

**Q.1) Consider the following pairs about Mughal administration:**

Officer	Function
1. Wazir	Looked after revenue and finance.
2. Mir Bakshi	Record and requirement of the state karkhanas, stores, order, interactions and internal relations.
3. Khan-i-Saman	Military pay and accounts and related duties.
4. Sadr	The head of religious donations and contributions.

**Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?**

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

**Q.1) Solution (b)**

#### **Central Administration**

Enjoying the absolute power, the Emperor of the Mughal Empire was always the central administrative authority. A number of officers in the different governmental departments were appointed for the smooth functioning of transactions involving various affairs.

The state had four main departments and the four main officers of the central government were **diwan; Mir bakhshi; Mir saman; and sadr**.

The **diwan (also called the Wazir or chief minister)**, held the primary position among them and looked after revenue and finance, but kept an overview of all matters of expenditure and related departments recording all imperial orders and assigning duties and expense to district faujdars.

**Mir Bakshi handled the military pay and accounts** and related duties. He not only was the Paymaster for all officers but also played role in recruitment of soldiers, listing of **mansabdars** and important officials.

The imperial household was held by **Khan-i-Saman**. He dealt with matters relating to maintaining record and requirement of the state karkhanas, stores, order, interactions and internal relations.

**The Sadr was the head of religious donations and contributions.** He also looked after education and imperial alms. Sadr acted as the Chief Qazi before Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb divided these two offices and allotted two separate persons for these posts.

Occasionally a dignitary superior to the wazir and other ministers was also **appointed called the vakil**. He acted as the deputy of the sultanate (naib).

**Do you know?**

- The provincial administrative structure was the replica of that of the central government. **Sipah Salaror Nazim (the governor)** well known by the name subahdar was appointed directly by the Emperor and was the main officer looking after civil and administrative responsibility of each Suba.
- The **Bakshi or the paymaster** was the next provincial authority having duties of military establishment, salaries of Mansabdars and occasional duties like news writing for provinces.
- In every **Suba (province)** was established the **Dag Choki** that conducted the intelligence and postal service. The **Waqai Navis and Waqai Nigars** supplied direct reports to the King and Sawanih Nigars were the confidential report providers.
- **Provincial Sadr, Qazi** etc performed the same duties within provinces as the central administration officials.
- **The faujdars (administrative head of district)** and the kotwal (performing executive and ministerial duties)

**Q.2) Consider the following statements about Ryotwari System.**

1. This system of land revenue was instituted by Lord William Bentinck, Governor of Madras in 1820.
2. This was practiced in the Madras and Bombay areas, as well as Assam and Coorg provinces.
3. The taxes were directly collected by the government from the peasants.

**Which of the above statements is/are correct?**

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 3 only
- d) All the above.

**Q.2) Solution (b)**

### Ryotwari System

- This system of land revenue was instituted in the late 18th century by **Sir Thomas Munro**, Governor of Madras in 1820.
- This was practiced in the Madras and Bombay areas, as well as Assam and Coorg provinces.
- In this system, the peasants or cultivators were regarded as the owners of the land. They had ownership rights, could sell, mortgage or gift the land.
- The taxes were directly collected by the government from the peasants.
- The rates were 50% in dry land and 60% in wet land.
- The rates were high and unlike in the Permanent System, they were open to being increased.
- If they failed to pay the taxes, they were evicted by the government.
- Ryot means peasant cultivators.

### Do you know?

- In Ryotwari system there were no middlemen as in the Zamindari system. But, since high taxes had to be paid only in cash (no option of paying in kind as before the British) the problem of moneylenders came into the show. They further burdened the peasants with heavy interests.

### THINK!

- Mahalwari System.

### Q.3) Which the following took place under the governor-generalship of Dalhousie?

1. Doctrine of Lapse
2. Charles Wood Dispatch
3. Second Anglo-Burmese War (1852)
4. Treaty of Lahore

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

### Q.3) Solution (a)

James Andrew Broun-Ramsay, 1st Marquess of Dalhousie (22 April 1812 – 19 December 1860), styled Lord Ramsay until 1838 and known as The Earl of Dalhousie between 1838 and 1849, was a Scottish statesman, and a colonial administrator in British India. He served as Governor-General of India from 1848 to 1856.

## Notable events

- Doctrine of Lapse
- Charles Wood Dispatch
- Second Anglo-Burmese War (1852)
- First Railway line connecting Bombay and Thane
- First telegraph Line was laid between Diamond Harbor to Calcutta.
- Post Office Act, 1854
- Established Public Works Department
- Engineering College was established at Roorkee.

**Treaty of Lahore took place under the Governor-General ship of Henry Hardinge.**

## Do you know?

- The most controversial and tainted 'reform' developed and implemented under Dalhousie was the policy of taking all legal (often illegal too) means possible to assume control over “lapsed” states. Dalhousie, driven by the conviction that all India needed to be brought under British administration, began to apply what was called the doctrine of lapse. Under the doctrine, the British annexed any non-British state where there was a lack of a proper male lineal heir.
- He is also called “**Maker of the Modern India**”

## THINK!

- Subsidiary Alliance.

