

**Q.1) In the context of the Indian history, 'cartaz' system refers to?**

- a) Portuguese introduced this system for the purpose of political activity in India
- b) System refers to the permission for other European companies can do the trade with India
- c) Anyone who passes the Portuguese territories must buy permits otherwise they supposed to be captured
- d) This system responsible for spread the Christianity in India and Asia

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

**Explanation:**

- Portuguese Cartaz system referred to a naval trade license or pass issued by the Portuguese in Indian Ocean during the sixteenth century.
- A similar system used by British was navicert system in 20th century.

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

1. Serampore Mission was founded by William Carey, and it is the India's first Christian missionary organization.
2. Serampore Trio worked many years for the upliftment of Bengal society in educational, social and religious movement.
3. The first Catholic Church was built in serampore 1800.

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

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

**Q.2) Solution (a)**

**Explanation:**

- William Carey the founder of Serampore Mission has been called the patriarch, apostle, prophet, and pioneer of modern missionary movement.
- Serampore Mission (1800-1845) India's First Christianity Missionary Organization. William carey and his associates established two the mission on 10 January 1800
- First Catholic church Bandel(West Bengal) 1599

- First protestant Church Serampore ( West Bengal) 1800
- William Carey started his ministry in Bengal with Joshua Marshman and William ward which is called as the Serampore Trio and they worked many years upliftment of Bengal society in educational, social and religious movement

### Q.3) Consider the Following statement about the Mahalwari System?

1. It was introduced in Central provinces, NWFP, Agra, and Punjab
2. It was introduced by William Bentick.
3. It declares 10/11 for the British and 1/11 as the revenue for farmers
4. It made village committee as the responsible for collection of taxes

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

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

### Q.3) Solution (d)

#### Explantion:

- Mahalwari system was introduced in 1833 during the period of William Bentick.
- It was introduced in Central Province, North-West Frontier, Agra, Punjab, Gangetic Valley, etc of British India.
- The Mahalwari system had many provisions of both the Zamindari System and Ryotwari System.
- In this system, the land was divided into Mahals. Each Mahal comprises one or more villages.
- Ownership rights were vested with the peasants.
- The villages committee was held responsible for collection of the taxes.

### Q.4) Which of the following were the causes of 'The Battle of Buxar'?

1. Abolition of all duties on internal trade of British

2. Bringing the people of India together to fight against the supremacy of the British
3. Dastak misused by the British which challenged the Nawab authority.

**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) All of the above

**Q.4) Solution (c)**

**Explanation:**

- Misuse of Farman and Dastak by British which challenged the Mir Qasim's authority and sovereignty.
- Abolition of all duties on internal trade of British.
- Misbehavior of the Company's servant- They compelled the Indian artisans, peasants and merchant to sell their goods at cheap price , and also started the tradition of bribes and gifts.
- Plundering attitude of British which not only abuses the trade ethics but also challenges the Nawab authority

**Q.5) Consider the Following statements regarding 'Doctrine of Lapse '?**

1. It is a policy to expand British territory in India on the basis of pre- imperialistic approach.
2. According to this policy state must be hand over to British, if they have no heir or ruler.
3. Adoptions of child were not accepted for heir.
4. Continuation of the titles and pension for the kings.

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

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

**Q.5) Solution (d)**

**Explanation:**

- Doctrine of lapse was the pro-imperialist approach to expand the realm of British Kingdom in India.
- It was introduced by *Dalhousie* who was the Governor-General; it was used by him to annex the independent Indian States.
- It was basically, an idea to annex those states which have no heir means state have no heir they get lapsed the right of ruling and it will not reverted by adoption.
- Policy to expand British territory in India on basis of pro-imperialistic approach. State must be handed over to British, if they have no heir or ruler
- Adoptions of child were not accepted for heir
- Policy was not in support to give title and pension to adopted child of rulers.
- Adopted heir would inherit only the personal property of the ruler
- Ended the title and pension.

**Q.6) Which among the following changes were brought in the army after the revolt of 1857?**

1. The proportion of Europeans to Indians in the army was decreased.
2. Communal, tribal and regional loyalties were encouraged amongst the soldiers.
3. Indians were excluded from the officer corps.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

**Q.6) Solution (c)****Explanation:**

- The Indian army was carefully reorganized after 1858. Some changes were made necessary by the transfer of power to the Crown. Firstly, the domination of the army by its European branch was carefully guaranteed.
- The proportion of Europeans to Indians in the army was raised. Moreover, the European troops were kept in key geographical and military positions..

- 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. Communal, caste, tribal and regional loyalties were encouraged amongst the soldiers so that the sentiment of nationalism would not grow among them. For example caste and communal companies were introduced in most of the regiments.
- The older policy of excluding Indians from the officer corps was strictly maintained. Till 1914, no Indian could rise higher than the rank of a subedar.

**Q.7) consider the following statements regarding the Charter Act of 1833**

1. It made the Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor-General of India.
2. It provided the legislative powers to the Bombay and Madras presidencies.
3. It Introduced an Open Competition system of selection and recruitment of civil servants.

