

Q.1) Mughal empire followed “the policy of the individualistic minimum of interference”. What does it mean?

- It contented itself with discharging only the police duties and the collection of revenue.
- Individual liberties reconciled with social norms.
- Individual persons to head each department of administration with minimal interference.
- All the above

Q.1) Solution (a)

Like other medieval states, the Mughal empire followed “the policy of the individualistic minimum of interference” i.e. **it contented itself with discharging only the police duties and the collection of revenue.**

Do you know?

- The Mughal administration presented a combination of Indian and extra-Indian elements, or more correctly, it was **the “Perso-Arabic system in Indian setting”**. The bifurcation of authority in the provinces – the division of power between the subahdar and the diwan – was based on the system prevailing under the Arab rulers in Egypt. The revenue system was a resultant of two forces – the time-honoured Hindu practice and the abstract Arabian theory. **The mansabdari system was of Central Asian origin.**

THINK!

- Mughal military rule.

Q.2) For the purpose of assessment the land was classified in Akbar's reign in four categories.

Land type	Meaning
1. Polaj	Land which was cultivated every year and never left fallow
2. Parati or Parauti	land which had to be left fallow for a time to enable it to recover fertility
3. Chachar	land which had to be left fallow for three or four years
4. Banjar	land which remained uncultivated for five years or more

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- 1 and 3 only

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

Q.2) Solution (d)

For the purpose of assessment the land was classified in Akbar's reign in four categories : polaj (land which was cultivated every year and never left fallow); parati or parauti (land which had to be left fallow for a time to enable it to recover fertility); chachar (land which had to be left fallow for three or four years); and banjar (land which remained uncultivated for five years or more).

Do you know?

- During the reign of Akbar and his successors four main systems of revenue assessment were prevalent: (a) zabti or dahsala system; (b) batai,, ghallabakshi or bhaoli; (c) kankut and (d) nasaq

THINK!

- Mughal mansabdari system

Q.3) The Charter Act of 1793 had reserved all posts worth 500 pounds per annum for the covenanted servants of the Company. The reasons for exclusion of Indians were

1. The belief that only the English could establish administrative services serving British interests.
2. The belief that the Indians were incapable, untrustworthy and insensitive to the British interests.
3. The fact there was high competition among the Europeans themselves for lucrative posts, so why offer them to the Indians.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.3) Solution (c)

Charter Act of 1853

This Act ended the Company's patronage, enjoining recruitment to be through an open competition henceforth. The Indians, however, were barred from high posts from the 'very beginning. Cornwallis thought, "Every native of Hindustan is corrupt."

The Charter Act of 1793 had reserved all posts worth 500 pounds per annum for the covenanted servants of the Company. The reasons for exclusion of Indians were—

- The belief that only the English could establish administrative services serving British interests.
- The belief that the Indians were incapable, untrustworthy and insensitive to the British interests.
- The fact there was high competition among the Europeans themselves for lucrative posts, so why offer them to the Indians.

Do you know?

The INC raised the demand, after it was set up in 1885, for

- lowering of age limit for recruitment-. And
- holding the examination simultaneously in India and Britain.

THINK!

- Aitchison Committee on Public Services.

Q.4) Consider the following statements.

1. Indian Social Conference founded by M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao.
2. Indian Social Conference could be called the economic reform cell of the Indian National Congress.
3. It launched the "Pledge Movement".

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.4) Solution (c)

Indian Social Conference Founded by M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao, the conference met annually from its first session in Madras in 1887 at the same time and venue as the Indian National Congress. It focused attention on the social issues of importance; **it could be**

called the **social reform cell of the Indian National Congress, in fact**. The conference advocated inter-caste marriages, opposed polygamy and kulinism. It **launched the "Pledge Movement"** to inspire people to take a pledge against child marriage.

Do you know?

- The Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha (Religious Reform Association) was founded in 1851 by a group of English-educated Parsis.
- The message of reform was spread by the newspaper Rast Goftar (Truth-Teller).

THINK!

- Positive contributions of reform movements.

Q.5) Consider the following statements.

1. Delhi Manifesto demanded that the purpose of round table conference should be to formulate a scheme for implementation of purna swaraj.
2. Delhi Pact also known as Gandhi-Irwin pact reduced the Delhi Manifesto demand of purna swaraj to dominion status.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.5) Solution (d)

Delhi Manifesto

On November 2, 1929, a conference of prominent national leaders issued a "Delhi Manifesto" which demanded

- That the purpose of the Round Table Conference (RTC) should be to formulate a scheme for implementation of the dominion status (thus acting as a constituent assembly) and the basic principle of dominion status should be immediately accepted;
- That the Congress should have majority representation at the conference;
- amnesty and a general policy of conciliation; Viceroy Irwin rejected these demands on December 23, 1929. The stage of confrontation was to begin now.

