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HISTORY - PART 1

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Q.1) Consider the following statements with reference to the Charter Act of 1813:

1. Continental system by Napoleon, by which the European ports were closed for Britain, was one of the reasons for bringing or introducing this Act.
2. Christian missionaries were permitted to come to India and preach their religion.
3. The regulations made by the Councils of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta were now required to be laid before the British Parliament.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

Q.1) Solution (d)

Explanation

The Charter Act of 1813:

Why this Act was brought?

In England, the business interests were pressing for an end to the Company's monopoly over trade in India because of a spirit of laissez-faire and the continental system by Napoleon by which the European ports were closed for Britain.

Provisions of the Act

- The Company's monopoly over trade in India ended, but the Company retained the trade with China and the trade in tea.
- The Company's shareholders were given a 10.5 per cent dividend on the revenue of India.
- **The regulations made by the Councils of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta were now required to be laid before the British Parliament.**
- The Company was to retain the possession of territories and the revenue for 20 years more, without prejudice to the sovereignty of the Crown.
- Powers of the Board of Control were further enlarged.
- **Christian missionaries were also permitted to come to India and preach their religion.**

Q.2) Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List – I (Britishers' policy)	List – II (Governor General)
1. The 'Masterly Inactivity Policy'	John Lawrence
2. The policy of Ring Fence	Warren Hastings
3. The policy of Proud Reserve	Lord Curzon
4. The forward policy	Lord Auckland

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

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

Q.2) Solution (b)

Explanation

The Masterly Inactivity Policy	The policy of Ring Fence	The policy of Proud Reserve	The forward policy
John Lawrence	Warren Hastings	Lord Lytton	Lord Auckland
The Masterly Inactivity was opposed to the policy of misdirected war and activity. As long as Russia was out of Afghanistan, the British remained inactive in Afghan affairs.	Against the Maratha and Mysore creating a buffer zone to defend the company's frontiers.	The policy was aimed at having scientific frontiers and safeguarding spheres of influence.	Company government in India itself had to take initiatives to protect the borders of British India from probable Russian attack.

Q.3) Which of the following was the major objective of Islington Commission 1917?

- a) To make recommendation for Indian currency and Finance.
- b) To examine the nature of relationship between the government and Princely states.
- c) Recommendation for reforms in Public Services in British India.
- d) To make recommendation on the improvement of the urban governance.

Q.3) Solution (c)

Basic information

It was constituted to suggest reform for the public services in British India in 1915. It was chaired by the Lord Islington.

Recommendations by the Islington commission

- Recruitment to the superior posts should be made partly in England and partly in India.
- It did not favor holding competitive exams simultaneously in England and India, which was the prime demand of the Indian Nationalist
- There should be probationary period of 2 years for direct recruits.
- 25% of the superior posts should be filled by Indians partly by direct recruitment and partly by promotion.
- The services under the government of India should be categorised into class I and class II.
- The principal of maintenance of efficiency should be adopted while fixing the salary of civil servants.

Statement Explanation

Option (a)	Option (b)	Option (c)	Option (d)
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
Mansfield commission and Fowler commission were established under British India for currency and finance.	Butler commission is formed to explain the nature of relationship between the government and Princely states.	The Islington commission on Public Services in India was carried out under the Chairmanship of Lord Islington.	Lottery committee constituted to help the government in carrying out the work of town planning in Calcutta.

Q.4) Consider the following statements with reference to the advent of Europeans in India:

1. Portuguese Governor Alfonso de Albuquerque initiated the Blue Water Policy (Cartaze system).
2. The English defeated the Dutch in the Battle of Bedara (1759) which confined Dutch to Malay Archipelago.
3. Second Carnatic war (1749- 54) was an extension of the Anglo-French rivalry in Europe, Austrian War of Succession.

Which of the following statement given above is/are incorrect?

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

Q.4) Solution (c)

Basic Information

- Blue water policy (Cartaze system) was initiated by Francisco de Almeida
- He was the First governor, appointed by the king to protect Portuguese interest.

What was Cartaze system?

- It was naval trade license or pass issued by authority without which trade was prohibited and this was used by Portuguese to eliminate foreigners from trading in India.

Statements explanation

Statement 1	Statement	Statement
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
Blue water policy was initiated by Francisco de Almeida (not Alfonso de Albuquerque).	Battle of Bedara (1759)-The English defeated the Dutch. The defeat of the Dutch in the Anglo-Dutch rivalry and the shifting of Dutch attention towards the Malay Archipelago.	First Carnatic War (1740-48) was an extension of the Anglo-French rivalry in Europe, Austrian War of Succession. In option second Carnatic war is given, which is incorrect.

Q.5) With reference to the Vernacular Press Act, consider the following statements:

1. It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press.
2. The magistrate's action was final and no appeal could be made in a court of law

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.5) Solution (c)

Explanation

The Vernacular Press Act (VPA) was designed to 'better control' the vernacular press, and effectively punish and repress seditious writing.

The worst features of this Act were

- Discrimination between English and vernacular press, and
- No right of appeal
- The district magistrate was empowered to call upon the printer and publisher of any vernacular newspaper to enter into a bond with the Government, undertaking not to cause disaffection against the Government or antipathy between the persons of different religions, caste, race through published material.
- The printer and publisher could also be required to deposit security, which could be forfeited if the regulation were contravened and press equipment could be seized if the offence re-occurred.
- The magistrate's action was final and no appeal could be made in a court of law

A vernacular newspaper could get exemption from the operation of the Act by submitting proofs to a government censor. The Act came to be nicknamed "The Gagging Act".

Q.6) Consider the following statements about the evolution of the local bodies during the British Rule:

1. Lord Mayo is called the father of local self-government in India.
2. The Royal Commission on Decentralization advocated reducing the financial powers of the local bodies.

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.6) Solution (d)

Basic Information

- Lord Ripon is known for introducing the Local Self Government in 1882. Because of his resolution on local self-government he is known as father of local self-government in India.

Ripon's Resolution of 1882

- Development of local bodies advocated to improve the administration, and as an instrument of political and popular education.
- Policy of administering local affairs through urban and rural local bodies charged with definite duties and entrusted with suitable sources of revenues.
- Non-officials to be in majority in these bodies, who could be elected if the officials thought that it was possible to introduce elections
- Non-officials to act as chairpersons to these bodies.
- Official interference to be reduced to the minimum and to be exercised to revise and check the acts of the local bodies, but not to dictate policies.

The Royal commission on Decentralization

- It pointed out the lack of financial resources, as the great stumbling block in the effective functioning of local bodies, the Commission made the following recommendations.

- It emphasized the importance of sub-district boards to be established in every taluka or tehsil, with separate spheres of duties and separate sources of revenue for sub- district boards and the district board.

Statement analysis:

Statement 1	Statement
Incorrect	Incorrect
Lord Ripon (not Lord Mayo) is called the father of local self-government in India. His contribution was the- Ripon's Resolution of 1882 –discussed above	It did not advocate to reduce rather It urged the withdrawal of existing restrictions on their powers of taxation, and also, the stoppage of regular grants-in-aid from provincial governments, except for Undertaking large projects.

Q.7) Consider the following with reference to Tipu Sultan's policies against the British:

- Tipu Sultan stopped the export of sandalwood, pepper and cardamom through the ports of his kingdom to Britishers.
- He always maintained good relations with the Marathas so as to create a unified front against the British.

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Q.7) Solution (b)

Explanation

Mysore had become powerful under rulers like Haider Ali and his son Tipu Sultan, and it controlled the profitable trade of the Malabar coast where the Company purchased pepper and cardamom.

Tipu Sultan, in 1785, stopped the export of sandalwood, pepper, and cardamom through the ports of his kingdom, and disallowed local merchants from trading with the Company. This angered the company very much.

The Company lost four wars to Mysore, but in the last one, the Battle of Seringapatam, the company won and Tipu Sultan was killed.

The Maratha Empire, under its new Peshwa Madhavrao I, regained most of the Indian subcontinent, twice defeating Tipu's father. In 1767 Maratha Peshwa Madhavrao defeated both Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan and entered Srirangapatna, the capital of Mysore. Hyder Ali accepted the authority of Madhavrao who gave him the title of Nawab of Mysore. However, Tipu Sultan wanted to escape from the treaty of the Marathas and therefore leading to the Maratha–Mysore War. Marathas again humbled Tipu where he accepted to pay tributes again.

Q.8) Consider the following statements about the land revenue policy of British India:

1. Mahalwari settlement was introduced in the Punjab, the Central Provinces and parts of North Western Provinces.
2. In Mahalwari system, village community has been considered as owner of land.
3. It was introduced by Thomas Munro and Read.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.8) Solution (b)

Basic Information

About the Mahalwari system

The Mahalwari system was **introduced by Holt Mackenzie in 1822.**

Under this system

- The basic unit of revenue settlement was the village or the Mahal.
- The village lands belonged jointly to the village community.

- Village community has been considered as owner of land.
- In 1833, the Mahalwari settlement was introduced in the Punjab, the Central Provinces and parts of North Western Provinces.

Q.9) With reference to socio-cultural policies of British India, 'Lex Loci Act 1850' was related to

- a) Forbid trade union activity of coercive or purely political nature and even sympathetic strikes.
- b) Confine the production of cotton to certain location in Bengal and prohibit the same in other area.
- c) Deport 'undesirable' and 'subversive' foreigners.
- d) Property inheritance right to Hindu converts to Christianity.

Q.9) Solution (d)

Explanation

About the Lex Loci Act

- The Lex Loci act was proposed in 1845 and passed in 1850.
- The law was designed to protect the civil rights of religious converts.
- The conversion issue was becoming important for Christian Missionaries as loss of inheritance rights was impeding the success of conversion.
- It provided right to inherit ancestral property to Hindu converts to Christianity.

Q.10) Consider the following statements with reference to the Indian states during British conquest of India:

1. Asaf Jah founded the independent state of Hyderabad.
2. Jat state of Bharatpur was founded by revolting against Bahadur Shah.
3. Kerala ruler Martand verma organized his army along the Western model.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

- c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1 only

Q.10) Solution (c)

Explanation

Statement 1	Statement	Statement
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
Hyderabad, former princely state of south-central India that was centred on the city of Hyderabad. It was founded by Nizam ul-Mulk (Asaf jah) who was intermittently viceroy of the Deccan (peninsular India) under the Mughal emperors from 1713 to 1721 and who resumed the post again under the title Āṣaf Jāh in 1724.	Jat state of Bharatpur was founded by revolting against Aurangzeb not Bahadur shah. So statement 2 is incorrect.	Martand verma was founder of the state of Kerala. Travancore was the capital of the state of Kerala. He extended the boundaries of his state from Kanyakumari to Cochin. He made efforts to organise his army along the Western model.

Q.11) In the Modern Indian History, the “Calico Act “was related to –

- a) It was a legislation to give complete control over the ports of Calcutta to the Britishers excluding other European powers.
b) It was a legislation banning the use of printed cotton textiles – chintz – in England.
c) The legislation banned the small handloom weavers to produce at home and compulsory employed the workers in British spinning wheel cotton Industries.
d) It gave complete taxation power to Britishers over the Bengal region.

Q.11) Solution (b)

Explanation

About the Calico and Calico Act

- Calico was a form of printed cotton textile produced in India.