**Q.4) Consider the following statements about Raja Rammohan Roy:**

1. He established a Vedanta College where only Western social and physical science courses were offered.
2. Samvad Kaumudi was the most important journal brought out by him.
3. He took a keen interest in international events and always supported the cause of liberty and nationalism.
4. He argued that ancient Hindu texts, the Vedas and the Upanishads upheld the doctrine of polytheism.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below.**

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

**Q.4) Solution (a)**

Rammohan Roy was one of the earliest propagators of modern Western education. He looked upon it as a major instrument for the spread of modern ideas in the country. He was associated with the foundation the Hindu College in Calcutta (which later came to be known as the Presidency College). He also maintained at his own cost an English school in Calcutta. In addition, **he established a Vedanta College where both Indian learning and Western social and physical science courses were offered.**

Rammohan Roy was a pioneer of Indian journalism. He himself published journals in Bengali, Persian, Hindi and English to educate the public on various current issues. **Samvad Kaumudi was the most important journal brought out by him.**

Rammohan Roy was a firm **believer in internationalism.** He held that the suffering and happiness of one nation should affect the rest of the world. **He took a keen interest in international events and always supported the cause of liberty and nationalism.** He celebrated the success of the revolution in Spain in 1823 by hosting a public dinner.

Rammohan Roy struggled persistently against social evils. **He argued that ancient Hindu texts the Vedas and the Upanishads upheld the doctrine of monotheism.** To prove his point, he translated the Vedas and five Upanishads into Bengali.

**Do you know?**

- **Henry Derozio** was deeply influenced by the revolutionary ideas **of liberty, equality and fraternity.** He was a brilliant teacher and within a short period of time, he drew around him a group of intelligent boys in the college. His activities brought about intellectual revolution in Bengal. **It was called the Young Bengal Movement** and his students, also known as Derozians, were fiery patriots.

**THINK!**

- Reform movements in Western India.

**Q.5) Which of the following was the reason for the Kol Uprising of 1831?**

- a) It was an uprising against the British for grabbing of Tribal lands.

- b) It was an uprising against the Marwari money lenders
- c) It was an uprising against the transfer of tribal lands to outsiders.
- d) None of the above

#### Q.5) Solution (c)

**The tribal inhabitants of Chota Nagpur comprised Kols, Bhils, Hoes, Mundas and Oraons. They led an independent life.**

Kol Uprising of 1831 was a reaction to the land diversion to the outsiders especially the Sikhs and the Muslims. The insurgents adopted most cruel means and spared no one. They torched houses and killed the enemies. Only carpenters and blacksmiths were spared since they made weapons and other useful goods for them. After two years of intense resistance they lost to modern weapons of the British. Thousands of tribal men, women and children were killed and the rebellion was suppressed.

#### Do you know?

Some of the popular rebellions that occurred are grouped geographically and described as follows: **(read about these Revolts)**

#### BENGAL AND EASTERN INDIA

- The Sanyasi Revolt (Bengal, 1770-1820s)
- Fakir Uprising (Bengal, 1776-77)
- Chuar Uprising
- Ho Rising
- Kol Mutiny (1831)
- Khond Uprisings (1837-56)
- Santhal Rising (1855)
- Ahom Revolt (1828)
- Khasi Uprising (1829-33)
- Pagal Panthis
- Farazi Revolt
- Munda Revolt
- Rani Gaidinliu's Naga Movement

#### WESTERN INDIA

- Bhil uprising
- Cutch Rebellion
- Waghera Rising (1818-1820)

- Koli Risings (1829-1848)
- Ramosi Risings
- Surat Salt Agitations
- Kolhapur and Savantvadi Revolts

#### SOUTH INDIA

- Revolt of Raja of Vizianagaram
- Poligar's Revolt
- Diwan Velu Thampi Revolt
- Rampa Revolt

#### NORTH INDIA

- Wahabi Movement
- Kuka Revolt

**Q.6) Consider the following pairs.**

Movement	Area
1. Brahmo Samaj	Eastern India
2. Paramhansa Mandalis	Western India
3. Self-respect Movement	Southern India
4. Ramkrishna Movement	Pan India

**Which of the following pairs is/ are correctly matched?**

- 1, 2 and 3 only
- 2, 3 and 4 only
- 1, 3 and 4 only
- All the above

**Q.6) Solution (d)**

**Table of Reform Movements (Among Hindus)**

Eastern India	BrahmoSamaj TattvabodhiniSabha BrahmoSamaj of India Young Bengal Movement PrarthanaSamaj
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Western India	Student's Library and Scientific Society Paramhansa Mandalis Satyashodhak Samaj Servants of India Society
Southern India	SNDP Movement VokkaligaSangha Justice Movement Self-respect Movement Temple Entry Movement
Pan India	Ramkrishna Movement Arya Samaj Theosophical Movement

### Do you know?

#### Ahmadiya Movement

- This movement was founded by Mirza Ghulam Ahmed in 1889. It was based on liberal principles. It described itself as the standard bearer of Mohamedan Renaissance, and based itself, like BrahmoSamaj, on the principle of Universal religion of all humanity, opposing jihad. The movement spread western liberal education among the Indian Muslims. However, the Ahmadiya Movement, like Baha'sm which flourished in the west Asian Countries, suffered from mysticism.

### THINK!

- The Sikh Reform Movement.

#### Q.7) Which of the following are limitations of Social Reform Movement?

- Narrow Social Base
- Movement did not reach rural India
- Casteism remained strong
- Social Harmony

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- 1, 2 and 3 only
- 1, 3 and 4 only
- 1 and 4 only
- All the above



**Q.7) Solution (a)****Limitations of the Social Reform Movement****Narrow Social Base**

Reform in practice in any case affected a very small minority. Only the educated and urban middle class was involved in the social reform movement, while the needs of vast majority of peasants and the urban poor were ignored.

