

TEST 03
Modern History

समय— 2 घंटे

उम्मीदवार का अनुक्रमांक

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प्रश्न—पुस्तिका

UPPSC 2026-27

प्रश्न पुस्तिका श्रृंखला

A

पूर्णांक -200

प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पहले नीचे लिखे अनुदेशों को ध्यान से पढ़ ले

महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश

1. इस प्रश्न पुस्तिका में कुल 150 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्नों पर समान अंक हैं। सभी प्रश्नों का प्रयास करें।
2. परीक्षा शुरू होने के तुरंत बाद, आपको अपनी प्रश्न पुस्तिका की जांच करनी चाहिए और यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि प्रश्न पुस्तिका श्रृंखला पुस्तिका के ऊपरी दाघे कोने पर छपी हुई है। यदि आप इस पुस्तिका में कोई त्रुटि पाते हैं, तो इसे तुरंत उसी श्रृंखला की पूरी पुस्तिका से बदलवा लें।
3. यदि मुद्रण या तथ्यात्मक प्रदुति की किसी भी प्रकार की गलती है, तो प्रश्नों के अंग्रेजी और हिंदी संस्करणों में से अंग्रेजी संस्करण को मानक माना जाएगा।
4. आपको इस पृष्ठ के शीर्ष पर दिए गए स्थान में अपना अनुक्रमांक अवश्य लिखना चाहिए। प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर और कुछ न लिखें।
5. उत्तरों को चिह्नित करने के लिए निरीक्षक द्वारा आपको अलग से एक उत्तर पत्रक प्रदान किया जाएगा। आपको अपना नाम, रोल नंबर, प्रश्न पुस्तिका श्रृंखला और अन्य विवरण दिए गए उत्तर पत्रक के पृष्ठ-2 पर दिए गए स्थान में लिखना होगा, ऐसा न करने पर आपका उत्तर शीट का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।
6. आपको अपना रोल नंबर और प्रश्न पुस्तिका श्रृंखला ए, ए, बी या डी को कोड करना चाहिए क्योंकि यह प्रश्न पुस्तिका के ऊपरी दाघे कोने पर ब्लैक / ब्लू इंक बॉलपॉइंट पेन से आपके पृष्ठ-2 पर दिए गए स्थान पर मुद्रित है। उत्तर पत्रिका यदि आप अपनी प्रश्न पुस्तिका की सही श्रृंखला को एनकोड नहीं करते हैं या एनकोड करने में विफल रहते हैं, तो आपको उत्तर पुस्तिका का सही मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।
7. इस पुस्तिका में प्रश्न और उनके उत्तर अंग्रेजी और हिंदी संस्करणों में छपे हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में पाँच उत्तर होते हैं: (ए), (बी), (सी), (डी), (डी)। आपको केवल एक सही उत्तर चुनने अपा प्रश्नों हैं और उसे अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंकित करना है। यदि आपको लगता है कि एक से अधिक सही उत्तर हैं, तो उस उत्तर को चिह्नित करें जो आपको सबसे अच्छा लगता है। किसी भी स्थिति में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए केवल एक उत्तर चुनें। आपके कुल अंक उत्तर पत्रक में आपके द्वारा चिह्नित सही उत्तरों की संख्या पर निर्भर करेंगे। उत्तर पत्रक में, प्रत्येक प्रश्न के सामने पाँच गोल (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) हैं। प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने के लिए आपको प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए अपनी पसंद का केवल एक गोला काली/नीली स्याही के बॉलपॉइंट पेन से चिह्नित करना है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए केवल एक उत्तर का चयन करें और उसे अपनी उत्तर पत्रिका में चिह्नित करें।
8. उत्तर पत्रक में, प्रत्येक प्रश्न के सामने पाँच वृत्त हैं: (A), (B), (C), और (D)। प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने के लिए आपको प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए अपनी पसंद का केवल एक गोला काली/नीली स्याही के बॉलपॉइंट पेन से चिह्नित करना है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए केवल एक उत्तर का चयन करें और उसे अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में चिह्नित करें। यदि आप एक प्रश्न के लिए एक से अधिक वृत्त चिह्नित करते हैं, तो उत्तर को गलत माना जाएगा। उत्तर पत्रक में उत्तर अंकित करने के लिए केवल काली/नीली स्याही के बॉलपॉइंट पेन का ही प्रयोग करें। किसी भी मिथा या परिवर्तन की अनुमति नहीं है।
9. आपको प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में किसी भी शीट को हटाना या फाड़ना नहीं चाहिए। आपको परीक्षा के दौरान इस प्रश्न पुस्तिका और उत्तर पत्रक को परीक्षा हॉल से बाहर ले जाने की अनुमति नहीं है। परीक्षा समाप्त होने के बाद, आपको अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका निरीक्षक को सौंपनी होगी। इसके बाद, आपको प्रश्न पुस्तिका अपने साथ ले जाने की अनुमति दी जाती है।
10. उपरोक्त किसी भी निर्देश का पालन करने में विफल रहने पर आप ऐसी कार्यवाई या दंड के लिए उत्तरदायी होंगे जो आयोग अपने विवेकानुसार तय कर

ध्यान दे: अनुदेशों का हिन्दी रूपान्तर इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठ पर छपा है।

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1. Choose the correct statement regarding the Battle of Plassey (1757):

- (a) In it, Mir Jafar led Siraj-ud-Daulah's army and sided with the English
- (b) This battle actually became decisive without any major fighting, because Mir Jafar, Rai Durlabh and Jagat Seth had already joined hands with the English
- (c) Robert Clive was defeated in this battle
- (d) After this battle, Mir Qasim was made the Nawab of Bengal

2. Consider the following statements:

1. In the Battle of Buxar (1764), the English defeated the combined army of Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-Daulah (the Nawab of Awadh) and the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II.

2. As a result of this battle, the Company obtained the Diwani of Bengal-Bihar-Orissa through the Treaty of Allahabad of 1765.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- (a) Both
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Only 1
- (d) None

3. Which of the following sequences does not show the correct chronology of the Nawabs of Bengal?

- (a) Murshid Quli Khan → Alivardi Khan → Siraj-ud-Daulah
- (b) Siraj-ud-Daulah → Mir Jafar → Mir Qasim
- (c) Alivardi Khan → Siraj-ud-Daulah → Murshid Quli Khan
- (d) Mir Qasim → Mir Jafar (second time) → Najm-ud-Daulah

4. Consider the following statements regarding Mir Qasim:

- 1. He shifted the capital from Murshidabad to Monghyr.
- 2. He tried to establish equality between internal and external traders by completely abolishing internal trade duties.
- 3. This policy of his proved beneficial for English traders, due to which conflict was averted.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

5. Choose the incorrect statement with reference to the terms of the Treaty of Allahabad (1765):

- (a) The Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II was given the districts of Allahabad and Kara
- (b) The Company obtained the Diwani (right to collect revenue) of Bengal-Bihar-Orissa
- (c) Awadh (Shuja-ud-Daulah) was completely annexed to the Company, and no independent Nawab remained
- (d) An arrangement was made to pay the Emperor an annual pension of Rs. 26 lakh

6. Which was the first European power to come to India, and where was its first trading centre established?

- (a) Dutch — Surat
- (b) Portuguese — Calicut (1498, Vasco da Gama)
- (c) English — Madras
- (d) French — Pondicherry

7. Arrange the following European companies in the correct chronological order of their arrival in India:

1. Dutch East India Company
2. English East India Company
3. Danish East India Company
4. French East India Company

Codes:

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

8. Consider the following pairs — European power and its main centres in India:

1. Portuguese — Goa, Daman, Diu
2. Dutch — Pulicat, Masulipatnam
3. Danish — Serampore, Tranquebar
4. French — Pondicherry, Chandernagore

How many of these are correctly matched?

