

FACT SHEET- PREP SERIES - 3 PRE - 2016

Prep Series : Part -3

ANSWERS

INDIAN HISTORY & CULTURE

by



1 Ans. a

Explan - The Paleolithic sites are spread in practically all parts of India except the alluvial plains of Indus and Ganga. The people of this age were food gathering people who lived on hunting and gathering wild fruits and vegetables.

Man during this period used tools of unpolished, undressed rough stones and lived in cave and rock shelters. They had no knowledge of Agriculture, fire or pottery of any material. They mainly used hand axes, cleavers, choppers, blades, scrapers and burin. Their tools were made of hard rock called 'quartzite'. Hence Paleolithic men are also called 'Quartzite Men'.

Homo sapiens first appeared in the last of this phase. It has been pointed out that Paleolithic men belonged to the Negrito race.

The Paleolithic Age in India has been divided into three phases according to the nature of stone tools used by the people and also according to the nature of change in the Climate – Early or lower Paleolithic, Middle Paleolithic and Upper Paleolithic.

The Early Paleolithic Age covers the greater part of the Ice Age. Its characteristic tools are hand axes, cleavers and choppers. Such tools have been found in Soan and Sohan river valley (now in Pakistan) and in the Belan Valley in the Mirzapur district of UP. In this period climate became less humid.

Middle Paleolithic Phase is characterized by the use of stone tools made of flakes mainly scrapers, borers and blade like tools. The sites are found in the valleys of Soan, Narmada and Tungabhadra Rivers.

In the Upper Paleolithic Phase, the climate became warm and less humid. This stage is marked by burins and scrapers. Such tools have been found in AP Karnataka, Maharashtra, Bhopal and Chhota Nagpur plateau.

2. Ans. d

Explan - The credit for the rediscovery of Indian pre-history goes to Dr. Primrose, an Englishman, who was the first person to discover pre-historic implements (stone knives and arrowheads) in 1842 at a place called Lingsugur in the Raichur



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district of Karnataka. However, John Evans was first to publish an account of worked flints discovered on the bed of the Narmada River near Jabalpur in 1853.

In the second half of the nineteenth century Colonel Meadows Taylor published many excavation reports of megalithic burials in Hyderabad. Another person who enriched our knowledge about Indian pre-history was Robert Bruce Foote who, although a geologist by profession, discovered a large number of pre-historic sites in South India and collected Stone Age artefacts in 1930, M.C. Burkitt published an account of the collection from the Krishna basin and in 1935 H. de Terra and T.T. Paterson studied the glacial sequence of Kashmir and Punjab and related their findings to the pre-historic stone industries of Punjab, the Narmada valley and Tamil Nadu.

These early efforts could not place India on the pre-historic map of the world. It was Sir Mortimer Wheeler whose efforts resulted in our knowledge of the entire pre-historic culture sequence of India; putting India firmly on the world map of pre-history the efforts of the 1940s resulted in the publication of Stuart Piggott's Prehistoric India in 1950. Since then, the explorations and excavations done have resulted in the identification and establishment of culture sequences more firmly.

3. Ans. c

Explan - In the Old Stone Age, food was obtained by hunting animals and gathering edible plants and tubers. Therefore, these people are called as hunter-gatherers.

They used stone tools, hand-sized and flaked-off large pebbles for hunting animals. Stone implements are made of a hard rock known as quartzite. Large pebbles are often found in river terraces. The hunting of large animals would have required the combined effort of a group of people with large stone axes. We have little knowledge about their language and communication.

Their way of life became modified with the passage of time since they made attempts to domesticate animals, make crude pots and grow some plants. A few Old Stone Age paintings have also been found on rocks at Bhimbetka and other places. The period before 10000 B.C. is assigned to the Old Stone Age.

4. Ans. d

Explan - Mesolithic or Middle Stone Age falls roughly from 10000 B.C. to 6000 B.C. It was the transitional phase between the Paleolithic Age and Neolithic Age. Mesolithic remains are found in Langhanj in Gujarat, Adamgarh in Madhya Pradesh and also in some places of Rajasthan, Utter Pradesh and Bihar. The paintings and engravings found at the rock shelters give an idea about the social life and economic activities of Mesolithic people. In the sites of Mesolithic Age, a different type of stone tools is found. These are tiny stone artifacts, often not more than five centimetres in size, and therefore called microliths. The hunting-gathering pattern of life continued during this period.

However, there seems to have been a shift from big animal hunting to small animal hunting and fishing. The use of bow and arrow also began during this period. Also, there began a tendency to settle for longer periods in an area. Therefore, domestication of animals, horticulture and primitive cultivation started. Animal bones are found in these sites and these include dog, deer, boar and ostrich. Occasionally, burials of the dead along with some microliths and shells seem to have been practiced.

Bagor, a Mesolithic site in Rajasthan on the river Kothari is the largest Mesolithic site in India also from where systematic burials of skeletons have been found.

5. Ans. d

Explan - Mehrgarh, sometimes anglicized as Mehergarh or Mehrgar, is a Neolithic (7000 BCE to c. 2500/2000 BCE) site located near the Bolan Pass on the Kacchi Plain of Balochistan, Pakistan, to the west of the Indus River valley.

The earliest settlement at Mehrgarh, in the northeast corner of the 495-acre (2.00 km²) site, was a small farming village which was inhabited from circa 6500 BCE. [2] It is one of the earliest sites with evidence of farming and herding in South Asia.

The site was discovered in 1974 by an archaeological team led by French archaeologists Jean-François Jarrige and Catherine Jarrige, and was excavated continuously between 1974 and 1986, and again from 1997 to 2000. Archaeological material has been found in six mounds, and about 32,000 artifacts have been collected.

Mehargarh is now seen as a precursor to the Indus Valley Civilization, displaying the whole sequence from earliest settlement and the start of agriculture, to the mature Harappan Civilisation.

6. Ans. b

Explan - The Neolithic period is followed by Chalcolithic (copper-stone) period when copper and bronze came to be used. The new technology of smelting metal ore and crafting metal artifacts is an important development in human civilization. But the use of stone tools was not given up. Some of the micro-lithic tools continued to be essential items. People began to travel for a long distance to obtain metal ores. This led to a network of Chalcolithic cultures and the Chalcolithic cultures were found in many parts of India.