**Movement did not reach rural India**

Given the situation of widespread illiteracy in the rural areas and because of the absence of modern and diversified communications network, they were doomed to have a very limited audience, mainly urban-based. Thus, even in terms of its practical appeal the movement remained urban, besides its other limitations.

**Casteism remained strong**

Caste distinctions remained strong and the religious and social practices did not die away. Caste and customs proved to be hard to eradicate from Indian consciousness. The tendency of the reformers to appeal to the greatness of the past and to rely on scriptural authority led to compartmentalizing religions as also alienating high caste Hindus from lower caste Hindus.

**Communal Consciousness**

Overemphasis on religious, philosophical aspects of culture while underemphasizing secular aspects led to the Hindus praising ancient Indian History and Muslims confining to the medieval history. This created a notion of two separate segments of people and increased communal consciousness.

**Do you know?**

- **Indian National Social Conference** which was founded in 1887 by M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao, met on the side-lines of the Congress annual cells, deliberated on social issues. It has also been called as the social cell of Congress. **However, due to opposition of Tilak and other extremists in 1895, Social Conference has to disassociate itself completely from Congress.**

**THINK!**

- Character of the Social Reform Movement.

**Q.8) Paika Revolt is believed to be the first war of Independence by many historians. Which of the following statements regarding the Paika Revolt are correct?**

1. It was led by Bakshi Jagbandhu projecting Lord Jagannath as the symbol of Unity.
2. Paikas were the poor peasants of Odisha.
3. It was an armed rebellion targeted against the money lenders and Zamindars instead of East India Company.

**Select the code from following:**

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

**Q.8) Solution (a)**

**Paika Revolt:**

The **Paik Rebellion**, also called the **Paika Bidroha**, was an armed rebellion against the British East India Company's rule in Odisha in 1817. The Paikas rose in rebellion under their leader Bakshi Jagabandhu and, projecting Jagannath as the symbol of Odia unity, the rebellion quickly spread across most of Odisha before being ruthlessly put down by the company's forces.

The Paikas were the traditional militia of Odisha. They served as warriors and were charged with policing functions during peacetime. The Paikas were organised into three ranks distinguished by their occupation and the weapons they wielded. These were the Paharis, the bearers of shields and the khanda sword, the Banuas who led distant expeditions and used matchlocks and the Dhenkiyas - archers who also performed different duties in Odisha armies. With the conquest of Odisha by the East India Company in 1803 and the dethronement of the Raja of Khurda began the fall of the power and prestige of the Paikas.

**Causes of Rebellion:**

The Paika rebellion had several social, economic and political reasons. The Paiks were alienated by the British regime, who took over the hereditary rent-free lands granted to them after the conquest of Khurda. They were also subjected to extortion and oppression at the hands of the company government and its servants. Had conciliatory measures been adopted towards the Paiks from the beginning, it is possible that they would have become a source of strength to the company rule in Odisha. The extortionist land revenue policy of the company affected the peasants and the zamindars alike. A source of much consternation for the common people was the rise in prices of salt due to taxes imposed on

it by the new government. The company also abolished the system of cowrie currency that had existed in Odisha prior to its conquest and required that taxes be paid in silver. This caused much popular hardship and discontent. In 1804 the Raja of Khurda planned a rebellion against the British in alliance with the Paiks, but the plot was soon discovered and the Raja's territory confiscated.

### Do you know?

The 'Paika Bidroha' (*Paika rebellion*) of 1817 will find a place in the history books as 'the First War of Independence' from the next academic session. Till now the Revolt of 1857 was called the First war of Independence.

**Q.9) Vellore Mutiny is the first instance of a large scale sepoy mutiny against the British East India Company. Which of the following statements is/are NOT correct regarding the Mutiny?**

1. It was instigated by the sons of Tipu Sultan.
2. The immediate cause of the mutiny was forced conversion of sepoys to Christianity.
3. It occurred in the year 1706.

**Select the code from below:**

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

**Q.9) Solution (b)**

### Vellore Mutiny

The **Vellore mutiny** on 10 July 1806 was the first instance of a large-scale and violent mutiny by Indian sepoys against the East India Company, predating the Indian Rebellion of 1857 by half a century. The revolt, which took place in the South Indian city of Vellore, was brief, lasting only one full day, but brutal as mutineers seized the Vellore Fort and killed or wounded 200 British troops. The mutiny was subdued by cavalry and artillery from Arcot. Summary executions of about 100 mutineers took place during the suppression of the outbreak, followed by the formal court-martial of smaller numbers.

The immediate causes of the mutiny revolved mainly around resentment felt towards changes in the sepoy dress code, introduced in November 1805. Hindus were prohibited

from wearing religious marks on their foreheads and Muslims were required to shave their beards and trim their moustaches. These changes, intended to improve the "soldierly appearance" of the men, created strong resentment among the Indian soldiers.

In addition to the military grievances listed above, the rebellion was also instigated by the sons of the defeated Tipu Sultan, confined at Vellore since 1799. Tipu's wives and sons, together with numerous retainers, were pensioners of the East India Company and lived in a palace within the large complex comprising the Vellore Fort. One of Tipu Sultan's daughters was to be married on 9 July 1806, and the plotters of the uprising gathered at the fort under the pretext of attending the wedding. The objectives of the civilian conspirators remain obscure but by seizing and holding the fort they may have hoped to encourage a general rising through the territory of the former Mysore Sultanate. However, Tipu's sons were reluctant to take charge after the mutiny arose.

**Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding 'Dharma Sabha':**

1. It was formed by Debendranath Tagore in Bengal.
2. It was formed to counter the reform movements led by reformers like Raja Rammohun Roy and Derozio.
3. It was morphed into a society to defend the Hindu way of life or culture.

**Which of the above statements are correct?**

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

**Q.10) Solution (b)**

**Dharma Sabha**

**Dharma Sabha** was formed in 1830 in Calcutta by Raja Radhakant Deb. The organization was established mainly to counter the ongoing social reform movements led by protagonists such as Raja Ram Mohun Roy and Henry Derozio. More specifically, the impetus of forming the organization came from a new law enacted by the colonial Government which banned the practice of sati in the country; the focus of the new association was to repel the law which was seen as an intrusion by the Government into the religious affairs of the indigenous people by some sections of the Hindu community.

The organization soon morphed into a 'society in defense of Hindu way of life or culture'.

**Think**

- Brahmo Samaj
- Bengal Renaissance

**Q.11) To protect the interest of British administration the British followed the policy of Ring Fence. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding this policy?**

1. British army used to mark its territories with a barbed fence which made it difficult for an external army to attack.
2. British army defended the neighbour's frontier to protect its own by making a buffer zone.
3. Policy of Subsidiary Alliance was developed as an extension of the policy of Ring Fence.

**Select the code from following:**

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

**Q.11) Solution (b)**

**Policy of Ring Fence**

This policy was reflected in Warren Hastings' wars against the Marathas and Mysore, and aimed at creating buffer zones to defend the Company's frontiers. The main threat was from the Marathas and Afghan invaders (the Company undertook to organise Awadh's defence to safeguard Bengal's security).

Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliance was an extension of ring fence—which sought to reduce states to a position of dependence on British Government in India. Major powers such as Hyderabad, Awadh and the Marathas accepted subsidiary alliance. Thus, British supremacy was established.

**Think**

- Doctrine of Lapse
- Subsidiary alliance

**Q.12) Which of the following were annexed by the British by the policy of 'Doctrine of Lapse'?**

1. Nagpur
2. Jhansi
3. Udaipur
4. Awadh

**Select the code from below:**

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

**Q.12) Solution (b)**

### **Doctrine of Lapse**

Under this doctrine the British arrogated to themselves the right to veto the succession of an adopted heir, and instead, to annex the territory concerned, although the adopted successor and his heirs were usually allowed to keep their titles and a substantial annual allowance.

States annexed under this doctrine include:

- Satara (annexed 1848)
- Jaitpur (annexed 1849)
- Sambalpur (annexed 1850)
- Baghat (annexed 1850)
- Udaipur (annexed 1852)
- Jhansi (annexed 1853)
- Nagpur (annexed 1854)
- Karauli (annexed 1855)

### **Do you know?**

You need to remember, that Awadh was not annexed by 'Doctrine of Lapse'. The Nawab of Awadh was ousted by the British by giving a reason of poor administration. Some books have given that it was annexed by 'DoL', that is an incorrect fact.

**Q.13) Consider the following statements:**

1. India's first major newspaper was 'The Bombay Gazette'.
2. The first newspaper in India was started by James Augustus Hickey.
3. It was started in English and vernacular.

**Which of the following statements are correct?**

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

**Q.13) Solution (b)**

**Bengal Gazette**

Bengal Gazette (Not Bombay) was an English newspaper published from Kolkata (then Calcutta), India. It was the first major newspaper in India, started in 1780. It was published for two years. It was founded by James Augustus Hickey.

*Hicky's Bengal Gazette or the Calcutta General Advertiser* was the first English-language newspaper, and indeed the first printed newspaper, to be published in the Indian sub-continent.

**Think**

- Vernacular Press Act
- Liberator of Press

**Q.14) Which of the following statements regarding the Battle of Buxar are correct?**

1. British defeated the combined armies of Mughal emperor Shah Alam II, Nawab of Bengal Siraj ud Daulah and Nawab of Awadh Shuja ud Daulah.
2. British annexed the Awadh state and executed the Nawab.
3. British got the Diwani rights of Bengal after this battle.

