

**Q.1) The book 'Stripurushtulna' is written by:**

- a) Pandit Ramabai
- b) Tarabai Shinde
- c) Savitribai Phule
- d) Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain

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

**Explanation:**

**Tarabai Shinde** published a book, *Stripurushtulna*, (A Comparison between Women and Men), criticising the social differences between men and women and is often considered the first modern Indian feminist text. She was a member of Satyasodhak Samaj.

**Pandita Ramabai** wrote *The High-Caste Hindu Woman*. The High-Caste Hindu Woman-to be specific a Brahmin woman which showed the darkest aspects of the life of Hindu women, including child brides and child widows, sought to expose the oppression of women in Hindu-dominated British India. She also established Arya Mahila Samaj.

**Savitribai Phule** published *Kavya Phule* in 1854 and *Bavan Kashi Subodh Ratnakar* in 1892, and also a poem entitled "Go, Get Education" in which she encouraged those who are oppressed to free themselves by obtaining an education.

**Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain** started schools for Muslim girls in Patna and Calcutta. She was a fearless critic of conservative ideas, arguing that religious leaders of every faith accorded an inferior place to women.

**Q.2) Consider the following statements about "western intellectual during British India":**

1. Charles Wilkins published the first English translation of the *Bhagavad Gita* in 1785
2. William Jones established Archaeological Survey of India in 1861.
3. Alexander Cunningham translated 50 books in a monumental volume titled 'Sacred Book of East'.

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

- a) 1 and 2 only

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

**Q.2) Solution (c)**

**Basic Information:**

**Charles Wilkins** - Sir Charles Wilkins was an English typographer and Orientalist, and founding member of The Asiatic Society. The most important was his version of the Gita, published in 1785 as Bhagvat-geeta, or Dialogues of Krishna and Arjun. In his preface Wilkins argued that the Gita was written to encourage a form of monotheist "Unitarianism" and to draw Hinduism away from the polytheism he ascribed to the Vedas.

**Alexander Cunningham** was a British army engineer with the Bengal Engineer Group who later took an interest in the history and archaeology of India. In 1861, he was appointed to the newly created position of **archaeological surveyor to the government of India**; and he founded and organised what later became the **Archaeological Survey of India**.

**Max Müller** was a **German-born** philologist and Orientalist. He was **one of the founders of the western academic disciplines of Indian studies and religious studies**. Muller wrote both scholarly and popular works on the subject of Indology. **The Sacred Books of the East, a 50-volume set of English translations**, was prepared under his direction. He also promoted the idea of a Turanian family of languages.

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
Charles Wilkins is notable as the first translator of Bhagavad Gita into English; He supervised Panchanan Karmakar to create one of the first Bengali typeface.	Alexander Cunningham established Archaeological Survey of India in 1861.	Max Muller translated 50 books in a monumental volume titled 'Sacred Book of East'.

**Q.3) Consider the following statement regarding girl education in British India:**

1. First women's university of India – SNDT University, was opened by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.
2. Wood's Dispatch did not talk about Women's education.
3. First school exclusively for women was established by a British MP Drinkwater Bethune in 1849.

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

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

**Q.3) Solution (d)**

**Basic Information:**

The Church Missionary Society tasted greater success in South India. The first boarding school for girls came up in Tirunelveli in 1821. When it was mid-century, the missionaries in Madras had included under its banner, 8,000 girls. Women's employment and education was acknowledged in 1854 by Wood's Dispatch. Slowly, after that, there was progress in female education, but it initially tended to be focused on the primary school level and was related to the richer sections of society. The overall literacy rate for women increased from 0.2% in 1882 to 6% in 1947.

In western India, Jyotiba Phule and his wife Savitribai Phule became pioneers of female education when they started a school for girls in 1848 in Pune. In eastern India, apart from important contributions by eminent Indian social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, J E D Bethune was also a pioneer in promoting women's education in 19th-century India. With participation of like-minded social reformers like Ramgopal Ghosh, Raja Dakshinaranjan Mukherjee and Pandit Madan Mohan Tarkalankar, he established Calcutta's (now Kolkata) first school for girls in 1849 called the **secular Native Female School**, which later came to be known as Bethune School. In 1879, Bethune College, affiliated to the University of Calcutta, was established which is the oldest women's college in Asia.

In 1878, the University of Calcutta became one of the first universities to admit female graduates to its degree programmes, before any of the British universities had later done the same.

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
<p><b>Maharshi Dr. Dhondo Keshav Karve</b> did pioneering work in Women's education and he laid foundation of first women's university of India – Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey (SNDT) University</p>	<p>Wood's despatch also called Magna Carta of Indian Education, stressed on Women's education and made government responsible for the education of masses.</p>	<p>First school exclusively for women was established by a British MP Drinkwater Bethune as 'Hindu Balika School' in Calcutta in 1849 with Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar as its secretary. It was later renamed as Bethune School.</p>

**Q.4) Consider the following statements:**

1. Theosophical Society was originally established in Adyar, in Madras by Madam Blavatsky and Colonel Henry Olcott.
2. Henry Thomas Colebrooke and Nathaniel Halhed were co-founders of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and started a journal called Asiatic Researches.

