

**Q.1) Consider the following statements about Permanent Settlement.**

1. It was introduced in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.
2. It was introduced by John Shore.
3. It declared Zamindars as the owners of the land.
4. The Zamindars were not free to fix the rents.

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

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

**Q.1) Solution (c)**

### **Permanent Settlement**

Introduced in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, and districts of Banaras & Northern districts of Madras by **Lord Cornwallis in 1793**.

John Shore was the chairman of Board of Revenue.

It declared Zamindars as the owners of the land. Hence, they could keep 1/11th of the revenue collected to themselves while the British got a fixed share of 10/11th of the revenue collected. The Zamindars were free to fix the rents.

Assured of their ownership, many zamindars stayed in towns (absentee landlordism) and exploited their tenants.

### **Do you know?**

#### **Mercantilist Phase (1757-1813)**

- The East India Company monopolized trade and began direct plunder of India's wealth.
- They could impose their own prices that had no relation with the costs of production.
- In this phase the company used its political power to monopolize trade & dictate terms to the weavers of Bengal.
- The company used revenue of Bengal to finance exports of Indian goods.

### **THINK!**

- Finance colonialism.

**Q.2) Consider the following.**

1. Col. Baird Committee
2. George Campbell Commission
3. Richard Strachey Commission
4. Anthony McDonald Committee

**Which of the above are famine commission/committees?**

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

**Q.2) Solution (d)**

The recurring famines of 19th century were the inevitable consequences of the British policies and exposed the real character of the British administration for Indian peasantry.

When a serious famine struck Delhi – Agra region in 1860-61 the government appointed **Col. Baird Committee** to investigate the causes of famine, but this committee performed no function and did not put forward any significant recommendation because of this basic factor and forces responsible for the famine remained intact.

In 1866 a great famine struck many parts of India, but its impact was felt in Orissa. The Government appointed **George Campbell Commission** to investigate the causes of famine and to recommend measures to prevent recurrences in future.

The Committee held government system responsible for creating the famine like conditions and suggested that the government during famine times must organize the relief measures. The committee also recommended that steps should be taken for employment generation immediately so that the impact of famine could be mitigated.

The recommendations of Campbell committee were not given much attention and consequently a serious famine reoccurred in many parts of country including Punjab, UP and Madras in 1876. Its maximum impact was felt in Madras Presidency.

The government appointed **Richard Strachey commission in 1880**. The Commission recommended:

- A famine code should be formulated.
- Irrigation facilities should be developed.
- Collection of land revenue should be suspended immediately during famines and land revenue should be remitted.

- Data should be collected about the conditions of Indian peasantry and agriculture.
- A famine fund should be set up.

In accordance with the recommendation of Strachey Commission a famine fund with amount Rupees one crore was set up and famine code was also formulated in 1883. This code has 4 parts. The first part of the code dealt with the government measures during the normal times. The second part dealt with relief campaign. The third part dealt with the duties of officials during relief measures. The fourth part dealt with the division of famine-affected areas.

In spite of the formulation of famine policy and its implementation a number of famines struck India repeatedly. A severe famine occurred in 1896-97 and another famine occurred in 1899-1900.

The government of Lord Curzon appointed **Anthony McDonald Committee** in 1900 to suggest measures to counter the famine effectively.

The Committee recommended the famine code should be revised, transportation facilities should be improved, and irrigation network should be developed. A famine commissioner should be appointed, and the government should take moral responsibility of the welfare of people during famine times. In accordance with these recommendations steps were taken to improve irrigation to increase the agricultural production.

#### Do you know?

- In 1942-43 a severe famine struck the Bengal region. The government appointed **John Woodhad Committee**.
- The Committee recommended that **All Indian Food Council** should be set up. The dept of food and agriculture should be merged and steps should be taken to increase agriculture production.

#### THINK!

- Agrarian revolts.

#### Q.3) Which of the following pairs is matched correctly?

1. Mayo's resolution on financial decentralization : 1870
2. The Royal Commission on Decentralization : 1905
3. Vernacular Press Act : 1878

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a) 1 and 2 only

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

### Q.3) Solution (c)

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.** This was not enacted by any act, it was a resolution that was passed in 1882.

### Lord Ripon repealed the Vernacular Press Act of 1878 passed by Lord Lytton

**Mayo's Resolution of 1870: The Indian Council of Act of 1861 introduced the policy of legislative devolution and Mayo's Resolution of 1870 on financial decentralisation was its likely consequence.** Administrative suitability and financial severity instigated the Imperial Government to reassign to the management of provincial governments specific departments of administration, which, along with others, incorporated education, medical services and roads. The Indian Council of Act of 1861 introduced the policy of legislative devolution and Mayo's Resolution of 1870 on financial decentralisation was its likely consequence. Administrative suitability and financial severity instigated the Imperial Government to reassign to the management of provincial governments specific departments of administration, which, along with others, incorporated education, medical services and roads.