- This form of cotton textiles became very popular in Europe.
- By the early eighteenth century, worried by the popularity of Indian textiles, wool and silk makers in England began protesting against the import of Indian cotton textiles.
- In 1720, the British government enacted a legislation banning the use of printed cotton textiles – **chintz** – in England. Interestingly, this Act was known as the Calico Act.

Q.12) Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List – I (Institutions in British India)	List – II (Region)
1. Fort William College	Madras
2. Bethune School	Bengal
3. Sanskrit College	Maharashtra

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

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

Q.12) Solution (b)

Basic Information and statement explanation

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
Fort William college	The Bethune School	Sanskrit college
Fort William College was	It was founded in Calcutta in	It was set up at Varanasi

<p>founded on 10 July 1800 in Kolkata, British India and it's established by Lord Wellesley.</p> <p>The main purpose of establishing this college was to be to teach Indian Languages to British officers to make the administration smooth and swift.</p> <p>The court of directors of the British East India Company was not in support of a training college in Kolkata. Then a separate College was established in 1807 in England.</p>	<p>1849 which was the fruit of the powerful movement for women's education that arose in 1840's and 1850's.</p>	<p>for the study of Hindu law and philosophy.</p> <p>It was established in 1791 by Jonathan Duncan.</p> <p>Jonathan Duncan, the British Resident, with the assent of Lord Cornwallis built a Sanskrit College at Banaras in 1791.</p>
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Q.13) Consider the following statements with respect to Cornwallis:

1. He had very strong positive opinion about Indian's character, ability and integrity.
2. He introduced the Regulation of 1791 that defined the powers of District Magistrates.
3. He restricted the company employees from carrying out private trade.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.13) Solution (b)

Basic information

About Cornwallis

- He was the Governor General of India from period 1786 to 1793.

Major incidents and reforms during his period

- Third Mysore War (1790-92) and Treaty of Seringpatam (1792).
- Cornwallis Code (1793) incorporated several judicial reforms.
- Separation of revenue administration and civil jurisdiction.
- Permanent Settlement of Bengal, 1793.
- Europeanization of administrative machinery and introduction of civil services.

Statement analysis

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
<p>Cornwallis was a firm believer in racial discrimination.</p> <p>He had a low opinion about Indian character, ability and integrity.</p> <p>He sought to reserve all higher services for Europeans which suggests that he was very much prejudiced against Indians.</p>	<p>Cornwallis introduced the Regulation of 1791 that defined the powers of the Police Superintendent (not District magistrate).</p>	<p>Cornwallis restricted the company employees from carrying out private trade to remove the corruption he forbade the company employees from indulging in private trade.</p>

Q.14) Consider the following statements with respect to civil and criminal Administration of British India:

1. A law commission was set up under Macaulay for codification of Indian law in 1883.
2. Warren Hastings separated Administrative and Commercial Functions.
3. Lord Cornwallis introduced the subordinate civil service in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.14) Solution (a)

Explanation

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
<p>For codification of Indian laws a law commission was set up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under Macaulay in 1833 • Civil procedure (1859) • Criminal procedure (1861) • Indian penal code 	<p>Initially civil service system in India introduced by East India Company, in order to maintain commercial affairs of company.</p> <p>Later the machinery got transferred to handle administrative matters.</p> <p>Warren Hastings separated Administrative and Commercial Functions</p>	<p>William Bentinck (not Cornwallis) introduced the Subordinate civil services in India.</p>

Q.15) Consider the following statement in context of reasons for decline of Portuguese during British India:

1. Their religious policy of conversion backfired.
2. The discovery of Brazil diverted colonizing activities of Portugal to west.
3. Portuguese started secret methods of earning through clandestine practices of piracy in the sea.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.15) Solution (d)

Explanation

Causes for the fall of Portuguese

Religious Policy

- The Portuguese were almost fanatic. They prosecuted all the non-Christians, Muslims and Hindus alike
- Thus, the intolerance and indiscriminate treatment towards the religious in India such as the Hindus and the Muslims provoked the hostility of the Indian powers

Diversion of Attention to South America

- The Portuguese Government discovered Brazil in South America and began to pay much attention to it than South India.
- Weak Successors for example Alfonso de Albuquerque was a very competent Governor.

Clandestine methods

- Most of the Portuguese officials accepted secret methods of earning through clandestine practices of piracy in the sea.
- Despite expanding the territories in India, they looted the mercantile goods laden ships of other nations in the Arabian Sea.
- These pirating and clandestine methods of earning waken hostile attitude to their powers

Q.16) Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List – I (Books)	List – II (Authors)
1. Essays on Indian Economics	Gopal Krishna gokhale
2. Some Economic aspects of British rule in India	G. Subramaiya Ayer
3. The Land Systems of British India	Powell Baden

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

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

Q.16) Solution (d)

Correct pairs:

List – I (Books)	List – II (Authors)
1. Essay on Indian economics	MG Ranade
2. Some Economic aspects of British rule in India	G. Subramaiya Ayer
3. The Land Systems of British India	Powell Baden

Q.17) Consider the following statements with respect to economic impact of British policy in India:

1. British agrarian policy led to the rise of Absentee landlordism in India.
2. Loss of traditional livelihood was not accompanied by Industrialization in India.
3. The first cotton textile mill was set up in Bombay by Cowasjee Nanabhoy in 1853.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.17) Solution (c)

Explanation

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
British agrarian policy of Britishers led to the emergence of Intermediaries and rise of cases of Absentee	The loss of traditional livelihood was not accompanied by a process of industrialization in India, as had happened in other rapidly industrializing countries	It was only in the second half of the nineteenth century that modern machine-based industries started coming up in India.

Landlordism. It also resulted in the Ruin of Old Zamindars.	of the time. This resulted in deindustrialization of India at a time when Europe was witnessing a intensified Industrial Revolution. This happened at a time when Indian artisans and handicraftsmen were already feeling the crunch due to loss of patronage by princes and the nobility, who were now under the influence of new western tastes and values.	The first cotton textile mill was set up in 1853 in Bombay by Cowasjee Nanabhoy.
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Q.18) Consider the following statements about the education policy of British India?

1. Lord Wellesley established the Fort William College for study of Hindu law and philosophy.
2. Macaulay committee believed in the downward filtration theory.
3. Hartog committee suggested for compulsory education at primary level.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.18) Solution (a)

Explanation

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect

<p>Lord Wellesley established the Fort William College in 1800.</p> <p>It was established for the training of civil servants of the Company in languages and customs of Indians.</p>	<p>Macaulay suggested opening few English schools and colleges instead of a large number of Elementary schools.</p> <p>Thus he neglected mass education, as he believed in "downward filtration theory" – means if some section of the society learns the western education it will automatically flow at downstream and other sections.</p>	<p>Hartog commission emphasized on Primary education but it did not make any provision or suggestion for compulsory education.</p>
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Q.19) Consider the following statements with respect to Anglo Maratha struggles:

1. Pindaris were the main reasons behind the third Anglo-Maratha war.
2. Treaty of Wadgaon was signed as a result of first Anglo-Maratha war.
3. One of the main reasons for the defeat of Marathas was their unstable economic policies.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.19) Solution (c)

Explanation

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
The chief reason for this	During the First Anglo- Maratha war	The Maratha leadership

war was the British conflict with the Pindaris whom the British suspected were being protected by the Maratha.	There was a battle at Wadgaon near Pune in which the Marathas under Mahadji Shinde secured a decisive Victory over the English. The English were forced to sign the Treaty of Wadgaon in 1779.	failed to evolve a stable economic policy to suit the changing needs of time. There were no industries or foreign trade openings. So, the economy of the Maratha was not conducive to a stable political set-up.
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Q.20) In the modern Indian history the term “wootz” was related to –

- a) A type of taxation imposed by Mysore state on traders.
- b) A special type of high carbon steel produced in south India.
- c) A type of privilege to trade granted to Portuguese by the Indian rulers.
- d) The soldiers of Hyderabad Nizam to collect the taxes harshly were called Wootz.

Q.20) Solution (b)

Explanation

About the Indian Wootz

- Wootz was a special type of high carbon steel which was produced all over south India.
- Wootz steel when made into swords produced a very sharp edge with a flowing water pattern. This pattern came from very small carbon crystals embedded in the iron.
- Wootz is an Anglicized version of the Kannada word ukku, Telugu hukku and Tamil and Malayalam urukku – meaning steel. Indian Wootz steel fascinated European scientists.
- Michael Faraday, the legendary scientist and discoverer of electricity and electromagnetism, spent four years studying the properties of Indian Wootz (1818-22).
- However, the Wootz steel making process, which was so widely known in south India, was completely lost by the mid-nineteenth century.

Q.21) The book 'Stripurushtulna' is written by:

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

Q.21) 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.22) 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.22) 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.23) 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.23) 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>Maharshi Dr. Dhondo Keshav Karve 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.24) 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.24) 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.25) 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.25) 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.26) 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.26) 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.27) 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.27) 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.28) 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.28) 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 satyagarha 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 rights to use water in the public places .

Q.29) 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.29) 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.

Q.30) 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.30) 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.31) From the below, identify the *incorrect* statement about Sanyasi Rebellion:

- a) It took place around Murshidabad and Baikunthupur 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.31) 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 Baikunthupur 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.32) 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.32) 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.33) 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.33) 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.34) 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.34) 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 were 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.35) 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.35) 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.36) 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.36) 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
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.37) 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.37) 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.38) 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.38) Solution (d)

Statement Analysis:

Note: incorrect statements are asked.

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
In 1856 Lord Canning's Government passed the General Service Enlistment Act which decreed that all	Majority of Zamindar did not support the revolt, rather they supported the British in their efforts to	Sepoy did not wanted an independent democratic country, but wanted to re-establish Bahadur Shah Zafar as

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.	regain lost lands.	king of Hindustan.
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Q.39) 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.39) 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.40) 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.40) 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.41) Consider the following events that happened during the reign of Viceroy Lord Curzon

1. Capital shifted from Calcutta to Delhi
2. Establishment of Archaeological survey of India.
3. Established Agriculture Research Institute at Pusa.
4. Appointment of Raleigh Commission.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only

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

Q.41) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Lord Curzon, India's Viceroy between 1899 and 1905, was one of the most controversial and consequential holders of that post. The partition of the undivided Bengal Presidency in 1905 was one of Curzon's most criticised moves. Following events occurred during his reign.

Administration

1. Announced Partition of Bengal Province, the nerve centre of Indian Nationalism into two parts - Bengal and East Bengal (1905)
2. **Established Archaeological Survey of India** to restore India's cultural heritage, Department of Commerce and Industry, Agricultural banks
3. Passed the Cooperative Credit Societies Act 1904.
4. Ancient Monuments Act, 1904 which made it obligatory on the part of the government and local authorities to preserve the monuments.

Police

1. Appointment of Police Commission (1902) under Sir Andrew Frazer to review Police Administration, recommended the establishment of CID.
2. In 1904, the Indian Official Secrets Act passed restricting the freedom of the Press.

Education

1. Emphasis on Technical Education, **established Agriculture Research Institute at Pusa.**
2. **Appointment of Raleigh Commission (1902)** to suggest improvement into the prospects of Universities and passing of Indian Universities Act (1904)

Statement 1 analysis: **Capital of India was shifted to Delhi from Calcutta during the reign of Lord Hardinge** who served as Viceroy and Governor-General of India from 1910 to 1916.

