



TEST -17 (History+Art & Culture) Answers Key

1. Answer: (A)
Explanation: Statements 1 and 2 are correct. Chaityas are Buddhist prayer halls with a stupa at their center, while Viharas are residential rooms (**monasteries**) for monks. In early Chaityas like Karle and Bhaja, wooden architecture has been imitated in stone.
Statement 3 is incorrect because Chaityas are also found in the Ellora caves (e.g., **Cave No. 10, known as the 'Vishwakarma Cave'**).
2. Answer: (D)
Explanation: In the Dravida style, the Vimana is the multi-storey tower above the main temple. Gopurams are massive entrance gateways. The Shikhara (**or Stupika**) refers to the topmost part of the temple, which is different from the '**Shikhara**' of the Nagara style.
3. Answer: (D)
Explanation: Statement D is false. The Ajanta caves are arranged in a semi-circular (**Horseshoe**) shape, whereas the Ellora caves are scattered over a vast area and are not semi-circular.
4. Answer: (D)
Explanation: The Vesara style is a mixture of Nagara (**North Indian**) and Dravida (**South Indian**) styles. It is also called the '**Chalukya style**' or '**Karnataka style**' because it developed between the Vindhyas and the Krishna River. Hoysala temples (**Halebid and Belur**) are its best examples.
5. Answer: (D)
Explanation: All statements are correct. The Medhi is the base platform, the Harmika is the railing-like part representing sanctity, and the Chhatra (**three umbrellas**) represents the high status of the Buddha.
6. Answer: (B)
Explanation: In the Nagara style, Panchayatana means a '**group of five temples**'. In this, a main temple is at the center and four smaller temples are located at the four corners. (**Example: Lakshmana Temple of Khajuraho, Dashavatara Temple of Deogarh**).
7. Answer: (C)
Explanation: The first three pairs are correct. The fourth pair is incorrect because the extensive use of red sandstone is a feature of Akbar's period, whereas Shah Jahan prioritized the use of '**white marble**'.
8. Answer: (A)
Explanation: Shah Jahan's period was the pinnacle of Mughal architecture. He made the architecture more ornate and beautiful by using marble and '**Pietra Dura**' (**inlaying precious stones into marble**), which is why it is called the '**Golden Age**'.
9. Answer: (D)
Explanation: All statements are correct. The Agra Fort was primarily built by Akbar. Delhi's Jama Masjid is the largest form of the Mughal mosque style. Lahore's Badshahi Mosque is considered the last significant monument of Aurangzeb's period.
10. Answer: (D)
Explanation: The Indo-Saracenic style was developed by the British in the late 19th century. In this, Mughal domes and arches were combined with the European Gothic style. The Madras High Court and Mumbai's CST (**Victoria Terminus**) are excellent examples.
11. Answer: (A)
Explanation:
 - **Victoria Memorial:** A mixture of the Renaissance period and Mughal style (**especially its dome**).
 - **Rashtrapati Bhavan:** Built by Edwin Lutyens, it is a blend of classical European and Indian elements.
 - **Gateway of India:** Built by George Wittet in the '**Indo-Saracenic**' style.
 - **Bombay University:** This is an excellent example of the '**Neo-Gothic**' style.
12. Answer: (A)
Explanation: Indian elements were deliberately included in the architecture of Lutyens' Delhi to provide legitimacy to colonial rule by linking it with Indian heritage. The dome of Rashtrapati Bhavan is clearly inspired by the Stupa of Sanchi.
13. Answer: (D)
Explanation: All three statements are correct. There is Greek influence in Gandhara, Mathura is entirely indigenous, and Amravati is famous for the depiction of stories (**Narrative art**) on white limestone panels.
14. Answer: (A)
Explanation: Chola bronze idols are made using the '**Lost Wax**' (**Cire Perdue**) technique. In the statue of Nataraja, Shiva's right hand is in the Abhaya Mudra.
Statement 3 is incorrect because during the Chola period, bronze idols were made not only of deities but also of kings and queens (**such as Rajaraja Chola and his wife**).
15. Answer: (C)
Explanation: Statement (A) is correct; in the Gupta period, emphasis was placed on the fine texture of clothing (e.g., **Sarnath Buddha**) and spirituality in sculptures.
Reason (R) is incorrect because along with Buddhism, there was also an unprecedented development of Hindu (**statues of Vishnu, Shiva, Durga**) and Jain sculpture during the Gupta period (e.g., **the Varaha statue of Udayagiri**).
16. Answer: (C)
Explanation: Ochre (**Geru**) and natural colors have been used in Bhimbetka. The paintings of the Mesolithic period are smaller (**Micro**) and more complex.
Statement 2 is incorrect because in these paintings, apart from hunting, there is also extensive depiction of social scenes like dance, music, birth, death, and communal meals.
17. Answer: (B)
Explanation: Statements 1 and 3 are correct. Ajanta's painting is '**Fresco-secco**'. The rhythm of lines is its greatest feature. Statement 2 is incorrect because the blue color (**Lapis Lazuli**) was imported from Afghanistan, not obtained locally.