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

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

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

**Note:** Incorrect statements are asked in the question.

**Basic Information:**

The Theosophical Society was officially formed in New York City, United States, on 17 November 1875 by Helena Blavatsky, Colonel Henry Olcott, William Judge, and 16 others. After a few years Olcott and Blavatsky moved to India and established the International Headquarters at Adyar, in Madras

Henry Thomas Colebrooke and Nathaniel Halhed were busy discovering the ancient Indian heritage, mastering Indian languages and translating Sanskrit and Persian works into English. Together with them, William Jones set up the Asiatic Society of Bengal (1784), and started a journal called Asiatic Researches.

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
Theosophical society was originally established in New York, USA. It was self-described as "an unsectarian body of seekers after Truth, who endeavour to promote Brotherhood and strive to serve humanity."	Henry Colebrooke was interested in finding Indian Ancient history to understand India and also thought that it will help Indian rediscover Indian Heritage.  Henry Colebrooke and Nathaniel Halhed with William Jones set up the Asiatic Society.

**Q.5) With reference to "All India Conference of Indian Christians", consider the following statements:**

1. This organisation opposed view of Indian National Congress and favoured for British Rule.
2. AICIC was in favour of two nation theory and Nation based on religion.

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

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



d) Neither 1 and 2

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

**Basic Information:**

- The All India Conference of Indian Christians (AICIC) is an ecumenical organization founded in 1914 to represent the interests of Christians in India.
- It was founded to advocate for the moral, economic, and intellectual development of the Indian Christian community.
- The All India Conference of Indian Christians held its first meeting on 28 December 1914 and was led by **Raja Sir Harnam Singh of Kapurthala** the first AICIC General Secretary was **B.L. Rallia Ram**.
- Its creation united local and regional Indian Christian Associations, which existed in Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, Punjab, United Provinces, Bengal and Burma, under one umbrella organization.
- At the time of the Indian independence movement, the organization **allied itself with the Indian National Congress** and the resolutions passed by All India Conference of Indian Christians advocated **communal harmony**, while also pressing for the rights of Christians in both colonial India and independent India.
- The India Conference of Indian Christians **advocated for self-rule in a united and independent country, opposing the partition of India**.
- The presidents of the AICIC represented the Christians of undivided India at the Round Table Conferences

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
AICIC advocated for self-rule and allied itself to Indian National Congress.	AICIC through resolutions proposed communal harmony.  It opposed Partition and wanted a integrated India based on communal harmony.

**Q.6) Consider following statements regarding social reform related to Women during British India -**

1. Veerasalingam Pantulu formed an association for widow remarriage in Madras Presidency.
2. Arya Samaj led by Dayanand Saraswati did not support widow remarriage.
3. Petition to Hindu Remarriage Act was countered by Radhakant Deb and Dharma Sabha.

**Select the correct answer using the code below:**

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

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

**Basic Information:**

- Veeresalingam Pantulu is considered as the father of the Telugu Renaissance movement. He also fought against child marriage and the dowry system. His novel Rajasekhara Charitramu is considered to be the first novel in Telugu literature. Veeresalingam started a Remarriage Association and sent his students all over Andhra Pradesh to find young men willing to marry widows. The Government, in appreciation of his work, conferred on him the title of Rao Bahadur in 1893.
- The Arya Samaj, founded by Dayanand Saraswati is a monotheistic Hindu Reform movement, that promotes values and practices based on the belief in the infallible authority of the Vedas. In Arya Samaj idolism is strictly prohibited and it also rejects other scriptural work such as Purana, Bible and Koran. Arya Samaj also promoted Women Education and opposed caste discrimination. They also supported Widow Remarriage.
- Dharma Sabha was established by Radhakant Deb to counter reform movement led by protagonists such as Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Henry Derozio. Dharma Sabha filed an appeal in the Privy Council against the ban on Sati by Lord William Bentinck as it went against the assurance given by George III of non-interference in Hindu religious affairs; however, their appeal was rejected and the ban on Sati was upheld in 1832.

The Dharma Sabha campaigned against the Hindu Widow Remarriage Act, 1856 and submitted a petition against the proposal with nearly four times more signatures than

the one submitted for it by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. However, Lord Dalhousie personally finalized the bill despite the opposition and it being considered a flagrant breach of Hindu customs as prevalent then, and it was passed by Lord Canning.