**The Royal Commission upon Decentralisation was appointed in 1907** under the chairmanship of Sir Henry William Primrose. It was a six-member body including the Chairman, other five members being Frederic Lely, Steyning Edgerley, Romesh Chunder Dutt, William Meyer and William Hichons.

**The Royal Commission upon Decentralization in India was** to inquire into the relations now existing for financial and administrative purposes between the Supreme Government (i.e., the Government of India) and the various Provincial Governments in India, and between the Provincial Governments and the authorities subordinate to them and to report whether, by measures of decentralization or otherwise, those relations can be simplified and improved, and the system of Government better adapted both to meet the requirements and promote the welfare of the different provinces and, without improving its strength and unity, to bring the executive power into closer touch with local conditions'. The Commission submitted its report in February 1909.

**Q.4) Which of the following are the significance of the revolt of 1857?**

1. Bringing the Indian people together and imparting to them the consciousness of belonging to one country.
2. The events of 1857 demonstrated that the people and politics of India were basically communal before 1858.
3. Concept of common nationality and nationhood was not inherent to the revolt of 1857.

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

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

**Q.4) Solution (a)****Significance of the Revolt**

The significance of the Revolt of 1857 lies in the fact that it voiced, through violently, the grievances of various classes of people. The British were made to realize that all was not under control in British India.

**Modern Nationalism was unknown in India**, yet the revolt of 1857 played an important role in bringing the Indian people together and imparting to them the consciousness of belonging to one country. **It had seeds of nationalism and anti- imperialism, but the concept of common nationality and nationhood was not inherent to the revolt of 1857.**

One may say that the revolt of 1857 was the first great struggle of Indians to throw off British Rule. It established local traditions of resistance to British rule which were to pave the way for the modern national movement.

**Hindu Muslim Unity Factor-** During the entire revolt, there was complete cooperation between Hindus and Muslims at all levels- people, soldiers, leaders. All rebels acknowledged Bahadur Shah Zafar, a Muslim, as the emperor and the first impulse of the Hindu sepoys at Meerut was to march to Delhi, the Mughal imperial Capital. Rebel and sepoys, both Hindu and Muslims, respected each other's sentiments. Immediate banning of cow slaughter was ordered once the revolt was successful in a particular area. Both Hindus and Muslims were well represented in leadership, for instance Nana Saheb had Azimullah, a Muslim and an expert in political propaganda, as an aide, while Laxmibai had the solid support of Afghan Soldiers. **Thus the events of 1857 demonstrated that the people and politics of India were not basically communal before 1858.**

**Do you know?**

The Revolt was written about and discussed not only within the confines of India but also in England, France and Germany. Benjamin Disraeli in the House of Commons on 27 July 1857, asked, “**Is it a military mutiny, or is it a national revolt?**” Karl Marx in the summer of 1857 expressed the same doubt in the pages of New York Daily Tribune: “What he (John Bull) considers a military mutiny”, he wrote, “Is in truth a national revolt”. According to Marxist historians, the 1857 revolt was “**the struggle of the soldier-peasant democratic combine against foreign as well as feudal bondage**”. Some views such as those of L.E.R. Rees Christians or T. R. Holmes who saw in it a conflict between civilization and barbarism were also forwarded.

**THINK!**

- Magna Carta of the Indian people.

**Q.5) Which of the following were the causes of 'tribal movements'?**

1. Imposition of Land Revenue Settlement
2. Work of Christian Missionaries
3. Introduction of the notion of private property
4. Indian Forest Act in 1878

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

**Q.5) Solution (d)****Causes of Tribal Movements.**

**Imposition of Land Revenue Settlement:** Expansion of agriculture by the non-tribals to tribal area or over forest cover led to the erosion of tribal traditions of joint ownership and increased the socio-economic differentiation in the egalitarian structure of the tribal society.

**Work of Christian Missionaries** brought about further changes in the socio economic and cultural equation of the tribals and the mainstream society plus in turbulent times, the tendency of the missionaries to refuse to take up arms or in discouraging people from rising against the government made the missionaries to be viewed as extension of colonialism and were often attacked by the rebels.

**Increasing demand for wood from early nineteenth century-** first for the royal navy and then railways, led to increasing control of government over forest land. The establishment of the **Forest department in 1864, Government Forest Act (1865) and Indian Forest Act in 1878** together established complete government monopoly over Indian forest land. Shifting Agriculture, a wide spread practice amongst the various tribal communities was banned from 1864 onwards on the reserved forest. Restrictions were imposed on the previously sanctioned timber and grazing facilities.

**Extension of settled agriculture led to influx of non tribals in the tribal areas.** These outsiders exploited them, and extension of settled agriculture led to the loss of land by the tribals which reduced them to agricultural labourers.

