions in India into a formidable front against British colonial oppression.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



THE HOLWELL MONUMENT AS RE-ERECTED BY LORD CURZON.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **The Communist Party of India**: A political party advocating for Marxist-Leninist principles and socialist policies in India. **The Hindu Mahasabha**: A right-wing Hindu nationalist organization promoting Hindu cultural and political interests.
- **The Unionist Party**: A political party primarily focused on the interests of the agricultural community in Punjab, advocating for regional and communal unity.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Who among the following created the first All India Trade Union Congress in 1920?

- (a) B. P. Wadia
- (b) S. A. Dange
- (c) N. M. Joshi
- (d) B. T. Ranadive

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Ans C

The correct answer is Option 3, N. M. Joshi. In 1920, N. M. Joshi founded the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), the first organization of its kind in India. AITUC was established to unify trade unions across the country and advocate for workers' interests.

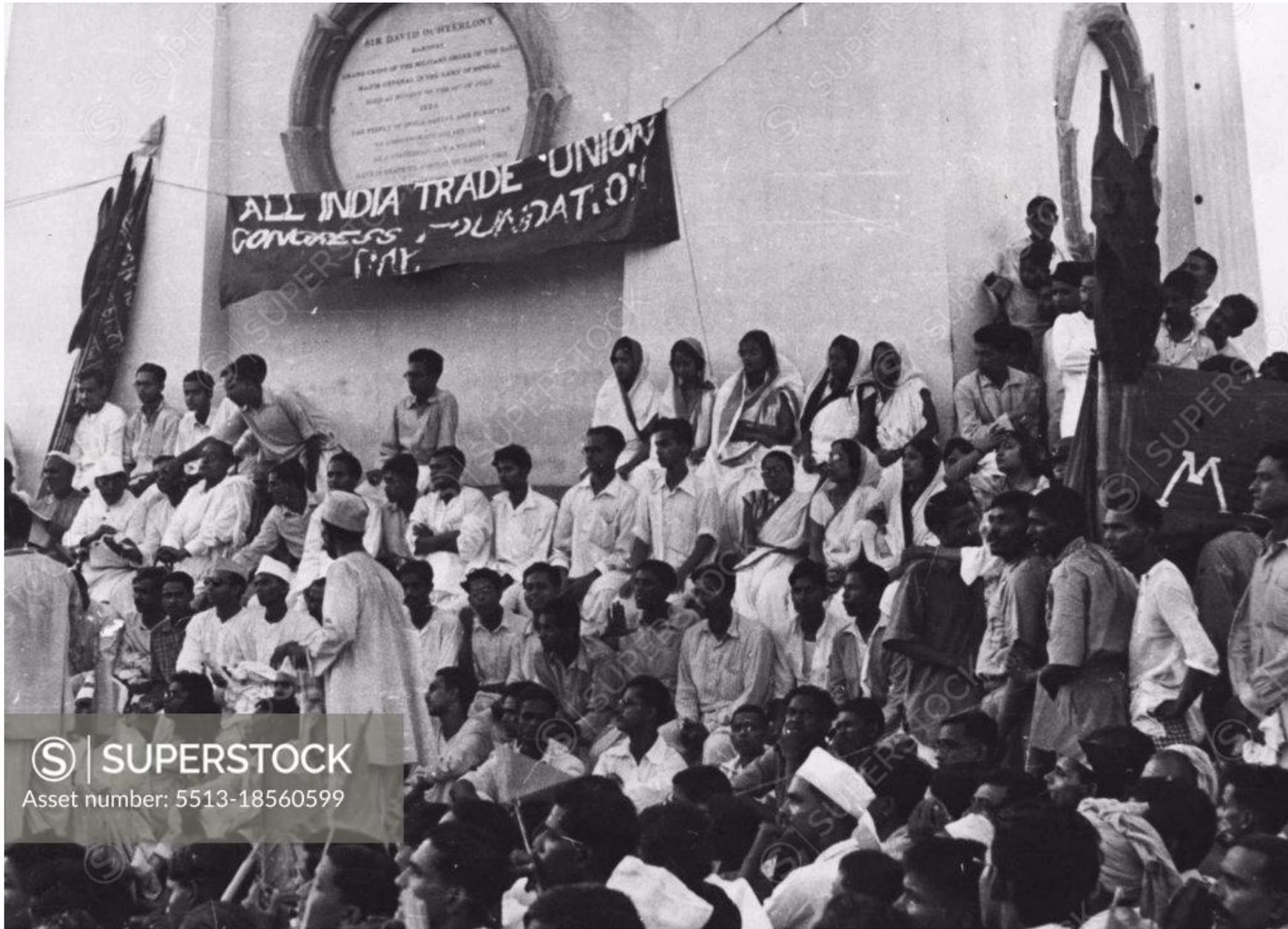
B. P. Wadia: A prominent Indian trade union leader and industrialist known for his significant contributions to labor rights and industrial relations in India.

S. A. Dange: A founding member of the Communist Party of India and a key figure in Indian labor movements and socialist politics.

B. T. Ranadive: A leading Indian communist leader known for his role in the Communist Party of India and his advocacy for revolutionary strategies in the labor movement.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



© SUPERSTOCK
Asset number: 5513-18560599



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which one among the following was India's first trade union in the proper sense of the term?

- (a) Bombay Labour Union
- (b) Ahmedabad Labour Union
- (c) Madras Labour Union
- (d) Allahabad Labour Union



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Ans C

The correct answer is **C- Madras Labour Union**.

This union is recognized as India's first true trade union.

Here's why the other options are not correct:

- A) - Bombay Labour Union**: Although the Bombay Labour Union was a significant early labor organization in India, it was not the first. Established in 1890, it came several years after the Madras Labour Union.
- B) Ahmedabad Labour Union**: The Ahmedabad Labour Union, founded in 1918, was an important entity in Ahmedabad's labor movement but was not the first trade union in India, predating the Madras Labour Union.
- C) Allahabad Labour Union**: Founded in 1918, the Allahabad Labour Union was established after the Madras Labour Union, and thus cannot be considered the first trade union in India.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

NISHTHA

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Who among the following formed the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association in 1914?

- (a) Hriday Nath Kunzru
- (b) S. G. Vaze
- (c) Annie Besant
- (d) Shri Ram Bajpai



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Ans D

The correct answer is D): Shri Ram Bajpai. He established the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association in 1914.

A): Hriday Nath Kunzru is incorrect. While Kunzru was a notable Indian politician and freedom fighter, he did not found the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association.

B): S. G. Vaze is also incorrect. There is no record of S. G. Vaze being involved in the formation of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association.

C): Annie Besant is not the correct choice either. Despite her significant role in the Indian independence movement and support for the Boy Scouts, she did not create the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association.

Thus, the correct answer is indeed Option 4: Shri Ram Bajpai.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Who among the following moved the motion of Secret Sitting Session of the Assembly (1942)?

- (a) M. S. Aney
- (b) G. V. Mavalankar
- (c) C. M. Stephen
- (d) A. Ayyangar



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Ans A

The correct answer is D: **Shri Ram Bajpai**, who founded the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association in 1914.

Hriday Nath Kunzru is not correct. Although he was a notable Indian politician and freedom fighter, he did not establish the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association.

S. G. Vaze is also incorrect. There is no record linking S. G. Vaze to the creation of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association.

Annie Besant is not the right answer either. Despite her prominent role in the Indian independence movement and support for the Boy Scouts, she was not involved in founding the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

NISHTHA
EERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. During the 19th century, who among the following wrote Satapatra Series?

- (a) M. G. Ranade
- (b) B. G. Tilak
- (c) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- (d) G. H. Deshmukh



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Ans D

In the 19th century, several key figures played crucial roles in shaping literature and socio-political movements in India. Among them was G. H. Deshmukh, recognized for his work on the Satapatra Series, a collection of literary writings.

Option 1: M. G. Ranade did not write the Satapatra Series. He was an esteemed social reformer, scholar, and political leader of the 19th century, primarily known for his efforts in social and political reform.

Option 2: B. G. Tilak is also not linked to the Satapatra Series. As a leading nationalist leader, scholar, and writer of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, his work focused on nationalism and social reform rather than the Satapatra Series.

Option 3: Bankim Chandra Chatterjee was not the author of the Satapatra Series either. He was a prominent Bengali writer and novelist renowned for his contributions to Bengali literature and for his famous novel "Anandamath."



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which one of the following was not a demand made by the Congress moderates?

- (a) Universal adult franchise
- (b) Repeal of the Arms Act
- (c) Extension of Permanent Settlement
- (d) Higher jobs for Indians in the army



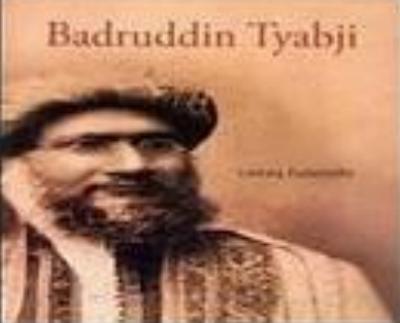
TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Ans A



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Extremists		V/S	Moderates	
 Lala Lajpat Rai	 Bal Gangadhar Tilak		 Dadabhai	 S N Benerjee
 Bipin Chandra Pal	 Aurobindo Ghose		 Badruddin Tyabji	 Pheroz Shah

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Who among the following founded the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental Defence Association (1893)?

- (a) Auckland Colvin
- (b) Badruddin Tyabji
- (c) Theodore Beck
- (d) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Ans D

Auckland Colvin is incorrect. As a British civil servant and Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, he did not found the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental Defence Association.

Badruddin Tyabji is not the correct choice. Although he was a prominent lawyer and the third President of the Indian National Congress, he did not establish the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental Defence Association.

Theodore Beck is also incorrect. There is no substantial link between him and the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental Defence Association.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan is correct. He founded the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental Defence Association in 1893 to advance the interests of the Muslim community in India, which later evolved into the All India Muslim League.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. After the First World War, the Triveni Sangh was formed by

- (a) the Jats and Gujjars
- (b) the Rajputs and Yadavs
- (c) the Jats and Yadavs
- (d) the Ahirs and Kurmis



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Ans D

Following the First World War, the Triveni Sangh was established by the Ahirs and Kurmis. This political organization emerged in northern India, particularly in the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh), in the early 20th century.

The Jats and Gujjars is incorrect. Although both communities are significant in northern India, they were not involved in the formation of the Triveni Sangh.

The Rajputs and Yadavs is not correct either. Despite their prominence, Rajputs and Yadavs were not responsible for founding the Triveni Sangh.

The Jats and Yadavs is also incorrect. While Jats and Yadavs are influential, they did not establish the Triveni Sangh after the First World War.

The Ahirs and Kurmis is the correct answer. These agricultural communities in northern India were instrumental in founding the Triveni Sangh after the war.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

त्रिवेणी संघ



यदुनंदन प्र. कुशवाहा
(संयोजक व रणनीतिकार)



सरदार जगदेव यादव
(संस्थापक सदस्य)



शिवपूजन कुड़मी
(संस्थापक सदस्य)

TEAM NISHTHA

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Who among the following was the first to accept a ministerial position in the Central Provinces in October 1925?

- (a) B. S. Moonje
- (b) M. R. Jayakar
- (c) S. B. Tambe
- (d) B. N. Sasmal

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Ans C

This is the correct answer. S. B. Tambe was the first to take up a ministerial role in the Central Provinces in October 1925, according to the question.

B. S. Moonje: A prominent Indian nationalist and educationalist known for his role in promoting the Hindu Mahasabha and advocating for education reform.

M. R. Jayakar: A notable Indian lawyer and political leader who was involved in various nationalist activities and served as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

B. N. Sasmal: An Indian political figure recognized for his contributions to the labor movement and his role in the Indian National Congress.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Who among the following formed the National Liberation Federation (Liberal Party)?

- (a) Motilal Nehru and C. R. Das
- (b) Muhammad Ali and C. R. Das
- (c) T. B. Sapru and M. R. Jayakar
- (d) M. R. Jayakar and C. R. Das

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Ans C

T. B. Sapru and M. R. Jayakar. They were the founders of the National Liberation Federation, which was also known as the Liberal Party. This political party was established in India in 1936.

Motilal Nehru and C. R. Das: Key figures in the Indian independence movement who co-founded the Swaraj Party in 1923. **Muhammad Ali and C. R. Das:** Prominent leaders who played a significant role in the Khilafat Movement and later collaborated with the Swaraj Party.

M. R. Jayakar and C. R. Das: Noted for their involvement in the Indian political landscape, with M. R. Jayakar being associated with the Liberal Party and C. R. Das with the Swaraj Party.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. The socialist idea of Sapta Kranti (Seven Revolutions) was proposed by

- (a) Ram Manohar Lohia
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) M. G. Ranade
- (d) Jayaprakash Narayan



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Ans A

Ram Manohar Lohia, a leading socialist figure in India, introduced the concept of Sapta Kranti, or Seven Revolutions. This framework aimed to drive substantial transformations across multiple facets of society.

Jawaharlal Nehru: The first Prime Minister of independent India, known for his pivotal role in the Indian independence movement and his vision for a modern, industrialized India.

M. G. Ranade: A distinguished social reformer and scholar who contributed significantly to the socio-political reform movements in 19th-century India.

Jayaprakash Narayan: An influential Indian political leader and activist who played a key role in the struggle for independence and later led the movement for social and political reform.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

NISHTHA

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. In the Gandhara School of Art, initially blue schist and green phyllite were used. When did stucco completely replace stone as main material used by Gandhara School sculptors?

- (a) 1st century CE
- (b) 2nd century CE
- (c) 3rd century CE
- (d) 5th century CE

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Ans C

- The Gandhara School of Art initially relied on blueshists and greenish stones for their sculptures.
- However, in the 3rd century BC, sculptors transitioned to using plaster as their primary medium. This shift from stone to plaster enabled more detailed and intricate sculpting techniques.
- Plaster's flexibility allowed artists to shape and carve delicate features with greater ease, and it facilitated the production of multiple replicas of sculptures.
- This change significantly influenced the Gandhara School's artistic style, enhancing the expression and realism in their artwork.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which one of the following statements about Gupta coins is not correct?

- (a) Gupta kings issued large number of gold coins known as Dinar.
- (b) Chandragupta II, Kumaragupta I, Skandagupta and Budhagupta issued silver coins.
- (c) The obverses of coins are carved with the images of the kings and on the reverse are carved deities.
- (d) The largest number of coins issued by the Guptas were of copper.

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Ans D

The correct answer is D. The statement "The largest number of coins issued by the Guptas were of copper" is inaccurate.

During the Gupta Empire, the kings primarily issued a significant number of gold coins known as Dinars (A). These gold coins were highly prized and widely used in trade and commerce.

B) is accurate as well. Chandragupta II, Kumaragupta I, Skandagupta, and Budhagupta issued silver coins, which, though less valuable than gold coins, were commonly used for transactions.

C) is also correct. Gupta coins featured images of the kings on the obverse (front side) to signify their authority, while deities and religious symbols were often depicted on the reverse side. Therefore, D) is incorrect. Although the Guptas did issue copper coins, they were not the most numerous. Gold and silver coins were more prominent in the Gupta coinage system.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Who among the following wrote The Philosophy of the Bomb?

- (a) Sukhdev
- (b) Chandrashekhar Azad
- (c) Bhagwati Charan Vohra
- (d) Bhagat Singh



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Ans C

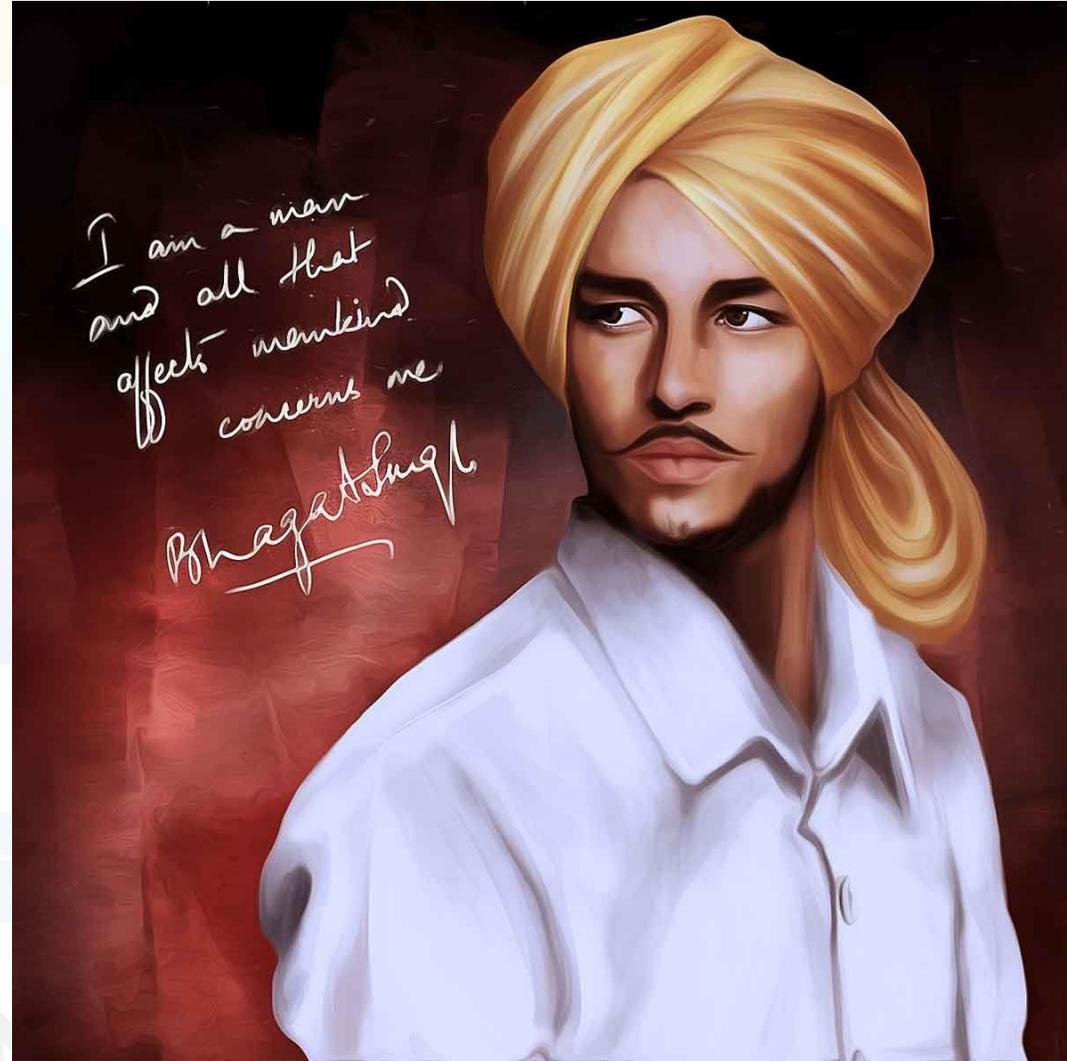
The correct answer is Option 3: Bhagwati Charan Vohra. While Sukhdev, Chandrashekhar Azad, and Bhagat Singh were significant figures in the Indian independence movement, they did not author "The Philosophy of the Bomb."

Bhagwati Charan Vohra, a revolutionary and close associate of Bhagat Singh, was the author of this work. Vohra, known for his contributions to revolutionary literature, wrote "The Philosophy of the Bomb" to articulate the rationale behind using violent methods to resist British colonial rule.

It is important to recognize that Vohra's writings were shaped by the revolutionary context of the time, with "The Philosophy of the Bomb" exploring the justification and ideology supporting violent struggle for independence.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Sukhdev: A key revolutionary in the HSRA, Sukhdev was executed along with Bhagat Singh and Rajguru for their involvement in the assembly bombing case and subsequent actions against British rule.

Chandrashekhar Azad: A prominent revolutionary leader, Azad was actively involved in the Kakori Train Robbery and was known for his guerrilla tactics against the British, maintaining his fight until his death in a dramatic shootout with police.

Bhagat Singh: An influential freedom fighter, Bhagat Singh was famously involved in the assembly bombing in 1929 and the subsequent execution of J.P. Saunders, and he was executed by the British for his revolutionary activities.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. At which one of the following Sessions of the Indian National Congress was the resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Policy passed?

- (a) Tripuri Session
- (b) Lahore Session
- (c) Lucknow Session
- (d) Karachi Session



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Ans D

The resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Policy was adopted at the Karachi Session of the Indian National Congress in 1931. This session was pivotal in Congress history as it endorsed the resolution, which focused on addressing social and economic challenges in India. It underscored the need for social justice, fair wealth distribution, and the safeguarding of fundamental rights.

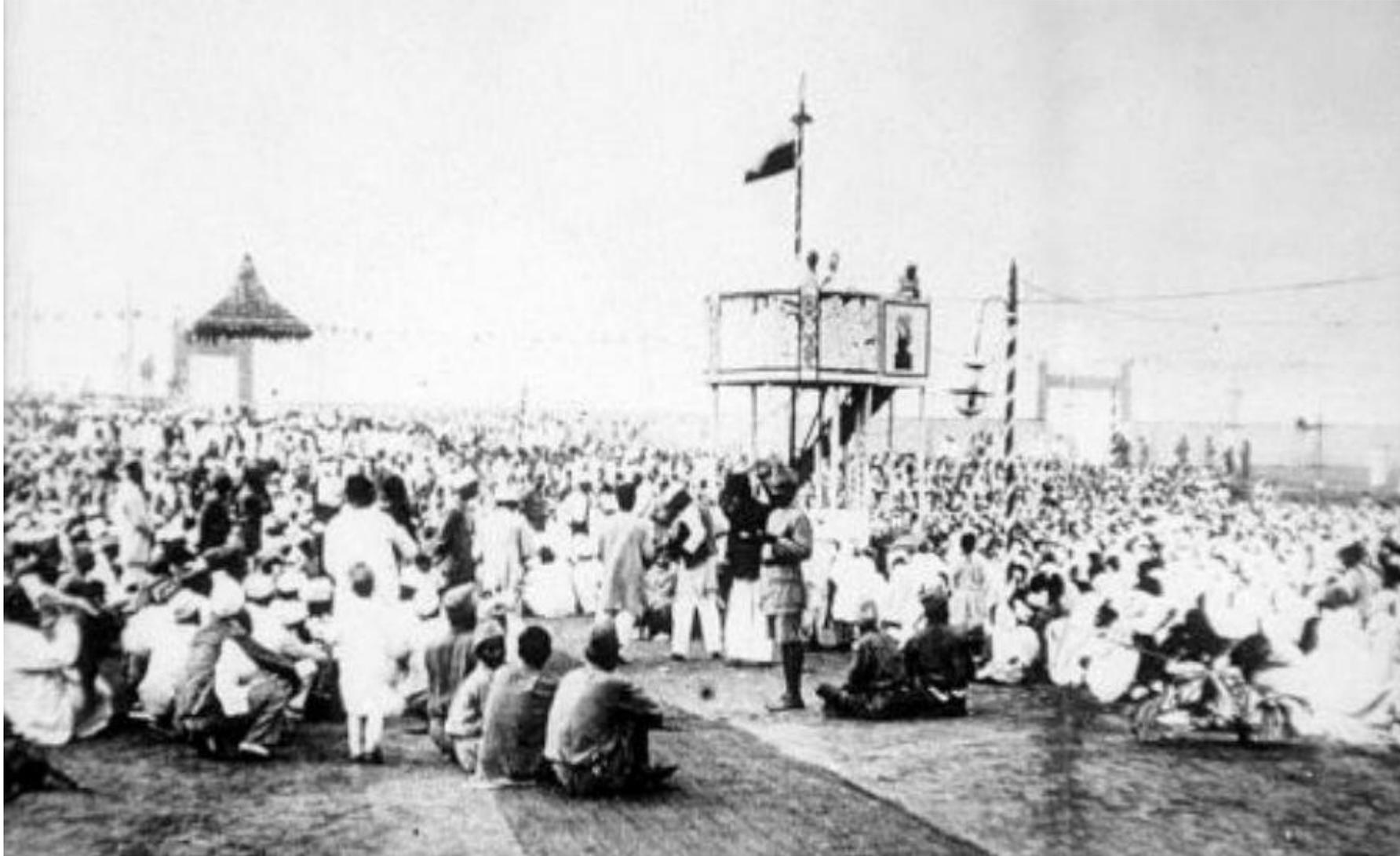
Tripuri Session: Held in 1939, this session was notable for the election of Subhas Chandra Bose as the President of the Indian National Congress and the subsequent internal conflicts within the party.