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
V Pantulu formed widow remarriage association and persuaded youth to marry widow.	Arya Samaj supported the widow remarriage as they supported through dharma shastra.	Dharma Sabha led by Radhakant deb opposed reform initiated by Arya samaj and Brahma Samaj through petitions and other means.

**Q.7) Consider the following statements about Caste reform movements during British India:**

1. The Satnami movement in Central India was founded by Haridas Thakur who worked among the leatherworkers and organised a movement to improve their social status.
2. Shri Narayana Guru said - No Caste, No Religion, No God for Mankind.

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

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

**Q.7) Solution (d)**

**Basic Information:**

- Saint Guru Ghasidas established Satnami community in Chhattisgarh based on "Satnam" (meaning "Truth") and equality. The Guru's teachings and philosophy is similar to Sikhism. Guru Ghasidas created a symbol of truth called "jaitkhambh" - The structure indicates a white man who follows the truth "satnam" is always steadfast and is the pillar of truth. He worked among leatherworkers.



- Haridas Thakur's Matua sect worked among Chandala cultivators in eastern Bengal. Haridas questioned Brahmanical texts that supported the caste system.
- Sri Narayan Guru, a guru from Ezhava caste. Shri Narayana Guru, proclaimed the ideals of unity for his people. He argued against treating people unequally on the basis of caste differences. According to him, all humankind belonged to the same caste. One of his famous statements was: "oru jati, oru matam, oru daivam manushyanu" (one caste, one religion, one god for humankind). **Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam (SNDP)** was founded by Dr Padmanabham Palpu with guidance of Sree Narayan Guru, which organised large scale movement to eradicate caste discrimination in Kerala.

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
Ghasidas founded Satnami Movement in central India to improve status of leatherworkers.	Sahodaran Ayyappan, a follower of Sri Narayan Guru said No Caste, No Religion, No God for Mankind, which was modified form of Sri Narayan Guru's quote - one caste, one religion, one god for humankind.

**Q.8) Consider the following statements about Temple entry movement:**

1. Vaikom Satyagraha was led by Mannathu Padmanabhan.
2. Self-Respect Movement was founded in 1925 by S. Ramanathan.
3. Through Mahad Satyagraha, Ambedkar wanted to assert rights to enter Temple by lower caste.

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

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

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

**Basic Information:**

- **Vaikom Satyagraha** was started in 1924–25 in Travancore, India (now part of Kerala) against untouchability in Hindu society and temple entry for Ezhavas (an untouchable community). The Satyagraha aimed at securing freedom of movement (temple entry) for all sections of society through the public roads leading to the Sri Mahadevar/Siva Temple at Vaikom. The Vaikom Satyagraha was the first systematically organized agitation in Kerala against orthodoxy to secure the rights of the depressed classes. Ezhavas and other depressed classes under the leadership of **Sree Narayana Guru, Periyar** and **T Madhavan** waged a campaign and ultimately a compromise was reached and some of the doors were opened for the depressed classes also. It also saw involvement of Congress and Gandhiji and other leaders from across the nation.
- **Self-Respect Movement** was founded in 1925 by S. Ramanathan who invited E. V. Ramasamy (Periyar) to head the movement in Tamil Nadu against Brahmanism. He supported cause of down trodden, organized temple entry, marriages without priest, burned copies of Manusmritis etc. The movement was extremely influential not just in Tamil Nadu, but also overseas in countries with large Tamil populations, such as Malaysia and Singapore.
- **Mahad Satyagraha** or **Chavdar Tale Satyagraha** was a satyagraha led by B. R. Ambedkar on 20 March 1927 to allow untouchables to use water in a public tank in Mahad, Maharashtra. The day (20 March) is observed as Social Empowerment day in India.

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
Vaikom satyagraha to assert right of temple entry in Travancore (current day Kerala) was led by Mannathu Padmanabhan.	Self-Respect Movement was founded in 1925 by S. Ramanathan who invited E. V. Ramasamy (also known as Periyar by his followers) to head the movement in Tamil Nadu	In 1927, Ambedkar decided to launch a satyagraha to assert their <b>rights to use water in the public places</b> .

**Q.9) Select the correct statement(s) from the following:**

1. Brahmo Samaj formed in 1830, did not believe in Upanishads.
2. The main aim of Veda Samaj, which was established in 1864 at Bombay, was to oppose social reform movement.

**Choose from the below given options:**

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

**Q.9) Solution (d)**

**Basic Information:**

**The Brahmo Samaj**

- The Brahmo Samaj, formed in 1830, prohibited all forms of idolatry and sacrifice, believed in the Upanishads, and forbade its members from criticising other religious practices. It critically drew upon the ideals of religions – especially of Hinduism and Christianity – looking at their negative and positive dimensions.

**The Veda Samaj**

- Established in Madras (Chennai) in 1864, the Veda Samaj was inspired by the Brahmo Samaj. It worked to abolish caste distinctions and promote widow remarriage and women's education. Its members believed in one God. They condemned the superstitions and rituals of orthodox Hinduism.

