

TIMES IAS ACADEMY

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LATER MUGHALS

1. **What was the immediate reason for Ahmad Shah Abdali to invade India and fight the Third Battle of Panipat ?(2010)**
 - (a) **He wanted to avenge the expulsion by Marathas of his viceroy Timur Shah from Lahore.**
 - (b) The frustrated governor of Jullundhar Adina Beg Khan invited him to invade Punjab
 - (c) He wanted to punish Mughal administration for non-payment of the revenues of the Chahar Mahal (Gujarat, Aurangabad, Sialkot and Pasrur)
 - (d) He wanted to annex all the fertile plains of Punjab up to the borders of Delhi to his kingdom.

2. **Consider the following statements. (2004)**
 1. In the Third Battle of Panipat, Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated Ibrahim Lodi.
 2. Tipu Sultan was killed in the Third Anglo-Mysore War.
 3. Mir Jafar entered in a conspiracy with the English for the defeat of Nawab Siraj-ud-daulah in the Battle of Plassey.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

Exp: The third battle of Panipat was fought between Ahmad Sah Abdali and Marathas in 1761. Marathas were defeated by Ahmad shah Abdali

3. **Which one of the following statements is NOT correct ?(2003)**
 - (a) **Ali Mardan Khan introduced the system of revenue farming in Bengal**
 - (b) Maharaja Ranjit Singh set up modern foundries to manufacture cannons at Lahore
 - (c) Sawai Jai Singh of Amber had Euclid's 'Elements of Geometry' translated into Sanskrit

(d) Sultan Tipu of Mysore gave money for the construction of the idol of Goddess Sarda in the Shringeri temple

4. A : Shah Alam II spent the initial years as an Emperor outside Delhi.

R: There was always a lurking danger of foreign invasion from the north-west frontier. (2003)

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

5. How did the Mughal emperor Jahandar Shah's reign come to an early end ?(2003)

- (a) He was deposed by his Wazir
- (b) He died due to slip while climbing down steps
- (c) **He was defeated by his nephew in a battle**
- (d) He died of sickness due to too much consumption of wine

6. Who among the following Indian rulers established embassies in foreign countries on modern lines ?(2001)

- (a) Haider Ali
- (b) Mir Qasim
- (c) Shah Alam II
- (d) **Tipu Sultan**

ADVENT OF EUROPEANS

7. **With reference to Pondicherry (now Puducherry), consider the following statements :(2010)**

1. The first European power to occupy Pondicherry were the Portuguese
2. The second European power to occupy Pondicherry were the French
3. The English never occupied Pondicherry

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

8. **Who among the following Europeans were the last to come to pre-Independence India as traders ?(2007)**

- (a) Dutch
- (b) English
- (c) **French**
- (d) Portuguese

9. **Which one of the following was the first fort constructed by the British in India ?(2007)**

- (a) Fort William
- (b) **Fort St. George**
- (c) Fort St. David
- (d) Fort St. Angelo

Exp:Fort St George (or historically, White Town) is the name of the first English (later British) fortress in India, founded in 1644at the coastal city of Madras, the modern city of Chennai. The construction of the fort provided the impetus for further settlements and trading activity, in what was originally an uninhabited land. Thus, it is a feasible contention to say that the city evolved around the fortress.

10. **In the year 1613, where was the English East India Company given permission to set up a factory (trading post) ?(2006)**

- (a) Bangalore
- (b) Madras
- (c) Masulipattam
- (d) **Surat**

11. Which one of the following is the correct statement ?(2005)

- (a) The modern Kochi was a Dutch colony till India's Independence.
- (b) The Dutch defeated the Portuguese and built Fort Williams in the modern Kochi.**
- (c) The modern Kochi was first a Dutch colony before the Portuguese took over from them.
- (d) The modern Kochi never became a part of the British colony.

12. With reference to the entry of European powers into India, which one of the following statements is NOT correct ?(2003)

- (a) The Portuguese captured Goa in 1499**
- (b) The English opened their first factory in South India at Masulipattam
- (c) In Eastern India, the English Company opened its first factory in Orissa in 1633.
- (d) Under the leadership of Dupleix, the French occupied Madras in 1746

13. In India, among the following locations, the Dutch established their earliest factor at(2003)

- (a) Surat
- (b) Pulicat**
- (c) Cochin
- (d) Cassimbazar

14. Who amongst the following Englishmen first translated Bhagavad-Gita into English ?(2001)

- (a) William Jones
- (b) Charles Wilkins**
- (c) Alexander Cunningham
- (d) John Marshall

15. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?(1999)

- (a) Jahangir William Hawkins
- (b) Akbar Sir Thomas Roe
- (c) Shahjahan Tavernier
- (d) Aurangzeb Manucci

Exp: William Hawkins was an ambassador sent to India by James I, the king of England. He reached Jahangir's court in 1608 and lived there till 1611. He wrote about important events of Jahangir's court.

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BRITISH CONQUEST

16. What was/were the object/objects of Queen Victoria's Proclamation (1858)?(2014)

1. To disclaim any intention to annex Indian States
2. To place the Indian administration under the British Crown
3. To regulate East India Company's trade with India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Exp: A Royal Durbar was held at Allahabad in November 1, 1858. A proclamation was issued by Queen Victoria. It was read at the Durbar by Lord Canning, who was the last Governor General and the first Viceroy of India. The important features of the Queen's Proclamation were the following.

- The Act laid down that henceforth India shall be governed by and in the name of the Queen.
- It abolished the Board of Control and the Court of Directors. The post of a Secretary of State was created. He was to be assisted by a Council of India which was to consist of fifteen members.
- The Doctrine of Lapse was cancelled and the British stopped the policy of annexation.
- A general amnesty (pardon) was granted to the rebels except those who were directly involved in killing the British subjects.
- The office of the Governor General was changed to that of Viceroy of India.

17. Which amongst the following provided a common factor for tribal insurrection in India in the 19th Century ? (2011)

- (a) Introduction of a new system of land revenue and taxation of tribal products.
- (b) Influence of foreign religious missionaries in tribal areas.
- (c) Rise of a large number of money lenders, traders and revenue farmers as middlemen in tribal areas.
- (d) The complete disruption of the old agrarian order of the tribal-communities.**

18. With reference to the period of colonial rule in India. "Home Charges" formed an important part of drain of wealth from India. Which of the following funds constituted "Home Charges" ?(2011)

1. Funds used to support the India Office in London.
2. Funds used to pay salaries and pensions of British personnel engaged in India.
3. Funds used for waging wars outside India by the British.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

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

Exp: "Home Charges" meant all the expenditures incurred by the Home Government in England which was officially called "India Office". It also includes payment towards British personnel engaged in India.

19. Karl Marx explained the process of class struggle with the help of which one of the following theories ?(2011)

- (a) Empirical liberalism
- (b) Existentialism
- (c) Darwin's theory of evolution
- (d) Dialectical materialism**

Exp: Dialectical Materialism is a way of understanding reality; whether thoughts, emotions, or the material world. Simply stated, this methodology

is the combination of Dialectics and Materialism. The materialist dialectic is the theoretical foundation of Marxism (while being communist is the practice of Marxism).

20. **With whose permission did the English set up their first factory in Surat ?(2009)**

- (a) Akbar (b) **Jahangir**
(c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb

Exp: It was during Jahangir's reign that the first English envoy reached Mughal court and received a royal farman in 1607. In 1608, when the English established their first factory at Surat, Captain Hawkins was sent to Jahangir's court for securing trading concessions.

21. **The ruler of which one of the following States was removed from power by the British on the pretext of misgovernance ?(2007)**

- (a) **Awadh** (b) Jhansi
(c) Nagpur (d) Satara

Exp: Dalhousie was keen on annexing the kingdom of Awadh. But the task presented certain difficulties. For one, the Nawabs of Awadh had been British allies since the Battle of Buxar. Moreover, they had been most obedient to the British over the years.

- The Nawab of Awadh had many heirs and could not therefore be covered by the Doctrine of Lapse. Some other pretext had to be found for depriving him of his dominions. Finally, Lord Dalhousie hit upon the idea of alleviating the plight of the people of Awadh.
- Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was accused of having misgoverned his state and of refusing to introduce reforms. His state was therefore annexed in 1856.

22. Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the battles fought in India in the 18th Century? (2005)

- (a) Battle of Wandiwash-Battle of Buxar-Battle of Ambur-Battle of Plassey
- (b) **Battle of Ambur-Battle of Plassey-Battle of Wandiwash-Battle of Buxar**
- (c) Battle of Wandiwash-Battle of Plassey-Battle of Ambur-Battle of Buxar
- (d) Battle of Ambur-Battle of Buxar-Battle of Wandiwash-Battle of Plassey

Exp : Battle of Ambur was fought in 1749. The Karnatic Nawab was killed in the battle, which demonstrated convincingly, the superiority of European Arms and methods of warfare. The battle was fought with the French.

Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757 and English forces under Robert Clive defeated the army of Siraj-ud-Daula.

23. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched ? (2004)

LIST-I (PERIOD) LIST-II (WAR)

- 1. AD 1767-69 First Anglo-Maratha War
- 2. AD 1790-92 Third Mysore War
- 3. AD 1824-26 First Anglo-Burmese War
- 4. AD 1845-46 Second Sikh War

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

CODES:

- (a) 2 and 4 (b) 3 and 4
- (c) 1 and 2 (d) **2 and 3**

24. At a time when empires in Europe were crumbling before the might of Napoleon, which one of the following Governor-General kept the British flag flying high in India ?(1999)

- (a) Warren Hastings
- (b) Lord Cornwallis
- (c) **Lord Wellesley**
- (d) Lord Hastings

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Exp: The effect of government of India Act 1919 –

- (1) To introduce the bicameral or two chamber system in the Indian legislative council
- (2) To increase the size of the provincial legislative council , to increase number of the elected members in each
- (3) To substitute direct for indirect election
- (4) To enlarge the electorate

28. With reference to Ryotwari Settlement, consider the following statements. (2012)

1. The rent was paid directly by the peasants to the Government.
2. The Government gave Paltas to the Ryots
3. The lands were surveyed and assessed before being taxed.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

Exp: Ryotwari System

- Ryotwari System was introduced by Thomas Munro in 1820.
- Major areas of introduction include Madras, Bombay, parts of Assam and Coorgh provinces of British India.
- In Ryotwari System the ownership rights were handed over to the peasants. British Government collected taxes directly from the peasants.
- The revenue rates of Ryotwari System were 50% where the lands were dry and 60% in irrigated land.

29. The tendency for increased litigation was visible after the introduction of the land settlement system of Cornwallis in 1793. The reason for this is normally traced to which of the following provisions?(2011)

- (a) Making Zamindar's position stronger vis-a-vis the ryot
- (b) Making East India Company an overlord of Zamindars
- (c) Making judicial system more efficient
- (d) **None of the above**

Exp: Zamindari System

- Zamindari System was introduced by Cornwallis in 1793 through Permanent Settlement Act.
- It was introduced in provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Varanasi.
- Also known as Permanent Settlement System.
- Zamindars were recognized as owner of the lands. Zamindars were given the rights to collect the rent from the peasants.
- The realized amount would be divided into 11 parts. 1/11 of the share belongs to Zamindars and 10/11 of the share belongs to East India Company.

30. Who among the following Governor General created the Covenanted Civil Service of India which later came to be known as the Indian Civil Service?(2010)

- (a) Warren Hastings
- (b) Wellesley
- (c) **Cornwallis**
- (d) William Bentinck

Exp: Many changes took place in Indian Civil services since Lord Cornwallis introduced it in India. The Indian Civil services were created to foster the idea of unity in diversity. The civil service was expected to give continuity and change to the administration no matter the political scenario and turmoil affecting the country. Indian civil service has also played the part of giving this continuous support to the nation.

31. By a regulation in 1793, the District Collector was deprived of his judicial powers and made the collecting agent only. What was the reason for such regulation ? (2010)

- (a) Lord Cornwallis felt that the District Collector's efficiency of revenue collection would enormously increase without the burden of other work
- (b) Lord Cornwallis felt that judicial power should compulsorily be in the hands of Europeans while Indians can be given the job of revenue collection in the districts
- (c) Lord Cornwallis was alarmed at the extent of power concentrated in the District Collector and felt that such absolute power was undesirable in one person**
- (d) The judicial work demanded a deep knowledge of India and a good training in law and Lord Cornwallis felt that District Collector should be only a revenue collector.