Lahore Session: Held in 1929, this session is significant for the adoption of the resolution demanding complete independence from British rule, leading to the launch of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Lucknow Session: Held in 1916, this session marked the historic reunion of the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League, leading to the formation of the Lucknow Pact and a united front against British rule.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which one of the following towns was not a centre of the Revolt of 1857?

- (a) Ayodhya
- (b) Agra
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Kanpur



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **Ans A**
- The Revolt of 1857, also known as the Sepoy Mutiny or India's First War of Independence, began on May 10, 1857, in Meerut as a rebellion by the sepoys of the British East India Company's army.
- This revolt was a landmark event in British Indian history, bringing together various sections of Indian society, albeit in a limited manner, for a common cause.
- Although it did not achieve its objectives, it played a crucial role in igniting the spirit of Indian nationalism.
- The revolt is referred to by various names: the Sepoy Mutiny (by British historians), the Indian Mutiny, the Great Rebellion (by Indian historians), the Revolt of 1857, the Indian Insurrection, and the First War of Independence (a term coined by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar).



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

LUCKNOW

o it was the capital of Awadh. Begum Hazrat Mahal, one of the begums of the ex-king of Awadh, took up the leadership of the revolt.

Kanpur

o The revolt was led by Nana Saheb, the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II.

o Tantia Tope was finally defeated, arrested, and hanged.

o Nana Saheb escaped but his brilliant commander Tantia

Tope continued the struggle.

o The revolt was suppressed with terrible vengeance.

o The victory was short-lived. Kanpur was recaptured by the British after fresh reinforcements arrived.

o He joined the revolt primarily because he was deprived of his pension by the British.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Jhansi

o The twenty-two-year-old Rani Lakshmi Bai led the rebels when the British refused to accept the claim of her adopted son to the throne of Jhansi.

- She fought gallantly against the British forces but was ultimately defeated by the English.

Gwalior

o After Rani Lakshmi Bai escaped, she was joined by Tantia Tope and together they marched to Gwalior and captured it.

- Gwalior was recaptured by the British.
- o Fierce fighting followed where the Rani of Jhansi fought like a tigress but died, fighting to the very end.

Bihar- the revolt was led by Kunwar Singh who belonged to the royal house of Jagdispur Bihar



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

**Q. Consider the following statements:
The Azamgarh Proclamation refers to**

1. the declaration by the rebels of 1857
2. the statement by the leader of the underground movement in the Revolt of 1942

Which of the statements given above
is/are not correct?

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

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **Ans A**

- The Azamgarh Proclamation, primarily authored by Firoz Shah, the grandson of Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah II, was published in English by the Delhi Gazette on September 29, 1857, in Central Delhi.
- This manifesto outlined various grievances of Indian society against the oppressive colonial rule and asserted the Mughals' capability to reclaim sovereignty over India.
- It urged rulers and chieftains to support the throne of Delhi and defend their subjects in times of crisis.
- The proclamation criticized the British, stating that "both Hindus and Muslims are suffering under the tyranny and treachery of the English" and called on landlords, merchants, public servants, artisans, and people of all religions to support the Badshahi Government. It promised a better economic, social, and cultural future following the defeat of the British.
- The manifesto also warned that those who continued to support colonial rule after this proclamation would face property confiscation, imprisonment with their families, and execution.
- Overall, the manifesto highlights the political climate of the time and demonstrates that the struggle for freedom in India was a unifying force beyond religious boundaries.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Ibn Batuta went to China as the envoy of which one of the following Delhi Sultans?

- (a) Alauddin Khilji
- (b) Muhammad bin Tughluq
- (c) Iltutmish
- (d) Firoz Shah Tughluq



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **Ans B**
- Ibn Batuta, the renowned Moroccan traveler, was sent to China as an envoy by Delhi Sultan Muhammad bin Tughluq. Muhammad bin Tughluq, who ruled Delhi from 1325 to 1351, is noted for his ambitious and unconventional policies.
- During his rule, Muhammad bin Tughluq aimed to establish diplomatic and trade relationships with various countries, including China. To achieve this, he appointed Ibn Batuta, a seasoned traveler, as his representative to the Chinese court.
- Ibn Batuta's mission was to represent the Delhi Sultanate and engage with Chinese officials.
- His journey to China served not only as a diplomatic mission but also as an exploration opportunity. Ibn Batuta's detailed travel accounts provide valuable insights into the social, political, and economic conditions of the regions he visited, making them significant historical documents.

-



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION





TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Alauddin Khalji: A Delhi Sultan known for his military conquests and economic reforms, including market regulation and price control during his reign (1296–1316).

Itutmish: The Sultan of Delhi who founded the Khalji dynasty and is recognized for consolidating and stabilizing the Delhi Sultanate in the early 13th century.

Firoz Shah Tughluq: A Delhi Sultan noted for his extensive public works, including the construction of canals and the establishment of educational institutions, during his reign (1351–1388).

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Al-Biruni's Kitab-ul-Hind was written in which language?

- (a) Arabic
- (b) Persian
- (c) Urdu
- (d) Turkish



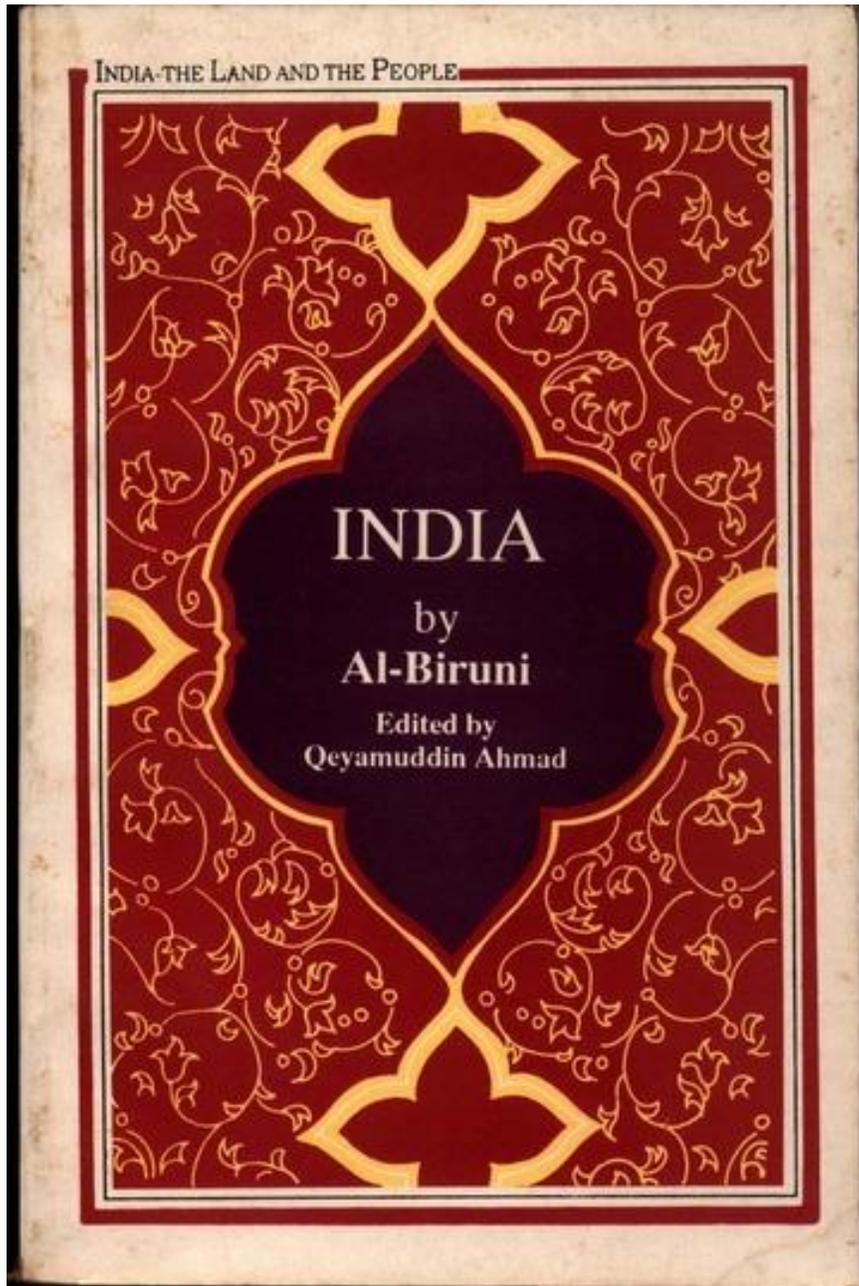
TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **Ans A**
- It is an extensive work divided into eighty chapters, covering topics such as religion and philosophy, festivals, astronomy, alchemy, customs and practices, social life, methods of weight and measurement, sculpture, and the laws of science.
- Al-Biruni was an Iranian scholar of the Islamic Golden Age, distinguished by his expertise in mathematics, physics, natural sciences, and astronomy. He served as the court astrologer for Mahmud of Ghazni and accompanied him on multiple invasions of India.
- During his travels, Al-Biruni gained extensive knowledge about India, leading to his detailed study of the region published in 1030. His major contributions include numerous works on astrology and mathematics, with 95 out of his 146 books focused on mathematics, astronomy, and related fields.
- Al-Biruni is recognized as:
 - The founder of Indology
 - The father of comparative religion
 - The father of modern geodesy
 - One of the first anthropologists



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

**THANK YOU
FOR
WATCHING**

TEAM NISHTHA



CDS 1 2021



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which one of the following statements about the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931 is correct?

- (a) The Government would not release those prisoners who had been non-violent.
- (b) The Government would not release those prisoners who had indulged in the peaceful picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops.
- (c) The Congress did not agree to the suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (d) The Congress agreed to take part in the Second Round Table Conference.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- Answer: **D**
- The Gandhi-Irwin Pact, signed on March 5, 1931, was a political agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin, the Viceroy of India, just before the Second Round Table Conference in London.
- This agreement marked the conclusion of the Civil Disobedience Movement in India. Under the terms of the pact, Gandhi agreed to participate in the Round Table Conference, while the government committed to releasing all political prisoners.
- This pact effectively ended the civil disobedience campaign, which had begun with Gandhi's Salt March in March-April 1930.

Q. Who among the following founded the Bhil Seva Mandal in 1922?

- (a) Dayaram Gidumal
- (b) Gurusaday Dutt
- (c) Dhondo Keshav Karve
- (d) Amritlal Vithaldas Thakkar



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- The Bhil Seva Mandal was founded in 1922 by: (d) Amritlal Vithaldas Thakkar
- Amritlal Vithaldas Thakkar, also known as Thakkar Bapa, was a prominent social worker and reformer who dedicated much of his life to the upliftment of the Bhil community and other tribal groups in India.
- The Bhil Seva Mandal was established with the aim of improving the socio-economic conditions of the Bhil tribes.
- **Dayaram Gidumal:** Dayaram Gidumal Shahani or Rishi Dayaram, was an Indian social reformer, judge, poet, and scholar. He was known as the godfather of Sindhi Hindus.
- **Gurusaday Dutt** was a civil servant, folklorist, and writer. He was the founder of the Bratachari Movement in the 1930s.



- **Dhondo Keshav Karve**, popularly known as Maharshi Karve, was a social reformer in India in the field of women's welfare. He advocated widow remarriage, and he himself remarried a widow as a widower. Karve was a pioneer in promoting widows' education.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. In 1911, who among the following introduced a bill in the Imperial Legislative Council for introduction of compulsory and free primary education in India?

- A. Dadabhai Naoroji**
- B. Bal Gangadhar Tilak**
- C. Sir Harcourt Butler**
- D. Gopal Krishna Gokhale**



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: **D**

- **Gopal Krishna Gokhale**, a prominent member of the Imperial Legislative Council, was renowned for his advocacy of compulsory primary education in India.
- On March **12, 1910**, he introduced a resolution calling for legislation similar to the English Education Act of 1870, which would empower local authorities in India to make primary education free and compulsory for children aged 6 to 10.
- Despite the resolution being discussed, the government was unwilling to implement it. Consequently, Gokhale introduced a Private Bill on March 16, 1911, aimed at achieving the same objective.
- This bill, known as Gokhale's Private Bill of 1911, represented his continued efforts to secure compulsory primary education for Indian children.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which one of the following statements about the Act V of 1843 relating to Slavery in India is correct?

- (a) It gave the masters the right to willfully keep their slaves tied to their estates.
- (b) It denied the masters the use of Courts to assert their claims on slaves.
- (c) The Law Courts and masters worked jointly in resolving the cases of desertion.
- (d) The slaves became the owners of the land.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- Answer: **B**
- In 1838, the Hon'ble Court of Directors instructed that the Government of India should promptly enact legislation reflecting their recommendations. While the majority of Commissioners drafted an Act, Mr. Cameron disagreed, leading to further disagreements among the Commissioners and a revised report in 1841. Consequently, in 1843, Act V was enacted to implement the original recommendations of the Law Commissioners.
- **Section 1:** Prohibited the public sale of any person or the right to their compulsory labor or services by any public officer in execution of court decrees, or for enforcing rent or revenue demands, on the grounds of slavery.
- **Section 2:** Stated that no rights arising from alleged property in another person as a slave could be enforced by any Civil or Criminal Court or Magistrate within the territories of the East India Company.
- **Section 3:** Ensured that no individual could be deprived of any property, regardless of how it was acquired, on the basis that they or their ancestors were slaves.
- **Section 4:** Declared that any act that would be a criminal offense if committed against a free person would be equally criminal if committed against someone on the pretext of their slavery.

Q. Which Maratha statesman signed the Treaty of Bassein on December 31, 1802?

- (a) Baji Rao II
- (b) Vithuji Holkar
- (c) Daulat Rao Sindhia
- (d) Madhava Rao Narayan



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- Answer: **A**
- The Treaty of Bassein, signed on December 31, 1802, was an agreement between the British East India Company and Baji Rao II, the Maratha Peshwa of Pune (formerly Poona), following the Battle of Poona.
- This treaty marked a pivotal moment in the dissolution of the Maratha Confederacy and paved the way for the East India Company's dominance over the Peshwa's territories in western India by 1818.
- Under the leadership of Lord Wellesley, who was determined to establish the Company as the paramount power in India, the British first focused on defeating Tipu Sultan. Subsequently, Wellesley turned his attention to the Marathas.
- Faced with mounting pressure, the Peshwa sought the support of the British and entered into the Treaty of Bassein.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. The Amara-Nayaka system was a major political innovation of which Indian imperial rulers?

- (a) Cholas
- (b) Chalukyas
- (c) Guptas
- (d) Vijayanagara



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- The correct answer is **Vijayanagara**.
- The Amara-nayaka system was a significant political innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire. It likely drew inspiration from the administrative systems of the Delhi Sultanate.
- Nayakas, who were agents of the rayas (common people), were given territories known as *amaram* to govern. Their political ambitions sometimes conflicted with those of the rulers.
- Krishnadeva Raya, one of the most successful rulers of the Vijayanagara Empire, maintained a strong army, effectively utilized natural resources, and expanded the empire into a prosperous entity.
- However, after his reign, internal conflicts among his successors weakened the empire, and it was ultimately destroyed by external invasions.

Q. François Bernier was physician to

- (A) Prince Murad
- (b) Princess Jahanara
- (c) Emperor Shah Jahan
- (d) Prince Dara Shikoh



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- Answer: D
- Dara Shikoh, the eldest son and heir-apparent of Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan, was given the title Padshahzada-i-Buzurg Martaba (Prince of High Rank). He was favored as a successor by his father and his elder sister, Princess Jahanara Begum.
- Francois Bernier, a French physician, political philosopher, traveler, and historian, served as Dara Shikoh's physician. In his book *Travels in the Mogul Empire*, Bernier recorded Dara Shikoh's execution in 1659, which occurred on the orders of Aurangzeb amidst a bitter struggle for the imperial throne.
- **Prince Murad:** Murad Mirza was the second surviving son of Mughal Emperor Akbar.
- **Princess Jahanara:** She was the elder sister of both Dara Shikoh and Emperor Aurangzeb.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which one of the following British firms was taken over by Soorajmull-Nagarmull group?

- (a) McLeod
- (b) Octavius Steel
- (c) Davenport
- (d) Andrew Yule



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: A

- Soorajmull Jalan and Nagarmull Bajoria, prominent Marwari traders in Calcutta during the 1930s, were related by marriage and owned extensive real estate.
- In the 1940s, the Soorajmull Nagarmull group expanded into jute manufacturing, managing the Naskarpara Jute Mill near Calcutta through their agency firm, Howrah Trading.
- They acquired jute companies previously controlled by McLeod and Co., which had a diverse portfolio including ten jute mills, sixteen tea companies, and light railways.
- McLeod India Ltd, a significant player in the Indian tea industry, is currently the world's largest tea-growing company. It is part of the Williamson Magor Group, managing forty-eight tea estates in Assam's Brahmaputra Valley and five in the Dooars region of West Bengal, along with three factories in Vietnam and six estates in Uganda.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which one of the following statements with regard to ryotwari settlement is not correct?

- (a) In southern and western India, the ryotwari settlement was adopted.
- (b) Ryotwari was in principle a direct contract between the ryot and the state.
- (c) It means a tax contract valid for usually 30 years.
- (d) In principle, it strengthened the former elite, the zamindars and weakened the peasantry.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

The statement that is not correct about the ryotwari settlement is: (d) In principle, it strengthened the former elite, the zamindars and weakened the peasantry.

(d) In principle, it strengthened the former elite, the zamindars and weakened the peasantry.

This is incorrect. The ryotwari system was designed to bypass the zamindars and establish direct taxation between the state and the cultivators. This system was intended to weaken the zamindars' power and strengthen the position of the peasantry by eliminating the intermediary layer of zamindars.

(a) In southern and western India, the ryotwari settlement was adopted.

This is correct. The ryotwari settlement was primarily used in southern and western India, including regions like Madras (now Tamil Nadu) and Bombay (now Maharashtra).

(b) Ryotwari was in principle a direct contract between the ryot and the state.

This is correct. The ryotwari system was based on a direct agreement between the individual cultivator (ryot) and the state, without intermediaries like zamindars.

(c) It means a tax contract valid for usually 30 years.

This is correct. The ryotwari settlement typically involved a tax contract, which was valid for a fixed period, often around 30 years.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which one of the following statements about the British Indian Medical Service (IMS) is not correct?

- (a) IMS began in 1764.
- (b) It recruited health professionals by means of a competitive examination.
- (c) Indians were never admitted to IMS.
- (d) The IMS was at first meant to look after the troops.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **The correct statement is C** that Indians were never admitted to the Indian Medical Service (IMS) before 1855.
- The Indian Medical Service (IMS) was a military medical service in British India with some civilian functions. Initially, it was established to provide medical services to British troops and Company servants, not to Indians.
- The Indian Medical Service began in Bengal in 1764, primarily serving British troops.
- The first Indian natives to join the IMS were Soorjo Coomar Goodeve Chuckerbutty, who joined on January 24, 1855, and Rajendra Chandra Chandra, who joined on January 27, 1858.
- After the 1857 rebellion, the medical services of the Madras, Bengal, and Bombay Presidencies were unified.
- The IMS hospitals served both British and Indian patients, which makes the statement about hospitals serving only Britishers incorrect.
- The IMS recruited health professionals through a competitive examination, confirming that such examinations were part of the recruitment process.

Q. When was the monopoly of China trade lost by East India Company?

- (a) 1813
- (b) 1833
- (c) 1838
- (d) 1860



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- The correct answer is : **B**
- The East India Company lost its monopoly on the China trade in 1833.
- The East India Company had exclusive rights to trade with China until the passage of the Charter Act of 1833, which abolished this monopoly. This Act allowed other British traders and companies to engage in the China trade.
- The 1813 Act ended the East India Company's monopoly on all trade except for trade with China and the trade in tea.
- The 1860s marked a period of significant trade and economic changes, but the specific loss of the China trade monopoly occurred in 1833.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which of the following statements about the Sanyasi and Faqir disturbances/rebellions are correct?

- 1. Governor-General Warren Hastings faced the persistent Sanyasi and Faqir disturbances in Bengal and Bihar.**
- 2. There were a number of Shaivite Naga Sanyasis who formed into armed bands.**
- 3. Majnu Shah, who led bands into Bengal from 1771, was their prominent leader.**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

The correct answer is **1, 2, and 3.**

- The Faqir-Sanyasi Resistance movement was organized and led by Majnu Shah, a Sufi saint of the Madaria sect. He succeeded Shah Sultan Hasan Suriya Burhana as the leader of the Bihar-based Madaria Sufi order in the mid-18th century.
- The Sanyasi Revolt or uprising began around 1763 and spread across Bengal (including modern-day Bangladesh), Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh. The rebellion started around 1750 but became more violent from 1773 onwards when Warren Hastings took over as the Governor-General of Bengal and Bihar.
- Notable figures such as Chirag Ali, Devi Chaudhurani, and Bhawani Pathak also participated in this revolt.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. In 1943, young leaders in which one of the following districts of Maharashtra set up a parallel Government (prati sarkar) with volunteer corps (seva dals) and village units (tufan dals)?

- (a) Pune
- (b) Nasik
- (c) Nagpur
- (d) Satara



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- The correct answer is: **D**
- The Satara Parallel Government in Maharashtra, which operated from August 1943 to May 1946 against British rule, is a legendary chapter in India's freedom struggle. It was an armed offshoot of the 1942 Quit India movement, similar to the parallel governments in Midnapore (Bengal), Bhagalpur (Bihar), Ballia (Uttar Pradesh), and Basudevpur (Odisha).
- The leader of the Satara Parallel Government was 'Krantisimha' Nana Patil (1900-1976), who later joined the Communist Party and was elected to the Lok Sabha on the CPI ticket from Satara in 1957 and again from Beed in 1967.
- Nana Patil also served as the national president of the All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS) during its 13th conference at Dahanu in Thane district in May 1955.
- The Parallel Government (Prati Sarkar) movement was a guerrilla-style struggle that operated across more than 150 villages, with strong support from the peasantry.

Q. Who founded the Central Hindu School at Benaras which was later developed into Benaras Hindu University?

- (a) Madan Mohan Malaviya
- (b) Annie Besant
- (c) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- (d) Madame H.P. Blavatsky



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- The correct answer is **(b) Annie Besant**.
- Annie Besant founded the Central Hindu School at Benaras in 1898. Later, this institution was developed into the Banaras Hindu University by Madan Mohan Malaviya, who played a crucial role in its expansion and development.

(a) Madan Mohan Malaviya:

- Indian educationist and politician.
- Played a key role in the development of Banaras Hindu University (BHU) after its foundation by Annie Besant.
- Known as the founder of BHU.

(c) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar:

- Indian educator and social reformer.
- Key figure in the introduction of the widow remarriage act.
- Worked towards modernizing education in Bengal.

(d) Madame H.P. Blavatsky:

- Russian occultist and co-founder of the Theosophical Society.
- Played a significant role in the spread of Eastern spiritual ideas in the West.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Who among the following was popularly known as 'Lokahitwadi'?

- (a) Gopal Hari Deshmukh
- (b) Mahadev Govind Ranade
- (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (d) Jyotiba Phule



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- The correct answer is **(a) Gopal Hari Deshmukh**.
- **Gopal Hari Deshmukh** was popularly known as "Lokahitwadi." He was a social reformer, writer, and thinker in Maharashtra during the 19th century.
- He advocated for social reforms, including the promotion of education, the abolition of caste discrimination, and the upliftment of women.
- His writings and ideas greatly influenced the social and intellectual landscape of Maharashtra.

(b) Mahadev Govind Ranade:

- A distinguished Indian scholar, social reformer, and one of the founding members of the Indian National Congress.
- Advocated for social reforms such as widow remarriage, education for women, and the abolition of child marriage.
- Co-founder of the Prarthana Samaj, which sought to reform Hindu religious practices.

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

(c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale:

- A prominent Indian nationalist leader, mentor to Mahatma Gandhi.
- Founder of the Servants of India Society, aimed at promoting education and social reform.
- Advocated for constitutional methods of protest against British rule.

(d) Jyotiba Phule:

- A social reformer and activist, known for his efforts towards the education of women and the lower castes.
- Founded the Satyashodhak Samaj, an organization dedicated to combating social injustice and discrimination.
- Pioneered the movement against the caste system and untouchability in India.