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
Brahmo Samaj believed in Upanishads and also drew upon Ideals from different religion.	The Veda Samaj was Established in Madras (Chennai) in 1864 to abolish

	caste discrimination.
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**Q.10) Consider the following statements about religious reform -**

1. Sayyid Ahmed Khan focused on modern education and established Anglo-oriental college in Aligarh.
2. Khalsa College was established by leaders of Singh Sabha Movement.
3. Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha was reform movement of Judaism.

**Select the correct code:**

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

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

**Basic Information:**

**Sir Sayyid Ahmed and The Aligarh Movement**

- The Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College, founded by Sayyid Ahmed Khan in 1875 at Aligarh, later became the Aligarh Muslim University. The institution offered modern education, including Western science, to Muslims. The Aligarh Movement, as it was known, had an enormous impact in the area of educational reform.

**The Singh Sabha Movement**

- Reform organisations of the Sikhs, the first Singh Sabhas were formed at Amritsar in 1873 and at Lahore in 1879. The Sabhas sought to rid Sikhism of superstitions, caste distinctions and practices seen by them as non-Sikh. They promoted education among the Sikhs, often combining modern instruction with Sikh teachings.

**Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha or Religious reform Association**

- It was founded by Narouji Furdonji, Dadabhai Naoroji, S.S.Bengalee and others to begin religious reform among the Parsis. They played important role in the spread of education, especially among girls. They also campaigned against orthodox practices in Parsi religion.

**Q.11) From the below, identify the *incorrect* statement about Sanyasi Rebellion:**

- a) It took place around Murshidabad and Baikunthapur forests of Jalpaiguri.
- b) Among the Hindus Sannyasis the akharaa of Dashanami Sampradaya were major participants.
- c) Neel Darpan of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee reminds us about this rebellion.
- d) The raids on companies factories were organised under leadership of 'Kena Sarkar' and 'Dirji Narayan'.

**Q.11) Solution (c)**

**Explanation:**

The Sannyasi Rebellion or Sannyasi is a term used to describe activities of sannyasis and fakirs, or Hindu and Muslim ascetics respectively, in Bengal, India in the late 18th century. It took place around **Murshidabad and Baikunthapur forests of Jalpaiguri**. Sanyasis oppressed by the British policies retaliated by organizing raids on the companies factories and state treasuries under leadership of '**Kena Sarkar**' and '**Dirji Narayan**' in West Bengal and Bihar. Among the Hindus Sannyasis the **akharaa of Dashanami Sampradaya** were major participants.

Perhaps, the best reminder of the Rebellion is in literature, in the Bengali novel **Anandamath**, written by India's first modern novelist Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.

Neel Darpan written by Dinbundhu Mitra describes Indigo revolts of 1859.

**Q.12) Consider the following statements about "Ramosi Uprising":**

1. It was led by Vasudeo Balwant Phadke.
2. It was a non-violent protest against British businessmen and British Government.
3. The protestors got control of the Pune city for a few days in 1879.

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



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

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

**Basic Information:**

**Ramosi Uprising, 1879 –**

**Vasudeo Balwant Phadke** was an Indian revolutionary and is widely regarded as 'the father of the armed struggle for India's independence'. Phadke was moved by the plight of the farmer community during British Raj. Phadke believed that 'Swaraj' was the only remedy for their ills. Immediate cause was uprising against the British apathy towards famine measures. With the help of Kolis, Bhils and Dhangars communities in Maharashtra, Vasudev formed a revolutionary group called as 'Ramoshi'. The group started an armed struggle to overthrow the British Raj. The group launched raids on rich English businessmen to obtain funds for their liberation struggle. Phadke came into limelight when he got control of the city of Pune for a few days in 1879 when he caught the British soldiers off guard during one of his surprise attacks. He was later captured and sent to Andaman Jail.

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
Ramosi Uprising was led by Vasudev Balwant Phadke, who is also called "the father of the armed struggle for India's Independence".	It was a violent protest against British might. Raid were organised by revolutionaries groups.	Phadke got control over Pune city, when he organised surprise attack and found British soldiers off guard.

**Q.13) Which of the following is cause of Revolt of Sawantwadi?**

- a) Rise in land tax by British

- b) Prohibition of local custom by British
- c) Eviction of natives from their place
- d) Eviction of rulers of Sawantwadi

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

**Explanation** – reason for revolt was eviction of rulers by british, as rulers of Samantwadi were not able to maintain law and order situation in Samantwadi.

