

# PREVIOUS YEARS

## Solved Question Papers

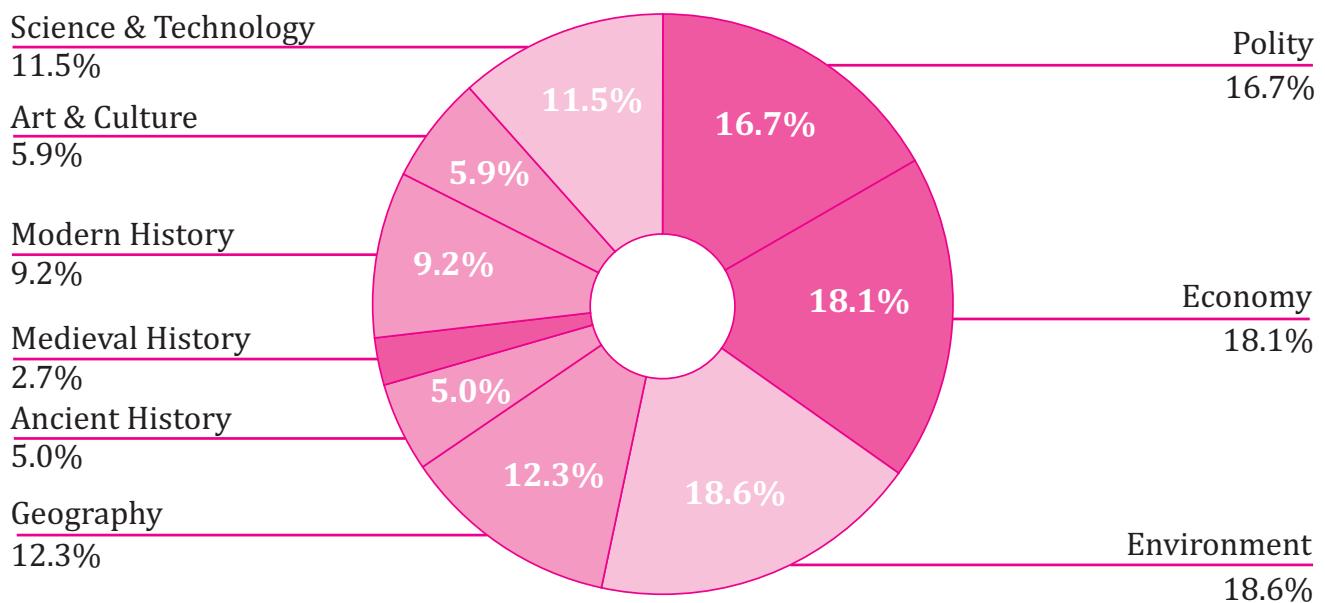
### UPSC CSE PRELIMS GS PAPER - 1

2011 - 2023



- Subject & Topic-wise Segregation
- Tips & Tricks Included
- Detailed Explanations
- Trend analysis of 13 Years Papers
- Answer Keys verified with UPSC CSE official keys

# SUBJECT WISE ANALYSIS OF PRELIMS QUESTIONS



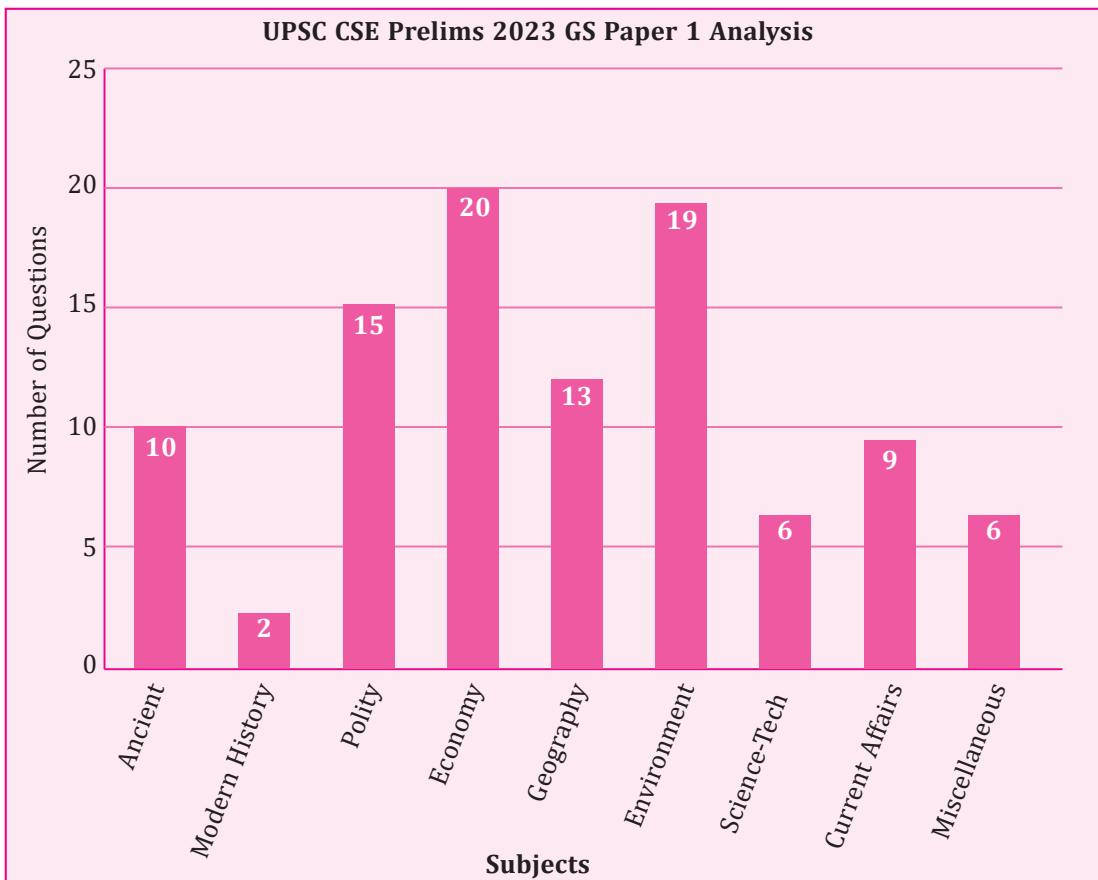
Subject wise Analysis of Prelims Questions