Some of the tribal uprising took place in reaction to the effect of the landlords to impose taxes on the customary use of timber and grazing facilities, police exaction, new excise regulations, exploitation by low country traders and money lenders, and **restrictions on shifting cultivation in forest.**

Introduction of the notion of private property- Land could be bought, sold, mortgaged which led to loss of land by the tribals.

#### Do you know?

- The rebellions by the non-frontier tribals were usually reactions against outsiders (dikus), local landlords and rulers, the support provided to the later by the British administration and intervention by them in the life of the tribals. **The indigenous names for these tribal movements were Meli, Hool and Ul-Gulan.**

#### THINK!

- Nature of tribal movements.

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

Type	Name of uprising
1. Political-religious Movements	Santhal Rebellion
2. Tribal Movements	Kuka Movement
3. Movement by deposed rulers and Zamindars	Polygar Rebellions

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

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

**Q.6) Solution (c)****Classification of the popular uprisings.**

**Political-religious Movements** - Fakir Uprising, Sanyasi Uprising, Pagal Panthis, Wahabi Movement, Faraizi Movement, Kuka Movement and Moplah Rebellions

**Movement by deposed rulers and Zamindars-** Velu Thampi and Polygar Rebellions

**Movements by the dependents of the deposed ruler-** Ramosi Uprising, Gadkari Revolt and Sawantwadi Revolt

**Tribal Movements**

**Non-Frontier Tribal movements-** These are divided in three phases

- First Phase- 1795-1860: Santhal Rebellion and Khond uprising
- Second Phase- 1860-1920: Munda uprising and Koya Rebellion
- Third Phase- 1920-1947: Rampa Rebellion and Chenchu tribal Movements

**Frontier Tribal Movements:** Khasi Uprising, Singphos Rebellion and Rani Gaidiniliu's Naga Movement.

**Do you know?**

- The Ramosis, who served in the **lower ranks of the Maratha army and police**, revolted in Satara in 1822, under the leadership of Chittur Singh in protest against heavy assessment of land revenue and the harsh methods of its collection.
- The Ramosis plundered the regions around Satara and attacked the forts. In 1825-26, they again rose up in **rebellion under the banner of Umaji** on account of acute famine and scarcity in Pune. For three years they ravaged the Deccan.
- Finally, the British Government pacified them not only by condoning their crimes but also by offering them land grants and **recruiting them in the Hill Police**.

**THINK!**

- Gadkari revolt.

**Q.7) Consider the following statements about Indian Council Act of 1892.**

1. Local Councils were to be setup for Punjab, North West and Awadh.
2. For the first time, representative element was introduced through direct election.
3. Member of council could discuss budget but were not allowed to vote and could ask question on public interest with some restrictions.



Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

**Q.7) Solution (b)**

**Indian Council Act of 1892.**

Circumstances including Role of Congress resolution in 1885 and 1889 demanding reforms and expansions with increased proportion of elected members.

**Local Councils were to be setup for Punjab, North West and Awadh. Governor General council was enlarged** and was empowered to make regulations and prescribe the manner in which regulation were to be put in effect, so Secretary of State believe it was possible for Governor General to make arrangement by which certain person might be presented to him.

**There was Official Majority in Council** and representative element was introduced as District Board, Municipalities, Universities, and Chamber of Commerce were empowered to return their member to council, so **for first time, representative element were introduced through indirect election**. The members could ask questions, but no supplementary question could follow. Similarly, member could **discuss budget but were not allowed to vote and could ask question on public interest with some restrictions**.

**Do you know?**

**Indian Civil Service Act of 1861**

- During company's time, all post in Presidency was reserved and many more appointments were made than actually planned. These all appointments were regularized and schedule for future was created (Schedule Post). For being a Civil Servant, 7-year service in India was required and appointment was invalid if it was not approved by Secretary of State within 12 months.

**THINK!**

- Partition of Bengal.

**Q.8) Which of the following leaders of the revolt of 1857 are correctly matched?**

1. Mangal Panday      Barrakpore

2. Zeenat Mahal                      Lucknow  
3. Taty Tope                            Kanpur

Select the code from following:

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

**Q.8) Solution (c)**

**Important Leaders**

Mangal Pandey  
Soldiers  
Bahadur Shah Zafar  
Zeenat Mahal  
Bakhtawar khan  
Nana Sahib  
Taty Tope  
Azimullah  
Maharaj Kunwar Singh  
Khan Bahadur Khan  
Begum Hazrat Mahal  
Maulvi Ahmadullah

**Place**

Barrakpore  
Meerut Cant.  
Delhi  
Delhi  
Delhi  
Kanpur  
Kanpur  
Kanpur  
Arrah (Bihar)  
Bareilly  
Lucknow  
Faizabad



**Q.9) Which of the following changes were made in the British Indian army after the revolt of 1857?**

1. The crucial branches of artillery, tanks and armored corps were put exclusively in European hands.
2. Indians were given higher posts to increase their trust on the British Government.
3. The proportion of Europeans to the Indians in the army was increased.
4. Army regiments were made according to caste.