- (a) Two (b) Three
(c) All four (d) None

9. Choose the correct statement with reference to the Carnatic Wars:

- (a) In the Second Carnatic War, Dupleix supported Chanda Sahib and Muzaffar Jang, while the English supported Muhammad Ali
- (b) The Third Carnatic War ended decisively in favour of the English with the Battle of Wandiwash (1760)
- (c) The First Carnatic War was an extension of the War of the Austrian Succession going on in Europe
- (d) All of the above are correct

10. Consider the following statements with reference to Dupleix's policy of intervention in Indian politics:

1. Dupleix was the first to adopt the policy of intervening in the internal succession disputes of Indian rulers and placing his supported candidate in power with the help of a European-trained

army.

2. The same technique was later adopted and implemented more successfully by Robert Clive and other English officers.

3. Dupleix was ultimately recalled by the directors of the French Company because his policies had proved financially profitable for the Company.

Which of the above are correct?

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

11. Which of the following statements is not correct with reference to the Indian trade policy of the Portuguese (mainly under Alfonso de Albuquerque)?

- (a) Their policy was purely commercial; they had no interest in political expansion
- (b) They made Goa their capital (captured in 1510)
- (c) They tried to establish control over maritime trade through the 'Cartaz' system
- (d) They used military power to establish a monopoly in the Indian Ocean

12. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to the activities of the Dutch East India Company in India and its decline?

- (a) In the Battle of Bedara (1759), the English decisively defeated the Dutch at Hooghly, after which Dutch power in Bengal came to an end
- (b) Both (a) and (b) are correct
- (c) The main interest of the Dutch was concentrated in Indonesia (the Spice Islands) rather than India, so they played a secondary role in India
- (d) The Dutch Company never had any military conflict with the English in India

13. Consider the following statements:

1. The English East India Company received its charter from Queen Elizabeth I in 1600 AD.
2. The Company's first factory in India was established at Surat in 1613 AD, the permission for which is believed to have been obtained from the Mughal Emperor Jahangir as a result of the successful diplomatic negotiations of Sir Thomas Roe (1615-19).
3. In fact, permission to establish a factory at Surat had already been obtained before the arrival of Thomas Roe, on the basis of the early efforts of Captain William Hawkins and others; Thomas Roe's role was mainly limited to the formal consolidation of trade facilities.

Which of the above are correct?

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

14. Choose the correct statement with reference to Maharaja Ranjit Singh:

- (a) He captured Lahore and declared himself Maharaja in 1801
(b) He signed the Treaty of Amritsar with the English in 1809, in which the river Sutlej was accepted as the boundary line
(c) His army 'Fauj-i-Khas' was trained on the European pattern
(d) All of the above are correct

15. Consider the following statements with reference to Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan:

1. The First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69) ended with the Treaty of Madras, in which both sides agreed to restore the pre-war position.
2. Hyder Ali died during the Second Anglo-Mysore War, and the war ended under the leadership of

Tipu Sultan with the Treaty of Mangalore (1784).
3. The Third Anglo-Mysore War ended with the Treaty of Seringapatam (1792), in which Tipu had to lose half of his kingdom.

Which of the above are correct?

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

16. Consider the following statements with reference to the administrative and economic policies of Tipu Sultan:

1. He abolished the role of intermediaries (zamindars) in land revenue collection and introduced a system of direct collection by the state.
2. He laid the foundation of the silk industry in Mysore by encouraging silk production.
3. Influenced by the French Revolution, he declared himself 'Citizen Tipu' and got a 'Jacobin Club' established at Seringapatam.

Which of the above are correct?

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

17. Match with reference to the Anglo-Sikh Wars:

- A. First Anglo-Sikh War — 1. Treaty of Lahore (1846)
B. Second Anglo-Sikh War — 2. Annexation of Punjab (1849)
C. Treaty of Bhairawal — 3. 1846 (Regency arrangement for the minor Duleep Singh)

Codes:

- (a) A-3, B-1, C-2 (b) A-2, B-1, C-3
(c) A-1, B-2, C-3 (d) A-1, B-3, C-2

18. Match with reference to the leaders of different centres in the Revolt of 1857:

A. Delhi —

1. Bahadur Shah II
B. Kanpur — 2. Nana Saheb
C. Jhansi — 3. Rani Lakshmibai
D. Lucknow — 4. Begum Hazrat Mahal

Codes:

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

19. Choose the correct statement regarding the immediate cause of the Revolt of 1857 (the greased cartridges controversy):

- (a) A rumour spread that the cartridges used in the Enfield rifle contained cow and pig fat
(b) All of the above are correct
(c) This controversy hurt the religious sentiments of both Hindu and Muslim soldiers at the same time, due to which widespread discontent spread
(d) Mangal Pandey revolted on this very issue at the Barrackpore cantonment (March 1857)

20. Consider the following statements:

1. The annexation of states like Satara (1848), Jhansi (1854) and Nagpur (1854) took place under Lord Dalhousie's 'Doctrine of Lapse' policy.
2. The annexation of Awadh (1856) also took place under this Doctrine of Lapse, because Nawab Wajid Ali Shah had no children.
3. The discontent arising from the annexation of Awadh is considered one of the main causes of the Revolt of 1857, especially because most of the soldiers of the Bengal Army were recruited from

the Awadh region.

Which of the above are correct?

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

21. In the suppression of the Revolt of 1857, the role of which of the following English officers is most associated with the recapture of Delhi?

- (a) Outram (b) Hugh Rose
(c) Campbell (d) John Nicholson and Hodson

22. Consider the following pairs with reference to the views of historians on the nature of the Revolt of 1857:

1. Sir John Seeley — Only a military revolt (Sepoy Mutiny)
2. V.D. Savarkar — First Indian War of Independence
3. R.C. Majumdar — Neither the first, nor national, nor a war of independence
4. Eric Stokes — Feudal reaction (Elite/Feudal reaction), no widespread participation of the common people

How many of these are correctly matched?

- (a) All four (b) Three
(c) Two (d) None

23. Which of the following pairs of a centre and the rebel leader associated with it is mismatched?

- (a) Bareilly — Khan Bahadur Khan
(b) Faizabad — Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah
(c) Bihar (Jagdishpur) — Kunwar Singh
(d) Allahabad — Tatya Tope

24. Match Gandhiji's first three movements in India:

A. Champaran Satyagraha (1917) —

1. Problem of the peasants cultivating indigo
B. Kheda Satyagraha (1918) — 2. Opposition to revenue collection even when crops had failed
C. Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918) — 3. Movement for an increase in the wages of mill workers

Codes:

- (a) A-1, B-2, C-3 (b) A-2, B-1, C-3
(c) A-1, B-3, C-2 (d) A-3, B-2, C-1

25. Choose the correct statement with reference to the Rowlatt Satyagraha (1919) and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre:

- (a) The Rowlatt Act gave the government the power to detain any person without trial
(b) All of the above are correct
(c) In protest against this incident, Rabindranath Tagore renounced his title of Knighthood
(d) The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place on 13 April 1919, on the day of Baisakhi, on the orders of General Dyer

26. Consider the following statements:

1. In the Champaran Satyagraha, Gandhiji opposed the 'Tinkathia system' (under which peasants were compelled to cultivate indigo on 3/20th of their land).
2. In this Satyagraha, Gandhiji had to go to Champaran on the invitation of Rajkumar Shukla, who himself was a local indigo peasant leader.
3. As a result of the success of this movement, an inquiry committee was formed in 1918, on whose recommendations the 'Champaran Agrarian Act' was passed.

Which of the above are correct?

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

27. Choose the correct statement regarding the relationship between the Khilafat Movement and the Non-Cooperation Movement:

- (a) Gandhiji linked the Khilafat Movement with the Non-Cooperation Movement to establish Hindu-Muslim unity
(b) All of the above are correct
(c) The Ali Brothers (Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali) were the main leaders of the Khilafat Movement
(d) The Khilafat Movement was for the protection of the power and rights of the Caliph of Turkey, which had come under threat after Turkey's defeat in the First World War

28. Choose the correct statement with reference to the Chauri Chaura incident (February 1922):

- (a) In this incident, an angry mob set fire to a police station, in which several policemen were killed
(b) After this incident, Gandhiji suspended the Non-Cooperation Movement, because it was a violation of the principle of non-violence
(c) This decision was criticised by some young leaders (such as Subhas Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru)
(d) All of the above are correct

29. Consider the following statements with reference to Gandhiji's stay in South Africa (1893-1914):

1. There he carried out the first experimental development of the term and technique of

'Satyagraha'; its initial name was 'Passive Resistance', and later it was given the name 'Satyagraha'.