Generally, Chalcolithic cultures had grown in river valleys. Most importantly, the Harappan culture is considered as a part of Chalcolithic culture. In South India the river valleys of the Godavari, Krishna, Tungabhadra, Pennar and Kaveri were settled by farming communities during this period. Although they were not using metals in the beginning of the Metal Age, there is evidence of copper and bronze artifacts by the end of second millennium B.C. Several bronze and copper objects, beads, terracotta figurines and pottery were found at Paiyampalli in Tamil Nadu.

The Chalcolithic age is followed by Iron Age. Iron is frequently referred to in the Vedas. The Iron Age of the southern peninsula is often related to Megalithic Burials. Megalith means Large Stone. The burial pits were covered with these stones. Such graves are extensively found in South India. Some of the important megalithic sites are Hallur and Maski in Karnataka, Nagarjunakonda in Andhra Pradesh and Adichchanallur in Tamil Nadu. Black and red pottery, iron artifacts such as hoes and sickles and small weapons were found in the burial pits. The Harappan Civilization succeeded the Prehistoric India.

The Chalcolithic people used different types of pottery of which black and red pottery was most popular. It was wheel made and painted with white line design.

7. Ans. d

Explan - The Chalcolithic culture in Rajasthan is known as Banas culture after the river of the same name and is also known as Ahar culture after

the type-site. The Rangpur culture sites are located mostly on Ghelo and Kalubhar rivers in Gujarat.

Ahara Culture: The sites of Ahar Culture were Aahar (Rajasthan), balathal, Gilund etc. The distinctive feature is black and red ware.

Kayatha Culture: Located in Chambal and its tributaries, the sturdy red slipped ware with chocolate designs is main feature.

Malwa Culture: Narmada & its tributaries in Gujarat. One of the largest Chalcolithic settlements.

Svalda Culture: The well-known sites are in Dhulia district of Maharashtra.

Prabhas & Rangpur Culture: Both of them are derived from the Harappa culture. The polished red ware is the hall mark of this culture.

8. Ans. a

Explan - During the lifetime of Buddha, the powerful Achaemenian emperor of Persia Darius I (522-486 B.C.) captured a portion of Punjab and Sindh. The Behistun Inscription of 519 B.C. states that Gadara (Gandhara) was a province which sent teak.

The Behistun Inscription is a multilingual inscription and large rock relief on a cliff at Mount Behistun in the Kermanshah Province of Iran, near the city of Kermanshah in western Iran. It was crucial to the decipherment of cuneiform script.

Authored by Darius the Great sometime between his coronation as king of the Persian Empire in the summer of 522 BC and his death in autumn of 486 BC, the inscription begins with a brief autobiography of Darius, including his ancestry and lineage.

Later in the inscription, Darius provides a lengthy sequence of events following the deaths of Cyrus the Great and Cambyses II in which he fought nineteen battles in a period of one year (ending in December 521 BC) to put down multiple rebellions throughout the Persian Empire.

The inscription states in detail that the rebellions, which had resulted from the deaths of Cyrus the Great and his son Cambyses II, were orchestrated by several impostors and their co-conspirators in various cities throughout the empire, each of whom falsely proclaimed kingship during the upheaval following Cyrus's death.

Darius the Great proclaimed himself victorious in all battles during the period of upheaval, attributing his success to the “grace of Ahura Mazda”.

9. Ans. c

Explan - The Battle of the Hydaspes (or Jhelum) was fought by Alexander the Great in 326 BC against King Porus of the Paurava kingdom on the banks of the river Hydaspes (now known as the Jhelum) in the Punjab near Bhera, thought to be located at the site of modern-day Mong. The battle resulted in a complete Macedonian victory and the annexation of the Punjab, which lay beyond the far easternmost confines of the already absorbed Persian Empire, into the Alexandrian Empire.

Alexander’s decision to cross the monsoon-swollen river despite close Indian surveillance, in order to catch Porus’ army in the flank, has been referred as one of his “masterpieces”. Although victorious, it was also the most costly battle fought by the Macedonians. The resistance put up by King Porus and his men won the respect of Alexander, who asked Porus to become a Macedonian satrap.

The battle is historically significant for opening up India to Greek political (Seleucid, Greco-Bactrian, Indo-Greek) and cultural influences (Greco-Buddhist art), which continued to have an impact for many centuries.

10. Ans. c

Explan - Alexander III of Macedon, commonly known as Alexander the Great, was a King (Basileus) of the Ancient Greek kingdom of Macedon and a member of the Argead dynasty. Born in Pella in 356 BC, Alexander succeeded his father, Philip II, to the throne at the age of twenty. He spent most of his ruling years on an unprecedented military campaign through Asia and northeast Africa, and by the age of thirty he had created one of the largest empires of the ancient world, stretching from Greece to northwestern India. He was undefeated in battle and is widely considered one of history’s most successful military commanders.

During his youth, Alexander was tutored by the philosopher Aristotle until the age of 16. After Philip’s assassination in 336 BC, Alexander succeeded his father to the throne and inherited a strong kingdom and an experienced army. Alexander was awarded the generalship of Greece and used this authority to launch his father’s Panhellenic project to lead the Greeks in the conquest of Persia. In 334 BC, he invaded the Achaemenid Empire, ruled Asia Minor, and began a series of campaigns that lasted ten years. Alexander broke the power of Persia in a series of decisive battles, most notably the battles of Issus and Gaugamela. He subsequently overthrew the Persian King Darius III and conquered the Achaemenid Empire in its entirety. At that point, his empire stretched from the Adriatic Sea to the Indus River.

11. Ans. d

Explan - 1st Rock Edict: It puts prohibition on animal sacrifices in festive gatherings.

2nd Rock Edict: It mentions about the medical missions sent everywhere for both men and animals by Ashoka.

1st Major Rock Edict

The Beloved of the Gods, Piyadassi the king, has had this inscription on Dhamma engraved. Here, no living thing having been killed is to be sacrificed; nor is the holding of a festival permitted. For the Beloved of the Gods, the king Piyadassi, sees much evil in festivals, though there are some of which the Beloved of the Gods, the king Piyadassi, approves.

