

GS MOCK TEST – 17
MODERN INDIAN HISTORY ANSWERS

Time Allowed: 2 Hrs.

Max . Marks :200

Date:28.03.2023.

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. The history of Indian Colonialism begins with the arrival of the Portuguese in the 15th century
2. Dutch established its factories at Masulipattinam, Surat and Chinsura.
3. Portuguese captured Goa from the Vijayanagar Empire, which became the capital of the Portuguese East Indies.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only**
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) None of the above

EXPLANATION:

OPTION ELIMINATION STRATEGY

Portuguese captured Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur. **So, Statement 3 could be eliminated.**

Colonialism is a practice or policy of control by one people or power over other people or areas, often by establishing colonies and generally with the aim of economic dominance. In the process of colonization, colonizers may impose their religion, language, economics, and other cultural practices.

The history of Indian Colonialism begins with the arrival of the Portuguese in the 15th century, when Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese explorer, who had discovered the sea route to India at Calicut in 1498. Then they gradually started trading activities, established their forts, and factories, and even appointed Governors to look over the Portuguese control in India. and also they were the first to arrive in India and the last to leave. They established trading stations at Calicut, Cannore and Cochin. The first governor of the Portuguese in India was Francis de Almeida. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

The Dutch was the second to arrive to India after the Portuguese. The Dutch founded their first factory in Masulipattinam (in Andhra) in 1605. They went on to establish trading centers in different parts of India and thus became a threat to the Portuguese. They captured Nagapatnam near Madras (Chennai) from the Portuguese and made it their main stronghold in South India.

The Dutch established factories on the Coromandel coast, in Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Bengal, and Bihar. In 1609, they opened a factory in Pulicat, north of Madras. Their other principal factories in India were at Surat (1616), Bimlipattinam (1641), Karaikal (1645), Chinsura (1653), Baranagar, Kasimbazar (near Murshidabad), Balasore, Patna, Nagapatnam (1658) and Cochin (1663). **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

The Portuguese conquest of Goa occurred when the governor Alfonso De Albuquerque captured the city in 1510 from the Adil Shahis of Sultanate of Bijapur and not from the Vijayanagar Empire. In

fact, the Sultans of Bijapur and the Vijayanagar Empire fought for their power in the Battle of Raichur in 1510, which resulted in a decisive victory for Vijayanagara forces, and the Bijapur ruler was defeated and pushed across the river, Krishna.

At first, Cochin was the capital but later Goa became the capital of the Portuguese East Indies. **So, Statement 3 is not correct.**

Q.2) Which one of the following statements regarding the evolution of courts in India is **not** correct?

- (a) Warren Hastings established Diwani Adalat for civil matters and Fauzdari Adalat for criminal matters.
- (b) Warren Hastings appointed collectors to deal with revenue and civil matters.
- (c) Lord Cornwallis abolished Fauzdari courts and established circuit courts.
- (d) Under the Regulating Act of 1773, Supreme Court at Calcutta was established, which later became the Supreme Court of India.**

EXPLANATION:

Under Warren Hastings, District Diwani Adalats were established in districts to try civil disputes. These adalats were placed under the collector and had Hindu law applicable for Hindus and Muslim law for Muslims. Likewise, Fauzdari Adalats were set up to try criminal disputes and were placed under an Indian officer assisted by qazis and muftis. These adalats also were under the general supervision of the collector. Muslim law was administered in Fauzdari Adalats. And the Sadar Nizamat Adalat was set up to act as a court of appeal for these adalats and the approval for capital punishment, acquisition of property, etc. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

Under the administration of Warren Hastings, the principal figure in an Indian district was the Collector. As the title suggests, his main job was to collect revenue and taxes and maintain law and order (civil) in his district with the help of judges, police officers, and darogas. His office – the Collectorate – became the new center of power and patronage that steadily replaced previous holders of authority. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

Under the administration of Lord Cornwallis, the District Fauzdari Courts were abolished and, instead, circuit courts were established at Calcutta, Dacca, Murshidabad, and Patna. These circuit courts had European judges and were to act as courts of appeal for both civil and criminal cases. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

Under the Regulating Act of 1773, a Supreme Court was established at Calcutta which was competent to try all British subjects within Calcutta and the subordinate factories, including Indians and Europeans. In 1774, the Supreme Court was established by a Royal Charter.

The Government of India Act of 1935 provided for the establishment of a Federal Court at Delhi. Then, after India attained independence in 1947, the Constitution of India came into being on 26 January 1950 according to which the Supreme court of Calcutta was converted into the High Court of Calcutta and the Federal Court at Delhi was converted into the Supreme court of India.

Hence, the present Supreme Court of India was not the Supreme Court that was established at Calcutta under the Regulating Act of 1773. **So, Statement 4 is not correct.**

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding the Battle of Wandiwash:

1. It was a decisive battle in southern India between the French, under the Comte de Lally, and the British, under Sir Edward Wheeler.

2. The French were defeated by the British at Wandiwash in January 1760.
3. Post the Battle of Wandiwash, the French possessions in India were restored by the treaty of Paris(1763).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

EXPLANATION:

The Battle of Wandiwash, (1760), in the history of India, was a confrontation between the French, under the Comte De Lally, and the British, under Sir Eyre Coote (not under Edward Wheeler). It was the decisive battle in the Anglo-French struggle in southern India at Wandiwash (or Vandavasi) in Tamil Nadu during the Seven Year's War (1756–63). **So, Statement 1 is not correct.**

This battle is the part of Third Carnatic War (1758-63), which was won by the English at Wandiwash on January 22, 1760. As a result, the Treaty of Peace of Paris (1763) was signed, it restored the French possessions in India, but the French political influence disappeared after the war. Thereafter, the French, like their Portuguese and Dutch counterparts in India, confined themselves to their small enclaves and commerce. The French were allowed to use Indian settlements for commercial purposes only and fortification of settlements was banned. **So, Statements 2 and 3 are correct.**

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding the system of Dual Government in Bengal in the 18th century:

1. It was introduced by Lord Clive post the Treaty of Allahabad in 1765.
2. As the Diwan of Bengal, the English East India Company directly collected the revenue.
3. The responsibility of administration was left to Naib Diwan and Naib Nazim Muhammad Raza Khan, nominated by the company.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

EXPLANATION:

The Battle of Buxar was fought On 22 and 23 October 1764 between the forces under the command of the British East India Company, led by Hector Munro, and the combined armies of Mir Qasim, Nawab of Bengal till 1763, Shuja-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Awadh, and the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II. After the Battle of Buxar, the East India Company became the real masters of Bengal.

The Treaty of Allahabad was signed on August 12, 1765, between Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II and Robert Clive as a result of the Battle of Buxar. The Treaty of Allahabad of 1765 resulted in dual administration or diarchy in Bengal.

Robert Clive introduced the dual system of government, i.e., the rule of the two—the Company and the Nawab—in Bengal in which both the Diwani, i.e., collecting revenues, and Nizamat, i.e., police and judicial functions, came under the control of the Company.

And the Company acquired the Diwani functions from the emperor and nizamat functions from the subahdar of Bengal. The Company exercised Diwani rights as the diwan of Bengal, the English East India Company directly collected the revenue.

So, Statements 1 and 2 are correct.

After the treaty of Allahabad, the English East India Company was made the Diwan of Bengal, but Lord Clive chose not to take over the administration of Bengal directly, and this responsibility was left to the Nawab's Naib Diwan and Naib Nazim Muhammad Raza Khan. As naib Nazim, he was to represent the Nawab, and as naib diwan, he was to represent the Company. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.5) Which of the following was *not* one of the causes of the Battle of Buxar in 1764?

- (a) Misuse of the farman of 1717 and the dastaks by the British for private trade
- (b) Open defiance by the deputy governor of Bihar when Mir Qasim asked for the revenue accounts of Bihar.
- (c) Abolition of all duties on internal and external trade by the Nawab Mir Qasim.**
- (d) Oppression of the local people by the company's servants.

EXPLANATION:

The British acquired Bengal by the latter half of the eighteenth century. With the establishment of the British factory at Balasore in 1633, the East India Company had begun its regular trade with Bengal, and its trading ambition subsequently increased. Mughal Emperor Farrukhsiyar issued the royal Charter (Shahi Farman) in 1717.

The Company was permitted to issue dastaks (passes) customs-free within the province of Bengal. Dastak was the trade permit sanctioned to the East India Company by the Mughal government. Under the terms and conditions of Farrukhsiyar's Farman of 1717, the East India Company was entitled to trade in Bengal without paying the normal customs duty.

The Company sold dastaks at a high price to European private traders and native merchants. Consequently, the government was losing revenue on the one hand, and the native merchants were losing their business due to unequal competition with the Company and private traders on the other. The Battle was the outcome of the misuse of Farman and Dastak and also the trade expansionist aspiration of English. **So, Option (a) is correct.**

The Company thought Mir Kasim would be an ideal puppet for them. But Mir Kasim belied (failed to fulfill) the expectations of the Company.

The Nawab of Bihar repeatedly requested to submit the accounts of the revenues of Bihar to the deputy-governor of Bihar, Ram Narayan, but he did not respond. Hence, Mir Kasim couldn't stand up to such open defiance of his authority. **So, Option (b) is correct.**

The employees of the Company misused their trade privileges. They sold their duty-free trade permits to Indian merchants, who used them to carry on duty-free trade. This deprived the Nawab of large revenues and was unfair to those local merchants who had to pay heavy duties." To end the British's corrupt practices, Mir Qasim abolished all duties on internal trade but not external trade. **So, Option (c) is not correct.**

After the Battle of Buxar in 1764, the East India Company started interfering in Indian affairs. So the period from 1765-72 began with the dual system of government where the Company had the authority, but no responsibility, and its Indian representatives had all the responsibility, but no authority continued for seven years.

This period was characterized by,

- The rampant corruption among servants of the Company who made full use of private trading to enrich themselves;
- Excessive revenue collection and oppression of peasantry;
- The Company's bankruptcy, while the servants were flourishing.

So, Option (d) is correct.

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding the Forward Policy of the British with respect to Afghanistan:

1. It was a precursor to the Anglo-Afghan war of 1838, advocated by Lord Metcalfe.
2. It implied India should react aggressively to any Russian attack on the boundary of British India.
3. It led to a Tripartite Treaty between the British, Raja Ranjit Singh and Shah Suja, enabling the armed help of the Sikhs to Shah Suja's claim to the throne.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

EXPLANATION

Lord Auckland, the Governor-General in 1836, looked at Sindh from the perspective of saving India from a possible Russian invasion and wished to obtain a counteracting influence over the Afghans. **So, Statement 1 is not correct.**

Auckland who came to India as the governor-general in 1836, advocated a forward policy. This implied that the Company government in India had to take initiatives to protect the boundary of British India from a probable Russian attack. It is a preventive measure and not reactive. **So, Statement 2 is not correct.**

The Amir of Afghanistan, Dost Mohammed, wanted British friendship but made it conditional on the British helping him recover Peshawar from the Sikhs.

This prompted the British government to go ahead with the forward policy, and a Tripartite Treaty (1838) between the British, Sikhs and Shah Shuja. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding the Police system in Colonial India:

1. Cornwallis organized a regular police force by setting up Faujdar Thanas and asked Zamindars to assist Faujdars in suppressing Dacoits.
2. Bentinck abolished the office of the Superintendent of Police and made the collector the head of the police force.

Which of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

EXPLANATION:

Faujdar was a military officer (whatever might be the rank) in charge of an army under the command of chief during the pre-Mughal period.

Warren Hastings restored the institution of Faujdars or military outposts in 1774 AD and asked the Zamindars to assist them in suppressing dacoits, violence and disorder. **So, Statement 1 is not correct.**

Bentinck, the governor-general, 1828-35, abolished the office of the SP.

The collector/magistrate was now to head the police force in his jurisdiction, and the commissioner in each division was to act as the SP.

This arrangement resulted in a badly organised police force, putting a heavy burden on the collector/magistrate. Presidency towns were the first to have the duties of collector/magistrate separated. Presidency towns were the first to have the duties of collector/magistrate separated. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding the Regulating Act of 1773:

1. It laid the foundations of decentralization in Indian administration.
2. It provided for the Board of Control for the Company to report on its revenue, civil and military affairs in India.
3. It was followed by the Act of Settlement of 1781 to correct its defects. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

EXPLANATION:

The Regulating Act created a unified administration for India, uniting the three presidencies (Bengal, Bombay and Madras) under the authority of the Bengal's governor, who was elevated to the new position of "Governor-General of Bengal. The Governors of Bombay and Madras presidencies were made subordinate to the Governor General of Bengal. Thus, this act laid the foundation of centralised administration in India. **So, Statement 1 is not correct.**

Regulating act of 1773 only extended the tenure of the Court of Directors from one year to four years. Their actions are supervised by the British government. The Court of Directors must report to the British parliament on the matters of Revenue, Civil and Military affairs. Whereas the Board of control was established through Pitt's India act of 1784. **So, Statement 2 is not correct.**

The Act of Settlement was an Amending Act of 1781, which was passed by British Parliament on 5th July 1781 to remove the defects of the Regulating Act 1773. It is also known as Declaratory Act, 1781.

So, Statement 3 is Correct.

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding the policies of the Company government in India:

1. The Policy of Ring-Fence of Warren Hastings created a buffer zone to defend company's frontiers.
2. The Policy of Masterly Inactivity of John Lawrence is related to Nepal. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

EXPLANATION:

Lytton, the viceroy of India between 1876 and 1880, followed a forward policy toward Afghanistan. It is often called the policy of Proud Reserve.

Lytton proposed this policy to effect "the gradual disintegration and weakening of the Afghan power. It led to Second Afghan War (1878 – 1880), and the Treaty of Gandamak was signed. The British secured certain border districts, the right to keep a Resident in Kabul, and control over Afghanistan's foreign policy. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

Lord Lawrence, the governor-general in India during 1864-1869, initiated the policy of Masterly Inactivity.

The Policy of Masterly Inactivity towards Afghanistan was pursued by the English largely as a reaction against the disastrous consequences of the first Afghan war. Hence, it is not related to Nepal. **So, Statement 2 is not correct.**

Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding the Censorship of the Press Act of 1799:

1. It was originally imposed by Lord Wellesly.
2. This Act warranted that all content was to be cleared by the Secretary to the Government.
3. Every publisher was required to get a license from the government, in case of default, the penalty was Rs.400 and the Press would be ceased by the government.

Which of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

EXPLANATION:

Press Censorship was imposed by Lord Wellesley in the year 1799 through Censorship of the Press Act which imposed strict restriction on the newspapers published from India. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

According to the Act, The newspapers instructed to print clearly the every issue, the name of the printer, the editor and the proprietor. The Publishers had to submit all the material for pre-censorship to the Secretary to the Government. Breach of these rules were punishable offence. These restrictions were relaxed under Lord Hastings. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

Every publisher was required to get a license from the government, in case of default, the penalty was Rs.400 and the Press would be ceased by the government, is a provision of Licensing Regulations, 1823 enacted by Governor General John Adams. **So, Statement 3 is not correct.**

Q.11) With reference Battle of Plassey, consider the following statements:

1. On 23rd June 1757, Siraj-ud-Daulah was defeated by Robert Clive on the banks of the Hooghlyriver.
2. Immediately after the battle, Mir Jafar became the Nawab of Bengal with the support of the JagatSeth brothers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) **Both 1 and 2**
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

EXPLANATION:

The Battle of Plassey was a decisive victory of the British East India Company over the Nawab of Bengal and his French allies. The East India Company forces under the command of Robert Clivemet the armies of Siraj-ud-Daulah on the banks of the Bhagirathi-Hooghly river on 23rd June 1757, near the small village of Plassey. Robert Clive defeated Siraj-ud-Daulah. The Battle became famous because it was the first major victory the Company won in India. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

Robert Clive bribed Mir Jafar, the commander-in-chief of the Nawab's army, and also promised to make him Nawab of Bengal. Jagat Seth brothers had joined hands with Robert Clive in his fight with Nawab Siraj-ud-daula. After the battle of Plassey, with the support of the Jagat Seth brothers, Mir Jafar became the Nawab of Bengal. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

Q.12) Which of the following were the main reasons behind the Paika Rebellion?