(2011 to 2022)

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# Prelims 2023 Question Paper



1. In which one of the following regions was Dhanyakataka, which flourished as a prominent Buddhist centre under the Mahasanghikas, located?

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

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

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

How many of the statements given above are correct?

(a) Only one (b) Only two  
(c) All three (d) None of the above

3. With reference to ancient South India, Korkai, Poompuhar and Muchiri were well known as

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

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

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

5. Consider the following dynasties:

1. Hoysala 2. Gahadavala  
3. Kakatiya 4. Yadava

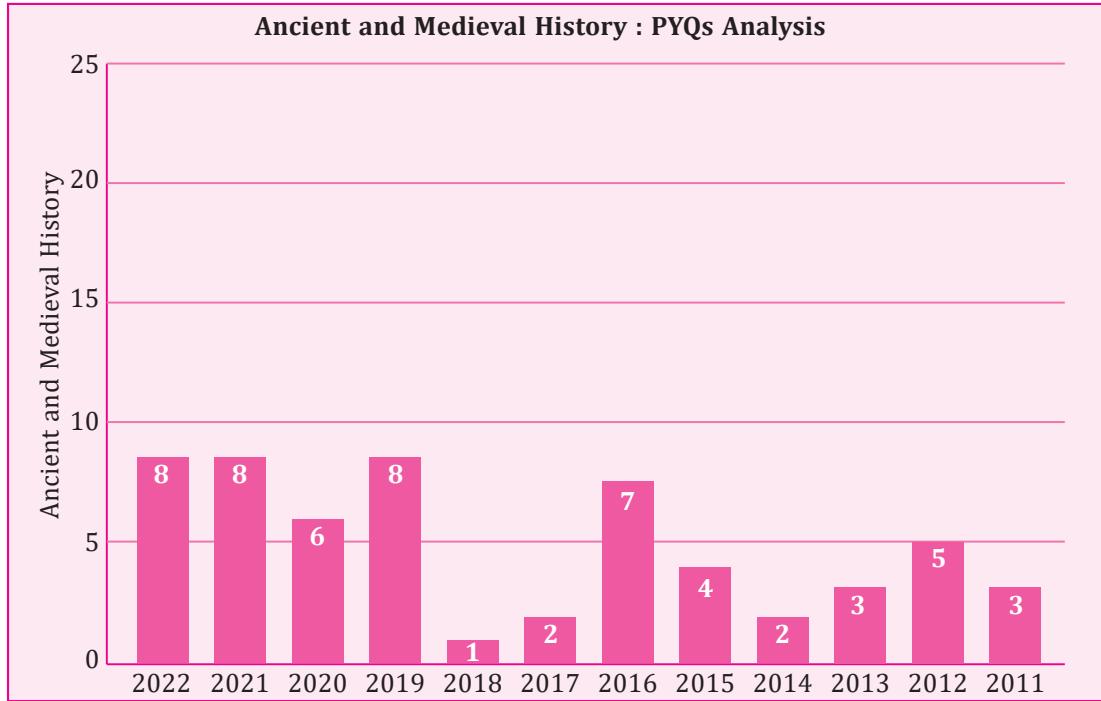
How many of the above dynasties established their kingdoms in the early eighth century AD?