2. He started the publication of a newspaper called 'Indian Opinion'.

3. The community settlements called 'Tolstoy Farm' and 'Phoenix Settlement' were also established during this stay in South Africa.

Which of the above are correct?

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

30. Match the founders of the Brahmo Samaj and the Arya Samaj:

A. Brahmo Samaj — 1. Swami Dayanand Saraswati (1875)

B. Arya Samaj — 2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1828)

C. Prarthana Samaj — 3. Atmaram Pandurang (1867)

Codes:

- (a) A-1, B-3, C-2 (b) A-2, B-1, C-3
(c) A-1, B-2, C-3 (d) A-3, B-1, C-2

31. Who founded the Ramakrishna Mission (1897), and what was its main objective?

- (a) Keshab Chandra Sen — Opposition to the caste system
(b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy — Opposition to the practice of Sati
(c) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar — Widow remarriage
(d) Swami Vivekananda — Service and propagation of humanitarian Vedanta

32. Choose the correct statement with reference to the difference in the philosophical outlook of the Arya Samaj and the Brahmo Samaj:

(a) The Arya Samaj considered the Vedas as the final authority and gave the slogan 'Go back to the Vedas'

(b) The Arya Samaj worked for the return of converted Hindus to Hinduism through the Shuddhi movement

(c) The Brahmo Samaj was more influenced by Western rationalism and monotheism, and opposed idol worship

(d) All of the above are correct

33. Consider the following pairs — Reform movement and founder:

1. Theosophical Society — Madame H.P. Blavatsky and Colonel H.S. Olcott (1875, established in America, headquarters later shifted to Adyar, Madras)

2. Aligarh Movement — Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

3. Dev Samaj — Shiv Narayan Agnihotri

4. Satyashodhak Samaj — Jyotiba Phule (1873, Maharashtra)

How many of these are correctly matched?

- (a) Two (b) Three
(c) All four (d) None

34. Arrange the following social reform laws in their chronological order:

1. Sati Prohibition Act
2. Widow Remarriage Act
3. Age of Consent Act
4. Sarda Act/Child Marriage Restraint Act

Codes:

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

35. Which of the following reformer-organisation pairs is mismatched?

- (a) Jyotiba Phule — Satyashodhak Samaj, movement against the caste system and Brahminical dominance
- (b) Jyotiba Phule — Established the Satyashodhak Samaj in Bengal, and it remained mainly limited to the Bengali Bhadrakalok class
- (c) Narayana Guru — SNDP Yogam (Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam), for the upliftment of the Ezhava caste in Kerala
- (d) Periyar E.V. Ramasamy — Self-Respect Movement, Tamil Nadu

36. Consider the following statements:

1. The main work of Swami Dayanand Saraswati is 'Satyarth Prakash'.
2. In 1886, the Arya Samaj established the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic (DAV) College in Lahore, which was a symbol of the synthesis of Western and Vedic education.
3. The Arya Samaj was a completely orthodox organisation, which opposed modern/Western education in every form, which is why the DAV College could not be established.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

37. Which of the following was associated with the 'Young Bengal Movement'?

- (a) Debendranath Tagore
- (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (c) Keshab Chandra Sen
- (d) Henry Vivian Derozio

38. Consider the following pairs — Socio-religious movement and its regional base:

1. Wahabi Movement — Syed Ahmad Bareilvi, North India and the Punjab frontier province
2. Faraizi Movement — Haji Shariatullah, East Bengal
3. Ahmadiya Movement — Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, Punjab (Qadian)

How many of these are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) All three
- (c) Only two
- (d) None

39. Consider the following statements with reference to Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's Aligarh Movement:

1. In 1875 he established the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, which later became the Aligarh Muslim University (1920).
2. He encouraged Muslims to adopt English education and modern science.
3. In the last years of his life, he actively supported the Indian National Congress and promoted Hindu-Muslim unity on the Congress platform.

Which of the above are correct?

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

40. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched with reference to a reformer and his/her main field of work/contribution?

- (a) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar — Movement for widow remarriage, writing a textbook of the Bengali alphabet
- (b) Behramji Malabari — Founding member of the Arya Samaj, dedicated to the study of the Vedas
- (c) Pandita Ramabai — Work for women's education and a widows' shelter (Sharada Sadan)
- (d) Behramji Malabari — Campaign against child marriage and enforced widowhood (Parsi reformer)

41. Which of the following, while playing an active role in social reform, wrote the book 'Gulamgiri'?

- (a) Periyar
- (b) B.R. Ambedkar
- (c) Jyotiba Phule
- (d) Narayana Guru

42. Consider the following statements:

1. In 1829, the Sati Prohibition Act was enforced in the Bengal Presidency by Lord William Bentinck.
 2. The efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy are considered to have played an important role in getting this Act enforced.
 3. Against this Act, the orthodox Hindu organisation 'Dharma Sabha' (led by Radhakanta Deb) appealed to the Privy Council, which was successful, and the Act was temporarily repealed.
- Which of the above is/are correct?

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

43. Which of the following organisations/movements is not related to anti-caste reform in South India?

- (a) Self-Respect Movement (Periyar)
- (b) SNDP Yogam (Narayana Guru)
- (c) Justice Party
- (d) Prarthana Samaj (Atmaram Pandurang)

44. Which institution is considered the oldest political institution of India?

- (a) Bangabhasha Prakashika Sabha
- (b) British India Association
- (c) Zamindari Association/Landholders' Society
- (d) Indian Association

45. Who founded the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (1870)?

- (a) Mahadev Govind Ranade and Ganesh Vasudev Joshi
- (b) Surendranath Banerjee
- (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (d) Pherozeshah Mehta

46. Arrange the following organisations in the chronological order of their establishment:

1. Bombay Association
2. Indian Association
3. Madras Mahajan Sabha
4. Bombay Presidency Association

Codes:

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

47. Choose the correct statement with reference to the 'Indian Association' (1876) founded by Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose:

- (a) One immediate reason for its establishment was the reduction of the age limit for the Civil

Services examination (19 years)

(b) All of the above are correct

(c) This organisation is considered one of the main organisations that later merged into the formation of the Indian National Congress

(d) This organisation played an active role during the Ilbert Bill controversy in 1883

48. Consider the following statements:

1. The British India Association (1851) was formed by the merger of the Bengal British India Society and the Zamindari Association.

2. This organisation mainly represented the interests of the zamindar class and the upper class; its concern with the issues of the common masses was limited.

3. This very organisation directly organised the first session of the Indian National Congress in 1885.

Which of the above are correct?

(a) Only 1 and 3 (b) Only 2 and 3

(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) Only 1 and 2

49. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched with reference to an organisation and its founder/prominent person?

(a) Madras Mahajan Sabha — M. Viraraghavachari, G. Subramania Iyer

(b) Bombay Presidency Association — Pherozeshah Mehta, K.T. Telang, Badruddin Tyabji

(c) Poona Sarvajanik Sabha — Established in Bombay by Dadabhai Naoroji

(d) Indian Association — Surendranath Banerjee, Ananda Mohan Bose

50. Which of the following

events/controversies inspired the political organisations of Indians in the pre-Congress period to unite at the all-India level?

(a) Vernacular Press Act (1878) (b) Arms Act (1878)

(c) Ilbert Bill controversy (1883) (d) All of the above

51. Consider the following statements:

1. The 'East India Association' was established in London in 1866 by Dadabhai Naoroji, with the aim of turning British public opinion in favour of Indian interests.

2. This organisation was active not in India but in England, so it had no effect on the internal development of Indian politics.

Which of the above is/are correct?