Formerly in the kitchens of the Beloved of the Gods, the king Piyadassi, many hundreds of thousands of living animals were killed daily for meat. But now, at the time of writing this inscription on Dhamma, only three animals are killed, two peacocks and a deer, and the deer not invariably. Even these three animals will not be killed in future.

2nd Major Rock Edict

Everywhere in the empire of the Beloved of the Gods, the king Piyadassi, and even in the lands on its frontiers, those of the Colas, Pandyas,



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Satyaputras, Keralaputras, and as far as Ceylon, and of the Greek king named Antiochus and of those kings who are neighbours of that Antiochus, everywhere the two medical services of the Beloved of the Gods, the king Piyadassi, have been provided. These consist of the medical care of man and the care of animals. Medicinal herbs whether useful to man or to beast, have been brought and planted wherever they did not grow; similarly, roots and fruit have been brought and planted wherever they did not grow. Along the roads wells have been dug and trees planted for the use of men and beasts.

3rd Major Rock Edict

Thus speaks the Beloved of the Gods, the king Piyadassi: When I had been consecrated twelve years I commanded as follows: Everywhere in my empire, the yuktas [subordinate officers] with the rajukas [rural administrators] and the pradesikas [heads of the districts], shall go on tour every five years, in order to instruct people in the Dhamma as well as for other purposes. It is good to be obedient to one's mother and father, friends and relatives, to be generous to brahmins and sramanas, it is good not to kill living beings, it is good not only to spend little, but to own the minimum of property. The council will instruct the officials to record the above, making it both manifest to the public and explaining why.

12. Ans. a

Explan - Senguttuvan ascended the Chera throne after the death of his father Nedunjeral Adan. He won a war against the Mokur chieftain. The Silappadikaram tells us that he attacked Viyalur in the land of Nannan and took the Kodukur fortress in Kongu country.

The Cheras ruled over parts of modern Kerala. Their capital was Vanji and their important seaports were Tondi and Musiri. They had the palmyra flowers as their garland. The Pugalur inscription of the first century A.D refers to three generations of Chera rulers. Padirupattu also provides information on Chera kings. Perum Sorru Udhiyan Cheralathan, Imayavaramban Nedum Cheralathan and Cheran Senguttuvan were the famous rulers of this dynasty. Cheran Senguttuvan belonged to 2nd century A.D. His younger brother was Elango Adigal, the author of Silappathigaram. Among his military achievements, his expedition to the Himalayas was remarkable. He defeated many north Indian

monarchs. Senguttuvan introduced the Pattini cult or the worship of Kannagi as the ideal wife in Tamil Nadu. The stone for making the idol of Kannagi was brought by him after his Himalayan expedition. The consecration ceremony was attended by many princes including Gajabahu II from Sri Lanka.

The Chola kingdom of the Sangam period extended from modern Tiruchi district to southern Andhra Pradesh. Their capital was first located at Uraiyur and then shifted to Puhar. Karikala was a famous king of the Sangam Cholas. Pattinappalai portrays his early life and his military conquests. In the Battle of Venni he defeated the mighty confederacy consisting of the Cheras, Pandyas and eleven minor chieftains. This event is mentioned in many Sangam poems. Vahaipparandalai was another important battle fought by him in which nine enemy chieftains submitted before him. Karikala's military achievements made him the overlord of the whole Tamil country. Trade and commerce flourished during his reign period. He was responsible for the reclamation of forest lands and brought them under cultivation thus adding prosperity to the people. He also built Kallanai across the river Kaveri and also constructed many irrigation tanks.

13. Ans. a

Explan - The Vakataka Empire was a royal Indian dynasty that originated from the Deccan in the mid-3rd century CE. Their state is believed to have extended from the southern edges of Malwa and Gujarat in the north to the Tungabhadra River in the south as well as from the Arabian Sea in the west to the edges of Chhattisgarh in the east. They were the most important successors of the Satavahanas in the Deccan and contemporaneous with the Guptas in northern India.

The Vakatakas, like many coeval dynasties of the Deccan, claimed Brahmanical origin. Little is known about Vindhya-shakti (c. 250–270 CE), the founder of the family. Territorial expansion began in the reign of his son Pravarasena I. It is generally believed that the Vakataka dynasty was divided into four branches after Pravarasena I. Two branches are known and two are unknown. The known branches are the Pravarpura-Nandivardhana branch and the Vatsagulma branch. The Gupta emperor Chandragupta II married his daughter into Vakataka royal family and with their support annexed Gujarat from the



Saka Satraps in 4th century CE. The Vakataka power was followed by that of the Chalukyas of Badami in Deccan.

The Vakatakas are noted for having been patrons of the arts, architecture and literature. They led public works and their monuments are a visible legacy. The rock-cut Buddhist viharas and chaityas of Ajanta Caves (a UNESCO World Heritage Site) were built under the patronage of Vakataka Emperor Harishena.

14. Ans. b

Explan - The Thirukkural is a classic Tamil sangam literature consisting of 1330 couplets or Kurals, dealing with the everyday virtues of common man. It was authored by Thiruvalluvar.

The Thirukkural is one of the most important works in the Tamil language. This is reflected in some of the other names by which the text is given by such as Tamil Marai (Tamil Veda); Poyyamoli (words that never fail); and Daiva nul (divine text). The work is dated to sometime between the third and first centuries BCE and is considered to precede Manimekalai and Silappatikaram, since they both acknowledge the Kural text.

15. Ans. d

Explan - Kavi Bilhana was an 11th-century Kashmiri poet. He is known for his love poem, the Caurapancasika.

According to legend, the Brahman Bilhana fell in love with the daughter of King Madanabhirama, Princess Yamini-purnatilaka, and had a secretive love affair. They were discovered, and Bilhana was thrown into prison. While awaiting judgement, he wrote the Caurapancasika, a fifty-stanza love poem, not knowing whether he would be sent into exile or die on the gallows. It is unknown what fate Bilhana encountered. Nevertheless, his poem was transmitted orally around India. There are several versions, including ones from South India which had a happy ending; the Kashmiri version does not specify what the outcome was. The Caurapancasika was first translated into a European language, French, in 1848. Subsequently it was translated several other times. Notable translations are those of Sir Edwin Arnold (London 1896) and Edward Powys Mathers titled Black Marigolds. This latter version was quoted extensively by John Steinbeck in Cannery Row.