32. Who was the Viceroy of India when the Rowlatt Act was passed ?(2008)

- (a) Lord Irwin (b) Lord Reading
- (c) Lord Chelmsford** (d) Lord Wavell

Exp: Lord Chelmsford served as Governor General and Viceroy of India from 1916 to 1921. Important events during his tenure included Lucknow Pact (1916), Khilafat Movement, Emergence of Gandhi as national leader, passing of Rowlatt Act and Jallianwalla Bagh Tragedy (1919), Non-Cooperation Movement, Third Afghan War and Treaty of Rawalpindi, August Declaration (1917), Montague-Chelmsford Reforms (1919)

33. Consider the following statements :(2007)

1. Robert Elive was the first Governor-General of Bengal.
2. William Bentinck was the first Governor-General of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 (b) 2**
- (c) 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Exp: Lord William Bentinck assumed the office of the Governor-General in 1828. Born in 1774 he commenced his career as a soldier and later at the young age of twenty two he became a Member of Parliament. He was appointed the Governor of Madras in 1803. He supported Sir Thomas Munroe on revenue administration. The Vellore Mutiny of 1806 had resulted in Bentinck's recall. However, his appointment again to the higher office as Governor-General shows his real greatness. As Governor-General, Bentinck had initiated an era of progress and reforms. He was undoubtedly the first Governor- General of British India who acted on the dictum that "the welfare of the subject peoples was a main, perhaps the primary, duty of the British in India".

34. **The First Factory Act, restricting the working hours of women and children and authorizing local government to make necessary rules, was adopted during whose time?(2007)**

- (a) Lord Lytton (b) Lord Bentinck
(c) **Lord Ripon** (d) Lord Canning

Exp: Lord Ripon remained India's Viceroy from 1880-84. This liberal politician is known for many reforms in the internal administration of India.

The most important events during this time were as follows:

- The Vernacular Press Act was repealed in 1882 A Resolution in 1882 set off the institution of local self-government in India.
- Hunter Commission came in 1882 for the purpose of education reforms.
- The age for entry in the Civil Services was once again raised to 21 years.
- The First factory Act was enacted in 1881
- Introduction of Ilbert Bill in severely compromised state.

The years 1882 and 1883 are memorable for these great measures. One important one was the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, which was passed by his predecessor Lord Lytton in 1878.

35. Consider the following statements :(2006)

1. The Charter Act 1853 abolished East India Company's monopoly of Indian trade
2. Under the Government of India Act 1858, the British Parliament abolished the East India Company altogether and undertook the responsibility of ruling India directly.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

(a) 1 (b) 2

(c) 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Exp: The East India Company Act 1813, also known as the Charter Act of 1813, was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom which renewed the charter issued to the British East India Company, and continued the Company's rule in India. However, the Company's commercial monopoly was ended, except for the tea trade and the trade with China. Reflecting the growth of British power in India,

1. The Act expressly asserted the Crown's sovereignty over British India.
2. It allotted Rs 100,000 to promote education in Indian masses.
3. This act permitted Christian missionaries to propagate English and preach their religion.

The power of the provincial governments and courts in India over European British subjects was also strengthened by the Act. Financial provision was also made to encourage a revival in Indian literature and for the promotion of science.

The Company's charter had previously been renewed by the Charter Act of 1793, and was next renewed by the Charter Act of 1833.

36. Consider the following statements: (2006)

The Government of India Act, 1935 provided for

1. the provincial autonomy
2. the establishment of Federal Court
3. All India Federation at the centre

Which of the statements given above are correct ?

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

Exp: The most significant aspects of the Act were:

- The grant of a large measure of autonomy to the provinces of British India (ending the system of dyarchy introduced by the Government of India Act 1919).
- Provision for the establishment of a “Federation of India”, to be made up of both British India and some or all of the “princely states”.
- The introduction of direct elections, thus increasing the franchise from seven million to thirty-five million people.
- A partial reorganization of the provinces:
 - Sindh was separated from Bombay.
 - Bihar and Orissa were split into separate provinces of Bihar and Orissa.
 - Burma was completely separated from India.
 - Aden was also detached from India, and established as a separate colony.
- Membership of the provincial assemblies was altered so as to include more elected Indian representatives, who were now able to form majorities and be appointed to form governments.
- The establishment of a Federal Court.

37. Consider the following statements :(2005)

1. Warren Hastings was the first Governor General who established a regular police force in India on the British pattern.
2. A Supreme Court was established at Calcutta by the Regulating Act, 1773.
3. The Indian Penal Code came into effect in the year 1860.

Which of the statements given above are correct ?

- a. 1 and 3 **b. 2 and 3**
c. 1 and 3 d. 1,2 and 3

Exp: Provisions of the Regulating Act

- It prohibited the servants of company from engaging in any private trade or accepting presents or bribes from the natives.
- The Act elevated Governor of Bengal, Warren Hastings to Governor-General of Bengal and subsumed the presidencies of Madras and Bombay under Bengal's control. It laid the foundations for a centralized administration in India. Governor of Bengal became the Governor General of Bengal with an executive council of four to assist him. Decisions would be taken by majority and Governor General could only vote in case of tie.
- The Act named four additional men to serve with the Governor-General on the Supreme Council of Bengal: Lt-Gen John Clavering, George Monson, Richard Barwell, and Philip Francis.
- A supreme court was established at Fort William at Calcutta. British judges were to be sent to India to administer the British legal system that was used there.

38. Who among the following repealed the Vernacular Press Act?(2005)

- (a) Lord Dufferin (b) **Lord Ripon**
(c) Lord Curzon (d) Lord Hardinge

39. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report formed the basis of (2004)

- (a) The Indian Councils Act, 1909
(b) **The Government of India Act, 1919**
(c) The Government of India Act, 1935
(d) The Indian Independence Act, 1947

40. Consider the following statements : (2004) Some of the main features of the Government of India Act, 1935 were the

1. Abolition of diarchy in the Governor's provinces
2. Power of the Governors to veto legislative action and to legislate on their own
3. Abolition of the principle of communal representation

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

Exp: The most significant aspects of the Act were:

- The grant of a large measure of autonomy to the provinces of British India (ending the system of dyarchy introduced by the Government of India Act 1919).
- Provision for the establishment of a “Federation of India”, to be made up of both British India and some or all of the “princely states”.
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- Aden was also detached from India, and established as a separate colony.
- Membership of the provincial assemblies was altered so as to include more elected Indian representatives, who were now able to form majorities and be appointed to form governments.
- The establishment of a Federal Court.

41. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?(2004)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Pitt's India Act | Warren Hastings |
| (b) Doctrine of Lapse | Dalhousie |
| (c) Vernacular Press Act | Curzon |
| (d) Illbert Bill | Ripon |

42. Consider the following Viceroy of India during the British rule : (2004)

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Lord Curzon | 2. Lord Chemsford |
| 3. Lord Harding | 4. Lord Irwin |

Which one of the following is the correct chronologies order of their tenure ?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 1-3-2-4 | (b) 2-4-1-3 |
| (c) 1-4-2-3 | (d) 2-3-1-4 |

43. During the colonial period in India, what was the purpose of the Whittlay Commission ?(2003)

- (a) To review the fitness of India for further political reforms
- (b) To report on existing conditions of labour and to make recommendations**
- (c) To draw up a plan for financial reforms for India
- (d) To develop a comprehensive scheme for Civil Services in India

44. **The aim of education as stated by the Wood's dispatch of 1854 was:(2003)**

- (a) The creation of employment opportunities for native Indians
- (b) the spread of Western culture in India
- (c) **the promotion of literacy among the people using English medium of language**
- (d) the introduction of scientific research and rationalism in the traditional Indian education

Exp: Sir Charles Wood, the President of the Board of Control of the English East India Company, had an important effect on spreading education in India when in 1854 he sent a despatch to Lord Dalhousie, the then Governor-General of India. Suggested that Primary Schools Must Adopt vernacular languages, High school must adopt Anglo Vernacular Language and on College Level English medium for education. This is known as Wood's despatch. the draw backs was the technical and women's education were neglected .

45. **Which one of the following provisions was NOT made in the Charter Act of 1833 ?(2003)**

- (a) The trading activities of the East India Company were to be abolished
- (b) The designation of the supreme authority was to be changed as the Governor-General of India-in-Council
- (c) All law-making powers to be conferred on Governor-General-in-Council
- (d) **An Indian was to be appointed as a Law Member in the Governor-General's Council**

○ **Exp:** As this Act was also intended to provide for an extension of the royal charter granted to the East India Company, it is also called the Charter Act of 1833.[3] This Act extended the charter by 20 years. It contained the following provisions:

- It redesignated the Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor-General of India. Under this provision Lord William Bentinck became the first Governor-General of India.

- It deprived the Governors of Bombay and Madras of their legislative powers. For the first time, the Governor-General's Government was known as the 'Government of India' and his council as the 'India Council'. The Governor-General and his executive council were given exclusive legislative powers for the whole of British India.
- It ended the activities of the British East India Company as a commercial body and it became a purely administrative body. In particular, the Company lost its monopoly on trade with China and other parts of the Far East.
 - It attempted to introduce a system of open competitions for the selection of civil servants. However this provision was negated after opposition from the Court of Directors who continued to hold the privilege of appointing Company officials.

46. **With reference to colonial rule in India what was sought by the Illbert Bill in 1883 ?(2003)**

- (a) **To bring Indians and Europeans on par as far as the criminal jurisdiction of courts was concerned**
- (b) to impose severe restrictions on the freedom of the native press as it was perceived to be hostile to colonial rulers
- (c) to encourage the native Indians to appear for civil service examinations by conducting them in India
- (d) To allow native Indians to possess arms by attending the Arms Act

47. **The real intention of the British to include the princely states in the Federal Union proposed by the India Act of 1935 was to (2002)**

- (a) exercise more and direct political and administrative control over the princely states
- (b) involve the princes actively in the administration of the colony
- (c) finally effect the complete political and administrative take-over of all the princely states by the British.
- (d) **use the princes to counter-balance the anti-imperialist doctrines of the nationalist leaders**

48. Which one of the following Act of British India strengthened the Viceroy's authority over his executive council by substituting "portfolio" or departmental system for corporate functioning ?(2002)

- (a) Indian Council Act, 1861
- (b) Government of India Act, 1858
- (c) Indian Council Act, 1909
- (d) Indian Council Act, 1909

Exp:From 1858 to 1909 the government of India was an increasingly centralized paternal despotism and the world's largest imperial bureaucracy. The Indian Councils Act of 1861 transformed the viceroy's Executive Council into a miniature cabinet run on the portfolio system, and each of the five ordinary members was placed in charge of a distinct department of Calcutta's government—home, revenue, military, finance, and law. The military commander in chief sat with that council as an extraordinary member.

49. With reference to colonial period of Indian history, Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer : (2002)

LIST – I (PERSON)

- A. Macdonald
- B. Linlithgo
- C. Dalhousie
- D. Chelmsford

LIST-II (EVENT)

- 1. Doctrine of Lapse
- 2. Communal Award
- 3. August Offer
- 4. Dyarchy

Codes

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	2	1	4
(b)	3	2	4	1
(c)	2	3	1	4
(d)	2	3	4	1

50. Under the Permanent Settlement of 1793, the Zamindars were required to issue pattas to the farmers which were not issued by many of the Zamindars. The reason was:(2001)

- (a) the Zamindars were trusted by the farmers
- (b) there was no official check upon the Zamindars**
- (c) it was the responsibility of the British government
- (d) the farmers were not interested in getting pattas

51. The last major extension of British Indian territory took place during the time of(2000)

- (a) **Dufferin** (b) Dalhousie
- (c) Lytton (d) Curzon

Exp: The last major extension of British Indian territory took place during the administration of Dufferin the annexation of upper Burma in January 1886.

52. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :(2000)

LIST -1

- A. Land allotted to big feudal landlords
- B. Land allotted to revenue farmers or rent collectors
- C. Land allotted to each peasant with the right to sublet, mortgage, transfer, gift or sell
- D. Revenue settlements made at village level

53. The term 'Imperial Preference' was applied to the(1999)

- (a) special privileges on British imports in India**
- (b) racial discrimination by the Britishers
- (c) subordination of Indian interests to that of the British
- (d) preference given to British political agents over Indian Princes

54. **The most short-lived of all the Britain's constitutional experiments in India was the(1999)**

- (a) Indian Council Act of 1861
- (b) Indian Council Act of 1892
- (c) **Indian Council Act of 1909**
- (d) Government of India Act of 1919

Exp: Major provisions

The Act amended the Indian Councils Act 1861 and the Indian Councils Act 1892

1. The members of the Legislative Councils, both in the centre and in the provinces, were to be of four categories: ex officio members (Governor General and the members of their Executive Councils), nominated official members (those nominated by the Governor General and were government officials), nominated non-official members (nominated by the Governor General but were not government officials) and elected members (elected by different categories of Indian people).
2. The maximum number of nominated and elected members of the Legislative Council at the Center was increased from 16 to 69, excluding ex officio members
3. The maximum number of nominated and elected members of the provincial legislative councils, under a governor or lieutenant governor, was also increased. It was fixed as 50 in Bengal, Bombay, Madras, United Provinces, and Eastern Bengal and Assam, and 30 in Punjab, Burma, and any lieutenant-governor province created thereafter. Legislative councils were not created for provinces under a chief commissioner
4. The right of separate electorate was given to the Muslims.
5. Official members were to form the majority but in provinces, nonofficial members would be in majority.
6. The members of the Legislative Councils were permitted to discuss budgets, suggest amendments and even vote on them except items that were included as non-vote items. They were also entitled to ask supplementary questions during the legislative proceedings.
7. The Secretary of State for India was empowered to increase the number of the Executive Councils of Madras and Bombay from two to four.
8. Two Indians were nominated to the Council of the Secretary of State for Indian Affairs.

9. The Governor-General was empowered to nominate one Indian member to his Executive Council.

55. **The Governor-General who followed a spirited forward policy toward Afghanistan was(1999)**

- (a) Minto
- (b) Dufferin
- (c) Elgin
- (d) Lytton

56. **Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists : (1999)**

LIST-I (YEAR) LIST-II (EVENT)

- | | |
|---------|----------------------------|
| A. 1775 | 1. First Anglo-Burmese War |
| B. 1780 | 2. First Anglo-Afghan War |
| C. 1824 | 3. First Anglo-Maratha War |
| D. 1838 | 4. Second Anglo-Mysore War |

CODES:

- | | | | |
|-----|----------|----------|------------|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) | 4 | 3 | 2 1 |
| (b) | 4 | 3 | 1 2 |
| (c) | 3 | 4 | 1 2 |
| (d) | 3 | 4 | 2 1 |

57. **A: The first ever Bill to make primary education compulsory in India was rejected in 1911.**

R: Discount would have increased if every cultivator could rea(d)(1998)

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

REVOLTS

58. **Who was the Governor-General of India during the Sepoy Mutiny ?(2006)**

- (a) **Lord Canning** (b) Lord Dalhousie
- (b) Lord Hardinge (d) Lord Lytton

Exp: Lord Canning served as Governor General of India from 1856 to 1862.

During his tenure, the Government of India Act, 1858 was passed which created the office of Viceroy to be held by the same person who was Governor General of India. Thus, Lord Canning also served as first Viceroy of India. The important events during his tenure include – the Mutiny of 1857, which he was able to suppress successfully, Passing of Indian Councils Act, 1861 which introduced portfolio system in India, withdrawal of “Doctrine of Lapse” in which was one of the main reasons of mutiny of 1858, introduction of Code of Criminal Procedure, enactment of Indian High Courts Act, Indian Penal Code (1858), Bengal Rent Act (1859), introduction of Income tax on experimental basis etc.

59. **Which one of the following revolts was made famous by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in his novel Anand Math ?(2006)**

- (a) Bhil uprising
- (b) Rangpur and Dinapur uprising
- (c) Bishnupur and Birbhum rebellion
- (d) **Sanyasi rebellion**

Exp: Sanyasi rebellion occurred in 1770 against the ban on visiting the religious places. It was a rebellion that took place in 1773 and continued upto 1800 in North Bengal. Heroic figures like Majunu Saha, Bhawani Pathank, Devi Chaoudharni were the leaders of the rebellion.

60. **With reference to the revolt of the year 1857, who of the following was betrayed by a friend; captured and put to death by the British ?(2006)**

- (a) Nana Sahib
- (b) Kunwar Singh

(c) Khan Bahadur Khan

(d) **TantiaTope**

61. **Which one of the following territories was not affected by the Revolt of 1857 ?(2005)**

- (a) Jhansi (b) **Chittor**
(c) Jagdishpur (d) Lucknow

62. **Which one of the following places did Kunwar Singh, a prominent leader of the Revolt of 1857, belong to ? (2005)**

- (a) **Bihar** (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Rajasthan (d) Uttar Pradesh

Exp: Babu Veer Kunwar Singh , one of the leaders of the Indian rebellion of 1857 belonged to a royal Ujjaini house of Jagadidpur, currently part of of Bhojpur district, Bihar.

63. **Consider the following Princely States of the British rule in India:(2004)**

1. Jhansi 2. Sambalpur
3. Satara

The correct chronological order in which they were annexed by the British is

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

64. Which one of the following mountain tribes did the British first come into contact with after the grant of Diwani in the year 1765 ?(2002)

- (a) Garos (b) Khasis
(c) Kukis (d) Tipperahs

65. "In this instance we could not play off the Mohammedons against the Hindus". To which one of the following events did this remark of Aithison relate ?(2000)

- (a) Revolt of 1857
(b) Champaran Satyagraha (1917)
(c) Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement (1919-22)
(d) August Movement of 1942

66. Consider the following events :(1999)

1. Indigo Revolt 2. Santhal Rebellion
3. DeccanRiot 4. Mutiny of the sepoy

The correct chronological sequence of these events is :

- (a) 4, 2, 1, 3 (b) 4, 2, 3, 1
(c) 2,4,3,1 (d) 2,4,1,3

67. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :(1999)

LIST-I (BOOKS)

LIST-II (A UTHORS)

- A. The first Indian War of Independence 1. Rabindranath Tagore
B. AnandaMath 2. SriAurobindo
C. Life Divine 3. Bankim Chandra Chatterji
D. Sadhana 4. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar

CODES:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	3	2	1
(b)	3	1	2	4

(c)	4	3	1	2
(d)	3	4	2	1

68. The educated middle class in India

- (a) **opposed the revolt of 1857**
- (b) supported the revolt of 1857
- (c) remained neutral to the revolt of 1857
- (d) fought against native rulers

SOCIAL REFORMS

69. Consider the following statements :(2014)

1. 'Bijak's is a composition of the teachings of Saint Dadu Dayal.
2. The Philosophy of Pushti Marg was propounded by Madhvacharya.

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**

Exp: Bijak is a composition of the teachings of Kabir, Pushti Marg was propounded by Vallabhacharya.

70. Which one of the following pairs does not form part of the six systems of Indian Philosophy ?(2014)

- (a) Mimamsa and Vedanta
- (b) Nyaya and Vaisheshika
- (c) Lokayata and Kapalika**
- (d) Sankhya and Yoga

71. **Annie Besant was:(2013)**

1. responsible for starting the Home Rule Movement
2. the founder of the Theosophical Society
3. once the President of the Indian National Congress

Select the correct statement/statements using the codes given below.

- (a) 1 (b) 2 and 3
(c) **land 3** (d) 1,2 and 3

Exp:

Indian history is rich of the contributions of many European and American women who played a vital role in the important religious movements. Annie Besant is thus a significant figure in this context. She was a prominent Theosophist and women's rights activist who was born on October 1 1847. She was a renowned orator and supporter of Indian self rule.

Annie Besant succeeded Olcott as president of the theosophical Society and clearly identified its role as a religious and cultural one to the exclusion of politics. Thereafter, she continued to participate in concrete political struggles and joined the Indian National Congress. By 1915, she founded the All-India Home Rule League in to impose a more radical political programme on to the Indian National Congress. On the other hand, the theosophical society played a significant political role. In India, theosophy became an integral part of a wider movement of neo-Hinduism, which helped to provide Indian nationalists with a decriminalizing ideology.

Annie Besant launched the Home Rule League in 1916, by modeling demands for India on Irish models. Thus this was for the first time that India had a political party to fight for change. In June 1917 Mrs. Besant was arrested and captivated at a hill station. However she found a strong support on Congress and the Muslim League. Both the organizations together threatened to launch protests if she were not set free. Thus, Annie Besant's arrest focused for protest, giving those who wanted long-term independence for India. Her arrest also gave a chance to work the Indians together for an achievable goal. Annie Besant thus provided her support for the betterment of the country. Living her impact, she died on September 20th 1933 in Adyar, India.

72. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Brahmo Samaj ?(2012)

1. It opposed idolatry.
2. It denied the need for a priestly class for interpreting the religious texts.
3. It popularized the doctrine that the Vedas are infallible

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

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

Exp:The fundamental principles of the Brahmo Samaj are:

- (1) There is only one God, who is the Creator and the Saviour of this world. He is spirit, infinite in power, wisdom, love, justice and holiness, omnipresent, eternal and blissful.
- (2) The human soul is immortal and capable of infinite progress, and is responsible to God for its doings.
- (3) Man's happiness in this and the next world consists in worshipping God in spirit and in truth.
- (4) Loving God, holding communion with Him and carrying out His will in all the concerns of life, constitute true worship.
- (5) No created object is to be worshipped as God, and God alone is to be considered as infallible.

73. In collaboration with David Hare and Alexander Duff, who of the following established Hindu College at Calcutta ?(2009)

- (a) Henry Louis Vivian Derozio
- (b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- (c) Keshab Chandra Sen
- (d) **Raja Rammohan Roy**

Exp:

The Brahma Samaj was a theistic organisation founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy, an educated Bengali, at Calcutta in 1828. It was initially

known as the "Brahmo Sabha". Two factors contributed to the formation of the Brahmo Samaj during the 19th century. Firstly the Hindu social system had begun to stagnate and placed too much emphasis on traditional rituals. Secondly, an English educated class of Indians began to emerge to fulfill the administrative and economic needs of British rule.

74. **Who among the following started the newspaper Shome Prakash ?(2009)**
- (a) Dayanand Saraswati
 - (b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar**
 - (c) Raja Rammohan Roy
 - (d) Surendranath Banerjee
75. **Who among the following wrote the book *Bahuvivah* ?(2007)**
- (a) Raja Rammohan Roy
 - (b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar**
 - (c) Pandita Rambai
 - (d) Rabindranath Tagore
76. **"Lectures from Colombo to Almora" is based on the experiences of which one of the following ?(2006)**
- (a) Veer Savarkar
 - (b) Annie Besant
 - (c) Ramakrishna Paramhansa
 - (d) Swami Vivekanand**
77. **Consider the following statements :(2001)**
1. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar founded the Bethune School at Calcutta with the main aim of encouraging education for women
 2. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay was the first graduate of the Calcutta University.
 3. Keshav Chandra Sen's campaign against Sati led to the enactment of a law to ban Sati by the then Governor General.

FREEDOM STRUGGLE

79. **With** reference to Rowlatt Satyagraha, which of the following statements is/ are correct? (2015)

1. The Rowlatt Act was based on the recommendations of the 'Sedition Committee'.
2. In Rowlatt Satyagraha, Gandhiji tried to utilize the Home Rules League.
3. Demonstrations against the arrival of Simon Commission coincided with Rowlatt Satyagraha.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

Exp:Rowlatt Satyagraha: In March 1919, the government passed the Rowlatt Act even though every single Indian member of the Central Legislature Council opposed it. This act authorised the government to imprison a person without trial and conviction Endicott of law. The Act, thus, severely curtailed the civil liberties of Indians in the name of curbing terrorist violence.

Gandhiji suggested that a Satyagraha to be launched against the Rowlatt Act. A Satyagraha Sabha was formed in 1919. 6 April was fixed as the date on which Satyagraha would be launched. Delhi observed the hartal want hotkey at March because of some confusion about dates.

