

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

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 Faujdari 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.

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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 Hooghly river.
2. Immediately after the battle, Mir Jafar became the Nawab of Bengal with the support of the Jagat Seth 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) They demanded a reduction in land revenue and salt duty
- (b) They demanded policies to help in the growth of Indian industries and handicrafts
- (c) They demanded the repeal of the Arms Act
- (d) They demanded to abolish Permanent Settlement from all parts of India

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

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

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

- (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.

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 is/are correct ?

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

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

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.

The above statements are about which of the below personality ?

- (a) Mirabehn
- (b) Hansa Mehta
- (c) Sucheta Kriplani
- (d) Aruna Asaf Ali

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

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

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

- (a) The establishment of the All India Village Industries Association
- (b) The formation of Harijan Sevak Sangh
- (c) The establishment of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
- (d) The formation of Kochrab Satyagraha Ashram

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

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

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 ?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Hasrat Mohani
- (c) Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar
- (d) Shaukat Ali

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

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

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

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 ?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose and Rajagopalachari
- (b) Jayaprakash Narayan and Acharya Narendra and Rajagopalachari
- (c) Fazlul Huq, Gurzarilal Nanda and Khandubhai Desai
- (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad and J. B. Kripalani

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

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

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

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 opposing 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

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

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

- (a) It provided for an Indian Union with dominion status
- (b) It assured to set up a constituent assembly to frame a new constitution after the end of the war
- (c) It gave the provinces the right to detach from the Indian Union.
- (d) It provided a plan for immediate transfer of power and real share in defense

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

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

- (a) Dayanand Saraswati
- (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (c) B.R. Ambedkar
- (d) Rabindranath Tagore

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

79. With reference to modern Indian history, the term "amlaah" referred to:

- (a) revenue official under Zamindars
- (b) crowning element on the top of the shikhara style temple
- (c) a spy in the police services during the British period
- (d) silver coins used in the Mughal empire

80. With reference to eighteenth-century India, what is/are the difference/differences between Jotedars and Zamindars?

1. Zamindars acted as a revenue collector of the state, whereas Jotedars were rich farmers who controlled local trade and moneylending.
2. Zamindars decided the land revenue rate for villages, whereas the Jotedars were responsible for the administration of local justice.

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

81. With reference to Indian history, consider the following statements:

1. The English established their first factory at Surat by defeating Dutch.
2. Mughal king Farukhsiyar's farm granted trade privileges to the English East India Company in Bengal, Gujarat and Hyderabad.
3. The French established a factory in Masulipatnam after obtaining rights from the Sultan of Golconda.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

82. With reference to Tipu Sultan, consider the following statements:

1. He established an arms factory at Dindigul.
2. He established a land revenue system where the tax was collected through salaried agents.
3. He is considered a pioneer in the use of rocket artillery in India.
4. He sanctioned funds for the repair of the Sringeri

Temple.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

83. The 'Treaty of Bassein' is a significant event in modern Indian history because:

- (a) the Mughals gave up all claims of Chauth' on Awadh
- (b) the Marathas accepted subsidiary alliance imposed by the British
- (c) the Nizam of Hyderabad agreed to sign peace treaty with Mysore
- (d) the Nawab of Awadh accepted to rule its territory under the Mughal protection

84. Consider the following:

1. Vishnu Shastri Pandit
2. Dhondo Keshav Karve
3. Radhakant Deb

Who of the above was/were actively associated with the Widow Remarriage Association?

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

85. In the context of Colonial India, Subramaniam Tirumambu, P. Krishna Pillai and A.K. Gopalan are remembered as:

- (a) leaders who opposed the Quit India Movement
- (b) proponents of the Temple entry movement in Guruvayur
- (c) members of the first provincial government formed in Kerala
- (d) members of the Civil Disobedience movement in Andhra

86. Which one of the following statements is *not*

correct with reference to Raja Ram Mohan Roy?

- (a) He started 'Atmiya Sabha' to propagate the monotheistic ideals of the Vedanta.
- (b) He supported David Hare to establish the Hindu College in 1817.
- (c) He authored 'Precepts of Jesus' to separate the moral

and philosophical message of the 'New Testament'.

(d) He gave the slogan 'One Caste, One Religion, One God'.