Q.42) Which of the following statements are incorrect about 'Indian National Congress'?

- a) W.C. Banerjee was its first president.

- b) In 1890, Kalpana Dutt, the first women graduate of Calcutta University, addressed the congress session.
- c) George Yule was the first European president of Indian National Congress.
- d) Dada Bhai Naroji presided Indian National Congress thrice.

Q.42) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

Indian National Congress: Founded in 1885, it was the first modern nationalist movement to emerge in the British Empire in Asia and Africa. From the late 19th century, and especially after 1920, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, Congress became the principal leader of the Indian independence movement.

Explanation:

Statement 2 is incorrect here.

Statement 1: W. C Banerjee was the first president of INC which was held in Bombay in 1885.

Statement 2: In 1890, **Kadambini Ganguly**, the first women graduate of Calcutta University, addressed the congress session.

Statement 3: In its entire history before independence, only Five Europeans have presided Indian National Congress. George Yule being the first in 1888.

Statement 4: Dadabhai Naroji presided Indian National Congress three times (1886, 1893 and 1906).

Q.43) Who among the following is also known as "Lokahitawadi"?

- a) Gopal Hari Deshmukh
- b) Ishwar Chand Vidyasagar
- c) Gopal Ganesh Agarkar
- d) Bal Shastri Jambhekar

Q.43) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Gopal Hari Deshmukh (1823 –1892) was an Indian activist, thinker, social reformer and writer

from Maharashtra. His original surname was Shidhaye.

He promoted emancipation (liberation) and education of women, and wrote against arranged child marriages, dowry system, and polygamy, all of which were prevalent in India in his times.

Deshmukh started writing articles aimed at social reform in Maharashtra in the weekly Prabhakar under the pen name Lokhitawadi. **For all his social works he came to be known as Lokhitwadi** (one who works in the interest of the people).

Q.44) Who gave the safety valve theory suggesting for Indian National Congress, which was founded by A.O.Hume under the guidance of Lord Dufferin?

- a) Veer Savarkar
- b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- c) Bipin Chandra Pal
- d) Lala Lajpat Rai

Q.44) Solution (d)

Explanation:

In his Young India published in 1916, the Extremist leader Lala Lajpat Rai used the safety valve theory to attack the Moderates in the Congress. Having discussed the theory at length and suggested that the Congress was a product of Lord Dufferin's brain, 'he argued that the Congress was started more with the object of saving the British Empire from danger than with that of winning political liberty for India. The interests of the British Empire were primary and those of India only secondary.'

Q.45) Who among the following foreigner served as congress president twice?

- a) Annie Besant
- b) Henry cotton
- c) George Yule
- d) William Wedderburn

Q.45) Solution (d)

Explanation:

Foreigners who served as the presidents of Congress sessions include

George Yule	He was the first European to preside Congress session at Allahabad in 1888.
William Wedderburn	Presided congress session twice at Bombay in 1889 and at Allahabad in 1910.
Alfred Webb	Presided 1894 session of congress
Henry Cotton	presided congress session at Bombay in 1904
Annie Besant (1917)	She was the last European to preside a congress at Calcutta in 1917.

Q.46) In the context of revolutionary activity during freedom struggle, consider the following pairs:

1. Bhagat Singh : Kakori Conspiracy case
2. Aurbindo Ghosh : Alipore Conspiracy Case
3. Rashbehari Bose : Delhi –Lahore conspiracy case

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

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

Q.46) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Alipore Conspiracy Case (1908): also called Muraripukur conspiracy or Manicktolla bomb conspiracy. Prafulla chaki and Khudiram Bose were given task to kill Douglas Kingsford in muzaffarpur instead of killing kingsford two European females got killed. Prafulla Chaki shot himself and Khudiram Bose was given death sentence by hanging. .

The **other people who were tried in the case were Aurobindo Ghosh** and his brother Barin Ghosh, Kanailal Dutt, Satyendranath Bose and more than 30 others.

Kakori Conspiracy Case: was a case of a train robbery that occurred near Kakori in Uttar Pradesh. Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqullah Khan, Lahiri and Roshan Singh were sentenced to death

Delhi Lahore Conspiracy Case: is also known as the Delhi Conspiracy Case. This was an assassination attempt on Lord Hardinge, the then Viceroy of India. The revolutionaries were led by **Rashbehari Bose**.

Q.47) Consider the following pairs:

Newspaper	:	Associated Personality
1. Bombay Chronicle	:	Tarakanth Das
2. Swadeshmitram	:	G.S.Iyer
3. Indian Mirror	:	Devendranath Tagore

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

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

Q.47) Solution (c)

Explanation:

The Bombay Chronicle was an English-language newspaper, published from Mumbai, started in 1910 by **Sir Pherozeshah Mehta**, a prominent lawyer, who later became the president of the Indian National Congress in 1890.

Swadesamitran was a Tamil language newspaper that was published from the then Madras city from 1882 to 1985. One of the earliest Tamil newspapers and the longest in print, Swadesamitran was founded by Indian nationalist **G. Subramania Iyer** four years after he had started The Hindu.

Devendra Nath Tagore started the Indian Mirror newspaper in early 1862. This newspaper was published in English.

Q.48) Which among the following contribution was made by Bal Gangadhar Tilak to the cause of Indian National Movement?

1. He opposed moderate attitude of Congress, especially towards the fight for self-government.
2. In 1916 he concluded the Lucknow Pact with Mohammed Ali Jinnah
3. Tilak strongly supported the Bengali demand for the annulment of the partition of Bengal.
4. He is called as the father of Indian unrest.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

Q.48) Solution (d)

Explanation:

Bal Gangadhar Tilak, byname Lokamanya, was scholar, mathematician, philosopher, and ardent nationalist who helped lay the foundation for India's independence by building his own defiance of British rule into a national movement.

Statement 1: He was an extremist leader of Indian national congress and he **opposed moderate attitude of Congress, especially towards the fight for self-government.**

Statement 2: He founded and served as president of the Indian Home Rule League. **In 1916 he concluded the Lucknow Pact with Mohammed Ali Jinnah, which provided for Hindu-Muslim unity in the nationalist struggle.**

Statement 3: In 1905 Curzon announced the partition of Bengal which was opposed by many leaders including Tilak **who strongly supported the Bengali demand for the annulment of the partition of Bengal.**

Statement 4: The British colonial authorities **called him "The father of the Indian unrest."** He was also conferred with the title of "Lokmanya", which means "accepted by the people (as their leader)".

Q.49) He was a professor of Gujarati, mathematics, and natural philosophy. He moved from India to Liverpool for business and began rousing public opinion on Indian issues. He was the first Indian to get elected to British Parliament on Labour Party ticket. He helped form an Indian parliamentary committee which became an important lobbying force for Indian interest. He acted as a liaison between nationalist Indians and British parliamentarians.

Identify the Indian National leader mentioned in the above write-up.

- a) Shapurji Dorabji Saklatvala
- b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- c) Sir Macherjee M. Bhownaggee
- d) None of the above

Q.49) Solution (b)

Dadabhai Naoroji

- He is popularly known as “Grand Old Man of India”
- He was among the first leaders who stirred national consciousness in the country.
- Naoroji was a professor of Gujarati, mathematics, and natural philosophy, and also worked as a businessman.
- Naoroji began rousing public opinion in England on Indian issues in 1855, after he moved from India to Liverpool for business
- During this period, Naoroji worked closely with Irish leaders in England, who found common cause with the Indian nationalist movement.
- In 1865 and 1866, Naoroji helped found the London Indian Society and the East India Association respectively.
- First Indian member of the British parliament : Naoroji first ran for the British Parliament in 1886, but did not get elected. His second bid in 1892 was successful, when he won the Central Finsbury seat on a Liberal Party ticket.
- In 1893, he helped form an Indian parliamentary committee to attend to Indian interests. The membership of the committee significantly grew in numbers in the coming years, becoming an important lobbying force.
- Dadabhai Naoroji was among the key proponents of the ‘Drain Theory’, disseminating it in his 1901 book ‘Poverty and Un-British Rule in India’

Q.50) Which of the following statements are not correct with reference to Lucknow Pact?

- a) Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress, was presided over by Ambika Charan Majumdar.
- b) The principle of separate electorate was not accepted by congress.
- c) It left the way open for the future insurgence of communalism
- d) Jinnah was then a member of both the parties and he was largely responsible for the Pact.

Q.50) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

The Lucknow Pact (1916), was an important landmark in India's struggle for freedom as it brought the Extremist and Moderate sections of Indian National Congress together under one common interest for obtaining self-rule for the Indians.

The Congress and the Muslim League also came together to fight for self-rule.

Explanation:

Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress, presided over by a Moderate, **Ambika Charan Majumdar**. Various factors had facilitated this reunion.

While the effort of congress and league to put up a united front was a farsighted one, **the acceptance of separate electorate by congress implied that the congress and the league came together as a separate entities**. Lucknow Pact demands were thus just a significantly expanded version of the Morley-Minto reforms. This was a major landmark in the evolution of the two-nation theory by the Muslim League. **It left the way open for the future insurgence of communalism.**

Jinnah was then a member of both the parties and he was largely responsible for the Pact. For his efforts here, Sarojini Naidu gave Jinnah the title 'the Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity.

Q.51) Consider the following statements with reference to Moderate-Extremist Split at Surat?

- 1. Ambika Charan Majumdar was the president of Surat session of 1907.
- 2. Moderates wanted to restrict the Boycott Movement to Bengal and not to boycott foreign cloth and liquor.
- 3. Extremists wanted to take the movement to all parts of the country.

Select the *incorrect* statements 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.51) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Note: Incorrect statement is being asked here

The congress split at Surat came in December 1907 at the coast of Tapti, around the time when revolutionary activity had gained momentum.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
Rashbehari Ghosh was the president at the time of surat split.	Moderates wanted to restrict the Boycott Movement to Bengal and wanted boycott of foreign cloth and liquor.	Extremists wanted to take the movement to all parts of the country and include within its ambit all forms of association

Q.52) Consider the following events and arrange them in chronological order.

1. Komagata Maru incident
2. Formation of Ghadr Party
3. Establishment of Berlin committee

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

d) 1-3-2

Q.52) Solution (a)

Explanation:

The Ghadar Party, initially the Pacific Coast Hindustan Association, was formed on 15 July 1913 in the United States but before a decision to create headquarter at Yugantar Ashram in San Francisco was taken. It was founded under the leadership of Lala Har Dayal, Sant Baba Wasakha Singh Dadehar, Baba Jawala Singh, Santokh Singh and Sohan Singh Bhakna as its president. The members of the party were Indian immigrants, largely from Punjab.

Komagata Maru was the name of the ship which was carrying 370 passengers mainly Shikh and Punjabi Muslims would - be immigrants from Singapore to Vancouver. They were turned back by Canadian authorities after two months of privation and uncertainty. It was generally believed that the Canadian authorities were influenced by the British government; the ship finally anchored at Calcutta in **September 1914** the inmates refused to board the Punjab bound train. In the ensuing conflict with the police at Budge Budge near Kolkata 22 persons died.

The **Berlin committee for Indian Independence was established in 1915** by Virendra Nath Chattopadhyay, Bhupendra Nath Dutta, Lala Hardayal and others with the help of German foreign office under Zimmerman plan. This Revolutionary aimed to mobilize the Indian settlers abroad to send volunteers and arms to India to incite a rebellion among Indian troops there and to even organise an arm invasion of British India to liberate the country.