Select the code from below:

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

#### Q.9) Solution (c)

The Revolt of 1857 gave a severe jolt to the British administration in India and made its re-organization inevitable. The Government of India's structure and policies underwent significant changes in the decades following the Revolt.

**Changes in Administration:** By the Act of Parliament of 1858, the power to govern India was transferred from the East India Company to the British Crown. The authority over India, wielded by the Directors of the Company and the Board of Control, was now to be exercised by a Secretary of State for India aided by a Council.

**Provincial Administration:** The British had divided India for administrative convenience into provinces, three of which- Bengal, Bombay and Madras- were known as Presidencies. The Presidencies were administered by a Governor and his Executive Council of three, who were appointed by the Crown. The other provinces were administered by Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioners appointed by the Governor-General.

**Local Bodies:** Financial difficulties led the Government to further decentralize administration by promoting local government through municipalities and district boards. Local bodies like education, health, sanitation and water supply were transferred to local bodies that would finance them through local taxes.

**Changes in the army:** The Indian army was carefully re-organised after 1858, most of all to prevent the recurrence of another revolt. Firstly, the domination of the army by its European branch was carefully guaranteed. The proportion of Europeans to Indians in the army was raised. The European troops were kept in key geographical and military positions. The crucial branches of artillery, tanks and armored corps were put exclusively in European hands. The Indians were strictly excluded from the higher posts. Till 1814, no Indian could rise higher than the rank of a subedar. Secondly, the organization of the Indian section of the army was based on the policy of 'divide and rule' so as to prevent its chance of uniting again in an anti-British uprising. A new section of army like Punjabis, Gurkhas and Pathans were recruited in large numbers.

**Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding the office of Viceroy of India:**

1. After the Act of 1858, the office of Governor General was abolished and replaced by the office of Viceroy.
2. The First Viceroy of India was Lord Dalhousie

**Which of the above statements are NOT correct?**

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

**Q.10) Solution (c)**

**Note:** Incorrect options have been asked. Both 1 and 2 are incorrect.

The office of Viceroy was established by the Government of India Act of 1858, but the office of Governor General was not abolished.

Lord Canning served as *Governor General of India* from 1856 to 1862. During his tenure, the Government of *India* Act, 1858 was passed which created the office of *Viceroy* to be held by the same person who was *Governor General of India*. Thus, Lord Canning also served as *first Viceroy*.

**Think**

First Governor General of India

**Q.11) Consider the following statements regarding 'Swadeshi movement' of 1905:**

1. It was the first Gandhian Movement.
2. It was triggered because of the partition of Bengal.
3. There was large scale participation of peasants in picketing foreign.

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

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

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

**Note:** The incorrect options have been asked.

**Swadeshi Movement**

Swadeshi movement was the first mass movement of India. It was triggered by the decision of Government to divide Bengal. According to the government this step was taken for the administrative convenience as Bengal was a big presidency. But the actual reason was to divide and Rule.

Most of the Indian intelligentsia was from Bengal and they used to criticize British policies. The division was made in such a way that the Bengali speaking Muslim majority went to the Eastern Bengal and in West Bengal, Bengali speaking people became a minority with Hindi and Oriya speaking people.

The point to be remembered is that, that this was an urban movement. So there was no participation of peasants.

Note: Till now Mahatma Gandhi hadn't come in the picture of Indian Independence Struggle.

**Think**

- Achievements of Moderates
- Surat Split

**Q.12) Consider the following statements regarding Illbert Bill:**

1. The Bill was introduced by Lord Rippon.
2. It was widely opposed by the Indians as it was increasing the racial discrimination in Indian Judiciary.
3. Finally it was passed in 1884 as the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Act.

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

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

**Q.12) Solution (c)****Illbert Bill**

The bill was introduced in 1883 by Viceroy Ripon, who actually desired to abolish the racial prejudice from the Indian Penal Code. Ripon had proposed an amendment for existing laws in the country and to allow Indian judges and magistrates the jurisdiction to try British offenders in criminal cases at the District level.

It was never allowed before. So naturally, the Europeans living in India looked it as a Humiliation and the introduction of the bill led to intense opposition in Britain as well as India (by the British residents). So it was withdrawn but was reintroduced and enacted in 1884 in a severely compromised state.

**Think**

Vernacular Press Act

**Q.13) The first Population census of India was held in:**

- a) 1872
- b) 1881
- c) 1891
- d) 1901

**Q.13) Solution (a)**

A systematic and modern population census, in its present form was conducted non synchronously between 1865 and 1872 in different parts of the country. This effort culminating in 1872 has been popularly labeled as the first population census of India. However, the first synchronous census in India was held in 1881. Since then, censuses have been undertaken uninterruptedly once every ten year.