Vedanta IAS Academy

India's No.1 Institute For UPSC Exam

18. Answer: (A)

Explanation: Ajanta's paintings are a mirror of the entire society of that time, not just Buddhism. In the paintings of Cave No. 1, the king is shown welcoming Persian envoys, reflecting international relations.

19. Answer: (A)

Explanation:

- **Padmapani Bodhisattva:** Sense of peace and compassion (**lotus in hand**).
- **Dying Princess:** Depiction of the sorrow of Buddha's wife Yashodhara or Sundari after his renunciation.
- **Mahaparinirvana:** A massive statue of the reclining Buddha (**Cave No. 26**).

20. Answer: (A)

Explanation: V.S. Wakankar discovered Bhimbetka in 1957. Lakhudiyar paintings show group dances.

Statement 3 is incorrect because the rock paintings of South India also depict various other activities along with hunting scenes; they are not limited only to pastoral communities.

21. Answer: (D)

Explanation: All three statements are correct. The Mughal style was focused on courtly grandeur and historical events. The Rajasthani style had a greater element of devotion. Bani-Thani (**Kishangarh**) is famous for her long neck and Kohl-rimmed eyes.

22. Answer: (A)

Explanation: Statements 1 and 2 are correct. Basohli is the oldest Pahari style, famous for its deep colors. In Kangra, the lines are very soft.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Raja Sansar Chand was the greatest patron of the Kangra school, not Basohli.

23. Answer: (A)

Explanation:

- **Kathakali:** Depicts the victory of good over evil through facial colors (**Green-hero, Red-villain**).
- **Bharatanatyam:** In this, usually a single dancer performs multiple characters (**Ekacharya**).
- **Sattriya:** Started by the great saint Sankaradeva, in which Borgeet and Ashtapadi are used.
- **Kuchipudi:** In this, the dancer performs while balancing on the edges of a brass plate (**Tarangam**).

24. Answer: (A)

Explanation: The Bengal School adopted Indianness by rejecting British '**Academic Realism**'. Abanindranath Tagore learned the Wash technique from Japanese artists, which brought a mystical softness to the paintings.

25. Question 25. Answer: (B)

Explanation: Only two pairs (**1 and 3**) are correct.

- **Chhau:** This is prevalent not only in West Bengal but also in Jharkhand and Odisha.
- **Sattriya:** This is not from Manipur, but is the '**Classical Dance**' of Assam.

26. Answer: (C)

Explanation: Statements 1 and 3 are correct. The Time Theory (e.g., **Bhairavi is a morning Raag**) is very important in Hindustani music.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The tradition of Gharanas is an essential feature of Hindustani music, whereas in Carnatic music, the tradition of composers (**like Tyagaraja**) follows instead of Gharanas.

27. Answer: (A)

Explanation: This is the ancient classification (**according to Bharata Muni's Natyashastra**):

- **Tat (Chordophones):** Stringed instruments.
- **Sushir (Aerophones):** Wind/blown instruments.
- **Avanaddha (Membranophones):** Instruments covered with skin/hide.
- **Ghan (Idiophones):** Solid metal instruments.