Bilhana is also known for writing, under the patronage of the Western Chalukya Empire King Vikramaditya VI, the Vikramankadevacharita.

Bilhana is from the period of time when Sanskrit continued to be the language of literature, and is a very important poet of Kashmir from the Medieval period of Indian literature.

The Mitakara is a vivrti (legal commentary) on the Yajnavalkya Smriti best known for its theory of "inheritance by birth." It was written by Vijnanesvara, a scholar in the Western Chalukya court in the late eleventh and early twelfth century. Along with the Dayabhaga, it was considered one of the main authorities on Hindu Law from the time the British began administering laws in India. The entire Mitaksara, along with the text of the Yajnavalkya-smriti, is approximately 492 closely printed pages.

16. Ans. b

Explan - The book Gahasattasai in Prakrit, is more popularly known as Gatha Saptasati in Sanskrit. It is also known as Gahakosa which is a collection of 100 Maharashtri Prakrit lyric and exotic verses par excellence. Since Prakrit had been a dialect of the masses, it was supposed to have a better emotional appeal than Sanskrit. This work contains the best selected lyrical poems, independent, unconnected with each other, full of meaning, abounding in suggestive or figurative speech rather than in laksana and abhidha, with depth of emotional feelings. It is not a small wonder that Prakrit poetic composition had reached such a peak in the first or second century A.D.

The compiler of Gahasattasai is Hala, the Kavi-vatsala (literally 'affectionate' towards the poet), who was the lord of Kuntala janapada. The "Country of Kuntala" represents the southwestern region of Hyderabad of modern Andhra Pradesh. In a gatha of his own composition, the Satavahana king, Hala states that he has composed, rather collected, only 700 gathas adorned with alankars (figure of speech) out of ten millions of such verses.

This book provides much information about the history and culture of Andhra and Maharashtra people during, before and after his rule especially in the field of social, economic and religious life of the rural people. But Uttarapatha (generally North India), the Himalayas and the Ganga are not mentioned in any of the gathas.

The river Yamuna is mentioned only once but the Vindhya ranges have been mentioned time and again. Of the rivers of the Deccan, the Goda or Godavari, the Narmada or Reva, the Tapi or Tapti are mentioned in different contexts. Hala, the sixteenth ruler of the Satavahana line reigned sometime during the first half of 1st c.A.D. So, the social picture of culture and civilization which was revealed in the Gatha Saptasati may be regarded as relating approximately between 2nd c.B.C. and 2nd c. A.D.

17. Ans. c

Explan - The most important feature of the Chola administration was the local administration at districts, towns and villages level. Uttaramerur inscriptions speak much about the Chola administration. Village autonomy was the most unique feature of Chola administrative system.

The entire responsibility of the village administration was in the hands of the village assembly called Grama Sabha. The lowest unit of the Chola administration was the village unit. The village assemblies looked after the maintenance of peace, tanks, roads, public ponds revenue collection, judiciary, education and temples. The village assemblies were in charge of the payment of taxes due from the villages to the treasury. They regulated public markets and helped people at times of famine and flood. Assemblies provided provisions for education. The village assemblies possessed absolute authority over the affairs of villages. They maintained law and order in every village. Brahmin settlement was called Chaturvedi mangalam.

Village Assemblies carried on village administration effectively with the help of variyams. Male members of the society were the members of these variyams. Composition of these variyams, qualification and durations of membership differed from village to village. There were many variyams in every village. Niyaya variyam administered justice, Thottavariyam looked after flower gardens. The Dharma variyam looked after charities and temples. Erivariyam was in charge of tanks and water supply. The pon variyam was in charge of the finance. The Gramakariya variyam looked after the works of all committees. The members of these variyams were known as "Varivaperumakkal They rendered honorary service. The village officials were paid

salary either in cash or in kind. Good functioning of these variyams increased the efficiency of the local administration of the Cholas.

18. Ans. d

Explan - In European sense, feudalism describes a set of reciprocal legal and military obligations among the warrior nobility, revolving around the three key concepts of lords, vassals, and fiefs. However, in context with ancient India, the system gradually developed from the beginning of the land grants. The practice of making land grants to the Brahmanas was a custom, sanctified by the injunctions laid down in the Dharmashastras, Epics and Puranas. The Anusasana Parva of the Mahabharata devotes a whole chapter to the praise of making gifts of land (Bhumidanaprasamsa).

The main implications of the Indian Feudalism in early medieval period are as follows:

Political decentralization: The seed of decentralization that was sown in the form of Land grants turned into a vividly branched political organization made up semi-autonomous rulers, Samantas, Mahasamantas and others such as Rajpuroshas.

Emergence of new landed intermediaries: The emergence of landed intermediaries- a dominant landholding social group absent in the early historical period- is linked to the practice of land grants which began with the Satavahana.

Changes in agrarian relations: Free vaishya peasants dominated the agrarian structure in early historical India and labour services provided by the Shudra. But, from the sixth century AD onwards the peasants stuck to the land granted to the beneficiaries because they were asked not to leave the village granted to the beneficiaries or migrate to tax-free village. This resulted in the immobility of the population and isolation from the rest of the world. Its implication was very profound such as development of localized customs, languages and rituals.

19. Ans. d

Explan - The Kalachuris of Chedi also known as kings of Dahalas, had their capital at Tripur, represented by the modern village of Tewar, six miles to the west of Jubulpore.

They ruled parts of the Deccan extending over regions of present day North Karnataka and parts of Maharashtra. This dynasty rose to power in the Deccan between 1156 and 1181 A.D. They traced



their origins to Krishna, the conqueror of Kalinjar and Dahala in Madhya Pradesh.

Some people say that Bijjala a viceroy of this dynasty established the authority over Karnataka. He wrested power from the Chalukya king Taila III. Bijjala was succeeded by his sons Someshwara and Sangama. After 1181 A.D, the Chalukyas gradually retrieved the territory. Their rule was a short and turbulent, although very important from the socio - religious movement point of view. A unique and purely native form of Kannada literature-poetry called the Vachanas was also born during this time. The writers of Vachanas were called Vachanakaras (poets). Many other important works like Virupaksha Pandita's Chennabasavapurana, Dharani Pandita's Bijjalarayacharite and Chandrasagara Varni's Bijjalarayapurana were also written.

