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Q.1) Consider the following pairs:

Land Revenue System	Introduced by
1. Ryotwari	Alexander Read
2. Mahalwari	Thomas Munro
3. Permanent Settlement	Lord Wellesley

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

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

Q.1) Solution (c)

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
Ryotwari System was introduced by Thomas Munro and Alexander Read in 1820. Major areas of introduction include Madras, Bombay, parts of Assam and Coorg provinces of British India.	Mahalwari system was introduced by Holt Mackenzie and Robert Merttins Bird in 1833 in North-West Frontier, Agra, Central Province, Gangetic Valley, Punjab, etc. It was introduced during the period of William Bentick.	Zamindari System or Permanent Settlement was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793 through Permanent Settlement Act. It was introduced in provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Varanasi.

Q.2) Factories at places like Bomlipatam, Chinsura, Balasore and Kasimbazar were established initially by?

- The Dutch
- The English
- The Portuguese
- The French

Q.2) Solution (a)

Portuguese factories	Calicut (Kozhikode), Cochin, Cannanore (Kannur), Goa, Daman.
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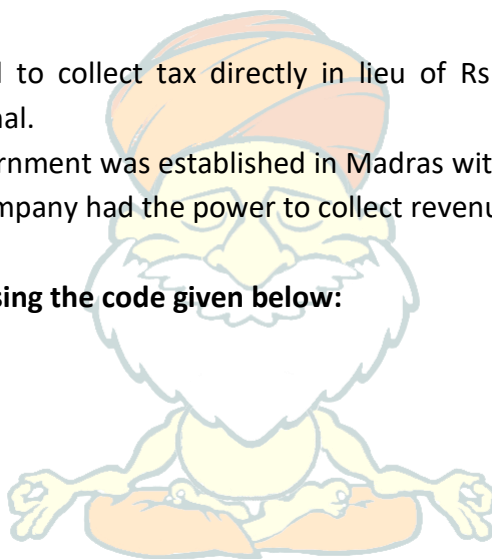
English factories	Surat (1613), Agra, Ahmedabad and Broach, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.
French factories	Surat, Masulipatnam, Pondicherry.
Dutch factories	Masulipatnam (1605), Pulicat (1610), Surat (1616), Bimlipatam (1641), Karikal (1645), Chinsurah (1653), Cassimbazar (Kasimbazar), Baranagore, Patna, Balasore, Nagapatam (1658) and Cochin (1663).

Q.3) With Allahabad treaty, East India Company got a strong political footing in India. Which of the following statements is/are correct about Allahabad Treaty?

1. Treaty was signed between Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II and Robert Clive as a result of the Battle of Plassey.
2. British were entitled to collect tax directly in lieu of Rs 26 lakhs tribute to be paid annually to the Mughal.
3. Dual System of Government was established in Madras with Nawab retained the judicial functions but the Company had the power to collect revenue.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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



Q.3) Solution (b)

- The Allahabad Treaty marked the political and constitutional involvement and the beginning of British rule in India.
- With this treaty, East India Company got a strong political footing in India. Before the treaty, the British only had a strong trading relation with Indian rulers.
- This treaty was one of the factors that made sure that they would rule India for two centuries.

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect

The Treaty of Allahabad was signed on August 12, 1765 between Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II and Robert Clive as a result of the Battle of Buxar .	The treaty gave the Company access to nearly 40,000 square kilometres of taxable fertile land. British were entitled to collect tax directly in lieu of Rs 26 lakhs tribute to be paid annually to the Mughal.	Dual System of Government was established in Bengal with Nawab of Bengal retained the judicial functions but the Company had the power to collect revenue.
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Q.4) British policies have led to de-industrialisation. Which among the following is *NOT* a consequence of it in India?

- Agriculture efficiency reduced with overcrowding effect.
- With cheaper imports handicraft industry collapsed completely.
- Destroyed the Self-sufficient rural economy leading to high impoverishment.
- Increase in export of raw material from India and import of finished goods.

Q.4) Solution (b)

- India is not an industrial country in the true and modern sense of the term. But by the standards of the 17th and 18th centuries, i.e., before the advent of the Europeans in India, India was the ‘industrial workshop’ of the world.
- Further, India’s traditional village economy was characterised by the “blending of agriculture and handicrafts”.
- This internal balance of the village economy had been systematically slaughtered by the British Government. In the process, traditional handicraft industries slipped away, from its pre-eminence and its decline started at the turn of the 18th century and proceeded rapidly almost to the beginning of the 19th century. This process came to be known as ‘de-industrialisation’- a term opposite to industrialisation.
- Indian handicrafts faced a severe challenge from the foreign goods as there were high tariffs for Indian textiles and lower tariffs for finished apparels from Britain. All these led to decline of the handicraft industry. **However these policies could not uproot the traditional handicraft industry completely.** Here Option (b) is an extreme statement and hence incorrect.
- All other statements are the consequence of de-industrialisation in India.

Q.5) ‘Woods dispatch’ of 1854 is called ‘Magna Carta of English Education in India’. Consider the following recommendations of Woods dispatch:

1. It expanded the reach of education by promoting mass education.
2. An education department to be set up in every district.
3. The Indian natives should be given training in their mother tongue also.
4. It recommended grant-in-aid system to encourage private enterprises to provide a free education.

Which of the recommendations given above is/are correct?

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

Q.5) Solution (c)

- Charles Wood was a British Liberal politician and Member of Parliament. He served as Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1846 to 1852. Later he became the President of the Board of Control of the East India Company.
- In 1854 he sent the “Wood’s dispatch” to the Governor General Lord Dalhousie.
- Following are the recommendations of Woods dispatch
 - Establish Universities at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras with departments of English, Arabic, Sanskrit, Persian, Law and Civil engineering.
 - Grant-in-aid system to encourage private enterprises.
 - Promote women education by establishing girl schools.
 - Encourage professional education –medical, law and engineering
 - Establishment of teacher training schools in each of the provinces.