**Think**

- In which census the population decreased from the previous census?

**Q.14) Pabna revolt was a peasant revolt in Bengal which is considered to be different from other contemporary revolts. Which of the following statements regarding the revolt are correct?**

1. The Pabna rebellion was well organized in comparison to other peasant rebellions
2. The Peasants took legal course of action against the British Government
3. The movement was totally non-violent
4. It was directed against Indigo planters

**Select the code from below:**

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

**Q.14) Solution (a)****Pabna Revolt**

This movement began as the peasants organised an agrarian league in May 1873 to resist the demands of the zamindars. Pabna (now in Bangladesh) was a jute production and trading centre and was relatively prosperous. Here half of the cultivators had managed to win occupancy rights because of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1859. But the zamindari rents had increased multiple times. The zamindars tried to stop the peasants to get occupancy right and this was a reason of revolt there.

In the above question, the first statement is correct because the peasants were much more organised than in other revolts via meetings, appeals and marches. The second statement is also correct as they moved to the court and challenged the zamindars. They also raised funds to pay for legal expenses. To meet the cost of legal battle, the peasants even raised funds.

The third statement is not correct. The movement was nonviolent to some extent but Zamindars were killed at some places and violence did happen.

Last statement is incorrect because they were Jute farmers and not Indigo farmers.

**Think**

- Indigo Revolt
- Mapilla Revolt

**Q.15) Which among the below statements is/are true with respect to Viceroy Lord Ripon?**

1. He repealed the Vernacular Press Act of 1878, commenced industrial legislation by passing the first Factories Act.
2. He granted the Indians first taste of freedom by introducing the Local Self Government in 1882.
3. He was sent to India as Viceroy by British Prime Minister William Gladstone.

**Choose appropriate answer:**

- a) 2 only

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

**Q.15) Solution (d)**

In 1880, there was a change of Government in England and the Liberal Party under William Gladstone came into power. He was known for his liberal ideas and was a believer in moral principles.

He sent Lord Ripon, a close friend and follower, to “reform the structure of the Indian Government”. He repealed the Vernacular Press Act of 1878, commenced industrial legislation by passing the first Factories Act and took steps to promote local selfgovernment in big cities and towns.

**Do you know?**

Lord Ripon is known to have granted the Indians first taste of freedom by introducing the Local Self Government in 1882.

**Q.16) Which of the following are the ones associated with Dadabhai Naoroji?**

1. Gyan Prasarak Mandali
2. Poverty and un-British Rule in India
3. Bombay Gazette
4. Bombay Association

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

**Q.16) Solution (b)****Do you know?**

Bombay Herald was the first English newspaper in Bombay. It was started in 1789. Bombay Courier was started in the following year 1790. In 1791, the name of Bombay Herald was



changed to Bombay Gazette. Bombay Courier was published on Saturdays and Gazette on Wednesdays.

Bombay Courier continued to exist for fifty-six years, after which it was merged with Bombay Telegraph. Bombay Gazette stopped its operation in 1842.

Both these papers contained almost entirely parts from English papers and occasional law reports. The first native newspaper in Bombay was Bombay Samachar in 1822. This paper was started as a weekly. It became a bi-weekly in 1833 and daily in 1860. Mumbai Karkman was started in 1830.

The Bombay Samachar is the oldest continuously published newspaper in India. Established in 1822, it is published in Gujarati and English.

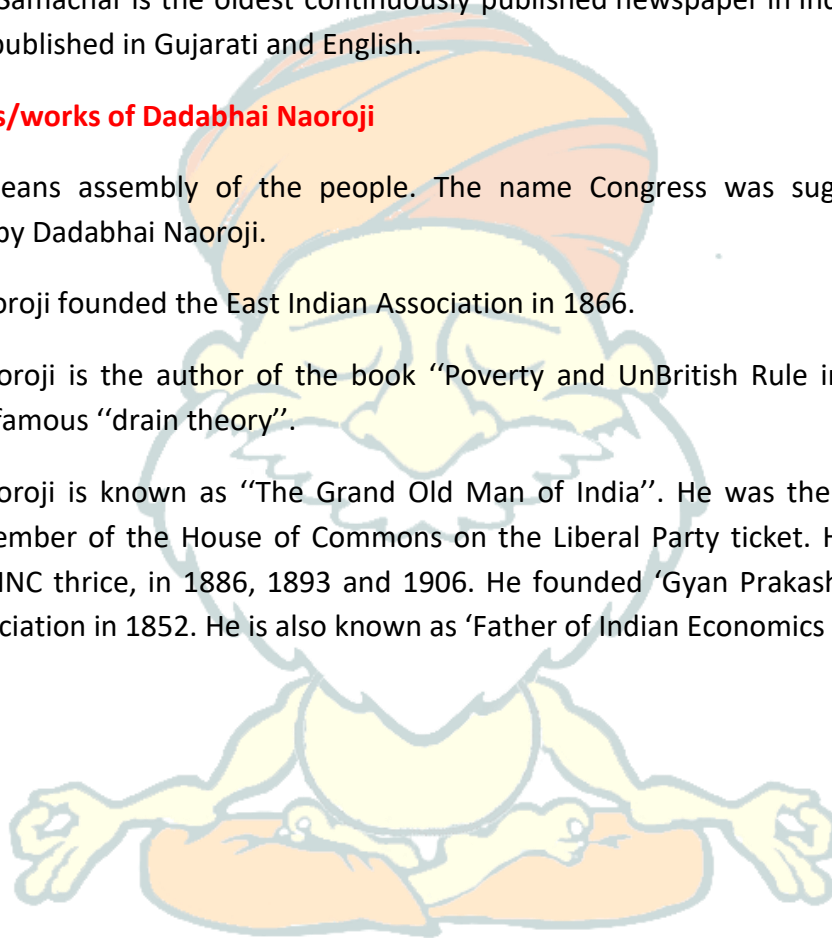
### **Contributions/works of Dadabhai Naoroji**