Q.53) Who among the following declared that British rule was “an everlasting increasing and everyday increasing foreign invasion” that was “utterly though gradually destroying the country”?

- a) R.C. Dutt
- b) Dadabhai Naroji
- c) Prithwischandra Ray
- d) G. Subramaniya Iyer

Q.53) Solution (b)

Basic information:

The early intellectuals of the first half of 19th century supported british rule under impression that it would modernise country. Off late economic analysts realised the real intention of British colonialists.

The foremost among these economic analyst were Dadabhai Naoroji, R. C. Dutt (The economic history of India), Mahadeo Govind Ranade, Gokhale, G. Subramania Iyer, who grounded Indian nationalism firmly on the foundation of anti-imperialism by fashioning the world's first economic critique of colonialism

Explanation:

In the economic field, the early nationalists complained of India's growing Poverty and economic backwardness and the failure of modern industry and agriculture to grow; and they put the blame on the policies of British rulers. Thus **Dadabhai Naroji** declared as early as in 1881 that British rule was "an everlasting increasing and everyday increasing foreign invasion" that was "utterly though gradually destroying the country".

Q.54) Shimla Deputation is associated with which of the following:

- a) Wavell Plan
- b) Simon Commission
- c) Morley – Minto reforms
- d) Montegu – Chemsford reforms

Q.54) Solution (c)

Explanation:

In October 1906 a group of Muslim elites called the Shimla deputation led by Aga Khan met Lord Minto and demanded separate electorates for the Muslims and representation in excess of their numerical strength in view of "the value of contribution Muslims were making to the defence of the Empire".

The same group quickly took over the Muslim League initially floated by Nawab Salimullah of Dacca along with the Nawab Mohsin –ul-Mulk and Waqar -ul -Mulk in December 1906. The demand of Shimla deputation were accepted under Morley - Minto reforms of 1909.

Q.55) Consider the following statements regarding the nationalist response to British participation in World War I:

1. The Moderates supported the British Empire in the war as a matter of duty.

2. The extremists, including Tilak did not support the war effort knowing that imperialists are fighting precisely to safeguard their own interests.
3. The Revolutionary decided to utilise the opportunity to wage a war on British rule and liberate the country.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.55) Solution (b)

Explanation:

In the First World War (1914-1919, Britain allied with France, Russia, USA, Italy and Japan against Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey. This period saw the maturing of Indian nationalism. The Nationalist response to British participation in the war was threefold:

1. The Moderates supported the empire in the war as a matter of Duty.
2. The extremists including Tilak (who was released in June 1914) supported the war effort in the mistaken belief that Britain would repay India's loyalty with gratitude in the form of self-government.
3. The Revolutionary is decided to utilize the opportunity to wage a war on British rule and liberate the country.

The Indian supporters of British war effort failed to see that the imperialist power and fighting precisely to safeguard their own colonies and market.

Q.56) which of the following were the main demands of moderate nationalist of Indian National Congress

1. Separation of the judiciary from the executive.
2. Abolition of salt tax and sugar duty
3. Freedom of speech and expression and freedom to form association.
4. Swaraj as panacea for Indian ills.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.56) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Main Demands of Moderates

1. Expansion and reform of legislative councils.
2. Greater opportunities for Indians in higher posts by holding the ICS examination simultaneously in England and in India.
3. Separation of the judiciary from the executive.
4. More powers for the local bodies.
5. Reduction of land revenue and protection of peasants from unjust landlords.
6. Abolition of salt tax and sugar duty.
7. Reduction of spending on army.
8. Freedom of speech and expression and freedom to form associations

Statement 4: Swaraj was the panacea for all Indian ill was viewed by Extremists not moderates.

Q.57) Consider the following statements:

1. Defence of India Act was passed primarily to smash Ghadr Movement.
2. The Hindu–German Conspiracy was a series of plans by Indian nationalist groups to attempt Pan-Indian rebellion against the British Raj.

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.57) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

Ghadrites fixed February 21, 1915 as the date for an armed revolt in Ferozepur, Lahore and

Rawalpindi garrisons. The authorities took immediate action, aided by the Defence of India Rules, 1915. British met the wartime threat with a formidable battery of repressive measures—the most intensive since 1857—and **above all by the Defence of India Act passed in March 1915 primarily to smash the Ghadr movement and Anushilan Samiti.**

The Hindu–German Conspiracy was a series of plans between 1914 and 1917 by Indian nationalist groups to attempt Pan-Indian rebellion against the British Raj during World War I, formulated between the Indian revolutionary underground and exiled or self-exiled nationalists who formed, in the United States, the Ghadar Party, and in Germany, the Indian independence committee, in the decade preceding the Great War. The conspiracy was drawn up at the beginning of the war, with extensive support from the German Foreign Office, the German consulate in San Francisco, as well as some support from Ottoman Turkey and the Irish republican movement.

Q.58) Consider the following statements about Home Rule League Movement:

1. It was organized on the lines of Irish Home Rule leagues.
2. Tilak set up his Home Rule League in April 1916 and it was restricted to Maharashtra (excluding Bombay city), and Karnataka only.
3. Home Rule agitation was later joined by Madan Mohan Malviya and Mohammad Ali Jinnah.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

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

Q.58) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Note: incorrect statements are asked.

Two Indian Home Rule Leagues were organised on the lines of the Irish Home Rule Leagues and they represented the emergence of a new trend of aggressive politics. Annie Besant and Tilak were the pioneers of this new trend.

Tilak's League—Tilak set up his Home Rule League in April 1916 and it was restricted to Maharashtra (excluding Bombay city), Karnataka, Central Provinces and Berar.

While Besant's League-Annie Besant set up her league in September 1916 in Madras and covered the rest of India (including Bombay city). It had 200 branches.

Home Rule agitation was later joined by Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, Bhulabhai Desai, Chittaranjan Das, **Madan Mohan Malaviya**, **Mohammad Ali Jinnah**, Tej Bahadur Sapru and Lala Lajpat Rai.

Q.59) Which of the following were the reasons behind the rise of extremism in Indian national movement?

1. The famine and plague of 1896-97
2. The ill-treatment of Indians in South Africa on basis of their skin colour.
3. Reactionary Policies of Lord Curzon.
4. Satisfaction with the achievements of moderates.

Select the correct code:

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

Q.59) Solution (c)

Explanation:

The period from 1905 was known as the era of extremism in the Indian National Movement. The extremists or the aggressive nationalists believed that success could be achieved through bold means.

Main Causes behind the rise of Extremism are

- The failure of the Moderates to win any notable success other than the expansion of the legislative councils by the Indian Councils Act (1892).
- The famine and plague of 1896-97 which affected the whole country and the suffering of the masses.
- The ill-treatment of Indians in South Africa on the basis of colour of skin.
- Dissatisfaction with the achievements of moderates
- The immediate cause for the rise of extremism was the reactionary rule of Lord Curzon:

- He passed the Calcutta Corporation Act, (1899) reducing the Indian control of this local body.
- The Universities Act (1904) reduced the elected members in the University bodies. It also reduced the autonomy of the universities and made them government departments.
- The Sedition Act and the Official Secrets Act reduced the freedoms of all people.
- His worst measure was the Partition of Bengal (1905).

Q.60) Which of the following are correct with reference to revolutionary movement?

1. In 1904, V D Savarkar organised Anushilan samiti.
2. The newspaper and journal advocating revolutionary activity included Sandhya and Yugantar.
3. In 1908, Barrah Dacoity was organised by Mitra Mela, a secret society.
4. A journal named 'Bharatmata' was published by members of Anjuman-i-Mohisban-i-watan

Select the correct code:

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

Q.60) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

The emergence of revolutionary ideology and movement in India during the late 19th and early 20th century was the result of several internal and external factors influencing on the minds of the youth.

Early phase of revolutionary movement in India was in Bengal, Maharashtra, Punjab, U.P., Orissa, Bihar and Madras provinces, but it predominantly operated in Bengal, Maharashtra and Punjab as these regions were more politically active.

Statement analysis:

Statement 1: **V D Savarkar and his brother G.D. Savarkar organized Mitra Mela in 1899, a secret society which later merged with Abhinav Bharat (after Mazzini's 'Young Italy') in 1904.**

The society grew to include several hundred revolutionaries and political activists with branches in various parts of India, extending to London after Savarkar went to study law in 1906. It carried out a few assassinations of British officials

Statement 2: The newspaper and journal advocating revolutionary activity included **Sandhya, Hitabadi and Yugantar in Bengal, and Kal in Maharashtra.**

Statement 3: **In 1908, Barrah Dacoity organised by Dacca Anushilan under Pulin Das.** Dhaka Anushilan Samiti was a branch of the Anushilan Samiti founded in the city of Dhaka in November 1905.

Statement 4: **A journal named 'Bharatmata' was published by members of Anjuman-i-Mohisban-i-watan under Ajit Singh (Bhagat Singh's Uncle).** Which was a revolutionary organization based in Lahore. Under the aegis of this society they also started agitation against increased water rates of Chenab and Bari Doab irrigation canal.

Q.61) The following statement is related to which of the following great personalities of India.

"The Montford Reformswere only a method of further draining India of her wealth and of prolonging her servitude".

- a) M. K. Gandhi
- b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- d) Madan Mohan Malviya

Q.61) Solution (a)

"The Montford Reformswere only a method of further draining India of her wealth and of prolonging her servitude" – This statement was given by Mahatma Gandhi.

Q.62) British government organized three conferences between 1930 and 1932 as per 1930 report of Simon Commission, in order to –

- a) Chart out a long-term economic plan for India
- b) Review major trade and investment policies of the British in India
- c) Educational and Social Reforms
- d) Discuss constitutional reforms in India

Q.62) Solution (d)

Third Round Table Conference was last among the three such conferences organized between 1930 and 1932 by British government towards constitutional reforms in India. These conferences were conducted as per 1930 report of Simon Commission.

Third Round Table Conference was held in London on November 17, 1932.

This was just a nominal conference, Congress refused to attend it (not invited, in fact) and in Britain, the Labor party also refused to not to attend it.

Q.63) Arrange the below according to its correct chronological order

1. Kakori Robbery
2. Chittagong Armoury Raid
3. Delhi-Lahore Conspiracy Case

Select correct code from the following:

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

Q.63) Solution (c)

Correct arrangement

Delhi-Lahore Conspiracy Case (1912)	It was an assassination attempt on Lord Hardinge, the then Viceroy of India, led by Rashbehari Bose.
Kakori Robbery (1925)	It was led by youth of the Hindustan Republican Association including Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan, Chandrashekhar Azad, Rajendra Lahiri, Thakur Roshan Singh and others.
Chittagong Armoury Raid (1930)	It was an attempt by revolutionaries to raid the police armoury and the auxiliary forces armoury from Chittagong. They were led by Surya Sen. Others involved were Ganesh Ghosh, Lokenath Bal, Pritilata Waddedar, Kalpana Dutta, Ambika Chakraborty, Subodh Roy, etc.

Q.64) Harcourt Butler Committee or Butler Commission appointed on December 16, 1927 dealt with –

- a) secondary and intermediate education
- b) judicial reforms
- c) relations between the native states and the paramount power
- d) None of the above

Q.64) Solution (c)

Harcourt Butler Committee or Butler Commission was a three -member committee headed by Harcourt Butler, appointed on December 16, 1927 **to examine the relations between the native states and the paramount power**, declined to define what paramountcy was but clearly and forthrightly stated that “paramountcy must remain paramount”.