GANDHI-IRWIN PACT

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

Irwin on behalf of the Government agreed on

- immediate release of all political prisoners not convicted of violence;
- remission of all fines not yet collected;
- return of all lands not yet sold to third parties;
- lenient treatment to those government servants who had resigned;
- right to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption (not for sale);
- right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing; and
- withdrawal of emergency ordinances.

The viceroy, however, turned down two of Gandhi's demands—

- public inquiry into police excesses, and
- commutation of Bhagat Singh and his comrades' death sentence to life sentence.
- to suspend the civil disobedience movement, and
- to participate in the next RTC on the constitutional question around the three Finchpins of federation, Indian responsibility, and reservations-and safeguards that may be necessary in India's interests (covering such areas as defence, external affairs, position of minorities, financial credit of India and discharge of other obligations).

Do you know?

- In March 1931, a special session of the Congress was held at Karachi to endorse the Gandhi-Irwin or Delhi Pact. Six days before the session (which was held on March 29) Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru had been executed. Throughout Gandhi's route to Karachi, he was greeted with black flag demonstrations by the Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha, in protest against his failure to secure commutation of the death sentence for Bhagat and his comrades.

THINK!

- Minority pact.

Q.6) Consider the following acts under the General-Generalship of Lord William Bentinck 1828-1835.

1. Abolition of sati and other cruel rites.

2. Introduction of English as the official language.
3. Treaty of 'perpetual friendship with Ranjeet Singh.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.6) Solution (c)

Lord William Bentinck 1828-1835

- Abolition of sati and other cruel rites (1829).
- Suppression of thugi (1830).
- Charter Act of 1833.
- Resolution of 1835, and educational reforms and introduction of English as the official language.
- Annexation of Mysore (1831), Coorg (1834) and Central Cachar (1834).
- Treaty of 'perpetual friendship with Ranjeet Singh.
- Abolition of the provincial courts of appeal and circuit set up by Cornwallis, appointment of commissioners of revenue and circuit.

Do you know?

Lod Lytton 1876-1880

- Famine of 1876-78 affecting Madras, Bombay, Mysore, Hyderabad, parts of central India and Punjab. appointment of Famine Commission under the presidency of Richard Strachey (1878).
- Royal Titles Act (1876), Queen Victoria assuming the title of 'Kaiser-i-Hind' or Queen Empress of India.
- The Vernacular Press Act (1878).
- The Arms Act (1878).
- The Second Afghan War (1878-80)

THINK!

- Schools of thought viz. Conservatives, paternalistic imperialist and radicals.

Q.7) Consider the following statements.

1. Hind Swaraj book was written by Mahatma Gandhi.

2. In this book Gandhiji expressed critical views about Western civilization and praises the industrialization.
3. Gandhi argues in the book that Indian independence is only possible through passive resistance.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.7) Solution (b)

Mohandas Gandhi wrote this book in his native language, Gujarati, while traveling from London to South Africa onboard SS Kildonan Castle between November 13 and November 22, 1909. In the book Gandhi gives a diagnosis for the problems of humanity in modern times, the causes, and his remedy.

Gandhi's Hind Swaraj takes the form of a dialogue between two characters, The Reader and The Editor. The Reader essentially serves as the typical Indian countryman whom Gandhi would have been addressing with Hind Swaraj. The Reader voices the common beliefs and arguments of the time concerning Indian Independence. Gandhi, The Editor, explains why those arguments are flawed and interjects his own arguments. **As 'The Editor' Gandhi puts it, "it is my duty patiently to try to remove your prejudice."**

In the dialogue that follows, Gandhi outlines four themes that structure his arguments.

- First, Gandhi argues that 'Home Rule is Self-Rule'. **He argues that it is not enough for the British to leave only for Indians to adopt a British-styled society.** As he puts it, some "want English rule without the Englishman ... that is to say, [they] would make India English. And when it becomes English, it will be called not Hindustan but Englishtan. This is not the Swaraj I want."
- **Gandhi also argues that Indian independence is only possible through passive resistance.** In fact, more than denouncing violence, Gandhi argues that it is counter-productive; instead, he believes, "The force of love and pity is infinitely greater than the force of arms. There is harm in the exercise of brute force, never in that of pity." This is essential throughout Hind Swaraj.
- **To exert passive resistance, Gandhi reasons that Swadeshi (self-reliance) be exercised by Indians, meaning the refusal of all trade and dealings with the British.** He addresses the English when he states, "If you do not concede our demand, we shall be no longer your petitioners. You can govern us only so long as we remain the

governed; we shall no longer have any dealings with you." Gandhi makes an intriguing argument here: if the British want India for trade, remove trade from the equation.