28. Answer: (D)

Explanation: All three statements are correct. Koodiyattam is one of the world's oldest living theatre forms. Yakshagana is the pride of Karnataka, and Tamasha is the vibrant folk theatre of Maharashtra.

29. Answer: (B)

Explanation: Only two pairs (**1 and 3**) are correct.

Ravanachhaya (**Odisha**) is a Shadow puppet, not a Glove puppet. A famous example of a glove puppet is '**Pavakoothu**' from Kerala.

30. Answer: (D)

Explanation: Statements 1, 2, and 3 are correct. Therigatha is the oldest example of literature composed by women.

Currently, in India, 11 languages (**Tamil, Sanskrit, Kannada, Telugu, Malayalam, Odia, Marathi, Pali, Prakrit, Assamese, and Bengali**) have officially been granted the status of Classical Language.

31. Answer: (D)

Explanation: All four pairs are correctly matched.

- **Samkhya:** The oldest philosophy, which emphasizes the dualism of Prakriti and Purusha.
- **Nyaya:** Uses logic and epistemology.
- **Vaisheshika:** Explains the role of '**Kanas (Atoms)**' in the creation of the physical world.
- **Uttara Mimamsa:** The path of knowledge based on the Upanishads, called Vedanta.

32. Answer: (D)

Explanation: All three statements are correct.

- **Anekantavada:** The Jain doctrine that truth has multiple aspects.
- **Pratityasamutpada:** The Buddhist '**Law of Causality (one thing arises depending on another)**'.
- **View on Soul:** Buddha gave '**Anatmavada (no permanent soul)**', whereas Jainism believes that life exists even in stones and water.

33. Answer: (D)

Explanation: These are the main philosophical foundations of the Bhakti movement:

- **Advaita (Shankaracharya):** '**Aham Brahmasmi (I am Brahman)**'.
- **Vishishtadvaita (Ramanuja):** Brahman is supreme, but the soul and the world are also real.
- **Dvaita (Madhavacharya):** God and the soul are completely separate and independent.



Vedanta IAS Academy

India's No.1 Institute For UPSC Exam

34. Answer: (A)

Explanation: Bhakti and Sufi saints raised their voices against radicalism. They used local languages (like **Kabir's Sadhukkari, Mira's verses**) instead of Sanskrit or Arabic, which helped these movements reach the common people and increased mutual harmony.

35. Answer: (C)

Explanation: All three are matched.

- **Chishti:** The most liberal and popular (use of Sama/music).
- **Suhrawardi:** Unlike the Chishtis, these people believed in living in association with the state rather than in poverty.
- **Naqshbandi:** Aurangzeb was a follower of this Silsila, which was quite strict.

36. Answer: (D)

Explanation: All three statements are correct.

- **Madhubani:** Is a two-dimensional (2D) painting.
- **Kalamkari:** Has two types - Srikalahasti (religious) and Machilipatnam (design).
- **Pattachitra:** Famous for its fine carvings and bright colors.

37. Answer: (A)

Explanation: Statements 1 and 2 are correct. Warli art depicts rural life (harvesting, marriage, dance).

Statement 3 is incorrect. The center of Warli art is Nature (trees, animals, sun, moon), not mythological deities. This art shows how humans harmonize with nature.

38. Answer: (A)

Explanation:

- **Blue Pottery:** Jaipur (developed during the time of Sawai Ram Singh).
- **Kalamkari:** Machilipatnam.
- **Chamba Rumal:** Chamba (Himachal), which holds a GI Tag.
- **Mirror Work:** Kutch (Gujarat).

39. Answer: (D)

Explanation: All four pairs are correctly matched.

- **Hornbill:** Called the 'festival of festivals'.
- **Nuakhai:** 'Nua' means new and 'Khai' means food (new rice).
- **Chapchar Kut:** The most important festival of Mizoram.