The Kalachuris of the south were Jains and encouraged Jainism in their kingdom. The Southern Kaluchuri kingdom went into decline after the assassination of Bijjala. The rulers who followed were weak and incompetent, with the exception of Sovideva, who managed to maintain control over the kingdom. The Kalachuris are the principal characters in the Andhra epic The battle of Palnadu.

20. Ans. b

Explan - Nanadesi was merchant operating internationally in medieval India. The Nanadesis were a guild of traders who organized themselves into one of the biggest of the trading associations at the time of the Hoysala Empire. They developed significant trade contact with many areas, including foreign countries such as Malaya, Magadha, Kosala, Nepal, and Persia. They were respected in their communities and were generous in their grants to temples and mathas. The term Nanadesi means "traders from other kingdoms" while nagaram was used for local merchants.

21. Ans. c

Explan - Brahmadeya (given to Brahmin) was tax free land gift either in form of single plot or whole villages donated to Brahmans in the early medieval India. It was initially practiced by the ruling dynasties and was soon followed up by the chiefs, merchants, feudatories, etc. Brahmadeya was devised by the Brahmanical texts as the surest mean to achieve merit and destroy sin.

Brahmadeya helped the expansion of agrarian economy and the emergence of urban settlements.

It also helped the Kings to gain the ideological support for their rule. Brahmadeya sometimes also resulted in alienation of peasant land rights and created social tension and clash leading even to death between peasant, Brahmans and the Kings.

22. Ans. d

Explan - The term Rajput starts coming in use from the 6th Century AD. They rose to prominence from the 6th century till 12th century and kept ruling in different parts of the country from Sultanate to Mughal Era and as rulers of the princely states till the departure of British from the country in 1947. Several theories exist about the origin of the Rajputs. Their important theories are as follows:

Foreign origin of Rajputs: This theory says that the Rajputs are descendents of the races like Sakas, Kushanas, Hunas etc. This theory was put forward by Col. James Todd, the celebrated author of Annals and Antiques of Rajasthan. He has detailed the history of Rajputana and Central India. The main argument of James Todd behind the foreign origin of the Rajputs was that these people worshipped Fire and Fire was the main deity of the Sakas and Hunas.

Kashtriya Heroes theory: This theory says that the Rajputs are NOT from the foreign origin and they are descendents of the mythological Aryan Heroes like Rama. They worship fire as the Aryans did and worship of fire was not the tradition of the Foreigners only.

Mixed Origin Theory: This theory as put forward by V A Smith says that Rajput is a mixed race. Some of them were descendents of the Aryans while some of them were from the foreign races such as Hunas, Sakas etc.

Agnikula Thoery: This theory comes from the Prithvirajraso of Chandarbardai. The Rajputs descended from Agni. The theory is based upon the Agnikula Legend of Bhavishyapurana. Basically, this theory says that the forefathers of the Rajputs were born at Mount Abu. The four Rajput clans from Agnikunda are Chauhans, Chalukyas, Parmaras and Pratiharas.

A Zimmi/Dhimmi is a historical term referring to non-Muslim citizens of an Islamic state. The word literally means "protected person." According to scholars, dhimmis had their rights fully protected in their communities, but as citizens in the Islamic state, had certain restrictions, and it was obligatory for them to pay the jizya tax, which complemented

the zakat, or alms, paid by the Muslim subjects. Dhimmis were excluded from specific duties assigned to Muslims, and did not enjoy certain political rights reserved for Muslims, but were otherwise equal under the laws of property, contract, and obligation.

Historically, dhimmi status was originally applied to Jews, Christians, and Sabians. This status later also came to be applied to Zoroastrians, Mandaean, Hindus, and Buddhists. Eventually, the Hanafi school, the largest school of Islamic jurisprudence, and the Maliki school, the second largest school of Islamic jurisprudence, applied this term to all non-Muslims living in Islamic lands outside the sacred area surrounding Mecca, in present-day Saudi Arabia. Some modern Hanafi scholars, however, do not make any legal distinction between a non-Muslim dhimmi and a Muslim citizen.

23. Ans. a

Explan - Vajrayana, also known as Tantric Buddhism, Tantrayana, Mantrayana, Secret Mantra, Esoteric Buddhism, Diamond Way, Thunderbolt Way, or the Indestructible Way, is a complex and multifaceted system of Buddhist thought and practice which has evolved over several centuries.

According to Vajrayana scriptures, the term Vajrayana refers to one of three vehicles or routes to enlightenment, the other two being the ravakayana (also known as the Theravada or Hinayana) and Mahayana.

Founded by Indian Mahasiddhas, Vajrayana subscribes to Buddhist tantric literature. The tantric sect gained wider acceptance during the Pala rule.

The Pala Empire was an imperial power during the Late Classical period on the Indian subcontinent, which originated in the region of Bengal. It is named after its ruling dynasty, whose rulers bore names ending with the suffix of Pala, which meant "protector" in the ancient language of Prakrit. They were followers of the Mahayana and Tantric schools of Buddhism. The empire was founded with the election of Gopala as the emperor of Gauda in 750. The Pala stronghold was located in Bengal and Bihar, which included the major cities of Pataliputra, Vikramapura, Ramvati (Varendra), Munger, Tamralipta and Jaggadala.

24. Ans. c

Explan - Kailash Mansarovar Yatra (KMY) is known for its religious importance, cultural significance and arduous nature. The trek through high altitudes in freezing temperature entails hard labour and courting danger. The annual pilgrimage holds religious importance for Hindus, Jains and Buddhists.

Yatra involves trekking at high altitudes of up to 19,500 feet, under inhospitable conditions, including extreme cold and rugged terrain. It may prove hazardous for those who are not physically and medically fit.

Mansarovar Lake is located at an altitude of 14,950 ft (4,558 m) is said to be the highest freshwater lake in the world. It is located in the Tibet Autonomous Region, China, 940 kilometres (580 mi) from Lhasa. To the west of it is Lake Rakshastal and to the north is Mount Kailash.