'Congress' means assembly of the people. The name Congress was suggested to the organisation by Dadabhai Naoroji.

Dadabhai Naoroji founded the East Indian Association in 1866.

Dadabhai Naoroji is the author of the book "Poverty and UnBritish Rule in India" which contains the famous "drain theory".

Dadabhai Naoroji is known as "The Grand Old Man of India". He was the first Indian to become a member of the House of Commons on the Liberal Party ticket. He became the president of INC thrice, in 1886, 1893 and 1906. He founded 'Gyan Prakash Mandal' and Bombay Association in 1852. He is also known as 'Father of Indian Economics and Politics'.



**REVISE!**

**Following are some of the Founders of News paper and Journals in India.** (Try to revise and remember some important names and associated founders)

Newspaper/Journal Name	Founder
Bengal Gazette(1780)(India's First Newspaper)	J.K.Hikki
Kesari	B.G.Tilak
Maharatta	B.G.Tilak
Sudharak	G.K.Gokhale
Amrita Bazar Patrika	Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh
Vande Mataram	Aurobindo Ghosh
Native Opinion	V.N. Mandalik
Kavivachan Sudha	Bhartendu Harishchandra
Rast Goftar(first newspaper in Gujrati)	Dadabhai Naoraji
New India(Weekly)	Bipin Chandra Pal
Statesman	Robert Knight
Hindu	Vir Raghavacharya and G.S. Aiyar
Sandhya	B.B. Upadhyaya
Vichar Lahiri	Krishnashastry Chiplunkar
Hindu Patriot	Girish Chandra Ghosh(later Harish Chandra Mukherji)
Som Prakesh	Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
Yugantar	Bhupendranath Data and Barinder Kumar Ghosh
Bombay Chronicle	Firoze Shah Mehta
Hindustan	M.M. Malviya
Mooknayak	B.R. Ambedkar
Comrade	Mohammad Ali
Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq	Sir Syyed Ahmed Khan
Al-Hilal	Abul Kalam Azad
Al-Balagh	Abul Kalam Azad
Independent	Motilal Nehru
Punjabi	Lala Lajpat Rai

New India(Daily)	Annie Besant
Commonweal	Annie Besant
Pratap	Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
Essays in Indian Economics	M.G. Ranade
Samvad Kaumudi (Bengali)	Ram Mohan Roy
Mirat-ul-Akbhar	Ram Mohan Roy(first Persian Newspaper)
Indian Mirror	Devendra Nath Tagore
Nav Jeevan	M.K Gandhi
Young India	M.K Gandhi
Harijan	M.K Gandhi
Prabudha Bharat	Swami Vivekananda
Udbodhana	Swami Vivekananda
Indian Socialist	Shyamji Krishna Verma
Talwar(in Berlin)	Birendra Nath Chattopadhyaya
Free Hindustan(in Vancouver)	Tarak Nath Das
Hindustan Times	K.M. Pannikar
Kranti	Mirajkar, Joglekar, Ghate

**Q.17) Consider the below statements:**

1. Mahatma Gandhi gave the famous slogan "Satyameva Jayate"
2. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar founded Arya Mahila Samaj in Pune, which is Sanskrit for "Noble Women's Society."

**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

**Q.17) Solution (d)**

The famous slogan "Satyameva Jayate" (Truth alone will win) was given and popularised by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who was the founder of Benares Hindu University.

He was a simple living, high thinking politician, notable for his role in the freedom struggle and his espousal of Hindu nationalism.

Pandita Ramabai founded Arya Mahila Samaj in Pune, which is Sanskrit for "Noble Women's Society." Ramabai was an Indian social reformer, a champion for the emancipation of women, and a pioneer in education. She acquired a reputation as a Sanskrit scholar.