- Finally, Gandhi argues that India will never be free unless it rejects Western civilization itself. **In the text he is deeply critical of western civilization**, claiming, "India is being ground down, not under the English heel, but under that of modern civilization." He speaks about civilization not just in relation to India, though. He argues that "Western civilization is such that one has only to be patient and it will be self-destroyed." It is a profound repudiation. Not only is western civilization unhealthy for India, but western civilization is by its own virtue unhealthy.

Do you know?

- On another level, the call for swaraj represents a genuine attempt to regain control of the 'self' - our self-respect, self-responsibility, and capacities for self-realization - from institutions of dehumanization. As Gandhi states, "It is swaraj when we learn to rule ourselves." The real goal of the freedom struggle was not only to secure political azadi (independence) from Britain, but rather to gain true swaraj (liberation and self-rule).

THINK!

- Satyagraha

Q.8) First Governor General of Bengal, Warren Hastings formulated a judicial plan. Which of the following statements regarding that are correct?

1. Diwani Adalat was established in each district to decide civil cases.
2. Nizamat adalat was established in each district to decide criminal cases.
3. Nizamat Adalat was assisted by a Mufti and two maulvis.

Select the code from below:

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

Q.8) Solution (d)

Judicial Reforms during Warren Hastings

Warren Hastings prepared the first judicial plan. It was the first step to regulate machinery of administration of justice and the plan being a landmark in the legal history became famous as Warren Hastings's plan of 1772.

Courts of original jurisdiction

The Provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, were divided into various units for the purpose of administration, both judicial and civil. These units were called districts.

(1) **Mofussil Diwani Adalat**, At the level of each district, a mofussil diwani adalat was established. It was a court of original jurisdiction in civil or diwani matters. This court was headed by the Collector who functioned as a judge. The laws applied by this court were those embodied in the Shastras in case of the Hindus and in the Koran in case of the Muslims. This court handled all cases relating to property, inheritance, succession, marriage, castes, contracts and related matters. The Collector was assisted by the learned Pandits and Kazis who were well versed in the Hindu and the Muslim laws respectively.

(2) **Mofussil Faujdari Adalats**, Corresponding to the diwani adalat at each district, Mofussil Faujdari Adalat was established at the level of each district. This court handled all criminal cases. The law applied by this court was the Muslim law. This Court was presided over by a learned Kazi and a Mufti who were assisted by two maulvis all well versed in the Muslim law. The supervisory control on this court vested with the Collector. This court had the power to decide all criminal cases and punish the criminals except in the case of capital punishment. The proceedings of such cases had to be submitted to the Sadar Nizamat Adalat for confirmation of the sentence of death passed by this Court. There was a further provision for appeal to the Nawab or the Subedar who finally confirmed, commuted or reduced the punishment.

(3) **Adalats of Small Causes**, At the level of village or a small town, a Small Causes Adalat was established under the Head Farmer who decided the cases upto the value of Rupees ten. His decision in cases upto the value of Rupees one hundred seven were final. In other cases, the matter could be taken up higher to the Muftissil Diwani Adalat.

Courts of Appeal

(1) **Sadar Faujdari (Nizamat) Adalat**, This was an appellate court in all criminal matters and was presided over by a Daroga who was aided in his work by the Chief Kazi, the Chief Mufti and three Maulvis. The overall supervisory control on this court was exercised by the Governor General and his Council.

(2) **Sadar Diwani Adalat**, This Court was in fact the Governor General and his Council who all sat as judges in all diwani cases. This court heard all appeals from the Mofussil Diwani

Adalats beyond the value of Rupees five hundred. The Diwani & Nizamat Adalats were established under the judicial plan of Warren Hastings. For the first time, these adalats were directed to apply personal laws of the natives. The law of the Shastras in the case of the Hindus, and the Law of the Koran in respect of the Muslims were to be applied to cases of marriage, caste, inheritance etc. The Pandits and Maulvis were to expound the personal laws of the natives.

In the field of criminal justice, the Muslim criminal law which was prevalent since long was to continue. Some improvements were however made from time to time with a view to imparting impartial justice.

In some cases and disputes the parties were allowed to resort to arbitration, and after the award, get a decree of the Mofussil Diwani Adalat.

Q.9) Which of the following statements are correct regarding the 'King's Evidence Programme'?