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

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

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

**Explanation:**

- It made the Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor-General of India and vested in him all civil and military powers. Thus, the act created, for the first time, a Government of India having authority over the entire territorial area possessed by the British in India. Lord William Bentick was the first governor-general of India.
- It deprived the governor of Bombay and Madras of their legislative powers. The Governor-General of India was given exclusive legislative powers for the entire British India. The laws made under the previous acts were called as Regulations while laws made under this act were called as Acts.
- It ended the activities of the East India Company as a commercial body, which became a purely administrative body. It provided that the company's territories in India were held by it 'in trust for His Majesty, His heirs and successors'.
- This Act attempted to introduce a system of open competition for selection of civil servants, and stated that the Indians should not be debarred from holding any place, office and employment under the Company. However, this provision was negated after opposition from the Court of Directors.

- This act allowed wider space to the British in the India's administration. It ended the British India Company's commercial activities and transformed into the British Crown's trustee in administering India.
- Open Competition system of selection and recruitment of civil servants.(Charter act of 1853).

**Q.8) The Carnatic wars (1740-1763) were fought between which of the following European powers?**

- a) Dutch and Portuguese
- b) English and French
- c) French and Dutch
- d) English and Dutch



**Q.8) Solution (b)**

**Explanation:**

- Anglo-French rivalry in India coincided with the wars between the English and French in Europe or primarily two reasons :
- For protection of commercial interests.
- Political developments in the south India and Europe provided pretexts to contest their claims which culminated in the three Carnatic wars.
- First Carnatic War (1740-48) - It was an extension of the Anglo-French rivalry in Europe and ended in 1748 with the treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle.
- Second Carnatic War (1749-54) - Although inconclusive, it undermined the French power in the south India vis-a-vis the English.
- Third Carnatic War (1758-63) - A decisive war, known for the Battle of Wandiwash.
- By the Treaty of Paris (1763), the French were allowed to use Indian settlements for commercial purposes only and fortification of settlements was banned.

**Q.9) With reference to Indian press, consider the following statements:**

1. Charles Metcalfe was the first governor general to place restrictions on the press in India.

2. Vernacular Press Act in 1878 put restrictions on the freedom on both English and Indian language newspapers.

**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.9) Solution (d)**

**Explanation:**

- The Indian press was freed of restrictions by Charles Metcalfe in 1835. He is called 'Liberator of India Press'. This step had been welcomed enthusiastically by the educated Indians. It was one of the reasons why they had for some time supported British rule in India.
- But the nationalists gradually began to use the press to arouse national consciousness among the people and to sharply criticize the reactionary policies of the Government. This turned the officials against the Indian press and they decided to curb its freedom.
- This was attempted by passing the Vernacular Press Act in 1878. This Act put serious restrictions on the freedom of the Indian language newspapers only.

**Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Council Act of 1909:**

1. Another name of the Indian Council Act of 1909 is Minto-Morley reforms.
2. It introduces the parliamentary form of government in India.
3. It enlarged the deliberative functions for the association of Indian Councils; members were not allowed to ask supplementary questions.

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

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

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

**Explanation:**

- A Morley-Minto Reform was another name of *Indian Council Act of 1909, AD* which was named after the secretary of state and the Viceroy. It was instituted to placate the moderates.
- It may also be remembered that the elected members were not elected by the people but by landlords, organizations or traders and industrialists, universities and local bodies. The British also introduced communal electorates as a part of these reforms.
- This was meant to create disunity between Hindus and Muslims. Some seats in the councils were reserved for Muslims to be elected by Muslim voters.
- It considerably increased the size of the legislative councils, both Central and provincial. The number of members in the Central Legislative Council was raised from 16 to 60. The number of members in the provincial legislative councils was not uniform.
- It retained official majority in the Central Legislative Council but allowed the provincial legislative councils to have non-official majority.
- It enlarged the deliberative functions of the legislative councils at both the levels. For example, members were allowed to ask supplementary questions, move resolutions on the budget, and so on.
- It provided (for the first time) for the association of Indians with the executive Councils of the Viceroy and Governors. Satyendra Prasad Sinha became the first Indian to join the Viceroy's Executive Council. He was appointed as the law member.
- It introduced a system of communal representation for Muslims by accepting the concept of 'separate electorate'. Under this, the Muslim members were to be elected only by Muslim voters. Thus, the Act 'legalized communalism' and Lord Minto came to be known as the Father of Communal Electorate.
- It also provided for the separate representation of presidency corporations, chambers of commerce, universities and zamindars.
- *Indian Council Act of 1909, AD* was instituted to placate the moderates and appeasement to the disseminate Muslims from National Movement by granting them separate electorate.



**Q.11) which of the following was/were reasons for the failure of the Revolt of 1857?**

1. Limited territorial base
2. Lack of resources
3. Lack of a central and coordinated leadership




Select the correct answer using the code given below.