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Who among the following socialist activists persuaded Gandhiji not to restrict the salt march protest to men alone?

- (a) Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay
- (b) Sarojini Naidu
- (c) Matangini Hazra
- (d) Mithuben Petit



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

The correct answer is **(a) Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay**.

- **Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay** was a prominent Indian social reformer, freedom fighter, and feminist. She is credited with persuading Mahatma Gandhi to include women in the Salt March protest, ensuring that the movement had widespread participation across genders.
- **Sarojini Naidu** was a poet, freedom fighter, and the first woman to become the President of the Indian National Congress, but she was not specifically associated with the persuasion related to the Salt March.
- **Matangini Hazra** was a freedom fighter known for her role in the Quit India Movement and was killed by British police while leading a procession.
- **Mithuben Petit** was a close associate of Gandhi and a leader in the Indian women's rights movement, but her involvement with the Salt March was not related to persuading Gandhi regarding women's participation.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which one of the following painters was not associated with Humayun?

- (a) Mir Sayyid Ali
- (b) Maulana Dost Musawir
- (c) Maulana Yusuf
- (d) Bihzad



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

The correct answer is **(d) Bihzad**.

- **Bihzad**, however, was a renowned Persian miniature painter who was not directly associated with Humayun. He served in the court of the Timurid and Safavid dynasties and was known for his work during the reign of Sultan Husayn Bayqara in Herat and Shah Ismail I in Persia.
- **Mir Sayyid Ali** and **Maulana Dost Musawir** were Persian painters who accompanied Humayun to India and contributed to the development of Mughal painting during his reign.
- **Maulana Yusuf** was also a painter associated with Humayun.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:

List I (Author)

List II (Poetical work)

A. Brindavan Das

1. Shivasankirttan

B. Krishnadas Kaviraj

2. Chandimangal

C. Mukundaram Chakravarti

3. Chaitanyacharitamrita

D. Rameshwar Bhattacharya

4. Chaitanyamangal

Code:

A B C D

(a) 4 2 3 1

(b) 4 3 2 1

(c) 1 3 2 4

(d) 1 2 3 4

TEAM NISHTHA

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

The correct answer is **(b) 4 3 2 1**.

- Here's the correct matching:
- **A. Brindavan Das - 4. Chaitanyamangal**
- **B. Krishnadas Kaviraj - 3. Chaitanyacharitamrita**
- **C. Mukundaram Chakravarti - 2. Chandimangal**
- **D. Rameshwar Bhattacharya - 1. Shivasankirttan**



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- Shivasankirttan**: A devotional literary work dedicated to Lord Shiva, focusing on praise and worship through hymns and songs, significant in Bengali religious traditions.
- Chandimangal**: A medieval Bengali epic poem that narrates the story of the goddess Chandi and her interaction with humans, illustrating themes of divine intervention and devotion.
- Chaitanyacharitamrita**: A biographical text written by Krishnadasa Kaviraja, recounting the life, teachings, and spiritual journey of the saint Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, a key figure in the Gaudiya Vaishnavism tradition.
- Chaitanyamangal**: An early biographical work by Lochana Dasa, detailing the life and miracles of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, focusing on his divine nature and influence on the Bhakti movement.

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which one of the following scholars of Akbar's court translated Bhaskaracharya's Lilavati into Persian?

- (a) Abul Fazl
- (b) Faizi
- (c) Fathullah Shirazi
- (d) Ataullah Rashidi



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- The correct answer is **B Faizi**.
- At Akbar's court, various Sanskrit texts were translated into Persian, including Bhaskaracharya's mathematical work, the *Lilavati*. This translation was completed by Faizi, Akbar's Poet Laureate.
- John Taylor, in the preface to his 1816 translation of the *Lilavati* from Sanskrit, noted that Faizi's Persian version omitted some sections of the original text.

The Navaratnas (Nine Jewels) of Akbar's court included:

- **Abul Fazl**: Historian and author of the *Akbarnama*.
- **Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khana**: Poet and scholar.
- **Birbal**: Advisor and member of the court.
- **Mulla Do-Piyaza**: Advisor known for his wit.
- **Faizi**: Poet and translator.
- **Raja Man Singh**: Trusted military general.
- **Raja Todar Mal**: Revenue minister.
- **Fakir Aziao-Din**: Religious scholar.
- **Tansen**: Renowned musician.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Who among the following founded the Marathi newspaper 'Kesari'?

- (a) Lokmanya Tilak
- (b) Vallabhbhai Patel
- (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- The Correct answer is: **A**
- **Lokmanya Tilak** was a prominent Indian leader and freedom fighter who founded the Marathi newspaper "Kesari" in 1881. This newspaper played a crucial role in the Indian independence movement, advocating for self-rule and criticizing British colonial policies.
- **Vallabhbhai Patel** was another prominent Indian leader who served as the first Home Minister of independent India. He was known for his organizational skills and his role in unifying India after partition.
- **Lala Lajpat Rai** was a prominent Indian nationalist and social reformer who was involved in the Swadeshi movement and the Non-Cooperation movement. He was also a co-founder of the Indian National Congress.
- **Mahatma Gandhi** was the spiritual leader of India's independence movement and is considered one of the most influential figures of the 20th century. He led the Non-Cooperation movement and the Salt March, among other nonviolent protests.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

CDS 2 2021



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Who among the following ancient Indian kings was praised in glowing terms in the Prayaga Prashasti?

- (a) Ashoka
- (b) Harshavardhana
- (c) Samudragupta
- (d) Bindusara



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- Answer: **C**
- Samudragupta (335-380 A.D.) was the son of Chandragupta I and assumed the titles of **Vikramanka** and **Kaviraja**. His court poet, **Harishena**, composed the **Allahabad Pillar Inscription (Prayag Prasasti)**, which was issued by Samudragupta. In this prashasti, written in Sanskrit, Harishena praised Samudragupta in glowing terms, portraying him as a great warrior who achieved numerous victories in battle.
- As it aligns with the information about Samudragupta's achievements.
- **Panini** was a Sanskrit grammarian known for his comprehensive and scientific theories on phonetics, phonology, and morphology.
- **Banabhatta** was the court poet of Harshavardhana and authored the **Harshacharita**, which details Harsha's life and deeds.
- **V.A. Smith** referred to Samudragupta as the "Napoleon of India" due to his extensive military conquests.
- During Samudragupta's southern campaign, **Virasen** served as his commander-in-chief.
- Samudragupta also performed the **Ashvamedha** sacrifice, and one of his coins refers to him as the "Ashvamedha restorer."

Q. The Self-Respect Movement was initiated by

- (a) B.R. Ambedkar
- (b) Jyotiba Phule
- (c) E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- Answer: **C**
- It was a spirited social movement aimed at decimating the contemporary Hindu social order in its totality and creating a new, rational society without caste, religion, and god.
- It was an egalitarian principles agitation that broadcasted the ideologies of breaking down the Brahminical hegemony, equal rights for the backward classes and women in the society, and revitalization of the Dravidian languages like Telugu, Tamil, Kannada, and Malayalam. •
- The Self-Respect movement was started by Ramaswamy Naicker in 1925 with S. Ramanathan.
- E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker is commonly known as Periyar. He was a highly influential person in Tamil Nadu.
- This is also called the Dravidian Movement, the self-respect movement was basically demanding equal rights for the backward cast, and the main focus of this movement was women's rights.
- Many present-day political parties in Tamil Nadu, such as Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) and All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) owe their origins to the Self-respect movement.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. The location of the ancient city of Taxila (Takshshila), mentioned in ancient texts, was identified by

- (a) Alexander Cunnigham
- (b) R.D. Banerji
- (c) John Marshall
- (d) Daya Ram Sahni



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- The correct answer is **A. Taxila (Takshashila) University**.
- Taxila was an early center of Hindu and Buddhist learning, with origins that may date back to at least the fifth century BCE, according to scattered references that were solidified a millennium later.
- Founded around 1000 BCE, Taxila was an ancient city in India known for its role as a great seat of learning, producing illustrious figures such as Kautilya (author of the Arthashastra), Panini (compiler of the Sanskrit grammar 'Ashtadhyayi'), Charaka (a great Ayurvedic healer), and Jivaka (who once treated Buddha).
- The renowned archaeologist **Sir Alexander Cunningham** rediscovered the ruins of Taxila in the mid-19th century by identifying the local site known as Sarai Kala with ancient Taxila.
- Before this discovery, the location of Taxila, known only from literary texts, was uncertain.
- Taxila's location at the crossroads of mighty empires contributed to its fame, and its proximity to ancient maritime routes further boosted its prominence.
- However, its geographic position also made it vulnerable, as **Darius I of the Achaemenid Empire of Persia** was the first to conquer Taxila in 518 BCE.

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Who among the following was not a Jain Acharya?

- (a) Bhadrabahu
- (b) Khema
- (c) Haribhadra
- (d) Siddhasena Divakara



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- Answer:B
- **Khema:**
- In the teachings of **Gautama Buddha**, Khema was born into a princely family in Sagala and was known for her golden complexion and exceptional beauty.
- She married **King Bimbisara of Magadha**, who was an enthusiastic supporter of the Buddha.
- Despite her beauty, Khema was initially reluctant to visit the Buddha, fearing that he would emphasize the fleeting nature of beauty.

Bhadrabahu:

- According to the Digambara sect of Jainism, Bhadrabahu was the last **Shruta Kevalin** in Jainism, while the Svētāmbara sect believes that the last Shruta Kevalin was **Acharya Sthulabhadra**, who was forbidden by Bhadrabahu from disclosing this fact.
- He was the last Acharya of the undivided Jain Sangha.
- Bhadrabahu was the spiritual teacher of **Chandragupta Maurya**, the founder of the Maurya Empire.
- The Digambara sect recognizes five Shruta Kevalins in Jainism: **Govarddhana Mahamuni, Vishnu, Nandimitra, Aparajita, and Bhadrabahu.**

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Acharya Haribhadra Suri:

- He was a **Śvētāmbara** mendicant Jain leader, philosopher, doxographer, and author.
- Multiple contradictory dates are assigned to his birth, but according to tradition, he lived around **459-529 AD**.
- **Siddhasena Divakara:**
- He was a **Jain monk** in the fifth century CE known for his works on Jain philosophy and epistemology.
- Siddhasena was revered as the illuminating lamp of the Jain order, earning him the title **Divakara** (Lamp-Maker).
- He is credited with the authorship of many books, though most of them are not currently available.

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. In India, the first major public appearance of Mahatma Gandhi was in

- (a) Champaran (1917)
- (b) Kheda (1918)
- (c) Inauguration of Banaras Hindu University (1916)
- (d) Rowlatt Satyagraha (1919)



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- Answer: C
- On 4 February 1916, Gandhiji made his first public appearance after returning from South Africa at the **Benares Hindu University (BHU)**.
- He addressed an audience primarily composed of impressionable youths, princes adorned in fine attire, and other dignitaries, with the **Maharaja of Darbhanga** presiding over the event.
- This creative and innovative university was founded by the great nationalist leader **Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya** in 1916, with the support of prominent figures like **Dr. Annie Besant**, who envisioned it as the **University of India**.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Champaran Satyagraha:

- In the Champaran district of Bihar, European planters forced cultivators to grow indigo instead of the food crops they needed, and they were not adequately compensated for the indigo.
- **Gandhi**, along with **Rajkumar Shukla**, went to Champaran in early 1917 to launch the satyagraha against this injustice.

Ahmedabad Mill Strike:

- In **1918**, one of the early movements led by Gandhi was the strike in the cotton mills of Ahmedabad.
- The strike, which took place in March 1918, was marked by Gandhi's use of the hunger strike as a form of protest.

Rowlatt Satyagraha:

- This movement was in response to the British government's enactment of the **Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919**, commonly known as the **Rowlatt Act**.
- Gandhiji called for a nationwide campaign against the Rowlatt Act, mobilizing the masses to protest its unjust provisions.

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Consider the following statements about Patanjali's Mahabhashya:

- 1. It makes a mention of Kautilya.**
- 2. It is a book on grammar and refers to historical personalities only incidentally.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: B

Patanjali:

- Patanjali was an Indian sage credited with authoring several significant Sanskrit works.
- The most renowned of these is the **Yoga Sutras**, a foundational text in classical yoga.
- He is also recognized as the author of the **Mahabhashya**, an ancient treatise on Sanskrit grammar and linguistics, based on **Panini's Ashtadhyayi**. Thus, **Statement 2 is correct**.
- Patanjali's life is generally dated to the mid-2nd century BCE by both Western and Indian scholars.
- The Mahabhashya does not mention **Chanakya**, so **Statement 1 is incorrect**.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- Although the text is titled as a **Bhasya** or commentary on the works of **Katyayana-Panini**, it is so highly esteemed in Indian traditions that it is simply known as the **Mahabhashya** or "Great Commentary."
- Patanjali's text is so comprehensive, well-reasoned, and influential that he has been regarded as the ultimate authority on classical Sanskrit grammar for 2,000 years, following **Panini** and **Katyayana**.
- His ideas on structure, grammar, and the philosophy of language have also had a significant impact on scholars of other Indian religions, including Buddhism and Jainism.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. The painted illustration of the moving of the Ashoka Pillar at Topra is found in

- (a) Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi
- (b) Tarikh-i-Shahi
- (c) Sirat-i-Firuz Shahi
- (d) Akbar Nama



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- Answer: **C**
- The painted illustration of the relocation of the Ashoka Pillar from Topra:
- Topra, a name referring to the larger **Topra Kalan** and the smaller **Topra Khurd**, is a village from the Mauryan Empire era, located in the Yamunanagar district of Haryana, India.
- The village is situated 14 km west of Yamunanagar, 14 km from Radaur, and 90 km from Chandigarh.
- The **Pong Valley** was the original location of the Delhi-Topra Ashokan pillar, one of the many pillars erected by Ashoka. In 1356 CE, Firuz Shah Tughlaq (1309–1388 CE) relocated this pillar from Topra to **Feroz Shah Kotla** in Delhi.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- An illustration from the 14th-century text **Sirat i-Firuz Shahi** depicts the transportation of the Topra pillar to Delhi. Therefore, **Option 3 is correct.**
- The original inscription on the Delhi-Topra Ashokan obelisk is primarily in the **Brahmi script**, with the language being **Prakrit**, and some additions in **Pali** and **Sanskrit** made later.
- This inscription was successfully translated in 1837 by **James Prinsep.**
- The relocation of this and other ancient lats (pillars, obelisks) contributed to the architectural legacy of **Feroz Shah Tughlaq** and the **Delhi Sultanate.**



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which one among the following is a temple of the Vaishnavite tradition?

- (a) Srirangam
- (b) Chidambaram
- (c) Gangaikonda Cholapuram
- (d) Thanjavur



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: A

- **Srirangam Temple:**
- Srirangam is considered the foremost of the eight self-manifested shrines (**Swayam Vyakta Kshetras**) of Lord Vishnu, making it a temple of the **Vaishnavite tradition**. Therefore, **Option 1 is correct**.
- It is also regarded as the first, foremost, and most significant of the 108 main Vishnu temples (**Divyadesams**).
- The temple is also known by several other names, including **Thiruvaranga Tirupati, Periyakoil, Bhoologa Vaikundam**, and **Bhogamandabam**.
- In Vaishnava tradition, the term **KOIL** specifically refers to this temple.
- The temple is situated on an islet formed by the twin rivers **Cauvery** and **Coleroon**.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. The biography of Shaikh Muinuddin Chishti, authored by Jahanara, is known as

- (a) Munis al Arwah
- (b) Fawaid ul Fuwad
- (c) Sirat ul Auliya
- (d) Muraqqa-e Dehli



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: A

Jahanara Begum Sahib:

- Jahanara Begum was the eldest daughter of **Shah Jahan** and **Mumtaz Mahal**.
- Alongside her brother **Dara Shikoh**, she became a disciple of **Mullah Shah Badakhshi**, who initiated her into the **Qadiriyya Sufi order** in 1641.
- Jahanara Begum advanced significantly on the Sufi path, to the extent that Mullah Shah considered naming her his successor in the Qadiriyya order; however, the order's rules prevented this.
- She authored a biography of **Moinuddin Chishti**, the founder of the Chishtiyah order, titled "**Mu'nis al-Arwāh**", as well as a biography of Mullah Shah called "**Risalah-i Sahibiyah**", which includes details of her initiation. Thus, **Option 1 is correct**.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- Her biography of Moinuddin Chishti is esteemed for its insight and literary excellence.
- In this work, she reflects on her spiritual initiation by Chishti, describes her pilgrimage to Ajmer, and identifies herself as a **faqīrah**, indicating her role as a Sufi woman.
- **Nizamuddin Auliya** authored "**Fawaid al-Fuad**". Other notable works include "**Siyar-ul-Auliya**" by **Syed Mohammad Mubarak Alvi** and "**Muraqqa-e-Dehli**" by **Durga Quli Khan**.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which one of the following is not a political method of the moderates in the National Movement?

- (a) Overthrow of alien rule
- (b) Constitutional agitation
- (c) Slow, orderly political progress
- (d) Mobilisation of public opinion



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: **The correct answer is the Overthrow of alien rule.**

- The moderate phase of Indian politics lasted from **1885 to 1905**.
- Leaders like **Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozshah Mehta, D.E. Wacha, W.C. Bonnerjea, and S.N. Banerjea** were prominent figures during this period. They were advocates of **liberalism** and **moderate politics**, and their approach became known as Moderatism.
- Their political activity focused on **constitutional agitation** within legal boundaries, aiming for gradual and orderly progress.
- Moderates believed that the British government intended to be just towards Indians but lacked awareness of the real conditions in India.
- Their strategy involved creating a strong **public opinion** to raise national consciousness, educating and uniting people on common political issues.
- They aimed to **persuade** both the British Government and public opinion to introduce reforms in India as per the nationalists' proposals.
- The Moderates primarily used the methods of '**prayer and petition**'; if these failed, they resorted to **constitutional agitation**.

TEAM NISHTHA

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Swami Dayanand Saraswati took inspiration from

- (a) Puranas
- (b) Vedas
- (c) Medieval saints
- (d) Sufism



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: B

- **Dayananda Saraswati** (1824-1883) was a key figure in Indian reform movements. Here are the main points about him:
- He was the first to call for "**Swarajya**" or "India for Indians" in 1876.
- Dayananda regarded the **Vedas** as infallible and based his teachings on them, rejecting later religious thought if it conflicted with the Vedas.
- He opposed **idolatry, ritual, priesthood**, and the prevalent **caste practices** in Hinduism.
- Dayananda met with modern reformers like **Keshub Chandra Sen, Vidyasagar, Justice Ranade**, and **Gopal Hari Deshmukh**.
- He promoted the slogan "**Back to the Vedas**", calling for a revival of Vedic learning and purity rather than a return to Vedic times.
- He accepted **modernity** and demonstrated a **patriotic attitude** towards national issues.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. The call for 'renunciation of (all) voluntary associations with the (British) Government' was given during

- (a) Non-Cooperation Movement.
- (b) Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (c) Quit India Movement.
- (d) Protest against partition of Bengal.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: A

Non-Cooperation Movement:

- Officially announced on **1 August 1920**.
- The announcement followed the death of **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**, with Gandhi and about **2 lakh people** paying their respects.
- The movement was a response to the **Rowlatt Satyagraha**, which established Gandhi as a national leader.
- Gandhi called for **non-cooperation** with British rule, urging Indians to:
 - **Stop attending schools, colleges, and law courts.**
 - **Cease paying taxes.**
 - **Renounce voluntary association with the British Government.**



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **Civil Disobedience Movement:** This movement, launched in 1930, also called for non-cooperation with British rule. However, it went beyond the scope of the Non-Cooperation Movement, involving acts of civil disobedience like the Salt March and the breaking of salt laws.
- **Quit India Movement:** This movement, launched in 1942, demanded the immediate withdrawal of British power from India. It was a more radical and aggressive movement compared to the earlier ones.
- **Protest against partition of Bengal:** This protest was specifically against the partition of Bengal in 1905 by Lord Curzon. It was a precursor to the larger Indian independence movement and involved boycotts and other forms of resistance.

Q. Which one of the following British officials was elevated to the position of Governor General after the Regulating Act of 1773?

- (a) Warren Hastings
- (b) Lord North
- (c) Mountstuart Elphinstone
- (d) Philip Francis



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: The correct answer is A Warren Hastings

Regulating Act, 1773:

- Allowed the East India Company to retain its territorial possessions in India while regulating its activities.
- Established British cabinet control over Indian affairs.
- Changed the post of Governor of Bengal to **Governor-General of Bengal**, with **Warren Hastings** as the first holder of this position.
- Administration in Bengal was to be managed by the Governor-General and a council of four members.
- The **Governor of Bombay** and **Madras** were placed under the authority of the Governor-General of Bengal.
- Created a **Supreme Court** in Calcutta, consisting of a Chief Justice and three other judges, to handle appeals and redress grievances.
- In 1781, the Act was amended to exempt the Governor-General, the Council, and government servants from Supreme Court jurisdiction for actions taken in the course of their duties.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which of the following ideas was preached by the Kherwar or Sapha Har movement of the 1870s?

- (a) Acceptance of the Hindu pantheonic order
- (b) Monotheism and internal social reform
- (c) Philosophy of Yoga and Mimansa
- (d) Polytheism



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: **B**

Kherwar or Sapha Har Movement:

- Associated with the Santhal tribal community.
- Began in 1868 and was led by the Santhals.
- Initiated by Bhagrit Manjhi.
- Also known as the Kherwar Movement.
- Aimed at social reform and popularized the concept of One God.

The Santal or Santhal:

- A Munda ethnic group native to India and Bangladesh.
- The largest tribe in Jharkhand, India, and also found in Assam, Tripura, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, and West Bengal.
- Speak Santali, the most widely spoken of the Munda languages.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. In which one of the following years was the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha established?

- (a) 1884
- (b) 1876
- (c) 1869
- (d) 1870



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- Answer: D

Poona Sarvajanik Sabha:

- Established by **M. G. Ranade and G. V. Joshi on April 2, 1870.**
- Key figures included **S. H. Chiplunkar and Mahadev Govind Ranade.**
- Aimed to mediate between the British government and the people of India and to popularize peasants' legal rights.
- Started with an elected body of 95 members chosen by 6,000 people.
- Served as a precursor to the **Indian National Congress, which held its first session in Maharashtra.**
- **Ganesh Vasudeo Joshi** was one of its founders.
- In **2016, Meera Pavagi** was elected as **the first woman President of the organization.**



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which one of the following was an important Pandya port, celebrated for its pearls in Sangam poems and Greek accounts?