The committee fully endorsed that the viceroy, not the governor general should remain the Crown agent in dealing with the native states.

Q.65) The objective of Muddiman committee of 1924 was to

- a) examine the working of diarchy established during Montague-Chelmsford reforms
- b) impose censorship on the regional newspapers
- c) investigate the progress of the governance scheme and suggest new steps for reform
- d) propose state interference in food trade in the event of famine

Q.65) Solution (a)

Muddiman Committee was appointed by the Government of India at the beginning of 1924.

It was established for making an investigation into the working of the constitution as set up in 1921 under the India Act of 1919.

The committee was set up due to the growing political unrest on the dyarchy issue of the Constitution.

The committee was also known as the Reforms Enquiry Committee.

It had Sir Alexander Muddiman as the chairman, who served as the then Home Member of the Government of India.

The concept behind the appointment of the committee for making an investigation on diarchy issue on the Constitution into the working of the Constitution as set up in 1921 under the Indian Council Act of 1919. The report was submitted in 1925 that consisted of two parts- Majority and Minority Report.

The Majority Report: It consisting of officials and loyalists declared that Dyarchy had not been established. They also felt that the system had not been given a fair trial and hence recommended only minor changes.

The Minority Report: It consisting of only Non-Official Indian stated that the Act of 1919 had failed. It also opined that what was needed was a Constitution framed on a permanent basis with a provision for automatic progress in the future.

Recommendations of Muddiman Committee

1. Condemned Diarchy and recommended minor changes in the duties of non- official Indians.
2. Recommended fundamental changes in the structure of the Government of India Act of 1919.

It, therefore recommended the appointment of a Royal Commission. Lord Birkenhead, the Secretary of State for India said that action would take on the basis of majority report.

Q.66) In which of the following movements did Mahatma Gandhi use 'Hunger Strike' as a tool for the first time to get his demands met?

- a) Civil Disobedience Movement
- b) Rowlatt Satyagraha
- c) Non – Cooperation movement
- d) Ahmadabad mills strike

Q.66) Solution (d)

In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi intervened in a dispute between the workers and mill-owners of Ahmedabad. He advised the workers to go on strike and to demand a 35 per cent increase in wages. But he insisted that the workers should not use violence against the employers during the strike.

He undertook a fast unto death to strengthen the workers' resolve to continue the strike. But his fast also put pressure on the mill-owners who relented on the fourth day and agreed to give the workers a 35 per cent increase in wages.

Q.67) Indian leadership across India opposed the Indian 'Statutory Commission' sent to India to review the working of Indian Council's Act 1919. The Indians opposed it because:

- a) It was sent much earlier than it was scheduled.
- b) It abolished separate electorates
- c) There was not even a single Indian member in the commission.
- d) It was set up by the British Crown

Q.67) Solution (c)

Indian Statutory Commission is also popularly known as the 'Simon Commission'.

Government of India Act 1919 had introduced the system of dyarchy to govern the provinces of British India. This act had a provision that a commission would be appointed after 10 years to investigate the progress of the governance scheme and suggest new steps for reform. The Government in England was a conservative Government which was not in very much favour of giving any control to Indians. In March 1927, his majesty's Government announced its decision to appoint the "Statutory Commission" in advance of the prescribed date. (The commission was supposed to be set up in 1929).

The personnel of the Commission and its terms of reference were announced in November 1927. It had 7 members which were lifted from the three political parties of the British Parliament under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon. None of the Indians was appointed in the commission and the promise of appeasing the Indian opinion seemed to be a bubble. **When no Indian was included in the commission, it was like depriving of their right to participate in the determination of the constitution of their own country.** At the annual session of the Congress in Madras in December 1927, a resolution was passed which advocated the boycott of the Simon Commission "at every stage and in every form". Other factions of the politicians also joined the suit. However, in Muslim league, there was a split of thought. Jinnah was for boycotting the commission; but Muhammad Shafi was for support for the Government. Thus in 1927, Muslim league had two sessions— One was led by Jinnah at Calcutta where he opposed the Commission. Another was held at Lahore that was led by Muhammad Shafi, where he supported the Government. So, all parties except the Shafi group of Muslim league and a Justice Party at Madras, were against the Simon Commission.

Q.68) India was offered 'August Offer' from the British government to get Congress support. 'August Offer' guaranteed

1. A representative Constitution making body.

2. Number of Indians in Viceroy's executive council will increase.
3. A war advisory council would set up
4. Partition of India

Select the code from below:

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

Q.68) Solution (a)

When the Congress ministries in the Provinces resigned, the British arose and wanted to get support of the Congress for war. In March 1940, Congress met at Ramgarh in Bihar in its annual session. The Congress passed a resolution offering the British Government support in war, if a provisional National Government is setup at Centre. This was responded by Lord Linlithgow in the sort of a proposal which is called August Offer. The August Offer turned down the demand of the Congress to set up a national Government at the center but proposed the following:

- After the war, a representative "Constitution Making Body" shall be appointed immediately after the war.
- The number of the Indians in the Viceroy's Executive council will be increased.
- A war advisory Council would be set up.

The Congress did not approve the August Offer. Jawahar Lal Nehru said that the whole idea was "dead and doornail".

The Muslim League said that it will not be satisfied with anything short of partition of India.

Q.69) Consider the following statements:

1. Karachi session of 1931 is famous for its resolution on Fundamental Rights and National Economic Program.
2. It was presided by Sardar Patel.

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.69) Solution (c)

Karachi Session 1931 (March)

- Resolution on FR and National Economic Programme
- Presided by Sardar Patel
- Gandhi-Irwin pact was endorsed
- Guaranteed basic civil rights of free speech , free press, free assembly and freedom of association, equality before law irrespective caste, creed or sex, neutrality of state in regards to religion, universal adult franchise, free and compulsory education
- Also promised substantial reduction in rent and revenue, relief to agricultural workers and better condition for wage workers

Q.70) Consider the following statements regarding 'Quit India Movement'?

1. It was a peaceful non-violent movement.
2. Muslim league and Communists supported the movement.
3. Pt. Nehru formed a parallel government and declared India independent.
4. Mahatma Gandhi extended his support to Subash Chandra Bose's INA and urged youth to join the army.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.70) Solution (d)

On 8th August 1942, Mahatma Gandhi launched the Quit India Movement for freedom from British rule in Mumbai (then Bombay).

The Quit India Movement, also known as the August Movement was a Civil Disobedience Movement launched by Gandhi for Satyagraha (independence).

The movement was accompanied by a mass protest on non-violent lines, in which Gandhi called for "an orderly British withdrawal from India". Through his passionate speeches, Gandhi moved people by proclaiming "every Indian who desires freedom and strives for it must be his own guide...". "Let every Indian consider himself to be a free man", Gandhi declared in his fiery "Do or Die" speech the day the Quit India Movement was declared.

The British were prepared for this massive uprising and within a few hours of Gandhi's speech most of the Indian National Congress leaders were swiftly arrested; most of whom had to spend the next three years in jail, until World War II ended. During this time the British were deriving heavy support from the Viceroy's Council, Muslims, the Communist Party, princely states, the Indian Army and the Civil Services.

Muslim League, the Communist Party of India and the Hindu Mahasabha did not support the movement. The Indian bureaucracy also did not support the movement.

Most Indian businessmen were experiencing profits due to wartime spending and hence did not support the Quit India Movement. Most students were drawn towards Subhas Chandra Bose who was in exile and the only support Indian got from outside the country was from American President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who compelled the then British Prime Minister Winston Churchill to agree to the demands of the Indians. But the British refused to do so and said that this would only be possible when World War II ended.

Isolated incidents of violence broke out around the country, but the British acted quickly and arrested thousands of people and kept them in jail till 1945. Apart from filling up jails with rebellious leaders, the British also went ahead and abolished civil rights, freedom of speech and freedom of press.

Features:

- "Do or Die" slogan
- 8th August 1942 formally launched
- 9th August all congress leaders arrested
- Unprecedented mass upsurge
- Satyagrahis offered themselves for arrests
- Demonstrators clashed with the police everywhere. Many thousands were arrested, over a thousand killed, many more were injured.
- Removal of tracks, blow up of bridges, cutting telephone lines
- Over 60,000 arrested by end 1942
- There was international demand to release Gandhi by British Communist Party and others like Australian Council of Trade Unions
- Parallel Governments sprung up across states –
 - Satara in MH
 - Ballia in Bihar
 - Tamluk in Midnapore
- Students from college and school were most visible elements
- Women too played important role – Aruna Asif Ali and Sucheta Kriplani were leaders of the underground movement
- Peasants , Zamindars (usual fillers)

- Erosion of British Loyalists
- Underground activities
 - By socialists, forward bloc, revolutionaries etc.
 - Famous names – Ram Manohar Lohia, JP Narayan, Aruna Asif Ali, Usha Mehta (ran underground radio)

Q.71) Which of the following personalities founded the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha in 1929?

- a) Swami Sahajanand Saraswati
- b) Jai Prakash Narayan
- c) Ram Manohar Lohiya
- d) Baba Ramchander

Q.71) Solution (a)

The Kisan Sabha movement started in Bihar under the leadership of **Sahajanand Saraswati** who had formed in 1929 the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha (BPKS) in order to mobilise peasant grievances against the zamindari attacks on their occupancy rights, and thus sparking the farmers' movements in India.

Q.72) Which of the following literary pieces are correctly matched with their authors?

1. The untouchables – B R Ambedkar
2. Kudi Arasu – E V Ramaswami Naicker
3. Ghulan Girl – Jyotiba Phule

Select the code from following:

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

Q.72) Solution (d)

The untouchables by Ambedkar – Published in 1948, it presents the view of Ambedkar on the evolution of untouchability.

Kudi Arasu by Naicker – journal published in 1924 in racy Tamil promoted the rights of untouchables. It advocated weddings without Brahman priest, forcible temple entry, burning of

manusmriti and outright atheism at times.

Ghulan Girl by Jyotiba Phule – published in 1872 reflected the exploitation of lower castes by the upper castes.

Q.73) Consider the following statements about Tripuri session of Congress:

1. Subhash Chandra Bose was elected as the President of Congress for the first time.
2. Subhash Chandra Bose defeated Maulana Azad who was nominated by Mahatma Gandhi
3. Subhash Chandra Bose resigned from Congress soon after the Tripuri session.

Which of the above statements are NOT correct?

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

Q.73) Solution (a)

In 1938, Subhash Chandra Bose unanimously won the presidential election of Congress in Haripura Session.

In 1939 he again contested against Pittabi Sitaramayya, who was nominated against him by Mahatma Gandhi. Bose won the election by a narrow but clear margin.

Facing opposition by several congress working committee members Subhash resigned from congress soon after Tripuri session.

Q.74) Consider the following statements regarding Gandhi's ideas on government as elucidated in his book 'Hind Swaraj'

1. An ideal state did not need a representative government, a constitution, an army
2. He was sure that representative democracy could not provide people with justice
3. He believed in the decentralisation of political as well as economic power

Choose the correct statement/s using the codes given below

- a) 1 and 2 only

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

Q.74) Solution (d)

- Gandhi's ideas on government can be found in the Hind Swaraj (1909).
- Gandhi's idealised state, his Ramrajya, did not need a representative government, a constitution, an army or a police force.
- Capitalism, communism, exploitation and religious violence would be absent.
- Gandhi's writings call for a pre-modern, morally-enlightened and apolitical Indian state.