**Select the code from following:**

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



- c) 3 only
- d) None of the above

**Q.14) Solution (c)****Battle of Buxar**

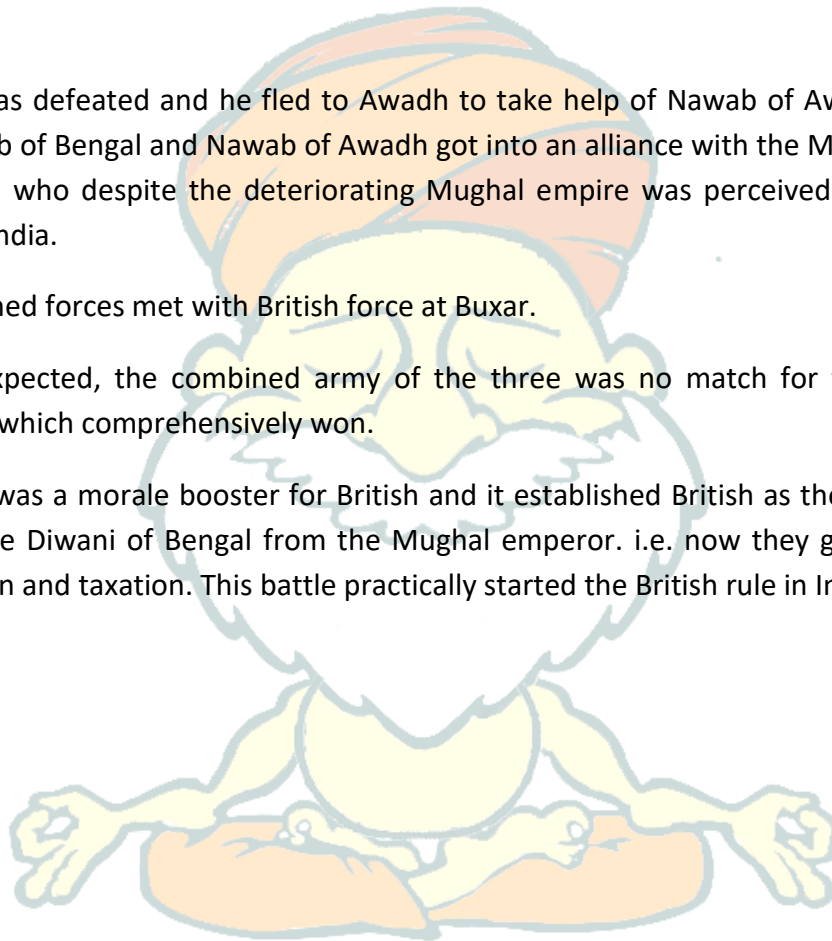
Despite Mir Jafar's gifts and rewards, British were not satisfied with him and replaced him by Mir Qasim. Mir Qasim was an able administrator and tried to free himself from the clutches of the Englishmen. This behavior was disliked by the British and the conflict led to three battles.

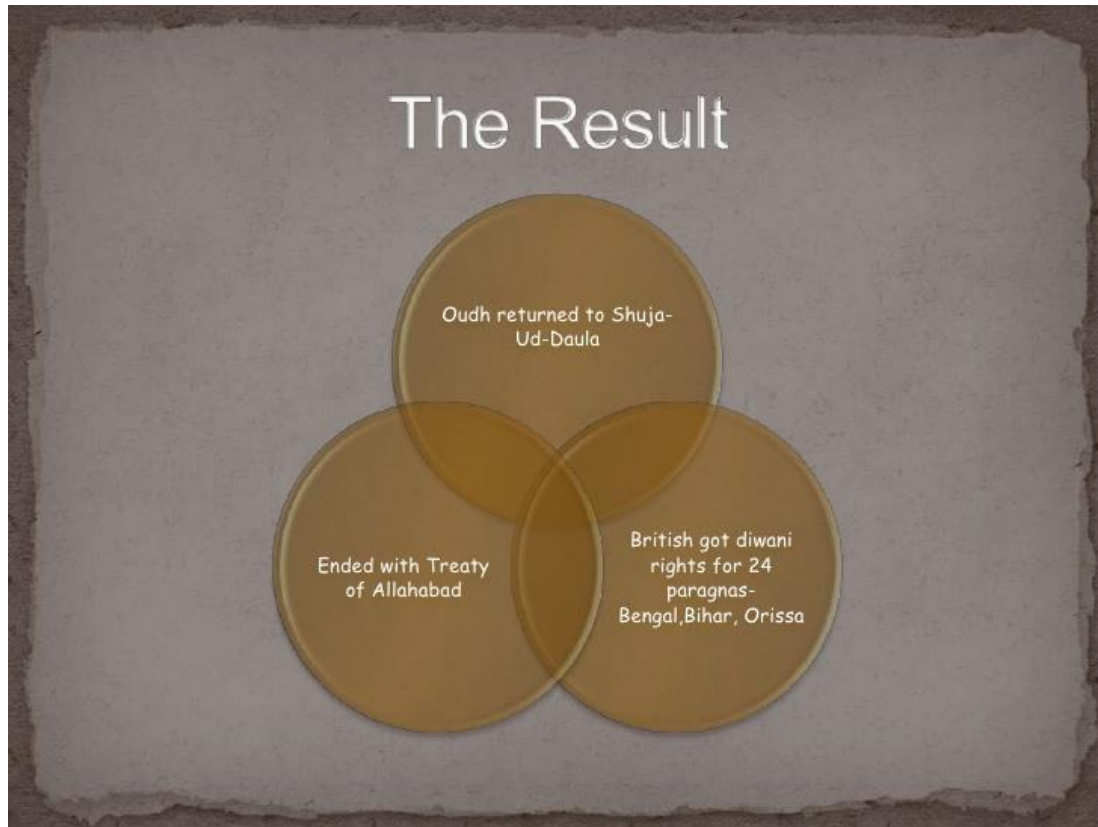
Mir Qasim was defeated and he fled to Awadh to take help of Nawab of Awadh, Shuja ud Daula. Nawab of Bengal and Nawab of Awadh got into an alliance with the Mughal emperor Shah Alam II, who despite the deteriorating Mughal empire was perceived as the central authority of India.

These combined forces met with British force at Buxar.

**Result:** As expected, the combined army of the three was no match for the disciplined English army which comprehensively won.

**Outcome:** It was a morale booster for British and it established British as the super power. British got the Diwani of Bengal from the Mughal emperor. i.e. now they got the right of administration and taxation. This battle practically started the British rule in India.