(a) None (b) Only 2

(c) Both (d) Only 1

52. For what purpose and where was the Anushilan Samiti established?

(a) Calcutta, 1902 — For the spread of revolutionary activities and physical-mental training

(b) Punjab, 1913 — To organise Indians settled abroad

(c) Bengal, 1928 — For the labour movement

(d) Maharashtra, 1897 — Against anti-plague measures

53. Choose the correct statement with reference to the Ghadar Party (1913, America):

(a) It was founded under the leadership of Sohan Singh Bhakna, and Lala Har Dayal was its main ideologue

(b) Its headquarters was in San Francisco, and a paper called 'Ghadar' was published

(c) All of the above are correct

(d) At the beginning of the First World War, members of the Ghadar Party returned to India and planned an armed revolt

54. Consider the following statements with reference to the Kakori Conspiracy Case (1925) and the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA):

1. In the Kakori incident, the plan to loot the government treasury was executed under the leadership of Ram Prasad Bismil.

2. In this case, Ashfaqulla Khan, Rajendra Lahiri and Roshan Singh were also sentenced to death.

3. After the failure of the Kakori incident and the harsh repression, the HRA was reorganised in 1928 as the 'Hindustan Socialist Republican Association' (HSRA), in which Bhagat Singh and Chandrashekhar Azad were prominent.

Which of the above are correct?

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

55. Arrange the following revolutionary events in chronological order:

1. Alipore Bomb Case
2. Kakori incident
3. Chittagong Armoury Raid
4. Assembly Bomb incident by Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt

Codes:

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

56. Consider the following pairs — Revolutionary organisation/event and associated persons:

1. Chittagong Armoury Raid (1930) — Surya Sen ('Masterda')
2. Lahore Conspiracy Case (1928-29, Saunders murder) — Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Sukhdev
3. Alipore Bomb Case (1908) — Aurobindo Ghosh, Barindra Ghosh
4. Muzaffarpur Bomb Case (1908) — Khudiram Bose, Prafulla Chaki — the target in this was to kill Kingsford, but another British woman died by mistake

How many of these are correctly matched?

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| (a) Two | (b) Three |
| (c) All four | (d) None |

57. Who founded the revolutionary organisation called 'Abhinav Bharat'?

- (a) Vinayak Damodar Savarkar
- (b) Rash Behari Bose
- (c) Sachindranath Sanyal
- (d) Bhagat Singh

58. Consider the following statements:

1. Bhagat Singh and his associates founded the 'Naujawan Bharat Sabha' (1926, Lahore).
 2. While throwing the bomb in the Assembly, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt raised the slogan 'Inquilab Zindabad' and, instead of running away, voluntarily courted arrest so that their ideas could be widely propagated.
 3. Saunders murder and the Assembly Bomb case — in both cases Bhagat Singh was sentenced to death together, in one and the same trial.
- Which of the above is/are correct?

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

59. Who introduced the Permanent Settlement (1793) and where?

- (a) Thomas Munro — Madras
(b) Lord Dalhousie — Punjab
(c) Lord Cornwallis — Bengal, Bihar, Orissa
(d) Holt Mackenzie — North India

60. Consider the following statements regarding the land revenue systems:

1. In the Permanent Settlement, the government granted hereditary rights over land to the zamindars, but fixed the land revenue demand permanently.
2. In the Ryotwari system, the peasant was considered the owner of the land, and there was no intermediary zamindar between the government and the peasant in revenue assessment.
3. In the Mahalwari system, the responsibility for revenue was only of the individual peasant, and there was no provision for the collective responsibility of the whole village.
4. In the Ryotwari system, the rate of land revenue was not permanent like the Permanent Settlement, but could be reassessed from time to time.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

61. Choose the correct statement with reference to Dadabhai Naoroji's 'Drain of Wealth Theory':

- (a) It was presented in detail in his book 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India'
(b) According to this theory, a large part of India's wealth was being transferred to England without any direct economic return
(c) Romesh Chunder Dutt also supported and expanded this theory in his book 'Economic History of India'
(d) All of the above are correct

62. Consider the following statements:

1. The process of 'De-industrialization' of India is considered to be mainly associated with the decline of handicrafts and cottage industries (especially the textile industry).
 2. This process took place mainly due to the import of cheap machine-made textiles from Britain and the high import duties imposed in Britain on Indian textiles.
 3. The artisans made unemployed by de-industrialization were fully absorbed into the modern industrial sector, so there was no additional pressure on the agricultural sector.
- Which of the above is/are correct?

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

63. Which of the following pairs of a Famine Commission/Committee and its chairman is not correctly matched?

- (a) First Famine Commission (1880) — Richard Strachey
- (b) Second Famine Commission (1898) — James Lyall
- (c) Third Famine Commission (1901) — Antony MacDonnell
- (d) First Famine Commission (1880) — Formed under the chairmanship of Lord Curzon, who presented the Famine Relief Code for the first time

64. Which of the following is known as the originator of the Mahalwari system?

- (a) Thomas Munro
- (b) Holt Mackenzie
- (c) Lord Cornwallis
- (d) John Shore

65. Consider the following statements:

- Under the Ryotwari system, the rate of revenue is generally considered harsher compared to the Mahalwari, because no intermediary protection was available in it.
- The Ryotwari system was introduced mainly by Thomas Munro and Captain Read in the Madras Presidency.
- Since land ownership was given directly to the peasant in this system, it always proved more beneficial for the peasants compared to the Permanent Settlement.

Which of the above are correct?

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

66. Who was the President of the first session of the Indian National Congress (1885, Bombay)?

- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji (b) Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee
- (c) A.O. Hume (d) Surendranath Banerjee

67. Choose the correct statement with reference to the Moderate and Extremist phases of the Congress:

- (a) The period 1885-1905 is generally considered the 'Moderate period', in which emphasis was laid on petitions and constitutional methods
- (b) After the Partition of Bengal in 1905, the rise of the Extremist ideology (Lal-Bal-Pal) intensified
- (c) At the Surat session of 1907, the Congress split into Moderate and Extremist factions
- (d) All of the above are correct

68. Consider the following statements:

- At the Lucknow session of 1916, an agreement was reached between the Congress and the Muslim League, which is called the 'Lucknow Pact'.
- At this same session, the Moderate and Extremist factions were also reunited.
- In this agreement, the Muslim League completely gave up the demand for a Separate Electorate and accepted a joint electorate.

Which of the above are correct?

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

69. Which of the following was the first Muslim President of the Congress?

- (a) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- (b) Badruddin Tyabji (1887, Madras session)
- (c) Rahimtulla Sayani
- (d) Hakim Ajmal Khan

70. Consider the following pairs — Congress session and important event:

1. Calcutta session (1906) — Resolutions on Swaraj, Swadeshi, Boycott and National Education passed (presided over by Dadabhai Naoroji)
2. Surat session (1907) — Split of the Congress
3. Lahore session (1929) — Resolution of Purna Swaraj, presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru
4. Haripura session (1938) — Subhas Chandra Bose elected President for the first time

How many of these are correctly matched?

- (a) Two
- (b) Three
- (c) None
- (d) All four

71. What is meant by the 'Safety Valve Theory' behind the establishment of the Indian National Congress?

- (a) This theory states that A.O. Hume founded the Congress to prevent a major revolt by giving Indian discontent a controlled and safe platform
- (b) This theory states that the establishment of the Congress was entirely a spontaneous initiative of Indians
- (c) This theory is related to the economic policies of the Congress
- (d) This theory is related to the Partition of Bengal

72. Consider the following statements:

1. The main demands of the early (Moderate) leaders of the Congress included the expansion of the Legislative Councils, holding the Civil Services examination simultaneously in India and England, and a reduction in military expenditure.
 2. The Moderates, expressing complete distrust in the basic structure of British rule, demanded its immediate and complete abolition.
- Which of the above is/are correct?

