

Test Series Question Paper English (18 Nov. 2023)

Q 1: Consider the following pairs of First Factory of Europeans:

Europeans	City
1. Dutch :	Calicut
2. Portuguese :	Masulipatnam
3. French :	Surat
4. British :	Pondicherry

How many of the above pair/(s) are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer a

Explanation:

Surat was the first factory of French So, only pair 3 is correct.

Europeans	Year	Place
Portuguese	1500	Calicut
Dutch	1605	Masulipatnam (Andhra Pradesh)
British	1613	Surat
French	1668	Surat

Q 2: Consider the following statements Alfonso de Albuquerque:

- 1. He introduced the Blue Water Policy.
- 2. He acquired Goa from the Sultan of Golconda.
- 3. He banned the practice of sati in his area.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer a

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: Almeida's vision was to make the Portuguese the master of the Indian Ocean. His policy was known as the Blue Water Policy (Cartaze System).

Statement 2 is incorrect: Albuquerque acquired Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur in 1510.

Statement 3 is correct: Afonso de Albuquerque is known to have abolished the practice of Sati system in Goa. He was the real founder of the Portuguese power in the East.

Q 3: Consider the following statement regarding the 'Golden Farman' of seventeenth century:

- 1. It was given to the East India Company by Farrukhsiyar.
- 2. Company was permitted to issue dastaks (passes) for the transportation of goods.
- 3. By this Farman, the English were allowed to trade freely on all the ports of Deccan.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer b

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect : The English company's position was improved by the 'Golden Farman' issued to them by the Sultan of Golconda in 1632.

Statement 3 is correct : The Farmans thus obtained were regarded the Magna Carta of the Company. Their important terms were—

1. 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.
2. The Company was permitted to issue dastaks (passes) for the transportation of such goods. **So, statement 2 is correct**
3. The Company was permitted to rent more lands around Calcutta.

Q 4: Consider the following pairs:

Work : Author

1. Heer Ranjha : Warris Shah
2. Risalo : Shah Abdul Latif
3. Syamanthakam : Kanchan Nambiar

How many of the above pair/(s) are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer c

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct : Heer Ranjha, the romantic epic in Punjabi literature, was composed by Warris Shah.

Statement 2 is correct : In Sindhi literature, Shah Abdul Latif composed Risalo, a collection of poems.

Statement 3 is correct : Kanchan Nambiar was a noted Malayalam poet. He composed Syamanthakam. In south India, Malayalam literature flourished under the patronage of the Travancore rulers.

Q 5: Consider the following statement about The Treaty of Allahabad:

1. Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula agreed to surrender Allahabad and Kara to Emperor Shah Alam II.
2. Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula agreed to give Balwant Singh, Zamindar of Banaras, full possession of his estate.
3. Shah Alam II agreed to issue a farman granting the diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the East India Company.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer c

Explanation:

Robert Clive concluded two important treaties at Allahabad in August 1765—one with the Nawab of Awadh and the other with the Mughal Emperor:

Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula agreed to:

- (i) He agreed to surrender Allahabad and Kara to Emperor Shah Alam II; **thus statement 1 is correct.**
- (ii) He agreed to give Balwant Singh, Zamindar of Banaras, full possession of his estate; **thus, statement 2 is correct**
- (iii) He agreed to pay Rs 50 lakh to the Company as war indemnity.

Shah Alam II agreed to:

- i. Shah Alam II agreed to issue a farman granting the diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the East India Company in lieu of an annual payment of Rs 26 lakh; **thus, statement 3 is correct**
- ii. He agreed to reside at Allahabad, to be ceded to him by the Nawab of Awadh, under the Company's protection.
- iii. He agreed to a provision of Rs 53 lakh to the Company in return for nizamat functions (military defence, police, and administration of justice) of the said provinces.

Q 6: Consider the following statement about Haidar Ali:

- 1. He set up an arms factory at Dindigul.
- 2. First Anglo-Mysore war ended with Treaty of Mangalore.
- 3. The Nizam, the Marathas, and the English allied together against him in First Anglo-Mysore war.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer b

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct 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. He became the de facto ruler of Mysore as Sarvadhikari (Chief Minister) by 1761.

Statement 2 is incorrect First Anglo-Mysore war ended with April 4, 1769—Treaty of Madras

Statement 3 is correct: The Nizam, the Marathas, and the English allied together against Haidar Ali. He paid the Marathas to turn them neutral and, promising to share conquered territories with the Nizam, converted the Nizam into his ally. He then joined the Nizam to attack the Nawab of Arcot.

Q 7: Consider the following pairs:

Maratha families: Region

- 1. Gaikwad: Baroda
- 2. Bhonsle: Indore
- 3. Holkar : Nagpur
- 4. Scindhias : Gwalior

How many of the above pair/(s) are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer b

Explanation:

The Maratha families which emerged prominent were—

- (i) The Gaekwad of Baroda,
- (ii) The Bhonsle of Nagpur,
- (iii) The Holkars of Indore,
- (iv) The Scindhias of Gwalior,
- (v) The peshwa of Poona

Q 8: Consider the following pairs:

Maratha families: Treaty

- 1. Bhonsle: Treaty of Devgaon
- 2. Holkar: Treaty of Suraji-anjangaon
- 3. Scindhia: Treaty of Rajpurghat

How many of the above pair/(s) are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer a

Explanation:

In 1804, Jashwantrao Holkar made an attempt to form a coalition of Indian rulers to fight against the English. But his attempt proved unsuccessful.

The Marathas were defeated, reduced to British vassalage and isolated from one another.

Statement 1 is correct : Defeat of Bhonsle (December 17, 1803, Treaty of Devgaon) Treaty concluded by Sir Arthur Wellesley (later 1st Duke of Wellington) between Raghujii Bhonsle II (the Maratha Raja of Berar) and the British East India Company.

Statement 2 is incorrect : Defeat of Holkar (1806, Treaty of Rajpurghat). Yashwant Rao Holkar got lot of his lost kingdom but had to renounce his claims over Bundelkhand and to the north of river Chambal as per the treaty English promised him that they will not interfere in his possessions in Malwa and Mewar.

Statement 3 is incorrect : Defeat of Scindhia (December 30, 1803, Treaty of Suraji-anjangaon). The Scindhias signed the Treaty of Surji-Anjangaon in 1803 through which the British got the territories of Rohtak, Ganga-Yamuna Doab, Gurgaon, Delhi Agra region, Broach, some districts in Gujarat, parts of Bundelkhand and Ahmadnagar fort.

Q 9: Consider the following statement about subsidiary alliance:

- 1. Holkars were the first Maratha confederation to accept the Subsidiary Alliance.
- 2. Rajputana states of Jaipur, Jodhpur and Bundi were the only states who accepted Subsidiary Alliance.
- 3. Mysore became the first state to accept Subsidiary Alliance.

How many of the above pair/(s) are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer d

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: Holkars were the last Maratha to accept Subsidiary Alliance

Statement 2 is incorrect: Rajputana states to accept subsidiary alliance are Jodhpur, Jaipur, Bundi, Macheri, Bharatpur, etc

Statement 3 is incorrect: Nizam of Hyderabad was the first to accept Subsidiary alliance.

Q 10: Consider the following statement about Doctrine of lapse:

- 1 Lord Dalhousie is the originator of the Doctrine of lapse.
2. The doctrine stated that the adopted son could be the heir to his foster father's private property, but not the state.
3. Lord Dalhousie annexed Awadh based on Doctrine of lapse.

How many of the above statement/(s) are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer a

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: Lord Dalhousie (1848-56), he was not its originator. It was a coincidence that during his governor-generalship several important cases arose in which the 'Doctrine' could be applied. Dalhousie showed too much zeal in enforcing this policy

Statement 2 is correct: the doctrine stated that the adopted son could be the heir to his foster father's private property, but not the state; it was for the paramount power (the British) to decide whether to bestow the state on the adopted son or to annex it.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Lord Dalhousie annexed Awadh in 1856 after deposing Nawab Wajid Ali Shah on grounds of misgovernment.

Q 11: Consider the following pairs:

Newspaper/journals: founder/editor

1. The Bengal Gazette: James Augustus Hicky
2. India Gazette: R. Williams
3. Indian Herald: Henry Louis Vivian Derozio

How many of the above pair/(s) are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer a

Explanation:

The Bengal Gazette English weekly started by James Augustus Hicky in 1780. So, only pair 2 is correct

- The Bengal Gazette newspaper was started by James Augustus Hicky in 1780.
- India Gazette was started by Henry Louis Vivian Derozio in 1787.
- Indian Herald was started by R. Williams in 1795.

Q 12: Consider the following pairs:

War: Treaties

1. Anglo-Nepal war : Treaty of Yandabo

2. Anglo-Afghan war : Treaty of Gandamak
3. Anglo-Burma War : Treaty of Saughauli

How many of the above pair/(s) are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer a

Explanation: Treaty of Gandamak is the result of 2nd Anglo-Afghan war. So, Only pair 2 is correct.

- 1st Anglo-Burma war(1824-26) : Treaty of Yandabo
- 2nd Anglo-Afghan war(1878-80) : Treaty of Gandamak
- Anglo-Nepal War (1814-16): Treaty of Saughauli (1816)

Q 13: Consider the following pairs:

Movement: Movement type

1. Wahabi movement: Revivalist movement
2. Aligarh movement : Reformist movement
3. Deoband movement : Reformist movement

How many of the above pair/(s) are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer b

Explanation

- Reformist movements strived to change the fundamental system and structures of the society through gradual changes within the existing institutions.
- Revivalist movements shows that ancient Indian socio-cultural ideas were progressive and rationalist. The aim of revivalist movement is to focus on old cultural ideas.
- **Pair 1 is correct** : Wahabi movement is a Revivalist movement
- **Pair 2 is correct** : Aligarh movement is a Reformist movement
- **Pair 3 is incorrect** : Deoband movement is Revivalist movement

Q 14: Consider the following statement regarding the social reforms aimed towards uplifting women during the first half of the 19th century:

1. Government declared the practice of sati illegal in all the three Presidencies in 1829.
2. The Bengal regulations of 1795 and 1804 declared infanticide illegal and equivalent to murder.
3. Karsondas Mulji started the Satya Prakash to advocate for female infanticide.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer a

Explanation

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Regulation of 1829 (Regulation XVII, A.D. 1829 of the Bengal Code) was applicable in the first instance to Bengal Presidency alone, but was extended in slightly modified forms to Madras and Bombay Presidencies in 1830.