The significant outcomes of this battle were as follows:

- It led to the signing of the Allahabad Treaty in 1765 by Lord Robert Clive with Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II.
- With the defeat of Mir Kasim, the rule of Nawabs came to an end.
- Diwani rights or fiscal rights were secured which meant that the British would administer and manage revenues of large areas which included the present-day West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh, as well as of Bangladesh. The British became the masters of the people of these places.
- In return of this right, the British would give Rs 26 lakh to the Mughal emperor Shah Alam II.
- After the Buxar victory, the English armies moved towards Awadh and established their control over Banaras and Allahabad.
- Shuja-ud-Daulah would pay Rs 50 lakh immediately to the company as expenses of war. He also needed to pay later Rs 25 lakh in instalments.
- The treaty legalised the East India Company's control over the whole of Bengal. Thus, the British established their control in the eastern part of the country.
- Ghazipur and its adjacent area were handed over to the East India company.
- The Allahabad fort became the home of the emperor and he would be protected by few men of the company's army.

- A wakil of the English would remain in the court of Shah Alam II. But he was not allowed to interfere in the administration of the country.

**Q.15) Consider the following statements with regard to Young Bengal group of students:**

1. They posed an intellectual challenge to the religious and social orthodoxy of Hinduism.
2. They had complete faith in everything British and Western learning which alienated them from the masses.
3. They were influenced by Henry Vivian Derozio and were responsible for the establishment of the Society for Translating European Sciences.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**Q.15) Solution (a)**

Young Bengal, a controversial group of students, influenced by a Eurasian teacher of Hindu College in Calcutta (Henry Vivian Derozio), were responsible for the establishment of **Society for Acquisition of General Knowledge**.

This group became infamous for their social rebellion. Their rebellion extended to the religious sphere and posed an intellectual challenge to the religious and social orthodoxy of Hinduism.

Their very radicalism and complete faith in everything British and Western learning alienated them from the masses.

**Do you know?**

Derozio was one of those rare teachers whose attachment to knowledge, love of truth, and hatred of evil made a profound impression upon those who came in contact with him. Like Socrates, he pursued what was right and was accused of misguiding the youth. Some influential Hindus had him removed from service and shortly thereafter, he died. But the Derozian influence continued and it was known as the Young Bengal Movement. All the leading movements of the period were connected with it.

**THINK!**

- Young Bengal Movement

- Henry Louis Vivian Derozio contributions and works

**Q.16) Which among the following were the characteristics of early nineteenth century socio-religious reformers?**

1. These reformers gained from western education but were not West-sponsored.
2. The reforms promoted by these reformers were not meant to structurally reorganize the whole society.
3. Issues dealt by these reformers were applicable and common to the higher classes of the Hindu society and had no meaning for the lower classes.

**Choose appropriate answer:**

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

**Q.16) Solution (d)**

The early nineteenth century was marked by the transformation of the Indian society and the initiative for such reforms came from individuals who revolted against the prescribed rules of the society.

- These reformers though gained from western education were not West-sponsored but they themselves created the reforms and promoted them.
- It is also undeniable that the reform movements had a strong intellectual base which kept them aloof from the masses and were confined to the educated sections of the society.
- The reforms were not meant to structurally reorganize the whole society for the benefit of the underprivileged or the depressed sections of the society. The aim of the reforms was to infuse a new life into the existing social structure.
- It has been noted by most historians that the issues dealt with by the social reformers in the early part of the nineteenth century were applicable and common to the higher classes of the Hindu society and had no meaning for the lower classes.
- The movements of the later part of the nineteenth century along with those of the twentieth century were the ones that reached across to the wider society including the lower and depressed sections of the society.

**Q.17) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's work *Anandmath*, one of the most important novels in the history of Bengali and Indian literature, was set in the background of**

- a) Ramosi Uprising
- b) Sannyasi-Faqir Rebellion
- c) Santhal Rebellion
- d) Sawantwadi Revolt

**Q.17) Solution (b)**

**Anandamath** is a Bengali novel, written by **Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay** and published in 1882.

- It is considered one of the most important novels in the history of Bengali and Indian literature whose work was set in background of the cause of **Faqir-Sannyasis Rebellion**.
- Its importance is heightened by the fact that it became synonymous with the struggle for Indian independence from the British Empire. The novel was banned by the British. The ban was lifted later by the Government of India after independence.

**Do you know?**

- The national song of India, **Vande Mataram**, was first published in this novel.

**Q.18) Match the following (Part I) with (Part II) from the codes given below:****Part I****(Revolt/Movement)**

1. Pagal Panthis
2. Kuka Revolt
3. Sawantwadi
4. Ramosi

**Part II****(Leader associated with it)**

- A. Bhagwat Jawar Mal
- B. Karam Shah
- C. Anna Sahib
- D. Chittur Singh

**Code:****1-2-3-4**

- a) C-B-A-D
- b) B-D-A-C
- c) B-A-C-D
- d) A-B-C-D

**Q.18) Solution (c)****Pagal Panthis**

Pagal Panthi Revolt 1825-1850. Pagal Panthis were a mixture of the Hinduism, Sufism and Animism, which became prominent in Bengal in initial years of 19th century. The sect was founded by **Karam Shah**, and his son **Tipu Shah** led these people to uphold the religion and rights of the peasants in Bengal.