40. Answer: (A)

Explanation: Kumbh Mela (Prayagraj, Haridwar, Nashik, Ujjain) is not just a bathing festival, but a global platform for the exchange of knowledge between saints and philosophers. Due to its unique cultural nature, UNESCO has recognized it as an Intangible Heritage.

41. Answer: (A)

Explanation: Statements 1 and 2 are correct. The Act of 1833 implemented centralization, and the Act of 1861 recognized Lord Canning's 'Portfolio System'.

Statement 3 is incorrect because the Act of 1919 implemented Diarchy in the provinces, not at the Center. Diarchy at the Center was proposed by the Act of 1935.

42. Answer: (B)

Explanation: Only two pairs (1 and 2) are correct.

The third pair is incorrect. Dharma Sabha (Radhakant Deb)

was an orthodox institution that opposed the abolition of Sati, as they considered it an interference in Hindu religion.

43. Answer: (D)

Explanation: All three statements are correct. Cornwallis is called the 'Father of Civil Services in India'. The Charter of 1853 laid the foundation for the first open competitive examination (Macaulay Committee).

44. Answer: (A)

Explanation: These movements (such as Brahmo Samaj, Prarthana Samaj) freed Indians from mental slavery and taught them to re-evaluate their culture based on logic, which eventually led to the birth of nationalism.

45. Answer: (A)

Explanation: All four options are correctly matched.

- **Aligarh:** Modernist.
- **Ahmadiya:** Universal religious harmony.
- **Faraizi:** Peasant reforms.
- **Wahabi:** Revivalist.

46. Answer: (B)

Explanation: Statements 2 and 3 are correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect because the Saguna sect worships the manifest form of God (idol, incarnation), while the Nirguna sect worships the formless.

47. Answer: (C)

Explanation: Only three pairs (1, 2, and 4) are correct.

Malfuzat are not philosophical books of Sufi saints, but rather a collection of their sayings/dialogues (e.g., the collection of Nizamuddin Auliya's sayings 'Fawa'id-ul-Fu'ad').

48. Answer: (A)

Explanation: Statements 1, 2, and 3 are correct. Nalayira Divya Prabandham is called the 'Dravida Veda'.

Statement 4 is incorrect because there was active participation of women in these movements (e.g., Karaikkal Ammaiyar among Nayanar saints and Andal among Alwar saints).

49. Answer: (A)

Explanation: Chishti saints (such as Baba Farid, Nizamuddin Auliya) always maintained a distance from the Sultans. Auliya's famous saying "My house has two doors; if the Sultan enters through one, I will leave through the other" reflects this philosophy.

50. Answer: (B)

Explanation: Statements 1 and 2 are correct.

Statement 3 is incorrect because the Varkari sect was highly egalitarian. It rejected caste and gender discrimination and opened the path of devotion for all sections of society.

51. Answer: (A)

Explanation: Statements 1 and 2 are correct.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The Third Battle of Panipat did not decide who would rule India, but rather decided who would not rule India (i.e., the Marathas). After this, the path was cleared for the British.

52. Answer: (C)

Explanation: All three statements are correct. The Portuguese implemented the Cartaz (Pass) system for supremacy over the sea. The French company being government-controlled caused delays in decision-making, which became a major



Vedanta IAS Academy

India's No.1 Institute For UPSC Exam

reason for their defeat.

53. Answer: (A)

Explanation: The Treaty of Allahabad took place after the Battle of Buxar (1764).

Statement 3 is incorrect. Muhammad Reza Khan was appointed as the Naib-Nazim of Bengal, not the Nawab of Awadh.

54. Answer: (D)

Explanation: This policy of Lord Wellesley hollowed out the Indian states. Hyderabad (1798) was the first to accept it. Under this, the foreign policy of the state came under British control.

55. Answer: (A)

Explanation: The Regulating Act of 1773 was brought because corruption in the company and the famine in Bengal had ruined the financial condition of the company, and the British Parliament now wanted control over the company's administration.

56. Answer: (D)

Explanation: Warren Hastings abolished the Dual Government started by Clive in 1772. He introduced the Izzardari system for revenue reforms (contract for 5 years). In the field of justice, he prepared the framework of courts at the district level.