- (a) Muchiri
- (b) Korkai
- (c) Puhar
- (d) Arikamedu



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: **B**

Pandyas:

- Ruled from Madurai.
- Korkai, their main port near the confluence of the Thambraparani River and the Bay of Bengal, was renowned for pearl fishing and chank diving.
- Their emblem was the "Fish."
- Patronized the Tamil Sangams and facilitated the compilation of Sangam literature.
- Maintained a regular army.
- Prosperous trade, particularly in pearls.
- Common practices included Sati, caste distinctions, and idol worship; widows were poorly treated.
- Adopted Vedic rituals and supported Brahmin priests.
- Their power waned due to the Kalabhra invasions.
- Experienced a decline in influence after the Sangam Age but revived at the end of the 6th century.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **Muchiri:**
- Also known as Muziris.
- The exact location is uncertain but is believed to be at Pattanam, an archaeological site north of Cochin in Kerala, along the River Periyar.
- **Puhar:**
- Founded by Chola king Karikala.
- Included the construction of a 160 km embankment along the Kaveri River, built with the labor of 12,000 slaves from Sri Lanka.
- **Arikamedu:**
- Located in Pondicherry.
- An ancient coastal settlement and trade center active between 2200 and 1900 years ago.
- Excavated in the 1940s, it was a site where ships unloaded goods from distant lands.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. The town of Chisht, from which the Sufi Chishti Silsila derives its name, is located in

- (a) Western Turkey
- (b) Central Afghanistan
- (c) Eastern Iran
- (d) Eastern Iraq



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

The correct answer is: **B**

Chishti Order:

- Founded by **Khwaja Abu Ishaq Shami Chishti**.
- Named after the village of **Chisht in Afghanistan, about thirty miles from modern-day Herat**.
- Chisht was notable for producing a continuous line of five great Sufi masters.
- The order's principles and methodology were established by this family and their systematization of 'tasawuuf.'
- It is one of the oldest and most renowned among the forty major Sufi orders, alongside the Qadiriyyah, Naqshbandiyyah, and Suhrawardiyyah.
- Although it originated in **Afghanistan** and spread to Khurasan (modern-day Iran), its major influence was in India.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. The rules for congregational worship (Sangat) involving collective recitation were organized by

- (a) Guru Nanak
- (b) Guru Angad
- (c) Guru Arjan
- (d) Guru Govind Singh



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- Answer: A

Guru Nanak:

- Guru Nanak's teachings closely mirrored those of Kabir, yet they led to the foundation of Sikhism.
- He emphasized worship through the recitation of hymns (shabads), performed in various ragas with his attendant Mardana playing the rabab.
- Guru Nanak established congregational worship (Sangat), focusing on the collective recitation of verses, which is noted in Option 1.
- He appointed Angad as his successor, a practice continued for nearly 200 years.
- While Guru Nanak did not intend to create a new religion, his followers later distinguished Sikhism from Hinduism and Islam.
- Guru Arjan, the fifth Sikh Guru, compiled Guru Nanak's hymns and those of his successors and other poets into the Adi Granth Sahib.
- Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth Guru, added the compositions of Guru Tegh Bahadur to this scripture, renaming it the Guru Granth Sahib.
- Guru Nanak Dev Jayanti celebrates the birth of Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikhism.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Akbar issued a Farman in 1598 permitting in the city of Cambay (Khambhat), Gujarat, the construction of a

- (a) Temple
- (b) Church
- (c) Synagogue
- (d) Jain Upashraya



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: B

- **Akbar and the Jesuit Church in Cambay:**

- Akbar permitted the Jesuit order to build a church in the city of Cambay (Khambhat), Gujarat. This decision is reflected in Option 2.
- The Jesuit priests, known as Padris, sought to establish a church in Cambay to conduct their worship.
- Akbar issued a directive ensuring that the city officials of Cambay would not obstruct the construction of the church. His order mandated that the dignitaries respect this decision and allow the Jesuits to build and practice freely.
- While Muslim rulers were theoretically expected to follow Sharia, the presence of non-Muslim populations in the subcontinent complicated this.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- To address this, the concept of *zimmi* (meaning "protected" from the Arabic *zimma*, or "protection") was established for people of revealed scriptures, such as Jews and Christians, living under Muslim rule. In India, this status was also extended to Hindus.
- The Mughals came to view themselves as rulers over all peoples, not just Muslims, reflecting a broader and more inclusive approach to governance.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Domingo Paes, the medieval traveller, has described the city of

- (a) Madurai
- (b) Vijayanagara
- (c) Arikamedu
- (d) Gingee



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: B

- Domingo Paes, a Portuguese traveler, compared medieval Vijayanagara to Rome, as noted in Option 2.
- He visited the Vijayanagara Empire around 1520 during the reign of King Krishna Deva Raya.
- Paes documented his observations in "Chronica dos Reis de Bisnaga" (Chronicle of the Vijayanagar Kings).
- He was notably impressed by the sophisticated irrigation systems of the empire, which enabled high crop yields at low costs and supported diverse agriculture.
- He also noted that markets were abundant with precious stones and highlighted the city's prosperity due to its lush vegetation, aqueducts, and artificial lakes.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

CDS 1 2022



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Which of the following statements about sculptures at Sanchi is/are correct?

- 1. In some sculptures there is representation of Shalabhanjika.**
- 2. The figure of Shalabhanjika is represented by a woman surrounded by lotuses and elephants.**
- 3. The Shalabhanjika motif was not directly inspired by Buddhist ideas.**

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- A. 1, 2 and 3**
- B. 2 and 3 only**
- C. 2 only**
- D. 1 and 3 only**

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Ans. D

1 and 3 only

The Sanchi Yakshi Figure is a sandstone statue of the Shalabhanjika Yakshi from the ancient Buddhist site of Sanchi in the state of Madhya Pradesh, India."Hence Statement 1 is correct".

The gorgeous Salabhanjika holding a fruit laden tree in a tribent posture represents the idea of women and fertility in early Indian art."Hence Statement 2 is incorrect".

The shalabhanjika motif suggests that many people who turned to Buddhism enriched it with their own pre-Buddhist and even non-Buddhist beliefs, practices and ideas.(Themes Class 12th)"Hence , Statement 3 is correct"

" Hence Option D is correct"



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Additional Info:

It has four beautifully decorated toranas depicting various events from the life of the Buddha and the Jataka. Sculptures depicting the normal life have also been depicted here.

The historical narratives such as the siege of Kushinara, Buddha's visit to Kapilavastu, visit of Ashoka to the Ramgrama Stupa are carved with considerable details.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

In which one of the following years was the first telegraphic connection established between Europe and India?

- A. 1851**
- B. 1854**
- C. 1865**
- D. 1871**



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Ans. C

Sol.

Telegraphic communication with India was first established in 1865 by overland telegraph lines from Europe to the top of the Persian Gulf and then by an undersea cable to Karachi, but the overland section was never satisfactory, prompting efforts to lay more reliable cables below the sea. "Hence Option C is Correct".



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Which one of the following works was composed by Krishnadevaraya on statecraft in Telugu?

- A. Amuktamalyada**
- B. Jambavati Kalyanam**
- C. Rayavachakamu**
- D. Satyavadu Parinaya**



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Ans. A

Sol.

Amuktamalyada means the One who offered the garland after wearing it themselves.

- **This book describes the story of the wedding of the Hindu Lord Ranganayaka as an avatar of Vishnu and Goda Devi (Andal) the Tamil Alvar poet and daughter of Periyalvar, at Srirangam. "Hence Option A is Correct".**

Additional Info:

- **Krishnadevaraya was the king of the Vijayanagara Empire reigning between 1509–1530**



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- He was the third ruler of the Tuluva Dynasty, and presided over the Vijayanagara empire at its zenith.
- His court had 8 Telugu poets (Astadiggajalu) -
- Allasani Peddana, Nandi Thimmana, Madayyagari Mallana, Dhurjati, Ayyala-raju Rama-Bhadrudu, Pingali Surana, Ramaraja Bhushanudu and Tenali Rama Krishna.
- Krishna Deva Raya, himself an accomplished scholar, wrote Madalasa Charita, Satyavadu Parinaya and Rasamanjari and Jambavati Kalyana.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

The ruins of Hampi were brought to light by which of the following British officers of the East India Company?

- A. Colonel Colin Mackenzie**
- B. James Prinsep**
- C. William Jones**
- D. James Rennell**



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Ans. A

Colonel Colin Mackenzie

He prepared the first survey map of the site as an employee of the East India Company in 1800. "Hence Option A is Correct".

Additional Info:

- **James Prinsep:** He was the founding editor of the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and deciphered the Kharosthi and Brahmi scripts of ancient India.
- **William Jones:** Asiatic Society of Bengal, scholarly society founded on Jan. 15, 1784 by him.
- **Lord Metcalfe,** the successor of Lord William Bentick was known as the 'liberator of the Indian press.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Who among the following was the founder of the Virashaiva Movement in Karnataka?

- A. Basavanna**
- B. Appar**
- C. Sambandar**
- D. Sundarar**



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Virashaiva movement was created by Tamil movement and temple worship .**
- **Virashaiva Movement initiated by Basavanna and his companions like Allama Prabhu and Akkamahadevi. "Hence Option A is Correct".**

Additional Info:

- **The Virashaivas argued strongly for the equality of all human beings and against Brahmanical ideas about caste and the treatment of women.**
- **They were against all form of idol worship.**



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

• **Appar (7th century CE):** A revered Tamil Shaivite saint and poet, also known as Tirunavukkarasar, who composed devotional hymns dedicated to Lord Shiva and played a crucial role in the revival of Shaivism in Tamil Nadu.

• **Sambandar (7th century CE):** A child prodigy and one of the most prominent Nayanar saints, known for his devotional hymns to Lord Shiva, which are part of the *Tevaram*, a key text in Tamil Shaivism.

• **Sundarar (8th century CE):** A prominent Tamil Shaivite saint and poet, celebrated for his devotional hymns and his unique relationship with Lord Shiva, often portrayed as a personal and intimate bond.

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

The year 1916 is important in Indian history for:

- 1. Lucknow Session of the Congress**
- 2. Congress - League Pact**
- 3. Formation of Home Rule League**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1 and 3 only**
- B. 2 and 3 only**
- C. 1 and 2 only**
- D. 1, 2 and 3**

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Ans. D

- **The Lucknow Pact was an agreement reached between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League (AIML) at a joint session of both the parties held in Lucknow in December 1916. Through the pact, the two parties agreed to allow representation to religious minorities in the provincial legislatures.**
- **The Indian Home Rule movement was a movement in British India on the lines of the Irish Home Rule movement and other home rule movements.**
- **The movement lasted around two years between 1916–1918 and is believed to have set the stage for the independence movement under the leadership of Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak to the educated English speaking upper class Indians.**

"Hence Option D is correct".

Additional Info:

- **Lucknow session of Indian National Congress was headed by Maratha leader Bal Gangadhar Tilak**



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Arrange the following events chronologically starting from the earliest:

- 1. Ahmedabad Mill Strike**
- 2. Champaran Satyagraha**
- 3. Foundation of the Satyagraha Sabha**
- 4. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre**

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Ans. B

2>1>3>4

- **The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was the first satyagraha movement led by Mahatma Gandhi in British India**
- **Ahmedabad Mill Strike of 1918 is considered the first hunger strike led by Gandhi.**
- **Satyagraha Sabha founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1919. Satyagraha Sabha was founded in the protest against the Rowlatt Act.**
- **The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, also known as the Amritsar massacre, took place on 13 April 1919. A large peaceful crowd had gathered at the Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar, Punjab to protest against the arrest of pro-Indian independence leaders Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satya Pal."Hence Option B is correct".**



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Additional Info

- The Kheda Satyagraha of 1918 was a satyagraha movement in the Kheda district of Gujarat in India organised by Mahatma Gandhi during the period of the British Raj. It was a major revolt in the Indian independence movement. It was the third Satyagraha movement.
- The Rowlatt Act empowered the British Government to suspend the right of Habeas Corpus in opposed of which Gandhiji founded Satyagraha sabha .Rowlatt Satyagraha of March 1919 was the first mass strike when Gandhiji called for a mass protest at all India level



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Who among the following pioneering Bengali women serialised her autobiography Amar Katha between 1910 and 1913?

- A. Binodini Dasi**
- B. Rashsundari Debi**
- C. Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain**
- D. Kailashbashini Debi**



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Ans. A

Sol.

Binodini Dasi also known as Notee Binodini, was an Indian Bengali actress and thespian. She started acting at the age of 12 and ended by the time she was 23, as she later recounted in her noted autobiography, Amar Katha (The Story of My Life) published in 1913."Hence Option A is correct".

Additional Info:

- **Rashundari Devi was born in Eastern Bengal and was the first Indian woman to write an autobiography and the first Bengali to write an autobiography. Aamar Jiban (My Life), her autobiography, was published in 1876.**



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain was a prominent Bengali feminist thinker, writer, educator and political activist from British India (present day Bangladesh). She is widely regarded as a pioneer of women's liberation in South Asia. In 1916, she founded the Muslim Women's Association, an organization that fought for women's education and employment.**

- **Kailashbashini Devi was the writer of Hindu Mahilaganer Abastha, which can be translated as 'The wretched condition of Hindu women', is a series of essays on topics such as child marriage, female education, domestic labour, and Hinduism.**



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Which of the following terms were used in the Indo-Persian sources of the Mughal period to denote a peasant?

- 1. Raiyat**
- 2. Asami**
- 3. Muzarian**
- 4. Majur**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1 and 2 only**
- B. 2 and 3 only**
- C. 1, 2 and 3 only**
- D. 1, 3 and 4 only**



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Ans. C

Sol.

In the Mughal period raiyat, muzarian, kisan or asami were the terms to denote a peasant. Condition of peasants in North India during 17th century was as follows: Overall condition was very ordinary, they had to face economic distress after a famine.

During the Mughal period, Major were agricultural laborers and non-resident cultivators from other villages.

"Hence Option C is correct".



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. From among the following Mahajanapadas, identify the gana/sangha (oligarchy):

- (a) Magadha
- (b) Vajji
- (c) Avanti
- (d) Kosala



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: **B**

The correct answer is (b) Vajji.

- **Vajji** was one of the few Mahajanapadas that was ruled by a **gana/sangha** system, which was essentially an oligarchy. In this system, a group of elected leaders, rather than a single monarch, governed the state. This was a departure from the more common monarchical rule prevalent in other Mahajanapadas.

- **Magadha:** Magadha was a powerful monarchy ruled by kings from the Haryanka, Shishunaga, and Nanda dynasties.

- **Avanti:** Avanti was another monarchy ruled by kings from the Haihaya dynasty.

- **Kosala:** Kosala was also a monarchy, ruled by kings from the Ikshvaku dynasty.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



Monarchy:

- | | |
|--------------|--------|
| 1. Kashi | काशी |
| 2. Kosala | कोशल |
| 3. Anga | अंग |
| 4. Magdha | मगध |
| 5. Vatsa | वत्स |
| 6. Avanti | अवंती |
| 7. Gandhara | गांधार |
| 8. Kamboja | कम्बोज |
| 9. Matsya | मत्स्य |
| 10. Kurus | कौरवों |
| 11. Panchala | पांचाल |
| 12. Surasena | सुरसेन |
| 13. Chedi | चैदि |

Republics:

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 14. Vajjis | वज्जि |
| 15. Mallas | मल्ल |
| 16. Assaka | अस्साक |

Mahājanapadas and janapadas (c. 500 BCE)



Q. The provision for separate electorate for Muslims was given in

- A. Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909
- B. Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, 1919
- C. Communal Award, 1932
- D. Government of India Act, 1935



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: **A**

- The **Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909**, also known as the Indian Councils Act of 1909, introduced the provision for separate electorates for Muslims.
- This meant that in certain constituencies, only Muslim voters could elect Muslim representatives to legislative bodies.
- This was the first instance of communal representation in India and was intended to provide political representation to Muslims as a distinct community.

Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, 1919:

- The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, implemented through the Government of India Act, 1919, expanded the legislative councils and introduced the system of diarchy in the provinces.
- While these reforms increased Indian participation in governance, they did not introduce separate electorates; rather, they continued and expanded the provision for separate electorates that were initially established by the 1909 reforms.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

•Communal Award, 1932:

- The Communal Award of 1932, announced by British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, extended the system of separate electorates beyond Muslims to include other minorities such as Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, and Dalits (then referred to as "Depressed Classes"). This award deepened communal divisions by further institutionalizing separate electorates.

•Government of India Act, 1935:

- The Government of India Act, 1935, was the most comprehensive constitutional reform introduced by the British in India. It expanded provincial autonomy and introduced the idea of a federal structure, but it also continued the practice of separate electorates for Muslims and other communities, which had already been established by earlier reforms.

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which of the following was/were the founder member(s) of Hindustan Socialist Republican Army established in September, 1928?

- 1. Bhagat Singh**
- 2. Jatindranath**
- 3. Ajoy Ghosh**
- 4. Phanindranath Ghosh**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: **A**

- The **Hindustan Republican Association (HRA)**, originally founded in October 1924 in Kanpur by Ramprasad Bismil, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, and Sachin Sanyal, aimed to organize an armed revolution to overthrow the British colonial government. They envisioned establishing a Federal Republic of the United States of India based on adult franchise.
- In September 1928, at a historic meeting held in the ruins of Feroz Shah Kotla in Delhi, the HRA was transformed into the **Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)**. This transformation occurred under the leadership of **Chandra Shekhar Azad**.
- The name change to HSRA reflected the group's adoption of socialism as its official goal, and the association decided to work under collective leadership.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- Notable participants in the formation of HSRA included **Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, and Bhagwaticharan Vohra** from Punjab, as well as **Bejoy Kumar Sinha, Shiv Verma, and Jaidev Kapur** from the United Provinces.
- **Ajay Ghosh** was a prominent leader of the Communist Party of India but was not involved in the founding of the HSRA.
- **Jatindra Nath Das** was a member of the HSRA and is remembered for his role in the revolutionary movement.
- Phanindra Nath Ghosh:
 - Early Life:
 - He was born on 20 March 1918, in Serampore within the Hooghly district of West Bengal, he was the son of Charuchandra Ghosh.
 - He played a pivotal role when the Quit India movement ignited across India in 1942, deeply committed to Gandhiji's philosophy.

Q. Who among the following did not belong to the group of 'No-Changers'?

- (a) M.A. Ansari
- (b) Vithalbai Patel
- (c) Chakravarti Rajagopalachari
- (d) Kasturi Ranga Iyengar



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: **B**

- The '**No-Changers**' were a group within the Indian National Congress in the 1920s who opposed the idea of participating in legislative councils and were committed to non-cooperation and constructive work as advocated by Mahatma Gandhi.
- **Vithalbhai Patel**, however, did not belong to this group. He was part of the '**Pro-Changers**' or **Swarajists**, who believed in entering the legislative councils to obstruct British rule from within. Along with leaders like Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das, Vithalbhai Patel was a key figure in the Swaraj Party, which advocated this approach.
- **M.A. Ansari, Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, and Kasturi Ranga Iyengar** were all prominent leaders who were aligned with the 'No-Changers'. They believed in continuing with Gandhi's non-cooperation movement and focused on constructive programs like promoting khadi, social reform, and village reconstruction.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. The headquarters of Ghadar Movement/Party were at

- (a) San Francisco
- (b) Stanford University
- (c) Portland
- (d) Florida



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: **A**

- The **Ghadar Movement** was an early 20th-century movement organized by Indian immigrants in the United States and Canada to overthrow British rule in India.
- The **Ghadar Party** was founded in 1913, and its headquarters were established in **San Francisco, California**.
- The headquarters was known as the "**Yugantar Ashram**," and it became the center for the publication of the Ghadar newspaper, which was used to spread revolutionary ideas and mobilize support for the cause of Indian independence.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which one of the following pairs of Newspaper and Editor is not correctly matched ?

Newspaper

Editor

(a) Navjivan

Mahatma Gandhi

(b) Mahratta

Bal Gangadhar Tilak

(c) Bengalee

Surendranath Banerjea

(d) Voice of India

Gopal Krishna Gokhale



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: (d) Voice of India - Gopal Krishna Gokhale

- **Dadabhai Naoroji** is often associated with the publication "Voice of India," which was instrumental in raising awareness about the Indian cause in Britain.
- **Navjivan**: Edited by **Mahatma Gandhi**, "Navjivan" was one of the important newspapers used by Gandhi to spread his ideas of non-violence, swadeshi, and social reforms.
- **Mahratta**: Edited by **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**, "Mahratta" was one of the prominent newspapers published in English that played a significant role in the Indian freedom struggle. Tilak also edited "Kesari," a newspaper in Marathi.
- **Bengalee**: Edited by **Surendranath Banerjea**, "Bengalee" was an influential newspaper that advocated for Indian nationalism and social reforms.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which one of the following was not included in the terms and conditions of Subsidiary Alliance System of Lord Wellesley?

- (a) The British would protect their ally.
- (b) The ally was free to enter into agreements with other rulers or engage in warfare.
- (c) In the territory of the ally, a British armed contingent would be stationed.
- (d) The ally would have to provide resources for the maintenance of the British armed contingent.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: **B**

- The **Subsidiary Alliance** was a diplomatic strategy devised by **Lord Wellesley** in 1798. Under this system, rulers who entered into an alliance with the British had to accept several key terms and conditions:

- **The British would protect their ally:** The British were responsible for defending their ally from both external and internal threats. Therefore, the ally was assured protection by the British. **Hence, option 1 is correct.**

- **The ally was not free to enter into agreements with other rulers or engage in warfare independently:** Under the Subsidiary Alliance, the ally could only enter into agreements with other rulers or engage in warfare with the prior permission of the British.

- This restriction on their autonomy was a crucial aspect of the alliance. **Hence, option 2 is incorrect.**

- **A British armed contingent would be stationed in the ally's territory:** The ally was required to accommodate British troops within their territory. **Hence, option 3 is correct.**

- **The ally would provide resources for the maintenance of the British armed contingent:** The ally had to bear the cost of maintaining the British troops stationed in their territory. **Hence, option 4 is correct.**



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Consider the following statements:

1. In the 19th century, peasants in various parts of India rose in revolt against moneylenders and grain dealers.

2. In May 1875, at village Supa in Poona District in the Bombay Deccan, peasants attacked shopkeepers, burnt the bahi khatas (account books), looted grain shops and set fire to the houses of Sahukars.

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

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: The correct answer is **(c) Both 1 and 2.**

- Throughout the 19th century, peasants in various regions of India frequently revolted against moneylenders and grain dealers. **Thus, Statement 1 is correct.**
- One notable uprising occurred in 1875 in the Deccan region. In May 1875, at the village of Supa in the Poona District of the Bombay Deccan, peasants mounted an attack on shopkeepers. They burned account books (bahi khata), looted grain shops, and set fire to the homes of sahkars (moneylenders).
- This revolt took place in a market center where many shopkeepers and moneylenders resided. On 12 May 1875, ryots from surrounding areas gathered to demand their account books and debt bonds from the shopkeepers and moneylenders. **Thus, Statement 2 is also correct.**



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which one of the following was not a part of Kautilya's Saptanga Theory of the State?

- (a) Amatya
- (b) Janapada
- (c) Durga
- (d) Dhamma



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: **D**

• Kautilya's **Saptanga** (Seven Limbs) Theory of the State, as outlined in his work "Arthashastra," includes the following components:

- **Amatya**: The minister or advisor who helps the king in governance and administration.
- **Janapada**: The territory or the land which provides the economic base for the state.
- **Durga**: The fort or the military fortification that defends the state.
- **Kosha**: The treasury or financial resources of the state.
- **Danda**: The system of law and punishment to enforce order.
- **Raja**: The king or the ruler who governs the state.
- **Sena**: The army or the military forces of the state.
- **Dhamma**: This concept refers to moral and ethical principles, particularly in the context of Buddhism, and is not a component of Kautilya's Saptanga Theory.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Consider the following statements about Ashoka's faith in Buddhism:

- 1. Rummindei Pillar Inscription and Nigali Sagar Pillar Inscription provide clear evidence of Ashoka's faith in Buddhism.**
- 2. Minor Rock Edict-I gives evidence of a sudden change in Ashoka's faith in Buddhism.**

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

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: **A**

- Ashoka's dhamma was a code of conduct and set of principles focused on living a life of virtue. It emphasized the principle of ahimsa, or non-violence, advocating non-injury to all living beings.
- The Edicts of Ashoka consist of 33 inscriptions found on pillars, boulders, and cave walls from the Mauryan Period.
- The **Rummindei Pillar Inscription** (also known as the Lumbini Pillar Edict) is located in Nepal and commemorates Ashoka's visit to the Buddha's birthplace. This inscription reflects Ashoka's commitment to Buddhism, hence **Statement 1** is correct.
- The **Nigali Sagar Pillar Inscription**, also in Nepal, records Ashoka's enlargement of the Kanakamuni Buddha's stupa and his act of worshipping it.
- The **Minor Rock Edict I** indicates that Ashoka's conversion to Buddhism was a gradual process over his reign, rather than a sudden change. Thus, **Statement 2** is incorrect as it does not reflect a sudden shift in Ashoka's faith.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Who among the following belonged to Serampore Mission?

- 1. William Carey**
- 2. Joshua Marshman**
- 3. William Ward**
- 4. David Hare**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: **C**

- The Serampore Mission was India's first Christian missionary organization, founded by William Carey and his two associates on January 10, 1800.
- The mission began its work in the Hughli district, with the first Catholic Church established in Bandel in 1599. A Protestant Church was later built in Serampore in 1800, thanks to the efforts of Carey and his colleagues.
- William Carey, who was born on August 17, 1761, played a crucial role in establishing this mission. His initiative led to the formation of the Baptist Missionary Society.
- On April 24, 1800, the Serampore Mission Church was inaugurated. Carey became the Chief Priest, while Joshua Marshman and William Ward served as Assistant Priests.
- The mission was self-supportive, with Carey, Marshman, and Ward funding their activities from their own earnings: Marshman from his schools, Ward from the press, and Carey from his teaching position at Fort William College.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

CDS 2 2022



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. What were Manigramam and Nanadesi in early medieval India?