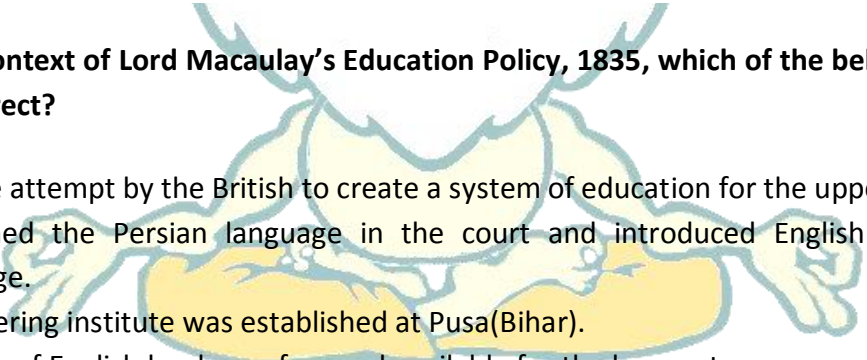
- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 3 Only
- c) 1 and 2 Only
- d) 2 and 3 Only

**Q.11) Solution (a)**

**Explanation:**

- 
- Following were the failure reasons for 1857 revolt-
  - Limited territorial spread was one factor; there was no all-India veneer about the revolt. The eastern, southern and western parts of India remained more or less unaffected.
  - The Indian soldiers were poorly equipped materially, fighting generally with swords and spears and very few guns and muskets. On the other hand, the European soldiers were equipped with the latest weapons of war like the Enfield rifle. The electric telegraph kept the commander-in-chief informed about the movements and strategy of the rebels.
  - The revolt was poorly organized with no coordination or central leadership. The principal rebel leaders- Nana Saheb, Tantia Tope, Kunwar Singh, Laxmibai - were no match to their British opponents in generalship. On the other hand, the East India Company was fortunate in having the services of men of exceptional abilities in the Lawrence brothers, John Nicholson, James Outram, Henry Havelock, Edward, etc.

**Q.12) In the context of Lord Macaulay's Education Policy, 1835, which of the below statement is/are not correct?**

- 
- a) It is the attempt by the British to create a system of education for the upper class.
  - b) Abolished the Persian language in the court and introduced English as the court language.
  - c) Engineering institute was established at Pusa (Bihar).
  - d) Printing of English book was free and available for the low cost.

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

**Explanation:**

- was an attempt to create that system of education which educates only upper strata of society through English.
- English become court language and Persian was abolished as court language.

- Printings of English books were made free and available at very low price.
- English education gets more fund as compare to oriental learning.
- In 1849, JED Bethune founded Bethune School.
- Agriculture Institute was established at Pusa (Bihar)
- Engineering Institute was established at Roorkee.

**Q.13) Which among the following were the economic impacts of British rule in India?**

1. Deindustrialization
2. Deterioration of agriculture
3. Rise of bourgeoisie class in India

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

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

**Q.13) Solution (d)**

**Explanation:**

- Following were the economic impact of the British rule in India:
- **Deindustrialization**- India was a major player in the world export market for textiles in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, but by the middle of the 19th century it had lost all of its export market and much of its domestic market. Other local industries also suffered some decline, and India underwent de-industrialization as a consequence. While India produced about 25 percent of world industrial output in 1750, this figure fell to only 2 percent by 1900.
- **Ruralisation**- Loss of peasantry during early years of British rule, along with the loss of handicrafts Industry in India led to formation of new urban centres and ruralisation of many ancient and medieval towns in India.
- **Deterioration of Agriculture**- Faulty Land revenue collection practices, plantation Crops cultivation with little or no revenue for the farmers, transferability of land, little spending by Government on improvement of land productivity made farmer miserable. The peasant turned out to be the ultimate sufferer under the triple burden of the Government, zamindar and moneylender. His hardship increased at the time of famine and scarcity.

- **Rise of bourgeoisie class in India** - There emerged the new class of Indian traders, moneylenders and bankers. But, the colonial situation retarded the development of a healthy and independent industrial bourgeoisie, and its development was different from other independent countries like Germany and Japan.
- **Famine and Poverty** - Regular recurrence of famines became a common feature of daily existence in India. These famines were not just foodgrain scarcity-based phenomena, but were a direct result of poverty unleashed by colonial forces in India.

**Q.14) Which of the following was / were recommendations of the Saddler Commission?**

1. Creation of Boards of Secondary Education in the Provinces
2. Making Education a Provincial subject
3. Separation of secondary education from University education
4. Establishment of university Grants Commission

**Select the correct statements from the codes given below:**

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

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

**Explanation:**

The successors of Lord Curzon did not take any active interest in the improvement of the education system. The education system was 'overloaded' and the universities worked merely as examining bodies. A fresh commission under Dr. M E Saddler of Leeds University was set up to study and report the problems of university education. This was called Saddler Commission or Calcutta University Commission.