57. Answer: (A)

Explanation: The Pitt's India Act divided the functions of the company into two parts:

- **Board of Control (BOC):** For political and military affairs (control of the British Government).
- **Court of Directors (COD):** For commercial affairs.
- The number of members of the Governor General's Council was reduced from 4 to 3 to make decision-making easier.

58. Answer: (C)

Explanation: Statements 1 and 2 are correct. Cornwallis implemented it in 1793.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Permanent Settlement was implemented mainly in Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha. In Madras and Bombay Presidencies, the Ryotwari system was mainly implemented.

59. Answer: (D)

Explanation: Tipu Sultan was a ruler with modern thinking. He took membership in the Jacobin Club and planted the 'Tree of Liberty'. In the Third War (1792), the Treaty of Seringapatam took place, in which he had to surrender half of his kingdom.

60. Answer: (B)

Explanation: The main feature of the Charter of 1813 was the allocation of 1 lakh rupees for education.

Option A is incorrect because the company's monopoly on trade with China and in tea continued (this ended in 1833). Option C is incorrect because Christian missionaries were granted permission. Option D is a feature of the Act of 1833.

61. Answer: (D)

Explanation: Cornwallis increased salaries to prevent corruption and kept Indians away from high posts because he considered them untrustworthy. Wellesley opened Fort

William College in 1800 to train new officials.

62. Answer: (A)

Explanation: Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse snatched away the ancient right of succession, which made the Queen of Jhansi and other rulers arch-enemies of the British. This was the most prominent among the political causes of 1857.

63. Answer: (C)

Explanation: Statements 1 and 3 are correct.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Brahmo Samaj was completely opposed to idol worship and they did not accept the 'Infallibility' of the Vedas either (they considered logic to be above the Vedas).

64. Answer: (C)

Explanation: Only three pairs (Arya Samaj, Prarthana Samaj, and Akali Movement) are correct.

The Young Bengal Movement (Henry Vivian Derozio) was not 'Revivalist' but rather ultra-reformist, inspired by the radical modern ideas of the French Revolution.

65. Answer: (D)

Explanation: All three were important anti-caste movements of South India. Periyar's Self-Respect Movement was specifically a fight for the self-respect of backward castes.

66. Answer: (A)

Explanation: Vidyasagar took the help of the Shastras themselves to gain social acceptance for widow remarriage so that orthodox people could not oppose it. It was due to his efforts that the Widow Remarriage Act of 1856 was passed.

67. Answer: (B)

Explanation: Statements 2 and 3 are correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Theosophical Society was founded in 1875 in New York (by Madam Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott). In 1882, its headquarters was shifted to Adyar (Madras).

68. Answer: (D)

Explanation: These three laws spread the message among the soldiers and the public that the British deliberately wanted to corrupt the Hindu and Muslim religions. The General Service Enlistment Act created special resentment among high-caste Brahmin soldiers because crossing the sea was considered a sin.

69. Answer: (C)

Explanation: The first three pairs are correct.

The fourth pair is incorrect. The suppression of the revolt in Faizabad by Maulvi Ahamdullah was done by Campbell. Henry Lawrence was killed during the revolt in Lucknow.

70. Answer: (A)

Explanation: The Act of 1858 ended the 'Dual Government' (BOC and COD).

Statement 3 is incorrect. The 15-member India Council was not composed only of Indians, but included British officials who were knowledgeable about Indian affairs.

71. Answer: (A)

Explanation: After the revolt of 1857, the British realized that unity in the army was a threat to them. On the recommendation of the 'Peel Commission', the ratio



Vedanta IAS Academy

India's No.1 Institute For UPSC Exam

of European and Indian soldiers was fixed in the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Presidencies (1:2 and 2:5). Also, regiments were divided on the basis of caste (**Sikh, Gorkha, Jat**) so that there could never be unity among them.