Q.75) Consider the following statements regarding the initial response of nationalists to the 2nd World War

1. Gandhi advocated an unconditional support to the Allied powers
2. Bose and other Socialists wanted to take advantage of the situation and snatch freedom from Britain
3. Nehru advocated that India should not participate until India itself was free

Choose the correct statement/s 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.75) Solution (d)

- Gandhi, who had all sympathy for Britain in this war because of his total dislike of the fascist ideology, advocated an unconditional support to the Allied powers.
- Subhas Bose and other socialists, such as Acharya Narendra Dev and Jayaprakash Narayan thought it was the ideal time to launch a civil disobedience movement, to thus take advantage of the situation and snatch freedom from Britain.
- Jawaharlal Nehru was not ready to accept the opinion of either Gandhi or of the socialists. He advocated no Indian participation till India itself was free.
- Congress officially it decided to support the war effort conditionally.

Q.76) The official Congress position to conditionally support the British war effort in 2nd

World War was adopted at

- a) Bombay
- b) Nagpur
- c) Wardha
- d) Satara

Q.76) Solution (c)

The official Congress position to conditionally support the British was adopted at the **Wardha session** of the Congress Working Committee.

The Indian offer to cooperate in the war effort had two basic conditions

- After the war, a constituent assembly should be convened to determine a political structure of a free India.
- Immediately, some form of a genuinely responsible government should be established at the Centre.

The offer was rejected by Linlithgow.

Q.77) Which among the following events happened earliest?

- a) August Offer by the British
- b) Individual Satyagraha
- c) The arrival of Stafford Cripps to India
- d) Quit India movement

Q.77) Solution (a)

Chronology

1. August Offer by the British – August 1940
2. Individual Satyagraha – End of 1940
3. Arrival of Stafford Cripps to India – March 1942
4. Quit India movement – July 1942

Q.78) 'C. Rajagopalachari formula' was related to

- a) Seeking release of Gandhi from imprisonment

- b) Seeking Japanese support to overthrow British rule
- c) Seeking solution to Muslim league's Pakistan demand
- d) Seeking accession of princely states into Union of India

Q.78) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

Rajagopalachari Formula

C. Rajagopalachari (CR), the veteran Congress leader, prepared a formula for Congress-League cooperation in 1944. It was a **tacit acceptance of the Muslim League's demand for Pakistan**. Gandhi supported the formula. The main points in the CR Plan were:

- Muslim League to endorse Congress demand for independence.
- League to cooperate with Congress in forming a provisional government at centre.
- After the end of the war, the entire population of Muslim majority areas in the North-West and North-East India to decide by a plebiscite, whether or not to form a separate sovereign state.
- In case of acceptance of partition, agreement to be made jointly for safeguarding defence, commerce, communications, etc.
- The above terms to be operative only if England transferred full powers to India.

Q.79) After the provincial elections of 1937, Congress ministries in provinces took steps in defending and extending civil liberties. Which one among the following was not such a step?

- a) All the restrictions on the press were removed.
- b) Ban on the communist party revoked.
- c) Confiscated arms were returned and forfeited arms licenses were restored.
- d) Police powers were curbed.

Q.79) Solution (b)

Explanation:

All emergency powers acquired by the provincial governments during 1932, through Public safety Acts and the like, were repealed; bans on illegal political organizations such as the Hindustan Seva Dal and Youth Leagues and on political books and journals were lifted. Though the ban on the Communist Party remained, since it was imposed by the Central Government

and could only be lifted on its orders, the Communists could in effect now function freely and openly in the Congress provinces. All restrictions on the press were removed. Securities taken from newspapers and presses were refunded and pending prosecutions were withdrawn. The blacklisting of newspapers for purposes of government advertising was given up. Confiscated arms were returned and forfeited arms licenses were restored.

Q.80) Consider the following statements regarding "Swaraj Party"

1. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru were the leaders of Swaraj Party.
2. Swarajist wanted the constructive programme to be coupled with a political programme of council entry.
3. Special Congress session in 1923 held at Delhi allowed Swarajists to contest the elections.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.80) Solution (d)

All the statements are correct.

- C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru were the leaders of Swaraj Party.
- Swarajist wanted the constructive programme to be coupled with a political programme of council entry.
- Special Congress session in 1923 held at Delhi allowed Swarajists to contest the elections.

Q.81) With reference to Indus Valley people, consider the following statements:

1. Indus people were the first to produce cotton.
2. James Prinsep was the 1st person to decipher Harappan script.
3. The Harappan culture belongs to chalcolithic age.
4. Gold was known to them.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) 1 and 4 only

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

Q.81) Solution (a)

Statement analysis

Statement 1: **Indus people were the first to produce cotton** because cotton was produced in this area the Greeks called it Sindon, which is derived from Sindh.

Statement 2: Harappans invented the art of writing like the people of ancient Mesopotamia. Although the earliest specimen of Harappan script was noticed in 1853 and the complete script discovered by 1923, **it has not been deciphered so far**. James Prinsep deciphered Kharosthi and Brahmi Script from Mauryan Empire.

Statement 3: **Harappan culture belongs to Bronze Age**, the people of Harappa used many tools and implements of stone, but they were acquainted with the manufacture and use of bronze. Bronze was made by smiths by mixing tin with copper.

Statement 4: Goldsmiths of Harappan age used to make jewellery of gold, silver and other precious stones. **Gold jewellery** from these civilizations also consisted of bracelets, necklaces, bangles, ear ornaments, rings, etc.

Q.82) In the early Vedic period, Visu refers to?

- a) Basic unit of Political organization.
- b) Group of villages
- c) Leader of the grama
- d) None of the above

Q.82) Solution (b)

Explanation:

'Kula' was the basic unit of political organization in Rig-Vedic societies. Multiple families together of kinship formed 'gram' or village which was under Gramani. **Group of villages were called Visu which was headed by 'Vishayapati'**.

However it is difficult to state whether 'Visu' of the Rig-Vedic period was a local sub-division or a block kinship like clan. The highest political unit was Jana or tribe. The king is referred to as

the protector of the Jana or people.

Q.83) Which of the following statements with reference to Chola Empire is incorrect?

- a) The capital of the Chola Empire was Tanjore.
- b) The Chola Empire was divided into mandalams and each mandalam into valanadus and nadus.
- c) The practice of sati was prevalent among royal families.
- d) Siva temple at Gangaikondacholapuram was built by Rajaraja I.

Q.83) Solution (d)

Basic information:

After the decline of the Sangam period, the Cholas became feudatories in Uraiyur. They became prominent in the ninth century and established an empire comprising the major portion of South India. **Their capital was Tanjore.** They also extended their sway in Sri Lanka and the Malay Peninsula. Therefore, they are called as the Imperial Cholas.

Explanation:

Statement 2: The **Chola Empire was divided into mandalams and each mandalam into valanadus and nadus.** In each nadu there were a number of autonomous villages. The royal princes or officers were in charge of mandalams. The valanadu was under periyannattar and nadu under nattar.

Statement 3: **The practice of 'sati' was prevalent among the royal families.** The devadasi system or dancing girls attached to temples emerged during this period.

Statement 4: **Siva temple at Gangaikondacholapuram was built by Rajendra I,** who was the son of Rajaraja I.

Q.84) From which of the following places the burial R-37 was obtained?

- a) Kalibanga
- b) Harappa
- c) Mohenjodaro
- d) Ropar

Q.84) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

Explanation:

Two types of burial practices one of typical R37 type and another of atypical cemetery H type seen was seen in Harappa.

R37 is a primary burial site with skeletons found in extended position.

Q.85) Consider the following pairs with reference to Harappan Period:

<i>Raw Material</i>	:	<i>Source</i>
1. Lapis-Lazuli	:	Shortughai
2. Carnellian	:	Nageshwar
3. Copper	:	Khetri

Which of the above given pairs are correctly matched?

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

Q.85) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Harappans procured materials for craft production in various ways, such as; Nageshwar and Balakot where shell was easily available

- **Shortughai in Afghanistan where lapis lazuli** (a highly valued blue stone) was available.
- **Lothal which was near sources of carnelian** (from Bharuch in Gujarat),
- steatite (from south Rajasthan and north Gujarat) and metal (from Rajasthan)
- Another method used was to send expeditions to areas like **Khetri in Rajasthan for Copper** & South India for Gold. They even got copper from Oman in west asia.

Q.86) Tripartite struggle for Kannauj involved which of the following ruling dynasties?

1. Gurjara -pratihara
2. Palas
3. Satavahanas
4. Rasthrakutas

Select the correct code

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

Q.86) Solution (b)

Explanation:

It is quite clear towards the end of 8th century A.D. there were three great powers in India viz; **the Palas, Gurjara-pratiharas and Rasthrakutas**. The struggle for control over Kannauj among these three dynasties is known as the tripartite struggle in Indian history. Briefly, big chunks of North-West India (Pratiharas), East India (Palas) and South India (Rashtrakutas) were at war for 200 years and made all three dynasties weak in the long run. This resulted into the political disintegration of the country and benefited the Islamic invaders from Middle-east.

Q.87) In the context of Administrative posts during Mauryan period, consider the following pairs:

- | | | |
|------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Sannidhata | : | Head of Royal treasury |
| 2. Akaradhyaksha | : | Accountant General |
| 3. Panyadhyaksha | : | Superintendent of commerce |

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

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

Q.87) Solution (c)

Statement Analysis:

Important officials in Mauryan Bureaucracy

Sannidhata	Head of Royal Treasury.
Samharta	Chief tax collector
Pradestha	Chief justice of criminal court.
Akaradhyaksha	Superintendent of mines
Sitaadhyaksha	Supervised Agriculture
Panyadhyaksha	Superintendent of commerce
Rajuka	Revenue settlement officer

Q.88) Which of the following inventions/discoveries are credited to the people of Neolithic Age?

1. Invention of pottery
2. Polished ground stone tools
3. Concept of division of labour
4. Emergence of self-sufficient villages

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Q.88) Solution (d)

All the statements are very much unique features of the Neolithic Age. Hence correct option would be 'All of the above'.

Basic Information:

- In northern India, the Neolithic age emerged around c.8000–6000 BCE. At some places in south and eastern India, it is as late as 1000 BCE.
- The great British archaeologist V. Gordon Childe termed the Neolithic phase as Neolithic Revolution.

Some of the innovations of this period include:

- **Advent of food production:** The Neolithic man cultivated land and grew fruits & corn like ragi and horse gram (kulathi). He domesticated cattle, sheep, and goats.
- **Innovations in technology:** The Neolithic man innovated in the production of stone tools, producing implements such as polished, pecked, and ground stone tools.
- They **depended on polished stones** other than quartzite for making tools. The use of celts was especially important for ground and polished hand axes.
- **Invention of pottery:** The Neolithic era communities first made pottery by hand and then with the help of the potter's wheel. Their pottery included black burnished ware, grey ware, and mat-impressed ware. It can therefore be said that pottery on a large-scale appeared in this phase.
- **Emergence of self-sufficient village communities:** In the later phases of the Neolithic era, people led a more settled life. They lived in circular and rectangular houses made of mud and reed.
- They also knew how to **make boats and could spin cotton and wool** and weave cloth.
- **Division of labour based on sex and age:** As society was progressing, the need for additional labour was recognised and thus labour was procured from other non kin groups too.