Statement 2 is correct: The Bengal Regulations of 1795 and 1804 declared infanticide illegal and equivalent to murder. An Act passed in 1870 made it compulsory for parents to register the birth of all babies and provided for verification of female children for some years after birth, particularly in areas where the custom was resorted to in utmost secrecy.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Karsondas Mulji started the Satya Prakash in Gujarati in 1852 to advocate for widow remarriage.

Q 15: Consider the following pairs:

Founder : Women-led Organisation

1. Sarla Devi Chaudhrani: Bharat Stree Mandal
2. Ramabai Ranade: Arya Mahila Samaj
3. Pandita Ramabai Saraswati: Bharat Mahila Parishad

How many of the above pair/(s) are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer a

Explanation:

Pair 1 is correct : Sarla Devi Chaudhrani founded the Bharat Stree Mandal in 1910. The main aim of the organisation is women education.

Pair 2 is incorrect : Ramabai Ranade founded the Bharat Mahila Parishad. Aim of the organization was to work towards the empowerment of women and to promote their education and social welfare. The organization also worked towards the abolition of child marriage and the practice of sati.

Pair 3 is incorrect : Pandita Ramabai Saraswati founded the Arya Mahila Samaj to empowering and educating each women to lead a dignified life.

Q 16: Consider the following statements about Raja Ram Mohan Roy:

Statement I : He wrote Gift to Monotheists (1809)

Statement II : He propagate monotheistic idea of Vedanta.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect Statement-II is correct

Correct Answer b

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: He wrote Gift to Monotheists (1809) and translated into Bengali the Vedas and the five Upanishads to prove his conviction that ancient Hindu texts support monotheism

Statement 2 is correct: Roy's progressive ideas met with strong opposition from orthodox elements like Raja Radhakant Deb who organised the Dharma Sabha to counter the Brahmo Samaj propaganda. He was against: Sati practice, polytheism, idol worship, criticized caste system etc.

So, Statement II is not the correct explanation for statement I.

Q 17: Which of the following statement is incorrect regarding Ishwar Chandra Vidhyasagar:

- a) He was against child marriage.
- b) He started a movement in support of widow remarriage which resulted in legalisation of widow remarriage.
- c) He formed Shadharan Brahmo Samaj.
- d) He was against caste system.

Correct Answer c

Explanation

Statement 1 is correct: Vidhyasagar was against child marriage, purdah system, polygamy etc .

Statement 2 is correct: Vidyasagar started a movement in support of widow remarriage which resulted in legalisation of widow remarriage in 1855.

Statement 3 is incorrect: His follower formed the Shadhran Brahmo Samaj in 1878 after a further split from Adi Bhramo samaj of 1866.

Statement 4 is correct: Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar worked endlessly to provide equal education to all men and women irrespective of their caste, religion and gender he was against caste system.

So, (c) is the correct option

Q 18: Consider the following statements about Gopal Ganesh Agarkar:

- a) He was a co-founder of the Deccan Education Society and Fergusson College.
- b) He was the first editor of Kesari.
- c) He founded Bombay native general library.

How many of the above statement/(s) are correct?

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

Correct Answer a

Explanation

Statement 1 is correct : Gopal Ganesh Agarkar was a co-founder of the New English School, the Deccan Education Society and Fergusson College.

Statement 2 is correct : He was the first editor of Kesari, a weekly newspaper founded by Lokmanya Tilak in 1880–1881.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Balshastri Jambhekar founded the Bombay Native General Library and started the Native Improvement Society of which an offshoot was the Students Literary and Scientific Library.

Q 19: Which of the following statement is incorrect regarding censorship of Press Act, 1799:

- a) Lord Wellesley imposed censorship on all newspapers
- b) Publisher to submit all material for pre-censorship to the secretary to the government.
- c) Later this act was extended to cover journals, pamphlets and books.
- d) Raja Ram Mohan Roys's Mirat-ul-Akbar had to stop publication.

Correct Answer d

Explanation

Statement 1 is correct: Lord Wellesley enacted this, anticipating French invasion of India. It imposed almost wartime press restrictions including pre-censorship. Wellesley imposed censorship on all newspaper.

Statement 2 is correct:

The regulations of the act

- A) The newspaper to clearly print in every issue the name of the printer, the editor and the proprietor;
- B) The publisher to submit all material for pre-censorship to the secretary to the government.

Statement 3 is correct: In 1807 the Censorship Act was extended to cover journals, pamphlets and even books.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Mirat-ul-Akbar stopped publication under The Licensing Regulations, 1823.

Q 20: Consider the following statements about revolt of 1857:

Statement I : It was a feudal outburst headed by feudal chiefs and aided by widespread anti-foreign sentiments.

Statement II : Nehru pointed out that feudal chiefs were unorganized and had no constructive idea.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect Statement-II is correct

Correct Answer a

Explanation

Statement 1 is correct: Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru wrote about revolt of 1857 as "It was a feudal outburst headed by feudal chiefs and their followers aided by widespread anti- foreign sentiment.

Statement 2 is correct : Nehru refers to the rural base of the revolt and pointed out that even the feudal chiefs were unorganized and had no constructive ideal or community of interest.

So, statement II is the correct explanation of statement I.

Q 21: Consider the following pairs:

Books : Author

- 1. The Indian War of Independence: V.D. Savarkar
- 2. Religion and ideology of rebels of 1857: S.N. Sen
- 3. 1857: Iqbal Hussain

How many of the above pair/(s) are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer a

Explanation:

Pair 1 is correct : The Indian War of Independence is written by V.D. Savarkar and interpreted as a "planned war of national independence",

Pair 2 is incorrect : Religion and ideology of rebels of 1857 is written by Iqbal Hussain

Pair 3 is incorrect : Eighteen Fifty-Seven is written by S.N. Sen considers the revolt as having begun as a fight for religion but ending as a war of independence. So, option (a) is the correct answer.

So, (a) is the correct option.

Q 22: Consider the following statements about Prarthana Samaj:

Statement I. D.K Karve founded the Prarthana Samaj.

Statement II. It is a reformist movement.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect Statement-II is correct

Correct Answer d

Explanation:

Statement I is Incorrect : In 1867, Keshab Chandra Sen helped Atmaram Pandurang establish the Prarthana Samaj in Bombay. Its emphasis was on monotheism, but on the whole, the samaj was more concerned with social reforms than with religion.

Statement II is Correct : Prarthana samaj was a reformist movement which critically examined the relations between contemporary social and cultural systems and religious beliefs and gave priority to social reforms. The samaj relied on education and persuasion and not on confrontation with Hindu orthodoxy.

Q 23: Consider the following statements about Jyotirao Phule:

- 1. He rejected 'Manusmriti' and denounced the Hindu scriptures.
- 2. He was elected as a member of the Poona Municipal Committee.
- 3. He was against the inhuman practice of 'Keshavpan'.

How many of the above statement/(s) are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer c

Explanation

Jyotiba Phule (1827-1890), born in Satara, Maharashtra, belonged to the mali (gardener) community and organised a powerful movement against upper caste domination and brahminical supremacy.

Statement 1 is correct : Phule opposed the Vedas and refused to accept the role of a Brahmin priest during marriage and religious rituals. He rejected 'Manusmriti' and denounced the Hindu scriptures. He was of the opinion that religious books were created by the Brahmins to suit their selfish interest.

Statement 2 is correct : Jyotirao Phule was also elected as a member of the Poona Municipal Committee in 1876.

Statement 3 is correct : He was against the inhuman practice of 'Keshavpan' (Shaving off widow's hair). In this regard he organized a strike of the barbers. He had to suffer at the hands of the orthodox people for promoting widow remarriage, yet he continued his efforts to promote the same.

The main aims of the satyashodhak samaj were:

- social service, and
- spread of education among women and lower caste people.

So, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q 24: Consider the following statements about Swami Vivekananda:

- 1. He emerged as the preacher of neo-Hinduism.
- 2. His mission was to bridge the gulf between paramartha (service) and vyavahara (behaviour),

3. He advocated the doctrine of service.

How many of the above statement/(s) are **incorrect**?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer d

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: He emerged as the preacher of neo-Hinduism. Certain spiritual experiences of Ramakrishna, the teachings of the Upanishads and the Gita and the examples of the Buddha and Jesus are the basis of Vivekananda's message to the world about human values

Statement 2 is correct He subscribed to the Vedanta which he considered a fully rational system with a superior approach. His mission was to bridge the gulf between paramartha (service) and vyavahara (behaviour), and between spirituality and day-to-day life.

Statement 3 is correct: Vivekananda advocated the doctrine of service—the service of all beings. The service of jiva (living objects) is the worship of Siva. **So, option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 25: Consider the following pairs:

Books : Author

- 1. Satyarth Prakash : M G Ranade
- 2. Gulamgiri : Jyotirao Phule
- 3. The high caste Hindu Women : Jyotiba Bai Phule

How many of the above pair/(s) are **incorrect**?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer a

Explanation:

Pair 1 is incorrect : "Satyarth Prakash" (Light of truth) was written by Dayananda Saraswati in which he interpret vedas.

Pair 2 is correct : "Gulamgiri" was written by Jyotirao Phule about lower caste exploitation.

Pair 3 is correct : "The high cast Hindu Women" was written by Pandita Ramabai.

So, (a) is the correct option.

Q 26: Consider the following statements about Servants of India Society:

- 1. It was the country's first secular organization.
- 2. It began to publish the "Hitavada" newspaper.
- 3. After Gokhale's death, Srinivasa Shastri took over as president.

How many of the above statement/(s) are **incorrect**?

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

Correct Answer d

Explanation

Statement 1 is correct: Gopal Krishna Gokhale (1866-1915), a liberal leader of the Indian National Congress, founded servants of India society. It was the country's first secular organization dedicated to the disadvantaged, rural and tribal peoples, emergency relief work, literacy, and other social issues.

Statement 2 is correct: In 1911, the "Hitavada" began to be published to project the views of the society. The society chose to remain aloof from political activities and organisations like the Indian National Congress.

Statement 3 is correct: After Gokhale's death (1915), Srinivasa Shastri took over as president. The society still continues to function, though with a shrunken base, at many places in India.

So, (d) is the correct option.

Q 27: Consider the following statements about Arya Samaj:

1. It condemned ancestor worship.
2. Samaj was against animal sacrifice.
3. Dayananda believed in the theory of karma and reincarnation.
4. Samaj believed in polytheism.

How many of the above statement/(s) are correct?

