

10. LAND LORDS AND TENANTS UNDER THE BRITISH AND THE NIZAM

- * During the time of the mughal Emperors, on behalf of them the Zamindars collected land revenue from the peasants. Zamindars houses were like small forts called 'Gadi in Telangana.
- * As revenue collectors, the Zamindars often acted as the intermediaries between the government and the peasants.
- * The zamindars also owned land on which the labourers worked on this, was called self cultivated land or Khudkhashtlands.
- * Land owners were called as land Lords. The peasants who cultivated these lands were called 'tenantcultivators'.
- * The Zamindars had two aspects - collection of land revenue, Owning lands as land lords.
- * There were two kinds of peasants - those who were independent land Owning cultivators paying land revenue through the Zamindar and those who were tenants of the land lords.
- * When the British gained control over India, they were keen to increase the land revenue as much as possible to finance trade and wars.
- * Peasants hold till more and more and land grow crops that were in demand in the market cash crops that could be exported to England like cotton, Indigo, Sugarcane, wheat etc.
- * Zamindars were given the powers to collect the revenues agreed upon auctions. It was called Zamindari settlement.
- * Company introduced the permanent settlement in 1793 when Cornwallis was the Governor General.
- * They have to pass on 90% of the amount to the Government, retaining 10% as collection charges.
- * This settlement inadvertently converted all the peasants into the tenants.
- * The Zamindars collected rent rather than revenue rent collected was much higher than the revenue, the cultivators could not pay and deserted the lands. Zamindars also suffered and became defaulters.
- * Population was increasing rapidly the Zamindars could keep evicting peasants and giving the land to new ones of higher rents.
- * When he failed to pay the rent he was evicted from the land he had cultivated for generations.
- * The districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Kadapa and Kurnool were ceded to the British by the Nizam. These are ceded Districts.

- * Thomas Munro was appointed as the principal collector of these districts in November 1800.
- * Recognising the importance of the peasants he devised the Ryotwari settlement which was introduced in south India and later in western India.
- * The Ryotwari means peasant tenure.
- * Under this settlement the peasants cultivating the land were identified, their field was identified, survey number was given to every piece of land fixing the legal ownership. 1801-02, Munro made necessary advances to this ryots to purchase seeds, implements, bullocks, repair old wells.
- * Many people migrated to south Africa, Maritius, Fiji and other places as coolies.
- * During the colonial period the peasants were forced to do vetti on the personal land of the land lords. The soldiers were used to force them to do vetti.
- * These Zamindars also tried to extract as much money as they could from the peasants under a variety of pretexts.
- * Under the Nizam rule Jagirdars, samsthanamdars, Inamdars are there.
- * They collected revenue from the lands under them and gave a small part to the Nizam as peshkash.
- * About 1400 villages were directly under the Nizamas personal jagir called Sarf -e- kahs.
- * Nizam's governments set up new land revenue arrangement by which the government appointed officials to collect land revenue directly.
- * The old land lords were compensated with an annual payment called rusum.
- * The landlords expanded the scope of vetti or unpaid labour by forcing ordinary peasants and village artisan and service castes to work on landlord's lands.
- * Land lords who owned about one lakh acres like are visunri Ramachandra Reddy and Jannareddy pratapa Reddy.
- * The most severe famine known as the Ganjam famine occurred during the years 1865-66.
- * The famous peasant movements were the Deccan riots of 1860s, Rampafituries Moppila agitations. Due to the untiring efforts of Sir Arthur Cotton an anicut across the Godavari river at Dhawaleshwsarm was completed in 1849.
- * It brought immediate prosperity to the Godavari districts which had suffered acutely from severe famine in 1833.
- * An anicut was built over the Krishna river in Vijayawada in 1854. It brought prosperity to the delta areas.

- * After 1857 the Kurnool kadapa canal was built to bring water to the dry areas of Rayalaseema.
- * As price rose faster than the land revenue and the ryots found it more profitable to employ tenants to cultivate their lands and receive rent from them.
- * Peasants were unable to pay and fled the country side .
- * Peasants very often borrowed money from money lenders in order to pay their land revenue.
- * In 1861 there was civil war in America and British factories turned to India for supply of cotton.
- * The civil war in the USA ended in 1865 and the demand for Indian cotton fell and so did its price.
- * Cotton that fetched 12 Annas per kilo in 1864 now fetched only 6 annas per kilo.
- * The ryots of Ganjam who had pinned their hopes on reaping huge profits from cotton became paupers.

1. Identify the true statement / Statements ()
 - a) Kudhkastha - tilling the land on his own
 - b) Surf - a- khash - the own lands of Nizam
 - c) The two aspects of Jamindars -
. Collecting the land revenue 2. Having the own lands
 - d) Thomas Munro was appointed as General in 1793
 1. a,b,c 2. b,c,d 3. Only d 4. Only c
2. Find out the false statement ()
 - a) Permanent settlement - Coir vallis
 - b) Ryotwari - Thomas Munro
 - c) 1848 - Dhawaleshwalam Project
 - d) 1854 - Prakasam Barriage Project
 1. a and d 2. c and d 3. Only d 4. Only c
3. Which the following districts is not 'Ceded' ()
 - a) Ananthapur b) Kadapa c) Chittor d) Kurnool
 1. Only a 2. a and b 3. Only c 4. a and d
4. In which year Thomas Munro was appointed as Principal Collector
 - a) 1600 b) 1700 c) 1800 d) 1900 ()
5. The term ' Ryotwari' means ()
 - a) Giving right to the farmer to Cultivate
 - b) Giving right to the farmer to on Land
 - c) Paying the land revenue directly to the Government by the farmer
 - d) All the above
 1. a,b,c 2. b,c,d 3. Only c 4. Only b

6. The Dhawaleswaram Anicut was completed with the efforts of _____? ()
 a) Cornwallis b) Thomas Munro
 c) Arthur cotton d) The British Queen
7. On which river the prakasam Barriage was constructed ()
 a) Krishna b) Godavari
 c) Penna d) Thungabhadra
8. On which river the Dhawaleswaram Anicut was constructed()
 a) Krishna b) Godavari c) Thungasbhadra d) Kaveri
9. The civil war in America was started in _____? ()
 a) 1861 b) 1864 c) 1865 d) 1875
10. Which crop lost its demand due to the end of civil war in America?
 a) Bazras b) Maize c) Cotton d) Wheat ()
11. In which year the Kurnool - Kadapa Canal was built ? ()
 a) 1857 b) 1858 c) 1859 d) 1860
12. The system of passing 90% of land revenue to Government and keeping 10% with the Jamindars as Collection charges is called as _____?
 a) Deshmukh b) Patwari c) Peshkush d) Jageer
13. In which year the severe famine occurred in Ganjam? ()
 a) 1865-66 b) 1875-76 c) 1885-86 d) 1995-96
14. Which of the following is true ? ()
 a) The famines occurred 11 times in 19th century
 b) The Deccan Riots - 1860
 c) Visnuru Ramachandra Reddy, Jannareddy Pratap Reddy are the landlords with the ownership of lakhs of acres
 d) The Kissan Sabhas - related to farmers
 1. a,b,c 2. b,c,d 3. c,a,b 4. a,b,c,d
15. The term khudkhasht means ()
 a) Self cultivated b) Ownership c) Pesonal d) None
16. In which year permanent settlement was introduced ()
 1) 1784 2) 1793 3) 1785 4) 1794
17. Who was the governor general in 1793 ()
 1) Lord Bentick 2) Cornwallis
 3) Rutherford 4) None
18. How many palegars (or) Petty chiefs in Rayalaseema are in those days
 1) 8 2) 7 3) 6 4) 9 ()