**Basic Information:**

**Revolt in Sawantwadi (1844)**

- **Region** - Sawantwadi region in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra state
- **Leader of movement** - led by Phond Sawant, a Maratha sardar, with the help of other sardars and Desais, among whom Anna Sahib was prominent.
- **Cause** - The people of Sawantwadi had already revolted against the British in 1830, and 1836. In 1838, the British deposed the ruler of Sawantwadi for his failure to maintain law and order in the state, and appointed a European Political superintendent to administer the state.
- **Course of Action** - The discontented rulers fled to Goa and planned revolt against the British. Ultimately, after the imposition of martial law and meting out brutal punishment to the rebels, order could be restored in Sawantwadi region.

**Q.14) Consider the following statements about Frontier uprising of Tribes:**

1. To suppress Ahom revolt, East India Company took brutal approach of repression.
2. Initial cause of Khasi uprising was to defend Khasi Kingdom from attack of British.

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

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

**Q.14) Solution (c)**

**Note:** Incorrect statements are asked in the question.

**Basic Information:**

**Ahom Revolt (1828)**

- **Region** – Current Assam and adjoining areas
- **Leader** - Gomdhar Konwar
- **Reason** - The british had pledged to withdraw after the first Burma war(1824-26) from Assam but in contrast, the British attempted to incorporate the Ahoms territories in the company's dominion after the war. This sparked off a rebellion in 1828
- **Course of Action** - Finally the **company decided to follow a conciliatory policy** and handed over upper Assam to Maharaja Purandar Singh Narendra and parts of the kingdom was restored to the Assamese king

**Khasi Uprising:**

**Region** – hilly region between Garo and Jaintia hills

**Leader** – Tirhut Singh, a khasi chief

**Reason** – To build road between Brahmaputra valley with sylhet passing through khasi domain (after British occupied hilly region between Garo and Jaintia hills as a result of Burmese war) , British conscriptions of labourers for road construction led the khasis to revolt.

**Course of Action**- The Garos joined them. The long and harassing warfare with Khasis continued for four years and was finally suppressed in early 1833

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
British took conciliatory policy and handed over upper Assam to Maharaja Purandar Singh Narendra.	Initial cause of Khasi Uprising was Conscriptions of labourers for road construction by British.

**Q.15) With reference to “Wahabi Movement in India”, consider the following statements:**

1. This movement was to reform Islam from Western influence.
2. A Zehad was declared against the Sikh kingdom of Punjab.

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

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

**Q.15) Solution (c)**

**Basic Information:**

**Wahabi Movement**

**Leader of Movement** - founded by Syed Ahmed of Rai Bareilly, who was inspired by the teachings of Abdul Wahab (1703-87) of Saudi Arabia and Shah WaliUllah of Delhi.

**Aim** - The Dar-ul-Harb (the land of kafirs) was to be converted into Dar-ul-Islam (the land of islam).

**Nature of Movement** - Syed Ahmed condemned the western influence on Islam and advocated a return to pure Islam and society.

**Important place** - In India, its important centre was at patna though it had its missions in Hyderabad, Madras, Bengal, UP and Bombay.

**Course of Action** - 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. A series of military operations by British in 1860s on the wahabi base in Sithana and various court cases of sedition on the Wahabis weakened the Wahabi resistance, although sporadic encounters with the authorities continued into the 1880s and 1890s.

**Statement Analysis:** Both the statement are correct.

**Q.16) Consider following statements regarding Khonds Uprising -**

1. Main reason of uprising was the attempt of government to suppress human sacrifice.
2. Movement ended by disappearance of Chakra Bishoi, the main leader of Khonds Uprising.

**Select the correct answer using the code below:**

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

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

**Basic Information: Khonds Uprising**

**Area** - Khonds lived in vast hill tracts stretching from Tamil-Nadu to Bengal, covering central provinces, and in virtual independence due to the inaccessible mountainous terrain

**Timeline** - Their uprisings from 1837 to 1856 were directed against the British.

**Cause of Uprising –**

- Attempt by the government to suppress human sacrifice (Mariah),
- Introduction of new taxes by the British and
- The influx of Zamindars and sahookars (money-lenders) into their areas which was causing the tribes untold misery

**Leader** – Chakra Bishoi

**Course of Action** - The British formed a Maria agency, against which the Khonds fought with Tangi, a king of battle axe, bows-arrows and even swords. Latter Savaras and some local militia clans also joined in, led by Radha Krishna Dand Sena. Chakra Bisoi disappeared in 1855 after which the movement petered out.

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2
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Correct	Incorrect
British attempted to suppress practice of Human sacrifice (Mariah), which led to revolt by Tribes.	Movement ended by disappearance of Chakra Bishoi.

**Q.17) Consider the following statements about legislations for Social reform during British India:**

1. Mastermind behind Widow Marriage Act, 1956 was Raja Ram Mohun Roy.
2. Sharda Act defined male child as below 18 year of age and Female child as below 14 year.