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

Correct Answer b

Explanation

Statement 1 is correct : The Arya Samaj Movement, revivalist in form though not in content, was the result of a reaction to Western influences it was against ancestor worship, child marriage, idol worship, caste system etc

Statement 2 is correct : The Arya Samaj was against animal sacrifice in the name of religion.

Statement 3 is correct : Dayananda believed in the theory of karma and reincarnation. But he also said the good deeds should be primarily for the good of others and not for self.

Statement 4 is incorrect : He strongly believed in the existence of one God (Monotheism) as found in the Vedas. In its zeal to protect the Hindu society from the onslaught of Christianity and Islam, the Samaj started the shuddhi (purification) movement to reconvert to the Hindu fold the converts to Christianity and Islam.

So, (b) is the correct option

Q 28: Consider the following statements about Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:

1. He became a member of the Imperial Legislative Council in 1878.
2. He earned the knighthood in 1888.
3. He believed in the fundamental of 'practical morality'.

How many of the above statement/(s) are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer c

Explanation:

He was also a zealous educationist—as an official, he opened schools in towns, got books translated into Urdu and started the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College (later, the Aligarh Muslim University) at Aligarh in 1875.

Statement 1 is correct : Syed Ahmed Khan, born in a respectable Muslim family, was a loyalist member of the judicial service of the British government. After retirement in 1876, he became a member of the Imperial Legislative Council in 1878.

Statement 2 is correct : His loyalty to the British earned him the knighthood in 1888

Statement 3 is correct : He believed in the fundamental underlying unity of religions or 'practical morality'. He also preached the basic commonality of Hindu and Muslim interests.

So, (c) is the correct option.

Q 29: Consider the following statements about Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha:

1. Sabha was formed to restoration of the Zoroastrian religion to its pristine purity.
2. The message was spread by the newspaper "Rast-Goftar".
3. The movement had Naoroji Furdonji, M G Ranade, and S.S. Bengalee as its founding leaders.

How many of the above statement/(s) are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer b

Explanation

The Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha (Religious Reform Association) was founded in 1851 by a group of English-educated Parsis.

Statement 1 is Correct: "Regeneration of the social conditions of the Parsis and the restoration of the Zoroastrian religion to its pristine purity".

Statement 2 is Correct: The message of reform was spread by the newspaper "Rast Goftar" (Truth-Teller).

Statement 3 is Incorrect: The movement had Naoroji Furdonji, Dadabhai Naoroji, K.R. Cama and S.S. Bengalee as its leaders.

So, (b) is the correct option.

Q 30: Consider the following pairs:

Movements:

Leaders

- 1 Self-Respect Movement: C.N. Mudaliar
2. Justice Movement: Sree Narayana Guru
3. Temple Entry Movement: E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker

How many of the above pair/(s) are correct?

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

Correct Answer d

Explanation:

Pair 1 is incorrect : Self-Respect Movement led by E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker. The movement's goal was to reject the brahmanical religion and culture, which Naicker saw as the primary tool of exploitation of the lower castes.

Pair 2 is incorrect : Justice Movement led by C.N. Mudaliar, T.M. Nair and P. Tyagaraja. Its goal was to reject the brahmanical religion and culture, which Naicker saw as the primary tool of exploitation of the lower castes.

Pair 3 is incorrect : Temple Entry Movement led by Sree Narayana Guru and N. Kumaran Asan, T.K. Madhavan. It was the Gandhian or nationalist approach to fight caste oppression.

So, (d) is the correct option.

Q 31: Consider the following statements about The Theosophical Movement:

1. It accepted the Hindu beliefs in reincarnation and karma.
2. It drew inspiration from the philosophy of the Upanishads, Samkhya, Yoga and Vedanta schools of thought.
3. Annie Besant founded Central Hindu College based on theosophical principles.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer d

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct : The society believed that a special relationship could be established between a person's soul and God by contemplation, prayer, revelation, etc. It accepted the Hindu beliefs in reincarnation and karma.

Statement 2 is correct : The society drew inspiration from the philosophy of the Upanishads and samkhya, yoga and Vedanta schools of thought. It aimed to work for universal brotherhood of humanity without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or colour.

Statement 3 is correct : Annie Besant founded a new boys' school in Banaras called the Central Hindu College (CHC), which was based on theosophical principles.

So option (d) is the correct answer

Q 32: Consider the following statements regarding The Regulating Act of 1773:

1. It introduced centralised administration.
2. The administration was to be carried out by 4-member body including Governor General.
3. A Supreme Court was to be established in Bengal.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer c

Explanation

Statement 1 is correct: It recognised that the Company's role in India extended beyond mere trade to administrative and political fields, and introduced the element of centralised administration.

Statement 2 is incorrect: In Bengal, the administration was to be carried out by governor-general and a council consisting of 4 members, representing civil and military governments.

Statement 3 is correct: A Supreme Court of judicature was to be established in Bengal with original and appellate jurisdictions where all subjects could seek redressal.

Q 33: Consider the following statements about Lord Cornwallis:

1. He introduced permanent settlement of land revenue.
2. He establish Thanas to maintain law and order.
3. He was the Governor General during the fourth Anglo-Mysore war.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer a

Explanation:

Lord Cornwallis:

Statement 1 is correct : Cornwallis Code (1793) incorporating several judicial reforms, and separation of revenue administration and civil jurisdiction. Permanent Settlement of Bengal, 1793 .

Statement 2 is correct : Europeanisation of administrative machinery and introduction of civil services. He establish thana to maintain law and order. His method of administration is to be remembered by the dignified name of the 'Cornwallis System' or the 'System of 1793'.

Statement 3 is incorrect : Cornwallis was the governor general during third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-92) and Treaty of Seringa-pattam (1792).

Q 34: Consider the following statements regarding The Charter Act 1793:

1. The Company was to pay 5 lakh pounds annually to the British government.
2. The revenue administration was separated from the judiciary functions.
3. The Company was not empowered to give licences to individuals but to other companies.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer a

Explanation

Statement 1 is correct: The Company, after paying the necessary expenses, interest, dividends, salaries, etc., from the Indian revenues, was to pay 5 lakh pounds annually to the British government.

Statement 2 is correct: The revenue administration was separated from the judiciary functions

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Company was empowered to give licences to individuals as well as the Company's employees to trade in India. The licences, known as 'privilege' or 'country trade', paved the way for shipments of opium to China.

The royal approval was mandated for the appointment of the governor-general, the governors, and the commander-in-chief.

Senior officials of the Company were debarred from leaving India without permission—doing so was treated as resignation.

Q 35: Consider the following pairs:

Land revenue system :	Founder
1. Zamindari system :	Lord Cornwallis
2. Mahalwari System :	Thomas Munro
3. Roytwari system :	Holt Mackenzie

How many of the above pairs is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three

(d) None of the above

Correct Answer a

Explanation

Statement 1 is correct : Zamindari system was introduced by Lord Cornwallis under the Permanent Settlement Act in 1793. Under the Zamindari system, the land revenue was collected from the farmers by the intermediaries known as Zamindars.

Share of government in total land revenue collected by the zamindars was kept at 10/11th, and 1/11th for to zamindars. The system was most prevalent in West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha,.

Statement 2 is incorrect : Mahalwari System introduced by Holt Mackenzie in 1822. Area of influence of Mahalwari System are Northwest provinces of Bengal presidency. Entire village converted to one bigger unit called 'Mahal'

Statement 3 is incorrect : Ryotwari system introduced by Thomas Munro, Governor of Madras in 1820. A direct settlement was made under government and individual cultivator called ryot. Area of influence Madras, Bombay, Assam.

Q 36: Consider the following statements regarding Wood's Dispatch:

1. It considered as the "Magna Carta" of English Education in India.
2. It recommended English as the medium of instruction for schools.
3. It laid stress on female education.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer c

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: In 1854, Charles Wood prepared a dispatch on an educational system for India. Considered the "Magna Carta of English Education in India", this document was the first comprehensive plan for the spread of education in India.

Statement 2 is incorrect: It recommended English as the medium of instruction for higher studies and vernaculars at school level.

It laid down that the education imparted in government institutions should be secular.

It recommended a system of grants-in-aid to encourage private enterprise

Statement 3 is correct It laid stress on female and vocational education, and on teachers' training.

Q 37: Consider the following statements:

1. Satyendra Nath Tagore became the first Indian to qualify Indian Civil Service.
2. Lord Lytton introduced the Statutory Civil Service consisting of one-third of coveted posts to be filled by Indians.
3. In 1806 East India College was shifted at Haileybury in England.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer b

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: In 1863, Satyendra Nath Tagore became the first Indian to qualify for the Indian Civil Service.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Lord Lytton introduced the Statutory Civil Service consisting of one-sixth of covenanted posts to be filled by Indians

Statement 3 is correct: In 1806 Wellesley's college was disapproved by the Court of Directors and instead the East India College was set up at Haileybury in England. So, option (b) is the correct answer

Q 38: Consider the following statements regarding Vernacular Press Act (VPA):

1. The district magistrate was empowered to call upon the publisher of any newspaper to not to cause disaffection against the government.
2. It is also known as the gagging Act.
3. Amrit Bazar turned overnight into an English newspaper to escape the VPA.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer b

Explanation

Statement 1 is incorrect: This provision was for vernacular newspapers and not any newspaper. The magistrate's action was final and no appeal could be made in a court of law.

Statement 2 is correct: Vernacular Press Act had so many restrictions on press. So, press was gagged.

Statement 3 is correct: Amrit bazar Patrika was a vernacular newspaper and turned English to escape vernacular Press Act 1878. There was strong opposition to the Act and finally Ripon repealed it in 1882.

Q 39: Consider the following statements regarding Hunter Commission:

1. It was appointed to review the progress of education since Wood's Dispatch.
2. Its recommendations were confined to higher education.
3. The commission drew attention to inadequate facilities for female education.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer c

Explanation

Statement 1 is correct : In 1882, the Government appointed a commission under the chairmanship of W.W. Hunter to review the progress of education in the country since the Wood's Dispatch of 1854.

Statement 2 is incorrect : The Hunter Commission mostly confined its recommendations to primary and secondary education.

Statement 3 is correct : It drew attention to inadequate facilities for female education, especially outside presidency towns and made recommendations for its spread.