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

The logo for Section A features the word "SECTION" in a bold, black, sans-serif font inside a thick, black, rounded rectangular frame. To the right of this frame is a circular emblem. The emblem consists of a thick, black, curved line forming a quarter-circle arc. Inside this arc is a white circle with a thin black outline. The letter "A" is positioned in the center of this white circle, also in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

**SECTION A**

## PREVIOUS YEARS QUESTIONS – PRELIMS 2011 TO 2022



*\*Question count may vary due to subjectivity*

## ANCIENT HISTORY

PYQs ANALYSIS														
Sr. No.	Topic	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	Total
1	Introduction to Ancient History		1					1				2		4
2	Harappan Civilization		1		1						1		1	4
3	History of the Vedic Period						1					1		2
4	History of Mauryan Age	1		1	1			1						4
5	Buddhism and Jainism	2									1	1		4
6	History of the Gupta Period		1	2	1									4
7	Harshvardhan and the Southern Dynasties									1		1		2
8	Art and Literature during Ancient times		1	1				1						3
	Total	3	4	4	3	0	1	3	*	*	2	4	3	27

*\*Questions on Jainism and Buddhism are covered in art and culture*

## CONSTRUCTION OF ANCIENT HISTORY

1. Consider the following pairs: (2021)

Historical place	Well - known for
1. Burzahom	: Rock-cut shrines
2. Chandra - ketugarh	: Terracotta art
3. Ganeshwar	: Copper artefacts

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

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

2. In the context of the history of India, consider the following pairs: (2016)

Term	Description
1. Eripatti	: Land revenue which was set apart for the maintenance of the village tank
2. Taniyurs	: Villages donated to single Brahmin or a group of Brahmins
3. Ghatikas	: Colleges generally attached to the temples

Which of the pairs given above is correctly matched?

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

3. With reference to the scientific progress of Ancient India, Which of the statements given below are correct? (2012)

- Different kinds of specialised surgical instruments were in common use by the 1st century AD
- Transplant of internal organs in the human body began in the 3rd century AD
- The concept of sine of an angle was known in the 5th century AD.
- The concept of cyclic quadrilateral was known in the 7th century AD.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

4. With reference to the Guilds (Shrenis) of ancient India that played a very important role in the country's economy, which of the following statements is/are true? (2012)

- Every Guild was registered with the central authority of the state and the King was the chief administrative authority on them
- The wages, rules of work, standards and prices were fixed by the Guild
- The guild had judicial powers over its own members.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

## HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION (INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION)

5. Which one of the following ancient towns is well-known for its elaborate system of water harvesting and management by building a series of dams and channelizing water into connected reservoirs? (2021)

(a) Dholavira (b) Kalibangan  
(c) Rakhigarhi (d) Ropar

6. Which one of the following is not a Harappan site?

(2019)

(a) Chanhuaro (b) Kot Diji  
(c) Sohgaura (d) Desalpur

7. Which of the following characterises/characterises the people of the Indus Civilization? (2013)

- They possessed great palaces and temples.
- They worshipped both male and female deities.
- They employed horse-drawn chariots in warfare.

Select the correct statement/statements using the codes given below

(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 only  
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) None of the statements given above is correct

8. Regarding the Indus valley civilization, consider the following statements: (2011)

- It was predominantly a secular civilization and the religious element, though present, did not dominate the scene.
- During this period, cotton was used for manufacturing textiles in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

## HISTORY OF THE VEDIC PERIOD

9. With reference to the difference between the culture of Rigvedic Aryans and Indus Valley people, which of the following statements is/are correct? (2017)

- Rigvedic Aryans used the coat of mail and helmet in warfare whereas the people of the Indus Valley Civilization did not leave any evidence of using them.
- Rigvedic Aryans knew gold, silver and copper whereas Indus Valley people knew only copper and iron.
- Rigvedic Aryans had domesticated the horse whereas there is no evidence of Indus Valley people having been aware of this animal.

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

10. The Religion of early Vedic Aryans was primarily of:

(2012)

(a) Bhakti  
(b) Image worship and yajnas  
(c) Worship of nature and yajnas  
(d) Worship of nature and bhakti

## HISTORY OF MAURYAN AGE

11. According to Kautilya's Arthashastra, which of the following are correct? (2022)

- A person could be a slave as a result of a judicial punishment.
- If a female slave bore her master a son, she was legally free.

3. If a son born to a female slave was fathered by her master the son was entitled to the legal status of the master's son.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

12. Who among the following rulers advised his subjects through this inscription? (2020)

"Whosoever praises his religious sect or blames other sects out of excessive devotion to his own sect, with the view of glorifying his own sect, he rather injures his own sect very severely."

(a) Ashoka      (b) Samudragupta  
 (c) Harshavardhana      (d) Krishnadeva Raya

13. In which of the following relief sculpture inscriptions is 'Ranay Ashoka' (King Ashoka) mentioned along with the stone portrait of Ashoka? (2019)

(a) Kanganahalli      (b) Sanchi  
 (c) Shahbazgarhi      (d) Sohgaura

14. Who of the following had first deciphered the edicts of Emperor Ashoka? (2016)

(a) Georg Buhler      (b) James Prinsep  
 (c) Max Muller      (d) William Jones

## BUDDHISM AND JAINISM

15. With reference to Indian history, consider the following texts: (2022)

1. Nettipakarana      2. Parishishta Parvan  
 3. Avadanasataka      4. Trishashtilakshana Mahapurana

Which of the above are Jaina texts?