Statement 1 and 3	Statement 2	Statement 4
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
English as well as Indian languages should be used as media of instruction and Promote mass education by establishing colleges, schools were its	To be setup in every 5 provinces (Bengal, Bombay, Madras, the Punjab and the North Western provinces) headed by a Director.	Grant-in-aid given for increasing the salaries teachers, school constructions, granting scholarships to students, improving conditions of literaries, opening of science department etc. Schools charged fees from students,

recommendations.		hence education was not free.
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Q.6) With reference to advent of Europeans to India, consider the following statements:

1. Dutch East India Company had all their trade centres along east coast.
2. Vasco da Gama and Zamorin had cordial relations after Calicut discovery.
3. From 1613, Bombay was the headquarters for the English East India Company on the west coast.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.6) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
The Dutch East India Company was formed in 1602, but the main interest of the Dutch lay not in India, but in the Indonesian islands, where spices were produced. The Dutch also established trading depots in India at Surat, Broach, Cambay, Nagapatnam, Machilipatnam, Chinsura, Patna, and Agra i.e. along both the coast of India.	When Vasco da Gama landed in Calicut, he was cordially received by the Zamorin, and permitted to trade in spices, and to set up a factory (warehouse) on the coast. But, in 1502, Vasco da Gama demanded that the Zamorin should expel all the Muslim merchants settled there. But Zamorin rejected the demand and the port of Calicut was open to all.	From 1613, Surat was the headquarters for the English East India Company on the west coast, But on 1668, When Bombay (present Mumbai) was acquired by the English East India company from the British Government.(In 1662 Bombay was given to Prince Charles -II of England by Spain as Dowry in marriage of their princes Catharine). Bombay superseded Surat as headquarters of the west coast.

Q.7) Consider the following statements about Anglo-French wars:

1. In First Anglo-French war French were defeated and it ended with Paris treaty.
2. The Treaty of Pondicherry ended Second Anglo-French war.
3. The Third Anglo-French war was a decisive defeat for French and Aix-La-Chapelle ended this war in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.7) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
First Anglo-French war – 1746 to 1748. Status quo maintained. <i>Aix-La-chapelle</i> ended the war.	Second Anglo-French war – from 1749 to 1754. Treaty of <i>Pondicherry</i> ended the war.	Third Anglo-French war – From 1758 to 1763. It was a decisive defeat of French. Paris treaty ended this war in India. Pondicherry was returned to the French.

Q.8) The term 'Goyendas' is associated with which of the following?

- a) Spy system
- b) Revenue collection
- c) Judicial system
- d) Zamindari system

Q.8) Solution (a)

- Under the Mughal rule there were the *Faujders* who helped in maintaining law and order, and *Amils* who were basically revenue collectors but had to contend with rebels, if any. The *kotwal* was responsible for maintenance of law and order in the cities.
- In 1774, Warren Hastings restored the institution of *faujders* and asked the zamindars to assist them in suppression of dacoits, violence and disorder.

- In 1808, Lord Mayo appointed a Superintendent of Police (SP) for each division helped by a number of spies (**goyendas**) but these spies committed depredations on local people.

Q.9) Consider the following statements about Statutory Civil Service:

1. It was introduced in India by Lord Lytton.
2. It consisted of one-third of covenanted posts to be filled by Indians through nominations.
3. Later it was continued with reforms as recommended by Aitchison Commission.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.9) Solution (a)

- Recommendations of **Aitchison Commission**:
 - The two-tier classification of civil services into covenanted and uncovenanted should be replaced by a three-tier classification (Imperial, provincial and subordinate civil services).
 - The maximum age for entry into civil services should be 23 years.
 - The statutory civil service system of recruitment should be abolished.
 - The competitive exam should not be held simultaneously in England and India
 - Certain percentage of posts in the imperial civil service should be filled by promotion of the members of provincial civil service.

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
Lord Lytton introduced the Statutory Civil Service in 1878-79.	Statutory Civil Service consisted of one-sixth of covenanted posts to be filled by Indians of high families through nominations by local governments subject to approval by	Members of Statutory Civil Service had lower status and lower salary and this became the subject to criticism. Aitchison Commission 1886 on Civil Services

	the secretary of State and the viceroy.	recommended for its abolition and finally it was abolished in 1887-88.
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Q.10) With reference to Indian press, consider the following statements:

1. Charles Metcalfe is called as 'liberator of press' in India.
2. Registration act of 1867 which replaced Press Act of 1835 is more of restrictive in nature.

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.10) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
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.	The earliest surviving enactment specifically directed towards the press was passed in 1867, the Press and Registration of Books Act (PRB Act) (XXV of 1867) . The objective was however not to establish governmental control over the freedom of the Press. It was a regulatory law which enabled Government to regulate printing presses and newspapers by a system of registration and to preserve copies of books and other matter printed in India. This act relaxed the restrictions put by Metcalf's Act of 1835 and hence states that Government acts as regulatory not restrictive body.