Q 40: Consider the following pairs:

News paper/ Journal :	Author
1 Sanjibani :	N.M Lokhande

2. Indian Mirror : Krishna Kumar Mitra
3. Deenbandhu : Devendra Nath Tagore

How many of the above pairs is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None of the above

Correct Answer d

Explanation:

Pair 1 is incorrect : "Sanjibani" newspaper was founded by Krishna Kumar Mitra in 1883 was the first newspaper to announce partition of Bengal

Pair 2 is incorrect : "Indian Mirror" newspaper was founded by Devendra Nath Tagore in 1862 was the first Indian Daily Paper in English.

Pair 3 is incorrect : "Deenbandhu" (Marathi newspaper) was founded by N.M Lokhande in 1877. So, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q 41: Consider the following about famine commissions:

1. Richard Strachey Commission
2. Lyall Commission
3. Aitchison Commission.
4. Anthony McDonald Commission.

How many of the above statements is/are **incorrect**?

- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None of the above

Correct Answer a

Explanation:

Statement 3 is incorrect: Aitchison Commission (1886) is a public service commission set up by Lord Dufferin.

Other three are famine commissions:

Statement 1 is correct : Richard Strachey commission set up by lord Lytton in 1878 it was the first famine commission.

Statement 2 is correct : Sir James Lyall Commission was set up for famines in 1897 it recommended the development of irrigation facilities.

Statement 4 is correct : Anthony McDonald Commission was setup under Lord Curzon in 1900 to recommend and re-evaluate changes in report of previous commission.

Q 42: Consider the following statements regarding Factories Act 1881:

1. Working hours were restricted to 9 hours per day for Women.
2. Employment of children under 9 years of age was prohibited.
3. Children were to get four holidays in a month.

How many of the above statements is/are **incorrect**?

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

(d) 1,2 and 3

Correct Answer c

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect : Working hours were restricted to 9 hours per day for children.

Statement 2 is incorrect : Employment of children under 7 years of age was prohibited.

Statement 3 is correct : Children were to get four holidays in a month. Hazardous machinery to be properly fenced off. So, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q 43: Consider the following pairs:

Viceroy :	Events
1 Lord Northbrook :	Wahabi Movement
2. Lord John Lawrence :	Kuka Movement
3. Lord Elgin I :	Bhutan War

How many of the above pairs is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer d

Explanation:

Pair 1 is incorrect : Lord Northbrook (1872-1876) : Kuka Movement in Punjab.

Kuka movement was started for religious purification in Sikhism under Ram Singh

Pair 2 is incorrect : Lord John Lawrence 1864-1869 : Bhutan war (1865)

Pair 3 is incorrect : Lord Elgin I 1862-1863 : Wahabi Movement it was started by Sayyid Ahmad of Rai Bareli. So, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q 44 : Consider the following statements regarding the Ilbert bill:

- 1. It sought to bring Englishman under the jurisdiction of an Indian Magistrate.
- 2. English women were in favour the bill.
- 3. The bill was introduced by Lord Ripon.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer c

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct : In 1883, Ilbert, the law member of the viceroy's council, tried to abolish inequality in judicial matters. It sought to bring Englishman under the jurisdiction of Indian Magistrate.

Statement 2 is incorrect : English women who opposed the bill further argued that Bengali women, who they stereotyped as "ignorant", are neglected by their men, should therefore not be given the right to judge cases involving English women.

Statement 3 is correct : Ilbert bill was introduced in 1883 by the British Viceroy of India, Lord Ripon. The bill sought to remove the racial bar in the Code of Criminal Procedure, which prevented Indian judges from trying European defendants.

Q 45: Consider the following pairs:

Organisation :	Founder
1. British India Association :	Devendra Nath Tagore
2. Bombay Association :	M.G Ranade
3. East India Association :	Anand Mohan Bose

How many of the above pairs is/are **incorrect**?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer b

Explanation:

Pair 1 is correct : British India Association was founded by Devendra Nath Tagore . The Landholders' Society and the Bengal British India Society merged into the British Indian Association.

Pair 2 is incorrect : Bombay association was formed by Jagannath Shankarshet in 1852.

Pair 3 is incorrect : East India association was formed by Dadabhai Nauroji in 1866.

Q 46 : Anandamath, a semi-historical novel by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, is based on which of the following civil uprising:

- (a) Sanyasi revolt.
- (b) Indigo revolt .
- (c) Vizayanagaram revolt.
- (d) Dhundia revolt

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Anandmath is a Bengali novel written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. It is inspired by the Sannyasi rebellion in the late 18th century. It is considered as one of the most important novels in Bengali history. **So, option (a) is correct.**

Its first English publication was titled The Abbey of Bliss (literally Ananda=Bliss and Math=Abbey).

Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay is one of the greatest novelists of India, he composed the "Vande Mataram" song in Sanskrit. He is known as Sahitya Samrat (Emperor of Literature) in Bengali.

He founded a monthly magazine Bangadarshan in 1872. Tagore's "Amar Sonar Bangla" - the national anthem of Bangladesh now - was first published in Bangadarshan.

Q 47: Consider the following statements regarding the Indigo revolt:

- 1. It occurred during the tenure of Lord Dalhousie.
- 2. Nil Darpan was written to promote the revolt.
- 3. Indigo revolt was led by Bishnu Biswas and Digambar Biswas

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Indigo revolt started in the Nadia district of Bengal in 1859 against the exploitative Indigo planters later it spread to Pabna and Murshidabad.

Statement 1 is incorrect : Indigo revolt was a peasant movement against the exploitative Indigo planters in Bengal in 1859 during the tenure of Lord Canning.

Statement 2 is correct : Nil Darpan play was written by Dinbandhu Mitra to show the plight of peasants during the revolt.

Statement 3 is correct: Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas led the Indigo revolt. The Indigo Revolt began as a non-violent strike in March 1859 but later it turned violent in some areas. Some Indigo planters were beheaded following a public trial. Indigo depots were destroyed by the peasants using fire. Land records and debt records were burned. The zamindars were also a target of the peasants of the Indigo rebellions.

Q 48: Consider the following pairs:

Sikh Movement :	Leader
1. Nirankari Movement :	Baba Ram Singh
2. Kuka Movement :	Baba Dayal Das
3. Singh Sabha Movement :	Giani Gian Singh

How many of the above pair/(s) are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Pair 1 is incorrect: Nirankari movement was led by Baba Dayal Das. It was started in 1840 to purify Sikhism. He advocated for the restoration of Sikhism to its roots, emphasizing the worship of one God and Nirankar (formless).

Pair 2 is incorrect: Kuka Movement was led by Baba Ram Singh it was against the caste system.

Pair 3 is correct: Singh Sabha Movement was led by Giani Gyan Singh and Thakur Singh Sandhawalia, the movement started in 1873. It aimed to bring back the Sikh religion to its former splendour and re-accept those who had switched to other faiths.

The Singh Sabha avoided discussing political subjects and causing the British rulers any difficulty in order to focus on social and religious reform through education.

Q 49: Consider the following statements about Lord Ripon:

Statement I. He is regarded as the father of local-self government in India.

Statement II. He is regarded as father of civil service in India.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement I is Correct : Lord Ripon is known as the father of local-self government in India because he established the Local Self Government in 1882.

Statement II is Incorrect : Lord Cornwallis is regarded as the Father of civil service in India because he introduced Covenanted and Uncovenanted civil services in India.

So, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q 50 : Consider the following statements regarding Safety Valve Theory of Indian National Congress:

1. The theory was given by Lala Lajpat Rai.
2. It states that Hume formed the Congress with the idea that it would prove to be a 'safety valve' for releasing the growing discontent of the Indians.
3. R.P. Dutt did not believe in the safety valve theory.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Correct Answer c

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct : Lala Lajpat Rai used the Safety Valve Theory in "Young India" and said that it was a product of the brain of Lord Dufferin.

Statement 2 is correct : Hume formed the Congress with the idea that it would prove to be a 'safety valve' for releasing the growing discontent of the Indians.

Statement 3 is incorrect : R. P. Dutt Strongly believed in the Safety Valve Theory. He opined that the Indian National Congress was born out of a conspiracy to abort a popular uprising in India and the bourgeois leaders were a party to it.

Q51: Consider the following statements regarding Bengal British India Society and choose the incorrect option:

- a) Dwarkanath Tagore was the secretary of this Society.
- b) The organization was founded on the advice of George Thompson.
- c) It primarily represented the aristocratic class.
- d) The organization's work focused on improving public health by collecting and sharing data on health and well-being.

Correct Answer a

Explanation:

The Bengal British India Society was founded in 1818 on the advice of George Thompson, a British abolitionist and social reformer. The Society was one of the first Indian political organizations to be founded by Indians, and it played a significant role in the development of Indian nationalism. **So, option (b) is correct.**

Dwarkanath Tagore brought him to India from England. George Thomas was the Secretary of the British Indian Society. **So, option (a) is incorrect.**

It primarily represented the aristocratic class. **So, option (c) is correct.**

The Bengal British India Society played a significant role in improving public health in India. The Society collected and shared data on health and well-being, and it also worked to promote public awareness of health issues. The Society's efforts helped to improve sanitation, to control disease, and to promote vaccination. **So, option (d) is correct.**

Q52: Consider the following statements regarding the East India Association:

1. Surendranath Banerjee established the association in all the Presidencies of British India in 1869.
2. This organization is also known as the predecessor to Indian National Congress.
3. The main goal of the association was to raise awareness among British people about the conditions in India.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

Correct Answer b

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: Dadabhai Naoroji in London established the East India Association in 1866. It established its branches in various Indian cities such as Bombay, Kolkata, and Madras in 1869.

Statement 3 is correct: The main goal of the association was to raise awareness among British people about the conditions in India and to generate popular support for Indian welfare.

Statement 2 is correct: This organization is also known as the predecessor to the Indian National Congress.

Lord Lyveden became the First President of the organization.

Initially, the organization had around 1000 members but only after 1912, females were allowed to be admitted into it.

It advocated its ideology about India to the British public through two journals as Journal of East India Association and the Asiatic Quarterly Review.