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

16. With reference to Indian history, consider the following pairs: (2022)

Historical person	Known as
1. Aryadeva	Jaina scholar
2. Dignaga	Buddhist scholar
3. Nathamuni	Vaishnava scholar

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

17. With reference to the history of Ancient India, which of the following was/were common to both Buddhism and Jainism? (2012)

1. Avoidance of extremities of penance and enjoyment  
 2. Indifference to the authority of Vedas  
 3. Denial of the efficacy of rituals

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

18. The Jain philosophy holds that the world is created and maintained by: (2011)

(a) Universal law      (b) Universal Truth  
 (c) Universal Faith      (d) Universal Soul

## THE HISTORY OF THE GUPTA PERIOD

19. From the decline of Guptas until the rise of Harshavardhana in the early seventh century, which of the following kingdoms were holding power in Northern India? (2021)

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

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

20. With reference to the history of India, the terms "*kulyavapa*" and "*dronavapa*" denote (2020)

- Measurement of land
- Coins of different monetary value
- Classification of urban land
- Religious rituals

21. With reference to the period of the Gupta dynasty in ancient India, the towns Ghantasala, Kadura and Chaul were well known as: (2020)

- Ports handling foreign trade
- Capitals of powerful kingdoms
- Places of exquisite stone art and architecture
- Important Buddhist pilgrimage centres

22. With reference to forced labour (Vishti) in India during the **Gupta period**, which one of the following statements is correct? (2019)

- It was considered a source of income for the State, a sort of tax paid by the people.
- It was totally absent in the Madhya Pradesh and Kathiawar regions of the Gupta Empire.
- The forced labourer was entitled to weekly wages.
- The eldest son of the labourer was sent as the forced labourer.

## HARSHAVARDHAN & THE SOUTHERN DYNASTIES

23. The Chinese traveller Yuan Chwang (**Hiuen Tsang**) who visited India recorded the general conditions and culture of India at that time. In this context, which of the following statements is/are correct? (2013)

- The roads and river routes were completely immune from robbery.
- As regards punishment for offences, ordeals by fire, water and poison were the instruments for determining the innocence or guilt of a person.
- The tradesmen had to pay duties at ferries and barrier stations.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

24. India maintained its early cultural contacts and trade links with Southeast Asia across the Bay of Bengal. For this pre-eminence of the early maritime history of the Bay of Bengal, which of the following could be the most convincing Solution/Solutions? (2011)

- (a) As compared to other countries, India had better ship-building technology in ancient and medieval times.
- (b) The rulers of southern India always patronised traders, Brahmin priests and Buddhist monks in this context.
- (c) Monsoon winds across the Bay of Bengal facilitated sea voyages.
- (d) Both (a) and (b) are convincing Solutions in this context.

## ART AND LITERATURE DURING ANCIENT TIMES

25. With reference to the history of ancient India, Bhavabhuti, Hastimalla and Kshemeshvara were famous: (2021)

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

26. With reference to the scholars/literatures of ancient India, consider the following statements: (2020)

- 1. Panini is associated with Pushyamitra Shunga.
- 2. Amarashimha is associated with Harshavardhana.
- 3. Kalidasa is associated with Chandra Gupta-II.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

27. With reference to the cultural history of India, the memorising of chronicles, dynastic histories and epic tales was the profession of which of the following? (2016)

- (a) Shramana
- (b) Parivraajaka
- (c) Agrahaarika
- (d) Magadha

## Answer Key

1. (d)	2. (d)	3. (c)	4. (c)	5. (a)	6. (c)	7. (b)	8. (c)	9. (c)	10. (c)
11. (b)	12. (a)	13. (a)	14. (b)	15. (b)	16. (c)	17. (b)	18. (a)	19. (b)	20. (a)
21. (a)	22. (a)	23. (b)	24. (c)	25. (b)	26. (c)	27. (d)			

## Explanation

1. (d) **Sub-Theme:** Significant features of historical places

- **Pair 1 is incorrect:** **Burzahom** had a well-developed **bone tool industry**. Other finds at Burzahom include pits and coarse pottery. Rock-cut shrines were not a feature of the Burzahom site.
- **Pair 2 is correct:** **Chandaketugarh** is located in the Ganges delta in West Bengal. It was famous for terracotta art. It is connected to Ganga by the Vidyadhari river which makes it ideal for a flourishing trade centre.
- **Pair 3 is correct:** **Ganeshwar** is located in the northeastern part of Rajasthan. Hundreds of copper artefacts have been found at this site which suggests it must have been a copper working centre.