19. What is the meaning of ryot in english ()
 1) Cultivator 2) Collector
 3) Owner 4) Tenant
20. Who was the principal collector of Rayalaseema in 1800 ()
 1) Corn wallis 2) Thomas munro
 3) Lord wellesely 4) None
21. In which year sir Arthus cotton completed anicut across the Godavari river ()
 1) 1847 2) 1848 3) 1849 4) 1850
22. Kurnool - Kadapa canal was built to bring water to the dry areas of
 1) Guntur 2) Visakhapatnam 3) Rayalaseema 4) Telangana
23. At which place an anicut was built on Krishna river in 1854 ()
 1) Guntur 2) Tenali 3) Vijayawada 4) Tirupathi
24. In which year there was a civil war in America ()
 1) 1860 2) 1861 3) 1862 4) 1863
25. In ryotwari system the land revenue was ()
 1) Very low 2) Fixed and very high 3) Limited 4) Differed
26. The place Awadh located in ()
 1) Uttarakhand 2) Uttarpradesh
 3) Madhya pradesh 4) Bihar
27. In which period 'Ganjam famine' occurred ()
 1) 1865-67 2) 1865-68 3) 1865-66 4) 1864-65
28. Who subdued the pategars and disbanded their armed followers in Rayala Seema ()
 1) Thomas munro 2) Bentick
 3) Cornwallis 4) James Read
29. Own jagirs of Nizam are called ()
 1) Surf-e-khas 2) Peshkush
 3) Rusum 4) None of the above
30. Ryotwari means _____ ()
 1) Peasant tenure 2) Land
 3) Agriculture 4) None of the above

11. NATIONAL MOVEMENT

THE EARLY PHASE 1885-1919

- * The National movement in India forms an important epoch in history.
- * It helped to weld diverse people and sections of society into one nation.
- * The revolt of 1857 in which the soldiers, ordinary peasants, artisans and land lords and even princes joined this struggle against the British rule.
- * With the growth of English education in some major cities like Calcutta, Madras and Bombay a new consciousness began to develop.
- * The seeds of new consciousness began in the second half of the 19th century. In 1866 Dadabhai Naoroji Organized the first India association in London to discuss the Indian question.
- * 1866-1885 various leaders like Surendranath Banerjee, Justice M.G. Ranade, Badruddin Tyabji, K.C. Telang and G. Subramanyam organised associations in Calcutta, Pune, Bombay and Madras to discuss the problems faced by Indians in those provinces.
- * These associations had nationalistic zeal and tried to unite intellectuals.
- * They worked with the idea that the people should have a modern consciousness and a key feature of nationalism.
- * The first session of Indian National Congress held at Bombay in Dec, 1885 it was presided over by W.C. Banerjee and attended by 72 delegates from different parts of India.
- * The early leaders Dadhabai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji, W.C. Banerjee, Surendranath Banerjee, Ramesh Chandra Dutt, S. Subramania Iyer.
- * A.O. Hume the retired British Official played an important role in establishing the Congress.
- * The leaders of the Congress realized that their task was to build a nationalist consciousness among the diverse people of India and unite them.
- * The second major objective of the early Congress was to create a common political platform or programme around which political workers in different parts of the country could gather and conduct their political activities, educating and mobilizing people on all - India basis.
- * The third major objective was to promote democratic ideals and functioning in India. The Indian National Congress functioned democratically, discussing

all issued and trying to evaluate consensus or sometimes voting also.

- * At this stage the INC decided not to take up issues relating to social reforms as it would divide the Indian people. Reform was to be carried on through different forums.
- * In 1886, Delegates to the congress consists of 436 were elected by different local organisations and groups indicating its popularity in one year.
- * National congress met every year in December in different parts of the country.
- * There were very few women like Kadambari Ganguli who was the first women graduate from Calcutta.
- * During the first 20 years, the congress was led by the leaders who are known as Moderate, Nationalists.
- * Moderates urged the government to introduce a number of reforms.
- * They demanded that Indians be placed in high positions in the government.
- * For this purpose it called for Civil Service examinations to be held in India as well, not just in London..
- * Leaders like Naoroji, R.C. Dutt and Ranade studied the economic impact of the British rule and concluded that the British were draining India of her wealth through taxes. and other means and leaving her poorer and poorer.
- * The British rule was standing in the way of development as they not only were draining the wealth of India to England but also enabling cheap selling of British goods in India restricting Indian crafts and industries.
- * The moderates adopted a policy of Pray, Petition and Protest (3P's)
- * Swadeshi Movement started in 1903. At the time the proposal for partitioning of Bengal into East and West Bengal by Curzon was major trigger for the movement.
- * There were massive protests, petitions and campaigns but they were not heeded to and the government partitioned Bengal in 1905.
- * Several protest meetings were held and a call was given for boycotting English cloth and salt.
- * There was a tremendous mass response to this call.
- * This spontaneous unity of diverse social groups is the spirit of nationalism.
- * People set up Swadeshi schools and colleges and parallel courts in which they settled their mutual disputes. The idea was to refuse to cooperate with the government to run it and in this way undermine its position.
- * The movement gave a stimulus to P.C. Ray's Bengal chemical works and

encouraged Jamshedji Tata of Bombay to open his famous steel plant in Bihar.

- * Bala Gangadhar Tilak gave the famous slogan, "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it".
- * The extremist nationalists led by Tilak, Bipin chandrapal and Lala Lajapati Rai were in favour of extending the movement to the rest of India and to demand for full fledged freedom or swaraj.
- * Extremists called the earlier strategy as mendicancy moderate leaders wanted to continue on a more gradual pace of movement and felt that the masses were yet not ready for a full scale movement.
- * 1907 in surat session congress split into two.
- * The government came down heavily upon the extremists and the activists of the swaraj movement.
- * Many of the leaders like Tilak were imprisoned and exiled.
- * In 1915 the movement revived again. Tilak came back from his exile and joined hands with Annie besant to launch a movement for Home rule.
- * Two factions of the congress united again in 1916 through Lucknow pact.
- * The first world war broke out in 1914. Britain, France, Russia on one side and Germany and its allies on the other side it lasted for 5 years till Germany was finally defeated.
- * As the war ended revolutions started in Europe.
- * In India the war brought great suffering for the common people as the british tried to raise funds and resources for the war by raising taxes, exporting food and other necessities to the armies.
- * This increased the discontent among the people against the British rule. Everyone expected that the British will accept the just demands for democratic rule in India and bring constitutional reforms.

National Movement the Early Phase

1. Who organized "East India Association" in London ()
1) Nehruji 2) WC Banerjee 3) Gokhale 4) Dadabai Naoroji
2. Find the odd one out ()
1) Lala Lajapati Rai 2) B.G. Tilak
3) Bipin chandrapal 4) Anniebesant
3. Which of the given objective is not related to INC ()
1) Create a common political platform
2) Promote democratic ideas
3) To build a national consciousness