Q.11) In Modern Indian history, Mayo's resolution of 1870 was related with

- a) Police Reform
- b) Financial Decentralisation
- c) Educational Reforms

d) Vernacular Press

Q.11) Solution (b)

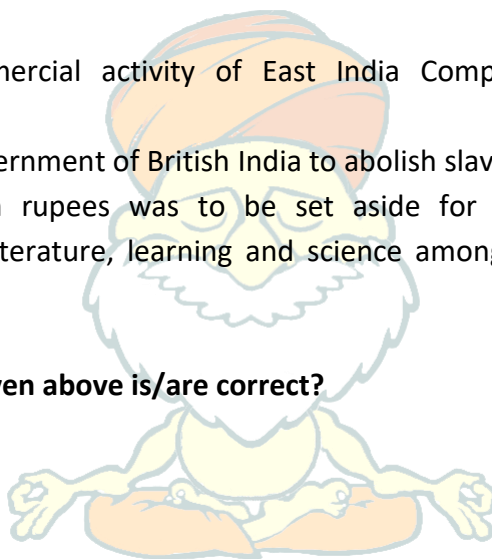
- **Mayo's resolution of 1870: Its resolution pertained to financial decentralisation that was a legislative devolution** inaugurated by the Indian Council Act of 1861.
- Apart from the annual grant from imperial government, the provincial governments were authorised to resort to local taxation to balance their budgets. This was done in context of transfer of certain departments of administration such as medical services, education and roads to the control of provincial governments. This was the beginning of local finance.

Q.12) With reference to The Charter Act of 1833, consider the following statements:

1. It ended the commercial activity of East India Company and reduced it to an administrative body.
2. It instructed the Government of British India to abolish slavery.
3. A sum of one lakh rupees was to be set aside for the revival, promotion and encouragement of literature, learning and science among the natives of India, every year.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



Q.12) Solution (a)

- Some of the provisions of Charter Act of 1833 are:
 - No Indian citizen was to be denied employment under the Company on the basis of religion, colour, birth, descent etc.
 - A law member was added to the governor general council for professional advice on law making.
 - Indians laws were to be codified and consolidated.

- All restrictions on European immigration and the acquisition of property in India were lifted.

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
The act 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	It ended the Company's monopoly over trade with China and in tea. It instructed the government of India to abolish slavery . But slavery was abolished in 1843.	A sum of one lakh rupees was to be set aside for the revival, promotion and encouragement of literature, learning and science among the natives of India, every year was the provision under The Charter Act of 1813 .

Q.13) By signing Subsidiary Alliance with East India Company, an India state had to agree to which of the following terms?

- Accept the permanent stationing of a British force within its territory.
- Prior approval of the British was needed to employ any Europeans, which was not the case when it comes to negotiation with any other Indian ruler.
- Posting of a British resident in Ruler's court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.13) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
Under the system, the allying Indian state's ruler was compelled to accept the permanent stationing of a British force within his	Under the system, the Indian ruler could not employ any European in his service without the prior approval of the British. Nor could he negotiate with any other Indian ruler without	A British Resident was also stationed in the Indian Court under the alliance. The British promised non-

territory and to pay a subsidy for its maintenance.	consulting the governor-general. The Indian state could also not enter into any political connection with another Indian state without British approval.	interference in internal affairs of the Indian state but this was rarely kept.
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Q.14) Consider the following pairs:

	Commission	Related with
1.	Lord Welby	Police Reforms
2.	Fowler	Currency
3.	Richard Strachey	Famine

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.14) Solution (c)

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
In 1895, the Royal Commission on the Administration of Expenditure of India, commonly known as the Welby Commission , was set up to look into Indian expenditures.	The Fowler Committee or Indian Currency Committee was a government committee appointed by the British-run Government of India on 29 April 1898 to examine the currency situation in India.	Richard Strachey Commission of 1880 was created to develop a general strategy and principles to deal with the famines . It was constituted during the period of Lord Lytton.

Q.15) Arrange the following wars in a chronological order:

1. 1st Anglo – Afghan War
2. 2nd Anglo – Burmese War
3. 1st Anglo – Nepal War
4. 2nd Anglo – Sikh War

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.15) Solution (d)

- The **Battle of Nalapani** was the first battle of the **Anglo-Nepalese War** of **1814–1816**, fought between the forces of the British East India Company and Nepal, then ruled by the House of Gorkha.
- The **First Anglo-Afghan War** (also known by the British as the Disaster in Afghanistan) was fought between the British East India Company and the Emirate of Afghanistan from **1839 to 1842**.
- The **Second Anglo-Sikh War** was a military conflict between the Sikh Empire and the British East India Company that took place in **1848 and 1849**. It resulted in the fall of the Sikh Empire, and the annexation of the Punjab and what subsequently became the North-West Frontier Province, by the East India Company.
- The **Second Anglo-Burmese War** or the Second Burma War (**1851 to 1852**) was the second of the three wars fought between the Burmese and British forces during the 19th century, with the outcome of the gradual extinction of Burmese sovereignty and independence.
- Hence correct chronological order is 1st Anglo-Nepalese War (1814–1816) < First Anglo-Afghan War (1839 to 1842) < Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848 and 1849) < Second Anglo-Burmese War (1851 to 1852).

Q.16) With reference to *Policy of Ring Fence*, consider the following statements:

1. It was followed by Robert Clive which made him conquer many Indian rulers.
2. Under this policy East India Company would be forging an alliance with neighbouring rulers of French occupations in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only

- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.16) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
Warren Hastings followed a policy of ring-fence which aimed at creating buffer zones to defend the Company's frontiers. Broadly speaking, it was the policy of defence of their neighbours' frontiers for safeguarding their own territories.	It was the policy of defence of their neighbours' frontiers for safeguarding their own territories . This policy of Warren Hastings was reflected in his war against the Marathas and Mysore. The states brought under the ring-fence system were assured of military assistance against external aggression—but at their own expense. In other words, these allies were required to maintain subsidiary forces which were to be organised, equipped and commanded by the officers of the Company who, in turn, were to be paid by the rulers of these states.