Q53: Consider the following pairs:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| 1. British India Society | London |
| 2. East India Association | Calcutta |
| 3. National India Association | London |
| 4. Indian Association | Bombay |

Choose the correct pairs from the codes given below:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 3 and 4
- c) 1 and 3
- d) 2 and 4

Correct Answer c

Explanation:

The correct match of the associations, their places, and their founders is as follows:

British India Society (1839) - London, William Adam. **So, pair (1) is correct.**

East India Association-(1866)- London, Dadabhai Naroji. **So, pair (2) is incorrect.**

National India Association (1870-71)- London, Mary Carpenter and Menning. **So, pair (3) is correct.**

Indian Association (1876)- Kolkata, Surendranath Banerjee, and Anand Mohan Bose. **So, pair (4) is incorrect.**

Q54: Match the following:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| A. Indian League | 1. Shishir Kumar Ghosh |
| B. Indian Association | 2. Anand Moban Bose |
| C. India National Liberal Federation | 3. Syed Ahmed Khan |
| D. United Indian Patriotic Association | 4. Surendranath Banerjee |

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- A B C D
a) 1 3 4 2
b) 2 1 4 3
c) 3 2 4 1
d) 1 2 4 3

Correct Answer d

Explanation:

The Indian League was a political organization founded in 1875 by Shishir Kumar Ghosh in Calcutta. The League's goal was to promote Indian nationalism and to achieve self-rule for India. The League was one of the first Indian political organizations to be founded by Indians, and it played a significant role in the development of Indian nationalism.

The Indian Association was a political organization founded in 1876 by Ananda Mohan Bose and Surendranath Banerjee in Calcutta, India. The Association's goal was to promote Indian nationalism and to achieve self-rule for India.

Surendranath Banerjee was a prominent Indian nationalist leader who founded the Indian National Liberal Federation (INLF) in 1919. The INLF was a political party that advocated for the self-government for India within the British Empire.

The United Indian Patriotic Association (UIPA) was a political organization founded in 1888 by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, a prominent Muslim scholar and reformer in India, and Raja Shiv Prasad Singh of Benaras.

Q55: In the context of the Indian Freedom Movement, consider the following pairs:

Year	Context
1. 1915	Mahatma Gandhi returned from South Africa
2. 1944	The Cripps Mission was sent by the British government to India to obtain Indian cooperation for the British war efforts in the 2nd World War
3. 1936	The First Round Table Conference
4. 1945	The All-India Congress Committee met in Bombay and ratified the 'Quit India'

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

Correct Answer a

Explanation:

Year	Context
1915	Mahatma Gandhi returned from South Africa. So, pair (1) is correctly matched.
1941-42	The Cripps Mission was sent by the British government to India to obtain Indian cooperation for the British war efforts in the 2nd World War. So, pair (2) is incorrectly matched..
1930-31	The First Round Table Conference. So, pair (3) is incorrectly matched.
1942	The All-India Congress Committee met in Bombay and ratified the 'Quit India'. So, pair (4) is incorrectly matched.

Q56: Identify the correct chronological sequence of the following-

- (1) Second Round Table Conference

- (2) Quit India Movement
- (3) Formation of Indian National Congress
- (4) Simon Commission Report

Select the correct options from the codes given below-

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

Correct Answer b

Explanation:

Formation of INC- 1885
 Simon Commission Report- 1927-29
 2nd Round-Table Conference- 1931-32
 Quit India Movement- 1942

Q57: Who published the “Vital-Vidhvansak”, the first monthly journal to have the untouchable people as its target audience?

- (a) Gopal Baba Walangkar
- (b) Jyotiba Phule
- (c) Mohandas Gandhi Karamchand
- (d) Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar

Correct Answer a

Explanation:

Gopal Baba Walangkar, also known as Gopal Krishna, (ca. 1840-1900) is an early example of an activist working to release the untouchable people of India from their historic socio-economic oppression, and is generally considered to be the pioneer of that movement.

He developed a racial theory to explain the oppression and also published the first journal targeted at the untouchable people.

Walangkar claimed that "high-caste people from the south were 'Australian-Semitic non-Aryans' and African Negroes, that Chitpavan Brahmins were 'Barbary Jews', and that the high-caste Marathas' forebears were 'Turks'.

In 1888, Walangkar began publishing the monthly journal titled “Vital- Vidhvansak” (Destroyer Brahmanical or of Ceremonial Pollution), which was the first to have the untouchable people as its target audience. **Hence, Option (a) is the correct choice.**

Q58: With Indian reference to National Movement, consider the following pairs-

Personality

Position

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru | President, All India Liberal Federation |
| 2. K.C. Neogy | Member, The Constituent Assembly |
| 3. P.C. Joshi | General Secretary, Communist Party of India. |

How many of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Correct Answer c

Explanation:**Personality**

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru
K.C. Neogy
P.C. Joshi

Position

President, All India Liberal Federation
Member, The Constituent Assembly
General Secretary, Communist Party of India.

Q59: Consider the following pairs-**Movement/Organization**

1. All India Anti - Untouchability League
2. All India Kisan Sabha
3. Self-Respect Movement

Personality

Mahatma Gandhi
Swami Sahajanand Saraswati
E.V. Ramaswami Naicker

How many of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Correct Answer c**Explanation:**

All India Anti-Untouchability League was a social reform movement founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1932 to eradicate untouchability in India. **So, pair (1) is correct.**

The All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS) was a peasant movement founded by Swami Sahajanand Saraswati in 1936. The AIKS was the largest and most influential peasant organization in India during the British Raj. **So, pair (2) is correct.**

The Self-Respect Movement was a social movement founded by E.V. Ramasamy Naicker (also known as Periyar) in Tamil Nadu, India in 1925. The movement aimed to destroy the contemporary Hindu social order and create a new, rational society without caste, religion, and God. **So, pair (3) is correct.**

Q60: The London India Society was founded by

- a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- b) W.C. Bonnerjee
- c) Surendranath Banerjee
- d) Both a and b

Correct Answer d**Explanation:**

The London India Society was an Indian organization founded in London in March 1865 under the leadership of Dadabhai Naoroji and W.C. Banerjee.

The purpose of the organisation was to promote awareness of the rising Indian social and political aspirations in England, and to raise the profile of India related matters amongst the British public.

Q61: Consider the following regarding the demands of INC:

1. Re-imposition of import duties on cotton goods
2. Reduction of military expenditure
3. Grant of Swaraj
4. Spread of technical and general education

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 1, 2 and 4

- c) 2, 3 and 4
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct Answer b

Explanation:

Demands of INC:

- Expansion and reform of the legislative council leading to popular control of administration.
 - Greater opportunities for Indians in the public services by holding ICS examination, simultaneously in England and India.
 - Re-imposition of import duties on cotton goods. **Option (1) is correct.**
 - Reduction of military expenditure. **Option (2) is correct.**
 - Spread of technical and general education. **Option (4) is correct.**
 - Separation of judiciary from executive
 - Grant of self-government to India within the British Empire as in the colonies of Australia and Canada.
- The demand for swaraj was first articulated by the Indian National Congress (INC) in 1906. The INC was a moderate nationalist organization that initially sought to achieve swaraj through constitutional means. **Option (3) is incorrect.**

Q62: Consider the following statements:

1. The first woman President of the Indian National Congress was Sarojini Naidu.
2. The first Muslim President of the Indian National Congress was Badruddin Tyabji.

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer b

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect** because Annie Besant was the first woman President of the Indian National Congress in 1917 at Calcutta Session while Sarojini Naidu was the first Indian woman President of the INC in the Kanpur session of 1925.
- Annie Besant was a lady of Irish origin and was one of the few foreigners who played a significant role in the Indian freedom movement.
- Statement 2 is correct** because Badruddin Tyabji was the first Muslim President of the Indian National Congress elected in 1887, for the third Session of INC at Madras.

Q63: Consider the following statements regarding the methods used by Moderates:

1. Moderates used various types of newspapers and chronicles to criticize government policies.
2. Moderates discussed only the social problems.
3. They also asked the government to conduct an investigation to find the solution of the problems.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

Correct Answer c

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Moderates used various types of newspapers and chronicles to criticize government policies, including the Bengali newspaper, the Bombay Chronicle, the Hindustan Times, Induprakash, Rast Goftar, and the weekly journal India.

Statement 2 is incorrect: They got together and talked about social, economic, and cultural issues. Meetings were held in England, Mumbai, Allahabad, Pune, and Calcutta, among other places.

Statement 3 is correct: They also asked the government to conduct an investigation and find ways and means to solve the problems that people were experiencing.

Q64: Consider the following statements regarding the rise of Extremism:

1. The growth of western education.
2. Rabindranath Tagore formed the Dawn Society in Bengal.
3. Promotion of National education during Anti-partition and Swadeshi Movement.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

Correct Answer c

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Influence of western education and ideas and the problems created by large-scale unemployment. The growth of western education resulted in a large number of educated Indians who were very receptive to western ideas of democracy, nationalism and radicalism and hence receptive to the objectives and policies of militant nationalism.

Besides, these educated Indians began to face the problem of unemployment increasingly, which they realised could not be solved under British rule.

Realisation of the social and cultural evils of British rule. For instance, in the field of education there was no balanced growth (primary and technical education recorded insignificant growth and the British system of education was held to be anti-national).

Statement 2 is incorrect and 3 is correct: Efforts were made to promote national education particularly from the time of anti-partition and Swadeshi Movement (e.g. Rabindranath Tagore's Shantiniketan and Satish Chandra Mukherji's Dawn Society in Bengal).

Q65: Consider the following statements regarding the features of Extremist politics:

1. Attainment of Swaraj.
2. Reviving the memories of Shivaji and celebration of Ganapati festival.
3. Indian nationalism failed to glorify its ancient culture and religion.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

Correct Answer a

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Attainment of Swaraj was the main aim. However, there was no clear-cut connotation of the term 'swaraj'.

Statement 2 is correct: Tilak (1856-1920) was a noted Extremist leader. His Ganapati festival since 1893 provided a cultural forum to the people. He revived the memories of Shivaji as a fighter against

injustice and oppression through the Shivaji (1895) festival in Maharashtra which was celebrated in Calcutta in June 1906 and even in Japan at the time of Swadeshi agitation.

After the famine of 1896, he asked the distressed people not to pay taxes. British government considered his teachings and editorials responsible for creating an atmosphere which led to the murders of Rand and Ayerst in June 1897.

Statement 3 is incorrect: They created a historical thesis of Indian nationalism by glorifying its ancient culture and religion.

Q66: Consider the following statements regarding the Banaras Congress Session of 1905:

1. Extremist advocated for Boycott and Swadeshi while Moderates focused on constitutional methods.
2. Dadabhai Naoroji was the President of this session.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None of the above

Correct Answer a

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Extremists wanted a strong resolution on Boycott and Swadeshi while Moderates emphasized the use of constitutional methods only.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Formal proclamation on Boycott and Swadeshi for Bengal only was made to compromise between Moderate and Extremist. Gopal Krishna Gokhale was the President.