87. Consider the following statements with reference to the Mahad Satyagraha:

1. It was led by Mahatma Gandhi to challenge the regressive customs of caste discrimination.
2. It was pursuant to the 'Bole Resolution' that called for the opening up of public water reservoirs to untouchables.
3. In 1927, B. R. Ambedkar burnt 'Manusmriti' at Mahad as a gesture of getting rid of the inequalities.

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

88. Consider the following statements with reference to Swami Vivekananda:

1. He founded Ramakrishna Math to create a group of monks to spread the universal message of Hinduism.
2. He propounded spirituality as the only way to happiness and desisted materialism of the West.
3. He advocated the doctrine of service by stating 'the service of jiva is the worship of Siva'.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

89. Which of the following were *not* the objectives of the Indian National Congress in its early years of formation in the 19th century?

1. Uniting nationalist political workers from different parts of India
2. Independence from British rule through peaceful and constitutional methods
3. Develop and propagate an anti-colonial nationalist ideology
4. Establish the headquarters for a movement
5. Focus the mass movement on social and religious reforms

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

90. Consider the following statements:

1. The Morley-Minto reforms of 1909 gave the members the right to ask supplementary questions in both Central and Provincial legislative councils.
2. The Montagu-Chelmsford reforms of 1919 provided for separate representation of universities and presidency corporations.
3. The Montagu-Chelmsford reforms of 1919 provided the right to contest elections for all women in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

91. Consider the following statements with reference to Jugantar Party:

1. It was established by Barindra Kumar Ghosh in 1906 with headquarters at Calcutta.
2. It vowed to free India from British domination through violent methods.
3. It organized a series of dacoities to collect funds for the Indo-German conspiracy.
4. Its members set up Maniktala bomb factory in Calcutta.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

92. Consider the following statements:

1. The Ghadar party was founded by Lala Har Dayal with its headquarters at San Francisco.
2. Berlin Indian Independence Committee was set up for the invasion of British India.
3. The Indian Sociologist, a monthly journal, was started by Shyamji Krishna Varma.
4. V.D Savarkar and Madanlal Dhingra were members of Indian Home Rules society.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only

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

93. Consider the following statements with reference to Vinayak Damodar Savarkar:

1. He founded the Free India Society.
2. He supported the caste system and Chaturvarna basis of classification.
3. He wrote the biography of Joseph Mazzini, the famous Italian revolutionary.

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

94. Consider the following:

1. Mahatma Gandhi
2. George Yule
3. Annie Besant
4. Henry Cotton
5. Romesh Chandra Dutt
6. Madan Mohan Malaviya

Who among the above have presided over at least one annual session of the Indian National Congress?

- (a) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (b) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
- (c) 2, 5 and 6 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

95. Which of the following events happened during the tenure of Lord Ripon?

1. Establishment of the Indian National Congress
2. Enactment of the First Factory Act
3. Second Afghan War
4. Appointment of Hunter Education Commission

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

96. "Barnaparichay" was one of the most influential books in Bengal. It not only became the template for all other

primers but also was the most widely used primer even in missionary schools. It was written by:

- (a) Debendranath Tagore
- (b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- (c) Swami Vivekananda
- (d) Rabindranath Tagore

97. With reference to Rabindranath Tagore's views on education, consider the following statements:

1. He was critical of naturalism and internationalism in education.
2. 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.
3. Shantiniketan model schools were started by him to impart knowledge in native languages.

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

98. In the context of Indian history, the 'Kundara Proclamation' is known for:

- (a) removal of the ban on temple entry for lower castes in the princely state of Baroda
- (b) a call to take up arms against the British by Diwan Velu Thampi
- (c) the launch of war against the Mysore kingdom by the Zamorin of Calicut
- (d) declaration of the start of the revolt of 1857 by the Indian soldiers

99. Consider the following statements with reference to Pandita Ramabai:

1. She founded Bharat Mahila Parishad in Bombay.
2. She authored a book named 'The High Caste Hindu Woman'.
3. She was conferred 'Kaiser-i-Hind' medal by the British for her community service.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

100. Consider the following statements:

1. Aligarh Movement took a liberal interpretation of religious texts and sought to harmonise Islam with modern liberal culture.
2. Deoband Movement was a revivalist movement to propagate orthodox teachings of the Quran and Hadis among Muslims.
3. The Faraizi Movement aimed to spread modern social innovations practices among the Muslims.

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