Q.17) Consider the following statements about judicial reforms undertaken by British in India:

1. Warren Hastings separated the posts of the Civil Judge and the Collector.
2. Circuit Courts were established by Lord Cornwallis.
3. William Bentick promoted vernacular language in courts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.17) Solution (c)

- **Reforms under Warren Hastings (1772-1785 AD)**
 - Warren Hasting established, two court for resolving disputes –civil disputes for District Diwani Adalat and criminal disputes for District Fauzdari Adalats.
 - District Diwani Adalat: It was established in districts to resolve the civil disputes which were placed under the collector. In this court Hindu law was applicable for

Hindus and Muslim law for Muslim. If people seek more justice then they can move to Sadar Diwani Adalat which was functioned under a president and two members of Supreme Council.

- District Fauzdari Adalats: It was set up to resolved the criminal issues which were placed under an Indian officers assisted by Qazi and Muftis. The entire functioning of this court was administered by the collector. The Muslim law was administered in this court. But the approval of capital punishment and for the acquisition was given by the Sadar Nizamat Adalat which headed by a Deputy Nizam who was assisted by the chief Qazi and Chief Mufti.
- **Reforms under Cornwallis (1786-1793 AD)**
 - Under Cornwallis, the District Fauzadari Court was abolished and **Circuit Court was set at Calcutta, Decca, Murshidabad and Patna**. It acts as a court of appeal for civil as well as criminal cases which was functioned under the European judges. He shifted Sadar Nizamat Adalat to Calcutta and put it under the supervision of Governor-General and the members of Supreme Council who were assisted by Chief Qazi and Chief Mufti. The District Diwani Adalat was renamed as District, City or the Zila Court which was functioned under a district judge.
 - He also established gradation civil courts for both Hindu and Muslim such as Munsiff Court, Registrar Court, District Court, Sadar Diwani Adalat and King-in-Council. He is known for the establishment of sovereignty of law.
- **Reforms under William Bentinck (1828 to 1835)**
 - Under William Bentinck, the four Circuit Courts were abolished and transferred the functions of the abolished court to the collectors under the supervision of the commissioner of revenue and circuit.
 - Sadar Diwani Adalat and Sadar Nizamat Adalat were established at Allahabad.
 - He made the **Persian and a Vernacular language for the court proceeding in lower court** and made English language as official language for Supreme Court proceeding.
 - During his reign, Law commission was set up by Macaulay which codified the Indian laws. On the basis of this commission, a civil Procedure Code of 1859, an Indian Penal Code of 1860, and a Criminal Procedure Code of 1861 were prepared.

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
In each district Diwani	Cornwallis introduced a	Bentinck ordered the use

<p>Adalat, or civil court was established, presided over by the District Judge who belonged to the Civil Service. Cornwallis thus separated the posts of the Civil Judge and the Collector.</p>	<p>system of circuit courts with a superior court that met in Calcutta and had the power of review over circuit court decisions. Judges were drawn from the company's European employees.</p>	<p>of vernacular language in place of Persian. The suitor had the option to use Persian or a vernacular language, while in the Supreme Court, English language replaced Persian.</p>
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Q.18) Which among the following Acts, marks the beginning of parliamentary control over the East India Company?

- Charter Act of 1813
- Charter Act of 1833
- Pitts Act, 1784
- Regulating Act, 1773

Q.18) Solution (d)

- **The Regulating Act of 1773** holds a special significance in the legislative history of India because it marks the beginning of parliamentary control over the government of the Company.
- This Act is also said to have started the process of territorial integration and administrative centralization in India.
- It accorded supremacy to the Presidency of Bengal and the Governor of Bengal was appointed as the Governor – General. A Council consisting of four members was constituted to assist the Governor – General.

Q.19) Consider the following statements:

1. The Permanent Settlement system was introduced by the British to discourage investment in agriculture
2. The British expected the Permanent Settlement system would help the emergence of a class of farmers who would be loyal to the Company welfare.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only

- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.19) Solution (b)

- Then, Lord Cornwallis under directions from the then British PM, William Pitt, proposed the Permanent Settlement system in 1786. This came into effect in 1793, by the Permanent Settlement Act of 1793.
- Landlords or Zamindars were recognised 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. This tax rate was way higher than the prevailing rates in England.
- 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.

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
In introducing the Permanent Settlement, British officials hoped to resolve the problems they had been facing since the conquest of Bengal. By the 1770s, the rural economy in Bengal was in crisis, with recurrent famines and declining agricultural output. Officials felt that agriculture, trade and the revenue resources of the state could all be developed by encouraging investment in agriculture . This could be done by securing rights of property and permanently fixing the rates of revenue demand.	The process, officials hoped, would lead to the emergence of a class of yeomen farmers and rich landowners who would have the capital and enterprise to improve agriculture. Nurtured by the British, this class would also be loyal to the Company .

Q.20) Which of the following were contributions of Lord Dalhousie to India?