- a) It was started by the British Government to make evidence compulsory to lodge a case in judiciary.
- b) It was started to check Thuggee by promoting thugs to provide information about their gang members.
- c) It was started by the British Administration to curb revolutionary activities by rewarding informers.
- d) It was started by the British government in England to prevent Indian Nationalist activities in England.

Q.9) Solution (b)

Thuggee

Thugs were the hereditary assassins whose profession was to deceive people and strangle them to death with their Pugree or handkerchief. They used to travel in Gangs, disguised as merchants or pilgrims. They were bound together by an oath on the rites of their deity goddess Kali.

The name of Lord William Bentinck is still cherished in India for suppression of the Thugs.

In suppression of Thugs, along with William Bentinck, one more name is cherished. This able officer was William Henry Sleeman. Initially he was a soldier and later became the administrator. In 1835, the 'Thuggee and Dacoity Dept' was created by William Bentinck and

William Henry Sleeman was made its superintendent. He was later promoted as its Commissioner in 1839.

The rigorous operations under Sleeman led to capture of 1400 Thugs who were hanged by the government or transported for life. A special prison was established at Jabalpur for Thugs. The reason of this success was the awareness creation by the Government. The department started disseminating information about the Thuggee and at every Police Station or Thana, the information about the new techniques by the Thugs would be sent. The travelers were warned.

Since, Thugs could be recognized only by evidence, the department started “**King’s Evidence Programme**”. In this programme the Thugs, who turned evidences of the and provided into about the Gang members & peers would be provided protection and incentives. This was used by the government to break the code of silence, which kept the members of the gang silent.

Q.10) Which of the following statements are NOT correct regarding Second Anglo – Mysore War?

1. The battle was fought by combined armies of Mysore, Hyderabad and Marathas on one side and British on the other.
2. Hyder Ali died during the course of the war.
3. Mysore won the war and it ended with treaty of Mangalore.

Select the code from following:

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

Q.10) Solution (b)

Second Anglo – Mysore War:

- 1) The second anglo mysore war was a prolonged war which took 4 years to conclude without victory of any side due to the treaty of Mangalore.
- 2) The war was a conflict between the Kingdom of Mysore and the British East India Company from 1780 to 1784. At the time, Mysore was a key French ally in India.

- 3) Hyder Ali committed himself to a French alliance to seek revenge against the British. The British had problems with Mysore that they had an alliance with the French.

Causes of the war

- 1) The British had problems with Mysore that they had an alliance with the French.
- 2) The Marathas invaded Hyder Ali and the British signed a treaty before saying that they would help Hyder, but they never cared to show up.
- 3) Between 1773 and 1779 Hyder Ali was expanding his kingdom.
- 4) To counter the British threat, Nana Phadnavis, the Maratha chief minister at Pune formed an alliance with the Marathas, Mysore and Nizam of Hyderabad.

The Treaty

- 1) Hyder died in 1782, the battle remained indecisive and peace was finally concluded with Tipu on 28 June 1784.
- 2) The war ended by signing the peace treaty in 1784. The treaty was named as Treaty of Mangalore because the treaty was signed in Mangalore.
- 3) Hyder Ali had again made a treaty with the Marathas and Nizam of Hyderabad, but both of them were convinced to not to take arms against British and Hyder Ali ended fighting the war on his own.
- 4) The Treaty of Mangalore was signed between Tipu Sultan and the British East India Company on 11 March 1784. It was signed in Mangalore and brought an end to the Second Anglo-Mysore War.

Q.11) The Ramakrishna mission conducts extensive work in health care, disaster relief, rural management, tribal welfare, elementary and higher education and culture. Which of the following statements regarding Ramakrishna Mission are correct?

1. The mission was started by Saint Ramakrishna Paramhansa in Calcutta.
2. The mission subscribes to the ancient Hindu philosophy of Vedanta.
3. The mission bases its work on the principles of karma yoga, the principle of selfless work done with dedication to God.

Select the code from below:

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

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

Ramakrishna Mission named after Ramakrishna Paramhansa is an Indian socio-religious organisation which forms the core of a worldwide spiritual movement known as the Ramakrishna Movement or the Vedanta Movement. The mission is named after and inspired by the Indian saint Ramakrishna Paramahansa and founded by Ramakrishna's chief disciple Swami Vivekananda on 1 May 1897. The mission, headquartered near Kolkata at Belur Math in Howrah, West Bengal, subscribes to the ancient Hindu philosophy of Vedanta. It aims at the harmony of religions and promoting peace and equality for all humanity.

An important aspect of the movement is its social work, inspired by the West. This aspect came to be a feature of many other Hindu movements. The Ramakrishna mission conducts extensive work in health care, disaster relief, rural management, tribal welfare, elementary and higher education and culture. It uses the combined efforts of hundreds of ordered monks and thousands of householder disciples. The mission bases its work on the principles of karma yoga, the principle of selfless work done with dedication to God. The Ramakrishna Mission has centers around the world and publishes many important Hindu texts.