Q.89) Consider the following statements regarding 'Chalcolithic Age':

1. Chalcolithic people were the first to invent some form of script/writing system.
2. This period gave rise to refined techniques of copper metallurgy.
3. Usage of stone tools ceased to exist during this period.

Choose the correct statement/s using the codes given below:

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

d) All of the above

Q.89) Solution (c)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1

Correct

Indus Valley Civilisation was a Chalcolithic civilisation which invented a Script.

Statement 2

Correct

The name of Chalco-lithic Age itself highlights the importance of 'Copper' metal. Hence it would be a corollary that this time period hosted/invented high standards of copper metallurgy.

Statement 3

Incorrect

Stone tools continued to be in use along with the new found metal in 'copper'. Various excavations from this period have yielded diverse forms of stone tools, beads made of semi-precious stones etc.

Moreover, the name of 'Chaco-lithic' has 'lithic' part which signifies the importance of stone tools.

Basic Information:

Some of the distinguishing features of people in the Chalcolithic age are as follows:

- They were not acquainted with burnt brick, and generally lived in thatched **houses made of mud bricks**. Their economy was a **village-based economy**.
- Chalcolithic-era people did **not know the use of writing (Except the IVC people)**. Their villages were small, with huts close to each other.
- Chalcolithic age people **cooked their food**. Small **clay images of earth goddesses** have been found from Chalcolithic sites. It is thus possible to say that they venerated the Mother Goddess.
- Chalcolithic people were fond of **ornaments and decoration**. The women wore ornaments **of shell and bone** and carried finely worked combs in their hair.

- The **bull** was probably the symbol of their **religious cult** (based on stylised bull terracottas of Malwa and Rajasthan).
- The Chalcolithic people were **expert coppersmiths**. They knew the **art of copper-smelting** and were good stone workers as well.
- They manufactured **beads of semi-precious stones** such as carnelian, steatite, and quartz crystal. They knew **spinning and weaving**.
- **Infant mortality was very high** among Chalcolithic people, as evident from the burial of a large number of children in western Maharashtra.
- One can note the **beginnings of social inequalities** in Chalcolithic societies, as chiefs who lived in rectangular houses dominated others who lived in round huts.

Q.90) Consider the following pairs:

Vedas

1. Rig Veda
2. Sama Veda
3. Yajur Veda
4. Atharva Veda

Their respective Upavedas

- Dhanurveda
Shilpa veda
Gandharva veda
Ayurveda

Which of the above-mentioned pairs are correctly matched?

- a) 1 and 4 only
- b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) None of the above

Q.90) Solution (d)

None of the given pairs in the question are correctly matched.

Correct Pairs:

Vedas

Their respective Upavedas

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Rig Veda | Ayurveda (Medicine) |
| 2. Sama Veda | Gandharva veda (Arts and Dance) |
| 3. Yajur Veda | Dhanurveda (Archery) |
| 4. Atharva Veda | Shilpa veda (Sculpturing) |

Q.91) Which of the following statements are not correct with reference to Mauryan Empire?

- Punch marked coins were used during Mauryan period.
- Haranya was a tax on cattles during Mauryan period.
- Bindusara patronized Ajivika Sect.
- In Ashokan inscription 4 different script were used.

Q.91) Solution (b)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Incorrect	Correct	Correct
<p>The use of currency became fairly common during Mauryan period on account of the development of commerce.</p> <p>The largest number of Punch-marked (mostly silver) coins are assignable to Mauryan period.</p>	<p>The distinguishing feature of mauryan economy is the state control of Agriculture, industry and trade and the levy of all varieties of taxes on people.</p> <p>The peasants were required to pay land tax, irrigation tax called Haranya, taxes on their cattles and also a tax to meet expenditure of army passing through their</p>	<p>Bindusara and Ashoka both have patronized Ajivika sect.</p> <p>Ashoka even gifted two cave in the Barabara hills to them.</p>	<p>Most Asokan inscriptions were in the Prakrit language while those in the northwest of the subcontinent were in Aramaic and Greek. Most Prakrit inscriptions were written in the Brahmi script; however, some, in the northwest, were written in Kharosthi. The Aramaic and Greek</p>

	territories.		scripts were used for inscriptions in Afghanistan.
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Q.92) Consider the following statements with reference to Gupta rulers?

1. Chandragupta I was the 1st to take title of Maharajadhiraj and to issue gold coins.
2. Hien-tsang visited India during Chandragupta II reign.
3. Srigupta established Nalanda University.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

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

Q.92) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Incorrect statement is being asked here

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
Chandragupta was a son of the Gupta king Ghatotkacha, and a grandson of the dynasty's founder Gupta, both of whom are called Maharaja ("great king") in the Allahabad Pillar inscription.	The famous Chinese pilgrim, Fahien visited India during the reign of Chandragupta II. The main purpose of his visit was to see the land of the Buddha and to collect Buddhist manuscripts	Kumargupta laid the foundation of the Nalanda University which emerged an institution of international reputation. Kumaragupta was the son and successor of Chandragupta II. His reign was marked by
Chandragupta assumed		

the title Maharajadhiraja
("king of great kings") and
issued gold coins

from India.

general peace and prosperity.

Q.93) Consider the following places and arrange them from west to East.

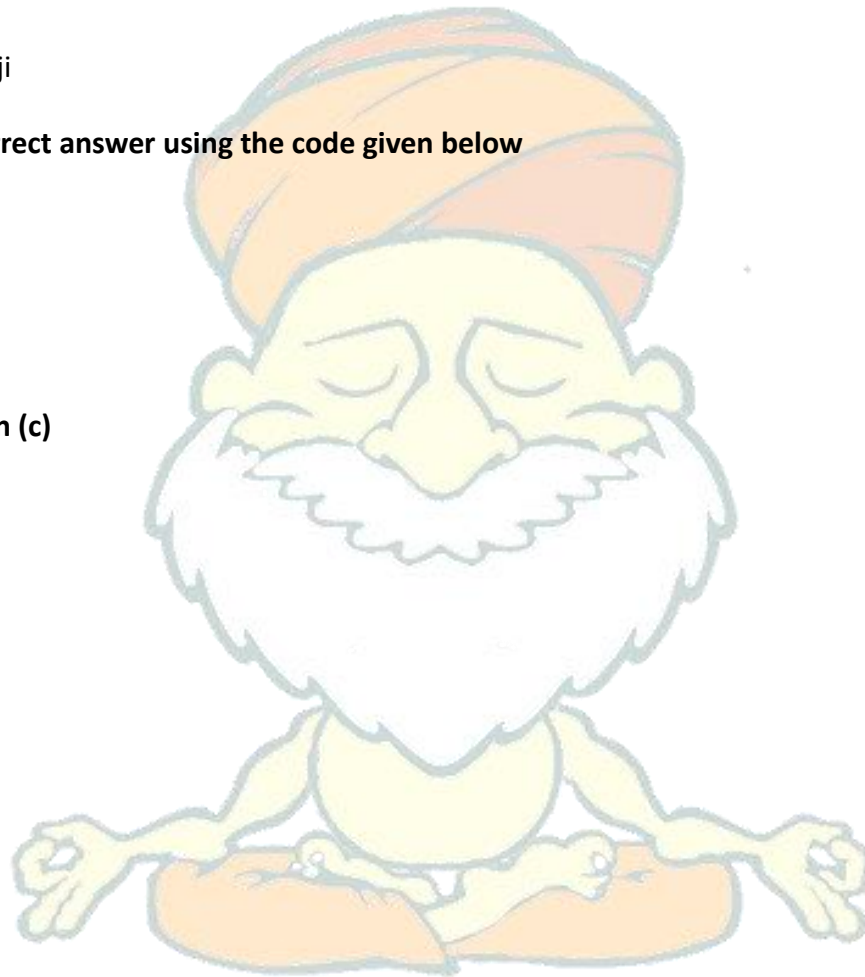
1. Harappa
2. Lothal
3. Kot-Diji

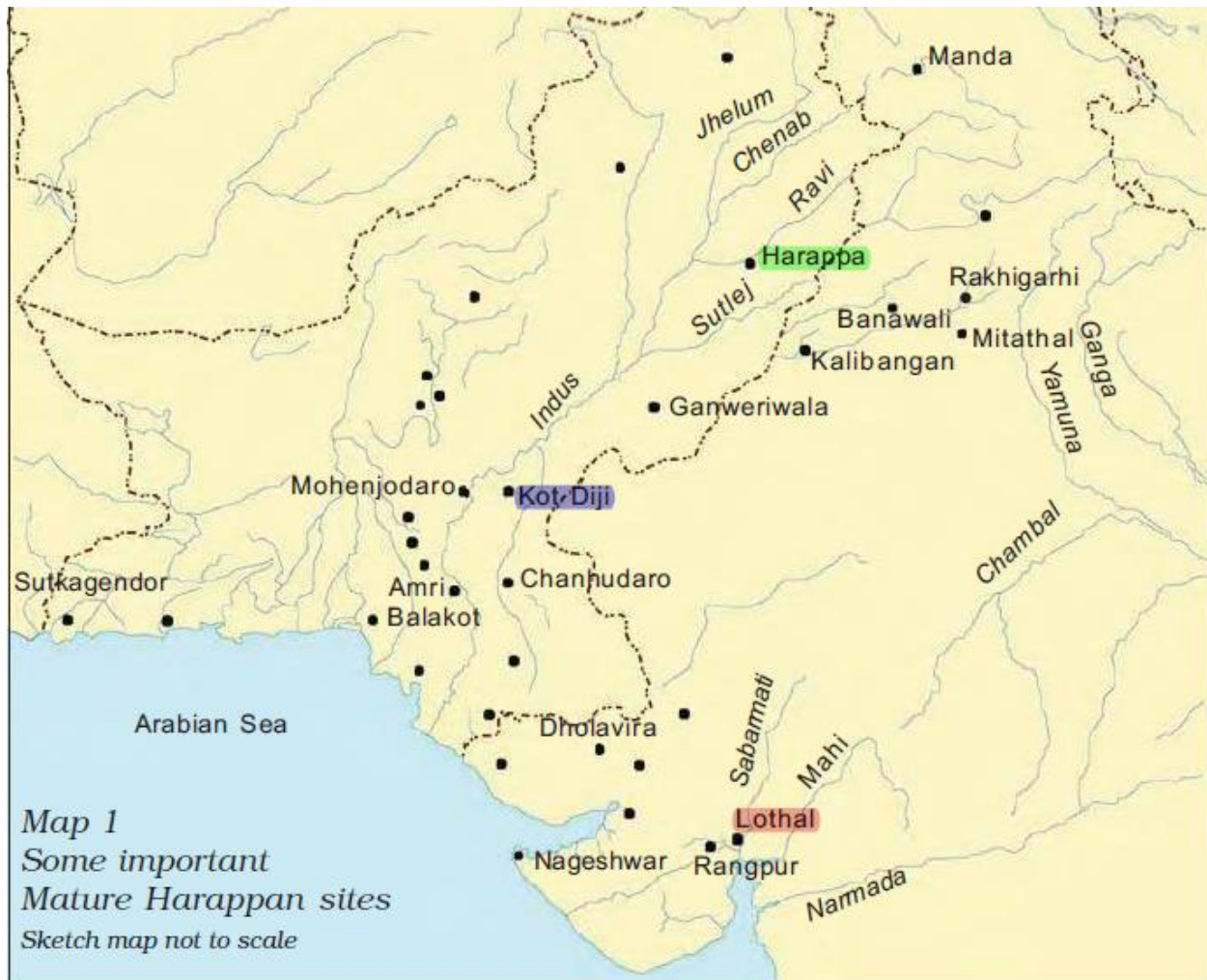
Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

Q.93) Solution (c)

Explanation:





Q.94) With reference to Agrahara, which of the following is correct?