2. (d) **Sub-Theme:** Terminologies based on ancient India

The **Correct answer is Option (d): Eripathi** was a **special kind of land donated** by individuals, revenue from which was set apart for the **maintenance of tanks** in the village. **Generous donations** were given to **places of study** like **Ghatikas** and **Mathas**.

- During the Chola administration, occasionally a very large village would be administered as a single unit and this was called **Taniyur**.

3. (c) **Sub-Theme:** Technological development during ancient times

**Statement 1 is correct.** Sushruta has been documented as the first surgeon. He used S-type and U-type instruments and has also documented Plastic surgery.

**Statement 2 is incorrect.** There has been no documented proof of organ transplants in the 3rd century AD.

**Statement 3 is correct.** Aryabhatta has given sine angles and reversed sine angles in his book *Surya Siddhanta*.

**Statement 4 is correct.** Brahmagupta was known to give the formula for the area of a cyclic quadrilateral.

4. (c) **Sub-Theme:** Administrative structure during ancient times

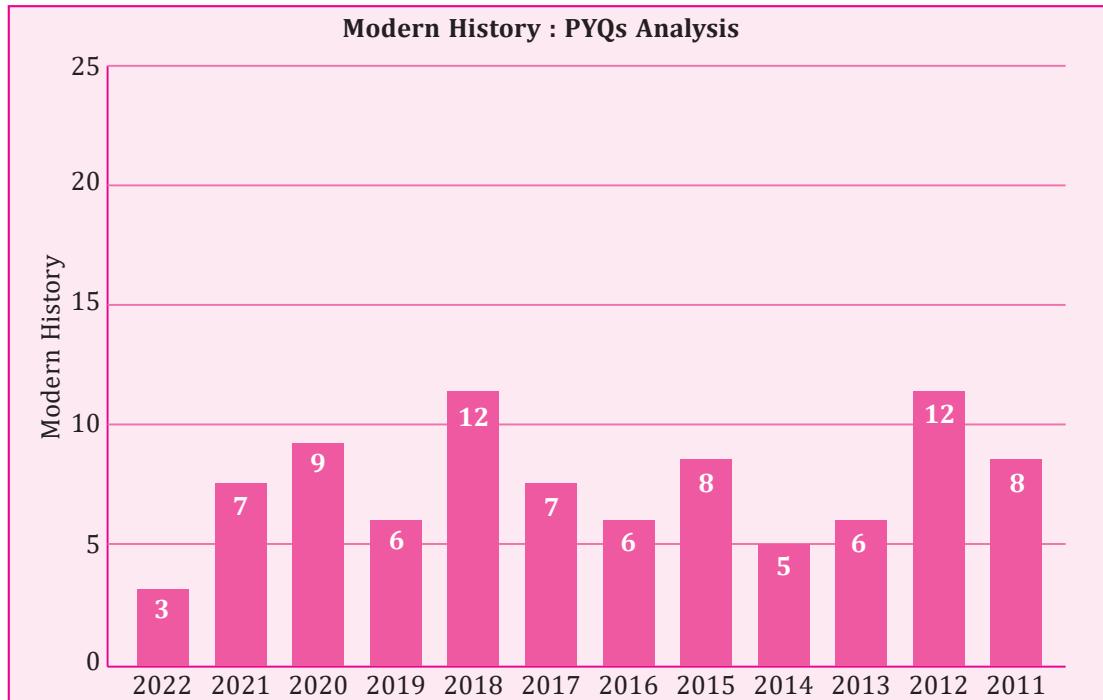
**Statement 1 is incorrect.** Guilds were **professional bodies of jewellers, weavers, and ivory carvers** who came together to control quality production, create sound business ethics, and maintain fair wages and prices. Each Guild has its own chief, assisted by others.

**Statement 2 is correct.** The **Ramayana** and many **plays from the Gupta period and Tamil Sangam literature** write in detail about the **trade guilds or shrenis**.

# SECTION

B

## PREVIOUS YEARS QUESTIONS – PRELIMS 2011 TO 2022



\* Question count may vary due to subjectivity

Modern History: PYQs Analysis														
No.	Topic	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	Total
1	The Advent of Europeans in India	1	1											2
2	British Expansion in India					1								1
3	Economic Policies of The British			2	1	2	3		1			3	2	14
4	Administrative Changes After 1857		1		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	12
5	Peasants and Tribal Movements			2		1					1		1	5
6	Socio-Religious Reforms			1				2				2		5
7	Indian National Movement-I (1905-1918)	1			1	1		2	1	2			1	9
8	Indian National Movement-II (1918-1929)					1			1	1	1	2	1	7

**25.** In the context of Indian history, the principle of 'dyarchy (diarchy)' refers to: (2017)

- division of the central Legislature into two houses.
- introductions of double Government i.e., central and State governments.
- having two sets of rulers; One in London and another in Delhi.
- division of the subjects delegated to the provinces into two categories.

**26.** The object of the Butler Committee of 1927 was to: (2017)

- Define the jurisdiction of the Central and Provincial Governments.
- Define the powers of the Secretary of State for India.
- Impose censorship on national press.
- Improve the relationship between the Government of India and the Indian States.