1. Railways

2. Modern postal system
3. Statistical Survey of India
4. Telegraph

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.20) Solution (c)

- The accession of Lord Dalhousie inaugurated a new chapter in the history of British India. He functioned as the Governor-General of India from 1848-1856.
- He introduced a number of reforms which paved the way for the modernisation of India and also earned the title, “Maker of the Modern India”.
- **Telegraph:** In 1852, under superintendence of O’Shaughnessy 4000 miles of lines were laid down to connect Calcutta with Peshawar, Bombay and Madras.
- **Railway:**
 - Started “guarantee system” by which the railway companies were guaranteed a minimum interest of five percent on their investment
 - Government retained the right of buying the railway mainly for Defense, Commercial and Administrative reasons
 - 1st railway line – Bombay to Thane 1853. 2nd - Calcutta to Raniganj coal fields in 1854. 3rd - Madras to Arakkonam 1856.
- **Modern Postal System:** Laid down foundation of Modern postal system in 1854 with introduction of postal stamps. Postal system started in 1837.
- Other contributions includes, Ganges Canal declared open (1854); establishment of separate public works department in every province; Widow Remarriage Act (1856) passed; “Wood’s Educational Despatch” of 1854 and opening of Anglo-vernacular schools and government colleges.
- In 1871, India's first census was taken by **Lord Mayo**. He organized the **Statistical Survey of India**. He introduced the State Railway system. Mayo's resolution of 1870 started the process of decentralization of finances.

Q.21) With reference to the Educational institutions in India consider the following pairs:

1. The Calcutta Madrasah - Lord Wellesley.
2. The Sanskrit College - Jonathan Duncan.
3. Fort William College - Warren Hastings.

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.21) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
The Calcutta Madrasah was established by Warren Hastings in 1781 for the study of Muslim law and related subjects.	The Sanskrit College was established by Jonathan Duncan, the resident, at Benaras in 1791 for study of Hindu law and philosophy.	Fort William College was set up by Wellesley in 1800 for training of civil servants of the Company in languages and customs of Indians (closed in 1802).

Q.22) With reference to Narkelberia Uprising, consider the following statements:

1. Mir Nisar Ali led the uprising mainly against Hindu landlords in Bengal.
2. The revolt later merged into the Pagal Panthis Movement.

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.22) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
Syed Mir Nisar Ali, or Titu Mir is a peasant leader who led the Narkelberia Uprising (1782-1831) against Zamindars and British colonial authorities in Bengal . He constructed a fort of bamboo at Narkelberia and declared independence from the British administration. He also fought against Hindu landlords who imposed beard-tax on the Farizis.	Titu Mir inspired the Muslim tenants in West Bengal. The revolt later merged into the Wahabi movement.

Q.23) Consider the following statements about initiatives taken to eradicate caste in India.

1. Gandhiji founded the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh.
2. All India Depressed Classes Association was founded by Ambedkar.

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.23) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
Gandhiji always had in mind the objective of eradicating untouchability by root and branch. His ideas were based on the grounds of humanism and reason. He argued that the Shastras did not sanction untouchability and, even if they did, they should be ignored since truth cannot be confined within the covers of a book. In 1932, he founded the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh.	Babasaheb Ambedkar , who had experienced the worse form of casteist discrimination during his childhood, fought against upper caste tyranny throughout his life. He organised the All India Scheduled Castes Federation , while several other leaders of the depressed classes founded the All India Depressed Classes Association. The All India Depressed Classes Assosication was formed in Nagpur in 1926 with M.C Rajah as its first elected president.

Q.24) Consider the following statements regarding Sir Syed Ahmed Khan who started Aligarh Movement:

1. He was member of the judicial service of the British government.
2. He held western education high over Quran.
3. Political activity by Muslims was supported by him.

Which of the statements given above is/are INCORRECT?

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

Q.24) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
Syed Ahmed Khan (1817-1898) , born in a respectable Muslim family, was a loyalist member of the judicial service of the British government . After retirement in 1876, he became a member of the Imperial Legislative Council in 1878.	He wanted to reconcile Western scientific education with the teachings of the Quran which were to be interpreted in the light of contemporary rationalism and science even though he also held the Quran to be the ultimate authority .	Active participation in politics at that point, he felt, would invite hostility of the government towards the Muslim masses. Therefore, he opposed political activity by the Muslims .

Q.25) The Portfolio system in India was introduced by

- a) John Lawrence
- b) Lord Hardinge I
- c) Lord Lytton
- d) Lord Canning

Q.25) Solution (d)

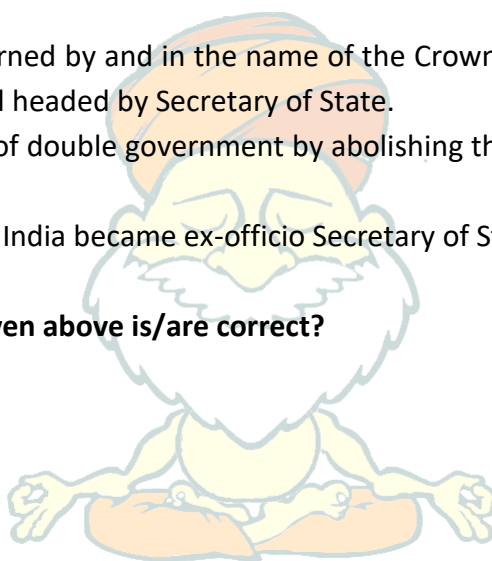
- **Lord Canning**, who was the Governor-General (1856-57) and Viceroy (1858-62) at the time, introduced the portfolio system. In this system, each member was assigned a portfolio of a particular department.
- Under **Indian Councils Act of 1861** the viceroy was empowered to make rules and orders for the more convenient transaction of business in the council, which gave recognition to the 'portfolio system' that was introduced by Lord Canning in 1859.
- According to portfolio system a member of the Viceroy's council was made in-charge of one or more departments of the government and was authorised to issue final orders on behalf of the council on matters of his department(s).

Q.26) Which of the following is/are the features of The Act for the Better Government of India, 1858?