- (a) None
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both
- (d) Only 1

73. Who was the first Governor-General of India (as Governor-General of Bengal)?

- (a) Lord Cornwallis
- (b) Warren Hastings (1773)
- (c) Lord William Bentinck (first Governor-General of India, under the 1833 Act)
- (d) Lord Canning

74. Who was the first Viceroy of India, and under which Act was this post created?

- (a) Lord Lytton — 1878
- (b) Lord Dalhousie — Charter Act, 1833
- (c) Lord Minto — 1909 Act
- (d) Lord Canning — Government of India Act, 1858

75. Match the following Governors-General/Viceroy with the major event of their tenure:

A. Lord William Bentinck —

1. Abolition of Sati (1829), English education policy (Macaulay's Minute, 1835)
- B. Lord Dalhousie — 2. Doctrine of Lapse, introduction of railways and telegraph
- C. Lord Canning — 3. Revolt of 1857, end of Company rule and beginning of direct rule of the

Crown

D. Lord Ripon — 4. Local Self-Government Act (1882), Ilbert Bill

Codes:

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

76. Consider the following statements:

1. The Partition of Bengal (1905) took place during the tenure of Lord Curzon (1899-1905), whose official reason was stated to be 'administrative convenience', but the real objective is considered to be weakening Bengali nationalism.

2. Curzon also got the 'Ancient Monuments Preservation Act' passed in 1904 for the protection of ancient monuments.

3. Curzon's policies as a whole are considered 'liberal and pro-Indian', which is why no major nationalist opposition had to be faced during his tenure.

Which of the above are correct?

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

77. During the tenure of which of the following Viceroys were the Morley-Minto Reforms (Indian Councils Act, 1909) implemented, which introduced separate communal electorates?

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Lord Chelmsford | (b) Lord Hardinge II |
| (c) Lord Minto II | (d) Lord Reading |

78. Consider the following pairs — Viceroy and associated reform/event:

1. Lord Chelmsford — Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1919), Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh massacre
2. Lord Irwin — Arrival of the Simon Commission in

India (1928), Salt Satyagraha (1930), Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931)

3. Lord Willingdon — Second phase of the Civil Disobedience Movement, Communal Award (1932), Poona Pact (1932)

4. Lord Wavell — Shimla Conference (1945), implementation of the Cabinet Mission Plan

How many of these are correctly matched?

- (a) Two
- (b) Three
- (c) None
- (d) All four

79. Choose the correct statement with reference to Lord Mountbatten:

- (a) All of the above are correct
- (b) He presented the Plan of 3 June 1947 (Mountbatten Plan), under which the outline of the Partition of India was decided
- (c) Independence was originally proposed for June 1948, which Mountbatten advanced to August 1947
- (d) He was both the last Viceroy of India and the first Governor-General of independent India

80. Which of the following pairs is mismatched with reference to a Viceroy and the event during his tenure?

- (a) Lord Lytton — Vernacular Press Act (1878), Arms Act (1878)
- (b) Lord Lansdowne — Indian Councils Act (1892)
- (c) Lord Lytton — Did important work in the interest of workers by getting the Factory Act (1881) passed
- (d) Lord Hardinge II — Delhi Durbar (1911), shifting of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi

81. Which of the following remained in the post of Governor-General/Viceroy for a relatively longest extended period?

- (a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Dalhousie
(c) Lord Hardinge II (d) Warren Hastings

82. Consider the following statements:

1. Lord Wellesley (1798-1805) systematically implemented the 'Subsidiary Alliance System'.
2. The Nizam of Hyderabad was the first Indian ruler to accept this system (1798).
3. This system only provided military security; it had no effect on the economic autonomy of the Indian states, because the military expenditure was borne entirely by the English government itself.

Which of the above are correct?

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

83. During the tenure of which of the following Viceroys did the 'Quit India Movement' (1942) begin?

- (a) Lord Linlithgow (b) Lord Wavell
(c) Lord Mountbatten (d) Lord Willingdon

84. Choose the correct statement with reference to the originator of the 'Bengal School of Art' and its style:

- (a) Abanindranath Tagore — Inspired by the Indian traditional style and Mughal-Rajput miniature painting, a reaction against Western realism
(b) Raja Ravi Varma — Depiction of mythological themes in the Western oil painting technique

(c) Nandalal Bose — Disciple of Abanindranath, associated with Santiniketan

(d) All of the above are correct

85. Consider the following pairs —

Art/architecture and related person:

1. Santiniketan (Visva-Bharati) — Established by Rabindranath Tagore, a major centre of art and culture
2. Jaipur Gharana (painting/music) — Associated with the Rajasthani tradition
3. Indian Society of Oriental Art (1907) — Established by Abanindranath Tagore and his associates

How many of these are correctly matched?

- (a) All three (b) Only two
(c) Only one (d) None

86. Consider the following statements:

1. E.B. Havell, who was the Principal of the Calcutta School of Art, actively supported Abanindranath Tagore in the revival of Indian traditional art styles.
2. This movement (Bengal School) is also considered to be linked with the cultural-nationalist upsurge of the Swadeshi Movement (1905).
3. Raja Ravi Varma is also considered a main originator of the Bengal School, because his style too was based entirely on Indian traditional miniature painting and was free from Western technique.

Which of the above are correct?

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

87. Which of the following pairs of architecture/building and its style is not correctly matched?

- (a) Victoria Memorial (Kolkata) — Indo-Saracenic style, designed by William Emerson
- (b) Gateway of India (Mumbai) — Indo-Saracenic style, designed by George Wittet
- (c) Victoria Memorial — Built entirely in the Mughal architectural style; it does not include any European architectural element
- (d) Rashtrapati Bhavan (New Delhi) — Designed by Edwin Lutyens, a synthesis of Indian and Western elements

88. Which of the following are associated with the revival of modern Indian classical music and dance?

- (a) Rukmini Devi Arundale — For the revival of Bharatanatyam and the establishment of Kalakshetra (Chennai)
- (b) Pandit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar — Establishment of the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, systematisation of music education
- (c) Pandit Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande — For the theoretical classification (raga system) of Indian classical music
- (d) All of the above are correct

89. Consider the following pairs — Literary/cultural renaissance and associated person:

- 1. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay — Novel 'Anandamath', composition of the song 'Vande Mataram'
- 2. Bharatendu Harishchandra — Considered the father of modern Hindi literature

- 3. Subramania Bharati — Tamil nationalist poet, wrote on both freedom and social reform
- 4. Bharatendu Harishchandra — He promoted writing in the English language and opposed the use of the Hindi language

How many of these are correctly matched?

- (a) Three
- (b) Two
- (c) All four
- (d) None

90. Which of the following pairs of a museum/institution and its founder/year of establishment is correct?

- (a) Asiatic Society of Bengal (1784) — William Jones
- (b) Archaeological Survey of India (1861) — Alexander Cunningham
- (c) All of the above are correct
- (d) Indian Museum, Kolkata (1814) — Established under the Asiatic Society

91. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Abanindranath Tagore's famous painting 'Bharat Mata' became popular as a nationalist symbol during the Swadeshi Movement.
- 2. In this painting, India was depicted as a goddess-like woman holding four objects — food (grain), clothing, knowledge (book) and spiritual liberation (rosary).
- 3. This painting was made in the realistic Western oil painting technique; the watercolour (Wash technique) was not used in it at all.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

92. Which of the following is called the 'Father of Indian Archaeology'?

(a) James Prinsep
Marshall

(b) John

(c) William Jones
Cunningham

(d) Alexander

93. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to the 'Hindu Mela' (1867, Calcutta)?