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

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

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

**Basic Information:**

**Widow Remarriage Act, 1856**

- Main proponent of this act was Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, who presented a petition to the Government on behalf of about one thousand prominent persons. Accordingly, on 26th July, 1856, the Act XV was passed legalizing widow marriage and giving the status of legitimacy to the children of the married widows. This act was opposed by Dharma Sabha led by Radhakant Deb. This act was drafted during administration of Lord Dalhousie and passed during administration of Lord Canning.

**The Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929**

- It was a long awaited social measure in favour of which opinion had been growing for many years. It is popularly known as the **Sharda Act**, after its sponsor **Harbilas Sharda**. It came into force on 1 April, 1930. 'No Marriage to which a child i. e., a male under 18

years of age or a female under 14 years of age, is a party may be solemnized. Despite strong opposition from the British authorities, the legislation was passed by the British Indian Government which had a majority of Indians. However, it lacked implementation from the British Indian government, largely due to the fear of British authorities losing support from their loyal Hindu and Muslim communalist groups.

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
Main proponent of Widow Remarriage Act was Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, while Raja Ram Mohun Roy's main contribution was Abolition of Sati.	Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929 (aka Sharda Act) prohibited child marriage by defining – male child – below 18 years of Age and Female Child – below 14 years of Age

**Q.18) Consider the following statements about 1857-59 revolt:**

1. General Service Enlistment Act passed by Lord Canning, was one of the cause of sepoy revolt.
2. Zamindars supported the revolt by providing funds.
3. Sepoy wanted an independent democratic country after the revolt.

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

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

**Q.18) Solution (d)**

**Statement Analysis:**

*Note: incorrect statements are asked.*

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
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Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
In 1856 Lord Canning's Government passed the General Service Enlistment Act which decreed that all future recruits to the Bengal Army would have to give an undertaking to serve anywhere their services might be required by the Government. This caused resentment.	Majority of Zamindar did not support the revolt, rather they supported the British in their efforts to regain lost lands.	Sepoy did not want an independent democratic country, but wanted to re-establish Bahadur Shah Zafar as king of Hindustan.

**Q.19) The term 'corrupt Udasi mahants' is often associated with which of the following?**

- a) Moplah rebellion
- b) Parsis reform movement
- c) Akali movement
- d) Ahmadiya movement

**Q.19) Solution (c)**

**Basic Information:**

- The corrupt Udasi mahants are associated with the Sikh reform movement.
- The **Akali movement** (also known as Gurudwara Reform Movement) was an offshoot of the Singh Sabha Movement. It aimed at liberating the Sikh gurudwaras from the control of corrupt Udasi mahants (the post having become hereditary).

**Q.20) Which of the following were the outcomes of socio-religious reform movements?**

1. Child marriage was forbidden by many sections of society.
2. The press and literature improved and mass awareness arose.
3. Complete prohibition of practices like polygamy, caste exploitation and gender inequality.

**Choose 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.20) Solution (a)**

**Basic Information:**

Some of the outcomes of socio-religious reform movements are:

- A law passed in 1872, sanctioned inter-caste and inter-communal marriages. The other law passed in 1891, aimed at discouraging child marriage. For preventing child marriage, the Sharda Act was passed in 1929. According to it a girl below 14 and a boy below 18 could not be married.
- In the 20th century and especially after 1919 the Indian national movement became the main propagator of social reform. Increasingly, the reformers took recourse to propaganda in the Indian language to reach the masses. They also used novels, dramas, short stories, poetry, the Press and in the thirties (1930's), the cinema too spread their views.
- Numerous individuals, reform societies, and religious organizations worked hard to spread education among women, to prevent marriage of young children, to bring women out of the purdah, to enforce monogamy, and to enable middle class women to take up professions or public employment.
- Due to all these efforts Indian women played an active and important role in the struggle for independence of the country. As a result many superstitions disappeared and many others were on their way out. Now, it was no longer a sin to travel to foreign countries.

**Q.21) 'Mitakshara' is associated with**

- a) Yajñavalkya
- b) Poetics
- c) Grammar
- d) Drama

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

The Mitākṣarā is a vivṛti (legal commentary) on the Yajñavalkya Smṛiti best known for its theory of "inheritance by birth."

**Why was this question asked?** - SC's verdict on Hindu women's inheritance rights

**Q.22) Which of the following country launched Innovation Challenge Fund in India which aims to support scientists to tackle the most acute global challenges like Covid-19?**

- a) Japan
- b) USA
- c) United Kingdom (UK)
- d) Netherlands

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

**United Kingdom (UK)** launched £3 million **Innovation Challenge Fund** in India.

- The Innovation Challenge Fund aims to support scientists in academia and industry to tackle the most acute global challenges like Covid-19 and the threat to the environment.
- Grants under the Fund are part of initiative under the Tech Partnership known as Tech Clusters. Tech Clusters will support the development of Indian Tech Clusters by breaking down barriers to growth, including building international links.