1. Replacement of the traditional silver Sicca Rupee with paper currency by the British.
2. Unprecedented rise in prices of food and salt.
3. Shifting absentee landlords from Bengal to Odisha post-auction of local estates in Calcutta.Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

EXPLANATION:

Khurda is a small kingdom in the south-eastern part of Odisha. The British occupied it in 1803. After capturing Khurda, the East India Company abolished the system of cowrie currency that had existed in Odisha prior to its conquest and demanded that all taxes now be paid in silver (introduced new silver sicca currency). The Silver Sicca was more expensive for the people, and resulted in marginalisation and oppression of the people.

Note: The cowrie were the little shells which were used as money in earlier in few parts of India and Africa. Paper currencies were issued in British Indian in 1861, whereas Paika rebellion took place in the year 1817. **So, Statement 1 is not correct.**

The Paikas were also subjected to extortion by the Company administration and its servants. The extortionist land revenue policy of the Company affected the peasants and the zamindars alike. A source of much consternation for the common people was the rise in prices of salt due to taxes imposed on it by the Company administration. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

After entering Odisha in 1803, the British introduced new revenue settlements, due to which many Odia proprietors ended up losing their lands to absentee Bengali landlords.

Note: Auctions were conducted of local estates in Calcutta, which brought in absentee landlords from Bengal to Odisha. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.13) Consider the following statements:

1. Non-interference in internal matters of the state.
2. Post a British resident in the court.
3. Indian rulers may maintain their own army.
4. Permanently station a British army within the territory.

Which of the above was/were the features of Subsidiary Alliance?

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

EXPLANATION:

Wellesley came to India with a determination to launch a forward policy to make 'the British Empire in India' into 'the British Empire of India'. The system that he adopted to achieve his objective is known as the 'Subsidiary Alliance'. It was basically a treaty between the British East India Company and the Indian princely states. The Indian state was called 'the protected state' and the British hereinafter were referred to as 'the paramount power'. The paramount power should not interfere in the internal affairs of

the protected state. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

The ruler of the protected state should keep a British Resident at his court, but he should disband his own army. And he should not employ Europeans in his service without the sanction of the paramount power. **So, Statement 2 is correct and Statement 3 is not correct.**

Under the system, the allying Indian state's ruler was compelled to accept the permanent stationing of a British force within his territory and to pay a subsidy for its maintenance. **So, Statement 4 is correct.**

Q.14) Which one of the following events happened at the earliest?

- (a) First Anglo-Mysore war
- (b) Battle of St.Thome**
- (c) Anglo-Bhutan war
- (d) First Anglo-Afghan war

EXPLANATION:

First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69) English concluded a treaty with the Nizam of Hyderabad (1766), persuading him to give them the Northern Circars (region) instead of which they said they would protect the Nizam from Haidar. **So, Option (a) is not correct.**

The battle of St. Thome was held on November 4, 1746. The Battle of St.Thome was fought between the French East India Company and Mahfuz Khan, commander of Anwar-ud-din (the Nawab of Carnatic), and it was a part of the First Carnatic War between the English and the French. **So, Option (b) is correct.**

Anglo-Bhutan War was fought on 1864 during the viceroyship of Lord John Lawrence. It is not the earliest among the list. **So, Option (c) is not correct.**

First Anglo-Afghan War was fought during the viceroyship of Lord Auckland in 1839. The British intention was to establish a permanent barrier against the schemes of aggression from the northwest. In February 1839, the British launched an attack on Afghanistan. On August 7, 1839, the British army entered Kabul after the successful attack.**So, Option (d) is not correct.**

Q.15) With reference to Administrative reforms carried out by William Bentinck, consider the following statements:

1. He abolished provincial courts of appeal.
2. He introduced local languages in the higher and lower courts in the place of Persian.
3. He is one of the major reason for the Indianization of the Government services.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

only

EXPLANATION:

Lord William Bentinck assumed the office of Governor-General in 1828. His administrative reforms speak of his political maturity and wisdom. In the judicial department, he abolished the provincial courts of appeal established by Cornwallis and redistributed their work to Commissioners and District Collectors. They were largely responsible for the huge arrears of cases. This step was readily accepted by the Directors since it cut down their expenditure. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

He introduced local languages in the lower courts and English in the higher courts in place of Persian. **So, Statement 2 is not correct**

After 1813 under Hastings, there started the process of the gradual Indianisation of the lower branches of services, mainly the judiciary. Bentinck advocated the inclusion of Indians on the grounds of orienting administration to the local needs, which could only be defined by the Indians themselves. He became one of the major factor for the Indianization of the Government services. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.16) With reference to the Aligarh movement, consider the following statements:

1. It is a revivalist movement started by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
 2. It opposed polygamy and promoted modern education.
 3. Syed Ahmad Khan propagated his ideas through Tahdhib-ul-Akhlaq magazine. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) **2 and 3 only**
(d) 1, 2 and 3

EXPLANATION:

The Aligarh Movement was started by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (1817-98) for the social and educational advancement of the Muslims in India. It is a reformist movement and not revivalist movement. **So, Statements 1 is not correct**

The Aligarh movement aimed at spreading Modern education among Indian Muslims without weakening their allegiance to Islam, and social reforms among Muslims relating to purdah, polygamy, and divorce. **So, Statements 2 is correct.**

Syed's progressive social ideas were propagated through his magazine Tahdhib-ul-Akhlaq in 1870 (Improvement of Manners and Morals).

The primary objective of publishing Tahzib al-akhlaq was to establishment of social harmony among the Muslims of India, revival of true Islamic traditions, remove the misconception of Islam from the masses in regards with the modern developments. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.17) With reference to the Revolt of 1857, consider the following statements:

1. Immediate cause of the revolt of 1857 was the replacement of the Brown Bess rifle with the Enfield rifle.
 2. General Service Enlistment Act of 1856 was one of the reasons for the discontent among sepoys.
 3. Frequent use of the quo warrant by the company to the landed aristocracy. Which of the above are considered as the major causes of the revolt?
- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

EXPLANATION:

The revolt of 1857 started on 10th May when the Company's Indian soldiers at Meerut rebelled. It was called the Sepoy Mutiny by the British, it is now recognized as the First War of Independence against the British rulers. The immediate cause of this is, the introduction of greased cartridges with the Enfield Rifles in 1856 by the government by replacing the old-fashioned musket, Brown Bess guns.

The loading process of the Enfield rifle involved bringing the cartridge to the mouth and biting off the top. There was a rumor among the Sepoys in January 1857 that the greased cartridge contained the fat of cow and pig, which caused the fire to revolt. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

At that time, the religious belief of Hindus was that the travel across the sea was forbidden and led to loss of caste. But in 1856, Lord Canning's government passed the General Service Enlistment Act which decreed that all future recruits to the Bengal Army would have to give an undertaking to serve anywhere their services might be required by the government (both within and outside India) and this caused resentment among the Sepoys. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

One of the main economic causes that aided the revolt is the issue faced by Zamindars, who are the traditional landed aristocracy, often saw their land rights forfeited with frequent use of a quo warrant by the British administration and as a result, they lost their status in the villages which created the discontent among them against the British. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.18) Consider the following statements with reference to East India Association:

1. East India association was organized by Dadabhai Naoroji at Calcutta in 1866.
2. Members of the East India Association were Indians and retired British officials.
3. Dadabhai Naoroji was the first president of the East India association. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

EXPLANATION:

- The East India Association was founded by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1866, in collaboration with Indians and retired British officials in London (not in Calcutta).
- It superseded the London India Society and was a platform for discussing matters and ideas about India, and providing representation for Indians to the Government.
- Naoroji delivered the first lecture to the Association on 2 May 1867.
- The Association's first President was Lord Lyveden and not Dadabhai Naoroji.

So, Option (b) is correct.

Q.19) During the last half of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century, major battles were fought between Maratha and the Britishers. Identify the governor-general during the major Anglo-Maratha war:

1. Warren Hasting

2. Lord Cornwallis
3. Marquis Hasting
4. Lord Wellesley

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 3 and 4 only**
- (d) All of the above

EXPLANATION:

The Governor-Generals associated with the Anglo-Maratha wars are as follows,

- Warren Hastings was involved in the First Maratha War which happened in 1775-82 and signed the Treaty of Salbai in 1782
- Lord Wellesley is associated with the Second Maratha War which happened in 1803-05.
- Lord Hastings or Marquis Hastings is engaged in the Third Maratha War (1817-19) where the dissolution of the Maratha Confederacy and the creation of the Bombay Presidency (1818) happened.
- Lord Cornwallis was not associated with Anglo Maratha Wars. But he was associated with Third Anglo Mysore War.

So, Option (c) is correct.

Q.20) What is the correct chronological sequence of the following?

1. The Theosophical Society in New York.
2. Ahmadiyya movement
3. Founding of Ramakrishna Mission
4. Pledge movement of National Social Conference

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 2-4-3-1
- (b) 2-3-4-1
- (c) 1-4-2-3**
- (d) 1-2-3-4

EXPLANATION:

Theosophical society has played an important role in the history of the religion, society, and culture of modern India. It was founded in the USA (New York) in 1875 by a Russian spiritualist Madame H.P. Blavatsky and an American Col. H.S. Olcott. Its objective was to promote studies in ancient religions, philosophies, and science, develop the divine powers latent in man and form a universal brotherhood of man.

The Indian or National Social Conference Founded by M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao, met annually from its first session in Madras in 1887 at the same time and venue as the Indian National Congress. It focused attention on the social issues of importance, it could be called the social reform cell of the Indian National Congress, in fact. The conference advocated inter-caste marriages, and opposed polygamy and kulinism. It launched the 'Pledge Movement' to inspire people to take a pledge against child marriage.

The Ahmadiyya movement forms a sect of Islam that originated from India. It was founded by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad in 1889. It was based on liberal principles.

The Ramkrishna Mission was started at Belur in 1897 by Swami Vivekananda. It is a social service and charitable society. The objectives of this Mission are providing humanitarian relief and social work through the establishment of schools, colleges, hospitals and orphanages.

So, Option (c) is correct

Q.21) Brahmo samaj was founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy for reform in Indian Society. Consider the following statement related to the Brahmo Samaj.

1. The samaj opposed idol or image worship.
2. The rationalist perspective of Brahmo Samaj led to the repudiation of the infallibility of the Vedas.
3. Brahmo Samaj incorporated the teachings of other religions too. Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

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

(d) 1, 2 and

3

EXPLANATION:

Brahmo Sabha or "One God Society" was founded by Raja Rammohan Roy in 1828 and later, it was known as Brahmo Samaj. It was against idol or image worship, and it did not allow animal sacrifices or offerings. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

The Brahmo Samaj refused to accept the authority of the Vedas and they wanted to reform the same. They used a rational approach to study tradition and they evaluated the contemporary socio-religious practices from the standpoint of social utility and to replace faith with rationality. As a consequence, the infallibility of the Vedas was repudiated by them. The long-term agenda of the Brahmo Samaj was to purify Hinduism and preach monotheism. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

It was committed in opposition to idolatry and meaningless rituals of Hindus and adopted some Christian practices in its worship. It is influenced by Islam and Christianity and denounces polytheism (The belief in more than one God). The Samaj also tried to incorporate teachings of other religions and kept its emphasis on human dignity and criticism of social evils such as Sati Pratha. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.22) In collaboration with Dadabhai Naoroji and Naurojee Fourdonji, who among the following was the leader of Rahanumai Mazadai Sabha?

- (a) Nana Shankar Sheth
(b) S. S. Bengalee

- (c) K. T. Telang
- (d) Cornelia Sorabji

EXPLANATION:

In 1851, the reformers in Bombay - Naoroji Furdonji, Dadabhai Naoroji and S.S. Bengalee started a Religious Reform Association called the Rehnumai Mazadayasan Sabha. It stood for the modernisation of Parsi religion and social customs. It launched a struggle for the introduction and spread of education among women, grant of a legal status to them and for uniform laws of inheritance and marriage for the Parsi community. **So, Option (b) is correct.**

Q.23) Consider the following statements related to woman related activities during British India:

1. All India Women's conference was established by Annie Besant.
2. 'High Caste Hindu Women' Book was written by Ramabai Ranade.
3. Dhondo K Karve was a pioneer in establishing the Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey women's university.

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

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

EXPLANATION:

The All-India Women's Conference (AIWC) was founded by Margaret Cousins in 1927 and registered in 1930 under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1850. It is an organization dedicated to the upliftment and betterment of women and children. The first conference of it was held at Ferguson College, Pune.

Whereas the Women's Indian Association (WIA) was founded at Adayar, Madras, in 1917 by Annie Besant, Margaret Cousins, Jeena Raja Dasa, and others to liberate women from the deplorable conditions women suffered in socio-economic and political matters during the 19th and the early 20th century. **So, Statement 1 is not correct.**

Pandita Ramabai Saraswati (1858-1922) was an influential Indian woman social reformer from Maharashtra in western India. She wrote the book The High-Caste Hindu Woman in 1887, which sought to expose the oppression of women in Hindu-dominated British India. she founded the Arya Mahila Samaj, a society of high-caste Hindu women working to educate girls and against child marriage.

Whereas Ramabai Ranade founded the Ladies Social Conference (Bharat Mahila Parishad) the under the parent organization National Social Conference in 1904 in Bombay. **So, Statement 2 is not correct.**

Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey (SNDT) Women's University is the first Women's University in India as well as in South-East Asia. Maharshi Dr. Dhondo Keshav Karve founded the University in 1916 for the noble cause of Women's Education. He also worked towards abolishing the caste system and established societies for village primary education. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.24) Theosophical Society was established by Madame H. P. Blavatsky and Colonel M. S. Olcott in New York, United States of America. In this context, consider the following statement with reference to the Theosophical Society.

1. The Society believed in reincarnation and Karma.
2. It's philosophical impact was limited to the small segment of the westernized class.
3. Members of the Theosophical Society actively took part in the Home Rule movement. Which of the statement given above are **not** correct?

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

(d) None of the above

EXPLANATION:

Some Theosophical Ideas which believed by the Theosophical society includes, "The cycle of reincarnation is ruled by the law of cause and effect." And "...whatever we sow, we will inevitably reap. This is the law of karma by which we weave our own destiny through the ages.". Hence, Theosophical society believed in reincarnation and Karma. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

One of the main objectives of the theosophical society was to advocate the revival and strengthening of the ancient religions and philosophies which were mostly conservative in nature. In general, it lacked the support of the westernised class of people as most of them were rational in thinking. So, it was able to have impact only on a small segment of westernised class. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

Annie Besant became the second President of the Theosophical Society which had its headquarters in Madras. She became a theosophist after coming under the influence of Madame Blavatsky of Theosophical Society. Also being the President of Theosophical society. Annie Besant started the home rule league in 1916, with the aim of trying to organise people for the demand of home rule for India, in which the members of theosophical society also actively take part in the Home Rule movement. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.25) Which of the following are the consequences of the Revolt of 1857?