1. India was to be governed by and in the name of the Crown through a Secretary of State and Executive council headed by Secretary of State.
2. It ended the system of double government by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors.
3. Governor-General of India became ex-officio Secretary of State.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



Q.26) Solution (b)

- Provisions of the Government of India Act 1858.
 - It provided that India henceforth was to be governed by, and in the name of, Her Majesty.
 - It changed the designation of the Governor-General of India to that of Viceroy of India. He (viceroy) was the direct representative of the British Crown in India. Lord Canning thus became the first Viceroy of India. The Viceroy was to be assisted with an Executive Council.
 - It created a new office, Secretary of State for India, vested with complete authority and control over Indian administration.

- It established a 15-member Council of India to assist the secretary of state for India. The council was an advisory body. The secretary of state was made the chairman of the council.
- It constituted the secretary of state-in-council as a body corporate, capable of suing and being sued in India and in England.
- He was also the channel of communication between the British government in Britain and the Indian administration. He also had the power to send secret despatches to India without consulting his council.

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
India was to be governed by and in the name of the Crown through a Secretary of State assisted by 15 members Council of India . Executive Council was headed by Viceroy in India.	Act ended the system of double government by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors.	The secretary of state was a member of the British cabinet and was responsible ultimately to the British Parliament.

Q.27) Which of the following act, for the first time separated the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council?

- a) The Charter Act of 1813
- b) The Charter Act of 1833
- c) The Charter Act of 1853
- d) Indian Council's Act of 1861

Q.27) Solution (c)

Features of the Charter Act of 1853:

- **It separated, for the first time, the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council.** It provided for addition of six new members called legislative councilors to the council.
- In other words, it established a separate Governor-General's legislative council which came to be known as the Indian (Central) Legislative Council. This legislative wing of the council functioned as a mini-Parliament, adopting the same procedures as the British Parliament. Thus, legislation, for the first time, was treated as a special function of the government, requiring special machinery and special process.

- It introduced an open competition system of selection and recruitment of civil servants. The covenanted civil service was thus thrown open to the Indians also. Accordingly, the Macaulay Committee (the Committee on the Indian Civil Service) was appointed in 1854.
- It extended the Company's rule and allowed it to retain the possession of Indian territories on trust for the British Crown.
- It introduced, for the first time, local representation in the Indian (Central) Legislative Council.

Q.28) Consider the following pairs:

	Movements	Led By
1.	Vaikom Satyagraha	K.P. Kesava
2.	Aruvippuram movement	Sri Narayana Guru
3.	Justice movement	E.V.Ramaswamy Naicker

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.28) Solution (a)

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
In 1924, the Vaikom Satyagraha led by K.P. Kesava , was launched in Kerala demanding the throwing open of Hindu temples and roads to the untouchables. K. Kelappan also played a dominant role in the famous Vaikom Satyagraha and was the leader of the Guruvayur Satyagraha in 1932.	Aravipuram Movement was launched by Sri Narayana Guru on Shivaratri day of 1888. On that day, Sri Narayana Guru defied the religious restrictions traditionally placed on the Ezhava community, and consecrated an idol of Shiva at Aravipuram. This drew the famous poet Kumaran Asan as a disciple of Narayana Guru.	Justice Movement in Madras Presidency was started by C.N. Mudaliar, T.M. Nair and P. Tyagaraja to secure jobs and representation for the non-brahmins in the legislature.

Q.29) Which of the following statements is/are correct with respect to Theosophical Society?

1. They recognized the doctrine of the transmigration of the soul.
2. It was founded by Madame Blavatsky and Colonel H.S. Olcott in New York in 1875.
3. It established the headquarters of the Society at Adyar near Pune.

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.29) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
The Theosophists advocated the revival and strengthening of the ancient religions of Hinduism, Zoroastrianism, and Buddhism. They recognized the doctrine of the transmigration of the soul and they also preached the universal brotherhood of man.	The Theosophical Society was founded by Madame Blavatsky and Col. Olcott in New York in 1875. In 1888, Mrs. Annie Besant joined the Society in England. Her membership proved an asset of greatest value to the Society.	The founders arrived in India in January 1879, and established the headquarters of the Society at Adyar near Madras.

Q.30) Which of the following statements about Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar is/are correct?

1. As a principal, he opened the gates of Sanskrit college to Western thought as well as non-Brahman students.
2. He established Widow Remarriage Association in the middle of the 19th century.
3. He also promoted higher education for women and campaigned against polygamy.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.30) Solution (c)

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (1820 – 91)

- He was born as Ishwar Chandra Bandyopadhyay.
- He was an Indian Bengali polymath and a key figure of the Bengal Renaissance.
- He was a philosopher, academic educator, writer, translator, printer, publisher, entrepreneur, reformer, and philanthropist.
- His quest for knowledge was so intense that he used to study under a street light as it was not possible for him to afford a gas lamp at home.
- In the year 1839, Vidyasagar successfully cleared his Law examination.
- In 1841, at the age of twenty one years, Ishwar Chandra joined Fort William College as a head of the Sanskrit department.
- He introduced the practice of widow remarriage and pushed for the Widow Remarriage Act XV of 1856.
- He reconstructed the Bengali alphabet and reformed Bengali typography into an alphabet of twelve vowels and forty consonants.
- He received the title of 'Vidyasagar' which means Ocean of Knowledge from Sanskrit College, Calcutta (from where he graduated), due to his excellent performance in Sanskrit studies and philosophy.
- He authored many books like **Bahubibaha** and **Bidhaba Bidaha**. He also started Bengali newspaper **Shome Prakash**.