- The major objective of this commission was to free the universities from the burden of the secondary education, so that the wholly focus on the Higher education. This resulted in the creation of Board of secondary education in the Provinces; United Provinces was the first to have such board.
- The secondary education was separated from the University education and admission to the university was upgraded from metric level to intermediate level.
- The Saddler Commission also recommended the use of mother tongue as a medium of instruction in the intermediate colleges. The Education was made a " provincial subject".

- Creation of Inter University Board for coordination among the universities.
- As far as Calcutta University is concerned, this commission gave the following recommendations:
- More powers should be given to the university.
- A full time paid Vice Chancellor should be appointed in the University.
- Provisions should be made to differentiate the Pass Course from the Honors course.
- A residential university should be established at Dhaka.
- A special board of women education should be set up in Calcutta University.

The above recommendations were accepted and implemented in due course of time. After independence UGC was established in 1953 with the recommendation of a similar Radha Krishna Commission.

**Q.15) Consider the following pairs:**

**Europeans**

1. French
2. Portuguese
3. Dutch

**Centre of Influence**

- Chandernagore
- Goa
- Pulicat

**Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?**

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 Only
- 1 and 3 Only
- 1, 2 and 3

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

**Explanation:**

- **The Portuguese** hold over the coastal areas and superiority in naval power helped them significantly. By the end of the 16th century, the Portuguese captured not only Goa, Daman, Diu, and Salsette but also a vast stretches along the Indian coast.
- **The French** establishments included Pondicherry, Karikal and Yanam on the Coromandel Coast, Mahe on the Malabar Coast and Chandernagor in Bengal.
- **The Dutch**, during their stay in India, tried their hands on the minting of coinages. As their trade flourished they established mints at Cochin, Masulipattam, Nagapatam Pondicherry

and Pulicat. Even more, Gold pagoda with an image of Lord Venkateswara, (God Vishnu) was issued at Pulicat mint. The coins issued by the Dutch were all modelled on the local coinages.

**Q.16) With reference to Permanent Settlement System, consider the following statements:**

1. It recognized zamindars as the owner of the land.
2. The revenue settled was revised every 20-30 years.
3. It was introduced in Orissa, Bengal and Bihar.

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

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

**Q.16) Solution (c)**

**Explanation:**

Permanent Settlement System: The Permanent Settlement of Bengal was brought into effect by the East India Company headed by the Governor-General Lord Cornwallis in 1793. This system was also called the Zamindari System. This was basically an agreement between the company and the Zamindars to fix the land revenue.

First enacted in Bengal, Bihar and Odisha, this was later followed in northern Madras Presidency and the district of Varanasi.

**Features of the system were as follows:**

- Landlords or Zamindars were recognized as the owners of the land. They were given hereditary rights of succession of the lands under them. The Zamindars could sell or transfer the land as they wished.
- The Zamindars' proprietorship would stay as long as he paid the fixed revenue at the said date to the government. If they failed to pay, their rights would cease to exist and the land would be auctioned off. The amount to be paid by the landlords was fixed. It was agreed that this would not increase in future (permanent). The fixed amount was 10/11th portion of the revenue for the government and 1/10th was for the Zamindar. (The

revenue settled under the Ryotwari settlement was periodically revised after 20-30 years when the revenue demand was usually raised.) Hence, statement 2 is not correct.

- The Zamindar also had to give the tenant a patta which described the area of the land given to him and the rent he had to pay the landlord.

**Q.17) Which of the following act of British also known as Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919?**

- a) The Press Act of 1910 AD
- b) Multi- fanged Defense of Indian Rules 1915 AD
- c) Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908 AD
- d) Rowlatt Act 1919 AD



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

**Solution:**

**The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crime Act, 1919**

Governor General Chelmsford had appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Justice *Sydney Rowlatt* in 1917 for retrospections of the nature of revolution and for suggestion which was popularly known as '*Rowlatt Committee*'. In 1918, committee submitted its report with recommendation for punitive as well as preventive measures. This act empowered the government to arrest any person without warrant and can detent for two years without trial.

**Provisions of Act**

- The Governor-General had power to implement the Act to any area.
- The Act envisages for the speedy trial of offences.
- In the interest of public safety, suspected persons could be arrested and confined.
- It provided that persons interned under the Defence of India Act may not be released,
- In the trials of such cases the juris were to be dispensed with.

**Q.18) Assertion (A):** Pitt's India Act of 1784 distinguished between the commercial and political functions of the British East India Company.

**Reason (R):** Pitt's India Act of 1784 allowed the Court of Directors to manage the commercial affairs but created a new body called Board of Control to manage the political affairs. Thus, it established a system of double government.

**Select the code from following:**

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) Both A & R is not true

**Q.18) Solution (a)**

**Explanation:**

- In a bid to rectify the defects of the Regulating Act of 1773, the British Parliament passed the Amending Act of 1781, also known as the Act of Settlement.
- The next important act was the Pitt's India Act of 1784. Thus, the act was significant for **two reasons:**
- **First**, the Company's territories in India were for the first time called the 'British possessions in India'; and
- **Second**, the British Government was given the supreme control over Company's affairs and its administration in India.
- Hence, A is the correct option because both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation of A.