- (a) Cluster of non-revenue paying villages
- (b) Village-level community groups
- (c) Guilds of Indian merchants
- (d) Literary societies in the capital towns



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: **C**

The correct answer is **(c) Guilds of Indian merchants.**

Manigramam and **Nanadesi** were prominent merchant guilds in early medieval India. They played a crucial role in trade and commerce, facilitating the activities of merchants across different regions.

Manigramam specifically refers to a guild of traders from Tamil Nadu who were involved in trade with the regions of Southeast Asia, while **Nanadesi** denotes merchants who traded across various parts of India and sometimes even with foreign countries.

These guilds not only managed trade but also organized various aspects of commerce, including regulations, quality control, and mutual support among merchants.

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. The Dutch were defeated by Marthanda Varma of Travancore Kingdom in the battle of

- (a) Wandiwash
- (b) Rakshasi - Tangadi
- (e) Pullalur
- (d) Colachel



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

The correct answer is **(d) Colachel**.

Battle of Colachel: This battle took place in 1741 between the forces of Marthanda Varma, the ruler of Travancore, and the Dutch East India Company. Marthanda Varma defeated the Dutch, which was a significant victory for his kingdom.

(a) Wandiwash: This battle occurred in 1760 between the British and the French during the Seven Years' War, not involving the Dutch or Marthanda Varma.

(b) Rakshasi - Tangadi: The Battle of Rakshasi-Tangadi, also known as the Battle of Talikota, was fought on January 26, 1565 between the Vijaynagar kingdom and the Sultanates of Deccan. The battle took place near the villages of Rakshasi and Tangdi, which are now part of the town of Talikota in northern Karnataka. The Vijaynagar kingdom was defeated, ending its prominence in South Indian politics. The battle is considered to mark the end of the Vijayanagara Empire's great age.

(c) Pullalur: The Battle of Pullalur was fought between the Chalukya king Pulakesin II and the Pallava king Mahendravarman I in the town of Pullalur (or Pollilur) in about 618–19.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. To which one of the following schools of philosophy did Kumarila Bhatta and Prabhakara belong?

- (a) Lokayata
- (b) Madhyamika
- (c) Purva-Mimamsa
- (d) Uttara-Mimamsa



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

The correct answer is **(c) Purva-Mimamsa**.

- **Kumarila Bhatta** and **Prabhakara** were prominent philosophers in the **Purva-Mimamsa** school of Indian philosophy. This school focuses on the interpretation of Vedic rituals and the performance of duties based on the Vedas.
- **Purva-Mimamsa** is concerned with the earlier part of the Vedas, especially the rituals and ceremonies prescribed in them, and its primary concern is the proper execution of these rituals.
- **(a) Lokayata**: This school is often associated with materialistic and atheistic views, and is not related to Kumarila Bhatta and Prabhakara.
- **(b) Madhyamika**: This is a school of Buddhist philosophy founded by Nagarjuna, not related to Kumarila Bhatta and Prabhakara.
- **(d) Uttara-Mimamsa**: Uttara Mimamsa explores the nature of reality and the self, and emphasizes the concept of Brahman as the ultimate reality. It's a monistic school that believes the world is unreal and Brahman is the only reality. It also concerns itself with the relationship between humans and Divine or Absolute reality.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. The Tolkappiyam is

- (a) A work of grammar.
- (b) A Tamil poem in praise of Rajendra Chola.
- (c) An ancient didactic work in Tamil.
- (d) A drama composed by a Chera King.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- The correct answer is **(a) A work of grammar.**
- **Tolkappiyam** is an ancient Tamil text that is primarily known as a work of grammar.
- It is one of the oldest surviving Tamil grammatical works and provides rules and principles for Tamil grammar, including phonetics, morphology, and syntax.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. On the banks of which one of the following rivers was the ancient Mahishmati located?

- (a) Sarayu
- (b) Son
- (c) Narmada
- (d) Godavari



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

The correct answer is **(c) Narmada**.

- **Mahishmati** was an ancient city mentioned in several ancient texts, including the Mahabharata and the Puranas. It is known to have been located on the banks of the **Narmada River**.
- **(a) Sarayu**: The Sarayu River is mentioned in connection with the city of Ayodhya in the Ramayana, not Mahishmati.
- **(b) Son**: The Son River is a tributary of the Ganges and does not have historical connections to Mahishmati.
- **(d) Godavari**: The Godavari River is significant in South Indian history but is not associated with Mahishmati.

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. What was a munjaniq in medieval period?

- (a) Cannon
- (b) Catapult
- (c) Gun carriage
- (d) Portable armoury



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

The correct answer is **(b) Catapult**.

- **Munjaniq** was a type of **catapult** used in the medieval period. It was a siege weapon designed to hurl projectiles, such as stones or incendiary devices, over long distances.
- **(a) Cannon:** Cannons are firearms that use gunpowder to launch projectiles. The munjaniq predates the use of cannons.
- **(c) Gun carriage:** A gun carriage is a wheeled vehicle designed to carry a cannon or other firearm. It is not related to the munjaniq.
- **(d) Portable armoury:** A portable armoury refers to a mobile collection of weapons and armor, not a specific type of siege weapon.

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:

List I (Literary Work)

- A. Duta Ghatotkacha**
- B. Mrichchhakatikam**
- C. Kiratarjuniyam**
- D. Ravanavadha**

List II (Author)

- 1. Bhatti**
- 2. Bhasa**
- 3. Shudraka**
- 4. Bharavi**

Code:

A B C D

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

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

The correct answer is: C

- A. Duta Ghatotkacha - 2. Bhasa
- B. Mrichchhakatikam - 3. Shudraka
- C. Kiratarjuniyam - 4. Bharavi
- D. Ravanavadha - 1. Bhatti

Therefore, the correct code is **(c) 2 3 4 1.**



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **Duta Ghatotkacha:** A drama written by the ancient poet Bhasa, featuring Ghatotkacha, a key figure in the *Mahabharata*. His name reflects his appearance, with a bald head resembling a pot (*ghata*). Ghatotkacha, born of Bhima and the demoness Hidimbi, is portrayed as a being of mixed human and demon heritage.
- **Mrichchhakatikam:** A classical Sanskrit play authored by Shudraka, dating back to the 4th century BCE. The story centers on Charudatta, a young man, and his romantic involvement with Vasantasena, a wealthy courtesan.
- **Kiratarjuniyam:** Counted among the five great epics (*Mahakavyas*) of classical Sanskrit literature. Bharavi, the poet behind this work, is renowned for his profound and intricate writing style.
- **Bhattikavya:** A Sanskrit poem from the 7th century CE, considered a "great poem" (*Mahakavya*). Written by Bhatti, it combines the themes of the *Ramayana* with elements of Panini's grammar, blending literary art with scholarly traditions. Although also known as *Ravanavadha* ("The Death of Ravana"), this title is not considered accurate, as Ravana's demise is only a brief part of the entire composition.

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. At the banks of which of the following rivers was the Battle of Ten Kings fought in the Early Vedic Period?

- (a) Sarasvati
- (b) Drishadvati
- (c) Parushni
- (d) Shutudri



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

The correct answer is (c) Parushni.

- The Battle of Ten Kings, one of the most significant events in the early Vedic period, was fought on the banks of the Parushni river.
- This battle, mentioned in the Rigveda, involved a coalition of ten tribal kings led by King Sudas of the Bharatas dynasty.
- The victory of Sudas in this battle marked a turning point in the history of the Vedic people, leading to the establishment of the Kuru kingdom and their dominance in the region.
- Drishadvati: Often identified with the modern-day Ghaggar-Hakra River, which flows through northwestern India and Pakistan.
- Parushni: Corresponds to the Ravi River, one of the five rivers of the Punjab region in modern-day India and Pakistan.
- Shutudri: Known today as the Sutlej River, another major river in the Punjab region, flowing through India and Pakistan.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. The Bengal Famine of 1769-70 was worsened by

- (a) Locust attacks
- (b) Rat infestation
- (c) High levels of taxation
- (d) Smallpox epidemic



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **The correct answer is (c) High levels of taxation.**
- While the Bengal Famine of 1769-70 was a complex event with multiple contributing factors, high levels of taxation imposed by the East India Company played a significant role in worsening the crisis.
- **(a) Locust attacks:** While locust attacks can cause crop damage and contribute to famines, there's no specific evidence that they were a major factor in the Bengal Famine of 1769-70.
- **(b) Rat infestation:** Rat infestations can also lead to crop losses, but they were not the primary cause of the Bengal Famine.
- **(d) Smallpox epidemic:** The smallpox epidemic did contribute to the death toll during the famine, but it was not the main cause of the food shortage that led to widespread starvation.

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which one of the following is not the work of Ashvaghosha?

- (a) Sariputraprakarana
- (b) Buddhacharita
- (c) Saundarananda
- (d) Manjushrimulakalpa



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

The correct answer is (d) Manjushrimulakalpa.

The Sanskrit edition of the Manjusrimulakalpa: a popular and lengthy text belonging to the Vajrayana Buddhism tradition and classified as a Kriya-tantra class dating to the 6th century A.D.

The Manjushrimulakalpa places particular importance to the Bodhisattva Manjushri. It further details various tantric rituals.

Ashvaghosha was a renowned Indian poet and philosopher who lived during the 1st and 2nd centuries CE. He is credited with several significant works in Sanskrit, including:

- **Sariputraprakarana:** A drama about Sariputra, a prominent disciple of the Buddha.
- **Buddhacharita:** An epic poem narrating the life of the Buddha.
- **Saundarananda:** A poem about the conversion of Nanda, the Buddha's half-brother.

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. The Indian desert also known as Marusthali is believed to be under the sea during which one of the following eras?

- (a) Cenozoic era
- (b) Palaeozoic era
- (c) Mesozoic era
- (d) Archaean and Pre-Cambrian era



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

The correct answer is: **C Mesozoic era.**

Mesozoic Era: The Indian desert, also known as Marusthali (part of the Thar Desert), is believed to have been under the sea during the Mesozoic era. This era, which lasted from about 252 to 66 million years ago, was a time when large parts of present-day India were submerged under the Tethys Sea. The region that is now the Thar Desert was once part of this marine environment.

Cenozoic Era: This era began about 66 million years ago and continues to the present. It is known for the formation of major mountain ranges, including the Himalayas, but it does not correspond to the period when the Indian desert was under the sea.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **Palaeozoic Era:** Spanning from about 541 to 252 million years ago, this era saw the formation of early continents and life forms. However, during this time, the Indian subcontinent was part of the supercontinent Gondwana and was not yet separated, making it unlikely for the Marusthali region to be submerged under the sea.

- **Archaean and Pre-Cambrian Era:** This is the earliest part of Earth's history, dating back more than 2.5 billion years. It involves the formation of the Earth's crust and the first signs of life. The concept of an Indian desert under the sea during this era is not applicable, as the Earth's surface was still forming and stabilizing.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which among the following are Charvaka Schools of Philosophy?

- 1. Dhurtta**
- 2. Nyaya**
- 3. Sushikshita**
- 4. Vaisheshika**

Select the correct answer using the code given below

Code:

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

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

The correct answer is **(d) 1 and 3 only.**

The **Charvaka school** of philosophy, also known as Lokayata, is an ancient Indian materialistic and atheistic school of thought. It primarily focuses on empirical reality, skepticism, and rejects the notion of an after life, the soul, and divine authority.

- **Dhurttā:** This is one of the classifications within the Charvaka school, which is characterized by a more radical or aggressive approach to materialism and hedonism.
- **Sushikshita:** This is another classification within the Charvaka school, which is more sophisticated and possibly less extreme in its materialistic outlook compared to the Dhurttā.
- **Nyāya:** This is not a Charvaka school but one of the six orthodox schools of Hindu philosophy. It emphasizes logic and epistemology and is known for its rigorous methods of debate and analysis.
- **Vaisheshika:** Like Nyāya, Vaisheshika is an orthodox Hindu school of philosophy. It deals with metaphysics and is known for its atomistic theory, proposing that everything in the universe is composed of indivisible atoms.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. During the 8th-14th centuries, in the Sanskrit texts and inscriptions, which of the following terms were used to denote Muslims?

- 1. Turushka**
- 2. Tajika**
- 3. Parashika**
- 4. Kardamaka**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: A

• During the 8th-14th centuries, in Sanskrit texts and inscriptions, various terms were used to denote Muslims. These include:

- **Turushka:** This term was commonly used to refer to Turks or Muslims in general during this period.
- **Tajika:** This term was used to refer to people from Tajikistan or generally Muslims, as it was associated with regions in Central Asia, which were predominantly Muslim.
- **Parashika:** This term originally referred to the Persians but was also used broadly to denote Muslims, especially those from Iran or the broader Persianate world.
- **Kardamaka:** The Kardamaka dynasty was a dynasty of the Western Satraps, who ruled in western and central India from the 1st century BCE to the 4th century CE.
- Thus, **Turushka, Tajika, and Parashika** were used to denote Muslims in Sanskrit texts and inscriptions during that era.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. In the citadel and lower-town areas of which one of the following Harappan cities, have several large cisterns and reservoirs been found?

- (a) Banawali
- (b) Mohenjodaro
- (c) Dholavira
- (d) Rakhigarhi



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

The correct answer is C **Dholavira**.

- **Dholavira:** This Harappan city, located in present-day Gujarat, is known for its advanced water management system, including several large cisterns and reservoirs found in both the citadel and lower-town areas. Dholavira's water management techniques are considered one of the most significant engineering feats of the Harappan civilization.
- **Banawali:** An important Harappan site in Haryana, Banawali is known for its well-planned urban layout.
- **Mohenjodaro:** This iconic Harappan city, located in present-day Pakistan, had sophisticated drainage systems and a Great Bath.
- **Rakhigarhi:** Another major Harappan site in Haryana, Rakhigarhi is one of the largest Harappan.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Consider the following statements about cavalry warfare in India:

- 1. The iron stirrup made it possible for the armoured warrior to sit firmly on a horse without falling off.**
- 2. The iron stirrup also allowed a cavalry charge with lances held tightly to the body, without the rider being thrown off by the shock of impact.**

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

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

The correct answer is **(c) Both 1 and 2.**

- **Iron Stirrup and Armoured Warrior:** The introduction of the iron stirrup in cavalry warfare was revolutionary because it provided the rider with greater stability.
- The stirrup allowed the warrior to sit firmly on the horse, which was crucial for maintaining balance during combat, especially when wearing heavy armor. This innovation significantly enhanced the effectiveness of cavalry in battle.
- **Cavalry Charge with Lances:** The iron stirrup also played a critical role in allowing cavalry charges to be more effective. With the stirrup providing stability, riders could hold lances tightly to their bodies and charge at the enemy without the risk of being thrown off by the impact.
- This made cavalry charges much more devastating and played a key role in the success of cavalry units in medieval warfare.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. The British policy towards Afghanistan in the first half of the 19th century aimed at:

- (a) Strengthening Afghanistan as a buffer against Russia.
- (b) Weakening Russian influence in Afghanistan but not promoting a strong Afghanistan either.
- (c) Promoting Russian influence in Afghanistan to control insurgent tribal leaders.
- (d) Annexing Afghanistan as directly-controlled British Territory.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

The correct answer is **(b) Weakening Russian influence in Afghanistan but not promoting a strong Afghanistan either.**

- In the first half of the 19th century, British policy towards Afghanistan was primarily driven by the fear of Russian expansion towards India, known as "The Great Game." The British aimed to counter Russian influence in Central Asia, particularly in Afghanistan, which was seen as a strategic buffer state.
- **Weakening Russian Influence:** The British wanted to prevent Russia from gaining a foothold in Afghanistan, as it would pose a threat to British India. However, they were not interested in creating a strong and independent Afghanistan, as it might also challenge British interests.
- **Buffer State:** While Afghanistan was considered a buffer between British India and Russian territories, the British were cautious about making it too strong or independent, fearing it could ally with Russia or become a threat on its own.
- **Annexation Not a Goal:** The British did not aim to annex Afghanistan as a directly controlled territory, as managing such a hostile and rugged region would have been difficult and costly.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Who among the following usurped power in Kanyakubja after the death of Harshavardhana?

- (a) Adityasena
- (b) Arunashva
- (c) Shashanka
- (d) Lalitaditya



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

The correct answer is: **B Arunashva**.

- After the death of Harshavardhana in 647 CE, there was a power vacuum in northern India, particularly in the region of Kanyakubja (modern-day Kannauj).
- **Arunashva** was one of Harsha's generals who seized the opportunity to usurp power and establish his rule in Kanyakubja.
- This led to a period of instability and fragmentation in the region following Harsha's death.
- **Adityasena**: He was a ruler of the later Gupta dynasty.
- **Shashanka**: He was the ruler of the Gauda kingdom (in present-day Bengal) and a contemporary of Harshavardhana.
- **Lalitaditya**: He was a ruler of the Karkota dynasty in Kashmir and was not directly involved in the power struggle in Kanyakubja following Harsha's death.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. The legend of Prahlad and his father Hiranyakashyap was first set out in the

- (a) Bhagwat Purana
- (b) Vishnu Purana
- (c) Vamana Purana
- (d) Agni Purana



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

The correct answer is: **B Vishnu Purana.**

The legend of Prahlad and his father Hiranyakashyap is a well-known story in Hindu mythology, depicting the triumph of good over evil and the devotion of Prahlad to Lord Vishnu. This story is **first set out in the Vishnu Purana**, one of the eighteen Mahapuranas, where it narrates the tale of Prahlad's unwavering devotion to Lord Vishnu, despite his father Hiranyakashyap's attempts to kill him for worshipping Vishnu.

- **Bhagwat Purana:** The Bhagwat Purana (also known as Srimad Bhagavatam) is one of the most revered Puranas in Hinduism. It elaborately discusses the ten avatars of Lord Vishnu.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **Vamana Purana:** The Vamana Purana is focused on the Vamana avatar of Vishnu, where Vishnu incarnates as a dwarf Brahmin to restore cosmic order by subduing the demon king Mahabali.
- **Agni Purana:** The Agni Purana covers a wide range of topics including rituals, rites, temple construction, cosmology, and mythology. It is narrated by Agni (the fire god) to Sage Vashishta.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which one of the following statements on the issue of ownership according to Smriti literature is not correct?

- (a) The paternal estate was to be divided equally amongst sons.
- (b) Women were allowed to retain the gifts they received on the occasion of their marriage.
- (c) The gifts to women on the occasion of their marriage were known as Stridhana.
- (d) Stridhana was not inherited by the children without the permission of the husband.

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: **D**

- According to the Manusmriti, the paternal estate was to be divided equally among sons after the death of the parents, with the eldest son often receiving a special share. **Thus, statement 1 is correct.**
- Women, however, were not entitled to a share of these resources.
- Women were allowed to keep the gifts they received at the time of their marriage as **Stridhana** (literally meaning "a woman's wealth"). **Thus, statements 2 and 3 are correct.**
- Stridhana could be inherited by their children, and the husband had no claim over it. **Thus, statement 4 is incorrect.**
- The Manusmriti also advised women not to hoard family property or even their own valuables without their husband's permission.
- However, both epigraphic and textual evidence suggest that while upper-class women may have had access to resources, land, cattle, and money were typically controlled by men. In other words, social differences between men and women were exacerbated by disparities in access to resources.

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Who among the following was not a woman labour leader who organised workers in the strikes in the 1920s?

- (a) Sarala Devi Chaudhurani
- (b) Ushabai Dange
- (c) Prabhabati Devi
- (d) Anasuya Behn



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: A

- **Sarala Devi Chaudhurani** was a multifaceted personality—writer, educationalist, singer, and political activist.
- She founded the **Bharat Stree Mahamandal**, the first women's organization in India, in 1910 in Allahabad, aimed at promoting women's education.
- She significantly contributed to the freedom struggle, especially in promoting militant nationalism in Bengal.

- **Ushabai Dange** was among the first women to actively participate in the trade union movement and was even arrested for her involvement in workers' struggles.
- On July 23, 1931, **Ushabai** was the sole female participant in a large gathering at Jinnah Hall, which was organized to protest the arrest of prominent trade union leader M.N. Roy.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **Prabhavati Devi**, the wife of Jayprakash Narayan, was an active participant in labor movements.
- She led the scavengers' strike in 1928 and the jute general strike in 1929.
- During this period, she collaborated closely with socialists and communists, though she eventually withdrew from the union after the strike, amidst significant conflict.
- In 1914, when Ahmedabad was struck by a plague epidemic, workers, burdened by extremely low wages, approached **Anasuya Behn** for help. She took up their cause, becoming a leading figure in advocating for workers' rights and improving their conditions.

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Among the following countries, where did the idea of 'Social Market Economy' emerge in 1950s?

- (a) Germany
- (b) France
- (c) United States of America
- (d) United Kingdom



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: A

- The idea of the 'Social Market Economy' emerged in Germany during the 1950s.
- This economic model, which was implemented by the Federal Republic of Germany in 1948, seeks to balance market economy principles with social justice concerns.
- The concept blends the competitive nature of a market economy with private initiative and social progress, aiming to create a system where the state ensures both economic and social order.
- Unlike capitalism without limits or collectivist communism, the social market economy integrates the benefits of a market-driven approach with strong regulatory measures to achieve social objectives such as high employment and equitable distribution of resources.
- It represents a dynamic and evolving approach to economic policy, contributing significantly to the political and social cohesion within the European Union.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Who among the following Indian thinkers first spoke of food-for-work programmes to counteract the effects of famines ?

- (a) Kautilya
- (b) Aryabhatta
- (c) Chandragomin
- (d) Prabhakara



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: A

Kautilya, one of the earliest authors on governance, wrote extensively on the management of crises like famine. He recommended that during times of famine, a wise ruler should initiate projects such as building forts or waterworks to provide work in exchange for food, share available provisions, or even consider delegating the rule to another king. This approach is known as a food-for-work program. In ancient India, rulers employed various methods to relieve famine, including:

- Distributing free grains
- Opening free kitchens
- Establishing public grain stores
- Remitting taxes and revenue
- Providing advances and increasing soldiers' pay
- Constructing public works, canals, and embankments
- Sinking wells
- Encouraging migration



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **Aryabhata** was a prominent mathematician and astronomer from the classical age of Indian science. **Aryabhatiya**: This comprehensive text covers mathematics and astronomy and has been a significant reference in Indian mathematical literature.

- It addresses arithmetic, algebra, plane and spherical trigonometry, continued fractions, quadratic equations, power series, and includes a table of sines.

- **Chandragomin**: An Indian Buddhist scholar known for his challenges to Chandrakirti, a prominent Buddhist master.

- He was a teacher at Nalanda Monastic University in the 7th century and contributed significantly to Buddhist scholarship.

- **Prabhakara (625-675 CE)**: A Hindu philosopher known for his work in Purva Mimamsa, which focuses on ritual religion.

- He authored the **Brihati** commentary on Shabara's Mimamsa Sutras, contributing to the understanding of ritualistic practices in Hindu philosophy.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

CDS 1 2023

TEAM NISHTHA

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Who among the following is the author of the book, Bandi Jivan ?

- (a) Rash Behari Bose
- (b) Veer Savarkar
- (c) Aruna Asaf Ali
- (d) Sachindranath Sanyal



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (d) Sachindranath Sanyal

• **Sachindranath Sanyal** is the author of the book "*Bandi Jivan*" (which translates to "A Life of Captivity"). This book is an autobiographical account that narrates his experiences and hardships while being imprisoned by the British authorities. Sanyal was a prominent freedom fighter and a revolutionary leader in India, who played a key role in the early struggles against British colonial rule. "*Bandi Jivan*" reflects his thoughts on revolutionary activities and the sacrifices made by the freedom fighters.

(a) Rash Behari Bose: Rash Behari Bose was an Indian revolutionary leader who played a crucial role in the Indian independence movement, especially in organizing the Indian National Army (INA).

(b) Veer Savarkar: Veer Savarkar, also known as Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, was a freedom fighter, poet, writer, and the ideologue behind the concept of Hindutva. He wrote the book "*The First War of Indian Independence*."

(c) Aruna Asaf Ali: Aruna Asaf Ali was an Indian independence activist and is best known for hoisting the Indian National Congress flag at the Gowalia Tank Maidan in Bombay during the Quit India Movement in 1942.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. In the election held in 1937, in which two provinces was the Indian National Congress not able to emerge as the single largest party?