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
Though a Sanskrit scholar, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was also a happy blend of Eastern and Western thought. As a Principal of the Sanskrit College, he opened the gates of Sanskrit college to Western	The founder of the Widow Remarriage Association in the 19th century was Vishnu Shastri Pandit . The main aim of the association was to encourage widows to get remarried. As a result, he was	Vidyasagar also promoted higher education for women . As Secretary of the Bethune School, he led the movement for women's education. He also struggled against child marriage and polygamy .

thought as well as non-Brahman students.	very active in the Widow Marriage Movement.	
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Q.31) Which of the following are the reasons for the failure of 1857 revolt?

1. Lack of planning and co-ordination among sepoys.
2. British army was superior in organisation.
3. All sections of society did not participate in the revolt.

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.31) Solution (d)

Reasons for Failure of 1857 Revolt:

- **There was no planning among the rebels.** Different groups pulled in different directions. The principal rebel leaders – Nana Saheb, Tantia Tope, Kunwar Singh, Rani Laxmibai were no match to their British opponents in generalship.
- Weak Leadership of the 1857 Mutiny.
- **The Indian rebels had limited military supplies,** they lacked the sophisticated arms and ammunition of the British army.
- **Most of the Princely rulers and big Zamindars did not support** the 1857 Revolt and actively sided with the British. Their dominions remained free of any anti-colonial uprisings. The educated middle and upper classes were mostly critical of the rebels.
- The 1857 Revolt remained concentrated in the Central India and some parts of north-Western India. It did not spread to South India and most of Eastern and Western India. Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the Western Punjab remained undisturbed.

Q.32) Consider the following statements with regard to peasant movements:

1. Digambar and Bishu Biswas are associated with Pabna agrarian leagues.
2. Deccan Riots resulted in social boycott movement.

3. Tebhaga movement was against the recommendations of Flood commission.

Which of the statements given above is/are INCORRECT?

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

Q.32) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
Indigo revolt -The anger of the peasants exploded in 1859 when, led by Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas of Nadia district, they decided not to grow indigo under duress and resisted the physical pressure of the planters and their lathiyals (retainers) backed by police and the courts.	The Ryots of Deccan region of western India suffered heavy taxation under the Ryotwari system. In 1874, the growing tension between the moneylenders and the peasants resulted in a social boycott movement organised by the ryots against the “outsider” moneylenders.	Tebhaga Movement-In September 1946, the Bengal Provincial Kisan Sabha gave a call to implement, through mass struggle, the Flood Commission recommendations of tebhaga—two-thirds’ share—to the bargardars, the share-croppers also known as bagchasi or adhyar, instead of the one-half share.

Q.33) Which of the following statements given below is NOT CORRECT regarding Raja Rammohun Roy?

- a) He was awarded the title ‘Raja’ by Akbar II.
- b) He possessed great love and respect for the traditional philosophic system of the east.
- c) He also wanted the introduction of modern capitalism and industry in the country.
- a) He established Hindu college in Calcutta.

Q.33) Solution (d)

- **Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1772 – 1833)** is known as the ‘**Father of Modern India**’ or ‘Father of the Bengal Renaissance’.
- He was opposed to Sati, polygamy, child marriage, idolatry, the caste system, and propagated widow remarriage and stressed on rationalism and modern scientific approach.
- He started many schools to educate Indians in Western scientific education in English.
- He was against the perceived polytheism of Hinduism. He advocated monotheism as given in the scriptures. He studied Christianity and Islam as well.
- He translated the Vedas and five of the Upanishads into Bengali. He started the Sambad Kaumudi, a Bengali weekly newspaper which regularly denounced Sati as barbaric and against the tenets of Hinduism.
- In 1828, he founded the Brahmo Sabha which was later renamed Brahmo Samaj. He had also founded the Atmiya Sabha. Brahmo Samaj’s chief aim was worship of the eternal god. It was against priesthood, rituals and sacrifices. It focused on prayers, meditation and reading of the scriptures.
- He visited England as an ambassador of the Mughal king Akbar Shah II (father of Bahadur Shah) where he died of a disease. **He was awarded the title ‘Raja’ by Akbar II.**
- His efforts led to the abolition of Sati in 1829 by Lord William Bentinck, the then Governor-General of India.
- **He possessed great love and respect for the traditional philosophic system of the east;** but, at the same time, he believed that modern culture alone would help regenerate Indian society. In particular, he wanted his countrymen to accept the rational and scientific approach and the principle of human dignity and social equality of all men and women.
- **He also wanted the introduction of modern capitalism and industry in the country.**
- Rammohan Roy did much to disseminate the benefits of modern education to his countrymen. **He supported David Hare’s efforts to found the Hindu College in 1817.**

Q.34) Which of the following organisation was renamed as ‘Brahmo Samaj of South India’?

- a) Manav Dharma Sabha
- b) Veda Samaj
- c) Deccan Education Society
- d) Sadharan Brahmo Samaj

Q.34) Solution (b)

- **Veda Samaj** was established by Keshab Chandra Sen and K. Sridharalu Naidu when the former visited Madras in 1864.
- K. Sridharalu Naidu later visited Calcutta to study the Brahmo Samaj movement and when he returned, he **renamed the Veda Samaj as Brahmo Samaj of Southern India** in 1871.

Q.35) Which of the following Uprisings occurred prior to 1857?