- (a) It was organised by Nabagopal Mitra, with the objective of promoting Swadeshi spirit and national pride
- (b) Swadeshi goods, Indian sports and cultural programmes were encouraged in it
- (c) All of the above are correct
- (d) It is considered an important expression of early cultural nationalism, which preceded later political nationalism

94. Choose the correct statement with reference to the Sanyasi Rebellion (1770s-1820s):

- (a) This rebellion took place mainly in the Bengal and Bihar region, in which Sanyasis and Fakirs were involved
- (b) The background of this very rebellion is depicted in Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay's novel 'Anandamath'
- (c) One of its causes is also considered to be the economic crisis that arose after the severe Bengal famine of 1770
- (d) All of the above are correct

95. Choose the correct statement with reference to the Indigo Revolt (1859-60, Bengal):

- (a) All of the above are correct
- (b) In support of this revolt, Harish Chandra

Mukherjee played an active role in his paper 'Hindu Patriot'

(c) Dinabandhu Mitra's play 'Nil Darpan' is based on this revolt

(d) The peasants revolted against the exploitative policies of the indigo planters (forced indigo cultivation and unfair prices)

96. Consider the following statements:

1. The Pagal Panthi revolt took place mainly in the Mymensingh region (present-day Bangladesh), and was led by Tipu Shah.
2. This revolt was mainly against the excessive tax burden imposed on peasants by the zamindars.
3. This revolt was entirely religious in nature; it had no connection with agrarian economic exploitation.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

97. Consider the following pairs — Peasant/tribal revolt and leadership:

1. Santhal Rebellion (1855-56) — Sidhu and Kanhu
2. Munda Rebellion (Ulgulan, 1899-1900) — Birsa Munda
3. Kol Rebellion (1831-32) — Buddhu Bhagat
4. Rampa Rebellion (1922-24, Andhra) — Alluri Sitarama Raju

How many of these are correctly matched?

- (a) Two
- (b) All four
- (c) Three
- (d) None

98. Consider the following statements with reference to the Deccan Riots (1875, Maharashtra):

1. This revolt took place mainly by peasants against moneylenders, who were responsible for excessive interest rates and the tendency to grab land.
2. To inquire into this incident, the 'Deccan Riots Commission' was formed, on whose recommendations the 'Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act' was passed in 1879.
3. This revolt was directly against the British government; it had no connection with the moneylenders.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

99. Choose the correct statement with reference to the Wahabi Movement:

- (a) Its originator was Syed Ahmad Barelvi, who started it as a puritanical Islamic reform movement
- (b) Initially its objective was jihad against Sikh rule; later its target became English rule
- (c) All of the above are correct
- (d) In the Battle of Balakot (1831), Syed Ahmad Barelvi died while fighting against the Sikhs

100. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched with reference to a revolt and its main cause?

- (a) Moplah Rebellion — This rebellion was entirely communal; it had no connection with any kind of land-related economic cause
- (b) Kuka Movement (Punjab) — Anti-cow

slaughter and anti-British rule activities by the Namdhari Sikh sect

- (c) Pabna Revolt (1873, Bengal) — Organised resistance of peasants against zamindars, formation of peasant associations
- (d) Moplah Rebellion (1921, Malabar) — Agrarian exploitation (Janmi-peasant dispute) and the Khilafat Movement taking a communal form

101. Which of the following tribal revolts was most directly focused on the rights of 'Jal, Jangal, Zameen' (water, forest, land) and against the forest policy?

- (a) Kuka Movement
- (b) Birsa Munda's Ulgulan movement
- (c) Pabna Revolt
- (d) Indigo Revolt

102. Consider the following statements:

1. The Ramosi revolt was led in Maharashtra by Vasudev Balwant Phadke, whose aim was to overthrow British rule through armed revolt.
2. Phadke is often described as the 'Father of Indian Armed Revolution'.
3. This movement of Phadke was completely successful, and he established an independent parallel government in Maharashtra, which remained in existence for many years.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

103. Who was the editor/founder of the newspapers 'Kesari' and 'Maratha'?

- (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(c) Mahadev Govind Ranade (d) Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar

104. Match the papers edited/published by Mahatma Gandhi:

A. Young India —

1. Published in Gujarati
B. Harijan — 2. For the removal of untouchability and social reform
C. Navajivan — 3. In English, 1919-1932
Codes:

- (a) A-1, B-3, C-2 (b) A-2, B-1, C-3
(c) A-1, B-2, C-3 (d) A-3, B-2, C-1

105. Consider the following pairs — Paper/magazine and editor:

1. 'Al-Hilal' — Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
2. 'Comrade' and 'Hamdard' — Muhammad Ali Jauhar
3. 'New India' and 'Commonweal' — Annie Besant
4. 'Bengalee' — Surendranath Banerjee

How many of these are correctly matched?

- (a) Two
(b) All four
(c) Three
(d) None

106. Consider the following books and their authors:

1. 'Hind Swaraj' — Mahatma Gandhi (1909, originally written in Gujarati, during the sea voyage from South Africa to England)
2. 'India Divided' — Rajendra Prasad
3. 'Discovery of India' — Jawaharlal Nehru (written during detention in Ahmednagar Fort)

4. 'Hind Swaraj' — Originally written in English and later translated into Gujarati How many of the above are correctly matched?

- (a) Three
(b) Two
(c) All four
(d) None

107. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched with reference to a newspaper and its language/region?

- (a) 'Amrita Bazar Patrika' — Bengali (later converted to English), Bengal
(b) 'Amrita Bazar Patrika' — It was always published entirely in the English language, never in any Indian language
(c) 'Tribune' — Punjab, founded by Dyal Singh Majithia
(d) 'Sudharak' — Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, Marathi-English, Maharashtra

108. Which of the following pairs is mismatched with reference to a book and its author?

- (a) 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India' — Dadabhai Naoroji
(b) 'Economic History of India' — Romesh Chunder Dutt
(c) 'Poverty of India' — Bal Gangadhar Tilak (an original text based on agricultural economics, considered Tilak's main economic work)
(d) 'Growth of Nationalist Movement' — Writing on the development of nationalism by historians like Kripalani

109. Match with reference to the editor of the 'Bengalee' paper and the founders of 'The

Hindu' (Madras):

A. Bengalee —

1. Surendranath Banerjee

B. The Hindu — 2. G. Subramania Iyer and others
(1878, Madras)

C. Indu Prakash — 3. Associated with Mahadev
Govind Ranade, Bombay

Codes:

(a) A-2, B-1, C-3

(b) A-1, B-2, C-3

(c) A-1, B-3, C-2

(d) A-3, B-2, C-1

110. Consider the following statements:

1. Bal Gangadhar Tilak's book 'Gita Rahasya' was written during his detention in Mandalay Jail (Burma).

2. In his second major scholarly work 'The Orion', he tried to prove the antiquity of the Vedas on the basis of astronomical references.

3. Both works were originally written in English, because Tilak's objective was to address Western scholars, not Indian readers.

Which of the above is/are correct?

(a) Only 1

(b) Only 2 and 3

(c) 1, 2 and 3

(d) Only 1 and 2

111. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched with reference to an author and his nationalist/social work?

(a) Rabindranath Tagore — 'Gitanjali' (Nobel Prize, 1913), 'Ghare-Baire'

(b) Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay — 'Pather Dabi'
(a novel containing revolutionary ideas, banned by the British government)

(c) Premchand — No government ban was ever imposed on the story collection 'Soz-e-Watan'; it was a completely non-political work

(d) Premchand — 'Godan', 'Rangbhoomi' —
Leading Hindi-Urdu novelist, realistic depiction of peasant life

112. Which of the following magazines was seen as the 'mouthpiece of the Indian National Congress', and with which language region was it associated?

(a) 'Hindustan Review' — English

(b) 'Indian Mirror' — Associated with
Debendranath Tagore and Keshab Chandra Sen,
English

(c) 'Tribune' — Punjab, English

(d) All of the above were associated in different ways with the formation of Indian political public opinion

113. Consider the following pairs — Revolutionary papers/magazines and associated persons/organisations:

1. 'Yugantar' — A Bengali paper published by the revolutionaries of Bengal (Barindra Ghosh and others)

2. 'Vande Mataram' (a paper published from Paris) — Associated with Madame Bhikaji Cama and Shyamji Krishna Varma

3. 'Talwar' — A paper of Paris-based Indian revolutionaries

4. 'Yugantar' — This paper advocated entirely non-violent and constitutional methods and did not support armed revolution anywhere

How many of these are correctly matched?