It is affiliated with the monastic organisation Ramakrishna Math, with whom it shares members.

Q.12) Naujawan Bharat Sabha was founded in 1926. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the organization?

1. Naujawan Bharat Sabha was a Hindu right wing Organisation that aimed to gain freedom through armed revolution.
2. It was founded by Lala Lajpat Rai.

Select the code from following:

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

Q.12) Solution (d)

Naujawan Bharat Sabha

Naujawan Bharat Sabha (translation: Youth Society of India) was a left-wing Indian association that sought to foment revolution against the British Raj by gathering together worker and peasant youths. It was founded by Bhagat Singh in March 1926 and was a more public face of the Hindustan Republican Association.

The NBS comprised members from the Hindu, Muslim and Sikh communities and organised lectures, public meetings and protests. It did not gain widespread support because of its radical ideas relating to religion and to agrarian reform. Attendance at its public meetings became particularly poor after the killing of J. P. Saunders in late 1928. This killing, by Singh and others, followed from a protest against the Simon Commission in Lahore of which the NBS had been one of the organising parties. Contemporary opinion was that non-cooperation was preferable to violence as a means of achieving change.

The association was banned in 1929 during a period when the government had imposed Section 144 to control gatherings as public support burgeoned for the imprisoned Bhagat Singh and his fellow hunger-strikers. NBS members were involved in the campaign.

Q.13) Which of the following slogans are correctly matched by personalities who coined them:

1. Vande Mataram – Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
2. Inquilaab Zindabad – Maulana Hasrat Mohani
3. Dilli Chalo – Subhash Chandra Bose

Select the code from following:

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

Q.13) Solution (d)

Vande Mataram is a Bengali poem written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in 1870s, which he included in his 1881 novel Anandamath. The poem was composed into song by Rabindranath Tagore. The first two verses of the song were adopted as the National Song of

India in October 1937 by Congress Working Committee prior to the end of colonial rule in August 1947.

Inquilab Zindabad is an Urdu phrase which translates to "Long live the revolution!"

This slogan was coined by the Urdu poet and Indian freedom fighter Maulana Hasrat Mohani in 1921. It was popularized by Bhagat Singh (1907 - 1931) during the late 1920s through his speeches and writings. It was also the official slogan of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association. In April 1929, this slogan was raised by Bhagat Singh and his accomplice B. K. Dutt who had shouted this after bombing the Central Legislative Assembly in Delhi.

Delhi Chalo: Subhash Chandra Bose gave the war cry 'Dilli Chalo' (On to Delhi) to motivate the cadres of Indian National Army.

Q.14) Which of the following events are correctly matched with the Governor Generals during which they occurred?

1. Ilbert Bill Controversy – Lord Bentick
2. Revolt of 1857 – Lord Dalhousie
3. Setting up of Durand Commission – Lord Mountbatten

Select the code from following:

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

Q.14) Solution (d)

- Ilbert bill controversy (1883 – 84) – Lord Ripon
- Revolt of 1857 – Lord Canning (Note: Dalhousie left India in 1856)
- Durand Commission was set up in 1893 to define the Durand line between India and Afghanistan. It was constituted during the tenure of Lord Landsdowne.

Q.15) Indian National Army (INA) was originally founded by

- a) Captain Mohan Singh
- b) Rash Behari Bose

- c) Subhash Chandra Bose
- d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Q.15) Solution (a)

The Indian National Army (INA) was originally founded by Capt Mohan Singh in Singapore in September 1942.

THINK!