72. Answer: (A)

Explanation: On November 1, 1858, Lord Canning read the Queen's Proclamation in Allahabad. In this, a promise was made to end the annexation of states (**Doctrine of Lapse**) and not to interfere in religious matters.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Although equality was promised, in practice, the entry of Indians into high positions remained very difficult (**such as reducing the age limit and holding exams only in London**).

73. Answer: (D)

Explanation: Moderates (**such as Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta**) adopted the policy of '**PPP**' (**Prayer, Petition, Protest**). Naoroji's book '**Poverty and Un-British Rule in India**' provided the first scientific evidence of economic exploitation.

74. Answer: (C)

Explanation: The Act of 1892 was the biggest victory for the Moderates. Lord Dufferin had mocked the Congress by calling it '**Seditious Brahmin**' and '**Microscopic Minority**'. Statement 2 is incorrect. Instead of Indianizing the services, the government promoted communalism under the policy of '**Divide and Rule**'.

75. Answer: (B)

Explanation: Statements 1 and 2 are correct. Curzon's repressive policies and international events (**Japan's victory**) increased self-confidence.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Tilak and Lal-Pal-Bal were supporters of '**Passive Resistance**' (**boycott, Swadeshi**), not individual armed revolution (**terrorism**).

76. Answer: (D)

Explanation: The Swadeshi movement was the first mass movement in India. Ashwini Kumar Dutt's committee took it to the village level. Tagore used Raksha Bandhan as a political tool to show unity.

77. Answer: (A)

Explanation: In the Surat Session (**1907**), a dispute arose over the presidency of Rash Behari Ghosh. The Moderates wanted to keep the movement limited only to Bengal, while the Extremists wanted to spread the boycott throughout India. This rift weakened the national movement.

78. Answer: (D)

Explanation: All four pairs are correctly matched.

- **Abhinav Bharat:** By Savarkar brothers (**Nashik**).
- **Anushilan Samiti:** The first revolutionary organization of Bengal.
- **Ghadar Party:** Established in San Francisco.
- **Muzaffarpur:** Attempted assassination of Kingsford.

79. Answer: (D)

Explanation: This agreement was the result of the efforts of '**Tilak**' and '**Jinnah**'. In this, the Congress accepted the League's demand for '**Separate Electorates**', which later became the foundation of Pakistan. Annie Besant helped in

bringing the Moderates and Extremists together.

80. Answer: (D)

Explanation: All four statements are correct. Gandhiji had promised independence within a year. After the Chauri-Chaura incident on February 5, 1922, the movement was postponed by the Bardoli Resolution on February 12. The '**Tilak Swaraj Fund**' was created on the death of Tilak.

81. Answer: (A)

Explanation: All options are correctly matched. '**Frontier Gandhi**' formed the Khudai Khidmatgar (**Red Shirts**). The title '**Queen of the Nagas**' was given to Rani Gaidinliu by Nehru.

82. Answer: (C)

Explanation: Statements 1, 2, and 3 were part of the agreement. Statement 4 is incorrect. Gandhiji did attempt to commute the sentence of Bhagat Singh, but Irwin did not accept it. Gandhiji is often criticized for not making this a mandatory condition of the pact.

83. Answer: (A)

Explanation: The slogan '**Do or Die**' was given. In Satara, Nana Patil established the longest-running parallel government. Statement 4 is incorrect. The CPI and the Muslim League opposed the Quit India Movement. The CPI supported the British because of Russia's involvement in the war.

84. Answer: (A)

Explanation: Gandhiji went on a fast in Yerwada Jail to protest against the '**Communal Award**' (**Ramsay MacDonald**). Under the Poona Pact, instead of separate electorates for the depressed classes, increased reservation within general seats was provided.

85. Answer: (A)

Explanation: Correct Chronology:

1. **Cripps Mission:** March 1942
2. **Rajagopalachari Formula:** 1944 (**Agreement between League and Congress**)
3. **Wavell Plan/Shimla:** June 1945
4. **Cabinet Mission:** March 1946

86. Answer: (C)

Explanation: The Cabinet Mission proposed dividing India into three groups (**A, B, C**) to provide autonomy to the provinces. It laid the foundation for the Interim Government and the Constituent Assembly.