1. Linked battalion scheme in military forces.
2. Policy of the non-interference in the Indian culture.
3. Stopped the territorial conquest by Britishers in India.
4. Reduction in racial hatred by the British Government. Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

EXPLANATION:

The revolt of 1857 marks a turning point in the history of India, and it led to changes in the system of administration and the policies of the British government like the re-organization of the Indian army. The number of Indian soldiers was reduced, and European soldiers increased. The Army Amalgamation Scheme in 1861, paved the way for the Company's European troops to the services of the Crown. Further, the European troops in India were constantly revamped by periodical visits to England, known as the Linked-battalion scheme. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

In the revolt of 1857, the British focused on establishing a strong and efficient administration rather than imposing Western ideals and changing into a traditional Asian culture. The people of India were promised freedom of religion without interference from British officials. Hence the Policy of non-interference by the British government was followed. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

After the Revolt of 1857, as per the Queen's proclamation, the era of annexation and expansion policy of the territorial conquest by Britishers in India came to an end, and the British promised to respect the dignity and rights of the native princes. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

Racial hatred towards native Indians (Whiteman's burden) has increased now because the British felt the Indian population was unworthy of trust and subjected them to insults and contempt. The complete structure of the Indian government was remodeled and based on the notion of a master race—justifying the philosophy of the 'Whiteman's burden'. This widened the gulf between the rulers and the ruled, besides causing eruptions of political controversies, demonstrations, and acts of violence in the coming period in British India. **So, Statement 4 is not correct.**

Q.26) Consider the following statements about the socio-religious movements during the 19th century:

1. Through Sangathan Movement, Arya Samaj tried to integrate the whole Hindu community.
2. Young Bengal Movement got inspired from the ideals of French Revolution and Britain's Liberal thinking.
3. Swami Vivekananda declared Vedanta to be a fully rational system. Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

EXPLANATION:

The Sangathan movement was also called as the Hindu Sabha movement. Swami Dayanand Saraswathi steered Arya Samaj towards closer cooperation with orthodox and sectarian Hindus, and anticipated the movement of "Sangathan" consolidation and integration of the whole Hindu community. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

Henry Vivian Derozio was the founder of the Young Bengal Movement. They attacked old traditions and decadent customs. He taught in the Hindu College, Calcutta. It was a radical intellectual movement inspired by the French revolution and Britain's Liberal thinking. It also advocated women's rights and their education. The followers of the mission founded associations and

organized debates against idol worship, casteism and superstitions. Surendranath Banerjee describes Derozians as pioneers of modern civilizations of Bengal. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

Swami Vivekananda was born in Calcutta and educated in Scottish Church College. In 1886 he took the vow of Sanyasa and changed his name from Narendranath to Vivekananda. He preached Vedantic Philosophy. He declared Vedanta to be a fully rational system. He condemned the caste

system and the current Hindu emphasis on rituals and ceremonies. In 1896 he founded the Ramakrishna Mission to carry on humanitarian and social work. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.27) The British Government reformed some of the social practices in Indian Society. Consider the following statement related to the social reforms done by the British administrator:

1. Lord Ellenborough supported the passing of a law against buying and selling of slaves or people as commodities.
2. The cruel practice of Human sacrifice was suppressed by Lord Harding I. Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

EXPLANATION:

Slavery as a system of labour exploitation was prevalent in British India, where the slave labours were used for the purpose of fulfilling the enormous labour requirement arose due to the introduction of plantation crops and slope cultivation in Ceylon, Mauritius, Fiji, Malaya, the Caribbean islands, Natal and South Africa. This practice of slavery was abolished in 1843, during the reign of Lord Ellenborough (1842-1844).

Under the Indian Slavery Act of 1843, the sale of any person as a slave was banned. Anyone buying or selling enslaved people would be booked under the Indian Penal Code with an offence carrying strict punishment. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

During the period, Lord Hardinge I (1844-1848), the governor-general, made social reforms, including abolishing female infanticide, and suppression of the practice of human sacrifice among the Gonds of central India. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

Q.28) With reference to Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, consider the following statements:

1. He was the social reformer of the 19th century and started a movement supporting widow remarriage.
2. The entry of non-brahmin students in Sanskrit College was made possible through his efforts.
3. His works include "Bahubivah" against polygamy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

EXPLANATION:

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (1820-1891) was one of the pillars of the Bengal renaissance who managed to continue the social reforms movement that was started by Raja Rammohan Roy in the early 1800s. He started a movement in support of Widow remarriage, which resulted in the

success of the introduction of the Widow Remarriage Act in 1856 which legalised all widow remarriages. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

The first change that Vidyasagar made was, when he came back to Sanskrit College as a Professor, he changed the rules of admission for students in Sanskrit College allowing non-Brahmin students to enroll in the prestigious institution. He also introduced Western thought in Sanskrit College to break the self-imposed isolation of Sanskritic learning. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

His works include 'Bidhobabivah' on the widow's right to remarry (1855), 'Bahubivah' on the banning of polygamy (1871), and Balyabivah on the flaws of child marriage. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.29) With reference to the administration of the British Government in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Izaredari system was introduced during the tenure of Governor-General Lord Dalhousie.
2. Lord Metcalfe freed the Indian Press from the restrictions imposed by the Licensing Regulation Act of 1823.

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
(b) **2 only**
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

EXPLANATION:

The Governor of Bengal, Warren Hastings, introduced the Izaredari system in 1773 in the province of Bengal. It is a system of revenue farming in which European District Collectors would 'farm' out the right to collect revenue to the highest bidder. This system was a total failure and ruined the cultivators because of the arbitrarily high revenue demands. Whereas the Izaredari system was introduced by Warren Hastings not by Lord Dalhousie. **So, Statement 1 is not correct.**

The Governor General, Lord Charles Metcalfe (1835–36) was a supporter of free press. He removed the regulations of 1823. He enacted Metcalfe's Press Act which just wanted publishers to give a declaration about the place and premises of the publication. This liberating influence had a positive impact on the growth of press. As a result, large number of newspapers started publishing in India. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

Q.30) What are the main reasons for the success of English over other European in India?

1. Stable Government in Britain
2. Development of Debt-Markets to fund the war
3. Propagation of religion in India
4. Advanced Navy

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

EXPLANATION:

Britain witnessed a stable government except for the Glorious Revolution of 1688. The formal British rule in India was begun in 1757, after the Battle of Plassey, when the Nawab of Bengal surrendered his dominions to the British East India Company. During those times Britain was ruled by efficient monarchs. But at that time France witnessed French Revolution in 1789 and afterward the Napoleonic Wars. Likewise Dutch and Spain witnessed the 80-year's war in the 17th century. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

Britain established its own central bank (The bank of England) to sell its government debt to other money markets to raise the money used to fund its war. So Britain spends much more money on its military than other rival countries. Britain's rival France could not match the expenditure of the English, between 1694 and 1812, first under the monarchs, then under the revolutionary governments, and finally under Napoleon Bonaparte, France simply went bankrupt with its outdated ways of raising money. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

Britishers feared a reaction among the people if too much interference took place with their religious beliefs and social customs. The English wanted the perpetuation of their rule in India and not a reaction among the people. So Britain was less interested in spreading religion in India, as compared to Spain, Portugal, or Dutch. **So, Statement 3 is not correct**

The arrival of new steam technology in the early nineteenth century leads to the development of an advanced navy for the British, which enabled them to defend and conquer colonies. Till then it would take anywhere between six and eight months to travel to India by sea. Steamships reduced the journey time to three weeks enabling more Britishers and their families to come to a far-off country like India. The Royal Navy of Britain was not only the largest but also the most advanced of its times when compared to the other European powers. **So, Statement 4 is correct.**

Q.31) British and French rivalry converted into full fledged war in India. Consider the following statements related to the Anglo-French war:

1. Capturing the Madras by the French was the immediate cause of the first Carnatic war.
2. During the Second Carnatic War, the French supported Muzaffar Jang and Chand Sahib.
3. Treaty of Paris was the result of the Third Carnatic war. Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

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

EXPLANATION:

The immediate cause of the First Carnatic war (1740-48) was the English navy under Barnett (1745), capture the French navy ships and for retaliation, the French under La Bourdonnais (naval commander) attacked Madras and captured it. Thus began the first Carnatic War. **So, Statement 1 is not correct.**

- ☑ The Cause of the Second Carnatic war (1749-54) was the opportunity provided by the incident of the death of Nizam-ul-Mulk, the founder of the independent kingdom of Hyderabad, in 1748, and the release of Chanda Sahib, the son-in-law of Dost Ali, the Nawab of Carnatic, by the Marathas in the same year.

- ❑ The accession of Nasir Jang, the son of the Nizam, to the throne of Hyderabad was opposed by Muzaffar Jang, the grandson of the Nawab, who laid claim to the throne saying that the Mughal Emperor had appointed him as the governor of the Carnatic. In the Carnatic, the appointment of Anwar-ud-din Khan as the Nawab was resented by Chanda Sahib.
- ❑ The French supported the claims of Muzaffar Jang and Chanda Sahib in the Deccan and Carnatic, respectively, while the English sided with Nasir Jang and Anwar-ud-din. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

The Third Carnatic war (1758-63) was concluded with the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1763, which returned Chandernagore and Pondichery to France, and allowed the French to have "factories" (tradingposts) in India but forbade French traders from administering them. The French agreed to support British client governments, thus ending French ambitions of an Indian empire and making the British the dominant foreign power in India. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.32) Which of the following statements regarding the land revenue policies of the English East India Company is/are correct?

1. Cornwallis introduced Permanent Settlement hoping that the rule of law and private property rights would bring in modernization to the economy and Society.
2. Munro introduced Ryotwari Settlement with the intention of preserving India's village communities by emphasizing the protective role of the Company's Government.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) **Both 1 and 2**
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

EXPLANATION:

Before 1793, land ownership was based on community, and there was no concept of individual ownership of land. But Lord Cornwallis introduced Permanent Settlement, which created individual property rights over land. He hoped that the rule of law and private property rights would liberate individual enterprises from the shackles of custom and tradition. And it would increase investment in agricultural land and bring modernization to the economy and society. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

Sir Thomas Munro, governor of Madras, thought that the Cornwallis permanent settlement system did not heed Indian tradition and experience. He thought such reforms had to be modified to suit the Indian context and so he introduced the Ryotwari Settlement to preserve India's village communities and emphasize the protective role of the company's government. But ultimately, he aimed to consolidate the Company's state in the south by expanding its revenue base, where land taxes would be collected directly from the peasants by a large number of British officers. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

Q.33) Which of the following is/are correct with reference to the Indian National Social Conference?

1. Its first session was held in Calcutta in December 1887.
2. It was founded by M.G. Ranade and Anand Mohan Bose.

3. The conference opposed kulinism and polygamy.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

(d) 3 only

EXPLANATION:

- M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao founded the Indian Social Conference. It met annually from its first session in Madras in 1887 at the same time and venue as the Indian National Congress.
- It focused on the social issues of importance; it could be called the social reform cell of the Indian National Congress.
- The conference advocated inter-caste marriages but opposed the practices of Polygamy and kulinism.
- Kulinism is a custom that Raja Ballala Sena of Bengal introduced, which asserted social and religious superiority over others.
- Polygamy is a type of relationship typically involving a person marrying more than one partner. Polygamy is the opposite of monogamy, where one person marries one spouse.
- Indian Social Conference launched the 'Pledge Movement' to inspire people to take a pledge against child marriage. **So, Option (d) is correct.**

Q.34) With reference to the development of education during the 19th century, consider the following statements:

1. Lord Macaulay's minutes of 1835 favored the teaching of western sciences and literature in the English language only.
2. The Classicists wanted the British officials to learn the local language and culture, whereas the Occidentalists wanted the Indians to learn Western Education.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2**
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

EXPLANATION:

The famous Lord Macaulay's Minute of 1835, settled the row in favour of Anglicists—the limited government resources were to be devoted to teaching Western sciences and literature through the medium of English language alone. Lord Macaulay held the view that “Indian learning was inferior to European learning”—which was true as far as physical and social sciences in the contemporary stage were concerned. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

Orientalists, also called Classicists, wanted to promote Indian Education through the indigenous languages of Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian and their culture. Initially, the Company was not willing to do that but the politico-economic compulsions of the period compelled the rulers to adopt a pro-native education system policy. They opened Calcutta Madarsa in 1781, which was a significant step in the educational life of India under colonial rule. Warren Hastings has an Orientalist vision.

Whereas Anglicists also called Occidentalists, are those people who supported the teaching of modern western education to Indian people in the English language. People who favored Anglicists were Thomas Babington, Macaulay, James's Mill, Charles Wood, and Elphinstone. The Anglicists were supported by Raja Ram Mohan Roy. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

Q.35) Which one of the following statements is **not** correct with reference to the early demands of the Moderates?

1. They demanded a reduction in land revenue and salt duty
2. They demanded policies to help in the growth of Indian industries and handicrafts
3. They demanded the repeal of the Arms Act

4. They demanded to abolish Permanent Settlement from all parts of India

EXPLANATION:

The Congress programme during the first phase (1885-1905) was very modest. It demanded moderate constitutional reforms, economic relief, administrative reorganization, and defense of civil rights. Some of the important demands were as follows,

- Organization of the provincial councils.
- Simultaneous examination for the I.C.S. in India and England.
- Reduction in land revenue and salt duty.
- Abolition or reconstitution of the Indian Council.
- Separation of the Judiciary from the executive.
- Repeal of the Arms Act.
- Appointment of Indians to the commissioned ranks in the Army.
- Reduction of military expenditure and
- Introduction of Permanent Settlement to other parts of India.

But with respect to the Permanent Settlement, the moderates did not demand the abolishment of Permanent Settlement from all parts but rather demanded the extension to other parts.

So, Option (d) is not correct.

Q.36) Consider the following statements :

1. Mahatma Gandhi was assisted in Champaran Satyagraha by Indulal Yajnik
 2. Vallabhbhai Patel and Anasuya Sarabhai assisted Mahatma Gandhi in Kheda Satyagraha
 3. Mahatma Gandhi was assisted in the Ahmedabad mill workers strike by Anasuya Sarabhai
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

(a) 3 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 2 only

(d) 1 and 3 only

EXPLANATION:

Mahatma Gandhi was requested by Rajkumar Shukla, a local man, to look into the problems of the farmers in the context of indigo planters of Champaran in Bihar. Gandhi went to Champaran with Rajkumar early in 1917 accompanied by Rajendra Prasad, Mazhar-ul-Haq, Mahadev Desai, Narhari Parekh, and J.B. Kripalani.

Whereas, Indulal Yajnik assisted Gandhi in Kheda satyagraha. **So, Statement 1 is not correct.** Mahatma Gandhi was assisted in Kheda Satyagraha by Sardar Vallabhai Patel and other local lawyers and advocates such as Indulal Yagnik, Shankarlal Banker, Mahadev Desai, Narhari Parikh, Mohanlal Pandya, and Ravi Shankar Vyas. Anasuya Sarabhai also played a major role in the Kheda satyagraha and was also one of the first signatories of the 'Satyagraha Pledge' created by Gandhi to oppose the Rowlatt Bill. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

Gandhi organized the third campaign in Ahmedabad where he intervened in a dispute between the mill owners and workers. Gandhi knew Ambalal Sarabhai, a millowner, as the latter had financially helped Gandhi's Ashram. Moreover, Ambalal's sister Anasuya Sarabhai had reverence for Gandhi. He was assisted by Anasuya Sarabhai organized daily mass meetings of workers, in which he delivered lectures and issued a series of leaflets on the situation. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.37) Consider the following freedom fighters :

1. Tej Bahadur Sapru
2. Mukund Ramrao Jayakar
3. Madan Mohan Malaviya

Who of the above was/were actively associated with the National Liberal Federation ?

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 3 only

EXPLANATION:

The Indian National Liberal Federation was founded in 1918 by Surendranath Banerjea, as a reaction to the Montagu-Chelmsford report of 1918, and some of its prominent leaders were Tej Bahadur Sapru, V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and M. R. Jayakar. **So, Option (a) is correct.**

Q.38) With reference to 17th October 1940 in Indian history, which one of the following statements is incorrect ?