- Subhas Chandhra Bose role in INA

Q.16) Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:**List I**

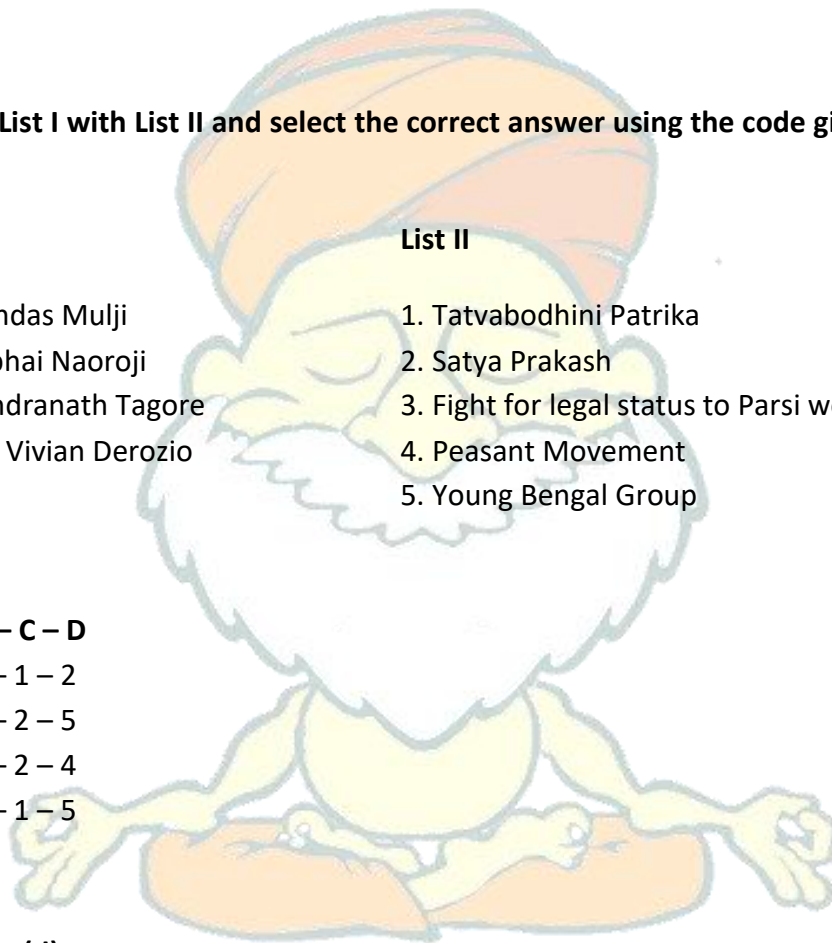
- A. Karsondas Mulji
- B. Dadabhai Naoroji
- C. Debendranath Tagore
- D. Henry Vivian Derozio

List II

- 1. Tatvabodhini Patrika
- 2. Satya Prakash
- 3. Fight for legal status to Parsi women
- 4. Peasant Movement
- 5. Young Bengal Group

Code:**A – B – C – D**

- a) 5 – 3 – 1 – 2
- b) 4 – 1 – 2 – 5
- c) 5 – 1 – 2 – 4
- d) 2 – 3 – 1 – 5

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

Karsondas Mulji : : Satya Prakash in Gujrati (1852) – to advocate widow remarriage

Maharishi Debendranath Tagore :

- Headed Tattvabodhini Sabha and Tattvabodhine Patrika in Bengali
- Joined Brahma Samaj
- Adi Brahma Samaj was established originally by Raja Rammohun Roy and practically by Debendranath Tagore.

THINK!

- Young Bengal group and Henry Vivian Derozio

Q.17) Consider the following statements:

1. The Landholders' Society marked the beginning of an organised political activity and used the method of constitutional agitation for the redressal of grievances.
2. The Bengal British India Society founded in 1843, was with the objective of stimulating the sense of nationalism amongst the people and of encouraging political education.
3. Both did not flourish well and later on merged into a new one named the British Indian Association.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.17) Solution (b)

In 1831, Dwarkanath Tagore had established the "**Landholders Society**" along with Prasanna Kumar Tagore, Radhakanta Deb, Ramkamal Sen and Bhabani Charan Mitra. The Landholders society was known as the first organization of Bengal with distinct political object. It was followed by British India Society in 1839.

British India Society was founded in 1839 in England with the efforts of William Adam, one of the friends of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. William Adam had come to India and got in touch with Raja Ram Mohan Roy and when he returned England, he took up India's cause along with George Thompson, William Ednis, and Major General Briggs. The result was organizing meetings at several places and creating awareness about the conditions in India.

Do you know?

In 1842, Dwarkanath Tagore went to England along with Chandramohan Chatterjee and Paramananda Maitra. He returned from England with George Thomson. With the efforts of George Thomson, Bengal British India Society was founded on 20 April 1843. The idea was to secure the welfare, and advance the interests of all classes, in pure loyalty to the government of the reigning sovereign of the British dominions.

The object of Bengal British India Society was “the collection and dissemination of information relating to the actual condition of the people of British India and to employ such other means of peaceful and lawful character as may appear calculated to secure the welfare, extend the just rights and advance the interests of all classes of our fellow subjects”.

In 1851, both the Landholders' Society and the Bengal British India Society merged into a new one named the British Indian Association. The Indian League was founded by Sisir Kumar Ghose in 1875 with the object of “stimulating the sense of nationalism amongst the people” and of encouraging political education.