**27.** In the Federation established by the Government of India Act of 1935, residuary powers were given to the: (2018)

- Federal Legislature
- Governor General
- Provincial Legislature
- Provincial Governors

**28.** Consider the following statements about 'the Charter Act of 1813': (2019)

- It ended the trade monopoly of the East India Company in India except for trade in tea and trade with China.
- It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Indian territories held by the Company.
- The revenues of India were now controlled by the British Parliament.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**29.** Consider the following statements: (2021)

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

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

### PEASANT AND TRIBAL MOVEMENT

**30.** Which amongst the following provided a common factor for tribal insurrection in India in the 19th century? (2011)

- Introduction of a new system of land revenue and taxation of tribal products
- Influence of foreign religious missionaries in tribal areas
- Rise of a large number of money lenders, traders and revenue farmers as middlemen in tribal areas
- The complete disruption of the old agrarian order of the tribal communities

**31.** The demand for the Tebhaga Peasant Movement in Bengal was for: (2013)

- the reduction of the share of the landlords from one-half of the crop to one third.
- the grant of ownership of land to peasants as they were the actual cultivators of the land.
- the uprooting of Zamindari system and the end of serfdom.
- writing off all peasant debts.

**32.** After the Santhal Uprising subsided, what was/were the measure/measures taken by the colonial government? (2018)

- The territories called 'Santhal Paraganas' were created.
- It became illegal for a Santhal to transfer land to a non-Santhal.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**33.** Indigo cultivation in India declined by the beginning of the 20th century because of (2020)

- peasant resistance to the oppressive conduct of planters
- its unprofitability in the world market because of new inventions
- national leaders' opposition to the cultivation of indigo
- Government control over the planters

**34.** With reference to the history of India, "Ulgulan" or the Great Tumult is the description of which of the following events? (2020)

- The Revolt of 1857
- The Mappila Rebellion of 1921
- The Indigo Revolt of 1859 – 60
- Birsa Munda's Revolt of 1899-1900

### SOCIO-RELIGIOUS REFORMS

**35.** During the Indian freedom struggle, the National Social Conference was formed. What was the reason for its formation? (2012)

- Different social reform groups or organizations of the Bengal region united to form a single body to discuss the issues of larger interest and to prepare appropriate petitions/representations to the government.
- Indian National Congress did not want to include social reforms in its deliberations and decided to form a separate body for such a purpose.
- Behramji Malabari and M.G. Ranade decided to bring together all the social reform groups of the country under one organization.
- None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct in this context.

**36.** Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Brahmo Samaj? (2012)

- It opposed idolatry.
- It denied the need for a priestly class for interpreting the religious texts.
- It popularized the doctrine that the Vedas are infallible.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**37.** Satya Shodhak Samaj organized: (2016)

- a movement for upliftment of tribals in Bihar
- a temple-entry movement in Gujarat
- an anti-caste movement in Maharashtra
- a peasant movement in Punjab

**38.** Consider the following: (2016)

- Calcutta Unitarian Committee
- Tabernacle of New Dispensation
- Indian Reform Association

Keshab Chandra Sen is associated with the establishment of which of the above?

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

81. He wrote biographies of Mazzini, Garibaldi, Shivaji and Shrikrishna; stayed in America for some time, and was also elected to the Central Assembly. He was (2018)  
 (a) Aurobindo Ghosh (b) Bipin Chandra Pal  
 (c) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) Motilal Nehru

82. Which among the following events happened earliest? (2018)

(a) Swami Dayanand established Arya Samaj.  
 (b) Dinabandhu Mitra wrote *Neeldarpan*.  
 (c) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote *Anandmath*.  
 (d) Satyendranath Tagore became the first Indian to succeed in the Indian Civil Services Examination.

83. Consider the following pairs: (2019)

Movement	:	Organization Leader
1. All India Anti-Untouchability League	:	Mahatma Gandhi
2. All India Kisan Sabha	:	Swami Sahajanand Saraswati
3. Self-Respect Movement	:	E. V. Ramaswami Naicker

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

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

84. With reference to Indian National Movement, consider the following pairs: (2019)

Person	:	Position held
1. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru	:	President, All India Liberal Federation
2. K. C. Neogy	:	Member, The Constituent Assembly
3. P. C. Joshi	:	General Secretary, Communist Party of India

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

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

85. With reference to the book "Desher Katha" written by Sakharam Ganesh Deuskar during the freedom struggle, consider the following statement: (2020)

1. It warned against the Colonial States hypnotic conquest of the mind.  
 2. It inspired the performance of swadeshi street plays and folk songs.  
 3. The use of 'desh' by Deuskar was in the specific context of the region of Bengal.