- 4) To discuss the indian question of farmers
4. The first Lady Graduate ()
- 1) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
- 2) Sarojini Naidu
- 3) Durga Bai Deshmukh
- 4) Kadhambari Ganguly
5. Find the correct one. The Governor General causer for Partititon of Bengal and the year ()
- 1) Curzon - 1904 2) Curzon - 1905
- 3) Corn wallis - 1906 4) Canning - 1907
6. Anti - Movement of the "Partitiation of Bengal" was ()
- 1) Home Rule Movement 2) Salt Satyagraha
- 3) Vandamatharam Movement 4) Jaliyam Wala Bagh
7. Who started the ' Chemical Stores' as part of 'Swadesi Movement'
- 1) Tilak 2) Bipin Chandra pal ()
- 3) P.C. Ray 4) G.C. Ray
8. The Indian National Congress was splitted in which session. ()
- 1) 1907- Surat 2) 1906 - Surat
- 3) 1906- Surat 4) 1904 - Surat
9. Find out the correct Statement ()
- a) Tilak started "Home Rule Movement"
- b) Moderates and Extremists Reunited through Lucknow
- c) "Swaraj is my Birth right - shall have it" - Tilak
- d) The News Paper " Krishna Patrika' was started by M. Krishna Rao in 1902, Machilipatnam ()
- 1) a,b,c 2. b,c,d 3. d 4) a,b,c,d
10. The statement related to world war - I ()
- 1) The war was started in 1914
- 2) Britain, France, Russia are the parts of Allied Forces
- 3) Germany, Australia, Italy belongs to one group, Germany last the war
- 4) All above are right
11. In which Mutiny (Battle or Agitation) all the Army, Peasant and the Artists, and the Princes (Kings) also Participated agaenst the British.
- 1) 1957 2) 1764 3) 1856 4) 1857 ()
12. Who started the East India Association in London ()
- 1) Nehru 2) W.C. Benerjee 3) Gokhale 4) Nowroji
13. Find the odd one out ()
- 1) Lazapathi Roy 2) Tilak
- 3) Bipin Chandrapal 4) Anie Besant

14. Which one of the following is not related to the Objectives of Indian National Congress ()
 - 1) Establishing the Common Political Platform
 - 2) Having Democratic Concepts
 - 3) Creating Nationalistic Concepts
 - 4) Discussing the Problems of Indian Farmers
15. The Person who was not related to the Establishment of Indian National Congress in 1885 ()
 - 1) A.O. Hume 2) W.C. Benerjee
 - 3) Gandhiji 4) Ferojsha Mehta
16. Who was the author of Vande Mataram ()
 - 1) Ravindranath Tagore 2) Iqbal
 - 3) Bankim Chandra Chatterji 4) None of these
17. The year of Partition of Bengal came into effect ()
 - 1) 1903 2) 1905 3) 1906 4) 1911
18. Why people tied Rakhis on each other's hands ()
 - 1) Symbol of love 2) Symbol of unity
 - 3) Symbol of Integrity 4) None of these
19. How many people attended to two Mass Meetings of (Vande Mataram)
 - 1) 75,000 2) 20,000 3) 10,000 4) 40,000 ()
20. In which year Vande Mataram Movement was started ()
 - 1) 1905 2) 1903 3) 1902 4) 1904
21. Where 'Krishna Patrika' was started ()
 - 1) Krishna 2) Narsipatnam 3) Machilipatnam 4) None
22. Who was responsible for the partition of Bengal ()
 - 1) Lord Curzon 2) Lord Rippon
 - 3) A.O. Hume 4) Lord Karna
23. Where was the first session of INC held ()
 - 1) Calcutta 2) Bombay
 - 3) Lucknow 4) All the above
24. The two factions of the Congress united again in 1916 through the
 - 1) Karachi pact 2) Amritsar pact ()
 - 3) Lucknow Pact 4) Bombay pact
25. Find the wrongly matched ()
 - 1) Establishment of INC - 1885
 - 2) Hindu Mahasabha - 1915
 - 3) Muslim League - 1919
 - 4) Partition of Bengal - 1905
26. The slogan 'Inquilab Zindabad' was raised by ()
 - 1) Bhagat Singh 2) Bose 3) Nehru 4) Gandhiji

11-B NATIONAL MOVEMENT

THE LAST PHASE 1919-1947

- * Gandhiji arrived India in 1915 from south Africa having led Indians in that country in Non - violent marches against racist restrictions, he was already a respected leader known internationally.
- * Mahatma Gandhi spent his first year in India travelling throughout the country.
- * His earliest interventions were in local movements in champaran and khedas where he led peasants in their struggles against unfair terms and excessive taxes. In Ahmedabad he led a successful mill workers strike in 1918.
- * Mahatma Gandhi launched champaran campaign in 1917, kaira protest movement in 1918 and participated in Ahmedabad textile workers agitation in 1918. He became the most popular leader and centre of political activity.
- * In 1919 Gandhiji gave a call for satyagraha against the Rowlatt act that the British had just passed.
- * The act curbed fundamental rights such as the freedom of expression and strengthened police powers. Any person who was suspected by the police of being a terrorist could be arrested and kept in prison without trial.
- * Mahatma Gandhi, Mohammad Ali Jinnah and others felt that the government had no right to restrict people's basic freedoms.
- * They criticised the act as "Devilish" and tyrannical. Gandhiji asked the Indian people to observe 6 April 1919 as a day of Non violent opposition to this act, as a day of "Humiliation and Prayer" and hartal (Strike). Satyagraha sabhas were set up to launch the movement.
- * In April 1919 there were a number of demonstrations and hartals in the country and the government used brutal measures to suppress them. The worst example of these atrocities was the firing on a meeting of unarmed people at Jalianwala Bagh in Amritsar in Punjab by General Dyer on April 13th, in which about 400 people were killed and thousands injured. On learning about the massacre, Rabindranath Tagore expressed the pain and anger of the country by renouncing his knighthood.
- * During the Rowlatt satyagraha the participants tried to ensure that Hindus and Muslims were united in the fight against the British rule.
- * The Khilafat issue was one such case. In 1920 the British imposed a harsh treaty on the Turkish sultan or khalifa.

- * Indian muslims were keen that the Khilafat be allowed to retain control over muslim sacred places in the erstwhile ottoman empire.
- * The leaders of the Khilafat agitation, Moahammad Ali and shaukat Ali, now wished to initiate a full pledged non co-operation Movement.
- * Gandhiji supported their call and urged the congress to campaign “Punjab wrongs” (Jalianwala Massacre) the Khilafat wrong and demand swaraj.
- * In the Nagpur session of the congress in 1920, Gandhiji was acknowledged as the leader of congress Non -cooperation was accepted as the means to get swaraj.
- * The Non- cooperation Movement gained momentum through 1921-22, Thousand of students left governement controlled schools and colleges.
- * The imports of the foreign cloth fell drastically between 1920 to 1922.
- * Guntur district was at the centre of nationalist activity and the participation was widely spread.
- * A highlight of the non - co-opoeration movement was the famous chiralal perala movement.
- * The Governement decided to contest town in to a municipality and forced high taxes about 15,000 people of the town led by duggirala Gopala Krishnayya refused to pay the taxes and migrated to a new settlement called Ramnagar and remanind these for eleven months.
- * These was a powerful movement of non - payment of land revenue by the peasants and mass resignations of the village officers.
- * People said “Gandhijis swaraj is comming and we will not pay taxes to the Government.
- * The forest satyagraha in palanati taluga, of guntur district and also in rayachoti taluga of kadapa district.
- * Mahatma Gandhi as you know was against violent movements he ebruptly called off the non - cooperation movement when in february 1922 a crowd of peasants set fire into a police station in Chauri - Chaura.
- * Twenty two policement were killed on that day. The peasents were provoked because of the police had fired on their peaceful demonstration.
- * Two important development of the mid 1920’s were the formation of the Rasthriya swayamseva sangh (RSS), a Hindu organisation and the communist party of india. (CPI)
- * The revolutionary nationalist Bhagat singh too was active in this period.

