

1. Which of the following best describes Karavali?

- A. Karavali is the coastal region on the Arabian Sea's west shore in Karnataka.
- B. Karavali is the coastal region on the Bay of Bengal's east shore in Andhra Pradesh.
- C. Karavali is the coastal region on the Arabian Sea's west shore in Kerala.
- D. Karavali is the coastal region on Bay of Bengal's east shore in Tamil Nadu.

2. Which among the following countries does not share its border with Myanmar?

- A. Laos B. Thailand
- C. Cambodia D. China

3. In Evapotranspiration, which of the following elements are considered?

- 1. Evaporation
- 2. Plant transpiration

- A. Both 1 and 2 B. 2 only
- C. 1 only D. None

4. Which among the following is India's oldest rock system?

- A. The Dharwar B. The Cuddapah
- C. The Archean D. The Vindhyan

5. Consider the following tiger reserves in India.

Arrange them in the correct order from north to south?

- 1. Jim Corbett 2. Panna tiger reserve
- 3. Bandipur tiger reserve 4. Periyar tiger reserve
- A. 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 B. 2 – 4 – 1 – 3
- C. 1 – 3 – 2 – 4 D. 2 – 4 – 3 – 1

6. Who amongst the following introduced the famous Persian festival of Navroz in India?

- A. Akbar B. Balban
- C. Sher Shah Suri D. Iltutmish

7. Which one of the following represented the royal secretariat during the Sultanate period?

- A. Diwan-i-Arz B. Diwan-i-Insha
- C. Diwan-i-Wizarat D. Diwan-i-Barid

8. The earliest record of Bakhtiyar Khilji's invasion in Bihar is in

- A. Tarikh-i Hind B. Tabaqat-i Nasiri
- C. Taj-ul Maasir D. Tarikh-i Mubarak Shahi

9. 'Kharaj' tax was levied on which of the following items under Alauddin Khalji?

- A. Cultivation B. House
- C. Land D. Cattle

10. The earliest rulers of Delhi Sultanate were known as mamluks/slaves, because

- A. Many of the kings were either slaves or sons of slaves' who had become Sultans.

B. They carried the rule under the patronage of Ottoman Empire.

C. They were mere caretakers with the real authority of power lying in central east.

D. They lived humbly and had given on the worldly pleasures.

11. Who created the department of Diwan-i-Arz in Delhi Sultanate ?

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

12. Who introduced the traditions of "Paibos" and "Sajda"?

- A. Allaudin Khilji B. Balban
- C. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq D. Firoz Tughlaq

13. In Indian architecture, 'Surkhi' was introduced by

- A. Kushans B. Guptas
- C. Sultanate Sultans D. Mughals

14. Which of the following state was annexed by Alauddin Khilji:

- 1) Gujarat 2) Daulatabad
- 3) Malwa 4) Chittor.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

15. The famous historian who visited India with Mahmud Ghazni was

- A. Ferishta B. Al-Beruni
- C. Afif D. Ibn Batuta

16. By the late 18th century, the East India Company tried to expand cultivation of commercial crops in various parts of the country. In Bengal, they forced the cultivator to grow which of the following crops?

- A. Sugarcane B. Indigo
- C. Opium D. Jute

17. Who among the following was assisted by Dupleix during the 2nd Carnatic War?

- 1). Muzaffar Jang
- 2). Nasir Jang
- 3). Chanda Sahib

Select the correct answer from below:

- A. 1 and 2 only B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only D. All are correct

18. The British authority annexed which part of the Burma after the Second Anglo-Burma war?

- A. Upper Burma B. Lower Burma
- C. Coastal Burma D. None of the above

19. With reference to the Anglo-Maratha wars, consider the following statements:

- 1) As per the Treaty of Salbai which was signed after the end of First Anglo-Maratha, Salsette was to continue as a possession of the English.
- 2) As per the Treaty of Bassein which was signed after the end of Second Anglo-Maratha war, the Peshwa agreed to give up all his claims for collecting Chauth on the Nizam's dominions.

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
- 20. During rule of East India Company in Bengal and adjacent regions, the Sunset Law was related to**
- A. Judiciary
B. Land Revenue
C. Law and Order
D. Commerce and Trade

ANSWER**1. Answer :Option A**

Karavali in Kannada language or Kanara or Canara in English is the coastal region on the west shore of Arabian Sea's west shore at the Indian state of Karnataka. Sometimes it is known as Tulu Nadu or Tulunad as the Tulu is the local language spoken in this area. Udupi, Mangaluru, and Karwar are the important towns of Karavali. Karavali is popular for beaches, rivers, temples and forests. Some popular beaches are Ullala, Panambur, Taneerbhavi, Kapu, Malpe, Suratkal, Maravante, Kumta, and Gokarna.

There are several wildlife sanctuaries in Karavali such as Someshwara, Kollur, Anshi Tiger Reserve. There are some historical places like Barkur which was once capital of Moodabidre, Tulunadu, for Jain basidi.