The purpose of the "Noble Women's Society" was to promote the cause of women's education and deliverance from the oppression of child marriage.

### Do you know?

*(Slogan)*

1. Do or Die
2. You give me blood, I'll give you freedom
3. Dilli Chalo
4. Swaraj is my birth right

*(Associated Leader)*

- Mahatma Gandhi  
Subhash Chandra Bose  
Subhash Chandra Bose  
Bal Gangadhar Tilak

**Q.18) Who among the following was the first foreigner to become the president of INC?**

- a) A O Hume
- b) Annie Besant
- c) George Yule
- d) Henry Cotton

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

George Yule was a Scottish merchant in England and India who served as the fourth President of the Indian National Congress in 1888 at Allahabad, the first non-Indian to hold that office.

Having had for its first three Presidents a Hindu, a Parsi and a Muslim respectively, the fourth Congress which met in Allahabad, turned for the first time, to a non - Indian for its Presidential chair.

In doing so, it thought of one who was not unfamiliar to Indians, but rather someone genuinely interested in their welfare and progress: George Yule. Under friendly pressure W. C. Bonnerjee persuaded him to accept the invitation of the Congress to preside over the Allahabad session.

### Do you know?

George Yule belonged to the business community. He was the chief of the well - known Andrew Yule and Co. in Calcutta. He had also been Sheriff of Calcutta and President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce.

Yule was widely known in Indian circles for his breadth of outlook, liberal views and marked sympathy for Indian aspirations. Surendranath Banerjea who knew him intimately described him as "a hard headed Scotsman who saw straight into the heart of things, and never hesitated to express himself with the bluntness in which a Scotsman never fails, if he wants to show it."

The alacrity with which he accepted the invitation of the Congress and the ability with which he conducted the Allahabad session, made him both a popular and powerful figure in the public life of India and helped to enlarge India's national perspective. The Congress deputation that went to England in 1889, to press upon the British public the political reforms, which it advocated, received much help from Yule.

Indeed, he remained a staunch friend of the Congress and, even during his retirement in England, he actively espoused its cause as a member of the British Committee. On his early death in 1892, touching tributes were paid to his memory by the leaders of the Congress.

Throughout his Indian career, George Yule won the respect, the admiration, and the regard of everybody with whom he came in contact - Indian and European, official and non - official.

**THINK!**

- Who were the other foreigners who became the president of INC?

**Q.19) The impact of the British rule on the Indian economy was disastrous. In this regard, which of the following were the factors that resulted in stagnation of Indian economy in the 19th century?**

1. The ever mounting 'Home charges'
2. Foreign trade
3. The denial of high posts to Indians
4. The extravagant civil and military administration
5. The continuous drain of wealth from India

**Select the correct answer from the code given below:**

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

d) All are correct

**Q.19) Solution (d)**

The extravagant civil and military administration , the denial of high post to Indians , the ever mounting “Home Charges”, the continuous drain of wealth from India – all these factors resulted in stagnation of Indian economy. The cumulative effect was increasing misery for the people.

**Q.20) Which of the below given statements is true during the tenure of Lord Lytton, Viceroy of India from 1876-1880?**

1. The maximum age limit of the I.C.S examination was reduced from 21 years to 19 years.
2. Grand Delhi Darbar was organized.
3. Vernacular Press act and Arms act were passed.
4. Third Anglo-Afghan war was fought.

**Select the correct answer from the code given below:**

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

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

**Lord Lytton's Reactionary policies:**

The short –sighted acts and policies of Lord Lytton acted like catalytic agents and accelerated the movement against foreign rule.

- The maximum age limit the I.C.S examination was reduced from 21 years to 19 years , thus making it impossible for Indians for compete for it.
- The grand Delhi Darbar of 1877, when the country was in the severe grip of famine, solicited remark from a Calcutta journalist that “Nero was fidding while Rome was burning .”
- Lytton put on the statute book two obnoxious measures- the Vernacular Press Act and Indian Arms Act (1878).

Lytton's unpopular acts provoked a great storm of opposition in the country and led to the organization of various political association for carrying on anti- Government propaganda in the country.

**Q.21) Which among the following were the causes for the failure of revolt, 1857?**

1. Modern educated Indians viewed this revolt as backward looking
2. The rebels represented diverse elements with common grievances and concepts of current polities.
3. The eastern, southern and western parts of India remained more or less unaffected.
4. The lack of unity among Indians was unavoidable at this stage of Indian history.

**Choose the correct answer from the code given below:**

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

**Q.21) Solution (c)**

It was estimated that not more than one fourth of the total area and not more than one tenth of the total population was affected. South India remained quiet and Punjab and Bengal were only marginally affected.

Almost half the Indian soldiers not only did not Revolt but fought against their own countrymen. The revolt was poorly organized with no co-ordination or central leadership. Apart from some honourable exceptions like the Rani of Jhansi, Kunwar Singh and Maulvi Ahmadullah, the rebels were poorly served by their leaders. Most of them failed to realize the significance of the Revolt and simply did not do enough.