- (a) Two (b) Three
(c) All four (d) None

114. Who is the author of the autobiographical book 'India Wins Freedom'?

- (a) J.B. Kripalani (b) C. Rajagopalachari
(c) Rajendra Prasad (d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

115. Consider the following statements:

1. Subhas Chandra Bose's autobiographical work 'The Indian Struggle' gives an account of the events of the Indian national struggle during the period 1920-1942.
2. This book was banned in India by the British government.
3. In this book, Subhas Chandra Bose gave complete and unquestioned praise to the Gandhian non-violent strategy and rejected the need for any alternative strategy.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

116. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched with reference to a magazine and its language?

- (a) 'Sambad Kaumudi' — This paper was published entirely in the English language; there was no use of the Bengali language in it
(b) 'Mirat-ul-Akhbar' — Persian, edited by Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(c) 'Samachar Darpan' — Bengali, published by the Serampore missionaries
(d) 'Sambad Kaumudi' — Bengali, edited by Raja Ram Mohan Roy

117. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched with reference to an author/book and its subject?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru — 'Glimpses of World History' — A collection of letters written to his daughter Indira, on world history
(b) Annie Besant — 'How India Wrought for Self-Government' — Ideas related to the Home Rule Movement
(c) B.R. Ambedkar — 'Annihilation of Caste' — Focused on the abolition of the caste system
(d) Jawaharlal Nehru — He wrote 'Glimpses of World History' during imprisonment with Gandhiji in South Africa

118. What was Gandhiji's main objective behind the 'Harijan Sevak Sangh' and the publication of the 'Harijan' paper?

- (a) Only propagation of Hindu-Muslim unity
(b) Only propagation of economic self-reliance (charkha-khadi)
(c) Spreading ideas related to the removal of untouchability and Dalit upliftment
(d) Only propagation of ideas related to foreign policy

119. Consider the following pairs — Book, author and its historical significance:

1. 'Nil Darpan' — Dinabandhu Mitra — A play based on the Indigo Revolt; a case was also filed over its English translation (by James Long)
2. 'Anandamath' — Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay — Source of the song 'Vande Mataram'
3. 'Bharat mein Angrezi Raj' (Rule of the British in India) — A Marxist analysis written in the 20th century by Suniti Kumar Ghosh
4. 'Nil Darpan' — This play was originally written in

English and later translated into Bengali

How many of these are correctly matched?

- (a) Two
- (b) None
- (c) All four
- (d) Three

120. Which of the following wrote memoirs like the journey 'from Lahore to London' or an autobiography like 'My Experiments with Truth' (Satya ke Prayog), which was originally written in Gujarati?

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

121. During the tenure of which Viceroy/Governor-General did railways begin in India, and which was the first railway line?

- (a) Lord Canning — Calcutta to Delhi
- (b) Lord Dalhousie — Bombay to Thane (1853)
- (c) Lord Ripon — Madras to Bangalore
- (d) Lord Curzon — Delhi to Lahore

122. Who was the first Indian to succeed in the Indian Civil Service (ICS) examination?

- (a) Romesh Chunder Dutt
- (b) Surendranath Banerjee
- (c) Satyendranath Tagore (1863)
- (d) Ananda Mohan Bose

123. Choose the correct statement with reference to Wood's Despatch (1854):

- (a) All of the above are correct
- (b) It suggested the establishment of an Education Department, the establishment of universities (Calcutta, Bombay, Madras — 1857)

and teacher-training institutions

- (c) It emphasised widespread Mass Education in place of the 'Downward Filtration Theory'
- (d) It is called the 'Magna Carta of Indian Education'

124. Arrange the following education policies/commissions in chronological order:

- 1. Macaulay's Minute
- 2. Wood's Despatch
- 3. Hunter Commission
- 4. Sadler Commission

Codes:

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

125. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched with reference to an educational institution in modern India and its founder?

- (a) Fergusson College — Established at Aligarh by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- (b) Santiniketan — Rabindranath Tagore
- (c) Banaras Hindu University — Madan Mohan Malaviya
- (d) Fergusson College (Pune) — Deccan Education Society (by Agarkar, Tilak, Chiplunkar)

126. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919 introduced the system of 'Dyarchy' in the provinces, in which subjects were divided into 'Transferred' and 'Reserved' categories.
- 2. This system was abolished at the provincial level and introduced at the Centre by the Government of India Act of 1935.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 2
- (b) Only 1
- (c) Both
- (d) None

127. Choose the correct statement with reference to the boycott of the Simon Commission (1927):

- (a) All of the above are correct
- (b) During the anti-Simon Commission demonstration in Lahore, Lala Lajpat Rai was seriously injured in a police lathi-charge, due to which he later died
- (c) In revenge for this very incident, Bhagat Singh and Rajguru killed Saunders (mistaking John Saunders for Scott)
- (d) Its main reason was that no Indian member was included in this Commission

128. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched with reference to a Round Table Conference and its main feature?

- (a) First Round Table Conference (1930-31) — The Congress did not participate (due to the Civil Disobedience Movement)
- (b) Second Round Table Conference (1931) — The Communal Award was announced at this very conference and the Poona Pact was signed immediately
- (c) Third Round Table Conference (1932) — The Congress again remained absent
- (d) Second Round Table Conference (1931) — Gandhiji participated as the representative of the Congress (after the Gandhi-Irwin Pact)

129. Choose the correct statement with reference to the Poona Pact (1932):

- (a) It was an agreement between Gandhiji and B.R. Ambedkar
- (b) In it, instead of separate electorates for the

- Depressed Classes, the arrangement of reserved seats under joint electorates was accepted
- (c) It became possible as a result of Gandhiji's fast unto death (in Yerwada Jail)
- (d) All of the above are correct

130. Consider the following statements:

1. The Quit India Movement (August 1942) began after the failure of the Cripps Mission.
2. During this movement, most of the prominent Congress leaders (Gandhi, Nehru, Patel, etc.) were immediately arrested, due to which the leadership of the movement passed into the hands of local and young workers (such as Jayaprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali).
3. During this very movement, parallel governments (Prati Sarkar) were also established in some areas (such as Ballia, Tamluk, Satara).

Which of the above are correct?

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

131. Choose the correct statement with reference to the failure of the proposals of the Cripps Mission (1942):

- (a) The Congress considered the proposal of post-war 'Dominion Status' inadequate and demanded immediate complete independence and a national government
- (b) Gandhiji made a dismissive remark calling this proposal a "post-dated cheque" (A post-dated cheque on a crashing bank)
- (c) The Muslim League considered the provision regarding the 'Right to secede' of the provinces inadequate, because it did not contain clear acceptance of Pakistan
- (d) All of the above are correct

132. Consider the following pairs —

Mission/plan and its main proposal:

1. Cabinet Mission Plan (1946) — Three-tier federal structure (Centre, groups of provinces, provinces), directly rejected the demand for a separate Pakistan
2. Mountbatten Plan/3 June Plan (1947) — Partition of India and creation of two independent Dominions (India and Pakistan)
3. Wavell Plan/Shimla Conference (1945) — Failed due to disagreement between the Muslim League and the Congress on the issue of equal representation
4. Cabinet Mission Plan — It had no provision for the formation of an Indian Constituent Assembly

How many of these are correctly matched?

- (a) Three (b) Two
(c) All four (d) None

133. Which of the following statements is not correct with reference to the 'Azad Hind Fauj' (INA) and Subhas Chandra Bose?

- (a) The Azad Hind Fauj was reorganised by Subhas Chandra Bose in Singapore in 1943, on the basis of the initial efforts made by Rash Behari Bose
- (b) The Indian public remained indifferent to the INA trials (Red Fort Trial, 1945-46); they had no effect on nationalist sentiments
- (c) The 'Azad Hind Government' (Provisional Government) was proclaimed by Subhas Bose in Singapore in 1943
- (d) It also included a women's brigade called the 'Rani Jhansi Regiment', which was led by Captain Lakshmi Sahgal

134. Consider the following statements:

1. The Royal Indian Navy Mutiny (Naval Mutiny, February 1946) began in Bombay and soon spread to other naval bases such as Karachi and Calcutta.
2. This mutiny gave the British government the

message that the loyalty of the Indian armed forces was no longer completely reliable, which is considered one of the factors behind the early decision on the transfer of power in 1947.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Both (d) None

135. Consider the following factors with reference to the rise of Indian nationalism:

1. Expansion of railways and telegraph
2. Spread of modern education and Western ideas
3. Development of the modern press and newspapers
4. Administrative and political unification by British rule

Which of the following statements is most appropriate regarding the above factors?