### Kuka Revolt

Initially started as a religious movement with a view to reforming the Sikh religion by purging it of the degenerate features, Kuka movement, founded in 1840 in the Western Punjab, turned into a political struggle against the British. The founder of Kuka movement was Bhagat Jawahar Mal.

### Sawantwadi

The revolt in Sawantwadi region in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra state, was led by **Phond Sawant**, a Maratha sardar, who with the help of other sardars and Desais, among whom **Anna Sahib** was prominent, captured some forts. When the British troops drove out these rebels from the forts, they escaped to Goa, leading to great turmoil in the region. A number of Sawantwadi rebels were tried for treason and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Ultimately, after the imposition of martial law and meting out brutal punishment to the rebels, order could be restored in Sawantwadi region.

### Ramosi Revolt

Ramosi Revolt was a tribal revolt by the Ramosi tribe due to the British Rule in 1820 in the modern age. Though, there is a dispute with Chittur Singh and Pratap Singh about the leader of this tribal revolt, justified evidence prove that **Chittur Singh was the main tribal leader** of this tribal revolt and Pratap Singh was his youngest brother.

**Q.19) Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?**

- a) Subsidiary system : : Lord Wellesley
- b) Mahalvari settlement in Northern India : : Holt Mackenzie
- c) Local Self Government : : Lord Cornwallis
- d) Ryotwari settlement : : Thomas Munro

### Q.19) Solution (c)

Lord Cornwallis introduced a new revenue system called Permanent Settlement in 1793.



Local Self Government: : Lord Ripon

Lord Ripon is known to have granted the Indians first taste of freedom by introducing the Local Self Government in 1882. His scheme of local self government developed the Municipal institutions which had been growing up in the country ever since India was occupied by the British Crown. He led a series of enactments in which larger powers of the Local self government were given to the rural and urban bodies and the elective people received some wider rights. Lord Ripon is known as Father of Local Self Government in India.

**THINK!**

- Try to know the difference of all the above given settlement systems.

**Q.20) Consider the below statements with regard to Narayan Malhar Jhoshi:**

1. He founded Servants of India Society.
2. He was a follower of Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
3. He started taking interest in labour problems and started a number of welfare centres, night schools, medical centres and industrial classes in labour areas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Q.20) Solution (b)**

Narayan Malhar Joshi's , zeal for public work led him to join the Servants of India Society in 1909. In 1911, he started the Social Service League and was intimately associated with its working till 1955. Gopal Krishna Gokhale founded Servants of India Society (1905).

Gradually he started taking interest in labour problems and started a number of welfare centres, night schools, medical centres and industrial classes in labour areas. He started the All India Trade Union Congress in 1921 and worked as its Secretary till 1929.

**Q.21) Consider the following statements regarding the "Self-Respect Movement":**



1. It was founded by E.V. Ramaswamy against Brahmanism in Kerala.
2. It aimed to achieve a society where backward classes have equal rights.
3. The movement promoted inter-caste marriages which were not officiated by a Brahmin Priest.

**Which of the above statements are correct?**

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

**Q.21) Solution (a)**

The Self-Respect Movement is a movement with the aim of achieving a society where backward castes have equal human rights, and encouraging backward castes to have self-respect in the context of a caste-based society that considered them to be a lower end of the hierarchy.

It was started by E.V. Ramaswamy (popularly known as Periyar) in Tamil Nadu (not Kerala).

Its main aim was to improve upon the socio-economic conditions of the low castes Tamils. Later it had profound implications. The main objectives of this movement were inculcation and dissemination of knowledge of political education. Right to lead life with dignity and self-respect and do away with the exploitative system based on superstitions and beliefs. Abolition of the evil social practices and protection of women rights. Establishment and maintenance of homes for orphans and widow and opening of educational institutions for them. This movement gained popularity in no time and became a political platform.

**THINK!**

- What were the impacts of Self-Respect Movement on society?

**Q.22) Consider the following statements about Global Breastfeeding Collective (GBC)**

1. It is a partnership of non-governmental organisations, academic institutions, and donors
2. It is led by UNICEF and WHO
3. It releases 'Global Breastfeeding Scorecard' which analyses indicators on how countries protect, promote and support breastfeeding through funding or policies

**Select the correct statements**

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

**Q.22) Solution (d)**

The Global Breastfeeding Collective (Collective) is a partnership of non-governmental organisations, academic institutions, and donors, led by UNICEF and WHO.

The Global Breastfeeding Scorecard analyses indicators on how countries protect, promote and support breastfeeding through funding or policies.

The Global Breastfeeding Scorecard documents key indicators on the policies and programmes that impact breastfeeding rates and provides information on current rates of breastfeeding around the world. It is intended to encourage progress, increase accountability, and document change for all countries as they take the necessary steps to protect, promote, and support breastfeeding.

No country is highly compliant on all indicators, illustrating that substantial progress on all fronts is needed.

Source: <http://www.livemint.com/Science/UFYgJrAfJp1G89HYOhYvHO/Lack-of-investment-in-breastfeeding-promotion-marring-child.html>

**Q.23) Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC) is composed of**

1. Prime Minister
2. Minister of Home Affairs
3. Minister in-charge of the concerned Ministry

**Select the correct code:**

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

**Q.23) Solution (a)**

The Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC) decides appointments to several top posts under the Government of India. The committee is composed of the Prime Minister of India (who is the Chairman), the Minister of Home Affairs.