**Q.19) Under which reform/act, non-official majority was introduced in the provincial legislative councils?**

- a) Montague-Chelmsford reforms
- b) Indian Councils Act, 1861
- c) Government of India Act of 1935.
- d) Morley-Minto reforms

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

**Explanation:**

Under Morley-Minto reforms, number of elected members in the Imperial Legislative Council and Provincial legislative Council was increased. In the Provincial Councils, non-official majority was introduced but since some of these non-official were nominated and not selected, the overall non-elected majority remained.

**Q.20) which of the following initiatives taken by British contributed to the spread of communalism in India?**

1. Partition of Bengal, 1905
2. McDonald Award, 1932
3. Indian Councils Act, 1909

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

**Q.20) Solution (d)**

**Explanation:**

- The decision to effect the **Partition of Bengal** was announced in July 1905 by the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon. The partition took place on 16 October 1905 and separated the largely Muslim eastern areas from the largely Hindu western areas.
- **The Communal Award** was made by the British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald on 16 August 1932 granting separate electorates in India for the Forward Caste, Lower Caste, Muslims, Buddhists, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Untouchables (now known as the Dalits) etc.
- **Indian Councils Act, 1909:** The Indian Councils Act 1909 or Morley-Minto Reforms was passed by British Parliament in 1909. For the first time, the Indian Councils act gave recognition to elective principle for the appointment of nonofficial members to the councils. However, it introduced separate electorates. The electorate was decided on the basis of class & community. For the provincial councils a provision of three categories was made viz. general, special and chambers of commerce. However, for the central council, a fourth category Muslims was added.



**Q.21) which among the following Movements started earliest?**

- a) Ramakrishna Mission established by Swami Vivekananda
- b) Yong Bengal Movement established by Derozio.
- c) Prarthana Samaj established by Atma Ram Pandurang.
- d) Arya samaj established by Swami Dayananda Saraswati

**Q.21) Solution (b)**

**Explanation:**

- Young Bengal Movement: 1809
- Prarthana Samaj: 1867
- Arya Samaj: 1875
- Ramakrishna Mission: 1897

**Q.22) With reference to Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, consider the following statement**

1. Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar worked only for women education.
2. He admitting only Brahmin students to the Sanskrit college.
3. Vidyasagar made the people aware about the social problems, which helped in the growth of the nationalism.

**Which of the following above statement is/are correct?**

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

**Q.22) Solution (c)**

**Explanation:**

- Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar was both a scholar and a reformer, was associated with widow remarriage.
- Soon a powerful movement in favor of widow remarriage was started. At last, after prolonged struggle the Widow Remarriage Act was passed in 1856.

- He was a renowned Sanskrit scholar and became the Principal of the Sanskrit College in 1851. Vidyasagar contributed enormously to the growth of the Bengali language and contributed to the evolution of the modern prose style in Bengali
- The Sanskrit College conferred on him the title of 'Vidyasagar' because of his profound knowledge of Sanskrit.
- By admitting non-Brahmin students to the Sanskrit College, he dealt a severe blow to the prevalent caste system.
- Vidyasagar made the people aware of the social problems and thus helped the growth of nationalism in India.

**Q.23) With reference to Jyotiba Phule, consider the following statements:**

1. Jyotiba Phule belonged to a low caste from Bengal and was aware of the degraded position of the untouchables.
2. He struggled against the upper class domination and Brahminical society.
3. Phule along with his wife savitribai phule founded the first women's school at Bhidewada in pune.

**Which of the following above statement is/are correct?**

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

**Q.23) Solution (b)**

**Explanation:**

- Jyotiba Phule Belonging to a low caste from Maharashtra and being aware of the degraded position of the untouchables and non-Brahmins, he waged a life-long struggle against upper caste domination and Brahminical supremacy through his Satyashodhak Samaj (1873).
- Phule along with his wife savitribai phule founded the first women's school at Bhide Wada in Pune in 1848.
- She noticed the plight of women who after falling prey to sexual exploitation, and becoming pregnant, either committed suicide or killed the newborn due to fear of banishment by the society.

- To cater to such women she opened a care center for pregnant rape victims and helped deliver their children. The care center was called "Balhatya Pratibandhak Griha" (Infanticide prohibition house).

**Q.24) With reference to Aligarh Movement, consider the following statements:**

1. Aligarh Movement was started by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan .
2. He founded the Scientific Society to translate English books on science and other subjects into Urdu
3. As a social reformer, Syed Ahmad Khan campaigned against the purdah system, polygamy and the Muslim system of divorce

**Which of the following above statement is/are correct?**

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

**Q.24) Solution (d)**

**Explanation:**

- The Aligarh Movement was started by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (1817-98) for the social and educational advancement of the Muslims in India.
- He fought against the medieval backwardness and advocated a rational approach towards religion. In 1862, he founded the Scientific Society to translate English books on science and other subjects into Urdu.
- He also started an English- Urdu journal through which he spread the ideas of social reform through his initiative was established the Mohammedan Oriental College which later developed into the Aligarh Muslim University.
- It helped to develop a modern outlook among its students. This intellectual movement is called the Aligarh Movement. As a social reformer, Syed Ahmad Khan campaigned against the purdah system, polygamy and the Muslim system of divorce.
- He emphasized the need for removing irrational social customs while retaining the essence of Islam and encouraging a rational interpretation of the Koran.