Q67: Consider the following statements regarding the Calcutta Session of 1906:

1. Extremist leaders objected Presidentship for Dadabhai Naoroji.
2. Resolution for Swaraj was passed in this Session.
3. Moderates half-heartedly supported the resolution.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

Correct Answer b

Explanation:

- In 1906, the session at Calcutta was presided by Dadabhai Naoroji. The moderates chose Dadabhai Naoroji to Preside over the Congress session. The moderates and extremists respected Dadabhai Naoroji, and he was elected both by Moderates and Extremist leaders. **Statement 1 is incorrect.**

- But, in this session, the Congress was compelled by the extremists to adopt the following resolutions which were half-heartedly accepted by the moderates. **Statement 3 is correct.**

- These were as follows:

Resolution on Partition of Bengal

Resolution of Self Government (Swaraj) **Statement 2 is correct.**

Resolution on Swadeshi

Resolution on Boycott.

Q68: Consider the following statements regarding the background of Surat Split in 1907:

1. After the Banaras Session of 1905, Tilak formed the Extremist Party.
2. Both Moderate and Extremist supported the Presidentship of Rash Behari Ghosh.
3. Moderates refused to accept the resolution passed in the Calcutta session in 1906.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

Correct Answer c

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The schism between Moderates and Extremists became clear at the Banaras Session (1905). Lokmanya Tilak and his supporters held a separate conference at the end of this session and announced the formation of the Extremist Party. They did, however, decide to work as part of the Indian National Congress.

The schism between Moderates and Extremists widened further in 1906 at the Calcutta Session.

Statement 2 is incorrect: In Surat, extremists attempted to push Lala Lajpat Rai's candidacy for Congress President, while moderates supported Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh.

Lala Lajpat Rai saved the situation by stepping down, and Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh took over as President.

Statement 3 is correct: The Moderates refused to accept what had occurred at the Calcutta session in 1906 and were determined to undo it at the Surat Session in 1907.

Extremists were equally determined to ensure that the Moderates did not get their way.

Q69: Consider the following statements with respect to the Government of India Act, 1919:

1. It came in the wake of the scheme for constitutional reforms, popularly known as the Montague-Chelmsford reforms.
2. It introduced the concept of Diarchy in the provincial governments.
3. It introduced a bicameral legislature at the centre.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All the three
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer c

Explanation:

Statement (1) is correct: In 1918, Edwin Montague, the Secretary of State and Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy produced their scheme of constitutional reforms which led to the enactment of the Government of India Act of 1919.

Statement (2) is correct: As per the Act, the provincial governments were given more powers under the system of Diarchy. Under this system, some important subjects such as finance and law and order were called Reserved subject and they remained under the direct control of the governor. These were administered by the officials appointed by the Governor himself. Others subjects such as education, public health and local self-government were called the Transferred subjects and they were to be administered by the ministers responsible to the provincial legislatures.

Statement (3) is correct: As per the Act, there were to be two houses of legislature at the centre. The lower house, the legislative assembly and the upper house, the Council of states.

Q70: Consider the following pairs:

(Satyagraha)

1. Ahmedabad Mill Strike
2. Champaran Satyagraha
3. Kheda Satyagraha

(Opponent)

- Capitalist
- Indigo Planters
- Government

How many of the above pairs is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All the three
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer c

Explanation:

Gandhiji returned to India from South Africa in 1913. He fought a repressive colonial government in South Africa with new weapons called non-violence and Satyagraha. After arriving India, he undertook several Satyagraha to fight the racial, repressive Colonial Government.

In 1917, he did first great experiment of Satyagraha in Champaran, Bihar to help indigo planters, who were compelled to grow indigo on at least 3/20th of their land. **So, pair (1) is correct.**

In 1918, Gandhiji intervened in a dispute between the workers and mill owners of Ahmadabad. He advised the workers to go on strike and to demand a 35 per cent increase in wages. But he insisted that the workers should not resort to violence against the employers. There too with non-violent means Gandhiji and the workers fought against the capitalists class and got success. **So, pair (2) is correct.**

In 1918, crops failed in the Kheda district in Gujarat but the government refused to remit land revenue and insisted on its full collection. Gandhiji supported the peasants and advised them to withhold the payment of revenue till their demand for its remission was met. Here, Gandhiji won the battle against the Government. **So, pair (3) is correct.**

Q71: Consider the following statements with respect to the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA):

1. It advocated for an armed revolution.
2. All its members were prosecuted by the government in the Kakori Conspiracy Case.
3. This organisation later changed its name to 'Hindustan Socialist Republican Association.'

How many of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All the three
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer d

Explanation:

The failure of the first Non-cooperation movement had led to the revival of the revolutionary movement. After an All India conference of revolutionaries, the Hindustan Republican Association was founded in October 1924 to organize an armed revolution. **So, statement 1 is correct.**

The government struck at it by arresting a large number of youth and trying them in the Kakori Conspiracy Case in 1925. Seventeen of them were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, four were transported for life and four including Ram Prasad Bismil and Ashfaqulla were hanged. **So, the statement 2 is correct.**

These revolutionaries soon came under the influence of Socialists ideas. So, in 1928, under the leadership of Chandra Shekhar Azad, HRA changed its name to the Hindustan Socialists Republican Association (HSRA). **So, the statement 3 is correct.**

Q72: The Nehru Report, which proposed constitutional scheme for India, consisted of which of the following principals?

1. Dominion Status
2. Unitary Structure
3. Adult Franchise
4. Separate Electorate

How many of the above principals is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All the Four

Correct Answer b

Explanation:

The Nehru Report, named after its chief architect, Motilal Nehru, was a scheme for alternative constitutional reforms than the one being provided by the British government. It was prepared on behalf of the All-Parties conference. This report defined Dominion Status as the form of government desired by India. **So, option (1) is correct.**

The report did not advocate unitary structure for the future government of India. It recommended that India should be a federation built on the basis of linguistic provinces and provincial autonomy.

So, option (2) is incorrect.

The report also recommended universal adult suffrage without any property criteria, equal rights to women, freedom to form unions, and dissociation of state from religion in any form. **So, option (3) is correct.**

It rejected the principle of separate communal electorates, instead seats in legislatures should be reserved for religious minorities for a period of 10 years. **So, option (4) is incorrect.**

Q73: Consider the following statements with respect to the 'Quit India' Movement:

1. It was started due to the failure of Cripps Mission in solving the constitutional deadlock.
2. There was much violence by the masses during the movement.
3. Quit India movement was surprisingly short-lived yet it demonstrated the depth that nationalistic feeling had reached in the country.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All the three
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer c

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The failure of the Cripps Mission embittered the Indian people. The Congress now decided to take active steps to compel the British to accept the Indian demand for independence. It passed the famous 'Quit India' resolution and proposed the starting of a non-violent mass struggle under Gandhi's leadership.

Statement 2 is correct: In the very beginning of the movement, Gandhi and other leaders were arrested and Congress was declared illegal. A spontaneous movement of protest arose everywhere, giving expression to the pent up anger of the people. Left leaderless and without any organisation, the people reacted in any manner they could. In many places, people took to violent actions. They attacked the symbols of British authority.

Statement 3 is correct: The government crackdown was most severe and within a few months, revolt of 1842 was crushed. Still, it demonstrated the depth that nationalist feelings had reached in the country and the great capacity for sacrifice that the people had developed. Movement had spread to hitherto untouched areas. It was more violent than ever before. In many areas, martial law had to be imposed to suppress it. It was proven that the normal administration could not be carried out without martial law if such events occurred once again.

Q74: Consider the following statements regarding Cabinet Mission Plan:

Statement I: It was only an attempt to decide the modalities of the transfer of power to the new government for the question of complete independence was already settled.

Statement II: It sought to give concrete shape to the offer made by the Cripps Mission.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I
- (c) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
- (d) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct

Correct Answer: b

Explanation:

Statement I is correct: The British government had sent in March 1946, a Cabinet Mission to India to negotiate with the Indian leaders the terms for the transfer of power to Indians. It was a settled matter that India was to be free. The only question left to be decided was the manner and modalities of transfer of power i.e. interim government, constituent assembly, relation with the British Crown, basic framework of government, question of partition, etc. Thus, statement 1 is correct.

Statement II is correct: The Cripps Mission had earlier offered a 'Dominion Status' and to convene a Constituent Assembly, once the war was over. But it was found untrustworthy since no one knew when the WWII would be over and what would be its outcome. Cabinet Mission came after the war was over.

It focused on two things:

1. Setting up an interim government to which the power could be handed over
2. Scheme for the election and organisation of a Constituent Assembly.

Thus, one can say that Cabinet Mission provided what was earlier promised by the Cripps Mission, but only in more clear terms.

Q75: Consider the following statements regarding the impact of Partition of Bengal:

1. Most of the Bengali protested because they believed that partition would make them a linguistic minority in their own province.
2. The main goal of such a partition was to create a schism between the two communities.
3. Swadeshi and Boycott movements in the national struggle began.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

- c) 1 and 3
d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: d

Explanation:

- The majority of Bengalis in the western part of the province protested this move, which would also make them a linguistic minority in their own province. There would be more people speaking Odia and Hindi than Bengalis. **So, statement 1 is correct.**
- The main goal of such a partition was to create a schism between the two communities, thereby undermining the country's unity and nationalism. **So, statement 2 is correct.**
- The agitation had begun long before the date of the partition. People observed a day of mourning on the anniversary of the partition. Tagore asked Hindus and Muslims to protest by tying rakhis to each other.
- As a result of the partition, the Swadeshi and Boycott movements in the national struggle began. **So, statement 3 is correct.**

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Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

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- The agitation had begun long before the date of the partition. People observed a day of mourning on the anniversary of the partition. Tagore asked Hindus and Muslims to protest by tying rakhis to each other.
- As a result of the partition, the Swadeshi and Boycott movements in the national struggle began. **So, statement 3 is correct.**

Q76: Consider the following statement about Abhinav Bharat Society:

1. It was founded by Chapekar brothers.
2. Later, it was renamed as "Mitra Mela".
3. In 1952, the society was formally disbanded.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

Correct Answer: b

Explanation:

- Vinayak Damodar Savarkar and his brother Ganesh Damodar Savarkar founded the Abhinav Bharat Society (Young India Society) in 1904. **So, statement 1 is incorrect.**
- Vinayak Damodar Savarkar at Nashik established Mitra Mela, a secret organization of the revolutionaries in 1899. It was later renamed Abhinav Bharat Society in 1904. **So, statement 2 is correct.**
- The society grew to include several hundred revolutionaries and political activists with branches in various parts of India, eventually extending to London after Savarkar went to study law.
- Following a few assassinations of British officials, the Savarkar brothers were convicted and imprisoned. In 1952, the society was formally disbanded. **So, statement 3 is correct.**

Q77: Consider the following statement:

1. India House in London
2. Indian Sociologist
3. Bhavani Mandir

Which of the above is related to Shyamji Krishna Varma?