(a) Establishment of Indian National Army by Subash chandra Bose

(b) Mahatma Gandhi had chosen Acharya Vinoba Bhave as the first satyagrahi to start personal satyagraha

(c) Establishment of Swaraj Party by C.R.Das and Motilal Nehru

(d) Viceroy Linlithgow announced the Cripps Mission on behalf of British Parliament.

EXPLANATION:

Subhas Chandra Bose reorganized and revitalized the Indian National Army under Mohan Singh and Major-General Shah Nawaz Khan in Singapore in May 1943. **So, Option (a) is not correct.**

On October 17, 1940, Mahatma Gandhi chose Acharya Vinoba Bhave as the first satyagrahi (proponent of satyagraha) to start personal satyagraha (a movement that meant holding to the truth) and Jawaharlal Nehru as the second. The British Colonial government had committed India to the Second World War without the consent of the Indian leaders. To oppose this decision by the foreign government, the Congress party launched individual satyagraha. **So, Option (b) is correct.**

Chittaranjan Das formed the Congress-Khilafat-Swaraj Party within the Congress on 31 December 1922. He was aided by Motilal Nehru and Malaviya from UP, Lajpat Rai from Punjab, M. R. Jayakar and Vithalbhai Patel from Gujarat, the 'Tilak group' from Bombay and some leaders from south India. It became both a minority faction within the Congress and an independent organization 'running candidates for legislatures outside the purview of the Congress.

The plan, program and constitution of the Swaraj Party (Swarajya Party) were drawn up at its first conference in Allahabad in 1924. Chittaranjan Das became the President of this new party, and Motilal Nehru was one of its secretaries. **So, Option (c) is not correct.**

Cripps Mission was sent to India to discuss the British Government's Draft Declaration on the Constitution of India with representative Indian leaders from all parties.

Cripps arrived in Delhi on 22 March 1942, where they discussed the Draft Declaration with many Indian leaders. The Cripps Mission failed, and the issue of India's constitution was postponed until the end of the war.

Thus, Viceroy Linlithgow announced the Cripps Mission to offer dominion status to India on behalf of British Parliament in 1942. **So, Option (d) is not correct.**

Q.39) Consider the following statement with respect to Gandhi-Irwin pact :

1. The pact proposed for another round table conference to discuss the agreements reached in the first round table conference.
2. The pact allowed for the immediate release of all people arrested for non-violent protest.
3. After signing the pact, the Civil Disobedience Movement was completely withdrawn. Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 only

(c) 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

EXPLANATION:

On January 25, 1931, Gandhi and all other members of the Congress Working Committee (CWC) were released unconditionally. The CWC authorized Gandhi to initiate discussions with the viceroy. As a result of these discussions, a pact was signed between the viceroy, representing the British Indian Government, and Gandhi, representing the Indian people, in Delhi, on February 14, 1931. This Delhi Pact is also known as the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

The features of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931,

- The Indian National Congress (INC) agreed to participate in the Round Table Conference.

- The INC would stop the civil disobedience movement.
- Withdrawal of all ordinances that curbed the activities of the Congress.
- Immediate release of all people arrested for non-violent protest.
- Release those who were arrested for participating in the civil disobedience movement.
- Removal of the salt tax.
- It agreed to restore the confiscated properties of the Satyagrahis.
- It agreed to permit the collection of salt by people near the sea coasts.
- It agreed to forego fines not yet collected.
- It agreed to the lenient treatment of all government servants who had resigned from service in the wake of the civil disobedience movement.

Gandhi set off to attend the second Round Table Conference in August 1931, and as a result, Gandhi gained nothing from the discussions at the Round Table. Congress decided to resume the civil disobedience

movement in December 1931. Finally, in April 1932, Gandhi withdrew the movement. This movement exemplified the moral strength of the common people of India and the stronghold of Gandhi as a national leader. **So, Option (a) is correct.**

Q.40) Consider the following statements with reference to the Government of India Act of 1935 :

1. It transferred financial control from London to New Delhi.
2. It expanded the size of the electorate and discontinued high-property qualifications.
3. It reserved seats for women in legislatures
4. Under the act, Viceroy retained full control over foreign affairs, defense and internal security. How many statements given above is/are correct ?

(a) Only one statement

(b) Only two statements

(c) Only three statements

(d) All four statements

EXPLANATION:

In 1935, the Government of India Act was passed. It evolved into the concept of the All India Federation. Provincial Autonomy was introduced. There was to be a transfer of financial control from London to Delhi in response to the long-standing demand of the Government of India for fiscal autonomy. Provinces were given independent financial powers and resources. Provincial governments could borrow money for their own security. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

The Government of India Act 1935 expanded the size of the electorate to 30 million but retained high property qualifications. Only 10 percent of the Indian population got the right to vote. **So, Statement 2 is not correct.**

The Government of India Act 1935 expanded women's franchise through preferential or special franchise qualifications, it also reserved seats for women in legislatures in accordance with the allocation of seats for different communities. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

The Government of India Act 1935 replaced the diarchy. At the same time, it gave provincial governors enormous 'discretionary power' to call the legislature, to not give consent to bills passed in legislatures, and, most important and undemocratic of all, to take over the control of a province from its elected majority ministry on the grounds of public order.

Dyarchy was introduced at the center under the condition of several safeguards, and the Viceroy retained full control over foreign affairs, defense, and internal security. **So, Statement 4 is correct.**

Q.41) Consider the following statements :

1. She was a staunch disciple of Mahatma Gandhi
2. She served as the Indian representative to the United Nations Human Rights Commission from 1947-48
3. She was a member of the Constituent Assembly of India

(a) Mirabehn

(b) Hansa Mehta

(c) Sucheta Kriplani

(d) Aruna Asaf Ali

EXPLANATION:

- Hansa Mehta was born in 1897 in Surat and was a staunch fighter for women's rights in India and abroad.
- She was a staunch disciple of Mahatma Gandhi and joined the freedom movement which was led by Gandhi in 1930. She also participated in the non-cooperation and swadeshi movements.
- Hansa Mehta served as the Indian representative to the United Nations Human Rights Commission from 1947-1948, and at that time she played a major role in ensuring that Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and is credited with changing the phrase "All men are born free and equal" into All human beings are born free and equal.
- Before independence, in December 1946, a new constituent assembly having 389 representatives (later 299) including 12 women (later 15) was formed to draft the constitution of India. Mehta was one of the 15 women framers of the Indian Constitution and was also elected to the Constituent Assembly from Bombay under the Congress party.
- Mehta presented India's first national flag on behalf of the women of India on the historic occasion of the transfer of power on the midnight of 14th August 1947.

So, Option (b) is correct.

Q.42) Consider the following statements with reference to the Nagpur Satyagraha of 1923 :

1. It was held under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.
2. People from different parts of the nation came to Nagpur.
3. The satyagrahis were encouraged to hoist the national flag without resisting arrest or retaliating against police.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

(a) 1 and 3 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 2 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

EXPLANATION:

The Nagpur Satyagraha of 1923 is the Flag Satyagraha, also called the Jhanda Satyagraha. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel led it at Nagpur in the year 1923. Hence, it was not held under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. **So, Statement 1 is not correct.**

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Jinnalal Bajaj, Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, and Vinoba Bhave organized the revolt thousands of people from different regions, including from south of the Princely state of Travancore, traveled to Nagpur and other parts of the Central Provinces that is the present states like Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh to participate in civil disobedience. Therefore, people from different parts of the nation came to Nagpur. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

The satyagrahis were encouraged to hoist the national flag without resisting arrest or retaliating against police, even though the British government deployed a heavy police force. They ignored the probable danger and they were even ready to sacrifice their lives and hoisted the flag in Victoria Town Hall, Jabalpur. And after that, flags were hoisted at several places across the country. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.43) Consider the following statements with reference to the Red Shirts movement of 1929 :

1. It is a nationalist movement started by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.
2. It aimed to introduce a better education system through the establishment of village schools.
3. It aimed to reform the social structure by eliminating violence. Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

(a) 1 and 3 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

EXPLANATION:

'Khudai Khidmatgars movement' ("Servants of God"), also known as the 'Red-Shirts' movement is a nationalist and nonviolent one, that was established in 1929. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan also called Badshah Khan and Frontier Gandhi had organized a volunteer brigade (a military unit), 'Khudai Khidmatgars,' popularly known as the 'Red-Shirts,' who were pledged to the freedom struggle.

One of the fundamental ideas of the movement is to reform the social structure by preparing the people for more direct action against British rule by the use of non-violent means. **So, Statements 1 and 3 are correct.**

The red Shirts movement of 1929 was initially a social reform organization focusing on a better education system through the establishment of village schools and was set to work organizing village projects to build capacity and prepare the people for more direct action against British rule. Later, only it developed into a political movement. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

Q.44) With reference to Modern Indian history, which among the following events happened earliest ?

1. The establishment of the All India Village Industries Association
2. The formation of Harijan Sevak Sangh

3. The establishment of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry

4. The formation of Kochrab Satyagraha Ashram

EXPLANATION:

Gandhi founded the All-India Village Industries Association in Wardha in 1934. Jamnalal Bajaj has donated considerable land and buildings to the All-India Village Industries Association. Gandhi organized the first All-India Village Industries Exhibition in Indore in 1935.

Gandhi started experiments in rural lifestyles, such as the revival of village crafts and agro-processing industries, village cleanliness, diet reforms, etc., so that villages could be developed as ideal surroundings to live in. **So, Option (a) is not correct.**

On 30 September 1932, Gandhi founded *the All India Anti Untouchability League* to remove untouchability in the society, which was later renamed Harijan Sevak Sangh ("Servants of Harijan Society")

Harijan Sevak Sangh is a non-profit organization founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1932 to eradicate untouchability in India, working for Harijan or Dalit people and uplifting the Depressed Class of India. **So, Option (b) is not correct.**

The federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry was established in 1927. FICCI is the largest and oldest apex business organization in India. Its history is closely interwoven with India's struggle for independence, industrialization, and emergence as one of the most rapidly growing global economies.

A non-government, not-for-profit organisation, FICCI is India's business and industry voice. From influencing policy to encouraging debate, engaging with policy makers and civil society, FICCI articulates the views and concerns of industry. It serves its members from the Indian private and public corporate sectors and multinational companies, drawing its strength from diverse regional chambers of commerce and industry across states, reaching out to over 2,50,000 companies. **So, Option (c) is not correct.**

On his return from South Africa, Gandhi's first Ashram in India was established in the Kochrab area of Ahmedabad on 25 May 1915. Gandhi's Kochrab Ashram was located near the city of Ahmedabad in the state of Gujarat.

This ashram was a major center for students of Gandhian ideas to practice satyagraha, self-sufficiency, and Swadeshi, work for the upliftment of the poor, women, and untouchables, and to promote better public education and sanitation. The ashram was organized based on human equality. **So, Option**

(d) is correct.

Q.45) Consider the following statements with reference to the Swadeshi movement :

1. The movement was led by an intelligentsia that came from landholding and professional classes, not traders and merchants.
2. The movement started by insisting on the unity and brotherhood of Hindus and Muslims and ended up worsening relations between the two communities.
3. Rabindranath Tagore was a strong supporter and extremely active throughout the movement. Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

EXPLANATION:

On August 7, 1905, with the passage of the Boycott Resolution in a massive meeting held in the Calcutta Townhall, the formal proclamation of the Swadeshi Movement was made. After this, the leaders dispersed to other parts of Bengal to propagate the message of the boycott of Manchester cloth and Liverpool salt. The movement for boycott and swadeshi was not only constrained by its bourgeois (belonging to or characteristic of the middle class) component, but it also lacked real bourgeois support. An intelligentsia led the movement from landholding and professional classes, not traders and merchants. Hence, their experiments with industries, labour unions, and mass contact methods eventually bore limited success and led to unintended but damaging consequences. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

The Swadeshi movement could not garner the support of the mass of Muslims, which would be proved to be its main weakness. However, appeals were made for Hindu-Muslim harmony during the initial phase of the Swadeshi movement.

At the time of the Swadeshi movement, Lord Curzon played the communal card in the partition of Bengal and tried to divide Hindus and Muslims along the class line (Hindus being the zamindar and Muslims being the peasantry). The British government wanted to use Muslims as a counterweight against the rising nationalist power in the movement.

Unfortunately, at the height of the movement, there were several disputes between Hindu landlords and Muslim vendors, with landlords closing village markets to implement boycotts and social boycotts taking the form of upper-caste landlords putting pressure on lower-caste and untouchable tenants.

The discontent of the predominantly Muslim tenantry of East Bengal found articulation in assaults on the Hindu gentry, traders, and moneylenders. The lack of convergence and conflict between the elite and 'subaltern' concerns and interests produced contradictory consequences. A movement that started by insisting on the unity and brotherhood of Hindus and Muslims later worsened relations between the two communities. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

Tagore took an active interest in the Swadeshi and Boycott movements, which he had hoped would be motivated by education and unity for the people of Bengal. His songs of patriotism, such as *Banglar Maati Banglar Jol* (Earth of Bengal, Water of Bengal), bolstered the movements and epitomized Hindu-Muslim unity. The tradition of tying rakhis found its origin in the Swadeshi movement — Tagore used it as another tool to unite Hindus and Muslims in the face of the impending partition.

But as the movement grew in strength and violence spread, Tagore became increasingly disillusioned. For Tagore, the view of nationalism and patriotism that the movement was taking on was too narrow. He disengaged with the movement but remained expressive on the issue of independence through his art and writings. **So, Statement 3 is not correct.**

Q.46) Consider the following statements with reference to the Rowlatt Act Satyagraha :

1. It was completely a non-violent satyagraha throughout India.
2. The Satyagraha Sabha concentrated mainly on publishing propaganda literature and collecting signatures on the Satyagraha pledge.
3. In Ahmedabad, the government enforced martial law. Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

(a) 1 and 3 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 2 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

EXPLANATION:

Satyagraha was to be launched on April 6, 1919, but before it could be launched, there were large-scale violent, anti-British demonstrations in Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Ahmedabad, etc. Especially in Punjab, the situation became so very explosive due to wartime repression, forcible recruitments, and ravages of

disease that the Army had to be called in. April 1919 saw the biggest and the most violent anti-British upsurge since 1857. **So, Statement 1 is not correct.**

The entire agitation against the Rowlatt act proved its unorganized nature whereby the Satyagraha Sabha of Mahatma Gandhi concentrated mainly on publishing propaganda literature and collecting signatures on the Satyagraha pledge. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

Mahatma Gandhi left Bombay on April 8 to promote the Satyagraha agitation in Delhi and Punjab. But, as his entry into Punjab was considered dangerous by the government, Gandhi was removed from the train he was traveling at Palwal near Delhi and taken back to Bombay. The news of Gandhi's arrest precipitated the crisis. The situation became tense in Bombay, and violence broke out in Ahmedabad and Virangam. In Ahmedabad, the government enforced martial law. In particular, the Punjab region and Amritsar witnessed the worst scenes of violence. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.47) With reference to the Khilafat Movement, who among the following persons made a call for the boycott of British goods at the All India Khilafat Conference in Delhi ?

1. Mahatma Gandhi
- 2. Hasrat Mohani**
3. Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar
4. Shaukat Ali

EXPLANATION:

In early 1919, a Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay. The initiative was taken by Muslim merchants and their actions were confined to meetings, petitions, and deputations in favour of the Khalifa. However, there soon emerged a militant trend within the movement. The leaders of this trend were not satisfied with a moderate approach. Instead, they preached for the launching of a countrywide movement.