- * The Indian National Congress met at Lahore in 1949 under the presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. In this session the congress declared that the attainment of “Purna Swaraj” was its goal and resolved to launch civil disobedience movement to achieve it.
- * The Congress Working Committee with this enthusiasm decided that 26th January should be observed as the day of “purna Swaraj”.
- * On March 12th, 1930 at Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad, Gandhiji decided to break the government laws by manufacturing “Salt at Dandi”, a small village on the Gujarat coast.
- * The next morning Gandhiji and his 78 companions began the 375 kms there from Sabarmati ashram to Dandi. This was covered in 24 days.
- * On 6th April, 1930 Gandhiji reached Dandi, Picked up a handful of salt and broke the salt law as a symbol of the Indian people’s refusal to live under the British made laws and therefore under the British rule.
- * Government of India act of 1935 prescribed provincial autonomy and the Government announced elections to the provincial legislatures in 1937. The congress formed government in 7 out of 11 provinces.
- * In September 1939, after two years of congress rule in the provinces, the second world war was broken out. Critical of the congress leaders were ready to support the British war effort.
- * Congress working committee met on 8th August 1942 at Bombay and passed a resolution stating clearly that British rule in India must end immediately.
- * The evening after the quit India resolution was passed Gandhiji addressed these memorable words to the Indian people.
 “Every one of you should from this movement on words consider yourself a free man (or) woman and act as if you are free I am not going to be satisfied with anything short of complete freedom. We shall “DO or Die ” we shall either free India (or) die in the attempt.
- * On the early hours of August 9th, 1942 the Government arrested most of the congress leaders viz, Gandhiji, Patel, Nehru, Maulana Azad, Acharya Kripalani, Rajendra Prasad and others.
- * Subhash Chandra Bose has been a Swarajist and a Radical nationalist. He organized the Indian National Army (INA) with the cooperation of Rash Bihar Bose in Burma and Andamans. From the late 1930’s, the league began viewing the Muslims as a separate “Nation” from the Hindus.
- * More importantly, the provincial elections of 1937 seemed to have convinced

the league that muslims were a minority and they would always have to play second fiddle many democratic structure.

- * The congress failure to mobilise the muslim masses in the 1930's allowed the league to widen its social support at the end of the war in 1945, the British opened negotiations to the congress, the league and themselves for the independence of india.
- * Elections to the provinces were again held in 1946. The congress did well in the "General constituencies " but the leagues success in the seats reserved for muslims was spectacular. It persisted with its demand for "Pakistan" in March 1946 the British cabinet sent a three member mission (Straford crippls, Pethik Lawrance, Alexander) to Delhi to examine this demand and to suggest a suitable political frame work for a free India.
- * Cabinet mission failed, the muslim league decided on mass agitation in support of its demand for pakistan in announced 16th August 1946 as "Direct Action Day".
- * By march 1947 Violence spread to different parts of Northern India.
- * Louis Mountbatten who was appointed viceroy in early 1947 was not able to resolve the differences between the muslim league and the congress party.
- * Later agreed that India would be split into muslim controlled Pakistan and Hindu dominated India.
- * India became independent on 15th August 1947, while pakistan celebrates its independence on 14th August.
- * Torn as under from their homelands, they were reduced to being refugees in alien lands. so, the joy of our countrys independence from British rule came mixed with the pain and violence of partition.
- * Father of our Nation is M.K. Gandhiji. Father of Pakistan is Md. Ali Jinnah.

PART - B

1. In which year Gandhiji returned to India from south Africa ()
1) 1916 2) 1922 3) 1930 4) 1915
2. Which was the first campaign led by Gandhiji ()
1) Kaira protest 2) Ahmedabad 3) Champaran 4) None
3. Duggirala Gopala krishnaiah related to this movement ()
1) Salt satya graha 2) Quit India
3) Chirala perala movement 4) None of these

4. Gandhiji not related to this movement ()
 1) Quit india 2) Non - Cooperation
 3) Dandi March 4) Vandematram
5. "Direct action day" related to which party ()
 1) INC 2) Swaraj Party
 3) Muslim league 4) INA
6. According to your opinion people of India resisted against the British rule ()
 1) I agree with it 2) I oppose it
 2) It is as part of administration
 4) Every one should like that
7. Development in india has more accelerated the establishment of colonial rule what is your response on this ()
 1) I agree with this 2) I dont agree with this
 3) Colonial rule is not associated with industrialization
 4) I cant say anything
8. On which day India became Republic ()
 1) January 26 2) February 26
 3) November 26 4) None
9. In which year Quit India Movemnt started ()
 1) 1941 2) 1943 3) 1940 4) 1942
10. Which act was prescirbed provincial autonomy ()
 1) 1935 act 2) 1930 act 3) 1940 act 4) 1950 act
11. Do (or) Die related to which movement ()
 1) Quit india 2) Civil dis disobedience
 3) 1,2 are correct 4) None
12. Dandi March relates to ____ ()
 1) Non - cooperation movement
 2) Quit india
 3) Salt satyagraha (Civil Disobediance Movement)
 4) Swadeshi movement

13. Who led Salt Satyagraha ()
 1) Tilak 2) Gandiji
 3) Nehru 4) W.C. Benarjee
14. Sabarmati Ashram related which state ()
 1) Ahmedabad 2) Bombay 3) Gujarat 4) Dandi
15. Gandhiji was started civil disobedience movement ()
 1) To end the British rule
 2) Decide to break the salt laws
 3) For the benifit of INC
 4) I donot support this movement
16. On which day Gandhiji started salt satyagraha ()
 1) March 8 2) March 13 3) March 12 4) March 9
17. “Swaraj is birth right and I shall have it “it is related
 1) Gandhiji 2) Nehuru
 3) Tilak 4) All of the above
19. “Do (or) Dle” was given by ()
 1) Tilak 2) Subhash Chandra bose
 3) Nehru 4) Gandhi
20. Find out the correct statment ()
 A) 1917 - Champaran Campaign
 B) 1918- Gandhiji Participated in ‘Ahmedabad Textile Workers Agitation.
 C) 1915- Gandhiji arrived India from South Africa
 D) 1919- The British Passed the Rowlott Act.
 1) A, B 2) B, C 3) A, B, C 4) All the above
21. Match the following correctly
 a) Jalianwala Massacre () a) 1942
 b) Khilafat Movement () b) 1920-22
 c) Non - Cooperation Movement() c) 1919
 d) Quit India () d) 1920
 1) 1-C, 2-B, 3-A, 4-D 2) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4 -A
 3) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-D 4) 1-D, 2-B, 3-C, 4-A

22. Who rejected his title “Knighthood” on the occasion of Jalian Wala Bagh ()
 1) Gandhiji 2) Tagore 3) Tilak 4) Nehru
23. Gandhiji preside over this Congress Meeting only ()
 1) 1907- Surat Conference 2) 1929- Lahore Conference
 3) 1920- Nagapur Conference 4) 1919- Lucknow Conference
24. Chirala - Perala Movement was led by ()
 1) D.D. Gopal 2) G. Gopal
 3) G. Gopala Krishnaiah 4) D. Gopala Krishnaiah
25. The statement “We achieve Swarajyam”, ban the tax payment” is given by ()
 1) Ambethkar 2) Gandhiji 3) Nehru 4) Tilak
26. What is the reason to stop Non Co-operation Movement.
 1) Internal conflicts among the Leaders ()
 2) No proper leadership and the leaders
 3) Lacking of Nationalistic feelings among the people
 4) Chauri - Chaura incident
27. Who preside - over the Lahore Congress in 1929 ()
 1) Gandhiji 2) Nehru c) Tilak d) Patel
28. ‘Salt Satyagraha’ was Started in the year ()
 1) 1920 March 12 2) 1930 March 12
 3) 1940 March 12 4) None of these
29. The Period of world war II was ()
 1) 1940-50 2) 1939-45 3) 1938-45 4) 1935-40
30. The year of “Quit India Movement’ (Started) ()
 1) 1940 2) 1941 3) 1942 4) 1943
31. Number of Delegates (leaders) attended the “Civil Disobedient Movement ()
 1) 68 2) 78 3) 72 4) 62
32. Who gave the slogan “ Do or Die” ()
 1) Nehru 2) Ambethkar 3) Gandhiji 4) Hites