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

Correct Answer: a

Explanation:

- Shyamji Krishna Varma founded the famous India House in London in 1904, which became the nerve centre and nucleus for India's revolutionaries. **So, statement 1 is correct.**
- He started the publication of a monthly journal called 'Indian Sociologist' which became a vehicle of revolutionary ideas. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**
- In February 1905, he established the Indian Home Rule Society to raise his voice against British domination in India.
- Barindra Kumar Ghosh published a pamphlet titled "Bhavani Mandir" indicating a detailed plan for organizing a centre of revolutionary activities. **So, Statement 3 is incorrect.**

Q78: Consider the following statement:

1. Congress acceptance of the Lucknow pact opened the road for communal politics in the future.
2. Lucknow pact led to the introduction of communal veto in the Indian legislature.
3. By signing the Lucknow pact, Congress regained its secular character.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

Correct Answer: a

Explanation:

- Both the parties, Indian National Congress and the Muslim League had agreed on the proposal of a separate electorate, which meant that the Indian National Congress had readily understood the

community politics and gave recognition regarding several communities residing in India with their selfish reasons and that had led to the partition of India in 1947.

- The weightage for the representation of the Muslims was noted, but this resulted in leaving the way open for any rise in communal politics in the future. **So, statement 1 is correct.**
- The legislature could not pass the decision if there was disagreement by the 3/4th members of any religion. This led to the introduction of communalism veto in the Indian legislature. **So, statement 2 is correct.**
- Since the Congress agreed to the scheme of communal electorates for Muslims, it lost its secular character and the Congress paved the way for future communal tension. **So, statement 3 is incorrect.**

Q79: Consider the following statement:

1. Gandhiji organised the Indian Ambulance Corps for the British during Boer War.
2. The book "Unto This Last" inspired Gandhiji.
3. Gandhiji established Phoenix Farm near Durban.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

Correct Answer: d

Explanation:

- During the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899, Gandhi gathered approximately 1,100 Indians and organised the Indian Ambulance Corps for the British, but ethnic discrimination and torture against Indians persisted. **So, statement 1 is correct.**
- Gandhi was inspired by English artist John Ruskin's book Unto This Last, and he established Phoenix Farm near Durban. **So, statement 2 and 3 is correct.**

Q80: Consider the following statement regarding Champaran Satyagrah:

1. Gandhiji here used the method of Passive Resistance.
2. Gandhi persuade the authorities to abolish the Teenkathia System.
3. Gandhiji agreed to compensate indigo planters for only 25% of the money taken.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

Correct Answer: d

Explanation:

- At Champaran, Gandhi defined the order and choose to face the consequences. This method of passive resistance or civil disobedience in the face of an unjust order was novel at the time.
- Finally, the authorities relented and allowed Gandhi to conduct an investigation. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**
- Gandhi was able to persuade the authorities to abolish the Teenkathia System and compensate the peasants for the illegal dues extracted from them. **So, statement 2 is correct.**
- As a compromise with the planters, he agreed to compensate them for only 25% of the money taken. **So, statement 3 is correct.**

- Within a decade, the planters had abandoned the area. Gandhi had won India's first battle of civil disobedience.

Q81: Consider the following statement regarding Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918):

1. Gandhi used the weapon of Hunger strike in this movement.
2. Gandhiji was invited by Raj Kumar Shukla to lead this strike.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None of the above

Correct Answer: a

Explanation:

- In February March 1918, there was a situation of conflict between the Gujarat Mill owners and workers on the question of Plague Bonus of 1917.
- The Mill Owners wanted to withdraw the bonus while the workers demanded a 50% wage hike.
- The Mill Owners were willing to give only 20% wage hike.

In March 1918, under the leadership of Gandhi, there was a strike in the cotton mills. In this strike Gandhi used the weapon of Hunger strike. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

- At this point, Gandhi was invited by Anasuya Ben Sarabhai and her brother Ambalal Sarabhai, rich mill-owner of Ahmedabad towards the cause of the mill owners. Anasuya had just returned from England and was a socialist. **So, Statement 2 is incorrect.**
- If Gandhi were not there as a leader of this revolt, maybe the shops were picketed, but it was carried out in pure non-violent disciplined way.
- The result was that the strike was successful and the workers got a 35% wage increase.

Q82: With reference to Rowlatt Satyagraha, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The Rowlatt Act was based on the recommendations of the 'Sedition Committee.'
2. In Rowlatt Satyagraha, Gandhiji tried to utilize the Home Rule League.
3. Demonstrations against the arrival of Simon Commission coincided with Rowlatt Satyagraha.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Correct Answer: b

Explanation:

- Rowlatt Act also known as Black Act (termed by Gandhiji) was a legislative Act passed by the Imperial Legislative Council in 1919.
- The Act allowed the British Government to arrest any Indian without any trial or warrant. The Act was based on Sedition Committee. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**
- In Rowlatt Satyagraha, Gandhiji tried to utilize the Home Rule League. **So, Statement 2 is correct**
- Simon Commission reached India on February 03, 1928 which resulted in strikes in major cities and towns and it was welcomed with the popular slogan 'Go Back, Simon'. **So, Statement 3 is incorrect**

Q83: The Nagpur Session of Congress in 1920 is remembered for which of the following changes to the Congress organisation?

1. Provincial Congress Committees were reorganized on the basis of linguistic areas.
2. A Working Committee was set up so as to enable the Congress to function as a continuous political organisation.
3. Congress formally adopted the method of mass movement to meet its political goals.

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

Correct Answer: c

Explanation:

- At the Nagpur session in December 1920, some changes were made in the constitution of the congress. Provincial Congress Committees were reorganized on the basis of linguistic areas. **So, statement 1 is correct.**
- A working committee was set up consisting 15 members, including the President and the secretaries.
- It would enable congress to function as a continuous political organization and would provide it with the machinery for implementing its resolutions. **So, statement 2 is correct.**
- As per the session, it was decided that the congress organization was to reach down to villages, small towns and mohallas. It reduced its membership fees also to enable the rural and urban poor to become members.
- Congress changed its stance from 'agitating for swaraj within the constitutional limits' to 'agitating for swaraj within peaceful and legitimate means'. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

Q84: Which of the following statements is not true as per Gandhian Principle?

- a) The aim of Satyagrahi is to defeat the enemy
- b) The weapon of Satyagraha is Ahimsa
- c) Satyagrahi should be firm in his belief
- d) Satyagrahi should have no ill feeling towards his enemies.

Correct Answer: a

Explanation:

- Gandhi's Satyagraha means non-violence, as a force greater than violence.
- Suffering was its driving force, once let the oppressors use as much force as they can on the non-violent protesters until a stage come when they can incur no more violence. so
- Hence there is no motive to defeat the enemy but to change their perception. **So, option (a) is the correct answer**

Q85: Consider the following statement:

1. The main leadership of the Swarajist Party reaffirmed their belief in mass civil disobedience.
2. Swarajist Party won maximum seat in United Provinces, Central Provinces, and Punjab.
3. Purna Swaraj and the start of the Civil Disobedience Movement put an end to Swarajist party.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

Correct Answer: c

Explanation:

- The main leadership of the Swarajist Party reaffirmed their belief in mass civil disobedience, withdrew from legislatures in March 1926, while another section of the Swarajists entered the 1926 elections as a party in disarray, and did not fare well overall. **So, statement 1 is correct.**
- They won 40 seats in the Centre and some seats in Madras, but were defeated in the United Provinces, Central Provinces, and Punjab. **So, statement 2 is incorrect.**
- The Swarajists finally walked out in 1930 as a result of the Lahore Congress resolution on Purna swaraj and the start of the Civil Disobedience Movement. **So, statement 3 is correct.**

Q86: Consider the following statement regarding Muddiman Committee:

1. Muslim League's view against the Swaraj Party led to the appointment of this committee.
2. The committee was headed by Sir Alexander Muddiman.
3. This committee advocated for the establishment of a Royal Commission.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

Correct Answer: b

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Muddiman Committee was not appointed in response to the Muslim League's views against the Swaraj Party. In fact, the Muslim League was initially supportive of the Swaraj Party and its goals. It was only after the Swaraj Party's failure to achieve any significant concessions from the British government that the Muslim League began to distance itself from the party.

Statement 2 is correct: In response to the demand of Indian leaders and in light of the resolution adopted by the Swaraj Party in the early 1920s, the British Government established a committee headed by Sir Alexander Muddiman.

Statement 3 is correct: The Muddiman Committee did advocate for the establishment of a Royal Commission. In its report, the committee recommended that a Royal Commission be appointed to investigate the working of the dyarchical system of government in India and to make recommendations for its improvement.

Q87: Consider the following statement regarding the outcome of Bardoli Satyagraha:

1. Government established the Maxwell-Broomfield commission to investigate the matter.
2. Confiscated land and property were not returned to the farmers.
3. The raise in taxes was decided to be just 6.03%.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

Correct Answer: c

Explanation:

- The British Government was concerned that things might get out of hand, so the government established the Maxwell-Broomfield commission to investigate the matter. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

- It agreed to restore the confiscated lands and properties, to cancel revenue payment for the year and to cancel the 22% raise until after the succeeding year. **So, Statement 2 is incorrect.**
- The revenue was cut to 6.03 per cent. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**
- Following the success of the Bardoli Satyagraha, Vallabhai Patel grew into a national leader.

Q88:

Q: Match the List-I with List-II and select correct answer by using codes gives below:

List-I

- A. Madan Mohan Malviya
- B. Motilal Nehru
- C. Mrs. Annie Besant
- D. Gopal Krishna Gokhale

List-II

- 1. Founder of Home Rule League
- 2. Launched Servants of India Society
- 3. Founder of Banaras Hindu University.
- 4. Established Swaraj Party with others

Code:

- A B C D
- a) 3 4 1 2
- b) 4 3 2 1
- c) 1 2 3 4
- d) 2 1 4 3

Correct Answer: a

Explanation:

The correctly matched list is as follows:

Madan Mohan Malviya Founder of Banaras Hindu University.
 Motilal Nehru Founder of Swaraj Party with other People (1923)
 Mrs. Annie Besant Founder of Home rule League (1916)
 Gopal Krishna Gokhale Established Servants of India Society (1905).