- (a) Punjab and Sind
- (b) Assam and North-West Frontier Province
- (c) Punjab and Assam
- (d) Assam and Madras



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (A)

- In the 1937 elections, the Indian National Congress came to power in eight provinces, with the exceptions being Bengal, Punjab, and Sindh. Although Congress formed ministries in eight out of the eleven provinces, it was not able to form a ministry in Assam despite being the single largest party, as it won only 33 out of 108 seats.
- **Provincial Elections:** The elections were held in British India during the winter of 1936-37, as mandated by the Government of India Act of 1935.
- **Provinces Involved:** Elections took place across eleven provinces: Madras, Central Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, United Provinces, Bombay Presidency, Assam, NWFP (North-West Frontier Province), Bengal, Punjab, and Sindh.
- **Results:** The final results were declared in February 1937, with the Indian National Congress securing power in eight provinces. However, it did not achieve a majority in Bengal, Assam, Punjab, Sindh, and NWFP, even though it emerged as the largest party in Bengal, Assam, and NWFP.
- **Ministry Formation:** Congress formed ministries in eight provinces—Madras, United Provinces, Bombay, Central Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, and NWFP. In Punjab and Sindh, Congress was in coalition with regional parties.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

**Q. Consider the following statements :
After forming the Indian National Army, Subhas
Chandra Bose**

- 1. recruited a large number of soldiers from the
Indian Prisoners of War in Japanese camp**
- 2. introduced a women's detachment named
after the Rani of Jhansi**

**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

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (C)

- **Recruited a large number of soldiers from the Indian Prisoners of War in Japanese camp:** After forming the Indian National Army (INA), Subhas Chandra Bose recruited a significant number of soldiers from Indian prisoners of war (POWs) who were captured by the Japanese during World War II. These soldiers were motivated to join the INA under Bose's leadership to fight against British colonial rule in India.
- **Introduced a women's detachment named after the Rani of Jhansi:** Subhas Chandra Bose also introduced a women's regiment in the INA known as the **Rani of Jhansi Regiment**, named after the famous Indian queen and warrior Rani Lakshmibai.
- This regiment was one of the first all-female combat regiments and played an important role in the INA's efforts.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which one of the following pairs denoting various forms of Shakti' is not correctly matched?

- (a) Saguna : Belief in Gods with attributes
- (b) Nirguna : Belief in Gods without attributes
- (c) Alvars : Believed in devotion of Shakti
- (d) Nayanars : Believed in devotion of Shiva



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (C)

Alvars : Believed in devotion of Shakti - Incorrect. The Alvars were a group of Tamil poet-saints who were devoted to the worship of Vishnu, not Shakti. Their hymns and poetry are central to the Bhakti movement in South India, specifically focusing on devotion to Vishnu.

(a) Saguna : Belief in Gods with attributes - Correct. "Saguna" refers to the belief in deities with specific attributes and forms. This concept involves worshipping gods and goddesses with identifiable characteristics and qualities.

(b) Nirguna : Belief in Gods without attributes - Correct. "Nirguna" refers to the belief in a formless, attribute-less God. This is a more abstract concept of divinity, where God is beyond all forms and qualities.

(d) Nayanars : Believed in devotion of Shiva - Correct. The Nayanars were Tamil poet-saints who were ardent devotees of Lord Shiva. They played a significant role in promoting the Bhakti movement through their devotion to Shiva.

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which two rivers flow in the region between Gulbarga and Vijayanagar Hampi?

- (a) Narmada and Godavari
- (b) Mahanadi and Godavari
- (c) Kaveri and Periyar
- (d) Krishna and Tungabhadra



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (d) Krishna and Tungabhadra

The region between Gulbarga (now Kalaburagi) and Vijayanagar (Hampi) is located in the Deccan plateau of southern India. The two major rivers that flow in this region are:

Krishna River: One of the major rivers in southern India, it flows through the states of Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh.

Tungabhadra River: A tributary of the Krishna River, it flows through Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

These two rivers are geographically significant in the region mentioned between Gulbarga and Vijayanagar (Hampi).



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **Narmada and Godavari:** These rivers primarily flow through the central and western parts of India.
- **Mahanadi and Godavari:** Similarly, these rivers are located in different regions of India, primarily in the eastern part.
- **Kaveri and Periyar:** These rivers are primarily associated with the southernmost part of India, Tamil Nadu and Kerala, and do not flow through the Karnataka region.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Who among the following political leaders suggested the dissolution of the Indian National Congress as a political organization and its replacement by a Lok Sevak Sangh?

- (a) Vallabhbhai Patel
- (b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- (c) M.K. Gandhi
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (C)

- Mahatma Gandhi suggested the dissolution of the Indian National Congress (INC) as a political organization after India gained independence in 1947.
- He proposed replacing it with a non-political organization called the **Lok Sevak Sangh** (Servants of the People Society).
- Gandhi believed that the Congress had fulfilled its role in achieving independence and should now focus on social service, nation-building, and uplifting rural India rather than engaging in political power struggles.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

(a) Vallabhbhai Patel: Vallabhbhai Patel was a key leader in the Indian independence movement and the first Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister of India.

(b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was a prominent leader and the principal architect of the Indian Constitution. While he was critical of some aspects of the INC and had disagreements with Gandhi on various issues, he did not propose dissolving the Congress party.

(d) Jawaharlal Nehru: Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India and a key leader in the INC. He did not advocate for the dissolution of the Congress party. Instead, Nehru was instrumental in shaping post-independence India through his policies and vision for a modern, democratic, and socialist state.

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. The notion of kinship projected by the Kushana rulers is best evidenced through which of the following?

- (a) Their identification with deities
- (b) Grants to religious institutions
- (c) Inscriptional panegyrics
- (d) Coins and sculpture



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (X)

The Kushana rulers, who ruled over parts of Central Asia and northern India from the 1st to the 3rd centuries CE, are best evidenced in their projection of kinship through their **coins and sculpture**.

Coins: The Kushana coins often depicted the rulers in divine or semi-divine forms, including representations of their royal and familial connections. The imagery on the coins reflects the rulers' attempts to project their power and legitimacy, often associating themselves with deities and showcasing their divine right to rule.

Sculpture: Kushana art, particularly in sculpture, frequently includes depictions of the rulers and their families in a manner that emphasizes their divine and regal status. The sculptures often show the Kushana kings in the company of gods or in divine postures, illustrating their connection to the divine and their esteemed position within the royal lineage.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Who among the following were referred to as the Theris' in ancient India?

- (a) Respected women
- (b) Elder nuns in Buddhism
- (c) Women denied the Bhikkhuni status
- (d) Women expelled from the Buddhist Sangha



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (B)

In ancient India, the term "**Theris**" referred to the elder nuns in Buddhism. The Theris were respected senior female monks who had attained a high level of spiritual maturity and experience within the Buddhist monastic community. The title signifies their seniority and respect within the monastic order.

(a) Respected women: This is a broader term that could apply to various contexts but does not specifically refer to Theris.

(c) Women denied the Bhikkhuni status: This is incorrect because Theris were those who had already attained the status of Bhikkhuni, which is a fully ordained female monk in Buddhism.

(d) Women expelled from the Buddhist Sangha: This is incorrect because Theris were not expelled but were respected elder nuns within the Buddhist community.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which member of the Servants of India Society founded the Seva Samiti at Allahabad in 1914?

- (a) Shri Ram Bajpai
- (b) Hriday Nath Kunzru
- (c) S.G. Vaze
- (d) Srinivas Shastri



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (B)

- **Hriday Nath Kunzru** was a prominent member of the Servants of India Society who founded the **Seva Samiti** at Allahabad in 1914. The Seva Samiti was established with the aim of promoting social service and upliftment, reflecting Kunzru's commitment to social reform and public service.

- **(a) Shri Ram Bajpai:** He was associated with social and political work.
- **(c) S.G. Vaze:** He was also a member of the Servants of India Society.
- **(d) Srinivas Shastri:** He was a notable figure in social reform.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

The Servants of India Society (SIS) was founded in 1905 by Gopal Krishna Gokhale, a social reformer and political mentor to Mahatma Gandhi. The society's goals were to educate the masses, address social issues, and promote the national interest of the Indian people:

- Education: Expand education in India, organize mobile libraries, and found schools
- Social welfare: Unite and train Indians of different ethnicities and religions in welfare work, focus on the underprivileged, rural and tribal people, and provide emergency relief
- Social issues: Address a wide range of social issues, including child labor, child marriage, and trafficking

The SIS's activities also include:

- Providing night classes for factory and industrial workers
- Establishing orphanages and shelters for abandoned children
- Providing food, shelter, and education to abandoned children
- Advocating for laws and policies to protect children's rights and well-being
- Providing relief and assistance to people affected by natural disasters, such as floods, earthquakes, and cyclones

The SIS's workers take an oath to renounce selfishness, pride, and fame, be one with their work and duty, serve the nation in a religious spirit, and promote the national interest of the Indian people.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. The First Anglo-Maratha War was concluded by which one of the following?

- (a) The Treaty of Surat
- (b) The Treaty of Purandar
- (c) The Convention of Wadgaon
- (d) The Treaty of Salbai



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (D)

- **The First Anglo-Maratha War and Its Conclusion**
- The First Anglo-Maratha War, fought between the British East India Company and the Maratha Confederacy, was a significant conflict in Indian history. It began in 1775 and concluded with the **Treaty of Salbai** in 1782.
- **Treaty of Surat (1775):** Signed between the British East India Company and Raghunath Rao (Raghoba), it aimed to support Raghoba's claim to the Maratha throne in exchange for territorial concessions.
- **Treaty of Purandar (1665):** An agreement between the Maratha ruler Shivaji and the Mughal Empire, in which Shivaji surrendered 23 forts and territory to the Mughals.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

The Convention of Wadgaon was a compact signed on January 13, 1779, as a result of the First Maratha War in India (1775–82). The convention was the result of a British expedition that was surrounded by Maratha forces at Wadgaon in January 1779. The terms of the convention included:

- Revenues
- The Maratha chief Sindhia would receive a share of the revenues from the Broach (Bharuch) district
- Raghunath Rao
- The convention marked the end of British efforts to make Raghunath Rao Peshwa, the nominal leader of the Maratha confederacy, or regent for his infant great-nephew

The British authorities in Bengal rejected the terms of the convention, and the First Maratha War continued until the Treaty of Salbai was concluded in May 1782. The only British gain was the island of Salsette, which is next to Bombay (now Mumbai).



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Name the battle in which the Travancore King defeated the Dutch in 1741.

- (a) The Battle of Porto Novo
- (b) The Battle of Colachel
- (c) The Battle of Pollilore
- (d) The Battle of Changanassery



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (B) The Battle of Colachel

The **Battle of Colachel** was fought in 1741 between the forces of the Travancore King, Marthanda Varma and the Dutch East India Company. The Travancore forces achieved a decisive victory in this battle, marking a significant defeat for the Dutch in their attempts to control the region.

Explanation of Other Options:

(a) The Battle of Porto Novo: This battle was fought in 1781 between the British and the French during the Second Anglo-Mysore War, not involving the Travancore Kingdom or the Dutch.

(c) The Battle of Pollilore: This battle took place in 1780 between the British East India Company and Hyder Ali of Mysore during the Second Anglo-Mysore War.

(d) The Battle of Changanassery: This battle was fought between the forces of the Travancore King and the local rulers, but it was not the one in which the Dutch were defeated.

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TFIPOST!



NISHTHA
ERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. In which one of the following revolts did the Koya and Konda tribal chiefs rise against the local overlord from a Mansabdar family?

- (a) The Rampa Rebellion, 1879-1880
- (b) The Gudem Uprising, 1886
- (c) The Rampa Rebellion, 1922-1924
- (d) The Telangana Armed Struggle, 1946-1951



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- The correct answer is (a) The Rampa Rebellion, 1879-1880.

- **The Rampa Rebellion** involved the Koya and Konda tribal chiefs rising against their overlord, who belonged to a Mansabdar family. A Mansabdar was a military and administrative officer in the Mughal and later the British Indian system.
- The rebellion was triggered by oppressive taxation, land alienation, and interference in tribal customs by the overlord.
- **The Gudem Uprising and The Rampa Rebellion, 1922-1924** were also tribal revolts but did not involve a Mansabdar overlord.
- **The Telangana Armed Struggle** was primarily a peasant uprising against the Nizam of Hyderabad and the feudal landlords, though it did involve some tribal participation.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. The titles of ‘Rayagajakesari’ and ‘Dayagajakesari’ were associated with which one of the following dynasties?

- (a) Kakatiya
- (b) Vijayanagara
- (c) Gajapati
- (d) Rashtrakuta



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (A)

- The titles ‘Rayagajakesari’ and ‘Dayagajakesari’ were associated with the Kakatiya dynasty.
- **Rayagajakesari** was a title held by the illustrious Kakatiya queen, Rudrama Devi.
- **Dayagajakesari** was a title held by Prataparudra, the last independent Kakatiya ruler.
- The **Kakatiya dynasty**, which flourished in the 12th century, ruled from Warangal (in present-day Telangana) between CE 1083 and 1323. Key rulers of the Kakatiya dynasty include **Ganapati Deva, Rudrama Devi, and Prataparudra.**
- The Anumakonda inscription refers to **Rudradeva I as the first independent ruler of the Kakatiya kingdom.** The Kakatiya rulers are also credited with the construction of the **Golconda Fort.**
- Additionally, the **Rudreswara Temple, built in 1213 AD, was commissioned by Recharla Rudra, a general under Kakatiya king Ganapati Deva.**



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Name the location of the musical inscription containing groups of musical notes arranged for the benefit of his pupils by a king in the seventh or eighth century CE.

- (a) Ennayiram
- (b) Uttaramerur
- (c) Siyyamangalam
- (d) Kudumiyamalai



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (D)

- The **musical inscription** containing groups of musical notes arranged for the benefit of his pupils was found at **Kudumiyamalai**. This inscription, dating from the seventh or eighth century CE, was commissioned by a king who was interested in the development and education of music.
- It provides an early example of notations and arrangements for musical instruction in ancient India.

(a) Ennayiram: This location is known for its inscriptions but not specifically for the musical notation inscriptions from the seventh or eighth century CE.

(b) Uttaramerur: This site is famous for its inscriptions related to village administration and self-governance, not musical notations.

(c) Siyyamangalam: This location is noted for its inscriptions related to temple constructions and donations, not for musical inscriptions.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

The Kudumiyamalai inscriptions are located in the Kudumiyamalai Temple in the Pudukkottai District of Tamil Nadu, India. The inscriptions are believed to belong to the **Pallava period** and are **written in the Grantha script, also known as Pallava Grantha**. The Pallava kings often used this script for their inscriptions, but the Muttaraiyars and Pandyas also used it. The inscriptions are known for being some of the earliest examples of written musical notations in India. The inscriptions are written in Sanskrit and appear to be a record of notation called gramas. They contain seven sub-sections and 16 sets of four swaras each, and some believe that the notes at the end indicate that the swaras can be played on a seven or eight stringed lute or veena. **The inscriptions provide a glimpse into the musical system of ancient times and may be a source of research for students of music.**



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. In the context of eighteenth century India, what was 'Dastak'?

- (a) Signature
- (b) Land document
- (c) Trade permit
- (d) Tax on textiles



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (c) Trade permit

- Dastak was a trade permit mostly issued to European traders by officials of the East India Company. The trade permit waived customs or transcharges for personal goods. The power to issue trade permits was conferred upon Company officials by the Mughal Emperor Farrukhsiyar after William Hamilton, a surgeon associated with the Company cured him of a disease.
- **(a) Signature:** This is not related to the concept of Dastak, which was specifically a trade permit rather than a personal signature.
- **(b) Land document:** While land documents were important, Dastak referred specifically to trade permits rather than land-related documents.
- **(d) Tax on textiles:** Dastak was not a tax but a permit that exempted merchants from paying certain taxes.

Q. Which one of the following was primarily associated with 'Dadni' system?

- (a) Textile production
- (b) Warfare
- (c) Payment to officials
- (d) Revenue collection



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (A)

- The **Dadni** system was primarily associated with **textile production** in India during the Mughal and British periods.
- Under this system, advances or loans (called "Dadni") were given to weavers by merchants or the East India Company to ensure the production of textiles.
- The weavers were then required to deliver the finished textiles to the merchants, often at prices set by the lenders.
- This system was widely used in the textile industry to secure a steady supply of goods for export.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Consider the following statements about Kanaganahalli archaeological site :

- 1. It is situated on the bank of Bhima river.**
- 2. The remains of the Kanaganahalli Stupa can be dated between 1st and 3rd centuries CE.**
- 3. Emperor Ashoka's image was found at the site.**

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

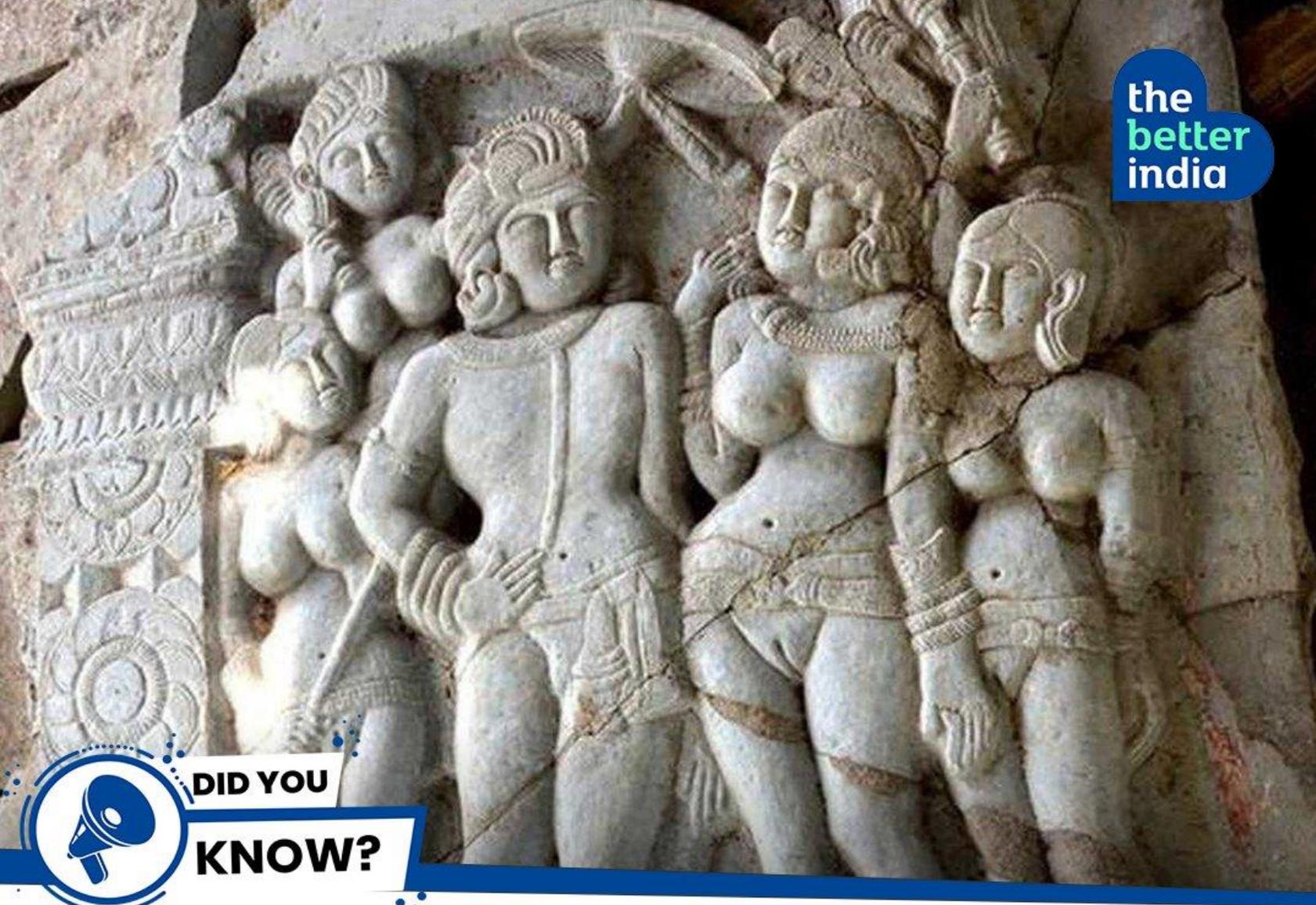
Answer :- (D)

- All the statements provided about the Kanaganahalli archaeological site are correct:
- **It is situated on the bank of the Bhima river.**
 - Kanaganahalli is located near Sannati in the Kalaburagi district of Karnataka, along the banks of the Bhima river.
- **The remains of the Kanaganahalli Stupa can be dated between the 1st and 3rd centuries CE.**
 - The Kanaganahalli Stupa, which was an important Buddhist site, is dated to this period.
- **Emperor Ashoka's image was found at the site.**
 - One of the significant discoveries at Kanaganahalli was an image of Emperor Ashoka, which is one of the few physical representations of the Mauryan emperor found in India.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



the
better
india



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



DID YOU
KNOW?

Meet '**Raya Asoko**' of Kanaganahalli: The only sculpture-portrait of **Emperor Asoka**, along with his queens, was found in Karnataka!

HA
TION

Q. In respect to Balutedars, which of the statements given below are correct?

- 1. They were village servants and artisans.**
 - 2. They were employed by individual peasant family.**
 - 3. They existed in the Medieval Deccan and Maharashtra.**
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.**

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



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (C)

- **They were village servants and artisans.**

Correct. The Balutedars were indeed village servants and artisans in the traditional village economy.

- They performed various specialized tasks for the village community, such as carpentry, blacksmithing, and other artisanal services.

- **They were employed by individual peasant families.**

Incorrect.

- The Balutedars were not typically employed by individual peasant families.

- Instead, they served the entire village community and were compensated through a share of the village produce or other customary payments.

- **They existed in the Medieval Deccan and Maharashtra.**

Correct. The system of Balutedars was prevalent in the Medieval Deccan and Maharashtra regions, where they played a crucial role in the village economy.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which one of the following Viceroys was the first to officially shift his Council to Simla in summer season?

- (a) John Lawrence
- (b) Lord Dalhousie
- (c) Lord Mayo
- (d) William Bentinck



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (A)

• **John Lawrence** (1864 to 1869) was the first Viceroy of India to officially shift his Council to Simla during the summer season. This practice was initiated to escape the intense heat of the plains and work from a cooler climate, making Simla the summer capital of British India.

(b) Lord Dalhousie: He played a significant role in the expansion of British India, but he was not the one who initiated the practice of shifting the Council to Simla.

(c) Lord Mayo: He served as Viceroy after John Lawrence but was not the first to move the Council to Simla.

(d) William Bentinck: He was the first Governor-General of India, known for his reforms.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



Q. Who among the following is the author of Maze Vidyapeeth, the famous poem about the life of working class of Bombay?

- (a) Narayan Surve
- (b) Amol Palekar
- (c) Bhalchandra Nemade
- (d) Narendra Jadhav



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (A)

- **Narayan Surve** is the author of *Maze Vidyapeeth*, a renowned poem that vividly portrays the life of the working class in Bombay.
- Surve, a well-known Marathi poet, often wrote about the hardships and experiences of the common people, particularly the working class.

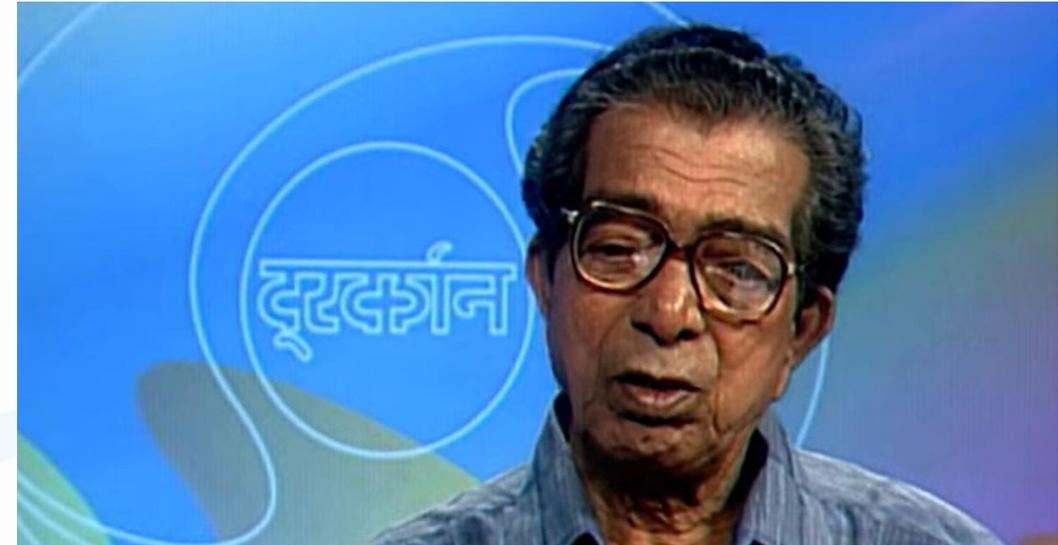
(b) Amol Palekar: He is a well-known Indian actor and director.