They advocated, for the first time, at the All India Khilafat Conference in Delhi (22-23 November 1919) noncooperation with the British Government in India. It was at this conference that Hasrat Mohani made a call for the boycott of British goods. **So, Option (b) is correct.**

Q.48) Consider the following statements :

1. The First Round Table Conference failed to come to an agreement over the allocation of seats in provincial legislatures
 2. Mahatma Gandhi attended Second Round Table Conference as the sole representative of the Congress
 3. Lord Irwin was the viceroy of India during the Second Round Table Conference
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 and 2 only**
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1 and 3 only

EXPLANATION:

The first Round Table Conference was held in London between November 1930 and January 1931. The Congress boycotted the First Round Table Conference but various Muslim groups attended it, including members of the Hindu Mahasabha, Sikhs, a set of secular politicians calling themselves 'Liberals', and a large contingent of Indian princes. The discussions did not amount to much, so the representatives failed to agree on the allocation of seats in provincial legislatures. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

The second Round Table Conference was held in London from September 7, 1931, to December 1, 1931. The Indian National Congress nominated Gandhi as its sole representative. By this time, Lord Irwin had been replaced by Lord Willingdon as Viceroy of India. Thus, Lord Irwin was not the Viceroy of India during the Second Round Table Conference. **So, Statement 2 is correct and Statement 3 is not correct.**

Q.49) Consider the following statements with reference to the Simon Commission of 1927 :

1. The Commission was set up to review the provisions of Government of India Act of 1919 and to recommend further constitutional reforms in India.
2. The commission's report suggested for the Indianisation of Indian Army.
3. Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha decided to support the commission. Which of the statements given above is/are **not** correct ?

(a) 1 and 3 only

(b) 3 only

(c) 1 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

EXPLANATION:

The 1919 Act had provided that a Royal Commission would be appointed ten years after the Act to report on its working and recommend further constitutional reforms in India. In November 1927, two years before schedule, the British government announced the appointment of such a commission—the Indian Statutory Commission. The commission submitted its report in 1930. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

Among the other recommendations, the Simon Commission suggested that the Indian army should be Indianised though British forces must be retained. But by the time the report came out, it was no longer relevant because several events overtook the importance of its recommendations. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

The appointment of the Simon commission radicalized Indian politics and improved prospects of unity among the various communities. Almost all political groups, except the Justice Party in Madras and the Union Party in Punjab, decided to boycott the Simon Commission. Thus, The Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha along with INC decided to boycott the commission. **So, Statement 3 is not correct.**

Q.50) Consider the following statements with reference to the Poona Pact of 1932 :

1. It replaced separate electorate proposed by the Communal Award by a Joint electorate for candidates from depressed classes in the elections to legislative councils.
2. It provided more than double the number of reserved seats in legislative councils compared to the Communal Award

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2**
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

EXPLANATION:

The Poona Pact on 24 September 1932, signed between Gandhi and Ambedkar, replaced a separate electorate with a joint electorate with a substantial increase in the number of reserved seats in legislative councils for candidates from untouchable castes. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

The number accorded in this pact was 148, which was more than double the number granted by the Communal Award, and was nearly equivalent to the proportion of untouchables in the population. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

Q.51) With reference to labour organizations in the colonial era, which one of the following groups of leaders founded the Hindustan Majdur Sabha in 1938 ?

1. Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose and Rajagopalachari
2. Jayaprakash Narayan and Acharya Narendra and Rajagopalachari
3. Fazlul Huq, Gurzarilal Nanda and Khandubhai Desai
- 4. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad and J. B. Kripalani**

EXPLANATION:

Before the provincial elections in 1937, leaders of the Congress Left had made serious efforts to enlist the support of workers. Jawaharlal Nehru toured Tamil Nadu in November 1936, where the Congress Socialist Party had been established in 1934 by Jayaprakash Narayan and Acharya Narendra Dev.

Pandit Nehru's appeal and the thorough work of Satyamurty, Rajagopalachari and others created an accord between the AITUC and the Indian National Congress. AITUC did not contest all the labour seats to make way for Congress. Congress tried to retain labour support for a short while after taking office.

Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Bose organized a big labour rally in Calcutta in 1937, where they urged the workers to unite, organize and join hands with the Congress. And also, Conservative Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad and J. B. Kripalani founded a Hindustan Majdur Sabha in 1938. **So, Option (d) is correct.**

Q.52) Consider the following statements with reference to the Swaraj Party of 1923 :

1. Chittaranjan Das was the Secretary of the party.
2. It was described as a rival organization to the Indian National Congress.
3. It was successful in bringing an amendment to the Act of 1919. Which of the statements given above is/are **not** correct ?

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

EXPLANATION:

The Swaraj Party was a political party formed in India in January 1923 following the Indian National Congress's annual Congress in Gaya in December 1922. It was formed by Chittaranjan Das and Motilal Nehru. Chittaranjan Das was its President, and Motilal Nehru was its secretary. Both leaders decided to contest legislative council seats in elections. Their goal was to disrupt a foreign administration. **So, Statement 1 is not correct.**

The Swarajists were allowed to contest elections as a group within Congress. The Swarajists accepted the Congress program with only one difference - that they would join legislative councils. But the party was described as a party within the Congress and not as a rival organization. **So, Statement 2 is not correct.**

The Swaraj Party's objective was to enter the Council by participating in the general elections at the end of 1923 to block the Government of India Act of 1919 from within the Council. But they neither amend nor end the Government of India Act 1919. **So, Statement 3 is not correct.**

Q.53) Consider the following statements with reference to the Eka Movement of 1921 :

1. The movement was led by Baba Ramchandra.
2. It brought tenants and small zamindars together to protest against the forced extraction of rents.
3. Congress and Khilafat leaders gave complete support until the end of the movement. Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

(a) 2 and 3 only

(b) 2 only

(c) 1 and 2 only

(d) 3 only

EXPLANATION:

The Eka Movement, also known as the Unity Movement, is a peasant movement that began in Hardoi, Bahraich, and Sitapur at the end of 1921. It was launched by Madari Pasi, Khawaja Ahmed, and others in the Hardoi district, spreading to other districts like Bahraich, Lucknow, Unnao, and Kanpur.

Whereas the Kisan Sabha movement under Baba Ramchandra was a tenant and small zamindars' movement against big landlords and taluqdars. The movement developed a 14 demands-cum-oath charter known as the 'Kisan Pledge.' This movement, however, witnessed a setback with the arrest of Baba Ramchandra and was later resurrected in the form of the Eka movement. **So, Statement 1 is not correct.** Unlike the earlier Kisan Sabha movement that was based almost solely on tenants, the Eka Movement included in its ranks many small zamindars who found themselves disenchanted with the Government because of its heavy land revenue demand.

The Eka (unity) movement brought tenants and small zamindars together to protest against forced extraction of rents that were much higher than recorded rent rates and the oppression of the kadars who bought the right of rent collection and the practice of sharing rents.

The issues involved were,

- High rents—50 percent higher than the recorded rates.
- Oppression of thikadars in charge of revenue collection.
- The practice of share-rents.

So, Statement 2 is correct.

In the initial phase, the movement was largely peaceful. It worked within the ambit of the Gandhian ideology because of the involvement of Congress and Khilafat campaigners, who played a very important role in popularising the movement.

The movement took a militant turn and started aggressively resisting Taluqdar and Zamindar violence, the Congress and Khilafat leaders distanced themselves from it, and the movement completely broke away from Congress-Khilafat influence. This movement was also brought to an end by state repression. **So, Statement 3 is not correct.**

Q.54) Consider the following statements with reference to the Nehru Report of 1928 :

1. It provided for the separation of Sind from Bombay without any conditions
 2. It provided for a federal form of Government in India with Residuary powers to be vested in State
 3. Under the report, the senate will comprise two hundred members elected for seven years
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

(a) 1 and 3 only

(b) 3 only

(c) 1 and 2 only

(d) 2 only

EXPLANATION:

A committee under the leadership of Motilal Nehru was formed to outline the principles on which the constitution was to be drafted. The draft constitution prepared by the committee is known as the Nehru Report.

One of its recommendations is that Sind should be separated from Bombay but with certain conditions like it should be financially self-sufficient to get separated. **So, Statement 1 is not correct.**

The report stated that there should be a Federal form of Government in India with Residuary powers to be vested in the Centre. There will be no separate electorate for minorities because it awakens communal sentiments, therefore, it should be scrapped and a joint electorate should be introduced. Therefore, the federal form of Government in India with Residuary powers is not to be vested in State. **So, Statement 2 is not correct.**

The Nehru Report of 1928 mainly recommended that the senate will comprise two hundred members elected for seven years, while the House of Representatives should consist of five hundred members elected for five years. Governor-General will act on the advice of the executive council. It was to be collectively responsible to the parliament. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.55) With reference to the Home Rule Movement of 1916, Consider the following statements

1. Home Rule League of Bal Gangadhar Tilak was active in Maharashtra and Karnataka
 2. The movement never stated the goal of complete independence
 3. It concentrated on oppressing colonial policies
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

(a) 2 and 3 only

(b) 1 and 2 only

(c) 1, 2 and 3

(d) 3 only

EXPLANATION:

In April 1916, Bal Gangadhar Tilak set up his Indian Home Rule League. In Belgaum, Tilak conducted his first Home Rule meeting. His league's headquarters were in Poona. His league was restricted to Maharashtra (except Bombay), Karnataka, the Central Provinces, and Berar.

So, Statement 1 is correct.

The Home Rule movement never explicitly stated its goal is to get complete independence. The major goals and objectives of the Home Rule Movement are as follows,

- To promote political education in India.
- To achieve self-government in India.
- To discuss agitation for self-government.
- To bring a revolution among Indians and raise their voice against the British Government's suppression.
- To maintain the principles of the Indian National Congress and revive Indian political activity.
- To urge the British government for greater political representation of Indians.

So, Statement 2 is correct.

The Home Rule League was popular with moderates because it promoted political debate and education. The league also advocated for separate electorates and minority representation in legislatures, to which the Congress agreed. The Home Rule League was active all year, as opposed to the Congress Party, which was only active once a year.

The movement brought political awareness to more areas of the country. This movement led to the Montagu Declaration of 1917, in which it was declared that there would be more Indians in the government leading to the development of self-governing institutions, ultimately realizing responsible governments in India. The Home Rule League focuses on the oppression of colonial policy through opposition to government policy, such as forest regulations and liquor laws. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.56) Consider the following statements with reference to the Quit India movement :

1. Mahatma Gandhi held the government responsible for the people's use of violence in the movement.
2. Mahatma Gandhi asked the people of the Princely States to declare that they were part of the Indian nation.
3. Rajaji and M.A.Jinnah took active part in supporting the Quit India Movement. Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

EXPLANATION:

The Quit India Movement was launched after the failure of the Cripps Mission when it failed to solve the constitutional deadlock. Mahatma Gandhi framed the resolution for British withdrawal and a non-violent, non-cooperation movement against any Japanese invasion.

In July 1942, the Congress Working Committee met at Wardha and resolved that it would authorize Gandhi to take charge of the non-violent mass movement. The resolution is generally referred to as the 'Quit India' resolution.

Mahatma Gandhi refused to condemn the violence of the masses and held the government responsible for the violence of the Quit India movement. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

During Quit India Movement, Gandhiji's speech contained specific instructions for different sections of the people. Government servants would not yet be asked to resign, but they should openly declare their allegiance to the Congress, soldiers were also not to leave their posts, but they were to 'refuse to fire on our own people.

The Princes were asked to accept the sovereignty of their own people, instead of paying homage to a foreign power. And the people of the Princely States were asked to declare that they were part of the Indian nation and that they would accept the leadership of the Princes, if the latter cast their lot with the People, but not otherwise. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

Rajagopalachari, popularly known as Rajaji, was an ardent Gandhi supporter, but he never feared expressing his views. Rajaji did not support the Quit India movement and believed that the British would leave the country, so launching another Satyagraha was not a good decision. He also favored dialogue to end differences between Hindus and Muslims.

Mohammed Ali Jinnah from the Muslim League opposed the movement, fearing that if the British left India at that time, the minorities would be oppressed by the Hindus. **So, Statement 3 is not correct.**

Q.57) Which one of the following statements is **not** correct with reference to the proposals of Cripps Mission?

1. It provided for an Indian Union with dominion status
2. It assured to set up a constituent assembly to frame a new constitution after the end of the war
3. It gave the provinces the right to detach from the Indian Union.

4. It provided a plan for immediate transfer of power and real share in defense

EXPLANATION:

In March 1942, The British Cabinet sent a mission headed by Stafford Cripps to India with constitutional proposals to seek Indian support for the war.

The main proposals of the mission were,

- An Indian Union with a dominion status would be set up; it would be free to decide its relations with the Commonwealth and free to participate in the United Nations and other international bodies.
- After the end of the war, a constituent assembly would be convened to frame a new constitution. Members of this assembly would be partly elected by the provincial assemblies through proportional representation and partly nominated by the princes.
- The British government would accept the new constitution subject to two conditions: (i) any province not willing to join the Union could have a separate constitution and form a separate Union, and (ii) the new constitution-making body and the British government would negotiate a treaty to effect the transfer of power and to safeguard racial and religious minorities.

- And also, the defence of India would remain in British hands and the governor-general's powers would remain intact.
- But it did not provide any plan for immediate transfer of power and also there was no real share in defence.

So, Option (d) is correct.

Q.58) Consider the following statements with reference to the Anusilan Samity

1. It was a secret revolutionary society operating in Bengal.
2. It was founded by Satish Chandra Pramatha Mitra.
3. Aurobindo Ghose, Surendranath Tagore, Jatindranath Banerjee, and Sarala Devi were associated with Anusilan Samity.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

(d) 1, 2 and 3

EXPLANATION:

Anusilan Samiti was a prominent secret revolutionary society operating from Bengal in the 20th century with a mission to overthrow colonial rule and give momentum to India's struggle for freedom. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

It was founded by Satish Chandra Pramatha Mitra, Aurobindo Ghose, and Sarala Devi, which was one among the many illustrious institutions from the pious land of Bengal that shaped the nation's conscience through nationalist writings, publications, and emphasis on Swadeshi, whereby legends like Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das, Surendranath Tagore, Jatindranath Banerjee, Bagha Jatin were also associated with Anusilan Samity. **So, Statements 2 and 3 are correct.**

Q.59) With reference to Modern Indian history, who among the following persons had described nationalism as a 'bhogalik apadevata', a geographical demon ?

1. Dayanand Saraswati
2. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
3. B.R. Ambedkar

4. Rabindranath Tagore

EXPLANATION:

During the period of boycott and swadeshi movements there was general growth of 'national' and regional awakening and 'national' consciousness, whereby there was no word in Bengali for 'nation', a fact noted by Rabindranath Tagore. 'When we borrow this word from other people, it never fits us', commented Tagore. A decade later, Tagore would become an outspoken critique of nationalism, arguing that India had never had a real sense of nationalism and it would do India 'no good to compete with Western civilization in its own field' Rabindranath Tagore described nationalism as a bhogalik apadevata, a geographical demon, towards the exorcism of which he had dedicated his Visva-Bharati (which means the communion of the world with India). **So, Option (d) is correct.**

Q.60) Consider the following statements with reference to the Deccan riots in the 19th century :

1. It was a social boycott movement against zamindars and grain dealers.
2. The modern nationalist intelligentsia of Maharashtra supported the peasants.
3. The Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act was passed in 1879 based on the Deccan riots commission report.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

EXPLANATION:

The Deccan riots is the social boycott movement where the peasants found themselves trapped in a vicious network with the moneylender as the exploiter and the main beneficiary. This led to growing tension between the peasants and the moneylenders, grain lenders but not against the Zamindars.