33. “Chalo Delhi” (Go to Delhi) is given by ()
 1) Nehru 2) Gandhiji
 3) Subhash Chandra Bose 4) Ross Bihari Bose
34. In which year ‘Cabinet Mission’ came to India ()
 1) 1946, March 2) 1946 August
 3) 1947 August 16 4) 1944 August 16
35. Which day is declared “The Directions Action Day” by the Muslims
 1) 1945 Aug 16 2) 1946, Aug 16
 3) 1947 Aug 16 4) 1946 Aug 14
36. Who was the British Viceroy divided (Partitioned) India into India and Pakistan ()
 1) Kanning 2) Curzon 3) Mountbatten 4) Cornwallis
37. Who Cooperated Subhas Chandra Bose in forming INA in Burma & Andaman ()
 1) Gandhiji 2) Rash Bihari Bose 3) Nehru 4) Tilak
38. Find the correct statement ()
 a) 1919- April 13- “Jalianwala Bagh Massacre” ()
 b) 1942- Quit India Movement
 c) 1930- March 12- Salt Satyagraha was starting
 d) 1922- Chauri - Chaura Incident - Halt of Non - Cooperation Movement
 1) A,B,C 2) B,C,D 3) A,B,C,D 4) Only ‘D’

19. SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS

Brahmo Samaj and Religious Movements of Bengal :-

- * Raja Rammohan Roy was born in Bengal in 1772.
- * In 1828 Raja Rammohan Roy Founded the Brahmo Samaj
- * After the death of Rammohan Roy in 1833 the Brahmo Samaj movement was led by Devendranath Tagore and Keshav Chandra Sen.
- * First widow re-marriage was performed in 1856 in Kolkata.
- * Prarthana Samaj in Bombay in 1867. It was started by R.G. Bhandarkar, a famous scholar and M.G. Rande
- * Rama Krishna mission was set up with two objectives - to revive a reformed Hindu religion and to engage in social work and social service for national reconstruction.
- * At the same time he wanted Hindu religion to get rid of ritualism, superstitions etc... and adopt some of the positive qualities of European culture like freedom and respect for women work ethic technology etc..

Arya Samaj in Punjab :-

- * Swami Dayananda Saraswati rejected all other religions as false religions and wanted Hindus who had converted to other religions to return to Hinduism based on the vedas.
- * He set up Arya Samaj, in 1875 to preach his ideas and also wrote a book Satyarth Prakash.
- * After his death in 1883 his followers in Punjab set up the Dayanand Anglo Vedic (DAV) School.
- * (DAV) Dayanand Anglo Vedic school educates children in modern subjects and at the same time keep them in touch with their religion and culture.
- * Sir Syed started the Aligarh Movement for the spread of modern education and social reforms among the Muslims.
- * Mohammedan Anglo Oriental (MAO) College at Aligarh in 1875.
- * Mohammedan Anglo Oriental (MAO) later developed into the Aligarh Muslim University.
- * In some parts of the country upper caste women were burnt along with the bodies of their dead husbands. This was called 'sati'

Minimum age of Marriage:-

- * In 1846, a law was passed to disallow marriage of girls below ten years.
- * In 1929, through the Sharda act, the minimum age was raised to 14 years.
- * The limit was raised in 1978 to 18 years for girls and 21 years for boys.
- * Raja Rammohan began a campaign against the practice of sati.
- * Sati was officially banned in 1829.
- * Another Bengali reformer, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar fought for remarriage of Widows. Especially child widows.
- * Finally a law was passed allowing widow remarriage in 1885.
- * The first widow remarriage celebrated in Calcutta in 1856.

Kandukuri Veeresalinga (1848-1919) :-

- * Kandukuri Veeresalingam was born in an orthodox Telugu family in Rajahmundry.
- * Veeresalingam founded Brahma Samaj in Andhra Pradesh.
- * He concentrated all his efforts and energies on the widow remarriage and abolition of child marriage.
- * He started a school in Dhawaleshwaram near Rajamundry.
- * He is called as the “Gadya Tikkana” of the Andhra for his writing in prose.

Savitribai Jyotirao Phule (1831-1897):-

- * Savitribai Phule along with her husband Jyotirao Phule played an important role in improving women's rights in Maharashtra.
- * Jyotirao set up a school for girls of untouchable caste in 1848 in Pune.
- * He trained Savitribai to become the first women teacher.
- * After the death of Jyotirao Phule, Savitribai took over the responsibility of Satya Shodhak Samaj.
- * Savitribai worked relentlessly for the victims of plague.

Pandita Ramabai Saraswati :- (1858-1922)

- * Ramabai was born in Maharashtra.
- * She started an ashram and school known as Sharada Sadan in Mumbai to educate widows.

Education Among muslim women :-

- * Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain Started schools for muslim girls in Patna and Calcutta.

Jyotiba Phule (1827-1890) and Satya Shodhak Samaj:-

- * Jyotiba Phule was born in Maharashtra.
- * Jyotiba Phule founded Satya Shodhak Samaj to build a new society based on truth and equality.
- * Phule wrote several books like “Gulamgiri” attacking caste system which he equated with slavery.

Narayana Guru (1856-1928):-

- * Narayana Guru was a religious leader who preached the idea of One Jathi, One God, and One Religion for all.
- * Narayana Guru called upon the Ezhava Community to give up several aspects of their low caste status like making liquor and animal sacrifices.
- * He set up temples where no caste discrimination would be practiced and very simple rituals would be followed without Brahmin priests.

Bhagya Reddy Varma (1888-1939) :-

- * Hence they are called upon Dalits to call themselves “Adi Andhras”
- * In 1906 Bhagya Reddy started “Jagan Mitra Mandali”
- * They set up schools and also persuaded the Nizam to allocate special funds for the education of Dalits.

Women and Dalits in freedom Movements :-

- * Gandhiji encouraged women to participate in the non-cooperation movement and Satyagrahas.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (1891-1956) :-

- * Ambedkar was born in Maharashtra.
- * He was invited in 1932 by the colonial government to a conference on political future of India.
- * He founded an Independent Labour Party to represent the interests of the Dalits.
- * Around 1932 Gandhiji started a movement against untouchability.
- * Gandhiji called the untouchable castes as Harijans or people of God.
- * After independence in 1947 Ambedkar was invited to serve as the nation's first law minister.
- * Ambedkar was appointed as the Chairman of the Constitution Drafting

committee charged by the assembly to write india's new constitution The also won othe constituent Assembly suport for introducing a systeme of reservation of jobs in the civil services schools and colleges for members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes ?

* Towards Ambedkar the end of his life he converted into Buddhism.