The yatra is organized by the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) annually. The Yatra is organized in close cooperation with the Government of the People's Republic of China. State Governments of Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Delhi, and Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) and Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam Limited (KMVN) are other major Indian partners of the Ministry in organizing the Yatra.

25. Ans. a

Explan - Bangalore City Railway Station has been renamed as "Krantivira Sangolli Rayanna" Railway Station.

Sangolli Rayanna (15 August 1798 – 26 January 1831) was a prominent warrior from Karnataka, India. Rayanna was born on 15 August 1798. He was the army chief of the Kingdom of Kittur ruled at the time by Rani Chennamma and fought the British East India Company till his death.

Sangolli Rayanna also participated in the 1824 rebellion and was arrested by the British, who released him later. He continued to fight the British and wanted to install adopted son Shivalingappa as the ruler of Kittur. He mobilised local people and started a guerilla type war against the British. He and his "army" moved from place to place, burnt government offices, waylaid British troops and plundered treasuries. Most of his land was confiscated and what remained of it was heavily taxed. He taxed the landlords and built up an army from the masses. The British



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troops could not defeat him in open battle. Hence, by treachery, he was caught in April 1831 and tried by the British; and sentenced to death. Shivalingappa, the boy who was supposed to be the new ruler, was also arrested by the British.

Rayanna was executed by hanging to death from a Banyan tree about 4 kilometers from Nandagad in Belgaum district on 26 January 1832.

Rayanna was helped by Gajaveera, a Siddi warrior, in his revolt against the British in 1829-30.

26. Ans. d

Explan - Chadar Badar— Santhal — Performing Art – Puppetry that tells stories of Santhal way of life and migration.

Pari-Khanda — Rajputs — Martial art – Sword and shield fighting, Techniques are also used in chau dance.

Lavani/Tamasha — Dhangars or shepherds of Sholapur — Maharashtrian folk including song and dance.

27. Ans. d

Explan - Ghoomar — Bhil — A traditionally passed folk dance of Mewar of Rajasthan includes rhythmic swirling. Women's dance performed in women gatherings.

Chari — Gujjar — Women's dance form depicting collecting of water. Women dance by balancing brass pots which are kept ignited with the cotton seeds dipped in oil.

28. Ans. a

Explan - The federation as prescribed by Government of India Act, 1935 never came into being because it was optional for the Indian States (or the Princely States) to join the federation. And since the rulers of the Indian States never gave their consent, the Federation as envisaged by the Act of 1935 never came into being.

29. Ans. a

Explan - Though Government of India Act, 1919 relaxed the central control over the provinces by demarcating and separating the central and provincial subjects, the structure of government continued to be centralised and unitary. The Act, further divided provincial subjects into two parts—transferred and reserved. The transferred subjects were to be administered by the governor with the aid of ministers responsible to the

legislative Council. The reserved subjects, on the other hand, were to be administered by the governor and his executive council without being responsible to the legislative Council. This dual scheme of governance was known as 'diarchy'. Separate electorate was introduced by the Morley-Minto Reforms or the Indian Councils Act, 1909

30. Ans. c

Explan - The Ryotwari system had provisions of scientific provisions to take into consideration factors like soil fertility, rainfall etc. but it was seldom done properly. It was first started in south and south western India with an aim of collecting more revenue. later it was extended to provinces of Bombay and madras This system did not facilitate the system of peasant ownership as the rent fixed was exorbitant and the Govt could enhance the revenue at its own will and revenue was to be paid even in case of drought or floods.

31. Ans. c

32. Ans. c

Explan - After first phase of Civil disobedience Movement, Gandhi signed pact with Irwin in 1931, which led to suspension of movement and congress agreed to participate in 2nd RTC. All the confiscated lands of farmers were promised to be returned, but couldn't happen immediately, which happened only after congress governments came in power in 1937. Congress didn't get divided on this issue.

33. Ans. a

Explan - Of the ba-shara movements, i.e. those Sufi movements which followed the Islamic law (shara), only two acquired significant influence and following in north India during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. These were the Chisti and Suhrawardi silsilahs.

The Chishti sufis believed in simplicity and poverty; possession of private property was considered as an impediment to the development of the spiritual personality and hence they lived mainly on charity. These sufi saints made themselves popular by adopting musical recitations called sama, to create a mood of nearness to God. The Chishtis preferred to keep aloof from state politics and shunned the company of rulers and nobles.

Unlike the Chishtis, the Suhrawardi saints did not believe in leading a life of poverty. They accepted

the service of the state, and some of them held important posts in the ecclesiastical department. Music was rejected by this order.

34. Ans. b

Explan - When the Montague report of 1918 was made public, there was a divide in the Congress over it. The moderates welcomed it while the extremists opposed it. This led to a schism in the Congress with moderate leaders and forming the "National Liberal Federation of India" in 1919. Its most prominent leaders were Tej Bahadur Sapru, V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and M. R. Jayakar.

35. Ans. a

Explan - When the Congress ministries in the Provinces resigned, the British arose and wanted to get support of the Congress for war. In March 1940, Congress met at Ramgarh in Bihar in its annual session. The Congress passed a resolution offering the British Government support in war, if a provisional National Government is setup at Centre. This was responded by Lord Linlithgow in the sort of a proposal which is called August Offer.

The August Offer turned down the demand of the Congress to set up a national Government at the center but proposed the following:

- ☛ After the war, a representative "Constitution Making Body" shall be appointed immediately after the war.
- ☛ The number of the Indians in the Viceroy's Executive Council will be increased.
- ☛ A War Advisory Council would be set up.
- ☛ The Congress did not approve the August Offer. Jawahar Lal Nehru said that the whole idea was "dead and doornail". The Muslim League said that it will not be satisfied with anything short of partition of India.

36. Ans. c

Explan - The latter half of the 19th century saw a remarkable growth in the Vernacular Press of the country and newspapers played a role of catalyst in the new socio-political consciousness.

Earlier, the newspapers were being published in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad only but later the newspapers started getting published from smaller places also. Since, most of the newspapers published from smaller places, they all were in vernacular languages. In 1878, when this act was passed, the number of English Newspapers was 20 and Vernacular newspapers were 200. These vernacular newspapers made the people aware of the political affairs and now the

people slowly started asking questions for their rights.

So, in the best interest of the Government, Lord Lytton passed the Vernacular Press Act in 1878.