In 1874, the growing tension between the moneylenders and the peasants resulted in a social boycott organized by the ryots against the “outsider” moneylenders. The objective of this riot was to destroy the deed bonds, decrees, etc., in possession of their creditors. Violence was used only when the moneylenders refused to hand over the documents. **So, Statement 1 is not correct.**

Once again, the modern nationalist intelligentsia of Maharashtra supported the peasants’ cause. Already, in 1873- 74, the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, led by Justice Ranade, had organized a successful campaign among the peasants and at Poona and Bombay against the land revenue settlement of 1867.

Under its impact, many peasants refused to pay the enhanced revenue. This agitation generated a mentality of resistance among the peasants, which contributed to the rise of peasant protest in 1875. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

The Government succeeded in repressing the movement. As a result, the Deccan Riots Commission was formed, and in 1878, it presented a report to the British Parliament.

The Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act was passed in 1879, ensuring that farmers could not be arrested and imprisoned if they could not pay their debts. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.61) Consider the following statements with respect to Salt Satyagraha :

1. It was the first nationalist activity in which women participated in large numbers.
2. The social activist Anusuya Sarabhai persuaded Gandhiji to include women in satyagraha.
3. The Gandhi-Irwin Pact allowed salt manufacturing along the coast. Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

EXPLANATION:

The Salt March, also known as the Salt Satyagraha (Dandi March), was a non-violent civil disobedience campaign launched by Mahatma Gandhi in colonial India. The march lasted twenty-four days, from March 12 to April 6, 1930, as a direct action campaign of tax resistance and non-violent protest against the British salt monopoly.

The Salt March (civil disobedience) in 1930 marked the first time women became mass participants in the struggle for freedom. Gandhi had asked that only men participate in the salt march, but eventually, women began manufacturing and selling salt throughout India.

Salt March was the first nationalist activity in which women participated in large numbers. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

The socialist activist Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay had persuaded Gandhiji not to restrict the protests to men alone. Kamaladevi was herself one of the numerous women who courted arrest by breaking the salt or liquor laws. **So, Statement 2 is not correct.**

Gandhiji was released from jail in 1931, and many meetings were held with the viceroy, it culminated in the Gandhi Irwin Pact, by which civil disobedience would be called off and all the prisoners released, and salt manufacturing would be allowed along the coast. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.62) Who among the following is associated with the Alipore Conspiracy case ?

1. Khudiram Bose
2. Aurobindo Ghosh
3. Kumar Biswas
4. Rash Behari Bose
5. Sachin Sanyal

Select the correct answer from the options given below :

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

EXPLANATION:

In 1908, Prafulla Chaki and Khudiram Bose threw a bomb at a carriage supposed to be carrying a particularly sadistic white judge, Kingsford, in Muzaffarpur. Kingsford was not in the carriage. Unfortunately, two British ladies instead, got killed. Prafulla Chaki shot himself dead, while Khudiram Bose was tried and hanged.

The Ghosh brothers including the Aurobindo Ghosh and Barindra Ghosh, were charged with 'conspiracy' or 'waging war against the King' – the equivalent of high treason and punishable with death by hanging in the Alipore conspiracy case (Manicktolla Bomb Conspiracy). Aurobindo Ghosh was acquitted due to lack of evidence, and others served varying life terms in prison.

Thus, Khudiram Bose and Aurobindo Ghosh were involved in the Alipore conspiracy case given among.

So, Option (c) is correct.

Rashbehari Bose and Sachin Sanyal staged a spectacular bomb attack on Viceroy Hardinge while making his official entry into the new capital of Delhi in a procession through Chandni Chowk in December 1912. Investigations following the assassination attempt led to the Delhi Conspiracy trial. At the end of the trial, Basant Kumar Biswas, Amir Chand and Avadh Behari were convicted and executed for their roles in the conspiracy. Rashbehari Bose was known as the person behind the plan, but he evaded arrest because, it is said, he escaped by donning a disguise.

Thus, Kumar Biswas, Rash Behari Bose and Sachin Sanyal were involved in the Delhi conspiracy case.

Q.63) Consider the following statements :

1. Simla Deputation, led by Agha Khan, demanded excess representation in the legislative council in response to their high representation in defense.
2. G.K.Gokhale met John Morley and demanded a self-governing system similar to other British colonies.
3. The Indian Councils Act of 1909 increased the number of directly elected members in the Central and Provincial legislature.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

EXPLANATION:

In October 1906, a group of Indian Muslim leaders organized to meet Lord Minto called the Simla Deputation, led by the Agha Khan. They demanded separate electorates for the Muslims and representation above their numerical strength because of the value of the contribution Muslims made to the defence of the empire. The same group quickly took over the Muslim League, initially floated by Nawab Salimullah of Dacca along with Nawabs Mohsin-ul-Mulk and Waqar-ul-Mulk in December 1906. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

Gopal Krishna Gokhale went to England to meet the Secretary of State for India, John Morley, to put Congress's demands of a self-governing system and emphasize the need for reforms similar to that in the other British colonies. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

One of the reforms of the Indian Councils Act of 1909 was that the number of indirectly elected members in the central Legislative Council and the Provincial Legislative Councils increased. In the provincial councils, a non-official majority was introduced, but since some of these non-officials were nominated and not elected, the non-elected majority remained. **So, Statement 3 is not correct.**

Q.64) Consider the following statements :

1. All India trade union congress (AITUC) was founded in October 1920.
2. Lala Lajpat Rai was elected as the first president of AITUC.
3. In the 1937 elections, the AITUC had opposed the congress candidates. Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

EXPLANATION:

The All-India Trade Union Congress was founded on October 31, 1920. The Indian National Congress president for the year, Lala Lajpat Rai, was elected as the first president of AITUC and Dewan Chaman Lal as the first general secretary. **So, Statements 1 and 2 are correct.**

After 1931 there was a dip in the working-class movement because of a split in 1931 in which the corporatist trend led by N.M. Joshi broke away from the AITUC to set up the All-India Trade Union Federation.

During the 1937 elections, the AITUC supported the Congress candidates. The Congress ministries were generally sympathetic to the workers' demands. Much legislation which was favorable to the workers was passed. **So, Statement 3 is not correct.**

Q.65) With reference to peasant movements in provinces, consider the following statements :

1. Swami Sahjanand Saraswati set up the Indian peasants' institute in 1933.
2. In the Malabar region, "Karshak Sangams" was organised to get their demands accepted.
3. The Kirti Kisan Sabha was established to organise small agriculturists, industrial workers and low-paid urban labour.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

EXPLANATION:

N.G. Ranga (Gogineni Ranga Nayukulu) set up the India Peasants' Institute in 1933 in Andhra province. The All India Kisan Congress/Sabha (AIKS) was founded in Lucknow in April 1936 with Swami Sahjanand Saraswati as the president and N.G. Ranga as the general secretary. A Kisan manifesto was issued, and a periodical under Indulal Yagnik started.

The AIKS and the Congress held their sessions in Faizpur in 1936. The Congress manifesto (especially the agrarian policy) for the 1937 provincial elections was strongly influenced by the

AIKS agenda. **So, Statement 1 is not correct.**

The peasants were mobilized mainly by the Congress Socialist Party activists in the Malabar region of South India. Many "Karshak Sanghams" (peasants' organizations) came into existence. The most popular method was marching jaths or peasants groups to the landlords to get their demands accepted. One of the effective campaigns by the peasants was in 1938 to amend the Malabar Tenancy Act of 1929. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

Kirti Kisan Sabha was the party of the kirtis (workers) and kisans (peasants), fostered and, to some extent, funded by the Ghadar Party and it was established on 12 April 1928 to organize small agriculturists and industrial workers and other low-paid urban labour, for revolutionary activity. The Sabha owed its origin to the Kirti movement started by Bhai Santokh Singh in 1927, a Ghadar leader.

The first Kirti Kisan conference, presided over by Professor Chhabil Das of the National School of Politics, was held on 28 September 1928 at Lyallpur. Among the 12 resolutions adopted was one declaring complete independence for the country as the goal and rejecting the recommendations of the Nehru Committee, which had limited it to dominion status. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.66) Consider the following statements with reference to the Press in the 19th century :

1. In 1883, Dadabhai Naoroji became the first Indian journalist to be imprisoned.
2. Vernacular press act made the magistrate's action final, and no appeal can be made in a court of law.
3. The Indian Press Act of 1910 empowered the Local government to charge a security deposit from the Publisher for the registration of their Press.
4. The Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act 1908 was enacted so that there is no appeal provision for an offended person.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

EXPLANATION:

In 1780, James Augustus Hickey published the first newspaper in India, The Bengal Gazette or Calcutta General Advertiser. Initially, the press was an outspoken critic of the British administration and its officers' actions.

Amrita Bazar Patrika turned overnight into an English newspaper to escape the Vernacular Press Act (VPA). In 1883, Surendranath Banerjee became the first Indian journalist to be imprisoned. For his editorial work in The Bengalee, Banerjee criticised a judge of the Calcutta High Court for being insensitive to the religious sentiments of Bengalis in one of his judgements. **So, Statement 1 is not correct.**

The 1878 Vernacular Press Act (VPA) was intended to 'better control' the vernacular press and effectively punish and repress seditious writing. The act became known as "the Gagging Act."

- The district magistrate was empowered to call upon the printer and publisher of any vernacular newspaper to enter into a bond with the government undertaking not to cause disaffection against the government or antipathy between persons of different religions, castes, and races through published material.
- The printer and publisher could also be required to deposit security which could be forfeited if the regulations were contravened, and press equipment could be seized if the offense re-occurred.
- The magistrate's action was final, and no appeal could be made in a court of law.
- A vernacular newspaper could get an exemption from the operation of the Act by submitting proofs to a government censor. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

The Indian Press Act of 1908 was legislation promulgated in British India, imposing strict censorship on all kinds of publications.

In this act, the Local government was empowered to demand security at registration from the printer/publisher and forfeit/deregister if it was an offending newspaper. The printer of a newspaper was

required to submit two copies of each issue to the local government free of charge. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act, 1908, was aimed against Extremist nationalist activity, the Act empowered the magistrates to confiscate press property that published objectionable material likely to cause incitement to murder/acts of violence.

The offended person may appeal to the High Court within fifteen days from the date when such order is made absolute under Section 5 of the Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act of 1908.

So, Statement 4 is not correct.

Q.67) Consider the following statements with respect to Ilbert Bill :

1. Lord Ilbert was Law Member in Viceroy's Council of Lord Lytton.
2. The Bill sought equality between British and Indian judges in the country.
3. The Bill enabled the qualified Indians Judges in the High Court to try Europeans for criminal offences.

Which of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

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

EXPLANATION:

Lord Ilbert was Law Member in Viceroy's Council of Lord Rippon not Lord Lytton. **So, Statement 1 is not correct.**

Ilbert Bill, in 1883 that sought to allow senior Indian magistrates to preside over cases involving British subjects in India. Thus, it sought equality between British and Indian judges in the country. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

Ilberts Bill purpose was to enable qualified Indians in the mofussil courts to try Europeans for criminal offences (Not High Court). It also gave right to Europeans to appeal to the High Court if they were not satisfied. **So, Statement 3 is not correct.**

Q.68) Consider the following statements with reference to the modern history of India

1. Communist Party of India was founded by Manabendra Nath Roy, along with other Indians, in Tashkent in 1920.
2. The main form of political work by the early Communists in India was to organize peasant and worker's parties.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2**
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

EXPLANATION:

The Communist Party of India (CPI) was formed in 1920 in Tashkent now the capital of Uzbekistan, by the seven members such as M. N. Roy, Evelyn Roy-Trent, Abani Mukherjee, Rosa Fitingov, Mohammad Ali, Mohamad Shafiq, and Acharya. Shafiq was elected as the secretary of the party, Roy as secretary of the party's Bureau, and Acharya as the chairman who signed the minutes. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

The early Communist activities had produced an important impact. The main idea of early Communists was to organize workers and peasants.

This was reflected in the establishment of organizations, such as the Labour Swaraj Party, soon renamed Workers and Peasants Party in Bengal (1925–26), the Kirti Kisan Party in Punjab (1926), and the Workers and Peasants Party in Bombay (1927). It was also evident in a historic act of joint protest by workers and peasants in Bombay in 1927 against the draft Minimum Landholding Act, which would have allowed wealthy farmers to own more land to the detriment of the poorer local peasants. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

Q.69) With reference to the Wavell Plan of 1945, consider the following statements

1. All members of the executive council were to be Indians
2. The executive council was responsible to the Central Assembly
3. The governor-general had no veto power

Which of the above statements is/are **not** the main proposals of the Wavell Plan of 1945 ?

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

EXPLANATION:

The idea was to reconstruct the governor-general's executive council pending the preparation of a new constitution. For this purpose, a conference was convened by the viceroy, Lord Wavell, at Shimla in June 1945. The main proposals of the Wavell Plan were as follows,

- Except for the governor-general and the commander-in-chief, all executive council members were to be Indians.
- Caste Hindus and Muslims were to have equal representation.
- The reconstructed council was to function as an interim government within the framework of the 1935 Act. The executive council was not responsible to the Central Assembly.
- The governor-general has veto powers but has to exercise that on the advice of ministers.
- Representatives of different parties were to submit a joint list to the viceroy for nominations to the executive council. If a joint list was not possible, separate lists would be submitted.
- Possibilities were to be kept open for negotiations on a new constitution once the war was finally won.

So, Option (c) is correct.

Q.70) Consider the following statements with reference to the August Offer of 1940

1. It was announced by the Lord Willingdon

2. It proposed complete independence after the war as the objective for India
3. It offered the expansion of the viceroy's executive council, with a majority of Indians.
4. It assured that the Constitution would be adopted with the consent of minorities. How many statements given above is/are correct ?

(a) Only one statement

(b) Only two statements

(c) Only three statements

(d) All four statements

EXPLANATION:

August Offer of 1940 refers to Lord Linlithgow's announcement relating to the Executive Council's expansion and recognition of Indian's right to frame their Constitution. It was not announced by Lord Willingdon. **So, Statement 1 is not correct.**

Though the attainment of complete independence was an important demand of Indian National Congress (INC) leaders, the August offer proposed to give only Dominion status to India. **So, Statement 2 is not correct.**

Expansion of the viceroy's executive council with a majority of Indians who would be drawn from major political parties was one of the proposals of the offer.

And other proposals like setting up a constituent assembly after the war where mainly Indians would decide the constitution according to their social, economic, and political conceptions, subject to fulfillment of the obligation of the government regarding defence, minority rights, treaties with States, all India services. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

The proposal assured that no future constitution to be adopted without the consent of minorities. **So, Statement 4 is correct.**

Q.71) Which of the following are the causes of the Bengal famine of 1943-44 ?

1. Poor harvest in Bengal
 2. World War II
 3. Stringent procurement policy of the British
 4. Destruction of small river boats in Bengal by British
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below.

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 4 only

(c) 1, 3 and 4 only

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

EXPLANATION:

In 1942, Bengal relatively had a poor harvest of winter crops leading to shortages in supply. The Famine Inquiry Commission also believed there was also a shortage in the stock of old rice carried forward from 1942 to 1943. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

Britain, under Prime Minister Winston Churchill, was caught up in world war II, whereby it focused on feeding its army. Food grains from India were diverted to the British army, which led to a severe shortage of food grains to feed starving people in India. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

The stringent policies such as prioritizing the distribution of vital supplies to the military, civil services, and others, stopping rice imports, and not declaring Bengal famine hit were among the factors that led to the magnitude of the tragedy. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

As a part of the denial policy of Britain, all boats that were large enough to carry more than 10 people and crops were destroyed, disrupting the distribution of food. **So, Statement 4 is correct.**

Q.72) Consider the following statements with reference to the Lucknow Pact of 1916 :

1. Congress accepted separate electorates for Muslims in the legislature.
2. Congress accepted the system of weightage and reservation of seats for minorities in the legislature.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

EXPLANATION:

In the Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress, which happened in 1916, the Muslim League and the Congress were come together and presented common demands to the government. This was known as the Lucknow Pact of 1916.