**Q.23) Consider the following pairs:**

<i><b>Festival</b></i>	<i><b>Celebrated in</b></i>
1. Nuakhai Juhar	Odisha
2. Pulikkali	Tamil Nadu



3. Thumbimahotsavam

Kerala

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

**Q.23) Solution (c)**

**Nuakhai Juhar** is an agricultural festival to welcome the new crop of the season and is celebrated in Odisha, Chhattisgarh and areas of neighbouring states.

**Pulikkali** is a recreational folk art from the state of Kerala. It is performed by trained artists to entertain people on the occasion of Onam, an annual harvest festival.

**Thumbimahotsavam** 2020 is first-ever State Dragonfly Festival in Kerala.

**Q.24) The National GIS (Geographic Information System)-enabled Land Bank system is launched by which of the following?**

- a) Ministry of Rural Development
- b) Ministry of Home Affairs
- c) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
- d) Ministry of Commerce and Industry

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

A prototype of the **National GIS-enabled Land Bank System** was e-launched by **Commerce and Industry Ministry** for six States based on which land can be identified for setting up industries.

It is being developed by integration of Industrial Information System (IIS) with State GIS Systems. IIS aims to provide details of logistics, land, rail & air connectivity, tax incentives, drainage system, power supply and raw material availability from portal on various industrial belts.

The initiative has been supported by the National e-Governance Division (NeGD), National Centre of Geo-Informatics (NCoG), Invest India, Bhaskaracharya Institute for Space Applications and Geo-Informatics (BISAG), and Ministry of Electronics and Informational Technology.

**Q.25) 'Indian Society of Oriental Art' was founded by**

- a) Rabindranath Tagore
- b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- c) Swami Vivekananda
- d) Abindranath Tagore

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

Abanindranath Tagore was the principal artist and creator of the "Indian Society of Oriental Art". His brother Gaganendranath Tagore also helped him with this.

**Q.26) Nation-wide plantation drive Harit Bharat Sankalp was recently undertaken by which of the following?**

- a) Indian Railways
- b) National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)
- c) Wildlife Institute of India (WII)
- d) Indian Institute of Forest Management

**Q.26) Solution (b)**

Nation-wide plantation drive, **Harit Bharat Sankalp**, under which **National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)** planted over 25 lakh plants in 25 days along the stretches of National Highways.

NHAI has developed a mobile App called 'Harit Path' to monitor location, growth, species details, maintenance activities, targets and achievements of each of its field units for each and every plant under all plantation projects.

**Q.27) India's first International Women's Trade Centre will be setup in which of the following State/UT?**

- a) Gujarat
- b) Kerala
- c) Goa
- d) Delhi

**Q.27) Solution (b)**

**Kerala** will set up India's first International Women's Trade Centre (IWTC), in consonance with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals at Angamaly.

It aims to accelerate women entrepreneurship and secure gender parity while providing women with a safe place to start new businesses, and get their products marketed globally.

**Q.28) With reference to TRIFOOD Scheme, consider the following statements:**

1. Under this scheme Minor Forest Produce tertiary processing units will be set up.
2. It is implemented by TRIFED, Ministry of Tribal Affairs in association with Ministry of Food Processing.

**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.28) Solution (c)**

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
TRIFOOD Scheme is a joint initiative of Ministry of Food Processing Industry, Ministry of Tribal Affairs and TRIFED. <b>Being implemented by TRIFED, Ministry of Tribal Affairs in association with Ministry of Food</b>	Under this scheme <b>Minor Forest Produce tertiary processing units will be set up.</b> Recently Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) launched the tertiary

**Processing (MoFPI)**, TRIFOOD aims to enhance the income of tribals through better utilization of and value addition to the MFPs collected by the tribal forest gatherers.

processing centres of Trifood Project, in Raigad (Maharashtra) and Jagdalpur (Chhattisgarh).

**Q.29) Nationally Determined Contributions- Transport Initiative for Asia (NDC- TIA) project that aims to promote a comprehensive approach to decarbonize transport engages which of the following countries?**

1. India
2. China
3. Russia
4. Japan
5. Vietnam

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

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

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

**Nationally Determined Contributions- Transport Initiative for Asia (NDC- TIA) project** aims at promoting a coherent strategy of effective policies for decarbonising transport that are co-ordinate among various sector ministries, civil society and the private sector.

- Project engages in **China, India and Vietnam** over the period 2020-24.
- NITI Aayog is the implementing partner in India.
- It is a joint project of seven organisations including World Resources Institute, International Transport Forum, and International Council on Clean Transportation etc.

**Q.30) Recently the longest river ropeway was constructed on which of the following rivers?**

- a) Indus

- b) Narmada
- c) Brahmaputra
- d) Sutlej

**Q.30) Solution (c)**

The Assam government has inaugurated a **1.8-km ropeway across the Brahmaputra River**.