Statement 2 is incorrect because the Mission explicitly rejected the Muslim League's demand for a separate Pakistan, as they believed it would be impractical from the perspective of defense and communication.

87. Answer: (D)

Explanation: All four pairs are correctly matched.

- **Mayo:** First census of 1872.
- **Lytton:** Harsh policies (**Vernacular Press Act**).
- **Ripon:** Liberal policies (**Father of Local Self-Government**).
- **Dufferin:** Viceroy at the time of the founding of the Congress.

88. Answer: (D)

Explanation: All three statements are correct. The Santhal rebellion was against the landlords. Birsa Munda called for



Vedanta IAS Academy

India's No.1 Institute For UPSC Exam

'Ulgulan'. A film 'RRR' was also recently made on Alluri Sitarama Raju (**Rampa Rebellion**).

89. Answer: (C)

Explanation: All three pairs are correct. Pabna was in Bengal, the Deccan Riots (**Maharashtra**) were against moneylenders, and the Eka Movement under the leadership of Madari Pasi emphasized peasant unity.

90. Answer: (A)

Explanation: The '**Grouping**' provision of the Cabinet Mission was the most controversial.

Statement 4 is incorrect because provinces were given the right to decide to opt out of their groups after the general elections (**and not just after the formation of the constitution**).

91. Answer: (A)

Explanation:

- **Calcutta 1906:** First use of the word '**Swaraj**'.
- **Surat 1907:** Split in Congress.
- **Haripura 1938:** Presidency of Bose and '**National Planning Committee**'.
- **Belgaum 1924:** The only session presided over by Gandhiji.

92. Answer: (A)

Explanation: Dalhousie used '**Maladministration**' as a weapon in addition to the '**Doctrine of Lapse**'. The annexation of Awadh in 1856 was based on this, which made the soldiers of Awadh the most aggressive in the Revolt of 1857.

93. Answer: (D)

Explanation: The Act of 1919 expanded communal electorates. The Act of 1935 prepared the framework for India's current Constitution. The August Offer (**1940**) was a British attempt to gain Indian cooperation during World War II.

94. Answer: (D)

Explanation: All three pairs are correct. The decade of 1920-30 was the period of the rise of Socialist and Leftist ideologies in India.

95. Answer: (D)

Explanation: All four statements are correct. The Khilafat Movement prepared the ground for the Non-Cooperation Movement and presented a rare example of Hindu-Muslim unity.

96. Answer: (A)

Explanation: Statements 1, 2, and 4 are correct.

Statement 3 is incorrect. In Vijayanagara, '**Kadamai**' was a general land revenue or tax. The marriage tax was generally called something like '**Kalyana-kanike**', and interestingly, Krishnadeva Raya later abolished the marriage tax.

97. Answer: (C)

Explanation: Krishnadeva Raya himself was a great scholar. The main features of the temples of Vijayanagara were the '**Amman Vimana**' (a temple for the goddess near the main temple) and the ornate '**Kalyana Mandapa**' (hall for marriages). The five successor states of the Bahmani kingdom defeated Vijayanagara in the '**Talikota**' (**1565**).

98. Answer: (C)

Explanation: Statements 1 and 3 are correct. Satyendra Sinha was the first Indian to join the Viceroy's Executive Council.

Statement 2 is incorrect because the famous '**dragon's teeth**' quote was written by Lord Morley to Minto (**it was not said by Minto himself**), although both agreed on it.

99. Answer: (A)

Explanation: Tilak and Annie Besant divided their areas by mutual understanding so that there would be no conflict. Tilak's league was more organized.

Statements 3 and 4 are incorrect. Anglo-Indians and the majority of Muslims maintained a distance from this movement. The Anglo-Russian Convention (**1907**) had no direct ideological connection with it.

100. Answer: (A)

Explanation: The Morley-Minto reforms of 1909 gave a separate political identity to Muslims by providing '**Separate Electorates**', which fostered a sense of separatism. Both the Assertion (**A**) and Reason (**R**) are correct, and the Reason confirms the Assertion.