The League agreed to present joint constitutional demands with the Congress to the government, and the Congress accepted the Muslim League's position on separate electorates, which would continue till any one community demanded joint electorates. The Muslims were also granted a fixed proportion of seats in the legislatures at all-India and provincial levels.

In this pact, Congress accepted separate electorates and the system of weightage and reservation of seats for minorities in the legislature. Congress accepted the principle of separate electorates for Muslims. **So, Statements 1 and 2 are correct.**

Q.73) Consider the following statements with reference to the communalism in colonial India?

1. Agrarian conflicts did not have communalism as their base until the 20th century
 2. Communal leaders and parties were, in general, allied with social classes and political forces
 3. British made efforts to reduce communalism through their economic policies
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

EXPLANATION:

The agrarian conflicts did not assume a communal colour until the 20th century and the rise of communalism and that too not in most cases, for example in the Pabna agrarian riots of 1873, both Hindu and Muslim tenants fought zamindars together. Similarly, as brought out in earlier times, most of the agrarian struggles in 1919 stayed clear of communal channels. The peasants' and workers'— the radical intelligentsia succeeded in creating powerful secular movements and organizations which became important constituents of the anti-imperialist struggle. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

Communalism developed as a weapon of economically and politically reactionary social classes and political forces. Communal leaders and parties were, in general, allied with these classes and forces. The social, economic, and political vested interests deliberately encouraged or unconsciously adopted communalism because of its capacity to distort and divert popular struggles, to prevent the masses from understanding the socio-economic and political forces responsible for their social condition, to prevent unity on national and class lines, and to turn them away from their real national and socio-economic interests and issues and mass movements around them. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

The British rule and its policy of Divide and Rule bore special responsibility for the growth of communalism in modern India. However, it is also true that it could succeed only because of internal social and political conditions. It used communalism to counter and weaken the growing national movement and the welding of the Indian people into a nation and communalism was presented by the colonial rulers as the problem of the defence of minorities. **So, Statement 3 is not correct.**

Q.74) Consider the following statements with respect to 3rd June Plan :

1. It was proposed during the viceroyship of Lord Wavell.
2. It provided for the partition of India into dominions of Indian and Pakistan.
3. Mahatma Gandhi strongly opposed this plan. Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

EXPLANATION:

Mountbatten Plan is also called as June 3 rd Plan. Which was announced during the viceroy ship of Mount Batten , not Lord Wavell. **So, Statement 1 is not correct.**

Mountbatten's formula was to divide India but retain maximum unity.

On July 5, 1947 the British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act which was based on the Mountbatten Plan, and the Act got royal assent on July 18, 1947. The Act was implemented on August 15, 1947. The Act provided for the creation of two independent dominions of India and Pakistan with effect from August 15, 1947. Each dominion was to have a governor-general to be responsible for the effective operation of the Act. The constituent assembly of the each new dominion was to exercise the powers of the legislature of that dominion, and the existing Central Legislative Assembly and the Council of States were to be automatically dissolved. For the transitional period, i.e., till a new constitution was adopted by each dominion, the governments of the two dominions were to be carried on in accordance with the Government of India Act, 1935. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

Mahatma Gandhi strongly opposed this plan, seeing it as contradicting his vision of unity among Indians of all religions.

In spite of strong opposition by Gandhi, all the parties agreed to the partition and the Indian Independence Act, 1947 came into being. It created two independent states in the Indian sub-continent, i.e. Indian Union and Pakistan. India got its independence on 15th August, 1947. At the stroke of midnight (14th -15th August, 1947), transfer of power took place. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.75) With reference to the Rajagopalachari Formula of 1944, which of the following statements is/are correct ?

1. It proposed cooperation of the Muslim League with Congress in forming a Provisional government at the centre.
2. It was not supported by Mahatma Gandhi.
3. It was silent on the creation of a separate Pakistan. Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

(a) 1 and 3 only

(b) 2 only

(c) 1 only

(d) 1 and 2 only

EXPLANATION:

The Rajagopalachari Formula of 1944 proposed that the Muslim League endorse Congress's demand for independence and Muslim League cooperate with Congress in forming a provisional government at the Centre. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

The Rajagopalachari Formula of 1944 tacitly accepted the Muslim League's demand for Pakistan. After the war's end, the entire population of Muslim-majority areas in North-West and North-East India decided by a plebiscite, whether or not to form a separate sovereign state.

In case of acceptance of partition, an agreement is to be made jointly for safeguarding defence, commerce, communications, etc.

Mahatma Gandhi too supported the Rajagopalachari Formula of 1944. **So, Statements 2 and 3 are not correct.**

Q.76) Consider the following statements with reference to the Congress Socialist Party of 1934 :

1. It was established by Jayaprakash Narayan, Acharya Narendra Dev and Minoo Masani.
2. It was established within the Indian National Congress during Jawaharlal Nehru was the president of the Congress.
3. It was disassociated with the Indian National Congress as a protest against the Congress's move towards the right in 1948

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

(a) 2 and 3 only

(b) 1 and 3 only

(c) 1 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

EXPLANATION:

Congress Socialist Party (CSP) is a left-wing group within Congress that was formed in 1934 under the leadership of Jayaprakash Narayan, Acharya Narendra Dev, and Minoo Masani. The rise of CSP was due to the increased influence of the left wing in the Indian National Congress. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

The party was established within the Indian National Congress (INC) by Congress members who rejected what they saw as the anti-rational mysticism of Gandhi and the sectarian attitude of the Communist Party of India towards the Congress. The President of INC during that time was Rajendra Prasad (1934), and not Jawaharlal Nehru. **So, Statement 2 is not correct.**

The Congress Socialist Party got disassociated with the INC as a protest against the Congress's move toward the right, and its growing authoritarian tendencies were announced at a meeting in Nashik on March 28, 1948. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.77) Consider the following statements regarding the Cabinet Mission of 1946 :

1. A scheme to frame the Constitution for India was made in this mission.
2. It laid down procedures that created a communal grouping of Provinces in the Constitution Assembly.
3. In the end, neither Congress nor Muslim League agreed to the mission's proposal. Which of the statements given above is/are **not** correct ?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1, 2 and 3

(d) None of the above

EXPLANATION

The Cabinet Mission Plan was a statement made by the Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, on May 16, 1946, that contained proposals regarding the constitutional future of India in the wake of Indian political parties and representatives not agreeing. The members of the Cabinet Mission were: Lord Pentthick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, and A.V Alexander, First Lord of Admiralty. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

The Cabinet Mission itself laid down a procedure for the Constituent Assembly that would create communal groups.

According to that procedure, provinces would sit in three sections determined by the mission. Two of such sections would be Muslim-majority and the third section would be Hindu-majority.

The Hindu-majority section - Section A - would be made up of the provinces of Madras, Bombay, and United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh: UP). Bihar, Central Province (now Madhya Pradesh: M.P) and Orissa.

Section B would comprise Punjab, Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province and Sind. Section C would be made up of Assam and Bengal. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

Initially all the major parties accepted this plan. But the agreement was short-lived because it was based on mutually opposed interpretations of the plan. The All India Congress Committee offered only conditional

support to the long-term plan of the Cabinet Mission on 6 July. On 6 June, the Muslim League formally accepted the Cabinet plan.

The Congress wanted that provinces be given the right to join a group. It was not satisfied with the Mission's clarification that grouping would be compulsory

The League wanted the grouping to be compulsory, with Sections B and C developing into strong entities with the right to secede from the Union in the future. Later on 27 July 1946, the Council of the League met and declared that because of the Congress' attitude, the League was withdrawing its acceptance of the long-term plan of the Cabinet Mission.

Ultimately, therefore neither the Muslim League nor the congress agreed to the mission's proposal. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.78)With reference to the Ministries formed during the 1937 election, consider the following statements :

1. The Congress formed seven ministries, and the rest of the Ministries were formed by the Muslim League.
2. For the first time in 1937, the Congress Ministry was formed in Madras province.
3. Congress ministries abolished the Zamindari system in all the provinces they formed. Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 3 only

EXPLANATION

Elections in 1937 were held on different dates in different places. Congress's performance was very poor in Bengal, Sindh and Punjab regions; other than these regions, Congress has performed well in the other regions.

Out of eleven provinces, Congress has formed ministries in 7 provinces. In Bengal, NWFP, Assam, and Bombay, Congress emerged as the single largest party, whereas in Punjab and Sindh, its performance was poor. The Congress could not do well in the elections to upper houses as the franchise was only limited to the upper strata.

Later Congress formed a coalition government in two other regions. Bengal and Punjab are the only two provinces that non-Congress ministries. Punjab was ruled by the Unionist Party, and Bengal by a coalition of the Krishak Praja Party and the Muslim League. Thus, Muslim League has formed only one Ministry in a coalition. So, other rest of the Ministries were not formed by the Muslim League. **So, Statement 1 is not correct.**

Congress boycotted the elections of 1920. Then the Justice Party won 63 of 98 elected seats in the Legislative Council. A. Subburayalu of the Justice Party became the first chief minister. After the 1923 elections, Raja of Panagal of the Justice Party formed the Ministry.

In Madras provincial elections held in 1926, the Swarajists won the majority of the elected.

However, it did not accept office in accordance with Congress's policy. Instead, they supported an independent, P. Subbarayan to form the Ministry. The Swarajists did not contest the 1930 elections leading to an easy victory for the Justice Party. The Justice Party remained in office till 1937.

In the 1937 election, Congress emerged victorious. The Justice Party was trounced. Congress's victory in the elections clearly indicated its popularity with the people.

Rajaji formed the first Congress Ministry. This was the first time Congress had formed its Ministry in the Madras Province. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

Congress Ministries could not completely abolish the Zamindari system. There were several reasons why Congress couldn't abolish the Zamindari system completely.

- The ministries did not have adequate powers.
- Landlords dominated the Legislative council, moneylenders and capitalists in United Provinces, Bihar, Bombay, Madras and Assam had to be conciliated as its support was necessary for legislation.
- The agrarian structure was too complex.

Despite these constraints, the Congress ministries managed to legislate several laws relating to land reforms, debt relief, forest grazing fees, rent arrears, land tenures, etc. But most of these benefits went to statutory and occupancy tenants, while sub-tenants did not gain much. Agricultural labourers did not benefit as they had not been mobilized. **So, Statement 3 is not correct.**

Q.79)

Answer: a

Explanation:

- During British rule, Zamindars were the authority to collect revenue. Zamindars were assisted by officials to help them in this regard. **Amlah was a revenue official under the Zamindars.** They used to visit the villages at the time of rent collection.
- **Amalaka** is the crowning element found on the top of the shikhara style temple.
- **Goyendas** were the spies appointed to help the Superintendent of Police during Lord Mayo's tenure.

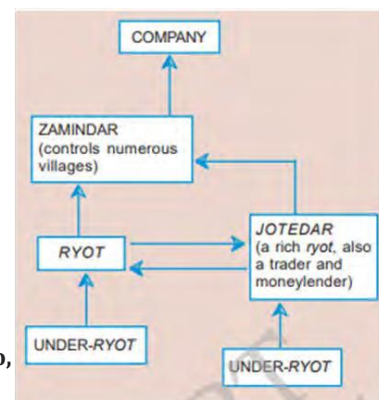
Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q.80)

Answer: a

Explanation:

- The word zamindar is derived from two Persian words-zamin (land) and dar (holder). The system of Zamindari has its origin in Mughal administration that continued during British rule. **In the Permanent Settlement adopted by the British, zamindars had to pay the revenue demand that was fixed in perpetuity. In terms of this definition, they acted as a revenue Collector of the state.**
- Jotedars were the class of rich peasants who became dominant at the end of the eighteenth century. They controlled local trade as well as moneylending, exercising immense power over the poorer cultivators of the region. In So,
- Zamindars were responsible for: (a) paying revenue to the company and (b) distributing the revenue demand (jama) over villages. They did not decide the land revenue rate for the villages as it was done by the East India Company (EIC). Jotedars were not responsible for the administration of local justice. **So, statement 2 is not correct.**



Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q.81)

Answer: c

Explanations:

- The English East India Company was established as a trading company in 1600 by the Charter issued by Queen Elizabeth I. The Charter gave the company monopoly to trade in the East Indies. In 1612, Captain Thomas Best **defeated the Portuguese** in the sea off Surat. Consequent to their victory, the English **established their first factory at Surat in 1613** under Thomas Aldworth. **So, statement 1 is not correct.**
- In 1717, Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar issued a farman, called **Magna Carta of the Company**, giving the English East India Company a large number of **trade concessions in Bengal, Gujarat and Hyderabad**. In Bengal, the Company's imports and exports were **exempted from additional customs duties** excepting the annual payment of 3,000 rupees as settled earlier. The Company was **permitted to issue dastaks (passes)** for the transportation of such goods. **So, statement 2 is correct.**
- In **1668**, the **first French factory was established in Surat**. Later, another French factory was **established in Masulipatnam in 1669** after obtaining a patent from the Sultan of Golconda. In 1673, the French obtained permission from Shaista Khan, the Mughal subahdar of Bengal, to establish a township at Chandernagore near Calcutta. **So, statement 3 is correct.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q.82)

Answer: b

Explanations:

- **Haidar Ali** took the help of the French to **set up an arms factory at Dindigul** (now in Tamil Nadu), and also introduced Western methods of training for his army. Tipu Sultan, eldest son of Hyder Ali and ruler of Mysore, **organized his army on the European model** with Persian words of command. **So, statement 1 is not correct.**
- Tipu Sultan introduced a number of administrative innovations during his rule, including **his coinage, a new Mauludi lunisolar calendar and a new land revenue system** which initiated the growth of Mysore silk industry. He devised a comprehensive land revenue system based on a detailed survey and **classification of land**, in which the tax was imposed directly on the peasant, and **collected through salaried agents in cash**, widening the resource base of the state. **So, statement 2 is correct.**
- Tipu Sultan was a patron of science and technology and is credited as **the "pioneer of rocket technology" in India**. He expanded the iron-cased Mysorean rockets and wrote a military manual explaining the operation of rockets. **So, statement 3 is correct.**
- Tipu is also known to have protected Hindu temples within his own kingdom. He sanctioned funds for the repair of the Sringeri Temple and installation of the idol of Goddess Sarada (the idol had been damaged during a Maratha raid in 1791). **So, statement 4 is correct.**

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q.83)

Answer: b

Explanation:

- **Bajirao II** signed the **Treaty of Bassein** (1802) with the English and **accepted a subsidiary alliance**. Under the treaty, the Peshwa agreed:
 - to receive from the Company a **native infantry** (consisting of not less than 6,000 troops), with the usual proportion of **field artillery and European artillery men** attached, to be **permanently stationed** in his territories.
 - to cede to the Company territories yielding an income of **Rs 26 lakh**.
 - to surrender the city of Surat.
 - to give up all claims for **Chauth on the Nizam's Hyderabad dominions**.
 - to accept the **Company's arbitration** in all differences between him and the Nizam or the Gaekwad.
 - not to keep in his employment **Europeans of any nation** at war with the English.
 - to subject his relations with other states to the control of the English.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q.84)

Answer: a

Explanation:

- Due to the efforts of Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (1820-91), the principal of Sanskrit College, Calcutta, that the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856, was passed; it legalised the marriage of widows and declared issues from such marriages as legitimate. In Maharashtra, **Vishnu Shastri Pandit founded the Widow Remarriage Association** in 1850. **So, point 1 is correct.**
- Efforts were also made by Professor **Dhondo Keshav Karve** in western India to promote Widow remarriage. Karve himself married a widow in 1893. He dedicated his life to the upliftment of Hindu widows and became the **secretary of the Widow Remarriage Association**. He opened a widows' home in Poona to give the high caste widows an interest in life by providing them with facilities for vocational training. **So, point 2 is correct.**
- Radhakant Deb founded Dharma Sabha in 1830. It was an orthodox society, it stood for the preservation of the status quo in socio-religious matters, opposing even the abolition of sati. **So, point 3 is not correct.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q.85)

Answer: b

Explanation:

- In 1931, when the Civil Disobedience Movement was suspended, **a temple entry movement was organised in Kerala**. Inspired by K. Kelappan, poet **Subramaniam Tirumambu** (the 'singing sword of Kerala') led a group of sixteen volunteers to Guruvayur. Leaders like **P. Krishna Pillai and A.K. Gopalan** were among the satyagrahis. Finally, on November 12, 1936, the Maharaja of Travancore issued a proclamation throwing open all government-controlled temples to all Hindus. A similar step was taken by the C. Rajagopalachari administration in Madras in 1938.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q.86)

Answer: d

Explanation:

- In 1814, Raja Ram Mohan Roy started the Atmiya Sabha (Society of Friends), to nurture philosophical discussions on the idea of monotheism in Vedanta and to campaign against idolatry, casteism, child marriage and other social ills. The Atmiya Sabha would make way for the Brahmo Sabha in 1828, set up with Debendranath Tagore, Rabindranath Tagore's father.
- He applied the principles of rationalism to other sects also, particularly to the elements of blind faith in them. In his **Precepts of Jesus** (1820), he tried to separate the moral and philosophical message of the New Testament, which he praised, from its miracle stories.
- Ram Mohan Roy did much to disseminate the benefits of modern education to his countrymen. He **supported David Hare's efforts to found the Hindu College** in 1817, while Roy's English school taught mechanics and Voltaire's philosophy. In 1825, he established a Vedanta college where courses in both Indian learning and Western social and physical sciences were offered.
- It was **Sree Narayana Guru** (and not Ram Mohan Roy), a social reformer from Kerala, who gave the slogan 'One Caste, One Religion, One God'.