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

86. The *Vital-Vidhvansak*, the first monthly journal to have the untouchable people as its target audience was published by: (2020)

(a) Gopal Baba Walangkar  
 (b) Jyotiba Phule  
 (c) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi  
 (d) Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar

87. With reference to Madanapalle of Andhra Pradesh, which one of the following statements is correct? (2021)

(a) Pingali Venkayya designed the tricolour Indian National Flag here.  
 (b) Pattabhi Sitaramaiah led the Quit India Movement of Andhra region from here.  
 (c) Rabindranath Tagore translated the National Anthem from Bengali to English here.  
 (d) Madame Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott set up headquarters of Theosophical Society first here.

88. Who among the following is associated with 'Song from Prison', a translation of ancient Indian religious lyrics in English? (2021)

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

## CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

89. With reference to Indian History, the Members of the Constituent Assembly from the Provinces were: (2013)

(a) directly elected by the people of those Provinces  
 (b) nominated by the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League  
 (c) elected by the Provincial Legislative Assemblies  
 (d) selected by the Government for their expertise in constitutional matters

## Answer Key

1. (b)	2. (a)	3. (c)	4. (b)	5. (a)	6. (a)	7. (c)	8. (d)	9. (c)	10. (d)
11. (b)	12. (d)	13. (c)	14. (a)	15. (d)	16. (d)	17. (b)	18. (c)	19. (c)	20. (a)
21. (c)	22. (a)	23. (b)	24. (d)	25. (d)	26. (d)	27. (b)	28. (a)	29. (b)	30. (d)
31. (a)	32. (c)	33. (b)	34. (d)	35. (b)	36. (b)	37. (c)	38. (b)	39. (b)	40. (d)
41. (a)	42. (b)	43. (a)	44. (a)	45. (b)	46. (a)	47. (c)	48. (c)	49. (b)	50. (b)
51. (a)	52. (c)	53. (b)	54. (b)	55. (a)	56. (b)	57. (b)	58. (a)	59. (d)	60. (b)
61. (c)	62. (d)	63. (b)	64. (a)	65. (d)	66. (c)	67. (b)	68. (b)	69. (a)	70. (d)
71. (a)	72. (d)	73. (b)	74. (d)	75. (c)	76. (b)	77. (c)	78. (c)	79. (b)	80. (b)
81. (c)	82. (b)	83. (d)	84. (d)	85. (a)	86. (a)	87. (c)	88. (c)	89. (c)	

# Explanation

1. (b) **Sub-Theme:** Various events during the advent of the Europeans

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** There is a difference in timeline of the events. The end of Gajapati Dynasty was in 1542 and the United East India Company of the Netherlands, formed in March 1605 by the Charter of Dutch Parliament and founded their first factory in Masulipatnam in Andhra in 1605.

**Statement 2 is correct:** Alfonso de Albuquerque considered as Founder of the Portuguese power in India: captured Goa from Bijapur; persecuted Muslims; captured Bhatkal from Sri Krishna Deva Rai (1510) of Vijayanagara.

**Statement 3 is correct:** The English East India Company established a factory in Madras in 1639 on land leased from representatives of Vijayanagara Empire called the Nayakas.

2. (a) **Sub-Theme:** Factories of English East India Company

The English East India Company had a factory at Broach (present-day Bharuch) in Gujarat, India during the seventeenth century. However, Chicacole (present-day Srikakulam) and Trichinopoly (present-day Tiruchirappalli) were not among the locations of the Company's factories during this period.

## Establishment of Factories by English East India Company:

- West Coast:** The English India Company established their factories at **Agra, Ahmadabad, Baroda and Broach by 1619**, under the control of the president and council of the Surat factory which was established in the year 1612.
- South-eastern Coast:** EIC established their factories at **Masulipatnam in 1611** and **Armagaon near Pulicat in 1626**.
- Eastern India:** In eastern India EIC established their factories at **Hariharpur and Balasore (now Odisha) in 1633**, at **Hugli in 1651**, followed by setting up factories at Patna, Dacca, Kasimbazar in Bengal and Bihar respectively.

**NOTE:** This is a direct question asked from **Spectrum Modern India** (revised edition)

3. (c) **Sub-Theme:** British Expansionist Policy

The system aimed to establish British paramountcy over the Indian States and to ensure their military and political subservience to the British East India Company. Securing a fixed income for the company was not the primary objective of the system.

## Subsidiary Alliance by Wellesley (1798-1805):

- Allying Indian states maintained the British army at its frontier and paid for their maintenance. Ruler had to post British officials at their court. Ruler couldn't employ Europeans without the British's permission. Couldn't contact enemies to make peace.
- Maintenance asked was high → Ruler's couldn't pay → asked to cede part of their territory.
- Awadh** was first to come under it.
- Signed by:** Nawab of Awadh, Nizam of Hyderabad, Ruler of Mysore, Ruler of Tanjore, Peshwa,

Bhonsle of Berar, The Sindhias, The Rajput states, The ruler of Bharatpur, Holkars.