Read More - [https://cabsec.gov.in/files/allocation/cabinet\\_committees.pdf](https://cabsec.gov.in/files/allocation/cabinet_committees.pdf)

Source: <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=169671>

**Q.24) Consider the following statements about Uchhatar Avishkar Yojana (UAY)**

1. It is aimed at promoting industry-specific need-based research so as to keep up the competitiveness of the Indian industry in the global market
2. The scheme would be applicable to projects proposed by the IITs, NITs and IISc
3. Department of Higher Education is the sole administrator of the scheme

**Select the correct statements**

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

**Q.24) Solution (c)**

The Uchhatar Avishkar Yojana (UAY) was launched to promote industry-specific need-based research so as to keep up the competitiveness of the Indian industry in the global market. All the IITs have been encouraged to work with the industry to identify areas where innovation is required and come up with solutions that could be brought up to the commercialization level.

**Objective**

- To promote innovation in areas that are of direct relevance to the manufacturing and design industry
- To spur innovative mind set in the students and faculty in premier technological institutes
- To bring a coordinated action between academia and the industry
- To strengthen the laboratories and research facilities in the premier technological institutions.
- To have outcome-based research funding.

The scheme would be applicable to the projects proposed by the Indian Institutes of Technologies initially. The projects should have collaboration between the academia and industry - within or outside India.

UAY is handled by the Department of Higher Education and is the sole administrator of the scheme.

Read More - [https://uay.iitm.ac.in/proposal/sites/default/files/uay\\_guidelines.pdf](https://uay.iitm.ac.in/proposal/sites/default/files/uay_guidelines.pdf)

**Q.25) Consider the following statements about Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC)**

1. It is registered as a Non-Banking Financial Institution
2. 'Equity Grant Scheme' is being operated by SFAC
3. It is one of the Central Procurement Agencies under Price Stabilization Fund

**Select the correct statements**

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

**Q.25) Solution (c)**

**Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC)**

- Society promoted by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Govt. of India
- It is registered as Non-Banking Financial Institution by Reserve Bank of India.
- President - Hon'ble Union Minister for Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
- Vice President - Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare
- SFAC is endowed with the task of implementation of National Agriculture Market by setting up of an appropriate common e-market platform through private partnership that would be deployable in selected regulated wholesale markets in State/wholesale markets in States/Union Territories (UT) desirous of joining the e-platform.
- SFAC has been identified as central procurement agency by GoI for price stabilization of onion and pulses under Price Stabilization Fund.

**The role of State SFACs is to aggressively promote agribusiness project development in their respective States. The main functions of SFAC are:**

- Promotion of development of small agribusiness through VCA scheme;
- Helping formation and growth of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) / Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs);
- Improving availability of working capital and development of business activities of FPOs/FPCs through Equity Grant and Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme;
- Implementation of National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) Electronic Trading platform.

**Equity Grant and Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Farmer Producer Companies**

Equity Grant Scheme is being operated by Small Farmers Agri Business Consortium (SFAC)

**Objectives –**

- Enhancing viability and sustainability of FPCs
- Increasing credit worthiness of FPCs
- Enhancing the shareholding of members to increase their ownership and participation in their FPC

Equity Grant shall be a cash infusion equivalent to the amount of shareholder equity in the FPC subject to a cap of Rs. 10 lakh per FPC.

Source: <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/erecontent.aspx?relid=169745>

**Q.26) Consider the following statements about 'Medium-term Expenditure Framework Statement'**

1. It is a statement presented to the Parliament under the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003
2. It is presented separately in the session next to the session in which Union Budget is presented
3. The first Medium Term Expenditure Framework was laid in the Monsoon Session of Parliament in August 2017

**Select the correct statements**

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

**Q.26) Solution (a)****Medium-term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) Statement**

- It is a statement presented to the Parliament under Section 3 of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003 and sets forth a three-year rolling target for the expenditure indicators with specification of underlying assumptions and risks involved.
- The objective of the MTEF is to provide a closer integration between budget and the FRBM Statements. This Statement is presented separately in the session next to the session in which Union Budget is presented, i.e. normally in the Monsoon Session.
- The MTEF is essentially a vertical expansion of the aggregates of the expenditure projections in the fiscal framework presented along with the Annual Financial Statement and the Demands for Grants. While the Medium Term Fiscal Policy (MTFP) lays down the fiscal constraints of the Government in medium term, Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) lays down the expenditure commitments for various sectors over a 3 years rolling framework.

**Do You Know?**

- The first Medium Term Expenditure Framework was laid in the Monsoon Session of Parliament in August 2013.
- The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003 was enacted with a view to provide a legislative framework for reduction of deficit, and thereby debt, of the Government to sustainable levels over a medium term so as to ensure inter-generational equity in fiscal management and long term macro-economic stability.
- FRBM Act required the government to lay before the parliament three policy statements in each financial year namely, Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement, Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement and Macroeconomic Framework Policy Statement.
- Through Finance Act 2012, amendments were made to the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003 through which it was decided that in addition to the existing three documents, Central Government shall lay another document - the Medium Term Expenditure Framework Statement (MTEF) - before both Houses of Parliament in the Session immediately following the Session of Parliament in which Medium-Term Fiscal Policy Statement, Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement and Macroeconomic Framework Statement are laid.

Source: <http://indianexpress.com/article/business/economy/medium-term-expenditure-framework-statement-tax-gdp-ratio-to-widen-in-next-two-years-on-gst-note-ban/>