1. Kol Uprising
2. Rampa Rebellion
3. Santhal Rebellion

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.35) Solution (b)

- The **Kol uprising**, also known in British Indian records as the **Kol mutiny** was a revolt of the indigenous Kol people of Chhota Nagpur during **1829-1839** as a reaction to unfair treatment brought on by the systems of land tenure and administration that had been introduced by British powers in the area.
- The **Santhal Hul (rebellion)** occurred in the regions of present-day Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal against the British as well the Zamindari system from **1855 until 1856** when the movement was crushed by the British. The first rebellion occurred in 1854 led by Bir Singh of Sasan in Lachimpur. The second rebellion started in June 1855 when two brothers Sidhu and Kanhu organised 10000 Santhals and declared a revolt.
- **Rampa rebellion of 1879** (also known as the First Rampa rebellion to distinguish it from the Rampa Rebellion of 1922-24) was an insurrection by the hill tribes in the Rampa region of the Vizagapatam Hill Tracts Agency of Vizagapatam District against the British government of the Madras Presidency.
- The **Rampa Rebellion of 1922**, also known as the Manyam Rebellion, was a tribal uprising, led by Alluri Sitarama Raju in Godavari Agency of Madras Presidency,

British India. It began in August 1922 and lasted until the capture and killing of Raju in May 1924.

Q.36) India's First School for Widows was setup by

- a) Savitribhai Phule
- b) Ramabai Ranade
- c) Parvatibai Athavale
- d) Maharishi Karve

Q.36) Solution (d)

- **Dhondo Keshav Karve** was a renowned Indian social reformer who devoted his life in the field of women's welfare. Due to this, he earned the honorific '**Maharishi**', meaning great saint, and came to be known as **Maharishi Karve**.
- In 1896, he **established the first school for widows**. Hindu Widows' Home Association was a shelter and a school for widows. His 20 year old widowed sister-in-law Parvatibai Athvale was the first student of the school.
- The school was located in the remote village of Hingane, outside the city of Pune. The remote location was chosen because the orthodox Brahmin community in Pune had banished him for supporting widow remarriage and education. Moreover, he also had the courage at that time to marry a widow.
- The Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University, the first Women's University in India, started on July 2, 1916, with the enrollment of five students. It was established by Dr Dhondo Keshav Karve, with the objective of educating more women.

Q.37) Consider the following pairs:

	<i>Place of 1857 Revolt</i>	<i>Spearheaded by</i>
1.	Kanpur	Kunwar Singh
2.	Lucknow	Begum Hazrat Mahal
3.	Bihar	Khan Bahadur Khan
4.	Baghpat	Shah Mal

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- a) 2 and 4 only
- b) 2 and 3 only

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

Q.37) Solution (a)

- At **Kanpur**, the natural choice was **Nana Saheb**, the adopted son of the last peshwa, Baji Rao II. He was refused the family title and banished from Poona, and was living near Kanpur.
- **Begum Hazrat Mahal** took over the reigns at **Lucknow** where the rebellion broke out on June 4, 1857 and popular sympathy was overwhelmingly in favour of the deposed nawab.
- In **Bihar**, the revolt was led by **Kunwar Singh**, the zamindar of Jagdishpur.
- The name of **Shah Mal**, a local villager in Pargana Baraut (**Baghpat**, Uttar Pradesh), is most notable. He organised the headmen and peasants of 84 villages (referred as chaurasi desh), marching at night from village to village, urging people to rebel against the British hegemony.

Q.38) Mahadev Govind Ranade was key in establishing which of the following organisations?

1. Poona Sarvanajanik Sabha
2. Indian National Social Conference
3. Indian National Association

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.38) Solution (b)

- **Mahadev Govind Ranade**, an eminent lawyer and scholar from the Bombay Presidency was also a keen social reformer. He played a major part in the formation of the **Poona Sarvajanic Sabha** in 1870 at Poona.
- **Indian (National) Social Conference** was founded by M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao. It was virtually the social reform cell of the Indian National Congress. Its first session was held in Madras in December 1887.

- The Conference met annually as a subsidiary convention of the Indian National Congress, at the same venue, and focused attention on social reform. The Conference advocated intercaste marriages and opposed kulinism and polygamy. It launched the famous “Pledge Movement” to inspire people to take an oath to prohibit child marriage.
- The **Indian National Association** also known as Indian Association was the first avowed nationalist organization founded in British India by Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose in 1876.

Q.39) Consider the following Education Commissions setup during British Rule:

1. Hunter Education Commission
2. Raleigh Commission
3. Saddler University Commission

Which of the above gave recommendations with respect primary or/secondary education?

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

Q.39) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
In 1882, the Government appointed a commission under the chairmanship of W.W. Hunter to review the progress of education in the country since the Despatch of 1854. The Hunter Commission mostly confined its recommendations to primary and secondary education.	In 1902, Raleigh Commission was set up to go into conditions and prospects of universities in India and to suggest measures for improvement in their constitution and working. The commission precluded from reporting on primary or secondary education.	Saddler University Commission (1917-19) was set up to study and report on problems of Calcutta University but its recommendations were applicable more or less to other universities also. It reviewed the entire field from school education to university education. It held the view that, for the improvement of university education, improvement of secondary education was a necessary pre-condition.

Q.40) Consider the following statements with respect to socio-religious movements:

1. Wahabhi movement was reformist in its approach.
2. Faraizi movement aimed at promoting social innovation current among Muslims.
3. The Deoband School opposed to Aligarh movement and its principles.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.40) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
The Wahabi movement was a revivalist movement which tried to purify Islam by eliminating all the un-Islamic practices which had crept into Muslim society through the ages. It offered the most serious and well-planned challenge to British supremacy in India from 1830's to 1860's	The Faraizi movement , also called the Fara'idi Movement because of its emphasis on the Islamic pillars of faith, was founded by Haji Shariatullah in 1818. Its scene of action was East Bengal, and it aimed at the eradication of social innovations or un-Islamic practices current among the Muslims of the region and draw their attention to their duties as Muslims.	The Deoband school welcomed the formation of the Indian National Congress and in 1888 issued a fatwa (religious decree) against Syed Ahmed Khan's organisations , the United Patriotic Association and the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental Association.

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