Gandhiji was arrested on April 9, 1919, but was set free. The news of his arrest provoked serious disturbances in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Nadiad and elsewhere. Ghandhi decided to suspend non-violent civil disobedience as he felt that the people were not yet fit for the moment. The Rowlatt Satyagraha as a political campaign was a failure as it did not attain its objective of the repeal of the Rowlatt Act.

80. Who of the following was/were economic critic/critics of colonialism in India?(2015)

1. Dadabhai Naoroji
2. G. Subramania Iyer
3. R.C. Dutt

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

Exp: The most outstanding contribution of the moderates was critics of economic colonialism of British.

Dadabhai Naoroji- Poverty and Unbritish rule India

G Subramaniya Aiyar- Essays on colonial economy

RC Dutt- Economic history of British India

81. With reference to Congress Socialist Party, consider the following statements. (2015)

1. It advocated the boycott of British goods and evasion of taxes.
2. It wanted to establish the dictatorship of proletariat.
3. It advocated separte electorate for minorities and oppressed classes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

Exp: Congress Socialist Party, or (CSP), was a left-wing group within the Congress. It was formed with Acharya Narendra Deva as President and Jay Prakash Narayan as General Secretary in 1934. The rise of this party was due to the increased left influence in the Indian National Congress. By 1935, one third of the Congress members were Congress Socialists. These leaders rejected the idea of Gandhi (which they saw as anti-rational). Though, they remained active in the workers and peasants movement, they rejected the sectarian attitude of the Communist Party of India.

82. **Who of the following organized a march on the Tanore coast to break the Salt Law in April 1930(2015)**

- (a) V. O. Chidambaram Pillai
- (b) C. Rajagopalachari**
- (c) K. Kamaraj
- (d) Annie Besant

83. **With reference to the Cabinet Mission, Which of the following statements is/are correct?(2015)**

1. It recommended a federal government.
2. It enlarged the powers of the Indian courts.
3. It provided for more Indians in the ICS.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

Exp:The United Kingdom Cabinet Mission of 1946 to India aimed to discuss and plan for the transfer of power from the British government to Indian leadership to provide India with independence. Formulated at the initiative of Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, the mission had Lord Pethick-Lawrence, the Secretary of State for India, Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, and A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Wavell, the Viceroy of India, did not participate in every step but was present.

Promulgated on 16 May 1946, the plan, to create a united dominion of India as a loose confederation of provinces, came to be known by the date of its announcement:

- A united Dominion of India would be given independence.
- The Muslim-majority provinces would be grouped, with Sind, Punjab, Baluchistan and North-West Frontier Province forming one group, and Bengal and Assam would form another.

- The Hindu-majority provinces in central and southern India would form another group.
- The central government, stationed in Delhi, would be empowered to handle nationwide affairs, such as defense, currency, and diplomacy, and the rest of powers and responsibility would belong to the provinces, coordinated by groups.

84. **Which one of the following movements has contributed to a split in the Indian National Congress resulting in the emergence of 'moderates' and extremists'?(2015)**

- (a) Swadeshi Movement
- (b) Quit India Movement
- (c) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (d) Civil Disobedience Movement

Exp: The split took place in 1907. It initiated during Swadeshi movement over the methods and techniques of agitation.

85. **The Partition of Bengal made by Lord Curzon in 1905 lasted until(2014)**

- (a) the First World War when Indian troops were needed by the British and the partition was ended.
- (b) **King George V abrogated Curzon's Act at the Royal Durbar in Delhi in 1911**
- (c) Gandhiji launched his Civil Disobedience Movement
- (d) the Partition of India in 1947 when East Bengal became East Pakistan

86. **The 1929 Session of Indian National Congress is of significance in the history of the Freedom Movement because the(2014)**

- (a) attainment of Self-Government was declared as the objective of the Congress
- (b) **attainment of Poorna Swaraj was adopted as the goal of the Congress**
- (c) Non-Cooperation Movement was launched.
- (d) decision to participate in the Round Table Conference in London was taken

Exp:The Congress session at Calcutta marked an almost split among the leaders who wanted dominion and leaders who wanted complete Independence. Ultimately it was

resolved that if the British parliament accepts the Nehru report by 31 December 1929, Congress would adopt the report as it is. If the report is not accepted by the British parliament, Congress would insist in Complete Independence and would organize a nonviolent Non cooperation movement. The one year deadline passed and no positive reply came from the Government. This was followed by Lahore Session of Congress which was presided by Jawahar Lal Nehru. The most land mark resolution was that the Nehru Committee Report had now lapsed and Dominion status will not be acceptable. A Poorna Swarajya Resolution was passed and it was Swarajya means complete Independence. In pursuance with this resolution, the Central and Provincial Legislatures had to be boycotted completely and all the future elections were also to be boycotted. A Programme of the Civil Disobedience was to be launched. On the midnight of December 31, 1929 and January 1, 1930, the deadline of the Nehru Committee report expired and Jawahar Lal Nehru unfurled the Flag of India's independence on the bank of River Ravi in Lahore. The Congress working committee met on January 2, 1930 and on that day it was decided that the January 26, 1930 should be observed as Poorna Swarajya Day., as on that day, a Poorna Swarajya pledge was drafted by Mahatma Gandhi.

87. The people of India agitated against the arrival of Simon Commission because(2013)

- (a) Indians never wanted the review of the working of the Act of 1919
- (b) Simon Commission recommended the abolition of Dyarchy (Diarchy) in the Provinces
- (c) **There was no Indian member in the Simon Commission**
- (d) The Simon Commission suggested the partition of the country

88. Quit India Movement was launched in response to(2013)

- (a) Cabinet Mission Plan
- (b) **Cripps Proposals**
- (c) Simon Commission Report
- (d) WavellPlan

Exp:Cripps Mission was sent by the British Government in March 1942 to India with key objective to secure Indian cooperation and support for British War Efforts. Headed by Sir Stafford Cripps, this mission sought to negotiate an agreement with Indian leaders.

Important Facts on Cripps Mission

Through the Cripps mission for the first time, British government recognized the “Right of Dominion’ for India. Indians were given promise of liberty to frame their own constitution. The Cripps mission which was a move to appease the Congress, Muslim League and Indian states at the same time was rejected by all of them. Gandhi wanted an undivided India, Muslim league wanted a separate Pakistan , Congress demanded a full control over defense “stating that a slave country cannot have any inspiration” . Muslim league said there was inadequate representation of Muslims. Sikhs rejected because of non accession of provinces. Hindu Mahasabha rejected because the “Pakistan Virus” was alive. The Dalits and depressed classed also rejected because there was nothing new for them.

With reference to Indian History, the Members of the Constituent Assembly from the Provinces were(2013)

- (a) directly elected by the people of those provinces
- (b) nominated by the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League
- (c) **elected by the Provincial Legislative Assemblies**
- (d) selected by the Government , for their expertise in constitutional matters

90. **The demand for the Tabhaga Peasant Movement in Bengal was for(2013)**

- (a) **the reduction of the share of the landlords from one-half of the crop to one-third**
- (b) the grant of ownership of land to peasants as they were actual cultivators of the land
- (c) the uprooting of Zamindari system and the end of serfdom
- (d) writing off all peasant debts

91. **The Ilbert Bill controversy was related to the(2013)**

- (a) imposition of certain restrictions to carry arms by the Indians
- (b) imposition of restrictions on newspapers and magazines published in Indian languages
- (c) **removal of disqualifications imposed on the Indian magistrates with regard to the trial of the Europeans**
- (d) removal of a duty on imported cotton cloth.

92. **The Congress ministries resigned in the seven provinces in 1939 because(2012)**

- (a) the Congress could not form ministries in the other four provinces
- (b) emergence of a 'left wing' in the Congress made the working of the ministries impossible
- (c) there were widespread communal disturbances in their provinces
- (d) **none of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct**

93. **During the freedom struggle, the National Social Conference was formed. What was the reason for its formation?(2012)**

- (a) Different social reform groups or organizations of Bengal region united to form a single body to discuss the issues of larger interest and to prepare appropriate petitions/representations to the government.
- (b) Indian National Congress did not want to include social reforms in its deliberations and decided to form a separate body for such a purpose
- (c) Behramji Malabari and M.G. Ranade decided to bring together all the social reform groups of the country under one organization.
- (d) **None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct in this context.**

94. Which of the following parties were established by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar ?(2012)

1. The Peasants and Workers Party of India
2. All India Scheduled Castes Federation
3. The Independent Labour Party

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

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

95. Mahatma Gandhi undertook fast unto death in 1932, mainly because(2012)

- (a) Round Table Conference failed to satisfy Indian political aspirations
- (b) Congress and Muslim League had differences of opinion
- (c) **Ramsay Macdonald announced the Communal Award**
- (d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct in this context

Exp:The Communal Award was announced by the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, in August 1932. This was yet another expression of British policy of divide and rule.

The Muslims, Sikhs and Christians had already been recognised as minorities. The Communal Award declared the depressed classes also to be minorities and entitled them to separate electorates.

96. **Consider the following statements :(2012)**

The most effective contribution made by Dadabhai Naoroji to the cause of Indian National Movement was that he

1. exposed the economic exploitation of India by the British
2. interpreted the ancient Indian texts and restored the self-confidence of Indians
3. stressed the need for eradication of all the social evils before anything else

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

Exp: Dadabhai Naoroji was the first Indian to show that India was being drained of its wealth under the British rule and thus was fast succumbing to poverty. In 1876, he published a paper titled “Poverty of India” a prelude to “Poverty and Un British rule in India” published in 1901.

97. **The Rowlatt Act aimed at(2012)**

- (a) compulsory economic support to war efforts
- (b) **imprisonment without trial and summary procedures for trial**
- (c) suppression of the Khilafat Movement
- (d) imposition of restrictions on freedom of the press

Exp: A sedition committee was constituted under Justice Rowlatt in 1918. On its recommendations Rowlatt Act 1919 was passed. Which gave imbridled powers to the government to arrest and imprison the suspect without trial.

101. **With reference to the period of Indian freedom struggle, which of the following was/were recommended by the Nehru report ?(2011)**

1. Complete Independence for India.
2. Joint electorates for reservation of seats for minorities.
3. Provision of fundamental rights for the people of India in the Constitution.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

- (a) 1 **(b) 2 and 3**
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1,2 and 3

Exp:The Motilal Nehru Report 1928 was a report by a committee headed by Pt. Motilal Nehru. This committee was created when Lord Birkenhead, Secretary of State of India asked the Indian leaders to draft a constitution for the country. The report, which demanded a Dominion Status for India was considered by the Congress.

Key Points of Nehru Report :

The main points of the Nehru report were as follows:

- India would be given Dominion status. This means independence within the British Commonwealth. India will be a federation which shall have a bicameral legislature at the centre and Ministry would be responsible to the legislature.
- Governor General of India would be the constitutional head of India and will have the same powers as that of British Crown.
- There will be no separate electorate.
- The draft report also defined the citizenship and fundamental rights.

102. **Which one of the following observations is not true about the Quit India Movement of 1942 ?(2011)**

- (a) **It was a non-violent movement**
- (b) It was led by Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) It was a spontaneous movement
- (d) It did not attract the labour class in general

Exp: Though the revolt of 192 was originally meant to be a non-violent movement like earlier Gandhian movement , it became a violent mass movement from the beginning due to the British crackdown on the all leaders from top to the bottom

103. What was the reason for Mahatma Gandhi to organize a satyagraha on behalf of the peasants of Kheda ?(2011)

1. The Administration did not suspend the land revenue collection in spite of a drought.
2. The administration proposed to introduce Permanent Settlement in Gujarat.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 (b)2
(c) Both 1 and 2 (c) Neither 1 nor 2

104. With reference to Simon Commission's recommendations, which one of the following statements is correct ?(2010)

- (a) It recommended the replacement of diarchy with responsible government in the provinces
- (b) It proposed the setting up of inter-provincial council under the Home Department
- (c) It suggested the abolition of bicameral legislature at the Centre
- (d) It recommended the creation of Indian Police Service with a provision for increased pay and allowances for British recruits as compared to Indian recruits

Exp:

- Provincial Dyarchy should be abolished and responsibilities of ministers to the provincial legislatures should be enlarged.
- The special power for the safeguarding of province and the protection of minorities comes under the Governor powers.
- The representation of provinces and other areas constituted on the basis of population at the Federal Assembly (at the Centre).
- Recommended Dominion Status for Burma and should be provided its own Constitution.