1. Who introduced printing press in India ()
 1) Americans 2) Africans
 3) Australians 4) Europeans
2. Who invented printing press ? ()
 1) Marco polo 2) Vascodagama
 3) John Gutenberg 4) John Metcaff
3. Who was the founder of Brahma Samaj ? ()
 1) Vivekananda 2) Dayanada Saraswati
 3) Raja Rammohan Roy 4) Rama Krishna Paramahamasa
4. Who was the founder of Prarthana samaj ? ()
 1) Keshav sen 2) Swami Vivekananda
 3) Ramakrishna Paramahamsa 4) Swami Dayananda Saraswati
5. Who was famous among founders prarthana samaj ()
 1) Swami Dayananda 2) M.G Ranada
 3) Raja Rammohan Roy 4) Ramakrishan Paramahamsa
6. Who was the founder of Rama Krishna Mission ? ()
 1) Swami Vivekanada 2) R.G. Bhandarkar
 3) Ramakrishna Paramahamsa 4) Sami Dayananda
7. Who wanted "to adopt some of the positive qualities of European culture like freedom and respect for women, work ethic, technology etc?
 1) Raja Rammohan Roy 2) Vivekananda ()
 3) Devendranath Tagore 4) M.G.Ranade
8. Who gave the slogan 'Go back to Vedas'? ()
 1) Swami Dayananda Sarswathi 2) Vivekananda
 3) R.G. Bhandarkar 4) Keshav Sen
9. 'Satyarth Prakash is a standard book for ? ()
 1) Brahmosamaj 2) Prarthana Sasmaj
 3) Arya Samaj 4) Theosophical Society
10. Who was the founder of Arya Samaj ? ()
 1) Devendra Nath Tagore 2) Rabindaranath Tagore
 3) Rama Krishan Paramahamasa
 4) Swami Dayananda
11. Dayannand Anglo Vedic School (DAV) is located ()
 1) Chandigarh 2) Punjab
 3) Uttar Pradesh 4) Uttarkhand

12. What is the purpose of the Dayanand Anglo Vedic (DAV) School ? ()
- 1) To Educate children in modern subjects and at the same time keep ion touch with their religion and culture.
 - 2) Revival of Hindu religion with reforms
 - 3) 1 and 2 are correct
 - 4) None of the above
13. What are the objectives of Ramakrishna mission ? ()
- 1) To revive a reformed Hindu religion
 - 2) To engage in social work and social serive for national reconstruc-tion
 - 3) 1st statement only correct
 - 4) 1st and 2 statement are correct
14. Who started reform movement in south India ? ()
- 1) Gurajada Apparao
 - 2) Kandukuri Veeresalingam
 - 3) Duggirala Gopala Krishna
 - 4) William Jones
15. _____ is called as south India Vidyasagar ? ()
- 1) Raghupathi Venkaiah
 - 2) Eswarchandra Vidhya sagar
 - 3) Jyoti Rao Phule
 - 4) Veeresalingam
16. Brahmo Samaj was Established in the year_____ ? ()
- 1) 1828
 - 2) 1829
 - 3) 1825
 - d) 1830
17. Prarthana Samaj was Established in the year _____ ? ()
- 1) 1875
 - 2) 1880
 - 3) 1833
 - d) 1867
18. The year in which sepoy mutiny occured ()
- 1) 1857
 - 2) 1847
 - 3) 1837
 - d) 1867
19. Who was the founder of the Aligarh Movement ? ()
- 1) Madan Mohan Malavia
 - 2) Sir Syed Ahmedkhan
 - 3) Sir Syyed ibrahim
 - 4) Zinaha
20. In which year sir syed established Mohammedan Anglo oriental (MAO) college at Aligarh ? ()
- 1) 1864
 - 2) 1850
 - 3) 1880
 - 4) 1875
21. In course of time Mohammedan Anglo Oriental (MAO) college devel-oped in to university ? ()
- 1) Madras Universtiy
 - 2) Andhra University
 - 3) Aligarh Muslim University
 - 4) Mohammedan Anglo oriental University
22. 'Sati' Means ? ()
- 1) Women were burnt along with bodies of their dead husbands
 - 2) Men were burt alongt with bodies of their dead wife
 - 3) 1 and 2 sentences are correct
 - 4) None of the above

23. Sharada Act was passed in the year ? ()
 1) 1929 2) 1891 3) 1930 4) 1940
24. What was the minimum age limit for marriage in 1978 ? ()
 1) For Girls 14 years For boys 18 years
 2) For girls 16 years For boys 19 years
 3) For girls 18 years For boys 21 years
 4) For girls 21 years For boys 24 years
25. Who propagated against 'Sati' ? ()
 1) Rammohan Roy 2) Vidya Sagar
 2) Veresalingam 4) Narayana Guru
26. Sati was officially banned in ()
 1) 1828 2) 1827 3) 1830 4) 1829
27. Who fought for remarriage of widows? ()
 1) Rammohan Roy 2) Ishwar Chandra Vidya sagar
 3) Tagore 4) Keshav Chandra Sen
28. _____ is called as 'Gadya Tikkana for his writings in prose
 1) Tikkana 2) Errana ()
 3) Potana 4) Veeresalingam
29. First widow remarriage held at _____ ? ()
 1) Mumbai 2) Madras 3) Lucknow 4) Kolkata
30. Who was the founder of Brahma samaj in Andhra Pradesh? ()
 1) Gurajada Apparao 2) Veeresalingam
 3) Duggirala Gopala Krishna 4) P. Lakshmi Narasimha
31. Who was the first woman teacher in India ? ()
 1) Sarojini Naidu 2) Durgabai Deshmukh
 3) Savitribai Phule 4) Ramabai Saraswati
32. Ramabai Saraswati Started school known as Sharada Sadan in _____ ()
 1) Kolkata 2) Waranasi 3) Hyderabad 4) Mumbai
33. Satya Shodak Samaj build a new society based on _____ ()
 1) Truth and equality 2) Pityh, Love
 3) Peace, Brotherhood 4) None of the above
34. Who was the founder of satya shodak samaj ? ()
 1) Narayana Guru 2) Bhagya Reddy Varma
 3) Jyotiba Phule 4) Ambedkar
35. Who was the the Author of "Gulam giri" ? ()
 1) Om Praksh Valmiki 2) Ambedkar
 3) Jyotirao Phule 4) Nehru
36. Who preached the idea of "One Jathi, one God and one religion of all" ()
 1) Narayana Guru 2) Ambedkar

- 3) Jyotibaphule 4) Nehru
37. Who started “ Jagan Mitra Mandali” ? ()
- 1) Narayan Reddy 2) Bhagya Reddy Varma
- 3) Y.S. Jagan 4) Rajendra Varam
38. What work was done by Ezhava Community ? ()
- 1) Making liquor 2) Animal Sacrifices
- 3) 1 and 2 are correct 4) 2nd only correct
39. Who called dalits as “Adi Andhras’? ()
- 1) Ambedkar 2) Bhagya Reddy
- 3) Narayana Guru 4) Jyotiba Phule
40. Who said that building school for children was more important than building temples ? ()
- 1) Narayana guru 2) Rammohan Roy
- 3) Tagore 4) Veresalingam
41. Who was India’s First law minister ? ()
- 1) Nehru 2) Patel 3) Gandhi 4) Ambedkar
42. Who was the founder of independent labour party ? ()
- 1) Ambedkar 2) Netaji 3) Patel 4) Nehru

21. PERFORMING ARTS AND **ARTISTES MODERN TIMES**

- * The chuttuukamudu is one of the art form of Telang and that came out of the daily labour of the peasants.

Different Forms of Dances

Dhimsa :

- * Dhimsa dance is performed by tribal groups living in Araku valley, in Visakhapatnam.
- * There are eight different categories of dances. 1. Bada, Dhimsa, 2. Gundevi Dhimsa, 3. Goodi Beta Dhimsa, 4. Potara tola Dhimsa, 5. Bhag Dhimsa, 6. Natikari Dhimsa, 7. Kunda Dhimsa, 8. Baya Dhimsa.
- * Natikari Dhimsa is the only dance which is not performed in group.

Gusadi :

- * Raj Gonds of Adilabad celebrate Deepavali in a big manner, the dance they perform during this celebrations is called 'Gusadi'.

Lambadi :

- * Lambadi a semi - nomadic tribe in Andhra Pradesh.
- * When they perform for festival like Dussehra, Deepavali and holi people pay the money.

Sadir Natyam :

- * A solo dance performed by devadasis in temples.
- * In the royal courts of south India, Especially in Tamil Nadu.