Q89: Consider the following statements regarding Delhi Manifesto:

- 1. Viceroy Irwin accepted the demands put forward in the Delhi Manifesto
- 2. The basic principle of dominion status should be immediately accepted.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None of the above

Correct Answer: b

Explanation:

Viceroy Irwin was insisting INC on attending the Round Table Conferences. Hence, Congress put forward certain conditions for attending them:

The purpose should be to formulate a constitution for the implementation of the dominion status and the basic principle of dominion status should be immediately accepted. **Hence statement (2) is correct.**

The Congress should have majority representation at the conference.

There should be a general amnesty for political prisoners and a policy of conciliation.

Viceroy Irwin rejected these demands put forward in the Delhi Manifesto. **Hence statement (1) is incorrect.**

Q90: Consider the following statement regarding Surya Sen:

1. He was a member of Bengal Anushilan Samiti.
2. He taught and groomed young people in the use of weapons and the construction of bombs.
3. He was also a key member in Alipur Conspiracy Case.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

Correct Answer: a

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Surya Sen was born on March 22, 1894, in Noapara, Chittagong, Bangladesh. His father was a high school teacher. He joined Bengal's Anushilan Samiti, a revolutionary organization. In 1918, he completed his studies and began working as a maths teacher in Chittagong.

Statement 2 is correct: He taught and groomed young people in the use of weapons and the construction of bombs. He devised a strategy to raid the government and seize weapons and ammunition, as well as to cut off communication with the rest of India and isolate Chittagong. This incident became known as the Chittagong Armoury Raid.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Some of the prominent members of the Alipore Conspiracy Case were:

- Aurobindo Ghosh
- Barin Ghosh
- Narendra Nath Goswami
- Prafulla Chaki
- Khudiram Bose
- Satyendranath Bose
- Kanailal Dutt
- Hem Chandra Das

Q91: Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer:

List-I

- A. Chittagong Armoury raid
- B. Kakori Conspiracy
- C. Lahore Conspiracy
- D. Ghadar Party

List-II

1. Lala Hardayal
2. Jatin Das
3. Surya Sen
4. Ram Prasad Bismil

Codes:

- a) A – 3; B – 4; C – 1; D – 2
- b) A – 4; B – 3; C – 2; D – 1
- c) A – 3; B – 4; C – 2; D – 1
- d) A – 2; B – 4; C – 3; D – 1

Correct Answer: c

Explanation:

The Chittagong Armoury Raid was led by Surya Sen.

The Kakori Revolution was a train robbery that took place between Kakori and Alamnagar, near Lucknow, on 9 August 1925. The robbery was conceived by Ram Prasad Bismil and Ashfaqullah Khan who belonged to the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA).

Jatin Das was arrested for revolutionary activities and was imprisoned in Lahore jail to be tried under the supplementary Lahore Conspiracy Case.

The founding president of the Ghadar Party was Sohan Singh Bhakna and Lala Hardayal was the co-founder of this party. **Hence option (c) is correct**

Q92: Consider the following statements:

1. The "Bombay Manifesto" signed in 1936 openly opposed the preaching of socialist ideals.
2. It evoked support from a large section of the business community from all across India.

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

Correct Answer: c

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The Bombay Manifesto was a statement issued in 1936 by a group of Indian industrialists and businessmen. The manifesto openly opposed the preaching of socialist ideals and advocated for a mixed economy in India. The manifesto was signed by a number of prominent Indian businessmen, including G.D. Birla, Purshottamdas Thakurdas, and Walchand Hirachand.

Statement 2 is correct: The Bombay Manifesto evoked support from a large section of the business community from all across India. The manifesto was seen as a bulwark against the growing popularity of socialism in India at the time.

Q93: Consider the following reports connected with Muslim grievances in the Congress administered provinces:

1. Pirpur Report
2. Shareef Report
3. Fazul Haq Report

Select the correct chronological order of the reports from the code given below:

Code:

- a) 1,2,3
- b) 2,1,3
- c) 3,1,2
- d) 1,3,2

Correct Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct chronological order of reports with Muslim grievances in the Congress administered provinces is as follows

- Pirpur Report - 1938

- Shareef Report - March, 1939
- Fazul Haq Report - December, 1939

Q94: Consider the following statement regarding the conditions after the failure of August Offer:

1. The radicals and leftists wanted to start a large-scale civil disobedience movement.
2. The purpose of the Individual Satyagraha was to affirm the right to free expression.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

Correct Answer: c

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: After the August Offer, Congress was once again perplexed. The radicals and leftists wanted to start a large-scale civil disobedience movement, but Gandhi insisted on Individual Satyagraha.

Statement 2 is correct: The purpose of the Individual Satyagraha was not to gain independence but to affirm the right to free expression.

Another reason for this Satyagraha was that a mass movement could turn violent, and he did not want the United Kingdom to be embarrassed by such a situation.

Gandhiji had a different opinion. He did not want to build a free India on the ruins of the British Empire.

Q95: Sir Stafford Cripps came to India with a draft declaration of proposals of British Government which included that:

1. India should be given Dominion status.
2. All provinces and States must be merged to make the Indian Union.
3. Any province or the State can take the decision to live outside of the Indian Union.
4. Indian Constitution must be constituted by the people of India.

Choose the correct answer from the code given below -

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

Correct Answer: d

Explanation:

After reaching India in March, 1942, Stafford Cripps presented the proposal whose major recommendations were—

After war, India should be given a Dominion Status and which would not be subject to any external authority. **Hence statement (1) is correct.**

Cripps Mission proposals of 1942 included the provision that all provinces and states must be merged to make the Indian Union. This was a significant departure from previous British policy, which had recognized the independence of the princely states. **Hence statement (2) is correct.**

Indians should be given the right to form their own Constitution for which the Council of Constitution making body will be initiated after the war.

The Provinces not agreeing to the new Constitution, would have the right to keep themselves out of the proposed Union. Such provinces will be entitled to constitute their own separate Constitution. **Hence statement (3) is correct.**

During the war, an interim government comprising of different parties of India would be constituted. However, defence and external affairs would be the sole responsibility of the Viceroy. **Hence statement (4) is correct.**

Q96: Consider the following regarding the Rajagopalachari Formula and choose the incorrect option:

- a) Muslim League to endorse Congress demand for independence.
- b) Only the Muslim majority areas in the North-West India to decide by a plebiscite whether to form a separate sovereign state.
- c) League to cooperate with Congress in forming a provisional government at centre.
- d) In case of acceptance of partition, agreement to be made jointly for safeguarding defence, commerce, communications, etc.

Correct Answer: b

Explanation:

The Rajagopalachari Formula proposed that the Muslim League should endorse the Congress demand for independence and cooperate with the Congress in forming a provisional government at the centre. In case of acceptance of partition, an agreement was to be made jointly for safeguarding defence, commerce, communications, etc. However, the formula did not propose that only the Muslim majority areas in the North-West India should decide by a plebiscite whether to form a separate sovereign state. **Hence option (b) is incorrect.**

Q97: Consider the following statement regarding the background of Desai – Liaquat Plan:

- 1. Desai began secretive talks with Liaquat Ali Khan to support British war plan.
- 2. They also work to end the deadlock between Congress and Muslim League.
- 3. The also intended to negotiate an agreement for a future coalition government.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

Correct Answer: b

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Desai-Liaquat Plan was negotiated without the knowledge of the British government. In fact, the British government was opposed to the plan, as it feared that it would lead to a united and independent India.

Statement 2 and Statement 3 are both correct: The Desai-Liaquat Plan was an attempt to bridge the gap between the Congress and the Muslim League and to create a united India. The plan proposed a coalition government with equal representation for Hindus and Muslims.

Q98: Consider the following statement regarding Shimla Conference:

- 1. Wavell plan did not reduce majority powers of Muslim communities in their majority regions.
- 2. Muslims were provided with separate representation.
- 3. Mohammad Ali Jinnah represented the Muslim League in Shimla Conference.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

Correct Answer: b

Explanation:

A conference of 21 Indian political leaders was invited to Shimla, the summer capital of the British Government, to discuss the provisions of the Wavell Plan.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the President of the Congress at the time, was among the leaders. Mohammad Ali Jinnah was also present at the conference. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

Convened to agree on and approve the Wavell Plan for Indian self-government, it reached a potential agreement for Indian self-rule that provided Muslims with separate representation and reduced majority powers for both communities in their majority regions. **So, Statement 1 is incorrect and statement 2 is correct.**

Q99: Consider the following statement and choose the incorrect option:

- a) INA headquarters was established at Rangoon.
- b) Lakshadweep Islands were renamed Shaheed Dweep and Swaraj Dweep.
- c) The Japanese army handed over the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to the INA.
- d) Subhas Bose addressed Mahatma Gandhi "Father of the Nation" from the Azad Hind Radio.

Correct Answer: b

Explanation:

In January 1944, the INA headquarters was established to Rangoon (Burma), and army recruits were to march from there with the war cry "Chalo Delhi" on their lips.

The Japanese army handed over the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to the INA on November 6, 1943; the islands were renamed Shaheed Dweep and Swaraj Dweep, respectively. **So, option (b) is the incorrect option.**

Subhas Bose addressed Mahatma Gandhi as "Father of the Nation" from the Azad Hind Radio on July 6, 1944 (the first person to address Gandhi as "Father of the Nation").

He sought Gandhi's blessing for "India's final war of independence".

Q100: Consider the following statement regarding the provisions of the Mountbatten plan and choose the incorrect option:

- a) The Boundary Commission was chaired by Sir Henry McMahon.
- b) The British sovereignty over Princely States ended.
- c) Until the new constitutions were established, the Governor-General would assent to any law passed in His Majesty's name.
- d) The Governor-General was elevated to the status of the Constitutional Head.

Correct Answer: a

Explanation:

The Boundary Commission, chaired by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, was established to fix the international boundaries between the two countries. The commission was tasked with dividing Bengal and Punjab into two new countries. **Hence option (a) is incorrect.**

The princely states were given the option of remaining independent or accede to either India or Pakistan. The British sovereignty over these kingdoms ended.

The British monarch would no longer address himself as "Emperor of India".

Following the creation of the dominions, the British Parliament was unable to enact any legislation in the territories of the new dominions.

Until the new constitutions were established, the Governor-General would assent to any law passed in His Majesty's name by the constituent assemblies of the dominions.
The Governor-General was elevated to the status of the constitutional head.