**Q.25) Consider the following statements:**

1. Veeresalingam in the southern parts of the country supported widow remarriage.
2. Veda Samaj was founded in Madras.
3. Chembeti Sridharalu Naidu was the most popular leader of the Veda Samaj.

**Which of the following above statement is/are correct?**

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

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



**Explanation:**

- In the southern parts of the country Kandukuri Veeresalingam (1848-1919) pioneered the movement in support of widow remarriage and girls education in Andhra.
- Veda Samaj founded in Madras in 1864 advocated discarding of caste distinctions and promotion of widow remarriage and women's education.
- It condemned the superstitions and rituals of orthodox Hinduism and propagated belief in one supreme God.
- Chembeti Sridharalu Naidu was the most popular leader of the Veda Samaj. He translated books of the Veda Samaj in Tamil and Telugu.
- An important movement particularly significant for the emancipation of the so-called backward and oppressed sections of Indian society was started by Shree Narayana Guru (1854-1928) in Kerala.
- In 1903 he founded the Shree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam (SNDP) to carry on the work of social reform. Shree Narayana Guru considered differences based on caste and religion as meaningless and advocated what he called 'One Caste, one Religion and one God for all'.



**Q.26) With reference to Annie Besant, consider the following statement**

1. The society under Besant concentrated on the revival of Hinduism and its ancient ideas
2. In order to provide Hindu religious instruction, she founded the Central Hindu School at Varanasi.
3. Later developed into the Banaras Hindu University by Madan Mohan Malaviya.

**Which of the following above statement is/are correct?**

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

**Q.26) Solution (d)**

**Explanation:**

- Annie Besant made the movement very popular in India. It represented both Indian and international character.
- The society under Besant concentrated on the revival of Hinduism and its ancient ideas. In order to provide Hindu religious instruction, she founded the Central Hindu School at Varanasi which was later developed into the Banaras Hindu University by Madanmohan Malaviya.
- Annie Besant fought for the causes she thought were right, such as, women's rights, secularism, birth control, Fabian socialism and workers' rights.
- She also became involved in Indian freedom movement. Along with the Lokmanya Tilak in 1916, she founded Home Rule League which advocated self-rule by Indians. She became the President of Indian National Congress in 1917.
- She was the first woman to hold that post. She started a newspaper, "New India", criticized British rule and was jailed for sedition. She worked hard on the campaign for India's independence and has created various letters and articles demanding the independence of India.
- The society conducted researches on Hindu religious thoughts, translated and published Hindu scriptures which helped the process of intellectual awakening of India.
- The Theosophical Society established the greatness of the Hindu metaphysical doctrines and created a national pride in the minds of educated Indian youths, which gave birth to the modern concept of nationalism.

**Q.27) Which of the following statement is not correct about Raja Ram Mohan Roy?**

1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was born in a well-to-do family in Bengal, probably in 1772.
2. He was given the title of Raja by the Mughal Emperor.
3. Roy founded the short-lived Atmiya-Sabha (Friendly Society).
4. He preached Polytheism (belief in more than one God).and opposed Monotheism (worship of one God).

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

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

**Q.27) Solution (a)**

**Explanation:**



- Ram mohan Roy is unanimously considered as first 'modern men', pioneer of socio-religious and political reform movements in modern India. Known as the "father of the Indian Renaissance", Ram mohan Roy was a great patriot, scholar humanist and linguist.
- He was moved by deep love for the country and worked throughout his life for the social, religious, intellectual and political regeneration of the Indians.
- Deeply moved by the plight of his brother's widow, who had been forced to commit Sati, he was determined to uproot this social practice.
- In 1814, Roy founded the short-lived Atmiya-Sabha (Friendly Society) to propagate his doctrines of monotheistic Hinduism this led him to challenge other unfair social and religious practices prevalent at that time.
- He founded Brahma Samaj in 1828, intended to bring socio-religious and intellectual reforms. He was the first person to take an initiative to challenge the practice of Sati and it soon became his life-long crusade.
- He mobilized public opinion and cited the scriptures to show that this practice had no sanction in Hindu religion. In the process he faced displeasure and enmity of orthodox Hindus. In his efforts he was supported by the then Governor General of India, Sir William Bentinck.
- A law was passed in 1829 making Sati illegal and punishable. He also made efforts to advocate widow re-marriage and condemned child marriage.
- He represented a synthesis of the Eastern and the Western thoughts. He advocated the importance of Vedas in reforming religion and upheld the fundamental unity among all religions. But he never acknowledged that Vedas are infallible.
- He held that all the principal ancient texts of the Hindus preached Monotheism (worship of one God) and opposed Polytheism (belief in more than one God). He was given the title of Raja by the Mughal Emperor.