- It is being described as India's longest river ropeway.
- It Connects KachariGhat (Guwahati) to DolGovinda Temple on the northern bank.
- It passes the famous Umananda temple on a small island.
- The ropeway uses a "twin-track, single-haul, bi-cable double reversible jig back" system.

**Q.31) Consider the following quantities.**

Quantity A: The number of multiples of 9 between 200 and  $X+200$

Quantity B: The number of multiples of 5 between 100 and  $X+100$

**Where X is a positive integer**

**Then**

- a) Quantity A is greater.
- b) Quantity B is greater.
- c) Quantities A and B are equal
- d) It is impossible to determine which quantity is greater.

**Q.31) Solution (d)**

As difference between the two end of finding multiples is 'X' in both the cases, we cannot conclusively say that which one will be greater. Here, we are not using the end numbers.

Suppose, if 'X' is just '2' then Quantity A will be zero whereas Quantity B will also be 0.

Whereas if 'X' is just '12' then Quantity A will be 1 and Quantity B will also be 2.

So, we cannot determine which quantity will be greater.

**Q.32) In a store there are 345 L mustard oil, 120 L olive oil and 225 L coconut oil. What will be**



the capacity of the largest container to measure the above three types of oil?

- a) 10 L
- b) 12 L
- c) 15 L
- d) 18 L

**Q.32) Solution (c)**

Required capacity of the largest container is the H.C.F of 345 , 120, 225 = 15

Therefore, the required capacity of the container is 15 L

**Q.33) How many 3-digit numbers can be formed from the digits 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 9, which are divisible by 5 and none of the digits is repeated?**

- a) 15
- b) 18
- c) 20
- d) 25

**Q.33) Solution (c)**

Since each desired number is divisible by 5, so we must have 5 at the unit place. So, there is 1 way of doing it.

The tens place can now be filled by any of the remaining 5 digits (2, 3, 6, 7, 9). So, there are 5 ways of filling the tens place.

The hundreds place can now be filled by any of the remaining 4 digits. So, there are 4 ways of filling it.

Therefore, required number of numbers =  $(1 \times 5 \times 4) = 20$ .

**Directions for the following 2 (two) items:**

**Read the following passage and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based in the passage only.**

Most human beings are awake during the day and sleep all night. Owls live the opposite way. Owls are nocturnal. This means that they sleep all day and stay awake at night. Because owls are nocturnal, this means they must eat at night. But finding food in the dark is difficult. To help them, they have special eyes and ears.

Owls have very large eyes. These eyes absorb more light than normal. Since there is little light during the night, it is helpful to be able to absorb more of it. This helps owls find food in the dark.

Owls also have very good hearing. Even when owls are in the trees, they can hear small animals moving in the grass below. This helps owls catch their prey even when it is very dark. Like owls, mice are also nocturnal animals. Mice have an excellent sense of smell. This helps them find food in the dark.

Being nocturnal helps mice to hide from the many different animals that want to eat them. Most of the birds, snakes, and lizards that like to eat mice sleep at night—except, of course, owls!

**Q.34) Based on the information in paragraph 2, it can be understood that an animal with small eyes:**

- a) must be diurnal
- b) has trouble seeing in the dark
- c) can see very well at night
- d) is likely to be eaten by an owl

**Q.34) Solution (b)**

In paragraph 2 we learn that "Owls have very large eyes. These eyes absorb more light than normal. Since there is little light during the night, it is helpful to be able to absorb more of it." Using this information, we can understand that an animal that has small eyes has trouble seeing in the dark. This is because small eyes are able to absorb less light than large ones. Choice (b) is correct. (a) is incorrect because animals like mice do not have large eyes. Nonetheless, they are nocturnal. They are still able to find food in the dark using their sense of smell. (c) is incorrect because small eyes do not absorb as much light, making it harder to see at night. Therefore an animal with small eyes probably does not see well at night. If an animal has small eyes, this does not necessarily mean that it is likely to be eaten by an owl. After all, many animals that have small eyes (like fish, birds, etc.) are not likely to be eaten by an owl. Therefore choice (d) is incorrect.

**Q.35) According to the passage, owls can find food in the dark using their sense of**

1. Sight
2. Sound
3. Smell

**Choose the correct code**

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

**Q.35) Solution (b)**

In paragraph 2 we learn that "Owls have very large eyes." This helps them "find food in the dark." This supports option (1). In paragraph 3 we learn that "Owls also have very good hearing." This helps them "catch their prey even when it is very dark." This supports option (2). In paragraph 4 we learn that "Like owls, mice are also nocturnal animals. Mice have an excellent sense of smell." This helps them "find food in the dark." However, the question asks about owls, not mice. The passage does not provide information to support the idea that owls can find food in the dark using their sense of smell. This eliminates option (3). Therefore (b) is correct.