- Recommended the representation of Council of State could not be chosen on the basis of Direct Election but by Indirect Election through Provincial Council which is more or less just like Modern day election procedure as Proportional Representation.

105. Four resolutions were passed at the famous Calcutta session of Indian National Congress in 1906. The question of either retention OR of rejection of these four resolutions became the cause of a split in Congress at the next Congress session held in Surat in 1907. (2010)

Which one of the following was not one of those resolutions ?

- (a) Annulment of partition of Bengal
- (b) Boycott
- (c) National education
- (d) Swadeshi

Exp: During 1901, Bengal had become the nerve centre for Indian nationalism. At that time it was the biggest province of British India and included parts of Bihar and Orissa. To weaken it, Lord Curzon (1899–1905) the Viceroy of India, proposed partition of Bengal. The official reason was stated as administrative inconvenience due to the size of Bengal. But partition itself was based on a religious and political agenda. Bengal was to be divided into two regions i.e. East Bengal and Assam out of

the rest of Bengal. Thus to reduce the nationalist movement in Bengal and thereby in the entire country, Bengal partition was to take place on 16 October 1905.

106. After Quit India Movement, C. Rajagopalachari issued a pamphlet entitled "The Way Out". Which one of the following was a proposal in this pamphlet?(2010)

- (a) The establishment of a "War Advisory Council" composed of representative of British India and the Indian States
- (b) Reconstitution of the Central Executive Council in such a way that all its members, except the Governor General and the Commander-in-Chief should be Indian leaders
- (c) Fresh elections to the Central and Provincial Legislatures to be held at the end of 1945 and the Constitution making body to be convened as soon as possible
- (d) A solution for the constitutional deadlock**

107. What was the immediate cause for the launch of the Swadeshi Movement?(2010)

- (a) The partition of Bengal done by Lord Curzon**
- (b) A sentence of 18 months rigorous imprisonment imposed on Lokmanya Tilak
- (c) The arrest and deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh; and passing of the Punjab Colonization Bill
- (d) Death sentence pronounced on the Chapekar brothers

Exp: During 1901, Bengal had become the nerve centre for Indian nationalism. At that time it was the biggest province of British India and included parts of Bihar and Orissa. To weaken it, Lord Curzon (1899–1905) the Viceroy of India, proposed partition of Bengal. The official reason was stated as administrative inconvenience due to the size of Bengal. But partition itself was based on a religious and political agenda. Bengal was to be divided into two regions i.e. East Bengal and Assam out of the rest of Bengal. Thus to reduce the nationalist movement in Bengal and thereby in the entire country, Bengal partition was to take place on 16 October 1905.

108. **Consider the following statements : (2010)**

1. The "Bombay Manifesto" signed in 1936 openly opposed the preaching of socialist ideals
2. It evoked support from a large section of business community from all across India

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

109. **Consider the following statements :(2010)**

1. Dr. Rajendra Prasad persuaded Mahatma Gandhi to come to Champaran to investigate the problem of peasants.
2. Acharya J.B. Kriplani was one of Mahatma Gandhi's colleagues in his Champaran investigation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

HO.For the Karachi session of Indian National Congress in 1931 presided over by Sardar Patel, who drafted the Resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Programme ?(2010)

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
(b) **Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru**
(c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

111.Who among the following were official Congress negotiators with Cripps Mission ?(2010)

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel
(b) Acharya J.B. Kriplani and C. Rajagopalachari
(c) **Pandit Nehru and Maulana Azad**
(d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Rati Ahmed Kidwai

112. In the 'Individual Satyagraha', Vinoba Bhave was chosen as the first Satyagrahi. Who was the second ? (2009)

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (b) **Pandit Jawahar Lai Nehru**
- (c) C. Rajagopalachari
- (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Exp: On October 17, 1940, the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi had chosen Acharya Vinoba Bhave as the first satyagrahi (proponent of satyagraha) to start personal satyagraha (movement which meant holding to the truth) and Jawaharlal Nehru as the second. The British Colonial government had committed India into the Second World War without the consent of the Indian people. To oppose this decision by the foreign government, the Congress party decided to launch individual satyagraha.

113. Consider the following statements : (2009)

The Cripps Proposals include the provision for

1. Full independence for India.
 2. Creation of Constitution-making body. Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?
- (a) 1
 - (b) **2**
 - (c) 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2

114. During the freedom struggle, Aruna Asaf Ali was a major woman organizer of underground activity in (2009)

- (a) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (b) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (c) **Quit India Movement**
- (d) Swadeshi Movement

115. Consider the following statements :(2009)

1. The discussions in the Third Round Table Conference eventually led to the passing of the Government of India Act of 1935.
2. The Government of India Act of 1935 provided

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) **1 and 2** (d) Neither 1 nor 2

116. Who of the following Prime Ministers sent Cripps Mission to India?(2009)

- (a) James Ramsay Mac Donald
- (b) Stanley Baldwin
- (c) Neville Chamberlain
- (d) **Winston Churchill**

117. During the Indian Freedom Struggle, why did Rowlatt Act arouse popular indignation ? _ (2009)

- (a) It curtailed the freedom of religion
- (b) It suppressed the Indian traditional education
- (c) **It authorized the government to imprison people without trial**
- (d) It curbed the trade union activities

118. Which one of the following began with the Dandi March?(2009)

- (a) Home Rule Movement
- (b) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (c) **Civil Disobedience Movement**
- (d) Quit India Movement

Exp:The Salt March, also known as the Dandi March and the Dandi Satyagraha, was an act of nonviolent civil disobedience in colonial India initiated by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi to produce salt from the seawater in the coastal village of Dandi, as was the practice of the local populace until British officials introduced taxation on salt production, deemed their sea-salt reclamation activities illegal, and then repeatedly used force to stop it. The 24-day march began on 12 March 1930 as a direct

action campaign of tax resistance and nonviolent protest against the British salt monopoly, and it gained worldwide attention which gave impetus to the Indian independence movement and started the nationwide Civil Disobedience Movement.

119. With which one of the following movements is the slogan "Do or die" associated ?(2009)

- (a) Swadeshi Movement
- (b) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (c) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (d) Quit India Movement**

Exp: The Quit India Movement or the India August Movement (August Kranti), was a civil disobedience movement launched at the Bombay session of the All-India Congress Committee or more simply by Gandhi (Mahatma Gandhi) on 8 August 1942, during World War II, demanding an end to British Rule of India. The Cripps Mission had failed, and on 8 August 1942, Gandhi made a call to Do or Die in his Quit India speech delivered in Bombay at the Gowalia Tank Maidan. The All-India Congress Committee launched a mass protest demanding what Gandhi called "An Orderly British Withdrawal" from India.

120. Who of the following founded the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association ?(2009)

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi**
- (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (c) N.M. Joshi
- (d) J.B. Kripalani

121. In the context of the Indian freedom struggle, 16th October 1905 is well known for which one of the following reasons ?(2009)

- (a) The formal proclamation of Swadeshi Movement was made in Calcutta town hall
- (b) Partition of Bengal took effect**
- (c) Dadabhai Naoraji declared that the goal of Indian National Congress was Swaraj
- (d) Lokmanya Tilak started Swadeshi Movement in Poona

122. Who among the following rejected the title of Knighthood and refused to accept a position in the Council of the Secretary of State for India ?(2008)

- (a) Motilal Nehru (b) M.G. Ranade
(c) **G.K. Gokhale** (d) B.G. Tilak

123. During the Indian Freedom Struggle, who of the following raised an army called 'Free Indian Legion' ?(2008)

- (a) Lala Hardayal (b) Rashbehari Bose
(c) **Subhas Chandra Bose** (d) V.D. Savarkar

124. Which one of the following suggested the reconstitution of the Viceroy Executive Council in which all the portfolios including that of War Members were to be held by the Indian leaders ?(2008)

- (a) Simon Commission
(b) **Simla Conference**
(c) Cripps Proposal
(d) Cabinet Mission

Exp: The Simla Conference 1945 was a meeting between the Viceroy and the major political leaders of British India at Simla, India. Convened to agree on and approve the Wavell Plan for Indian self-government, it reached a potential agreement for the self-rule of India that provided separate representation for Muslims and reduced majority powers for both communities in their majority regions.

125. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists :(2008)

LIST-II (WORK)

- A. *Bankimchandra*
B. *Debi Chaudhurani*
C. *Premchand*

LIST – II (WORK)

1. *Shatranj Ke Khilari*
2. *Debi Chaudhurani*
3. *Nil-Darpan*
4. *Chandrakanta*

CODE:

A		B	C
(a)	2	4	1
(b)	3	4	2
(c)	2	3	1
D	3	1	4

126. Who among the following Gandhian followers was a teacher by profession ?(2008)

- (a) A.N. Sinha (b) Braj Kishore Prasad
(c) **J.B. Kriplani** (d) Rajendra Prasad

127. Which one of the following was a journal brought out by Abul Kalam Azad ?(2008)

- (a) **Al-Hilal**
(b) Comrade
(c) The Indian Sociologist
(d) Zamindar

128. Where was the First Session of the Indian National Congress held in December?(2008)

- (a) Ahmadabad (b) **Bombay**
(c) Calcutta (d) Delhi

129. Who among the following wrote the poem, Subh-e-Azadi ?(2008)

- (a) Sahir Ludhiyanvi
(b) **Maulana Abul Kalam Azad**

130. Assertion (A) : The Congress Ministries in all the provinces resigned in the year 1939.

Reason (R) : The Congress did not accept the decision of the Viceroy to declare war against Germany in the context of the Second World War.(2008)

- (a) **Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.**

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

131. Which one of the following places was associated with Acharya Vinoba Bhave's Bhoodan Movement at the beginning of the movement ?(2007)

- (a) Udaygiri (b) Rapur
- (c) **Pochampalli** (d) Venkatagiri

Exp:The Bhoodan Movement ,Land Gift Movement was a voluntary land reform movement in India, started by Acharya Vinoba Bhave in 1951 at Pochampally village in Telangana which is now known as Bhoodan Pochampally.

132. A : According to the Wavell Plan, the number of Hindu and Muslim members in the Executive Council were to be equal.

R : Wavell thought that this arrangement would have avoided the partition of India.(2007)

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

Exp:There was a deadlock with the congress since 1939 resignations. On June 14, 1945, Lord Wavell came out with a plan which had the following schemes: A new Executive Council was to be formed at the Centre in which all but the Viceroy and the Commander in Chief will be Indians. This executive council was for the time being till a new permanent constitution could be agreed upon and come to force. All portfolios except the Defense would be held by the Indian Members.

133. Which one of the following aroused a wave of popular indignation that led to the messacre by the British at Jallianwala Bagh ?(2007)

- (a) The Arms Act
- (b) The Public Safety Act
- (c) **The Rowlatt Act**
- (d) The Vernacular Press Act

Exp: Emboldened with this success, Gandhiji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919. This Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members. It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws, which would start with hartal on 6 April

134. At which one of the following places did Mahatma Gandhi first start his Satyagraha in India ?(2007)

- (a) Ahmedabad
- (b) Bardoli
- (c) **Champanan**
- (d) Kheda

Exp: The first Satyagraha movements inspired by Mahatma Gandhi occurred in Champanan district of Bihar and the Kheda district of Gujarat on 1917 to 1918. Champanan Satyagraha was the first to be started, but the word Satyagraha was used for the first time in Anti Rowlatt Act agitation.

Champanan, is a district in the state of Bihar, tens of thousands of landless serfs, indentured labourers and poor farmers were forced to grow indigo (poppy/opium) and similar cash crops by the British East India company and subsequently, the British government in colonized India. The farmers and labourers were forced to grow indigo instead of food crops which were necessary for their survival. This indigo was bought from them at a very low price to export to China as opium

135. The song 'Amar Sonar Bangla' written during the Swadeshi Movement of India inspired the liberation struggle of Bangladesh and was adopted as the National Anthem of Bangladesh. Who wrote this song?(2007)

- (a) Rajni Kanta Sen
- (b) Dwijendralal Ray
- (c) Mukunda Das
- (d) Rabindra Nath Tagore**

136. Consider the following statements about Madam Bhikaji Cama:(2006)

1. Madam Cama unfurled the National Flag at the International Socialist Conference in Paris in the year 1907.
2. Madam Cama served as private secretary to Dadabhai Naoroji.