Q.18) Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- a) Forward Bloc : : Subhash Chandra Bose
- b) Aligarh : : Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- c) Dandi March : : Gandhi
- d) Khilafat movement : : Rashid Ahmad Gangohi

Q.18) Solution (d)

The **Khilafat Movement (1919-20)** was essentially a movement to express Muslim support for the Caliph of Turkey against the allied powers particularly Britain.

In India Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar and his brother Maulana Shaukat Ali along with some other Muslim leaders such as Dr. Mukhtar Ahmed Ansari, Raees-ul-Muhajireen Barrister Jan Muhammad Junejo, Hasrat Mohani, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Hakim Ajmal Khan joined hands and created an All India Khilafat Committee, at Lucknow.

Q.19) Consider the following in regard to Santhal Uprising:

1. The causes of the Santhal Uprising were primarily economic and it was directed against the money-lenders and their protectors, the British authorities.
2. The major battles between the Santhals and the British revealed that the British army could be defeated by determined fighting, even by an Asian army.
3. They were ultimately suppressed after the partition of Bengal, 1905.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.19) Solution (a)

The Santhal Rebellion was the most serious challenge faced by the English East India Company in the first century of its rule.

Operations by landlords and money lenders, accompanied by a huge increase in revenue burden, had caused enough disaffection among the tribal peasants. Over and above this, the European railway contractors often demanded forced labor. Some of the tribal people also migrated elsewhere, something which the Santhals looked upon as a clear sign of the disintegration of the tribal community.

It was against this background of discontent that the hostility against the outsiders erupted. On June, 1855 Sidhu and Kanu, the two brothers, gave a call of rebellion. The rebellious Santhals assembled at Bhagna Dihi and rose in arms against the inequities of the British revenue system.

The Santhal rebellion continued for a few months and threatened the imperial control in the region. During the course of the rebellion, the rebels also received a good deal of support from the submerged social classes. The main center of the rebellion was Birbhum and Murshidabad districts of Bengal and Bhagalpur in Bihar. Despite the intensity of the rebellion, the rebels ultimately failed to outclass the superior military power of British rule. After a few months the Santhal rebellion was ruthlessly suppressed. They were ultimately suppressed in 1856 (before the 1857 revolt, not after the partition of Bengal, 1905)

Q.20) From the below statements, select the incorrect statement about Raja Ram Mohan Roy:

- a) He studied both Vedantic Monism and Christian Unitarianism.
- b) He established Vedanta College and later Indian Association for Cultivation of Sciences.
- c) He translated the Upanishads into Bengali.
- d) His first organisation was the Atmiya Sabha, founded in Calcutta in 1815.

Q.20) Solution (b)

Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Father of modern India, established the Anglo-Vedic School in 1822 followed by the Vedanta College in 1826.

Indian Association for Cultivation of Sciences was established by Mahendra Lal Sircar in 1876. (not Raja Ram Mohan Roy)

Q.21) Consider the following events:

1. Kheda Satyagraha
2. Champaran Satyagraha
3. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
4. Non Cooperation

Their correct chronological sequence is

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

Q.21) Solution (c)

Champaran Satyagraha 1917 : European planters forced the farmers to cultivate Indigo on atleast 3/20 (Tinkathiya) parts of their land. Rajendra Prasad, Mazhur-ul-Haq, J.B. Kriplani, Mahadev Desai accompanied him. An enquiry was set up to alleviate miseries of which even Gandhi was a member.

Kheda Satyagraha 1918: Kheda peasants refused to pay revenue due to failure of crops. After Satyagraha the government issued instructions to collect revenue only from those who could afford to pay. Indulal Yagnik & Vallabh Bhai Patel supported Gandhi.

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre 1919: Demanded to know the whereabouts of Satyapal and Kitchlew through the reciting of the poem 'Fariyad' on the day of Baisakhi (13th April, 1919). Martial law was proclaimed later at Lahore, Gujarat & Loyal with curfew at Amritsar. An enquiry was setup under Hunter which was described by Gandhiji as "White Wash". Rabindranath Tagore renounced his title.

Non Cooperation 1920-22: Approval at Congress session in 1920. Leaders like Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Annie Besant & Bipin Chandra Pal not in agreement & left the congress. Students took their names off school. Kashi Vidyapeeth, Bihar Vidyapeeth, Jamia Milia Islamia were set up. No Congress leader contested for elections. Mass demonstrations before Duke of

Connaught & Prince of Wales. Tilak Swarajya Fund was established. Moplah rebellion was the ugly face. Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur, UP incidence led to its recall. Congress leaders like Motilal Nehru, Chittaranjan Das formed as separate group within the congress known as Swarajya Party with a purpose not to let the movement lapse.

Q.22) Which of the following initiatives is associated with Indian Railways?