(c) Bhalchandra Nemade: He is a renowned Marathi writer and novelist, famous for his novel "Kosala."

(d) Narendra Jadhav: He is an economist and writer, known for his work on social issues."



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Who among the following founded the Hindu Dharma Sabha in the 19th century?

- (a) Radhakanta Deb
- (b) Ram Mohan Roy
- (c) Dwarkanath Tagore
- (d) Keshab Chandra Sen



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (A)

Radhakanta Deb founded the **Hindu Dharma Sabha** in the 19th century. The organization was established in 1830 as a conservative response to the reformist movements led by figures like Raja Ram Mohan Roy. The Hindu Dharma Sabha aimed to preserve traditional Hindu practices and resist the changes promoted by reformers such as the Brahmo Samaj.

(b) Ram Mohan Roy: He was a prominent social reformer and the founder of the Brahmo Samaj, which aimed to reform Hindu society by advocating monotheism and challenging orthodox practices.

(c) Dwarkanath Tagore: He was an industrialist and a prominent member of the Brahmo Samaj, but he did not found the Hindu Dharma Sabha.

(d) Keshab Chandra Sen: He was a leader of the Brahmo Samaj and a social reformer, but not associated with the foundation of the Hindu Dharma Sabha.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

CDS 2 2023

TEAM NISHTHA

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which one of the following is the language of the famous political treatise Amuktmalyada?

- (a) Sanskrit
- (b) Tamil
- (c) Kannada
- (d) Telugu



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (D)

- **Amuktamalyada** is a famous political treatise written in **Telugu**. It was composed by the Vijayanagara ruler **Krishnadevaraya**, who was a patron of Telugu literature.
- The treatise discusses the principles of governance and provides insights into the political and administrative systems of the time.
- Krishnadevaraya was a prominent emperor of the Vijayanagara Empire, ruling from 1509 to 1529.
- He was the third ruler of the Tuluva Dynasty and is renowned for composing the Telugu literary masterpiece, **Amuktamalyada**. Krishnadevaraya earned the titles **Andhra Bhoja** and **Kannada Rajya Ramana** for his patronage of the arts and literature.
- He is credited with constructing the **Vithalaswamy Temple** and the **Hazara Rama Temple** in the Hoysala architectural style.
- Known for his reverence towards all Hindu sects, his reign also saw visits from Portuguese travelers **Domingo Paes** and **Duarte Barbosa** to his court.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which one of the following statements about the Shvetambara Sect of Jainism is not correct?

- (a) It refers to monks, who wear white clothes.
- (b) It refers to monks, who migrated to the south of Vindhyas in 4th century BCE.
- (c) They recognized the existence of canonical texts including the 12 Angas.
- (d) They believed that women can also attain salvation.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (b) It refers to monks, who migrated to the south of Vindhya in 4th century BCE

The statement that the **Shvetambara sect refers to monks who migrated to the south of Vindhya in the 4th century BCE is not correct.**

The Jains those who went to south during the great famine began to be called as digambaras. And those who stayed back in Magadha began to be called as shvetambaras.

(a) It refers to monks, who wear white clothes.

Correct. The Shvetambara sect is known for its monks who wear white robes, in contrast to the Digambara sect, where monks do not wear clothes.

(c) They recognized the existence of canonical texts including the 12 Angas.

Correct. The Shvetambaras accept the 12 Angas as canonical texts, which are considered sacred scriptures in Jainism.

(d) They believed that women can also attain salvation.

Correct. The Shvetambara sect believes that women can attain liberation (moksha) and do not need to be reborn as men to achieve it.

Q. Where is the Vikramkhoh Cave located?

- (a) Odisha
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Telangana
- (d) West Bengal



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (A)

- Vikramkhola or Bikramkhola cave is a prehistoric archaeological site known for prehistoric inscriptions.
- The **Vikramkhola Cave** is situated near Jharsuguda in Odisha, within the reserved forest of the Belpahar Range, approximately 12 km from Belpahar.
- The cave features inscriptions made with red ochre paint on an uneven rock surface within a natural rock shelter that has been carved into the rock.
- These inscriptions were discovered around 1930 and were initially studied by Dr. K.P. Jaiswal.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



Odishatour.in



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Levallois Technique':

- 1. It refers to making perforated Harappa pottery.**
- 2. It refers to making prehistoric flake tools.**

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

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (B) 2 Only

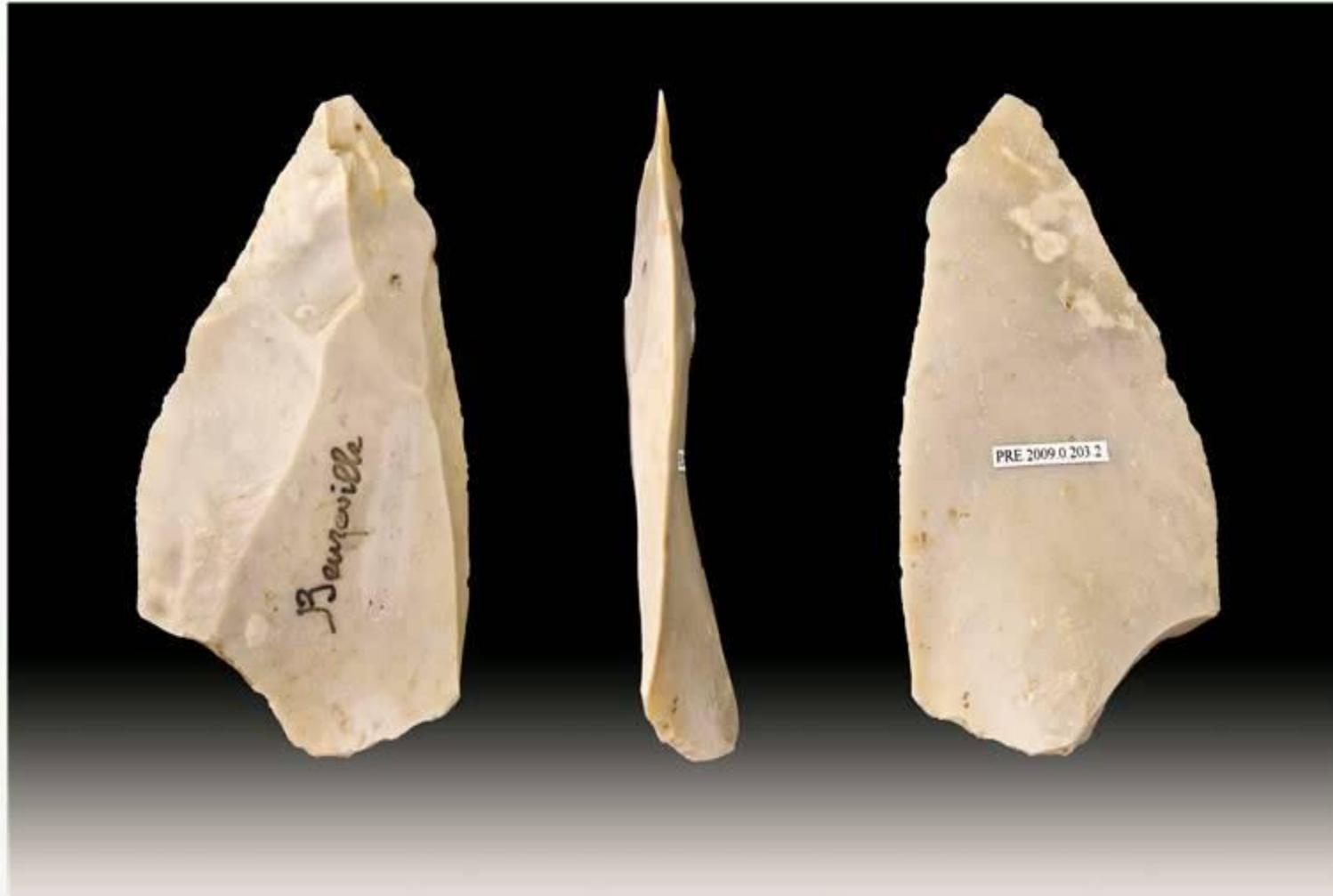
- The **Levalloisian stone-flaking technique**, used in prehistoric Europe and Africa, is distinguished by its method of producing large flakes from a core shaped like an inverted tortoiseshell.
- This technique represents a more advanced approach compared to earlier lithic reduction methods, which involved removing flakes from prepared cores.
- In the Levallois technique, a striking platform is created at one end, and the edges of the core are shaped by slicing around the outline of the desired flake.
- The Levallois technique is not related to the production of perforated Harappan pottery.
- Harappa, a major site of the Indus Valley Civilization, is unrelated to Levallois technology.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Levallois technique





TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

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

- 1. The Bakshali Manuscript written in the Gatha language (a refined version of old Prakrit) using the Sharada script deals with topics such as fractions, square roots, arithmetic and geometric progressions.**
- 2. In the field of geometry, Aryabhata described the various properties of a circle giving a very accurate value for pi (π) correct to four decimal places at 3.1416.**
- 3. Sharangadhara Samhita is an important text on political system of ancient India.**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (C)

- **The Bakshali Manuscript written in the Gatha language (a refined version of old Prakrit) using the Sharada script deals with topics such as fractions, square roots, arithmetic and geometric progressions.**

- **Correct.** The Bakshali Manuscript, which is written in the Gatha language and uses the Sharada script, is an ancient Indian mathematical text that covers topics including fractions, square roots, arithmetic, and geometric progressions.

- **In the field of geometry, Aryabhata described the various properties of a circle giving a very accurate value for pi (π) correct to four decimal places at 3.1416.**

- **Correct.** Aryabhata, an ancient Indian mathematician and astronomer, provided a value for π (pi) that is accurate to four decimal places, which was 3.1416.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **Sharangadhara Samhita is an important text on the political system of ancient India.**

- **Incorrect.** The Sharangadhara Samhita is actually a key text on Ayurvedic medicine, not on the political system of ancient India. From the subject matter of the text, it has been found that author had followed Charaka Samhita, Susruta Samhita and some Rasashastra Granthas.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which one of the following is not correct about the Indian Independence Act, 1947?

- (a) The Bill for the Indian Independence Act was introduced in Parliament on July 4 and received the Royal Assent on July 18, 1947.
- (b) Act of 1947 laid down the basic framework of the Indian Constitution.
- (c) The Act provided for the establishment of two independent Dominions to be known as India and Pakistan.
- (d) The Act empowered the Constituent Assembly of each Dominion to have unlimited power to frame and adopt any constitution.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (B)

- The **Indian Independence Act of 1947** did not establish the basic framework for the Indian Constitution.
- Instead, the drafting of the Indian Constitution was carried out by the Constituent Assembly of India, which was elected to represent the Indian populace.
- This process took several years and culminated on January 26, 1950, when the Constitution officially came into effect.
- The Indian Independence Act of 1947, which received Royal Assent and came into force on July 18, 1947, was primarily focused on transferring legislative authority to the newly established Dominions of India and Pakistan, and defining their territories.
- The Act granted the Constituent Assemblies of both Dominions the authority to draft and adopt their own constitutions, as well as to repeal any British parliamentary acts that were deemed detrimental to their interests, including the Act of Independence itself.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Arrange the following events associated with Shivaji in chronological order:

- 1. Attack on Afzal Khan**
- 2. Capture of Torna**
- 3. Attack on Shaista Khan**
- 4. Annexation of Javli**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (A)

Here is the chronological order of the events associated with Shivaji:

- **Capture of Torna (1636)** - Shivaji captured the Torna Fort, marking one of his early victories and the beginning of his military campaigns.
- **Annexation of Javli (1656)** - Shivaji annexed the Javli region, which was a significant strategic acquisition.
- **Attack on Afzal Khan (1659)** - Shivaji's successful encounter with Afzal Khan, a general of the Bijapur Sultanate, was a crucial moment in his rise.
- **Attack on Shaista Khan (1660)** - Shivaji launched an attack on Shaista Khan, the Mughal governor of the Deccan, as part of his campaign against Mughal dominance.
- Thus, the correct order is **2, 4, 1, 3**.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

**Q. Who among the following is the author of the book
The Indian Struggle 1920-1942?**

- (a) Vinayak Damodar Savarkar
- (b) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (c) Vallabhbhai Patel
- (d) Sarat Chandra Bose



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (B)

Subhas Chandra Bose is the author of the book "**The Indian Struggle 1920-1942**". This book provides an account of the Indian independence movement and Bose's perspective on the struggle against British rule.

Explanation of Other Options:

(a) Vinayak Damodar Savarkar: He was a prominent freedom fighter and a proponent of the Hindutva ideology. Savarkar authored books like "**The History of the First War of Indian Independence 1857**".

(c) Vallabhbhai Patel: A key leader in the Indian independence movement and the first Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister of India, Patel is known for his role in integrating princely states into India.

(d) Sarat Chandra Bose: He was an Indian freedom fighter and the elder brother of Subhas Chandra Bose. While Sarat Chandra Bose was involved in the independence movement.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Who among the following is not a woman Nayanar saint?

- (a) Karaikkal Ammaiyar
- (b) Mangayarkkarasiyar
- (c) Andal
- (d) Isaighaniyar



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (C)

There are three women Nayanar saints:

- **Mangayarkkarasiyar** (50th Nayanar)
- **Isaignaniyar** (63rd Nayanar)
- **Karaikkal Ammaiyar** (24th Nayanar)
- Isaignaniyar, the mother of Sundarar and wife of Sadaya Nayanar, is recognized as a Nayanar saint.
- **Andal** is a distinguished 10th-century Tamil poet and saint, revered in southern India.
- She is one of the twelve Alvars, the only female Alvar, and is venerated in Vaishnavism for her devotion to Lord Vishnu.
- She is also considered an incarnation of Shri Bhoomi Devi, the divine consort of Lord Vishnu.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- The **Nayanars** were 63 Tamil poet-saints devoted to Lord Shiva, who lived during the 6th to 8th centuries CE. Their names were compiled by Sundarar.
- The **Alvars** were Tamil poet-saints dedicated to Lord Vishnu or his avatar, Lord Krishna. Their devotional hymns and songs played a crucial role in the Bhakti Movement in Southern India during the 5th to 10th centuries.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which one of the following pairs of terms and their meanings is not correctly matched?

- (a) Nagarakkani : Land owned by the nagaram
- (b) Nattar : Male serpent deity
- (c) Yupa : Sacrificial post
- (d) Viragal : 'Hero stone' in the Tamil Nadu area



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (B)

- The term **Nattar** does not refer to a male serpent deity. Instead, **Nattar** refers to a local chieftain or village headman in Tamil Nadu.
- **(a) Nagarakkani : Land owned by the nagaram**
 - **Correct.** "Nagarakkani" refers to land owned by the nagaram, which was a term used for a town or city in ancient South India.
- **(c) Yupa : Sacrificial post**
 - **Correct.** "Yupa" refers to a sacrificial post used in Vedic rituals and sacrifices.
- **(d) Viragal : 'Hero stone' in the Tamil Nadu area**
 - **Correct.** "Viragal" or "hero stone" is a memorial stone erected in Tamil Nadu to honor heroes who died in battle or performed great deeds.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Where is the famous Gupta period Deogarh Temple situated?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Chhattisgarh
- (d) Rajasthan



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

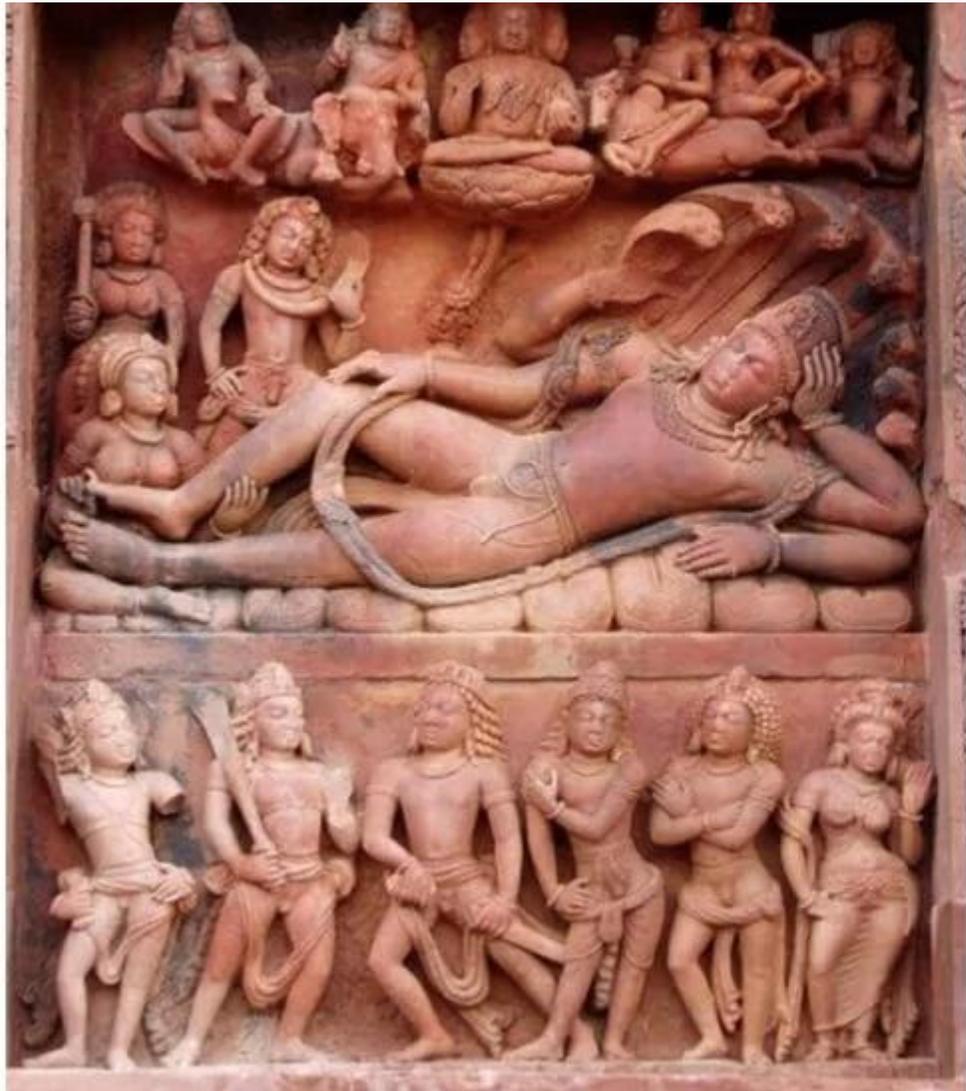
Answer :- (A)

- The **Dashavatara Temple**, an early 6th-century Hindu temple dedicated to Lord Vishnu, is located in **Deogarh, Uttar Pradesh**, approximately 125 kilometers from Jhansi in the Betwa River valley in north-central India.
- The Gupta period (4th-6th century CE) is often referred to as the "Golden Age of Indian Art" due to its flourishing artistic achievements.
- Gupta art evolved from the Kushan style and is noted for its high aesthetic quality and discipline.
- Prominent centers of Buddhist art during this period included Mathura, Sarnath, and Nalanda in the north.
- Notable Gupta period sculptures include those of Vishnu in the rock-cut caves at Udayagiri, sculptures at Sarnath, the Dhamekh Stupa at Sarnath, Buddhist caves at Ajanta, Ahichchhatra, and the Dashavatara Temple at Deogarh.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Consider the following statements with reference to the Nataraj bronze sculpture of Chola period:

- 1. Shiva is shown balancing himself on his right leg representing tirobhava.**
- 2. Shiva is shown raising his left leg in bhujangatrasita stance, representing kicking away the illusion from the devotee's mind.**
- 3. The main right hand holds the damaru, Shiva's favourite musical instrument.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (B)

- In this Chola period bronze sculpture, Shiva is depicted balancing on his right leg and suppressing Apasmara, the demon of ignorance or forgetfulness.
- This depiction does not represent Tirobhava, but rather illustrates the suppression of ignorance. Thus, **statement 1** is incorrect.
- Shiva's left leg is raised in the Bhujangatrasita Mudra, symbolizing Tirobhava, which involves removing the veil of "maya" or illusion from the devotee's mind. Therefore, **statement 2** is correct.
- Shiva's four arms are outstretched, with the upper right hand holding the damaru, his favorite musical instrument, which maintains the rhythm or tala. Thus, **statement 3** is incorrect.
- The upper left hand holds a flame, and the main left hand is posed in Dola Hasta, which connects with the Abhaya Hasta of the right hand.
- The sculpture features Shiva's hair locks flying on either side, touching the circular Jvala Mala or garland of flames that encircles the dancing figure.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



NISH
VOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

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

- 1. Shivaji sent an ambassador to Bombay to negotiate an agreement with the English.**
- 2. His chief motive was to secure English aid against the Siddis of Danda- Rajpuri .**
- 3. He wanted a supply of grenades, mortars and other ammunition.**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (D)

• **Shivaji sent an ambassador to Bombay to negotiate an agreement with the English.**

• **Correct.** Shivaji Maharaj did send an ambassador to the English in Bombay to negotiate a treaty and secure their support.

• **His chief motive was to secure English aid against the Siddis of Danda-Rajpuri.**

• **Correct.** Shivaji's main aim was to gain assistance from the English to counter the Siddis of Danda-Rajpuri, who were a significant threat to his territories.

• **He wanted a supply of grenades, mortars and other ammunition.**

• **Correct.** Shivaji sought military supplies, including grenades, mortars, and other ammunition from the English to strengthen his defenses.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

The Siddis of Danda-Rajpuri were a group of people who lived in Danda-Rajpuri from 1670 to 1677 and served as the governor of Janjira for 20 years. The Siddis were known for their military prowess and were originally part of the Ahmadnagar Nawab's army, where they were eventually given positions of commander. They were also responsible for building the Janjira sea fort, which is named after the Arabic word Jazeera, meaning "island".

Historical records indicate that the Portuguese brought the Siddis to India from Africa between 300 and 500 years ago, but there is little information about their exact origins.

In one instance, the Siddis were able to successfully regain Danda-Rajpuri from the Marathas despite the Marathas' resistance. Shivaji, the Maratha general, attempted to form alliances with the British to help him in his military campaigns against the Siddis, including seeking military aid such as arms and ammunition.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. The famous Hathigumpha inscription of Kharavela mentions that in the eleventh year of his reign, Kharavela destroyed a confederacy of Tamil States, "Tramiradesa Sanghatam", which had long been a source of danger. How old was this confederacy of Tamil States at that time?

- (a) 110 years old
- (b) 111 years old
- (c) 112 years old
- (d) 113 years old



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (D)

- The famous **Hathigumpha inscription of Kharavela** indicates that in the eleventh year of his reign, he destroyed the confederacy of **Tamil states called "Tramiradesa Sanghatam."**
- According to the inscription, this confederacy had been a threat for **113 years.**



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which of the following statements about the Vaishnava saint of Assam, Shankardeva, is/are correct?