By this act, the magistrates of the districts were empowered, without the prior permission of the Government, to call upon a printer and publisher of any kind to enter into a Bond, undertaking not to publish anything which might "rouse" feelings of disaffection against the government.

The magistrate was also authorized to deposit a security, which could be confiscated if the printer violated the Bond.

If a printer repeated the violation, his press could be seized.

Thus the Vernacular Press Act of 1878 gagged the press and result was some proceedings against some vernacular press people. There was now a popular protest against this act. The act was later repealed by Lord Ripon, who followed Lord Lytton.

37. Ans. a

Explan - The first provision of this act was that the governing bodies of the universities were to be reconstituted and the size of the Senates was reduced. Now the number in the senate could be minimum 50 and maximum 100.

Each of them would hold the office for 6 years.

For the Universities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, the elected fellows were to be 50 and for rest of the universities, the number was fixed 15.

This act allowed the Government to appoint a majority of the fellows in a university.

The Governor General was now empowered to decide a University's territorial limits and also affiliation between the universities and colleges.

The Indian Universities Act made the universities and colleges completely under the Government control.

However, for better education and research a grant of Rs. 5 Lakh per year for 5 years was also accepted.

This was the beginning of university grants in India which later became a permanent feature in the structure of India education.

38. Ans. c

Explan - Fahien noted the peacefulness of India, the rarity of serious crime, and the mildness of the administration. He stated that it was possible to travel from one end to another in the country without molestation, and without passports. In his

remarks on social custom he stated that all respectable persons were vegetarians, meat eating being confined to low castes and untouchables.

Fahien stated that the death penalty was not imposed in north India, but most crime was punished by fines and only serious revolt by the amputation of one hand. Executions were rare.

Yuan Chwang had also reported that Nalanda was supported by the revenues of an enormous estate of one hundred villages, and by the alms of many patrons, including the great Harsha himself; it provided free training for no less than 10,000 students, who had a large staff to wait on them.

39. Ans. c

Explan - Siri Guru Granth Sahib was originally compiled by the fifth Sikh Guru, Guru Arjan Dev ji in 1604. It included the sacred teaching songs of the previous Sikh Gurus, the songs of Guru Arjan himself, as well as sacred songs from Hindu and Muslim saints. The name given to this compilation was Adi Granth. During the time of the tenth Sikh Guru, Guru Gobind Singh, the sacred songs of the ninth Sikh Guru, Guru Teg Bahadur, were added to the Granth. Before his death, Guru Gobind Singh ji appointed the Adi Granth, which would come to be known as Siri Guru Granth Sahib, as the final and ultimate teacher for the Sikhs.

40. Ans. c

Explan - Gandhiji dangled between India and South Africa for many times till January 1915, when he arrived in India and remained here till his death. The date of his arrival is celebrated today as Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas.

His first major public appearance in India was at the opening ceremony of the Banaras Hindu University in February 1916.

In the next two years he involved in some significant struggles that made him the undisputed leader of India's masses.

The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was Mahatma Gandhi's first Satyagraha.

Champaran and Kheda Satyagraha were the events which later put Gandhi on the front seat of Indian National Revolution and made Satyagraha a powerful tool.

The peasants (bhumi-hars) of the Champaran and other areas of North Bihar were growing the Indigo under the tinakathia system. Under the tinakathia system the peasants were bound to plant 3 out of 20 parts of his land with indigo for his landlord.

This means that out of 20 khatas which make an acre, they had to dedicate 3 khatas for indigo plantation. This was the root cause of the trouble. They had to lease this part in return to the advance at the beginning of each cultivation season. The price was too less and was fixed on the area cultivated rather than the crop produced. They were actually being cheated by the English planters.

The planters had agreed to the peasants to relive them from the lease contracts but demanded heavy compensations which they were not able to pay. One local peasant leader Rajkumar Shukla had invited Mahatma Gandhi to visit Champaran. Gandhi ji arrived in Champaran but was later ordered by the District magistrate of Champaran W B Heycock to leave the district. Gandhi ji refused and persisted. He decided to commit Satyagraha. He proceeded towards the Champaran. The commissioner of tirhut division ordered Gandhi's arrest but Government of India cancelled the arrest because it did not want to make him a hero.

He was left at liberty to pursue his investigations into the peasant's grievances. Later the Champaran Agrarian committee was constituted and Gandhi was offered a seat in it.

The psychological impact of this Satyagraha was outstanding. Gandhi became Lord Rama of the peasants who demolished the demons (planters) "J People got a holy man" Gandhi Baba" in Gandhi who could cure all their problems.

41. Ans. c

Explan - The Carnatic Wars were fought between the English and the French on the Indian soil for supremacy. These wars were fought to decide the rivalry between the English and the French and were directly connected with their rivalry in Europe.

These were really part of the great Anglo-French wars of the eighteenth century and are called the Carnatic wars because the theatre of these wars in India lay mainly in the Carnatic.

Dupleix raised an army: It was Joseph Francis Dupleix, Governor of Pondicherry, who made the first attempt to set up a colonial empire in India. In 1740, he began to train detachments of Indian soldiers under the command of the French officers. This was how the first Sepoy detachments came into existence. These Indian soldiers trained by the French officers fought so well in the First Carnatic War that the British also began forming Indian detachments.

42. Ans. c

Explan - In 1728, Shuja-ud-Din promoted Muhammad Ali to Faujdar (General) of Rajmahal and entitled him as Alivardi Khan. In 1733, he was assigned as the Naib Nazim (Deputy Subahdar) of Bihar.

Alivardi Khan aspired for larger authority. On 10 April 1740 in the Battle of Giria, he defeated and killed Shuja ud-Din's successor, Sarfaraz Khan. Thus he took control of Bengal and Bihar. Then on 3 March 1741 he defeated Rustam Jang, deputy governor of Orissa and a relative of Sarfaraz Khan, in the battle of Phulwarion. Orissa also came under control of Alivardi Khan.

Alivardi Khan died of dropsy on 10 April 1756 at the age of 80 or 80 above. His grandchildren from daughters side, Siraj-ud-Daula, succeeded him in April 1756 at the age of 23.

43. Ans. d

Explan - The territories ruled by Portugal in India were called "India Portuguesa" and included Goa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu. These territories are sometimes collectively referred to as Goa.