- During this phase, almost all the Indian States came under British subordination, by compelling them to enter into subsidiary alliances with them. Also the Indian Princes were put under obligation to accept the British Paramountcy.
- It was a **'Non-Intervention Policy' used by Lord Wellesley** to bring the Princely states under the control of the British.
- Though the native Indian ruler had to pay for the maintenance of the British army and if he failed to make the payment, a portion of his territory was taken away and ceded to the British, but securing fixed income was never part of the system of Subsidiary Alliance.

**NOTE:** Always stay focused and calm while solving this type of question, often in this type of question we miss/overlook the negative keyword such as **'Does Not'/'Not'/'Not Correct'**, etc. in the question and mark the wrong answer in a haste.

4. (b) **Sub-Theme:** Important Keyword related to Colonial Revenue Policy

**Pair 1 is incorrect:** **Aurang** is a Persian term referring to a **warehouse** where goods are collected before being sold.

**Pair 2 is correct:** The word **Bania** (also Vania) is derived from the Sanskrit vanij, meaning a **merchant**. The banian acted as an agent for individual East India Company managers and performed a range of functions including, bookkeeping, interpreting, and brokerage, as well as managing his household and personal business activities. Banians served as middlemen for European merchants in Bengal during the British era.

**Pair 3 is correct:** **Mirasdar** in Urdu means **hereditary landowner**, co-proprietor and in Persian, miras is inheritance, estate. Under the Ryotwari settlement system in Southern India, the East India Company recognized mirasdars as the only proprietors of land, dismissing tenants' rights completely. They were prohibited by law from selling their land but it can be leased to tenants for a nominal fee in return for its cultivation. They acted as a designated **revenue payer of the state**.

5. (a) **Sub-Theme:** Impact of Industrial Revolution on indigenous industry

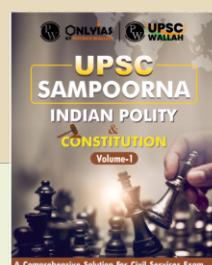
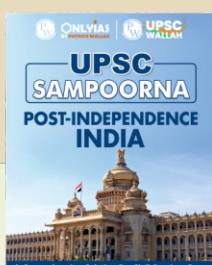
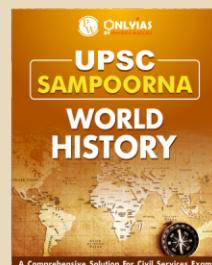
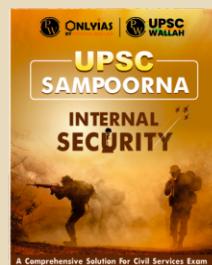
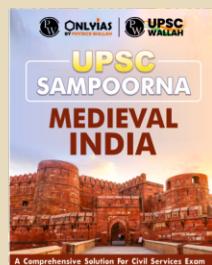
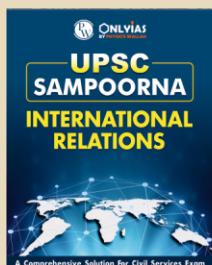
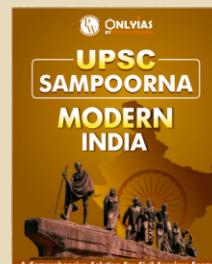
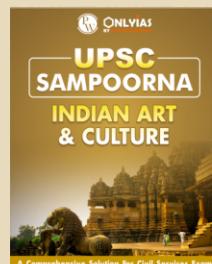
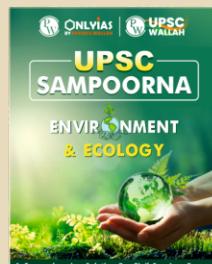
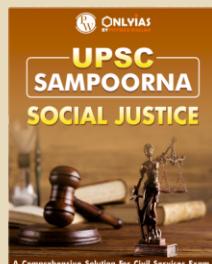
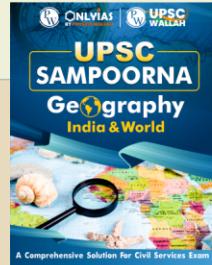
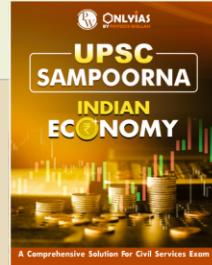
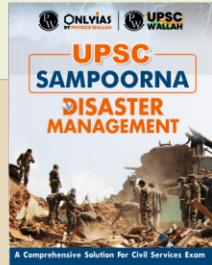
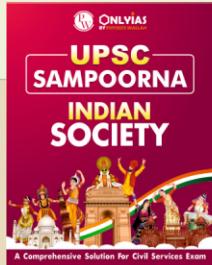
Declining and deindustrialisation of the Indian traditional cottage and handicraft industry was a direct effect of the industrial revolution in England along with the colonisation of India.

## Industrial Revolution and its impact on India's indigenous industry

- The Industrial Revolution brought severe consequences to Indian society.
- The fall and destruction of the urban and rural handicraft industry was one of the most significant effects of British Rule.

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