**Q.28) Consider the match of the following**

**Criteria**

1. Political and religious
2. Deposed Ruler
3. Tribals

**Movements**

- Fakir uprisings, sanyasi uprisings.  
Velu Thampi and Polygar Rebellions.  
Santhal Rebellion and Khond uprising

**Which of the above pair is/are not correctly matched?**

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

**Q.28) Solution (b)**

**Solution:**

- **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** Santhal Rebellion, Khond uprising, Munda uprising, Koya Rebellion Rampa Rebellion and Chenchu tribal Movements

**Q.29) Consider the following statements:**

1. Wahabi Movement was an Islamic revivalist movement founded by Syed Ahmed from Punjab.
2. He condemned the western influence on Islam and advocated a return to pure Islam and society.
3. In India its important centre was at patna and missions in Hyderabad, UP, Madras and Bombay.

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

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

**Q.29) Solution (b)****Explanation:**

- An Islamic revivalist movement founded by Syed Ahmed of Rai Bareilly (Uttarpradesh), who was inspired by the teachings of Abdul Wahab (1703-87) of Saudi Arabia and Shah WaliUllah of Delhi. Syed Ahmed condemned the western influence on Islam and advocated a return to pure Islam and society.
- Syed Ahmed was declared as Imam (desired leader) and a countrywide organization with an elaborate secret code for its working under spiritual vice-regents (khalifas) was set up, and Sithana in north-western tribal belt was chosen as a base for operations.
- In India, its important centre was at Patna though it had its missions in Hyderabad, Madras, Bengal, UP and Bombay. Since the Dar-ul-Harb (the land of kafirs) was to be converted into Dar-ul-Islam (the land of Islam), a Zehad was declared against the Sikh kingdom of Punjab.
- After the defeat of the Sikh ruler and incorporation of the Punjab into East India Company's dominion in 1849, the British dominion in India became the sole target of the Wahabi's attacks.

**Q.30) Consider the following statements:**

1. For their attempt to remove him from the Dewanship, VeluThampi Dewan of Travancore, rebelled against the British.
2. Velu Thampi opposed the heavy burden imposed on the state through Subsidiary Alliance
3. He died in public execution which was done as an example of the fate of those who rose against the British.

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

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

**Q.30) Solution (a)****Explanation:**



- In 1808-09, VeluThampi, the Dewan of Travancore, rose up in rebellion against the British attempt to remove him from the Dewanship and the heavy burden imposed on the state through the Subsidiary Alliance System.
- In one of the ensuing skirmishes VeluThampi was injured and died in the forest. However, even though dead, he was publicly hanged as an example to the fate of those who rose against the British.

**Q.31) Which among the following Movements started earliest?**

- a) Gadkari Revolt
- b) Ramosi Uprising.
- c) Sawantwadi Revolt
- d) Santhal Rebellion

**Q.31) Solution (b)**

**Solution:**

- Ramosi Uprising: 1822, 1825-26
- Sawantwadi Revolt: 1844
- Gadkari Revolt: 1844
- Santhal Rebellion: 1854

**Q.32) Consider the following statements:**

1. Hill Ranges of Khandesh were occupied by British in 1818.
2. Due to dislocation of their community life, Bhils started uprisings against the British
3. Bhils revolted under the leadership of Seva Ram in 1825.

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

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

**Q.32) Solution (d)**

**Explanation:**

- The Bhils were concentrated in the hill ranges of Khandesh in the previous Maratha territory. British occupation of this region in 1818 brought in the outsiders and accompanying dislocations in their community life.
- A general Bhil insurrection in 1817-19 was crushed by the British Military forces and though some conciliatory measures were taken to pacify them.
- They again revolted under the leadership of **SevaRam** in 1825 and the situation remained unsettled until 1831 when the Ramosi Leader UmajiRaje of Purandhar was finally captured and executed. Minor revolts again took place in 1836 and 1846 as well.
- The Bhils' local rivals for power, the Kolis of Ahmednagar district, also challenged the British in 1829, but were quickly subdued by a large army contingent.
- The seeds of rebellion however persisted, to erupt again in 1844-46, when a local Koli leader successfully defied the British government for two years.

**Q.33) Consider the following statement in context with Brahma Samaj:**

1. It accepted faith in divine incarnations.
2. It criticized the caste system.
3. It accepted polytheism and idol worship.

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

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

**Q.33) Solution (b)**

**Explanation:**

The overall contribution of Brahma Samaj may be summed thus-

- It denounced polytheism and idol worship.
- It discarded faith in divine incarnations.
- It denied that any scripture could enjoy the status of ultimate authority transcending human reason and conscience.
- It took no definite stand on the doctrine of karma and transmigration of soul and left it to individual Brahmos to believe either way.
- It criticized the caste system.