2. Answer :Option C

Myanmar Boundaries:

- * Total Land Border Length: 6,522 kms. (i.e. 4,053 mi)
- * Total Land Area: 676,578 square kms. (i.e. 261,228 sq mi)

Myanmar Border Countries:

- * Bangladesh: 271 kms. (i.e. 168 mi),
- * India: 1,468 kms. (i.e. 912 mi),
- * China: 2,129 kms. (i.e. 1,323 mi),
- * Laos: 238 kms. (i.e. 148 mi),
- * Thailand: 2,416 kms. (i.e. 1,501 mi)

Myanmar Coastline:

- * Total coastline length: 2,228 kms. (i.e. 1,384 mi)
- * Total water area: 23,070 square kms. (i.e. 8,910 sq. mi)

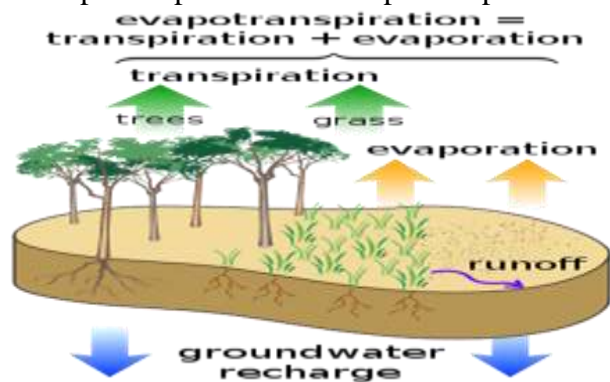
3. Answer :Option A

* The sum of evaporation and transpiration from the land surface and ocean surface to the atmosphere is called as Evapotranspiration.

* Evaporation accounts for the movement of water to the air from sources such as the soil, lakes, rivers, trees etc.

* Transpiration accounts for the movement of water within a plant.

* Evapotranspiration is an important part of the water cycle.



4. Answer :Option C

The Archean rocks, also known as Pre-Cambrian rocks, are the oldest rocks of the earth's crust. The Archean period covers 86.7% of Total geological history time of earth and therefore is very significant. This period marks the development of the first photosynthesis, the life support atmosphere.

- * These rocks have been termed as a outcome of the hot-molten earth becoming cold. These are the oldest and primary rocks.
- * Their original form has been destroyed due to too much metamorphosis.
- * There are no fossils present in them.
- * Gneiss is formed due to the metamorphosis of the igneous rocks. The Bundelkhand gneiss is the oldest one.
- * The Archaean system rocks are found mainly in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Chotanagpur plateau in Jharkhand and the southern-eastern part of Rajasthan.

5. Answer :Option A

- * More than 80% of the world's tigers are in India.
- * Global tiger day is celebrated on 29 July every year.
- * Recent Tiger census report released in 2019 states that, the total count of tigers has risen to 2,967. Whereas Madhya Pradesh has the highest no. of tigers in India.
- * India has achieved the target of doubling the tiger count four years ahead of the deadline of 2022.

List of Tiger Reserves in India

**6. Answer :Option B**

Ghiyas-ud Din was the wazir of the last Shamsi sultan, Nasir-ud-Din. He reduced the power of the treacherous nobility and heightened the stature of the sultan. Despite having only a few military achievements, he was the most powerful ruler of the sultanate between Shamsuddin Iltutmish and Alauddin Khalji.

Balban was the first who introduced the famous Persian Festival of Nauroz. Navroz, also known as Novruz, Nowrouz, is inscribed in the list of UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity of India. The festival marks the New Year for Parsis, followers of Zoroastrianism, various sects of Muslim, both Shias and Sunnis.

7. Answer :Option B

Diwan-i-insha or the in-charge of royal correspondence Diwan-i-Insha was the third important minister. He was in charge of the royal correspondence. A member of Dabir (writers) assisted him. They were all masters of style. This department used to make all correspondences, even of the confidential matters made between the Sultan and the rulers of other states or the important vassals and officials of the kingdom. They drafted the important royal orders and sent to the Sultan for his sanction. They were then copied, registered and dispatched. Thus, the department performed a very confidential nature of work. Naturally, the head of the department was always a very trusted person of the Sultan.

Important Central Departments

Department	Function
Diwan-i-Risalat (Foreign Minister)	Department of appeals
Diwan-i-Ariz	Military department
Diwan-i-Bandagan	Department of slaves
Diwan-i-Qaza-i-Mamalik	Department of justice
Diwan-i-Istiaq	Department of pensions
Diwan-i-Mustakhraj	Department of arrears
Diwan-i-Khairat	Department of charity
Diwan-i-Kohi	Department of agriculture
Diwan-i-Insha	Department of correspondence

8. Answer :Option B

Mohammad Bin Bakhtiyar Khilji was one of the Military Generals of Qutb-ud-din Aibak invaded some parts of eastern India at the end of the 12th Century and at the beginning of the 13th century. During his invasion many of the Viharas and universities were sacked and thousands of Buddhist monks were massacred. The earliest description of his invasion is in Tabaqat-i-Nasiri by Minhaj-i-Siraj. Therefore, the correct answer is option-B.