Therefore, option (d) is the answer

Q.87)

Answer: b

Explanation:

- **Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar** led the Mahad Satyagraha in March 1927 to challenge the regressive customs of the caste Hindus. He stressed the necessity of removing ideas of 'high' and 'low' and inculcating self-elevation through self-help, self-respect and self-knowledge. **So, statement 1 is not correct.**
- Bombay Legislative Council had adopted a resolution moved by S.K. Bole on August 4, 1923. The **Bole Resolution** said, "The Council recommends the **Untouchable Classes be allowed to use all public watering places**, wells and Dharamshala's which are built and maintained out of public funds or administered by bodies appointed by Government or created by statute, as well as public schools, courts, offices and dispensaries". However, the resolution remained on paper until Dr. **Ambedkar and his companions went to drink water from the Chavdar tank** of Mahad on March 20, 1927. **So, statement 2 is correct.**
- Later in December 1927, Ambedkar and his colleagues burnt the '**Manusmriti**' at the same place as a gesture of getting rid of inequalities. **So, statement 3 is correct.**

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q.88)

Answer: c

Explanation:

- **Ramakrishna Paramahansa** laid the foundations of the **Ramakrishna Math** with his young monastic disciples as a nucleus to bring into existence a band of monks dedicated to a life of renunciation and practical spirituality, from among whom teachers and workers would be sent out to spread the universal message of Vedanta. **Swami Vivekananda**, after Ramakrishna's death, founded the **Ramakrishna Mission** in 1897. **So, statement 1 is not correct.**
- Swami Vivekananda advocated for a **healthy balance between spiritualism and materialism**. Envisaging a new culture for the whole world, he called for a **blend of the materialism of the West and the spiritualism of the East** into a new harmony to produce happiness for mankind. **So, statement 2 is not correct.**

- Vivekananda was a great humanist and used the Ramakrishna Mission for humanitarian relief and social work. The Mission stands for religious and social reform. Vivekananda advocated the doctrine of service—the service of all beings. **The service of jiva (living objects) is the worship of Siva. So, statement 3 is correct.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q.89)

Answer: b

Explanation:

The main aims of the Indian National Congress (INC) in the initial stage were to —

- form a democratic, nationalist movement;
- politicise and politically educate people;
- **promote friendly relations among nationalist political workers from different parts of the country; So, point 1 is correct.**
- **establish the headquarters for a movement; So, point 4 is correct.**
- **develop and propagate an anti-colonial nationalist ideology; So, point 3 is incorrect.**
- formulate and present popular demands before the government with a view to unifying the people over a common economic and political programme;
- develop and consolidate a feeling of national unity among people irrespective of religion, caste or province;
- carefully promote and nurture Indian nationhood.
- The INC declared Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence for India as its goal for the first time at Lahore Session in 1929. **So, point 2 is not correct.**
- In the initial years, the INC openly stated that its aims do not include the mass movement on social and religious reforms. This was done especially to not to restrict itself as a socio-religious reforms organisation. **So, point 5 is not correct.**

Therefore, option (b) is the answer.

Q.90)

Answer: a

Explanation:

- **The Morley-Minto reforms (1909)** enlarged the deliberative functions of the legislative councils at both **the Central and Provincial levels**. The legislatures are now allowed to pass resolutions, **ask questions and supplementaries**, vote separate items in the budget and move resolutions on the budget. **So, statement 1 is correct.**
- The Indian Councils Act of 1909, also known as Morley-Minto Reforms, also provided **separate representation of presidency corporations**, chambers of commerce, **universities** and zamindars. **So, statement 2 is not correct.**
- **The Montagu-Chelmsford reforms of 1919** provided **limited suffrage to women property holders** but it **did not give women the right to contest elections**. In Britain itself, women got the right to vote only in 1918. The Government of India Act of 1919 allowed the provincial council to decide whether women could vote

provided they met stringent property, income or educational criteria. Between the year 1919 and 1929, all of the British provinces and the princely states granted women the right to vote. **So, statement 3 is not correct.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q.91)

Answer: d

Explanation:

- **Jugantar Party** was the leading revolutionary terrorist group in colonial Bengal formed by the inner circle of Anushilan Samiti. **Barindra Kumar Ghosh** (younger brother of Aurobindo Ghosh) and **Bagha Jatin** were its **main leaders**. It was **established in 1906** and was **headquartered at Baubazar street in Calcutta**. **So, statement 1 is correct.**
- The Party **vowed to free India from the British colonial domination** with religious inspiration tempered by acts of violence, **justifying murders by Ksatriyas to further happiness of mankind**. **So, statement 2 is correct.**
- The **first Taxicab dacoity** took place on February 12, **1915 in Garden Reach, Kolkata under the leadership of Narendra Bhattacharya**. On different other occasions, similar kinds of dacoities were conducted in various parts of Calcutta to collect funds for the Indo-German conspiracy. **So, statement 3 is correct.**
- In 1908, **Hemchandra Qanungo, a member of the Jugantar Party**, set up a combined religious school and bomb factory at a garden house in Maniktala suburb of Calcutta. **Hemchandra Qanungo** went abroad to get both political and military training. He obtained the training from a Russian Emigrant in Paris. **So, statement 4 is correct.**

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q.92)

Answer: d

Explanation:

- In **November 1913**, the Ghadar party was **founded** by **Lala Har Dayal** with active support from **Ram Chandra, Barakatullah and Bhagwan Singh**. It was a revolutionary group organized around a weekly newspaper 'The Ghadr' with its **headquarters at San Francisco** and **branches along the US coast** and in the Far East. **So, statement 1 is correct.**
- During World War-I, **Berlin committee for Indian Independence** was established in 1915 by **Virendranath Chattopadhyay, Bhupendranath Dutta, Lala Hardayal** and others. The objectives of committee included **inciting rebellion among the troops**, supplying explosives to Indian revolutionaries and **even organizing invasion of British India**. **So, statement 2 is correct.**
- **Shyamji Krishnavarma** published a **monthly journal 'The Indian Sociologist'** which was a noted platform for anti-colonial views and was **banned in India as 'seditious literature'**. **So, statement 3 is correct.**
- The Indian Home Rule society was started in London in 1905 by **Shyamji Krishnavarma** with support from **Bhikaji Cama and Dadabai Naoroji** to serve as a residence for Indian students and promote nationalist views. Revolutionaries such as **VD Savarkar, Har Dayal and Madanlal Dhingra** also became members of the society. **So, statement 4 is correct.**

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q.93)

Answer: c

Explanation:

Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, also known as Swatantryaveer Savarkar, was an Indian independence activist, politician, lawyer and writer.

- He **founded Free India Society in the year 1906** to fight for Indian Independence from the Britishers. In May 1904, he also established an International Revolution Institute named 'Abhinav Bharat'. **So, statement 1 is correct.**
- Savarkar was a **critic of the caste system**. He held that **both 'Chaturvarna' and the caste system proved very disastrous for the unity of Hindu society**. He held that 'Chaturvarna' was based not on any scientific criterion, but was a creation of scriptures that gave birth to the inhuman practice of untouchability. **So, statement 2 is not correct.**
- He **wrote the book "Joseph Mazzini- Biography and Politics"** and also published "The Indian War of Independence" about the Indian rebellion of 1857. **So, statement 3 is correct.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q.94)

Answer: d

Explanation:

- Important Indian National Congress Annual Sessions and its Presidents.

Year	President	Place
1888	George Yule	Allahabad
1899	Romesh Chandra Dutt	Lucknow
1904	Henry Cotton	Bombay
1909	Madan Mohan Malaviya	Lahore
1917	Annie Besant	Calcutta
1924	Mahatma Gandhi	Belgaum

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q.95)

Answer: b

Explanation:

- **Important events under the tenure of Lord Ripon (1880-1884):**
 - Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act (1882)

- **The first Factory Act (1881)** was passed to improve labour conditions. **So, point 2 is correct.**
 - Continuation of financial decentralisation
 - Government resolution on local self-government (1882)
 - Ilbert Bill controversy (1883-84)
 - **Appointment of Education Commission under chairmanship of Sir William Hunter (1882).** The Hunter Commission mostly confined its recommendations to primary and secondary education. **So, point 4 is correct.**
- Indian National Congress was established during the tenure of **Lord Dufferin (1884- 1888)**. Another important event of his tenure was the Third Burmese War (1885-86). **So, point 1 is not correct.**
 - Important events of under the tenure of Lord Lytton (1876-80) included Royal Titles Act (1876), Richard Strachey famine commission (1878), Queen Victoria assuming the title of 'Kaiser-i-Hind' or Queen Empress of India, Vernacular Press Act (1878), Arms Act (1878) and the **Second Afghan War (1878-80)**. **So, point 3 is not correct.**

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q.96)

Answer: b

Explanation:

- **Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (1820-91)** was a great scholar and reformer. Vidyasagar's ideas were a happy blend of Indian and Western thought. In 1850, he became the principal of Sanskrit College. He was determined to break the priestly monopoly of scriptural knowledge, and for this he opened the Sanskrit College to non-brahmins. He introduced Western thought in Sanskrit College to break the self-imposed isolation of Sanskrit learning.
- He chose Indian languages as vehicles of reform and to enable vernacular to perform this role successfully, he prepared language primers. **Barnaparichay or Barna Parichay (1855)** is a Bengali primer **written by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar**. It is "**the most influential primer of Bengal**" which became the template for all other primers and the most used primer even in missionary schools.
- Other prominent literary works of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar include books such as **Bahubibaha** and **Bidhaba Bibaha**. He also started the Bengali newspaper Shome Prakash in the year 1858.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q.97)

Answer: b

Explanation:

- According to Rabindranath Tagore, the traditional schools imprison children who are born with a power to be happy and to make others happy.
- The four **fundamental principles in Tagore's educational philosophy are naturalism, humanism, internationalism and idealism**. Shantiniketan and Visva Bharathi are both based on these very principles. **So, statement 1 is not correct.**

- According to him, the **primary objective of education was to enable the preservation of the perfect symphony between one's life and the world outside**. Education means enabling the mind to find out that ultimate truth which emancipates us from the bondage of dust and gives us wealth not of things but of inner light, not of power but of love". **So, statement 2 is correct.**
- In 1901, Rabindranath Tagore established his school at Santiniketan. It aimed to combine education with a sense of obligation towards the larger civic community. He originally named it Brahmacharya Ashram in the tradition of ancient forest hermitages. **Shantiniketan** was established to **impart knowledge and wisdom in one's native language, provide freedom of mind, heart and will** and to eventually enrich Indian culture. **So, statement 3 is correct.**

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q.98)

Answer: b

Explanation:

- The **East India Company's harsh conditions imposed on the state of Travancore**, after both of them agreed to a subsidiary alliance arrangement under Wellesley in 1805, caused deep resentment in the region. The ruler was not able to pay the subsidy and fell in arrears. The British resident of Travancore was meddling in the internal affairs of the state.
- The **highhanded attitude of the Company compelled Prime Minister (or Dalawa) Velu Thampi to rise against the Company**, assisted by the Nair troops. Velu Thampi addressed a gathering in Kundara, openly calling for taking up arms against the British to oust them from the native soil. This was later known as the **Kundara Proclamation**. There was a large-scale rebellion against the British as a result. A large military operation had to be undertaken to restore peace. The Maharaja of Travancore had not wholly supported the rebellion and defected to the side of the Company. Velu Thampi killed himself to avoid capture.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q.99)

Answer: b

Explanation:

- **Pandita Ramabai Saraswati founded the Arya Mahila Samaj** to serve the cause of women. She pleaded for improvement in the educational syllabus of Indian women before the English Education Commission which was referred to Queen Victoria. Later Ramabai Ranade established a branch of Arya Mahila Samaj in Bombay. It was **Ramabai Ranade** founded the Ladies Social Conference (**Bharat Mahila Parishad**), under the parent organisation National Social Conference, in 1904 in Bombay. **So, statement 1 is not correct.**
- **Pandita Ramabai's landmark book 'The High Caste Hindu Woman'** was published in 1887. Its seven chapters describe the life of a high caste Hindu woman and analyse Hindu sacred texts – such as the 'code of Manu' – which prescribe the rules for that life. **So, statement 2 is correct.**
- For her services to the community, **the British Raj awarded her the Kaiser-I-Hind medal**. Ramabai is also honoured with a feast day on the liturgical calendar of the Episcopal Church (USA) on April 5. The Government of India recognized her contributions to the upliftment of women in India and issued a commemorative stamp on 26th October 1989. **So, statement 3 is correct.**

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q.100)

Answer: a

Explanation:

Aligarh Movement:

- It was conceptualized and propagated by **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**. It was a systemic movement **aimed at reforming the social, political and educational aspects of the Muslim community**.
- The movement was based on a **liberal interpretation of the Quran** and they sought to harmonise Islam with modern liberal culture. They wanted to impart a distinct socio- cultural identity to Muslims on modern lines. **So, statement 1 is correct.**

Deoband Movement:

- It was started by **Muhammad Qasim Nanautavi (1832–80) and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi (1828–1905)** to train religious leaders for the Muslim community.
- It was organised by the **orthodox section** among the Muslim ulema as a **revivalist movement** with the twin objectives of **propagating pure teachings of the Quran and Hadis among Muslims** and keeping alive the spirit of jihad against the foreign rulers. **So, statement 2 is correct.**

Faraizi Movement:

- It was founded by Haji Shariatullah in 1819.
- **It aimed at the eradication of social innovations** or un-Islamic practices and draw their attention to their duties as Muslims. **So, statement 3 is not correct.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.