- 1. His teachings are often known as the Bhagavati dharma.**
 - 2. He encouraged the establishment of satras or monasteries and namghars or prayer halls for the transmission of spiritual knowledge.**
 - 3. His major compositions include the Kirtana-ghosha.**
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

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

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (C) 1, 2, and 3

- The following statements about the Vaishnava saint Shankardeva are correct:
 - **His teachings are often known as the Bhagavati dharma.**
 - **Correct.** Shankardeva's teachings are referred to as Bhagavati dharma, which is a form of Vaishnavism.
 - **He encouraged the establishment of satras or monasteries and namghars or prayer halls for the transmission of spiritual knowledge.**
 - **Correct.** Shankardeva promoted the establishment of satras (monasteries) and namghars (prayer halls) as centers for religious and cultural activities.
 - **His major compositions include the Kirtana-ghosha.**
 - **Correct.** The Kirtana-ghosha is one of Shankardeva's significant works, containing his devotional hymns and songs.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Abdur Razzaq, an ambassador of the ruler of Persia, was sent to Calicut in the fifteenth century. He was greatly impressed by the:

- (a) Fortifications of Calicut
- (b) Climatic conditions of the coastal town
- (c) High quality spices of the place
- (d) Musical traditions of the place



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (A)

- Abdur Razzaq, a Persian ambassador in the 15th century, admired the fortifications of Calicut (now Kozhikode).
- The city was encircled by seven lines of fortifications that extended beyond urban areas into the surrounding agricultural lands and forests.
- The outermost wall, a massive masonry structure, connected the hills around the city and was slightly tapered without the use of mortar.
- It featured wedge-shaped stone blocks for stability, while the inner walls were constructed of earth packed with rubble.
- Bastions projected outward in square or rectangular shapes.
- Razzaq noted that these fortifications enclosed agricultural fields, gardens, and residences situated between the first, second, and third walls.
- He was also impressed by the city's overall prosperity and vibrant trade activities.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- Abdur Razzaq, a Persian envoy in the 15th century, embarked on a diplomatic mission to India.
- During his travels, he visited the Vijayanagar Empire and documented his observations in his travelogue, "Matla-us-Sadain wa Majma-ul-Bahrain" (The Rising Place of Two Lights and the Confluence of Two Oceans).
- His account offers valuable insights into the economic, cultural, and political aspects of the regions he visited.
- This travelogue is an important historical source that enhances our understanding of the diplomatic relations, trade routes, and cultural exchanges between Persia and India during the 15th century.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Consider the following statements with reference to Paleolithic tools:

1. Isampur was a well-known centre of stone tool manufacture located in Gulbarga district of Karnataka and was situated along a small seasonal stream known as Kamta Halla.

2. A Paleolithic blade is a flake tool, the length of which is more than twice its width.

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

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (C)

Isampur:

Isampur is recognized as a notable prehistoric archaeological site located in the Gulbarga district of Karnataka, situated along a small stream called Kamta Halla. Therefore, the statement about Isampur is correct.

Paleolithic Blade:

A Paleolithic blade is a type of flake tool that is longer than it is wide, typically with a length more than twice its width. Blades represented a significant technological advancement in Paleolithic tool-making, offering more cutting edge per unit of raw material compared to other flake tools.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

PALEOLITHIC TOOLS

LOWER PALEOLITHIC



Chopper: pebble, roughly worked on one side. Used for digging and skinning.



Biface: hand axe knapped on both sides. Used for cutting.

MIDDLE PALEOLITHIC



Knife: utensil knapped on one side. Used for cutting or as a weapon.



Scraper: used for cleaning animal hides and sharpening knives.

UPPER PALEOLITHIC

Blade: finely knapped. Used as spear heads.



Harpoon: used for fishing.



Spear thrower: used to throw javelins.



Javelin: weapon for throwing. Similar to a small spear.



Needle: made of bone and used for sewing.



Perforator: used for making holes in hides.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Consider the following statements about science in medieval South India :

- 1. The Katapayadi system of numerals, which was invented by Vararuchi of Kerala, the author of Chandra Vakyas, was used for calculating the position of Moon on any day of the year.**
- 2. Achyuta Pisharati (1550 1621) wrote Uparagakriyakrama, a text on eclipses.**
- 3. Ravi Varma of Mahodayapuram set up an observatory and is also said to have inaugurated the Kollam era.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (D)

- The **Katapayadi System of Numerals:**
- The Katapayadi system is an innovative method of representing numbers using the Sanskrit alphabet, where each numeral corresponds to a specific consonant in the Katapayadi sequence.
- It was invented by Vararuchi of Kerala, who is also known for his work "Chandra Vakyas."
- This system was employed for various astronomical calculations, including determining the positions of celestial bodies like the Moon on specific days of the year.
- **Achyuta Pisharati:**
- Achyuta Pisharati authored "Uparagakriyakrama," a notable text on eclipses.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

KaTaPaYadi System



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
ക	ഖ	ഗ	ഘ	ങ	ച	ഛ	ജ	ട	ണ
ട	ഠ	ഡ	ഢ	ണ	ത	ഥ	ദ	ധ	ന
പ	ഫ	ബ	ഭ	മ					
യ	ര	ല	വ	ശ	ഷ	സ	ഹ	ഊ	ഋ, ൠ

Ravi Varma of Mahodayapuram:

- Ravi Varma, associated with Mahodayapuram, established an observatory that played a significant role in astronomical studies.
- He is also credited with inaugurating the Kollam era, a regional calendar system.
- Observatories of that time were essential for astronomical observations and accurate timekeeping, contributing to the understanding of celestial events.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which of the following dynasties of South India issued their documents first in Prakrit and later in Sanskrit?

- (a) The Cholas of Tamil Nadu
- (b) The Pandyas of the post-Sangam Age
- (c) The Pallavas of Tondaimandalam
- (d) The Gangas of Kalinganagara



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- The correct answer is:

(c) The Pallavas of Tondaimandalam

- The **Pallavas of Tondaimandalam** initially issued their inscriptions in Prakrit, but later transitioned to using Sanskrit for their official documents.
- This shift reflects a broader trend in South Indian dynasties towards the use of Sanskrit as a dominant language in administration and inscriptions during the early medieval period.
- The Cholas, Pandyas, and Gangas also used Sanskrit in their inscriptions, but the transition from Prakrit to Sanskrit in official documents is most notably associated with the Pallavas.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Who was the author of the Gwalior Prashasti of Mihira Bhoja?

- (a) Nagabhata
- (b) Vatsaraja
- (c) Baladitya
- (d) Kakkuka



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (C)

- The **Gwalior Prashasti** is an inscription discovered in Gwalior, which documents the achievements and lineage of Mihira Bhoja, a notable ruler of the Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty.
- This inscription commemorates Mihira Bhoja's military victories and contributions to his empire, offering a valuable historical account of his reign and legacy.
- It stands as an important record providing insights into the era and the ruler's accomplishments.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Nagabhata I (730-760 AD):

Founder of the Pratihara dynasty, known for his successful resistance against Arab invasions.

Established an empire stretching from Gujarat to Gwalior.

Engaged in conflicts with the Rashtrakuta ruler Dantidurga; his successors were his brother's sons, Kakkuka and Devaraja.

Vatsaraja (780–800 AD):

Son of Devaraja, expanded the Pratihara Empire and made Ujjain his capital.

Captured Kanauj but encountered challenges from the Pala and Rashtrakuta rulers.

Initially defeated Dharmapala but later lost Kannauj to Dhruva.

Nagabhata II (800-833 AD):

Restored the empire's prestige by conquering Sindh, Andhra, and Vidarbha.

Defeated the Rashtrakutas, extended the empire's boundaries, and rebuilt the Somnath temple in Gujarat.

Mihir Bhoja (836-885 AD):

Grandson of Nagabhata II, ruled for 46 years.

Consolidated and reorganized the empire, was a patron of Vaishnavism.

Known to the Arabs as "King Baura," his rule was centered in Kannauj.

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. The Sahajiya Cult, which can be traced back to 10th and 11th centuries, is usually associated with:

- (a) early Bhakti traditions
- (b) a kind of early Sufism
- (c) early Upanishadic philosophy
- (d) Buddhism



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer :- (D)

- The Sahajiya Cult, which dates back to the 10th and 11th centuries, is most commonly associated with **Buddhism**
- The Sahajiya movement is a significant part of the Vajrayana or Tantric Buddhism.
- It emphasizes the esoteric and mystical aspects of Buddhism, focusing on the union of the divine with the mundane and often incorporating practices related to achieving enlightenment through direct and sometimes unconventional means.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

CDS 1 2024

TEAM NISHTHA

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Consider the following statements about the Jorwe culture of the Deccan :

- 1. It covers, practically, the whole of modern Maharashtra except the coastal Konkan district.**
- 2. The Pravara-Godavari valleys seem to have been the nuclear zone.**
- 3. The large sites of this culture yield evidence of shifting agriculture.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: **B**

The correct answer is **(b) 1 and 2 only**.

Statement 1: It covers, practically, the whole of modern Maharashtra except the coastal Konkan district.

This statement is correct. The Jorwe culture is known to have flourished in the Deccan region, covering most of modern Maharashtra. However, it did not extend to the coastal Konkan district.

Statement 2: The Pravara-Godavari valleys seem to have been the nuclear zone.

This statement is correct. The Pravara-Godavari valleys, particularly around the site of Inamgaon, are considered the nuclear or core zone of the Jorwe culture.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Statement 3: The large sites of this culture yield evidence of shifting agriculture.

This statement is incorrect. The Jorwe culture is associated with settled agriculture, particularly with the cultivation of millets and pulses. There is no substantial evidence of shifting agriculture, which involves moving from one field to another after depleting the soil's nutrients.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Consider the following statements about Madurai, the capital city of the Pandya kingdom:

- 1. It has been described in Maduraikkanchi as a large grand city, enclosed by walls on three sides and the Vaigai river on the fourth side.**
- 2. The Arthashastra mentions it as a centre of fine cotton textiles.**
- 3. Other literary sources describe it as a major craft centre.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: **D**

The correct answer is **(d) 1, 2 and 3.**

Statement 1: It has been described in Maduraikkanchi as a large grand city, enclosed by walls on three sides and the Vaigai river on the fourth side.

This statement is correct. Maduraikkanchi, an ancient Tamil poetic work, describes Madurai as a grand city surrounded by walls on three sides, with the Vaigai river flowing on the fourth side, highlighting its strategic and impressive urban planning.

Statement 2: The Arthashastra mentions it as a centre of fine cotton textiles.

This statement is correct. The *Arthashastra*, an ancient Indian treatise on statecraft and economics attributed to Kautilya, refers to Madurai as an important centre for the production of fine cotton textiles, indicating its significance in trade and industry.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Statement 3: Other literary sources describe it as a major craft centre.

This statement is also correct. Various other literary sources, including Tamil Sangam literature, describe Madurai as a major hub of crafts and artisanship, emphasizing its role as a center of cultural and economic activities.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Consider the following statements about Sawai Jai Singh's astronomical work:

- 1. He learnt of the accuracy of European observations, and obtained de La Hire's tables from which he reproduced a refraction table.**
 - 2. His astronomers also developed a telescope of their own to observe the lunar phases of Venus.**
- 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

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: **C**



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Man Kautuhal, a work on music, was prepared under the aegis of

- (a) Raja Man Singh of Gwalior
- (b) Tansen
- (c) Meera Bai
- (d) Amir Khusrau



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: **(A)**

The correct answer is **(a) Raja Man Singh of Gwalior.**

Man Kautuhal is an important treatise on Indian classical music. It was compiled under the patronage of **Raja Man Singh Tomar of Gwalior** during the 15th-16th centuries.

Raja Man Singh Tomar was a great patron of the arts, especially music, and Gwalior under his rule became a significant center for the development of Hindustani classical music. The work "Man Kautuhal" reflects the musical traditions and innovations of that time.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which one among the following was not a part of the action programme of the Non-Cooperation Movement?

- (a) The Congress organisation was to reach down to the village and the Mohalla level
- (b) Boycott of government affiliated schools and colleges
- (c) Taking control of the law and order machinery of the State by the Congress Working Committee
- (d) Surrender of titles and honours given by the government



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: C

The correct answer is (c) Taking control of the law and order machinery of the State by the Congress Working Committee.

The Non-Cooperation Movement, led by Mahatma Gandhi, aimed to challenge British colonial rule through non-violent methods. While the movement included various strategies, the Congress Working Committee never advocated for taking control of the law and order machinery of the State.

- **The Congress organization was to reach down to the village and the Mohalla level:** This was to ensure widespread participation and grassroots mobilization.
- **Boycott of government affiliated schools and colleges:** This was a form of civil disobedience to protest British education policies.
- **Surrender of titles and honours given by the government:** This was a symbolic act of defiance against British authority.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: **C**



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. At which of the following places was diamond mining carried out during the Delhi Sultanate period?

- (a) Awadh
- (b) Khambhat
- (c) Panna
- (d) Lakhnauti



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: **C**

The correct answer is (c) Panna.

During the Delhi Sultanate period, diamond mining was primarily carried out in the region of **Panna**, located in present-day Madhya Pradesh, India. Panna was known for its rich diamond deposits and was a significant source of revenue for the Sultanate.

The other options are not known for their diamond mining activities during that period:

Awadh: Primarily associated with agriculture and trade.

Khambhat: A major port city, known for its trade and commerce.

Lakhnauti: A historic city in Bengal, associated with the Sena dynasty.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which one of the following has been an important early Chola painting discovered at the Brihadisvara Temple, Thanjavur in 1931?

- (a) Buddha with Chauri-bearers on either side
- (b) Shiva as Yoga-Dakshinamurti
- (c) Yakshi Kali
- (d) Parshvanatha with snake-hood on a lion-throne



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: **B**

The correct answer is **(b) Shiva as Yoga-Dakshinamurti.**

Explanation:

Shiva as Yoga-Dakshinamurti is an important early Chola painting discovered at the Brihadisvara Temple in Thanjavur in 1931.

The Brihadisvara Temple, built by Raja Raja Chola I, is renowned for its exquisite architecture and also for its mural paintings, which are some of the finest examples of Chola art. The depiction of Shiva as Yoga-Dakshinamurti represents him as a teacher of yoga and meditation, which is a significant aspect of Shaivism during the Chola period.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Consider the following statements about the initial development of railways in India by the British:

- 1. Private financial investors for railways would get land free from the British Government in India.**
 - 2. The investors would get a return of 5 percent on their capital from the government if they ran at a loss or secured inadequate profit.**
 - 3. The railways would be jointly managed with the government.**
- How many of the above statements is/are correct?**

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

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: **B**

- Initially, railways in India were indeed operated by private companies. Under the Guarantee System, private investors were given land free of charge and guaranteed a minimum return of 5% on their capital investment.
- This guarantee was to be honored by the East India Company, which controlled large parts of India.
- Therefore, and the information regarding the guarantee system are accurate.
- However, railways **were not** managed jointly with the government, and private companies operated independently under the guarantee system.
- Additionally, while there was a system of preferential freight charges, this was not relevant to the management or operational aspects as initially stated.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which of the following industries was most affected by the ‘deindustrialisation’ of India in the 19th century?

- (a) Silk manufacture
- (b) Cotton textiles
- (c) Iron and steel
- (d) Woolen manufacture



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: **B**

The correct answer is **(b) Cotton textiles**.

Cotton textiles: The cotton textile industry in India was significantly affected by deindustrialization in the 19th century. British colonial policies and the influx of cheap, machine-made British textiles led to the decline of the traditional Indian cotton textile industry. The British imposed tariffs and other measures that hindered local production, causing many traditional weavers and textile producers to lose their livelihoods.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

- **Silk manufacture:** While the silk industry did face challenges, it was not as severely impacted by deindustrialization as the cotton textile industry.
- **Iron and steel:** The iron and steel industry in India faced challenges due to British policies and competition with British industries, but it was not as dramatically affected by deindustrialization as the cotton textile industry.
- **Woolen manufacture:** The woolen textile industry in India was relatively small compared to the cotton industry and thus did not experience the same level of impact from deindustrialization.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Consider the following statements about the early phase of the National Movement in India:

- 1. Ferozeshah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji and others formed the Bombay Presidency Association.**
 - 2. Surendranath Banerjee and his group planned an Indian National Conference at Calcutta.**
 - 3. Allan Octavian Hume decided to create an all India body as a rival to the above organisations to give vent to the grievances of the poor and marginalised Indians.**
- How many of the above statements is/are correct?**

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) All
- (d) None

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: **B**

The correct answer is **(b) 2**.

Statement 1: Ferozeshah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji, and others formed the Bombay Presidency Association.

This statement is correct. The Bombay Presidency Association was indeed founded by Ferozeshah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji, and others in 1885.

Statement 2: Surendranath Banerjee and his group planned an Indian National Conference at Calcutta.

This statement is correct. Surendranath Banerjee, along with his colleagues, planned the Indian National Conference, which was held in Calcutta (now Kolkata) in 1883. This conference was a precursor to the formation of the Indian National Congress.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Statement 3: Allan Octavian Hume decided to create an all-India body as a rival to the above organizations to give vent to the grievances of the poor and marginalized Indians.

This statement is incorrect. Allan Octavian Hume was a British officer who played a crucial role in the founding of the Indian National Congress, not as a rival to the Bombay Presidency Association or the Indian National Conference but as a unifying platform to address Indian grievances. His aim was to create an all-India body to represent the political aspirations of Indians and to provide a voice for their grievances.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which of the following statements regarding the Industrial Revolution is/are correct?

- 1. It was change of a society from a rural and agricultural lifestyle to one in which most people earned their living in the industrial or secondary sector of the economy.**
 - 2. The first Industrial Revolution began in Germany in the early eighteenth century.**
 - 3. During Industrial Revolution, technological advances in iron smelting, and later steel production, were accompanied by the invention of steam engine.**
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.**

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



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: **C**

The correct answer is **(c) 1 and 3 only.**

- **Correct:** The Industrial Revolution was indeed a significant shift in society, transitioning from a predominantly rural and agricultural way of life to one dominated by industrial and manufacturing activities.
- **Incorrect:** The Industrial Revolution originated in **Great Britain** in the late 18th century, not Germany.
- **Correct:** Technological advancements in iron smelting and steel production were crucial to the Industrial Revolution.
- The invention of the steam engine, which provided a powerful and efficient source of energy, was another key development.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Consider the following statements about Rana Kumbha of Mewar

- 1. He wrote a commentary on Jayadeva's Citagovinda,**
- 2. He wrote four dramas in which he is said to have made use of four provincial languages.**
- 3. He erected Kirtistambha in Chitor in commemoration of his victory over Gujarat.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: **A**

The correct answer is (a) 1, 2 and 3.

- **Correct:** Rana Kumbha was a renowned scholar and patron of the arts. He wrote a commentary on Jayadeva's *Gitagovinda*, a famous Sanskrit poem.
- **Correct:** Kumbha is credited with writing four dramas, which he is said to have composed in four different regional languages. This showcases his versatility and interest in promoting regional cultures.
- **Correct:** The Kirtistambha, a towering victory pillar, was erected in Chitor by Rana Kumbha to commemorate his victory over Mahmud Begada in 1448 of Gujarat. It is a magnificent architectural marvel and a symbol of Mewar's strength and resilience.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Who among the following Chola kings encouraged the Sailendra ruler of Sri Vijaya to build a Buddhist Vihara in Negapatnam?

- (a) Parentela I
- (b) Rajaraja I
- (c) Rajendra 1
- (d) Kulottunga I



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: **B**

The correct answer is **(b) Rajaraja I**.

- **Rajaraja Chola I** (reigned from 985 to 1014 CE) was known for his extensive patronage of Hindu temples and his encouragement of Buddhist and Jain institutions as well. He supported the Sailendra ruler of Sri Vijaya, who built a Buddhist vihara (monastery) at Negapatnam, which was an important port city during the Chola period.
- **Rajendra Chola I** (reigned from 1014 to 1044 CE) was Rajaraja I's son and continued his policies but was more known for his military conquests.
- **Kulottunga Chola I** (reigned from 1070 to 1120 CE) and **Parentela I** are not specifically associated with encouraging the construction of Buddhist vihara by the Sailendra ruler.



Q. Who among the following was not a court poet of king Krishnadevaraya?

- (a) Timmana
- (b) Dhurjati
- (c) Milana
- (d) Siddheshvara



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: **D**

- Siddheshwar was a great contributor to Lingayat sampradaya of Hinduism. He was a great mystic and a Kannada poet who was a part of Basavanna's Lingayat revolution during the 12th century.
- The other three Timmana, Dhurjati, and Milana were renowned poets who flourished under Krishnadevaraya's patronage at the Vijayanagara Empire.
- **Timmana:** A renowned Telugu poet and dramatist who flourished under Krishnadevaraya's patronage. He is best known for his epic poem "Prabhavathiyam.
- "**Dhurjati:** Another prominent Telugu poet of the Vijayanagara era. He is known for his work "Kurukshetra," which is a retelling of the Mahabharata.
- **Milana:** A less well-known poet compared to Timmana and Dhurjati, but he was also part of Krishnadevaraya's court. His works primarily focused on devotional themes.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. The royal portraits of Simhavishnu and Mahendravarman are found in which cave temple at Mamallapuram?

- (a) Varaha Cave
- (b) Ramanuja Cave
- (c) Adivaraha Cave
- (d) Trimurti Cave



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: **C**

- The royal portraits of Simhavishnu and Mahendravarman are in the Adivaraha cave-temple in the Mamallapuram (Mahabalipuram) complex.
- The portraits are life-size relief panels that depict the rulers flanked by their queens. Simhavishnu's portrait is from around 550–580 AD, and Mahendravarman's is from around 580–630 AD.
- The Pallava Dynasty, which ruled from the 3rd to 9th centuries CE, is known for its contributions to art, architecture, and poetry in South India.
- The monuments and temples in Mahabalipuram are achievements of the Pallava dynasty. The cave shrine was excavated by the Pallava king Narasimhavarman I, also known as Maamalla.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Simhavishnu's portrait sculpture, with the two queens on either side, is on the northern wall of the Adivaraha cave.

A Sanskrit inscription above the sculpture reads: The illustrious Simhavishnu Pallava, Supreme King.

NISHTHA
WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. How many of the following statements about Bhakti poet Namdev is/are correct?

- 1. He seems to have played a part in transmitting the southern Bhakti to northern India.**
 - 2. He was a rigorous monotheist and opposed caste distinctions.**
 - 3. He was a devout follower of Kabir.**
- Select the correct answer.**

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

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: **B**

Namdev is considered one of the five revered gurus in the Dadupanth tradition within Hinduism, the other four being Dadu, Kabir, Ravidas and Hardas.

Dadupanthi Hindus thrived in Rajasthan, creating and compiling Bhakti poems including one of the largest collection of Namdev's songs.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. How many of the following statements regarding medicine and related practices in medieval India is/are correct?

- 1. Indian medicine of the Graeco- Arabic tradition (Tibb-i- Yunani) was almost identical in its practice with contemporary Persian medicine.**
- 2. Harvey's discovery of the circulation of blood was explained to a scholarly noble by European traveller Francois Bernier.**
- 3. The practice of smallpox inoculation was described contemporary Yunani Ayurvedic texts.**

Select the correct answer.

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

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: **C**



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Which of the following statements about Virashaivism is/are correct?

- 1. The Virashaivism traces its origin to the five great religious teachers- Renuka, Daruka, Ghantakarna, Dhenukarna and Vishvakarna.**
 - 2. The Virashaiva philosophy is called Shaktivishishtadvaita-the non-duality of God.**
 - 3. Ashtavarana are the eight rules of the Virashaivism to be observed by the followers.**
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.**

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



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: **B**

Correct: Virashaivism does trace its origin to five great religious teachers, known as the Panchacharas.

The metaphysical theory of Veerashaivism is known as Shakti vishista advait. It maintains that what exists is alone cognized and that there is no bare negation.

Correct: The Ashtavarana are indeed the eight rules that Virashaivas must observe. These rules encompass various aspects of spiritual and ethical conduct.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Q. Who propounded Kashmir Shaivism?

- (a) Vasugupta
- (b) Abhinavagupta
- (c) Ramakantha
- (d) Ranganathacharya



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

Answer: **A**

The correct answer is (a) Vasugupta.

- Vasugupta is considered the founder of Kashmir Shaivism, a significant philosophical system within Hinduism.
- He is credited with discovering the *Shiva Sutras*, a foundational text for this school of thought.
- **Abhinavagupta:** While Abhinavagupta was a prominent figure in Kashmir Shaivism, he is considered a systematizer of the tradition rather than its founder. He built upon the foundations laid by Vasugupta and expanded the philosophical and theological aspects of Kashmir Shaivism.
- **Ramakantha and Ranganathacharya:** These names are not associated with Kashmir Shaivism.
- Ramakantha is more connected to the Advaita Vedanta tradition, while Ranganathacharya is a prominent figure in the Sri Vaishnava tradition.



TEAM NISHTHA
SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

TEAM NISHTHA

SHAPING CAREERS WITH DEVOTION

**THANK YOU
FOR
WATCHING**

TEAM NISHTHA