Kuravanji :

- * A group dance by women

Kuchipudi

- * A group form of dance drama from kuchipudi, a village in Andhra Pradesh in Krihsna District.
- * All roles performed by men also and themes based on mythology.
- * Several other art forms required larger teams like in Burrakatha and Golla Suddulu
- * It is said that initially these golla suddulu were practised by shepherds who migrated from place to place.

Burrakatha :

- * Burrakatha is a telugu art of Storytelling.
- * In the coastal Andhra Region burrakatha is called Jangam katha; in Telangana

it is also known as tamboora katha and in Rayalaseema it is known as Tandana katha.

- * The origin of Burrakatha is associated with Virashaiva movement in 12th and 13th century.
- * Burrakatha is generally told over 2 to 3 hours.
- * Burrakatha is performed mostly during Dasaras or Sankranti Festival seasons.
- * Mostly mythological stories from epics like Ramayana and Mahabharata and some stories of kings like kambojaraju katha, Bobbili katha, Palanati Katha, Katama raju Katha etc, are told.

Burrakatha in our times:-

- * NAZAR Received Padmasri award in 1986
- * NAZAR biography is “Pinjari”
- * Women members of the communist party like moturi Udayama, Koteswaramma gave Burrakatha performances.
- * Nazar performed many Burrakathas during the Telangana Movement. His “Moscow polimerala’ became very famous.

Tholubommalata :

- * This is a shadow puppet show performed by travelling artists.
- * Puppets are made of animal skins.
- * The sizes of Puppets range from one to six feet depending upon the age and nature of the characters.
- * Now Performing plays on themes like sanitation, healthcare, girls education, family planning and environment. Such scripts are generally provided by the government that sponsors the shows.
- * A Co-operative puppet making center in Ananthapuramu district helps to promote this art form.
- * Today the name Bharatanatyam refers to a particular dance form of Tamil Nadu.
- * The classical dances that were prevalent in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh then were called sadir, Kuravanji and kuchipudi.
- * We know as Bharatanatyam today springs from sadir Natyam.
- * These dances were actually performed by devadasis as part of temple worship.
- * A devadasi, whose name means slave (dasi) of god (deva) was an artist dedicated to the services of a temple.
- * Young girls were dedicated by parents to temples as offerings to gods. They were not allowed to marry and were exploited by priests and influential men.

- * A law ending the devadasis system (of dedicating girls to temples) was enacted between 1934 and 1947 in Bombay and Madras Presidency.
- * Bhagya Reddy Varma led a campaign against it in Hyderabad state and persuaded the Nizam to end the devadasi system in the state.
- * Under the sustained pressure of the movement for abolition of devadasi system, the classical dance of South India was almost wiped out by the first quarter of the 20th century even in Tamil Nadu.

Practice Bits

1. The Chhuttukamdu is one of the art that came out of the daily labour of peasants of this state ()
 1) A.P 2) Telangana 3) Odisha 4) Kerala
2. This is the early dance which is not performed in group ()
 1) Boda dhimasa 2) Natikari dhimsa
 3) Bhag Dhimasa 4) Kunda Dhimasa
3. A group dance by women ()
 1) Kuravanji 2) Sadir
 3) 1 and 2 4) None of these
4. In Rayalaseema region Burrakatha is called ()
 1) Jangam Katha 2) Tamboora katha
 3) Tandana katha 4) None of the above
5. The region of Burrakatha is associated with this movement ()
 1) Shaiva Movement 2) Virashaiva movement
 3) Sri Vaishnava movement 4) Vaishnava movement
6. When was set up praja natyamandali ()
 1) 1943 2) 1953 3) 1963 4) 1973
7. Who wrote the burrakatha "Telangana" in 1944 ()
 1) Nazar 2) Sunkara satyanarayana
 3) T. Ramanjaneyulu 4) Sk. Chaudari
8. The biography pinjari belongs to this person ()
 1) Alluri seetharamaraju 2) Nazar
 3) Adibatla Narayana dasu 4) Sk. Chaudari
9. Which is the incorrect statement ()
 1) Nattuvanars are dancers
 2) Nattuvanars are dance masters
 3) Male children of devadasis
 4) 2 and 3

10. Who are not related to anti devadasi movement ()
 1) Gurajada Apparao 2) Bhagyareddy Varma
 3) Veeresalingam 4) 2 and 3
11. Who is the founder of Kalakshetra institution in Madras ()
 1) Anna povlova 2) Rukmini devi
 3) Banglore Nagarattamma 4) Balasaraswathi
12. Who played key role in founding music academy in Madras()
 1) Anna pavlova 2) E. Krishna Aiyer
 2) Rukminidevi 4) Balasaraswathi
13. Find out incorrect statement ()
 1) A Narrative text which is presented in poetic fomr
 2) Performances of puppet show begin at 9 A.M. and last throughtout the night
 3) The troupe of shadow puppeteers consists of 8 to 12 artistes
 4) A co- operative puppet making center is in Ananthapur
14. Law ending devadasi system was enacted between 1934 and 1947 in which presidency ()
 1) Calcutta 2) Bombay 3) Madras 4) B and c
15. One of the western artist ballerina Anna Pavlova belongs to which country ()
 1) France 2) Russia 3) U.S.A 4) Ireland
16. Who effort to revive Traditional “Bharat Natyam” ()
 1) Rukmini Devi 2) Bala Saraswathi
 3) Banglore Nagaratnamma 4) All of the above
17. Identify incorrect pair ()
 1) Kathakalli - Kerala 2) Yakshaganam - Karnataka
 3) Bharatanatyam- Tamilnadu 4) Kathak- South India
18. Identify incorrect statement ()
 1) A group form to dance from Kuchipudi a village in Andhra Pradesh
 2) All roles performed by men
 3) Kuchipudi is in Guntur district
 4) It was based an mythology
19. When was Bengal famine occured ()
 1) 1941 2) 1942 3) 1943 4) 1944

20. Rukmini Devi's debut performance in _____ was a milestone
 1) 1930 2) 1935 3) 1940 4) 1945
21. Gusadi was performed by _____ ()
 1) The Koyas 2) The Chenchus
 3) Lambadi 4) The Raj Gonds
22. Puppets are made of _____ ()
 1) Glass beads 2) Selling wax
 3) Bangles 4) Animal skins
23. The size of puppets _____ ()
 1) 1 to 3 feet 2) 1 to 4 feet
 3) 1 to 5 feet 4) 1 to 6 feet
24. Bharata Natyam is origin from this dance (2014) ()
 1) Kuravanji 2) Gussadi 3) Sadir 4) Natikari dhimsa
25. Who contributed for reconstruction of Bharata Natyam through establishing "Kalakshetra" (2016) ()
 1) Rukmini Devi 2) Balasaraswathi
 3) E. Krishna Ayyar 4) Bangalore Nagaratnam

22. FILM AND PRINT MEDIA

- * There were plays and folk artistes performing various arts like Harikatha, Burrakhatha and Tholu bommalata.
- * The birth of cinema in India can be attributed to Lumiere brother's first public show at Watson Hotel in Mumbai on July 1896.
- * In 1887 William Friese - Green of England invented camera capable of taking up to ten photographs per second using perforated celluloid film.
- * In 1895 Wood will Latham invented cinema projector capable of exhibiting lengthy film reels without break.
- * Popular plays in Telugu like vara vikrayam, Satya Harichandra, kanyashulkam were made into films.
- * However, several film artistes who became famous continue to work for the theatre like Gollapudi marutirao, Naseeruddinshah.
- * In Telugu, the first mooki was 'Bhishma pratigna.
- * The first talkei movie was 'Bhakta prahalada released in 1931, produced by H.M Reddy.
- * The first talkei movie in Hind 'Alam Ara' was released in 1931. This was made by Ardeshir Irani.
- * The father of Telugu film industry is Raghupathivenkaiah.
- * He built a cinema studio named 'Gaity' in Madras.
- * Raju led the tribals in protesting against other British harassment and raided several police stations, popular as Rampa Rebellion of 1922.
- * 'Komaram Bheem' was made into a feature film and was released in July 2010, after more than 20 years of its making.
- * The film director Allani Sridhar received the best first film Director Award in national level.
- * Bheem was killed on 27th October, 1940 in his fight with the Nizam government at Babe Jhari.
- * Suddenly Rangaiah started singing the song 'Vedali po Tella Dora Veddli po' (Go away white ruler, go away) from the film 'Mana Desam' made in 1949.
- * Later it was printed and circulated. The first news paper in the modern concept was published at oxford in london in 1655. It was the 'Oxford Gazette'.