3. Madam Cama was born to Parsi parents.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3**
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) 3

137. Under whose presidency was the Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress held in the year 1929 wherein a resolution was adopted to gain complete independence from the British?(2006)

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru**
- (d) Motilal Nehru

138. Who among the following was the Chairman of the Union Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly ?(2005)

- (a) B.R. Ambedkar
- (b) J.B. Kripalani
- (c) **Jawaharlal Nehru**
- (d) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar

139. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched ?(2005)

MOVEMENT/ Satyagraha	PERSON ACTIVELY Associated with
1. Champaran	Rajendra Prasad
2. Ahmedabad Mill Workers	Morarji Desai
3. Kheda	Vallabhbhai Patel

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

CODES:

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) **1 and 3**
- (d) 1,2 and 3

140. Consider the following statements :(2005)

- 1. Lord Mountbatten was the Viceroy when Simla Conference took place.
- 2. Indian Navy Revolt, 1946 took place when the Indian sailors in the Royal Indian Navy at Bombay and Karachi rose against the Government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1
- (b) **2**
- (c) 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

141. Who among the following was not associated with the formation of UP Kisan Sabha in February 1918 ?(2005)

- (a) Indra Narain Dwivedi
- (b) **Gauri Shankar Misra**
- (c) Jawaharlai Nehru
- (d) Madan Mohan Malviya

142. Who among the following drafted the resolution on fundamental rights for the Karachi Session of Congress in 1931?(2005)

- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (b) Pandit Jawahar Lai Nehru**
- (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

143. In October 1929, who of the following headed a group of Indians gathered at Tashkent to set up a Communist Party of India?(2005)

- (a) H.K. Sarkar
- (b) PC. Joshi
- (c) M.C. Chagla
- (d) M.N. Roy**

144. At which Congress Session was the Working Committee authorised to launch a programme of Civil Disobedience?(2005)

- (a) Bombay
- (b) Lahore**
- (c) Lucknow
- (d) Tripura

145. In which one of the following provinces was a Congress ministry not formed under the Act of 1935 ? (2005)

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Madras
- (c) Orissa
- (d) Punjab**

146. Consider the following statements :(2015)

On the eve of launch of Quit India Movement, Mahatma Gandhi

1. asked the government servants not to resign.
2. asked the soldiers not to leave their posts.
3. asked the Princes of the Princely States to accept the sovereignty of their own people.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 3
- (d) 1,2, and 3**

Exp: The Congress Working Committee meeting at Wardha (14 July 1942) passed a resolution demanding complete independence from the British government. The draft proposed massive civil disobedience if the British did not accede to the demands.

However, it proved to be controversial within the party. A prominent Congress national leader Chakravarti Rajgopalachari quit the Congress over this decision, and so did some local and regional level organisers. Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Azad were apprehensive and critical of the call, but backed it and stuck with Gandhi's leadership until the end. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad and Anugrah Narayan Sinha openly and enthusiastically supported such a disobedience movement, as did many veteran Gandhians and socialists like Asoka Mehta and Jayaprakash Narayan.

147. Consider the following statements :(2004)

1. In the First Round Table Conference, Dr. Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for the depressed classes..
2. In the Poona Act, special provisions for representation of the depressed people in the local bodies and civil services were made.
3. The Indian National Congress did not take part in the Third Round Table Conference.

Which of the statements given above are correct ?

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

148. Which party was founded by Subhash Chandra Bose in the year 1939 after he broke away from the Congress ?(2005)

- (a) Indian Freedom Party
- (b) Azad Hind Fauj
- (c) Revolutionary Front
- (d) **Forward Bloc**

149. Consider the following statements : (2004)

1. The First Session of the Indian National Congress was held in Calcutta.
2. The Second Session of the Indian National Congress was held under the presidentship of Dadabhai Naoroji.
3. Both Indian National Congress and Muslim League held their sessions at Lucknow in 1916 and concluded the Lucknow Pact.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

150. During the Indian Freedom Struggle, who among the following proposed that Swaraj should be defined as complete independence free from all foreign control ?(2004)

- (a) Mazharul Haque
(b) **Maulana Hasrat Mohanti**
(c) Hakim Ajmat Khan
(d) Abul Kalam Azad

151 The name of the famous person of India who returned the Kinghood conferred on him by the British Government as a token of protest against the atrocities in Punjab in 1919 was(2004)

- (a) Tej Bahadur Sapm
(b) Ashutosh Mukherjee
(c) **Rabindra Nath Tagore**
(d) Syed Ahmad Khan

152. Consider the following events during India's freedom struggle:(2004)

1. Chauri-Chaura Outrage
2. Minto-Morley Reforms
3. Dandi March
4. Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms

Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the events given above ?

- (a) 1-3-2-4 (b) **2-4-1-3**
(c) 1-4-2-3 (d) 2-3-1-4

153. A : In 1916, Maulana Mohammad Ali and Abul Kalam Azad resigned from the Legislative Council.

R : The Rowlatt Act was passed by the Government in spite of being opposed by all Indian members of the Legislative Council. (2003)

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

154. Who headed the Interim Cabinet formed in the year 1946?(2003)

- (a) Rajendra Prasad
(b) **Jawaharlal Nehru**
(c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel J
(d) Rajagopalachari .J

155. With reference to Indian freedom struggl/e, which one of the following statements is NOT correct 'rC2003)

- (a) The Rowlatt Act aroused a wave of popular indignation and led to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre
(b) **Subhash Chandra Bose formed the Forward Bloc**
(c) Bhagat Singh was one of the founders of Hindustan Republican Socialist Association
(d) In 1931, the Congress Session at Karachi opposed Gandhi-Irwin Pact

156. An important aspect of the Cripps Mission of 1942 was(2003)

- (a) the all Indian States should join the Indian Union as a condition to consider any degree of autonomy for India

- (b) **the creation of an Indian Union with dominion status very soon after the Second World War**
- (c) the active participation and cooperation of the Indian people, communities and political parties in the British war effort as a condition for granting independence with full sovereign status to India after war
- (d) the framing of a constitution for the entire Indian Union, with no separate constitution for any province, and a Union constitution to be accepted by all provinces

157. **When Congress leaders condemned the Montague-Chelmsford Report, many moderates left the party to form the(2003)**

- (a) Swaraj Party
- (b) Indian Freedom Party
- (c) Independence Federation of India
- (d) **Indian Liberal Federation**

158. **The leader of the Bardoli Satyagraha (1928) was: (2003)**

- (a) **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Vitthalbhai J. Patel
- (d) Mahadev Desai

159. **With reference to the Indian freedom struggle, which one of the following statements is not correct ?(2002)**

- (a) Hakim Ajma Khan was one of the leaders to start a nationalist and militant Ahrar movement

- (b) When the Indian National Congress was formed, Sayyid Ahmad Khan opposed it
- (c) **The All-India Muslim League which was formed in 1906 vehemently opposed the partition of Bengal and separate electorates**
- (d) Maulana Barakataullah and Maulana Obeidullah Sindhi were among those who formed a Provisional Government of India in Kabul.

160. **Which one of the following submitted in 1875 a petition to the House of Commons demanding India's direct representation in the British Parliament?(2002)**

- (a) The Decan Association
- (b) **The Indian Association**
- (c) The Madras Mahajan Sabha
- (d) The Poona Sar

161. **The President of Indian National Congress at the time of partition of India was(2002)**

- (a) C. Rajagopalachari
- (b) **J.B. Kriplani**
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

162. **During the Indian freedom struggle, the Khudai Khidmatgars, also known as Red Shirts, called for(2002)**

- (a) the Union of Pashtun tribal areas in north-west Afghanistan
- (b) the adoption of terrorist tactics and methods for terrorising and finally ousting the colonial rulers
- (c) the adoption of communist revolutionary ideology for political and social reform
- (d) **the Pathan regional nationalist untiy and a struggle against colonialism**

163. **The last opportunity to avoid the partition of India was lost with the rejection of(2002)**

- (a) Cripps Mission

- (b) Rajagopalachari Formula
- (c) **Cabinet Mission**
- (d) Wavell Plan

Exp:The United Kingdom **Cabinet Mission** of 1946 to India aimed to discuss and plan for the transfer of power from the British government to Indian leadership to provide India with independence. Formulated at the initiative of Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, the mission had Lord Pethick-Lawrence, the Secretary of State for India, Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, and A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Wavell, the Viceroy of India, did not participate in every step but was present.

- A united Dominion of India would be given independence.
- The Muslim-majority provinces would be grouped, with Sind, Punjab, Baluchistan and North-West Frontier Province forming one group, and Bengal and Assam would form another.

The Hindu-majority provinces in central and southern India would form another group.

The central government, stationed in Delhi, would be empowered to handle nationwide affairs, such as defense, currency, and diplomacy, and the rest of powers and responsibility would belong to the provinces, coordinated by groups.

164. With reference to the period of extremist nationalist movement in India with its spirit of Swadeshi, which one of the following statements is not correct?(2002)

- (a) **Liakat Hussain led the Muslim Peasants of Barisal in their agitations**
- (b) In 1898, the scheme of national education was formulated by Satish Chandra Mukherjee
- (c) The Bengal National College was founded in 1906 with Aurobindo as the principal.
- (d) Tagore preached the cult of Atmashakti, the main plan of which was social and economic regeneration of the villages

165. A: The effect of labour participation in the Indian nationalist upsurge of the early 1930s was weak.

R: The labour leaders considered the ideology of Indian National Congress as bourgeois and reactionary.(2002)

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

166. Who among the following was the President of the All India States People's Conference in 1939 ?(2001)

- (a) Jaya Prakash Narayan
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru**
- (c) Sheikh Abdullah
- (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

167. Who among the following organised the famous Chittagong armoury raid ?(2001)

- (a) Laxmi Sehgal
- (b) Surya Sen**
- (c) Batukeshwar Datta
- (d) J.M. Sengupta

168. Who among the following leaders proposed to adopt Complete Independence as the goal of the Congress in the Ahmedabad session of 1920 ?(2001)

- (a) Abul Kalam Azad
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Hasrat Mohani**
- (d) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi

169. A London branch of the All India Muslim League was established in 1908 under the presidency of(2001)

- (a) Aga Khan
- (b) Ameer Ali**
- (c) Liaquat Ali Khan
- (d) M. A. Jinnah

170. **The Hunter Commission was appointed after the(2001)**

- (a) Black-hole incident
- (b) Jalianwalla Bagh massacre**
- (c) Uprising of 1857
- (d) Partition of Bengal

171. **Consider the following statements about the Indian National Congress: (2000)**

1. Sarojini Naidu was the first woman to be the President of the Congress
2. C.R. Das was in prison when he functioned as the President of the Congress
3. The first Britisher to become the President of the Congress was Alan Octavian Hume
4. Alfred Webb was the President of the Congress in 1894

Which of these statements are correct ?

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

172. **A: The basic weakness of the early nationalist movement lay in its narrow social base.**

R: It fought for the narrow interests of the social groups which joined it.(2002)

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

173. Which one of the following is NOT a feature of the Government of India Act of 1935 ?(2002)

- (a) Dyarchy at the Centre as well as in the provinces
- (b) A bicameral legislature
- (c) Provincial autonomy
- (d) An All-India federation

174. The Indian National Army (INA) came into existence in 1943 in(2000)

- (a) Japan
- (b) Burma Myanmar
- (c) Singapore
- (d) Malaya

175. As an alternative to the partition of India, Gandhiji suggested to Mountbatten that he(2000)

- (a) postpone granting of independence
- (b) invite Jinnah to form the government
- (c) invite Nehru and Jinnah to form the government together
- (d) invite the army to take over for some time

176. After returning from South Africa, Gandhiji launched his first successful Satyagraha in(2000)

- (a) Chauri Chaura (b) Dandi
- (c) Champaran (d) Bardoli

Exp:The first Satyagraha movements inspired by Mahatma Gandhi occurred in Champaran district of Bihar and the Kheda district of Gujarat on 1917 to 1918. Champaran Satyagraha was the first to be started, but the word Satyagraha was used for the first time in Anti Rowlatt Act agitation.