9. Answer :Option A

Under Alauddin Khalji, the state brought the assessment and collection of land revenue under its own control. The rights of the local chieftains to levy taxes were cancelled and they were also forced to pay taxes. The Sultan's administrators measured the land and kept careful accounts. Some of the old chieftains and landlords served the Sultanate as revenue collectors and assessors. There were three types of taxes – (1) on cultivation called kharaj and amounting to about 50 per cent of the peasant's produce, (2) on cattle and (3) on houses.

10. Answer :Option A

The earliest rulers of Delhi Sultanate were known as mamluks/slaves, because many of the kings were either slaves or sons of slaves' who had become Sultans. The first king, Qutb-ud-din Aibak was the general of Mohamad Ghori (Sultan of Ghori empire, Afghanistan) and upon his death he decided to remain in India and establish an empire here.

11. Answer :Option A

- Balban was bought as a slave by **Iltutmish**.
- He hailed from the **Illabari tribe** of the Turks.
- His talent helped him ascend to higher posts.
- He served under **Nasir-ud-din Mahmud**.
- He **ascended to the throne in 1265 AD** after the death of his master.
- He **created the department of Diwan-i-Arz in Delhi Sultanate**.

12. Answer :Option B

Ghiyas-ud-din Balban who ruled India as the Sultan of Delhi from 1266 to 1287 A.D. He was one of the greatest Sultans of the Mediaeval periods.

He ordered for Sijda (prostration) and paibos (feet- kissing) as the normal form of Salutation for the king. He also imposed the theory of Divine kingship on his subjects.

13. Answer :Option C

'Surkhi ' was started in Indian architecture by the sultans of the Sultanate period.

14. Answer :Option D

Alauddin annexed Gujarat in 1298 because this area was fertile, populous and controlled the western seaports and the trade routes connecting them with the Gangetic valley. The overseas trade from Gujarat ports brought in a lot of gold and silver which had been accumulated by the rulers of the area. Alauddin conquered Malwa in 1305 which was brought under direct administration and a governor was also appointed to look after it. He also attacked Chittor in 1303 because he coveted Padmini who was the beautiful princess of Singhaldivipa and Ratan Singh; while Daulatabad was a capital of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.

15. Answer :Option B

Al-Beruni was visited India with Mahmud Ghazni .

16. Answer :Option D

The East India Company was one of the many European powers to trade with India in the 17th century. However, by the mid-18th century they defeated all their competitors and started collecting revenue from several regions. The Company in order to maximise its profit forced the farmers to grow commercial crops. The farmers were forced to cultivate Jute in Bengal, tea in Assam, sugarcane in the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh), wheat in Punjab, cotton in Maharashtra and Punjab, rice in Madras.

17. Answer :Option C

Dupleix was not satisfied with the forceful ceding of Madras to the English after the treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle. He was looking for a chance to get it back, and that is why he supported Muzaffar Jang in the throne of Hyderabad and Chanda Sahib in the throne of Carnatic.

About 2nd Carnatic War:

- * Fought between: Various claimants to the posts of the Nizam of Hyderabad, and the Nawab of the Carnatic; each claimant being supported either by the British or the French.
- * People involved: Muhammad Ali & Chanda Sahib (for the Nawabship of the Carnatic/Arcot); Muzaffar Jung & Nasir Jung (for the post of the Nizam of Hyderabad).
- * When: 1749 to 1754
- * Where: Carnatic (in southern India)
- * Result of the war: Muzaffar Jung became the Hyderabad's Nizam. Muhammad Ali became the Nawab of the Carnatic.

18. Answer :Option C

The Second Burmese war was the outcome of the Company's greed. Lord Dalhousie wanted to expose the Burmese market for the maximum benefit of the British Empire.

Immediate Issue:

- * It was initiated over a petty issue of custom dispute which took the shape of the Second Burmese War.

Result:

- * Though Burmese forces showed resistance but it took a little while for British forces to control the lower Burma part (Irrawaddy Delta & Pegu).

War	Years	Annexed area
First Anglo Burmese War	1824-1826	Lower Burma
Second Anglo Burmese War	1852	Coastal Burma
Third Anglo Burmese War	1885	Upper Burma

19. Answer :Option C

The Marathas and the British East India Company signed the Treaty of Salbai on 17 May 1782, to settle the outcome of the First Anglo-Maratha War. As per the provision of Treaty of Salbai, Salsette were to continue in the possession of the English.

After the Battle of Poona was lost by Peshwa Baji Rao II, the Treaty of Bassein was signed in December 1802 between the British East India Company and Baji Rao II, the Maratha Peshwa of Pune. In this treaty, the Peshwa signed Subsidiary Alliance and the British agreed to help him win his kingdom back. The Peshwa also agreed to give up all claims for Chauth (collection of 1/4th of revenue from lands under the Mughal rule) on the Nizam's dominions.

20. Answer :Option B

- 1) Under its Permanent Settlement of land revenue in Bengal in 1790s, the Company made a rule that if payment of rent did not come in by sunset of the specified date, the zamindari was liable to be auctioned. This was called the Sunset Law.
- 2) Many Zamindars lost their right of collecting the land revenue due to the Sunset Law.