- a) It was tax collected on agricultural produce
- b) It was an land measurement method
- c) Classification of urban lands
- d) Land granted to Brahmana

Q.94) Solution (d)

Explanation:

An **agrahara** was land granted to a Brahmana, who was usually exempted from paying land revenue and other dues to the king, and was often given the right to collect these dues from the

local people. It is often heritable, perpetual and tax free land.

Q.95) Which of the following is not correct with reference to Gupta's period?

- a) Kalidasa was among Navratna of Samudragupta.
- b) Gupta period witnessed the writings of Aryabhatta and Varamihira.
- c) Land became commodity of exchange during Gupta's period.
- d) Nivartana was used to measure Land.

Q.95) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: **Kalidasa was in the court of Chandragupta II Vikramaditya** as one of the nine gems (Navratna), not samdudragupta.

Statement 2: The Gupta period saw the compilation of two epics Ramayana and Mahabharata. **Gupta period also witnessed scientific works of Aryabhata who wrote Aryabhattiyam, which introduced decimal system and Varahamira's Romaka sidhanta.**

Statement 3: It appears that the land was to all intents and purposes that of the peasants. **Land could be as commodity of exchange** but the king claimed its theoretical owner-ship.

Statement 4: Different land measures were known in different regions such as **Nivartana, Kulyavapa and Dronavapa**. The importance of irrigation to help agriculture was recognized in India from the earliest times

Q.96) Consider the following statements regarding the Sunga Empire:

- 1. Patanjali was contemporary to Pushyamitra Sunga.
- 2. Kalidasa's Malavikagnimitram is based on love story of Agnimitra (son of P. Sunga) and Malavika, a handmaiden.
- 3. Sunga Dynasty was followed by Kanvas with capital at Patliputra.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.96) Solution (d)

Basic information:

Pushyamitra Shunga was the founder and first ruler of the Shunga Empire. Pushyamitra was originally a Senapati of the Maurya Empire. In 185 BCE he assassinated the last Mauryan Emperor, Brihadratha Maurya, during an army review, and proclaimed himself emperor.

Statement Analysis

Statement 1: Patanjali was a sage in ancient India, thought to be the author of a number of Sanskrit works. The greatest of these are the Yoga Sutras, a classical yoga text. **He was contemporary to Pushymitra Shunga.**

Statement 2: Kalidas a court poet of Chandragupta Vikramaditya of Gupta dynasty. He wrote Malavikagnimitram, a play which gives lot of information about the horse sacrifice of Pushyamitra and the fight of Agnimitra with the ruler of Vidarbha. This play depicts the love story Agnimitra and Malvika, a handmaiden.

Statement 3: The last Sunga king was Devabhuti, who was killed by his own minister, **Vasudeva Kanva in around 73 BC. This established the Kanva dynasty at Magadha from 73 to 28 BC.**

Q.97) Consider the following statements:

1. Artharveda is most secular among all Vedas.
2. Brahmanas are prose version of Vedas.
3. Upanishads are also known as Vedantas.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.97) Solution (d)

Statement analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
<p>Artharveda: Its theme is witchcraft, sorcery etc..</p> <p>It deals with Ayurveda, Ganithashastra. Rekhangana</p> <p>A Brahmin never recites this.</p> <p>It is most secular of all the vedas.</p>	<p>Brahmanas are Related to conduct of various ceremonies.</p> <p>It is a prose version of the Vedas.</p> <p>They are 108 in number, Satapatha Brahmana most famous dealing with rituals connected with Agricultural production.</p>	<p>Upanishad are also known as vedantas.</p> <p>There are 108 Upanishads out of which, 13 are considered major one.</p> <p>The concepts of Atman and Brahman are majorly discussed in this.</p>

Q.98) Consider the following statements with reference to Satavahana rulers:

1. Satavahanas were the first rulers to make tax free land grants to the Brahmanas and Buddhist monks.
2. Satavahana king believed in divine rights of kings.

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.98) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

The Satavahanas, also referred to as the Andhras in the Puranas, were an ancient Indian dynasty based in the Deccan region. The founder of the Satavahana dynasty was Simuka. He and his successors established their authority from the mouth of the Krishna to the entire Deccan plateau.

According to the Puranas, the Satavahana king killed the last Kanva ruler of Magadha and

presumably took possession of his kingdom.

Statement Analysis

Statement 1: the Satavahana started the practice of granting tax-free villages to Brahmanas and Buddhist monks. The cultivated fields and villages granted to them were declared free from molestation by Royal policemen, soldiers and all kinds of royal officers.

Statement 2: the Satavahana king merely took up the title of raja. **They did not believe in divine rights of kings.** They did not claim to exercise absolute power. They were controlled by the law as laid down in the Dharmshastras and the customs of the country.

Q.99) Consider the following statements with reference to Mauryan Empire:

1. The state enjoyed monopoly in mining, forest, salt, and sale of liquor.
2. The practice of divorce prevailed during Mauryan Empire.
3. The last Mauryan ruler was Mahendra, who was killed by Pushyamitra sunga.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

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

Q.99) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Note: incorrect statements are asked.

Statement 1: During Mauryan period the state enjoyed monopoly in mining, forest, salt, sale of liquor, manufacture of arms etc.

Statement 2: During Mauryan periods women participated in social and religious function. The system of sati was practiced at few places in North West, but it was not a general practice. **The practice of divorce prevailed during the Mauryan period.**

Statement 3:- **The last Mauryan ruler Brihadratha Maurya**, was assassinated during an army inspection by his own general Pushyamitra Shunga. So, statement 3 is correct answer here.

Q.100) Which of the following are correct with reference to Kushana rulers?

1. Kanishka convened third Buddhist council.
2. Kushana rulers introduced satrap system in India.
3. Many kushan rulers adopted title Devaputra or "Son of God".
4. Charaka and Sushruta were in the court of Kanishka

Select the correct code:

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

Q.100) Solution (b)

Statement analysis:

Statement 1: **Kanishka convened fourth Buddhist council in Kashmir.** Vasumitra presided that council while Ashvagosh was his deputy. Buddhism got divided here into two sect Mahayana and Hinayana. Mahayana Buddhism became the state religion during Kanishka's period.

Statement 2: **The Ancient Sakas in India had introduced Satrap system of government,** along with Parthians, which was quite similar to the Iranian Achaemenid and Seleucid. Under this system, the kingdom was divided into provinces, each under military governor Mahakshatrapa (great satrap). The governors of lower status were called kshatrapas (satraps). These governors had the power to issue their own inscriptions and mint their own coins

Statement 3: Some historians feel that the Kushanas considered themselves godlike. **Many Kushana rulers also adopted the title devaputra, or "son of god",** possibly inspired by Chinese rulers who called themselves sons of heaven.

Statement 4: **Nagarjuna, Vaumitra, Ashvaghosh , Charak and Sushruta were in the court of Kanishka.**



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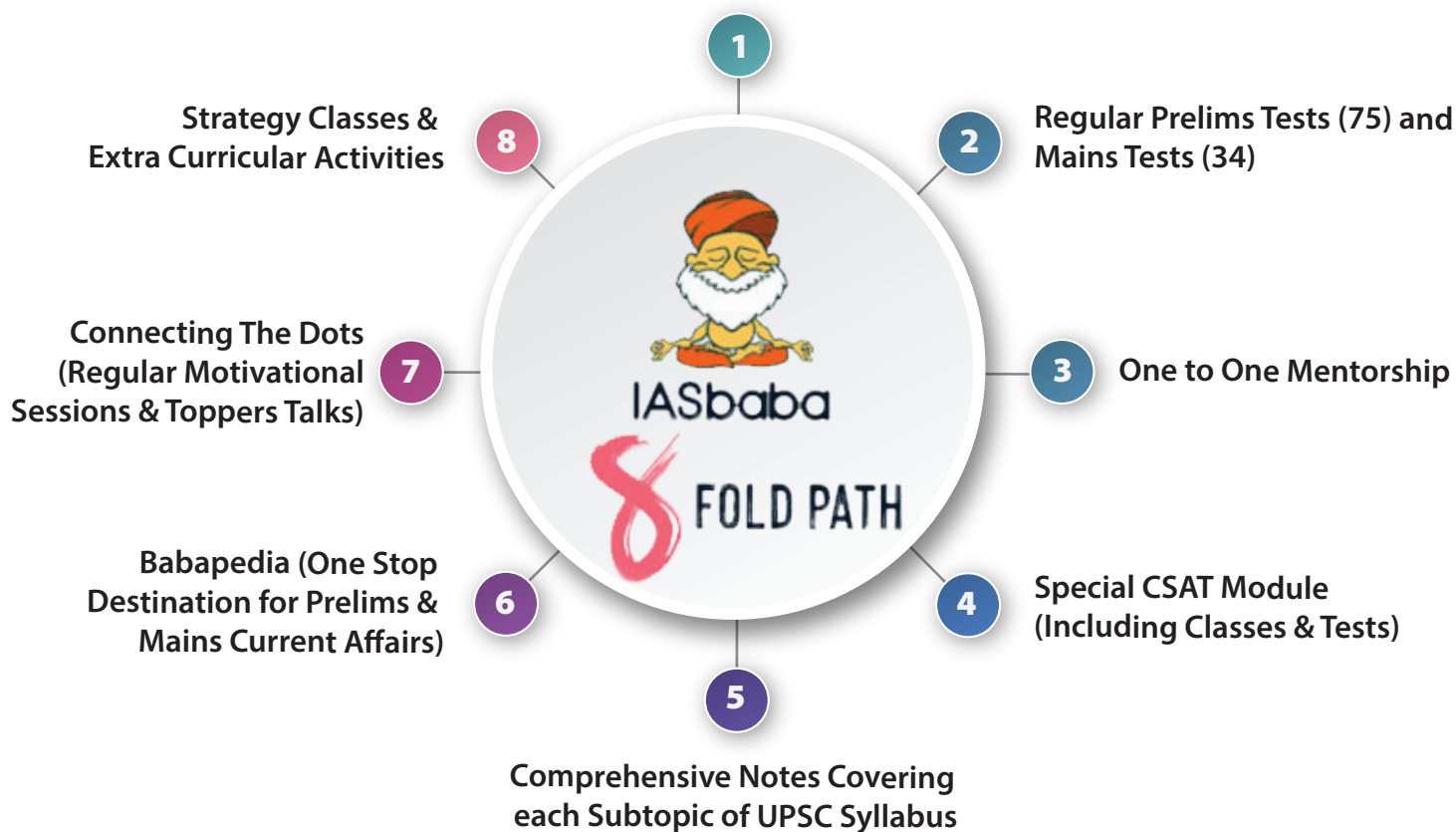


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