Champaran, is a district in the state of Bihar, tens of thousands of landless serfs, indentured labourers and poor farmers were forced to grow indigo (poppy/opium) and similar cash crops by the British East India company and subsequently, the British government in colonized India. The farmers and

labourers were forced to grow indigo instead of food crops which were necessary for their survival. This indigo was bought from them at a very low price to export to China as opium

177. A: Lord Linlithgo described the August Movement of 1942 as the most serious revolt after the Sepoy mutiny. R: Peasants joined the movement in large number in some places.(2000)

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

178. While delivering the presidential address, the Congress President who advocated the introduction of Roman script for Hindi language was(2000)

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Abul Kalam Azad
- (d) Subhash Chandra Bose

179. At the time of partition of India, which one of the following provinces of British India came forward with a plan for a united and independent existence?(2000)

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Assam
- (c) Bengal
- (d) Bihar

180. The Balkan Plan for fragmentation of India was the brainchild of(2000)

- (a) W.Churchill
- (b) M.A. Jinnah
- (c) Lord Mountbatten
- (d) V.P. Menon

Exp: Mountbatten prepared a “Dickie Bird Plan” for India’s independence. This plan was prepared by a committee of General Sir Hastings Ismay, Sir George Abell and Lord Mountbatten himself. The Plan Balkan was completed and presented on 15-16 April 1947 by Hastings Ismay to assembly of provincial governors in Delhi. Due to this, this plan was also called “Ismay Plan“. The main proposal of this plan was to that provinces should become first independent

successor states rather than an Indian Union or the two dominions of India & Pakistan. As per this plan all the provinces viz. Madras, Bombay, United Provinces of Bengal, Punjab & North West Frontier etc. were proposed to be declared Independent. The states later would decide whether to join constituent assembly or not. This plan was not discussed in details with leaders of India and Mountbatten discussed just informally. He gave the plan a final touch and sent to London. Later when he moved to Shimla, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru joined him as a guest. Here the details of the plan were put by Mountbatten before Nehru. Nehru rejected the plan right away and told him that this plan would invite Balkanization of India and would provoke conflict and violence. Consequently, Mountbatten cabled to England that this plan was cancelled. So it was also called as Plan Balkan.

181. **Which Indian nationalist leader looked upon the war between Germany and Britain as a godsent opportunity which would enable Indians to exploit the situation to their advantage ?(1999)**

- (a) C. Rajagopalachari
- (b) M.A. Jinnah
- (c) **Subhash Chandra Bose**
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

182. **The first venture of Gandhi in all-India politics was the(1999)**

- (a) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (b) **Rowlatt Satyagraha**
- (c) Champaran Movement
- (d) Dandi March

183. **Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :(1999)**

List I (Person)

List- II (Journals)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Shyamji Krishna Verma | 1. Bande Matram |
| B. Madame Bhikaji Cama | 2. Indian Sociologist |
| C. Annie Besent | 3. The Talwar |
| D. Aurobindo Ghosh | 4. Commonweal |

CODES :

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (b) 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (c) 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (d) 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |

184. Which one of the following leaders of the Congress was totally in favour of Cabinet Mission Plan ?(1999)

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) **Jawaharlal Nehru**
- (c) Sardar Patel
- (d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

185. The Congress policy of pray and petition ultimately came to an end under the guidance of(1999)

- (a) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (d) **Mahatma Gandhi**

186.It made its proposals in May. It still wanted a united India. There was to be a federal Union composed of British provinces.' (1999) The above question is related to

- (a) Simon Commission
- (b) **Gandhi-Irwin Pact**

- (c) Cripps Mission
- (d) Cabinet Mission**

187. Which one of the following Indian leaders was dismissed by the British from the Indian Civil Service ?(1999)

- (a) Satyendranath Tagore
- (b) Surendranath Banerji**
- (c) R.C. Dutt
- (d) Subhash Chandra Bose

188. The paintings of Rabindranath Tagore are classified as(1999)

- (a) realistic (b) socialistic
- (c) revivalistic (d) impressionistic**

189. "The Congress is tottering to its fall and one of my great ambitions while in India, is to assist it to a peaceful demise." This statement is attributed to(1998)

- (a) Lord Dufferin **(b) Lord Curzon**
- (c) Lord Lytton (d) None of these

190. Lord Mountbatten came to India as Viceroy along with specific instruction to(1998)

- (a) Balkanise the Indian sub-continent
- (b) Keep India united if possible
- (c) Accept Jinnah's demand for Pakistan
- (d) Persuade the Congress to accept partition**

191. **A: Partition of Bengal in 1905 brought an end to the Moderates role in the Indian freedom movement.**

R: The Surat Session of Indian National Congress separated the Extremists from the Moderates.(1998)

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.**

- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) **A is false but R is true.**

192. A: The Congress rejected the Cripps proposals.

R: The Cripps Mission consisted solely of whites.(1998)

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

193. A: Gandhi stopped the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922.

R: Violence at Chauri-Chaura led him to stop the movement.(1998)

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

194. When the Indian Muslim League was inducted into the interim government in 1946, Liyaqat Ali Khan was assigned the portfolio of(1998)

- (a) Foreign Affairs (b) Home
- (c) **Finance** (d) Defence

195. Which one of the following events was characterised by Montague as 'Preventive Murder'?(1998)

- (a) Killing of INA activists
- (b) **Massacre of Jallianwala Bagh**
- (c) Shooting of the Mahatma
- (d) Shooting of Curzon-Wylle

196. What is the correct sequence of the following events?(1998)

1. The August Offer
2. The INA Trial
3. The Quit India Movement
4. The Royal Indian Naval Ratings Revolt Selected the correct answer using the codes given below:

CODES:

- (a) 1,3,2,4 (b) 3, 1,2,4
(c) 4,3,2,1 (d) 4, 3, 1,2

197. What is the correct sequence of the following events ?(1998)

1. Tilak's Home Rule League
 2. Kamagatamaru incident
 3. Mahatma Gandhi's arrival in India
- CODES:**
- (a) 1,2,3 (b)3,2, 1
(c) 2,1,3 (d)2,3, 1

198. Simon Commission of 1927 was boycotted because(1998)

- (a) There was no Indian member in the Commission
- (b) It supported the Muslim League
- (c) Congress felt that the people of India are entitled to Swaraj
- (d) There were differences among the members

199. A: The Khilafat Movement did bring the urban Muslims into the fold of the National Movement.

R: There was a predominant element of anti-imperialism in both the National and Khilafat Movements.(1998)

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

200. At the time of India's Independence Mahatma Gandhi was(1998)

- (a) A member of Congress Working Committee

- (b) **Not a member of the Congress**
- (c) The President of Congress
- (d) The General Secretary of the Congress

201. **The Indian National Congress agreed in 1947 to the partition of the country mainly because(1998)**

- (a) The principle of two-nation theory was then acceptable to them
- (b) It was imposed by the British Government and the Congress was helpless in this regard
- (c) **They wanted to avoid large-scale communal riots**
- (d) India would have otherwise lost the opportunity to attain freedom.

REVOLUTIONARIES

202. **The Ghadr (Ghadar) was a(2014)**

- (a) **revolutionary association of Indians with headquarters at San Francisco**
- (b) nationalist organization operating from Singapore
- (c) militant organization with headquarters of Berlin
- (d) communist movement for India's freedom with headquarters at Tashkent

203. **Who among the following gave a systematic critique of the moderate politics of the Indian National Congress in a series of articles entitled New Lamps for Old ?(2008)**

- (a) **Aurobindo Ghosh**
- (b) R.C. Dutt
- (c) Syed Ahmad Khan
- (d) Viraraghavachari

204. **Who among the following used the phrase 'Un-British' to criticize the English colonial control of India ?(2008)**

- (a) Anandmohan Bose
- (b) Badruddin Tyabji
- (c) **Dadabhai Naoroji**

(d) Pherozeshah Mehta

205. Where were the Ghadar revolutionaries, who became active during the outbreak of the World War I based ?(2005)

- (a) Central America
- (b) North America**
- (c) West America
- (d) South America

206. What was Komagata Maru ?(2005)

- (a) A political party based in Taiwan
- (b) Peasant communist leader of China
- (c) A naval ship on voyage to Canada**
- (d) A Chinese village where Mao Tse Tung began his long march

207. Who among the following was a proponent of Fabianism as a movement ?(2005)

- (a) Annie Beasant**
- (b) A.O.Hume
- (c) Michael Madhusudan Dutt
- (d) R. Palme Dutt

208. Match List-I with List-II and select the correctg the codes given below the lists :(2000)

	LIST-I		LIST-II
A	Chittagong Armouiy	1.	Kalpana-Dutt Rao
B	Abhinav Bharat	2.	Guru Ram Singh
C	Anushilan Samiti	3.	Vinayaka Damodar
			Savarkar
D	Kuka Movement	4.	Aurobindo Ghosh

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
--	---	---	---	---

(a)	1	3	4	2
(b)	1	3	2	4
(c)	3	1	2	4
(d)	3	1	4	2

209. **The native state of Tripura became involved in the Freedom movement early in the 20th century because(2000)**

- (a) the Kings of Tripura were always anti-British
- (b) the Bengal revolutionaries took shelter in Tripura**
- (c) the tribes of the state were fiercely freedom loving
- (d) there were already some groups fighting against the kingship and its protector, the British

210. **'Abhinava Bharat' a secret society of revolutionaries was organised by(1999)**

- (a) Khudiram Bose
- (b) V.D. Savarkar**
- (c) Prafulla Chaki
- (d) Bhagat Singh

211. **Which one of the following defines extremist ideology during the early phase of Indian freedom movement?(1998)**

- (a) Stimulating the production of indigenous articles by giving them preference over imported commodities
- (b) Obtaining self-government by aggressive means in place of petitions and constitutional ways**
- (c) Providing national dedication according to the requirements of the country
- (d) Organising coups against the British empire through military revolt.

212. **The Indian Muslims, in general, were not attracted to the Extremist movement because of the(1998)**

- (a) Influence of Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan
- (b) Anti-Muslim attitude of Extremist leaders**

- (c) Indifference shown to Muslim aspirations
- (d) Extremists policy of harping on Hindu past**

213. **Who was the leader of the Ghadar party ?(1998)**

- (a) Bhagat Singh
- (b) LalaHardayal**
- (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (d) V.D. Savarkar

COLONIAL POLICIES & IMPACT

214. **H.Consider the following :(2012)**

1. Assessment of land revenue on the basis of nature of the soil and the quality of crops
2. Use of mobile canons in warfare
3. Cultivation of tobacco and red chillies

Which of the above was/were introduced into India by the English ?

- (a) 1
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) None**

215. **The distribution of powers between the Centre and the States in the Indian Constitution is based on the scheme provided in the(2012)**

- (a) Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909
- (b) Montagu-ChelmsfordAct, 1919
- (c) Government of India Act, 1935**
- (d) Indian Independence Act, 1947

Exp:The Government of India Act 1935 was the last constitution of British India. It lasted until 1947, when British India was split into Pakistan and India.