- * In U.S.A, the first newspaper was “Public Occurrences” which was launched in 1780.
- * It's name was ‘Bengal Gazette’. It has another title Calcutta Advertiser.
- * The Indian Gazette, the Calcutta Gazette, Bengal Journals, India's Second, third, fourth newspapers also started from Calcutta.
- * The first newspaper in Telugu was ‘Krishna Patrika’. It was edited by Mutnuri Krishna Rao.
- * The reformation of Hinduism, the move for abolition of ‘sati’, and efforts to encourage widow re-marriage were some of the major reforms.
- * In the 11th century and the printing machine was invented by Gutenberg. In the mid 15th century things have changed.
- * The contribution of print media in providing information and knowledge is remarkable.
- * Many researchers consider ‘The Peking Gazette’, published from China, as the first newspaper.
- * Amrit Bazar Patrika (Started in 1868) was edited by Sisir Kumar Ghosh, Bengalee (Started in 1833) was edited by Surendranath Banerjee.
- * ‘The Hindu’ (Started in 1878) was edited by G. Subramaniya Iyer, ‘Kesari’, (Started in 1881) was edited by Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
- * Mahatma Gandhi wrote profusely. He took over the ‘Young India’ in 1918 and started another journal ‘Navjeevan’ in Gujarati.
- * He wrote extensively in ‘Harijan’ under the editorship of Mahadev Desai.

Practice Bits

1. The birth of cinema in India can be attributed Lumiere brothers First public show at _____ on July 7, 1896 ()
 1) Madras 2) Mumbai 3) Calcutta 4) Delhi
2. Who composed the drama “Satya Harichandra”. ()
 1) Gurajada Apparao 2) Balijepalli Lakshmi Kantham
 3) Kallakuri Narayana Rao 4) Gummadi Gopal Rao
3. The first Mooki film was ()
 1) Bhakta Prahalada 2) Bhishma Pratigna
 3) Alam Ara 4) Mala Pilla
4. The first Talkie movie in Telugu ‘Bhakta Prahlada’ released in 1931

- produced by ()
- 1) H.M. Reddy 2) Gudavalli
3) Gollapudi Maruthirao 4) Y.V.S. Reddy
5. The first Talkie movie in Hindi was released in 1931 by Ardeshir Irani
1) Alam Ara 2) Arab Stories ()
3) Namasthe Britain 4) Gulamgiri
6. The father of Telugu film Industry ()
1) Dada Saheb Falke 2) Raghupathi Venkaiah
3) Gollapudi Maruthirao 4) H.M. Reddy
7. Who built the cinema studio named 'Gaity' in Madras ()
1) Ardeshir Irani 2) Raghupati Venkaiah
3) Sri Sri 4) Naseerudin Sha
8. The film award given by A.P. is _____ ? ()
1) Nandi 2) Rasghupati Venkaiah
3) One & Two 4) None of the above
9. Identify the correct statement ()
1) The movie Malapilla released in 1938
2) One of the theme is about untouchability
3) One of the theme is about entry of dalits into the temple
4) All of the above
10. The film 'Rythubidda' was released in this year ()
1) 1938 2) 1939 3) 1940 4) 1941
11. "The Gandhi" cinema of Richard Atten Barough was released in
1) 1980 2) 1981 3) 1982 4) 1983 ()
12. What are the films made on National movement ()
1) Alluri Seetha Ramaraju 2) Komaram Bheem
3) 1 & 2 4) None of the above
13. When was Rampa revolution broke out against british by Alluri Seetha Ramaraju ()
1) 1920 2) 1921 3) 1922 4) 1923
14. Identify the incorrect statement ()

- 1) Komaram Bheem was released on July 2010
 - 2) Director of this film Allani Sridhar
 - 3) Chaudaraiah played the leading role in this film
 - 4) This film was selected for the best film in the category of National Integration and received Nandi award from the state Government
15. William Friese _____ invented camera in 1887 ()
 1) Germany 2) England 3) Russia 4) Iran
 16. “We are the trustees of our properties” who said these words. ()
 1) Sri Sri 2) Nehru 3) Gandhiji 4) Patel
 17. Who fought against the exploitation of the tribals by the Nizam government ()
 1) Alluri Seetharamaraju 2) Komaram Bheem
 3) Syam brothers 4) Kanneganti Hanumanthu
 18. Komaram Bheem was killed on _____ near Babe Jhari by Nizam ()
 1) 20-10-1940 2) 27-10-1940
 3) 01-12-1941 4) 27-10-1941
 19. The song “Vedalipo tella dora vedalipo” is in which film made in 1949
 1) Malapilla 2) Rythu Bidda ()
 3) Manadesam 4) Kashta Jeevi
 20. The song “Bhale tata mana Bapuji” is in which film released in 1955
 1) Donga Ramudu 2) Manadesam ()
 3) Kashta Jeevi 4) Malapilla
 21. Malapilla movie released in 1938 was based on this novel ()
 1) Malapilla by Unnava Lakshmi; Narayawna
 2) Malapilla by Gudipati Venkata Chalam
 3) Both 1 and 2
 4) None of the above
 22. Identify the incorrect statement ()
 1) The film industry which was initially located in Chennai shifted to Hyderabad

- 2) The number of films produced in a year and released - 300
- 3) The production of each film costs anywhere between 5 to 35 crores
- 4) There are more than 2000 theatres in the state.
23. Paper was invented by which country ()
 1) India 2) China 3) Germany 4) England
24. Around 1439 or 1440, John Gutenberg belongs to _____ country invented printing press ()
 1) Portugal 2) Germany 3) England 4) France
25. Which is the first News paper in Telugu edited by Mutnuri Krishnarao
 1) Andhra Patrika 2) Krishna Patrika ()
 3) Praja Shakthi 4) Andhra Prabha
26. Which is the incorrect statement ()
 1) "The Peking Gazette", published from China as the first News paper
 2) In the modern concept the first News paper "Oxford Gazette" Published in London, (England)
 3) In U.S.A. public occurrence is the first News paper
 4) India's first News paper "Gazette Calcutta"
27. Identify incorrect pair ()
 1) Amrit Bazar Patrika (1868) edited by Sisir Kumar Ghosh
 2) Bengali (1833) edited by Surendranath Benerjee
 3) The Hindu (1878) edited by G. Subramanyam Iyer
 4) Kesari (1881) edited by Mahadev Desai
28. Gandhiji wrote essay in _____ Journal ()
 1) Young India 2) Nava Jeevan
 3) Harijan 4) All of the above
29. Editor of the journal Harijan ()
 1) Balgangadhar Tilak 2) Surendranath Benerjee
 3) Mahadev Desai 4) G. Subramanyam Iyer
30. Who is the Editor of first Telugu News Magazine Krishna Patrika
 1) Mutnuri Krishna Rao 2) Subramanyam Ayyer
 3) Dasaradi Krishnama Charya 4) Madapati Hanumantha Rao