Later the name "Estado Da India" or "State of India" was adopted and included all Portuguese territories in the Indian Ocean from Southern Africa to South – East Asia governed by a Viceroy or Governor from Goa since 1510.

The Portuguese monopoly of the Indian Ocean remained unbroken till 1595 but gradually lost many of the settlements in India. Shah Jahan captured Hugli in 1632. In 1661, the king of Portugal gave Bombay as dowry to Charles II of England when he married Catherine of Braganza, the sister of Portuguese king.

The Marathas captured Salsette and Bassein in 1739. In the end the Portuguese were left only with Goa, Diu and Daman, which they retained till 1961. The decline of Portuguese power in India was due to several internal and external factors.

Following are some of the main causes:

- i. The Portuguese failed to evolve an efficient system of administration.
- ii. Their religious intolerance provoked the hos-

tility of the Indian rulers and the people.

- iii. Their clandestine practises in trade went against them, one of which was the Cartaze system by which every Indian ship sailing to a destination not reserved by the Portuguese for their own trade had to buy passes from the Portuguese Viceroy to avoid seizures and confiscation of its merchandise as contraband.
- iv. The discovery of Brazil drew the colonising activities of Portugal to the west.
- v. The Portuguese failed to compete successfully with the other European companies.

44. Ans. c

Explan - With a view to get direct access to the spice markets in South-East Asia, the Dutch undertook several voyages from 1596 and eventually formed the Dutch East India Company or the Vereenigde ost-Indische Companies (VOC) in 1602. It was granted an exclusive right to trade with India and East Indies and vested with powers of attack and conquest by the state.

The Dutch first came to the islands of Sumatra, Java and the Spice Islands, attracted by the lucrative trade in pepper and spices. What brought them to India in the first instance was rather the requirements of the archipelago than of the European market.

The spices of the archipelago were exchanged for cotton goods from Gujarat and the Coromandel Coast.

45. Ans. a

Explan - In 1605, Admiral Van der Hagen established Dutch Factory at Masulipatam. Another factory was founded at Pettapoli (Nizamapatnam), Devanampatinam (Tegnapatam, called fort St. David later under the British). In 1610, upon negotiating with the King of Chandragiri, the Dutch were permitted to found another factory at Pulicat which was fortified and named as Fort Geldria. Other commodities exported by the Dutch were indigo, saltpetre and Bengal raw silk.

46. Ans. a

Explan - The credit for making Indian textiles the premier export from India goes to the Dutch.



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Textiles woven according to special patterns sent from Bantam and Batavia, constituted the chief export of the Coromandel ports. Indigo was exported from Masulipatam.

Apart from spice, the chief articles of import to the Coromandel were pepper and sandal-wood from the archipelago, textiles from China and copper from Japan. In 1617, the chief of Pulicat became the Governor and Pulicat was the headquarters of the Dutch in India below the Governor-General in Batavia. Negapatam on the Tanjore coast acquired from the Portuguese in 1659 superseded Pulicat as the seat of Governor and as the strategic centre of the Coromandel in 1689.

In 1616 Pieter Van den Broecke got from the governor the permission to erect a factory at Surat. The directorate of Surat proved to be one of the most profitable establishments of the Dutch Company.

Factories were organised at Broach, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Agra and Burhanpur. Bimlipatam (1641), Karikal (1645), Chinsura (1653) where the Dutch constructed Fort Gustavus, Kasimbazar, Baranagore, Patna, Balasore (1658) and Cochin (1663) were other important Dutch factories in India. By supplanting the Portuguese, the Dutch practically maintained a monopoly of the spice trade in the East throughout the 17th Century.

47. Ans. d

Explan - The Dutch rivalry with the English, during the 17th century was more bitter than that of the Portuguese. By the beginning of the 18th century the Dutch power in India began to decline. Their final collapse came with their defeat by the English in the battle of Bedara in 1759. The expulsion of the Dutch from their possessions in India by the British came in 1795.

The Battle of Bedara (25 November 1759) was fought between the British Army and the Dutch Army, in Bengal, India. In this battle, the latter force was decisively defeated by the British forces.

48. Ans. b

Explan - In 1599, John Mildenhall, a merchant adventurer of London came to India by the overland route and spent seven years in the East. It was on 31st December, 1600, that the first important step towards England's commercial prosperity was taken.

On that day Queen Elizabeth granted Charter to "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies", later called the East India Company for fifteen years. The company sent Captain Hawkins to Jahangir's court to seek permission for the English to open a factory at Surat in 1609 which was refused due to the hostile activities of the Portuguese and the opposition of the Surat merchants.

A fireman was issued by Jahangir in 1613 permitting the English to establish a factory at Surat after the defeat of the Portuguese fleet by the English under Captain Best at Swally (near Surat) in 1612. Sir Thomas Roe, the royal ambassador of the king of England James I to the Mughal Court succeeded in getting the Emperor's permission to trade and erects factories in certain places within the empire in 1618.

49. Ans. c

Explan - Before Roe left India in February 1619, the English had established factories at Surat, Agra, Ahmadabad and Broach. All these were placed under the control of the President and counsel of the Surat factory. In 1668, Bombay was transferred to the East India Company by Charles II at an annual rent of £10. Bombay replaced Surat as the chief settlement of the English on the west coast in 1687 and it became the headquarters of the Company on the west coast.

50. Ans. c

Explan - On the south-eastern coast, the English established a factory at Masulipatam in 1611 and Armagaon near Pulicat in 1626. The Sultan of Golconda granted the English the "Golden Fireman" in 1632 by which they were allowed to trade freely in their kingdom ports on payment of duties worth 500 pagodas per annum.



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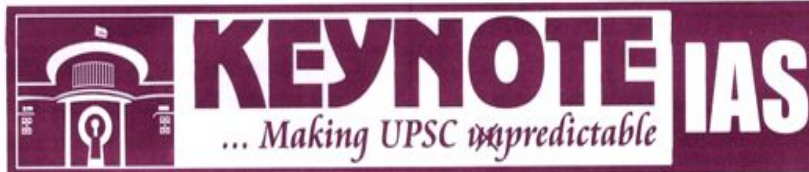
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