The act

- Gave Indian provinces very less independence

- It did not allow the establishment of an All India Federation. Princely states were also invited.
- For the first time direct elections were introduced. Women were also allowed to vote.
- Sindh was separated from Bombay, Orissa was separated from Bihar, and Burma was separated from India. The number of provinces were increased to eleven by giving NWFP the status of fully-fledged province and creating two new provinces, Orissa and Sindh.
- The System of Diarchy was dropped at the provincial level but introduced in the central government level
- Two Houses of Parliament at central government level were introduced with Council of State being the Upper House and Assembly being the Lower House.
- Special Responsibilities and Safeguards vested in British Executive power in London

216. **What was the purpose with which Sir William Wedderburn and W.S. Caine had set up the Indian Parliamentary Committee in 1893 ?(2011)**

- (a) **To agitate for Indian political reforms in the House of Commons**
- (b) To campaign for the entry of Indians into the Imperial Judiciary
- (c) To facilitate a discussion on India's Independence in the British Parliament.
- (d) To agitate for the entry of eminent Indians into the British Parliament

217. **The per capita income in India was Rs. 20 in 1867-68, was ascertained for the first time by(2000)**

- (a) M.G. Ranade (b) Sir W. Hunter
- (c) R.C. Dutta (d) **Dadabhai Naoroji**

218. **Which one of the following statements is not correct ?(1999)**

- (a) *Neel Darpan* was a play based on the exploitation of the indigo farmers
- (b) The author of the play 'Ghasiram Kotwal' is Vijay Tendulkar
- (c) The play 'Navanna' by Nabin Chandra Das was based on the famine of Bengal
- (d) **Urdu theatre used to depend heavily on Parsi theatre.**

219. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched ?(1998)

1. Theodore Mohammedan Beck Anglo - Oriental
College, Aligarh
2. Illbert Bill Ripon
3. Pherozeshah Mehta Congress
4. Badruddin Tyabji Muslim League

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

CODES:

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

TIMES IAS ACADEMY

Answer Key

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (c)
6. (d) 7. (a) 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (d)
11. (b) 12. (a) 13. (b) 14. (b) 15. (b)
16. (a) 17. (d) 18. (b) 19. (d) 20. (b)
21. (a) 22. (b) 23. (d) 24. (c) 25. (b)
26. (c) 27. (c) 28. (b) 29. (d) 30. (c)
31. (c) 32. (c) 33. (b) 34. (c) 35. (d)
36. (d) 37. (b) 38. (b) 39. (b) 40. (a)
41. (c) 42. (a) 43. (b) 44. (c) 45. (d)
46. (a) 47. (d) 48. (a) 49. (c) 50. (b)
51. (a) 52. (b) 53. (a) 54. (c) 55. (d)
56. (c) 57. (a) 58. (a) 59. (d) 60. (d)
61. (b) 62. (a) 63. (c) 64. (b) 65. (a)
66. (d) 67. (a) 68. (a) 69. (d) 70. (c)
71. (d) 72. (b) 73. (d) 74. (b) 75. (b)
76. (d) 77. (b) 78. (d) 79. (b) 80. (d)
81. (d) 82. (b) 83. (a) 84. (a) 85. (b)
86. (b) 87. (c) 88. (b) 89. (c) 90. (a)
91. (c) 92. (d) 93. (d) 94. (b) 95. (c)
96. (a) 97. (b) 98. (a) 99. (d) 100. (a)
101. (b) 102. (a) 103. (a) 104. (a) 105. (a)
106. (d) 107. (a) 108. (a) 109. (b) 110. (b)
111. (c) 112. (b) 113. (b) 114. (c) 115. (c)
116. (d) 117. (c) 118. (c) 119. (d) 120. (a)
121. (b) 122. (c) 123. (c) 124. (b) 125. (c)
126. (c) 127. (a) 128. (b) 129. (b) 130. (a)
131. (c) 132. (c) 133. (c) 134. (c) 135. (d)
136. (b) 137. (c) 138. (c) 139. (c) 140. (b)
141. (b) 142. (b) 143. (d) 144. (b) 145. (d)
146. (d) 147. (c) 148. (d) 149. (c) 150. (b)
151. (c) 152. (b) 153. (d) 154. (b) 155. (b)
156. (b) 157. (d) 158. (a) 159. (c) 160. (b)
161. (b) 162. (d) 163. (c) 164. (a) 165. (c)
166. (b) 167. (b) 168. (c) 169. (b) 170. (b)
171. (b) 172. (c) 173. (a) 174. (d) 175. (b)
176. (c) 177. (a) 178. (d) 179. (a) 180. (c)
181. (c) 182. (b) 183. (a) 184. (b) 185. (d)
186. (d) 187. (b) 188. (c) 189. (b) 190. (d)
191. (d) 192. (c) 193. (a) 194. (c) 195. (b)
196. (a) 197. (d) 198. (a) 199. (a) 200. (b)
201. (c) 202. (a) 203. (a) 204. (c) 205. (b)
206. (c) 207. (a) 208. (a) 209. (b) 210. (b)
211. (b) 212. (d) 213. (b) 214. (d) 215. (c)
216. (a) 217. (d) 218. (d) 219. (d)

TIMES IAS ACADEMY

MISCELLANEOUS

1. "A graduate at 18, professor and associate editor of the Sudharak at 20, Secretary of the Sarvjanik Sabha and of the Provincial Conference at 25, Secretary of the National Congress at 29, leading witness before and important Royal Commission at 31, Provincial legislator at 34, Imperial legislator at 36, President of the Indian National Congress at 6 a patriot whom Mahatma Gandhi himself regarded as his master". 1997

This is how a biographer describes :

- (a) Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya
- (b) Mahadev Govind Ranade
- (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

CODES:

A	B	C	D
(a) 4	3	1	5
(b) 4	3	2	1
(c) 2	5	4	1
(d) 1	4	2	3

2. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer:

	List I (Events)		List II (Results)
A	Morley Minto Reforms	1	Country wise agitation
	Simon commission movement	2	Withdrawal of
C	The Chauri-Chaura Electratorates Incident	3	Communal
D	The Dandi March	4	Communal outbreaks
		5	Illegal manufacture of salt

CODES:

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 3 | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| (b) 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (c) 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| (d) 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 |

3. The Poona Pact which was signed between the British Government and Mahatma Gandhi in 1934 provided for: 1997

- (a) the creation of dominion status for India
- (b) separate electorates for the Muslims
- (c) separate electorate for the Harijans
- (d) joint electorate with reservation for Harijans

4. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer: (1997)

List I

- A Suraj Split
- B Communal Award**
- C All party Convention
- D Poorna Swaraj Resolution

List II

- 1. 1929
- 2. 1928**
- 3. 1932
- 4. 1907
- 5. 1905

5. Consider the map given below :(1997) The predominant languages spoken in the areas marked A, B, C and D are respectively:

- (a) Brajbhasha, Bhojpuri, Maithili and Awadhi
- (b) Awadhi, Maithili, Bhojpuri and Brajbhasha
- (c) Brajbhasha, Awadhi, Bhojpuri and Maithili**
- (d) Maithili, Bhojpuri, Brajbhasha and Awadhi

6. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer: (1997)

List I

- a. Chittagaon Armoury raid
- b. Kakori Conspiracy
- c. Lahore Conspiracy
- d. Ghadar Party

List II

- 1. Lal Hardayal
- 2. Jatin Das
- 3. Surya Sen
- 4. Ram Prasad Bismil

5. Vasudeo Phadke

CODES:			
A	B	C	D
(a) 3	4	1	5
(b) 4	3	2	5
(c) 3	4	2	1
(d) 2	4	3	1

7. **M.C Setalvad, B.N. Rao and Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer were distinguished members of the : (1997)**

(a) Swaraj Party

(b) All India National Liberal Federation

(c) Madras Labour Union

(d) Servants of Indian Society

8. **What is the correct chronological sequence of the following?(1997)**

1. Wood's Education Despatch.

2. Macauley's minute on education.

3. The Sargent Education Report.

4. Indian Education (Hunter Commission)

(a) **2, 1,4,3** (b) 2, 1,3,4

(c) 1,2,4,3 (d) 4,3,1,2

9. **The Sarabandi (no tax) campaign of 1922 was led by 1996**

(a) Bhagat Singh (b) Chittaranjan Das

(c) Rajguru **(d) Vallabhbhai Patel**

10. Which one of the following first mooted the idea of a constituent assembly to frame a Consitution for India? (1996)

(a) Swaraj Party in 1934

(b) Congress Party in 1936

(c) Muslim League in 1942

(d) All Parties Conference in 1946

11. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R): (1996)

Assertion (A) : The British sovereignly continued to exist in free Indian

Reason (R): The British sovereign appointed the last Governor General of free India. In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

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

12. Which one of the following is an important crop of the Barak valley?(1996)

- (a) Jute
- (b) Tea
- (c) Sugarcane
- (d) Cotton

13. His principal was social and religious reform. He relied upon legislation to do away with social ills and worked incessingly for the eradication of child marriage, the purdah system... To encourage consideration of social problems on a national scale, he inaugurated the Indian National Social Conference, which for many years met for its annual sessions alongside the Indian National Congress. The reference in this passage is to.- (1996)

- (a) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- (b) Behramji Merwanji Lalabari
- (c) Mahadev Govind Ranade**
- (d) B.R.Ambedkar

14. Who among the following leaders did not believe in the drain theory of Dababhai Naoroj i? 1996

- (a) B. G. Tilak
- (b) R. C. Dutt
- (c) M. G. Ranade
- (d) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**

15. Who among the following was the first European to initiate the policy of taking part in the quarrels of Indian princes with a view to acquired territories?(1996)

- (a) Clive (b) Dupleix
(c) Albuquerque (d) Warren Hastings

16. Consider the following landmarks in Indian education : 1996

1. Hindu College, Calcutta
2. University of Calcutta
3. Adam's Report 4. Wood's Despatch

The correct chronological order of these landmarks is-

- (a) 1,3,4,2 (b) 1,4,3,2
(c) 3,1,4,2 (d) 3,2,4,1

17. Which one of the following works has recently been made into a full length feature film?(1996)

- (a) R. K. Narayan's Malgudi Days
(b) Salman Rushdie's Midnight's Children
(c) Vikram Seth's A Suitable Boy
(d) Upamanya Chatterjee's English August

18. Match List I with List II and select the correct

	List I		List II 1996
A	Surenranath Banerjee	1.	Hind Swaraj
B	M.K. Gandhi	2.	The Indian Struggle
C	Subhash Chandra	3.	Autobiographical Writings
D	Lajpat Rai	4.	A Nation in Making

CODES:				
	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	1	3	2
(b)	1	4	3	2
(c)	4	1	2	3

(d)	1	4	2	3
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19. Consider the following statement about Jawaharlal Nehru:(1996)

1. He was the president of the Congress Party in 1947
2. He presided over the Constituent Assembly
3. He formed the first congress ministry in United Province before India's Independence.

Of these statements-

- (a) 1,2 and 3 are correct (b) 1 and 3 are correct
 (c) 1 and 2 are correct **(d) None is correct**

20. Match List I with List II and select the correct

List I		List II 1996
A Abhinav Bharat Society.	1.	Sri Aurobindo Chose
B Anushilan Samiti	2.	Lala Hardayal
C Ghader Party	3.	C. R. Das
D Swaraj Party	4.	V. D. Savarker

Codes:				
	A	B	C	D
a	4	1	3	2
b	1	4	3	2
c	1	4	2	3
d	4	1	2	3

21. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer: (1996)

List I (Period)

List II (Event)

A 1883

1. Announcement of Communal Award from White Hall

B 1906

2. Farmation of the All India State Peoples Conference

C 1927

3. Foundation of Muslim League at Dacca

D 1932

4. First session of National Conference at
Calcutta

CODES:			
A	B	C	D
(a) 4	3	1	2
(b) 3	4	1	2
(c) 4	3	2	1
(d) 3	4	2	1

22. Consider the following statements: 1996

The Non-Cooperation Movement led to the-

1. Congress becoming a mass movement for the first time
2. growth of Hindu-Muslim unity
3. removal of fear of the British 'might' from the minds of the people
4. British government's willingness to grant political concessions to Indians

Of these statements-

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 are correct **(b) 1 and 3 are correct**
(c) 1 and 3 are correct (d) 3 and 4 are correct

23. Which one of the following is an important historical novel written during the latter half of the nineteenth century? (1996)

- (a) Rast Goftar (b) **Durgesh Nandini**
(c) Mahratha (d) Nibandhamala

24. Who among the following suggested the winding up of the Indian National Congress after India attained Independence? 1996

- (a) C. Rajagopalachari (b) Acharya Kripalani
(c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Jayaprakash Narain

ANSWERS KEY

1.	(c)	2.	(d)	3.	(d)	4.	(b)
5.	(c)	6.	(c)	7.	(b)	8.	(a)

9.	(d)	10.	(a)	11.	(d)	12.	(a)
13.	(c)	14.	(d)	15.	(b)	16.	(a)
17.	(d)	18.	(a)	19.	(d)	20.	(d)
21.	(c)	22.	(b)	23.	(b)	24.	(c)

TIMES IAS ACADEMY