The rebels represented diverse elements with differing elements with differing grievances (not common). Apart from a commonly shared hatred for alien rule, the rebels had no political perspective or a definite vision of the future.

Modern educated Indians viewed this revolt as backward looking, and mistakenly hoped the British would usher in an era of modernisation.

**Q.22) 'Shekatkar Committee' is associated with which of the following?**

1. Enhancing combat capability of the armed forces
2. Rebalancing defence expenditure of the armed forces
3. Border fencing along the India-Pakistan border

**Select the correct statements**

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

**Q.22) Solution (b)**

The Ministry of Defence had constituted a Committee of Experts under the Chairmanship of Lt Gen (Retd) (Dr.) DB Shekatkar with a mandate to recommend measures for enhancing of Combat Capability & Rebalancing Defence Expenditure of the Armed Forces with an aim to increase "teeth to tail ratio".

Source: <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=170365>

**Q.23) Consider the following statements about 'Tanzania'**

1. It is part of the African Great Lakes region
2. It is bordered with Kenya, Zimbabwe and Mozambique

**Select the correct statements**

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

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

The African Great Lakes are a series of lakes constituting the part of the Rift Valley lakes in and around the East African Rift. They include Lake Victoria, the third-largest fresh water lake in the world by area, and Lake Tanganyika, the world's second-largest freshwater lake by volume and depth. Countries in the African Great Lakes region (sometimes also called Greater Lakes region) include Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda.





Source: <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=170318>

**Q.24) Consider the following statements about Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO)**

1. It is a multi-disciplinary organisation having experts for prosecution of white-collar crimes
2. It is under the aegis of Ministry of Finance
3. It was established in 2003 on the basis of recommendations of the Naresh Chandra committee on corporate governance

**Select the correct statements**

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

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

**Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO)**

- The SFIO is a multi-disciplinary organisation having experts for prosecution of white-collar crimes and frauds under the companies' law.
- It is under the Ministry of Corporate Affairs
- SFIO has head office in New Delhi and regional offices in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal

#### SFIO can now arrest people

- The director as well as additional or assistant director level officials at the SFIO can arrest a person if they believe he or she is guilty of any offence with regard to the case being probed
- The SFIO director would be the competent authority for all decisions pertaining to arrest.
- The arrest of a person in connection with a government or a foreign company under investigation can be made by the SFIO only "with prior written approval of the central government".

Government approved setting up of this organization on the basis of the recommendations made by the Naresh Chandra Committee which was set up by the Government on corporate governance.

Source: [http://www.business-standard.com/article/companies/now-serious-fraud-investigation-office-has-powers-to-arrest-117082700322\\_1.html](http://www.business-standard.com/article/companies/now-serious-fraud-investigation-office-has-powers-to-arrest-117082700322_1.html)

**Q.25) 'Bonnet Macaque' is found in which of the following states?**

1. Karnataka
2. Kerala
3. Maharashtra
4. Tamil Nadu

**Select the correct statements**

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

**Q.25) Solution (d)**

This species occurs in peninsular India (Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Telangana).

It is found from the southern tip of India up to the southern banks of Tapti River in the north, and to the Krishna River in the northeast.

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/bonnet-monkey-may-soon-be-endangered/article19573705.ece>

**Q.26) Consider the following statements about 'Bundi Painting'**

1. It is an example of Indian miniature painting
2. They are in the form of manuscripts on palm-leaf relating to the Buddhist themes

**Select the correct statements**

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

**Q.26) Solution (a)**

**Bundi painting**

- It is an important school of the Rajasthani style of Indian miniature painting that lasted from the 17th to the end of the 19th century in the princely state of Bundi and its neighbouring principality of Kotah (both in the present state of Rajasthan).
- The earliest examples (c. 1625) show Rajasthani features, particularly in the depiction of men and women, but Mughal influence is exceptionally strong. In richness and brilliance Bundi painting has an affinity also with the painting of the Deccan, an area with which the rulers of Bundi and Kotah were often in contact.
- The Bundi School is characterized by a fondness for lush vegetation, dramatic night skies, a distinctive way of depicting water by light swirls against a dark background, and vivid movement.
- The school reached its peak during the first half of the 18th century but continued to flourish into the 19th century and had a brilliant phase at Kotah during the reign of Ram Singh II (1828–66). These vigorous paintings depict royal tiger hunts in the thick and hilly jungle of the region and various aspects of the life of the king.

Source: [http://www.business-standard.com/article/current-affairs/rajasthan-s-bundi-has-preserved-its-rich-heritage-of-miniature-paintings-117082501197\\_1.html](http://www.business-standard.com/article/current-affairs/rajasthan-s-bundi-has-preserved-its-rich-heritage-of-miniature-paintings-117082501197_1.html)