**Q.34) Consider the following matching:**

Area	Movements
1. Southern India	Vokkaliga sangha, self respect movement
2. Pan India	Ramakrishna Movement, Arya samaj
3. Eastern India	Satyashodhak Samaj and students Library

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

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

**Q.34) Solution (c)**

**Solution:**

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

**Q.35) Consider the following statements regarding the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha in Maharashtra:**

1. It was founded by Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
2. It organized a campaign for the peasants cause against land revenue settlement.

**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.35) Solution (b)**

**Explanation:**

- In 1873-74, the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (Poona Public Society), led by Mahadev Govind Ranade, who organized a successful campaign among the peasants, as well as at Poona and Bombay against the land revenue settlement of 1867.
- The Servants of India Society was formed in Pune, Maharashtra, on June 12, 1905 by Gopal Krishna Gokhale, who left the Deccan Education Society to form this association.
- This agitation had generated a mentality of resistance among the peasants which contributed to the rise of peasant protest in 1875. The Sabha as well as many of the nationalist newspapers also supported the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Bill. Under its impact, a large number of peasants refused to pay the enhanced revenue.

**Q.36) Which of the following was/were the reasons of peasant movements of 19th century in India?**

1. To fight for land ownership or against landlordism.
2. To oppose the state's right to collect a tax on land.
3. To oppose restrictions on peasants' freedom to decide what crop to grow.

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

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

**Q.36) Solution (b)**

**Explanation:**

- Peasants were moved by strong notions of legitimacy, of what was justifiable and what was not. That is why they did not fight for land ownership or against landlordism but against eviction and undue enhancement of rent.
- Peasants did not object to paying interest on the sums he had borrowed; he hit back against fraud and chicanery by the moneylender and when the latter went against tradition in depriving him of his land.
- They did not deny the state's right to collect a tax on land but objected when the level of taxation overstepped all traditional bounds.

- They did not object to the foreign planter becoming his zamindar but resisted the planter when he took away his freedom to decide what crops to grow and refused to pay him a proper price for his crop.

**Q.37) With reference to Arya Samaj, consider the following statements:**

1. It condemned the study of western sciences.
2. It was based on the teachings of Puranas.

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.37) Solution (d)**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** Swami Dayanand Saraswati favoured the study of western sciences as they deal with the problems of men in real world instead of following traditional beliefs.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** Vedas were considered as infallible by the institution, whereas Swami Dayanand Saraswati believed that selfish and ignorant priests had perverted Hindu religion with the aid of Puranas, which were full of false teachings.

**Q.38) With reference to peasant movements in India, consider the following pairs: Movement Led by**

1. Ramosi Peasant movement: Vasudev Balwant Phadke
2. Kuka Revolt: Baba Ram Singh
3. Santhal Uprising: Birsa Munda

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

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

**Q.38) Solution (b)**

**Explanation:**

- Vasudev Balwant Phadke, an educated clerk, raised a Ramosi peasant force of about 50 in Maharashtra during 1879, and organized social banditry on a significant scale.
- The Kuka Revolt in Punjab was led by Baba Ram Singh and had elements of a messianic movement. It was crushed when 49 of the rebels were blown up by cannon in 1872.
- Displaced peasants and demobilized soldiers of Bengal led by religious monks and dispossessed zamindars were the first to rise up in the Sanyasi rebellion, made famous by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in his novel Anand Math, that lasted from 1763 to 1800.

**Q.39) Who among the following was not associated with Home Rule Leagues?**

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Annie Besant
- c) H.P Blavatsky
- d) Lokmanya Tilak

**Q.39) Solution (c)****Explanation:**

- H.P Blavatsky was one of the founder of Theosophical Society in the United State of America in 1875. He was not associated with Home Rule League.
- Annie Besant and Tilak both had set up home rule leagues. She was joined by Arundale, C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, and B.P. Wadia, Jawaharlal Nehru in Allahabad and B. Chakravarti and J. Banerjea in Calcutta joined the Home Rule League.

**Q.40) Consider the following statements regarding the socio-religious reform movements in India:**

1. Reform movements were exclusively religious in character.
2. Social relevance of religions was judged by a rationalist critique.
3. Reformers aimed at modernization rather than westernization.

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

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

d) 1, 2 and 3

**Q.40) Solution (c)**

**Explanation:**

- The nineteenth century witnessed a cultural-ideological struggle against the backward elements of traditional culture, on the one hand, and the fast hegemonizing colonial culture and ideology on the other.
- Although religious reformation was a major concern of these movements, none of them were exclusively religious in character. Strongly humanist in inspiration, the idea of otherworldliness and salvation were not a part of their agenda; instead their attention was focused on worldly existence.
- Two important intellectual criteria which informed the reform movements were rationalism and religious universalism. Social relevance was judged by a rationalist critique. It is difficult to match the uncompromising rationalism of the early Raja Rammohan Roy or Akshay Kumar Dutt..
- If the reform movements had totally rejected tradition, Indian society would have easily undergone a process of westernization. But the reformers were aiming at modernization rather than westernization. A blind initiation of western cultural norms was never an integral part of reform.