1. SRESTHA
2. NIVARAN
3. SUTRA

Select the correct code:

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

Q.22) Solution (d)

'NIVARAN is the Indian Railways' internal Grievance Portal for resolution of service related grievances of serving and former railway employees

SRESTHA - New R&D organisation to serve the future technology needs of Railways.

SUTRA World class data analytics, simulation softwares, network optimisation and decision support systems.

THINK

- IR-OneICT

Source: <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/mbErel.aspx?relid=174358>

Q.23) A number of countries have formed coalitions in the WTO. These groups often speak with one voice using a single coordinator or negotiating team. G-33 is one of them. G-33 is a

- a) Coalition of developing countries seeking flexibilities to limit market opening in industrial goods trade
- b) Coalition of developing countries pressing for flexibility for developing countries to undertake limited market opening in agriculture

- c) Coalition of countries with less than 35% of non-agricultural products covered by legally bound tariff ceilings. They have agreed to increase their binding coverage substantially, but want to exempt some products
- d) Coalition of developing countries seeking greater market access for tropical products

Q.23) Solution (b)

G-33 Also called “Friends of Special Products” in agriculture. It is a coalition of developing countries pressing for flexibility for developing countries to undertake limited market opening in agriculture.

WTO members (47): Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Plurinational State of, Botswana, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Korea, Republic of, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Chinese Taipei, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Source: <http://www.financialexpress.com/opinion/wto-summit-why-buenos-aires-ministerial-was-a-non-event-there-was-not-even-a-big-fight/978215/>

Q.24) Consider the following statements about 'Santa Claus Rally'

1. It is a surge in the price of stocks that often occurs in the last week of December
2. It maybe a result of people buying stocks in anticipation of the rise in stock prices during the month of January

Select the correct statements

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

Q.24) Solution (c)

A Santa Claus rally is a rise in stock prices in the month of December, generally seen over the final week of trading prior to the New Year. The rally is generally attributed to anticipation of the January effect, an injection of additional funds into the market, and to

additional trades which must, for accounting and tax reasons, be completed by the end of the year. Many consider the Santa Claus rally to be a result of people buying stocks in anticipation of the rise in stock prices during the month of January, otherwise known as the January effect.

Source: <https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/markets/santa-claus-rally-takes-sensex-past-34000mark/article10002702.ece>

Q.25) The 'Global Education Monitoring Report' is published by

- a) OECD
- b) UNESCO
- c) WEF
- d) None of the above

Q.25) Solution (b)

The Global Education Monitoring Report (the GEM Report, formerly known as the Education for All Global Monitoring Report) is an editorially independent, authoritative and evidence-based annual report published by UNESCO.

Source: <https://www.livemint.com/Politics/Xy9Yn0MsHBLiurzxfVR7aK/266-million-adults-cant-read-12-million-children-out-of-sc.html>

Q.26) Consider the following statements about 'Indian Parliamentary Group'

1. It acts as a link between the Parliament of India and the various Parliaments of the world
2. The Speaker, Lok Sabha is the ex-officio President of the Group
3. The Chairman, Rajya Sabha is the ex-officio Secretary-General of the Group

Select the correct statements

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

Q.26) Solution (b)

Indian Parliamentary Group-The Indian Parliamentary Group is an autonomous body formed in 1949 in pursuance of a motion adopted by the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) on 16 August 1949. The Speaker of Lok Sabha is the ex-Officio President of the Group. The Secretary-General of Lok Sabha is the ex-officio Secretary-General of the Indian Parliamentary Group.

The Secretariat to the IPU Group is provided by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. All work related to enrolment of Members, collection of subscription, accounts of the group, meetings of the Executive Committee/annual General Meetings of the I.P.G. & functions etc. held under the auspices of the IPG is handled by that Secretariat.

Membership of the Indian Parliamentary Group is open to all Members of Parliament and ex-Members of Parliament. A Member of Parliament can become a life Member of the Group on payment of life subscription. On ceasing to be a Member of Parliament, a life member of the Group is designated as 'Associate Life Member'. The management and control of the affairs of the Group are vested in the Executive Committee.

The Group aims to promote personal contacts between Members of Parliament and disseminate information to the Members of Parliament by conducting seminars etc. on the issues that are likely to come up before Parliament. It arranges lectures on political, defence, economic, social and educational problems and also arranges visits to foreign countries with a view to develop contacts with Members of other Parliaments.

The Group acts as a link between the Parliament of India and the various Parliaments of the world by exchange of delegations, goodwill missions, correspondence, documents etc. with foreign Parliaments. It also functions as the (a) National Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and (b) Main Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in India.

Source: <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=174983>