- (a) Only 1 and 4 directly promoted contact and integration between different regions of India, while 2 and 3 mainly contributed to the ideological spread of national consciousness.
- (b) Only 1 and 2 were physical/infrastructural factors, while 3 and 4 made no contribution to the rise of nationalism.
- (c) Only 2 and 3 were responsible for the rise of Indian nationalism, because the effect of British administrative unification was limited only to governance.
- (d) All the above factors were only ideological-cultural in nature.

136. Consider the following pairs —

Commission/committee and its main function:

1. Hunter Commission (1882) — Special emphasis on primary and secondary education, suggestions for

private sector participation

2. Welby Commission (1895) — Inquiry into the financial relations between military and civil expenditure in India, in which Dadabhai Naoroji was also a member

3. Forest/Ilbert Bill Committee — This committee was related to forest conservation policy; it had no connection with the Ilbert Bill controversy

4. Public Service Commission (Aitchison Committee, 1886) — Suggestions for increasing the participation of Indians in the civil services

How many of these are correctly matched?

- (a) Two
- (b) None
- (c) All four
- (d) Three

137. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched with reference to a person and his title/nickname?

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak — 'Lokmanya'
- (b) Madan Mohan Malaviya — 'Mahamana'
- (c) Subhas Chandra Bose — 'Netaji'
- (d) All of the above are correct

138. Consider the following statements:

- 1. In the Interim Government formed in 1946, Jawaharlal Nehru held the post of Vice President (Vice President of the Executive Council), which was effectively a Prime Minister-like role.
- 2. Initially the Muslim League refused to join this Interim Government, and later joined in October 1946.
- 3. After joining the Interim Government, the Muslim League worked constructively and no

deadlock arose with the Congress on any issue.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

139. Which of the following statements is not correct with reference to the 'Swaraj Party' (1923)?

- (a) It was founded by Chittaranjan Das and Motilal Nehru
- (b) Its objective was to enter the Legislative Councils and adopt a policy of 'constructive opposition' (Obstructionism/Uniform Council Entry)
- (c) It was founded with the full consent and active support of Gandhiji, who himself was also in favour of council entry
- (d) This party was formed as a result of the differences on the issue of council entry at the Gaya Congress session (1922)

140. Consider the following pairs — Tribal/peasant movement and its main centre:

- 1. Eka Movement (1921-22) — Uttar Pradesh (Awadh region)
- 2. Bardoli Satyagraha (1928) — Gujarat, under the leadership of Vallabhbhai Patel
- 3. Tebhaga Movement (1946-47) — Bengal, demand by sharecroppers for 2/3 of the produce
- 4. Tebhaga Movement — This movement was mainly sponsored by the zamindars and was

against the interests of the peasants

How many of these are correctly matched?

- (a) Two (b) None
- (c) All four (d) Three

141. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched — Round Table Conference delegate and area of representation:

- (a) B.R. Ambedkar — Representation of the Dalit/Depressed Classes
- (b) Madan Mohan Malaviya — He never participated in any Round Table Conference; he always remained opposed to it
- (c) Tej Bahadur Sapru — Representation of the Liberal Party
- (d) M.A. Jinnah — Representation of the Muslim League

142. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Government of India Act of 1935 proposed a plan for an All India Federation, in which both the provinces of British India and the princely states were to be included.
- 2. This federal plan could never be implemented in practice, because a sufficient number of princely states did not agree to join it.
- 3. Under this same Act, provincial elections were held in 1937, in which the Congress won a clear majority in most provinces.

Which of the above are correct?

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

143. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to the early history of the 'Hindu Mahasabha' and the 'Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS)'?

(a) The Hindu Mahasabha was founded in 1915, and later V.D. Savarkar became its prominent leader

(b) The RSS was founded in 1925 by Dr. K.B. Hedgewar in Nagpur

(c) Both organisations are considered associated with the ideology of Hindu nationalism, although their organisational form and working style remained different

(d) All of the above are correct

144. Consider the following pairs — Women's organisation/movement and associated person:

- 1. All India Women's Conference (AIWC, 1927) — Its establishment was aided by the efforts of Margaret Cousins
- 2. Bharat Stree Mahamandal (1910) — Sarala Devi Chaudhurani
- 3. Mahila Rashtriya Seva Dal — Associated with Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, for the participation of women in the freedom movement
- 4. All India Women's Conference — The main objective of its establishment was limited only to women's education; it had no concern with any other socio-political issue

How many of these are correctly matched?

- (a) Two (b) All four
- (c) Three (d) None

145. Which of the following statements is not correct with reference to 'workers' and peasants' organisations in the Indian national movement'?

(a) The All India Kisan Sabha (1936) was founded under the leadership of Swami Sahajanand Saraswati

(b) The All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC, 1920) was founded under the presidency of Lala Lajpat Rai

(c) An important centre of the Kisan Sabha movement was Bihar (especially the anti-zamindari movement of the Darbhanga region)

(d) Both organisations were formed completely independently of the Congress, and they never had any ideological/practical connection with the national movement

146. Consider the following statements:

1. In 1928, in response to the Simon Commission, Indians themselves called an All-Parties Conference to prepare a draft constitution, whose report was called the 'Nehru Report' (under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru).
2. The Nehru Report recommended Dominion Status, not complete independence.
3. Jinnah, alleging inadequate protection of Muslim interests in the Nehru Report, presented his 'Fourteen Points' (1929).

Which of the above are correct?

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

147. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched with reference to a person and his main ideological/political identity?

- (a) M.N. Roy — One of the founders of the communist movement in India, later inclined towards Radical Humanism
- (b) Jayaprakash Narayan — One of the founding members of the Congress Socialist Party (CSP)

(c) S.A. Dange — One of the early leaders of the Indian communist movement

(d) M.N. Roy — He always worked while staying in India; he had no connection with the Indian communist movement from abroad (especially Mexico and Soviet Russia)

148. Which was the first newspaper printed in India, and who was its publisher?

- (a) 'Bengal Gazette'/'Hicky's Gazette' (1780) — James Augustus Hicky
- (b) 'Samachar Darpan' — Serampore missionaries
- (c) 'The Hindu' — G. Subramania Iyer
- (d) 'The Bombay Times' — English merchants

149. Arrange the press-related laws in India in their chronological order:

1. Vernacular Press Act (1878) — Lord Lytton
2. Press and Registration of Books Act (1867)
3. Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act (1908) — Lord Minto
4. Indian Press Act (1910)

Codes:

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

150. Consider the following statements:

1. The Vernacular Press Act (1878) is also called the 'Gagging Act', because it imposed strict restrictions only on Indian-language papers, not on English papers.
2. Lord Ripon repealed this Act in 1882.
3. This Act was enforced for the first and only time in 1878, and after this the need for any other press-control law was never felt in India, because

nationalist journalism had come to a complete end.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

Answers

1. Answer: B

Solution: The Battle of Plassey (23 June 1757) was actually a battle with very little real fighting. Before the battle itself, Robert Clive had secretly won over to his side prominent people such as Siraj-ud-Daulah's commander Mir Jafar, the treasurer Rai Durlabh, the wealthy merchant Jagat Seth and Omichund. On the day of the battle, Mir Jafar's huge army stood inactive, due to which Siraj-ud-Daulah's defeat became almost certain. After the battle, Mir Jafar (and not Mir Qasim) was made the puppet Nawab of Bengal — this was the beginning of decisive English intervention in the politics of Bengal.

2. Answer: A

Solution: The Battle of Buxar (22 October 1764) was fought between the combined alliance of three powers — the deposed Nawab of Bengal Mir Qasim, the Nawab of Awadh Shuja-ud-Daulah and the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II — and the English (under the leadership of Major Hector Munro), in which the English won a decisive victory. This victory is considered even more important than Plassey, because it clearly established the military superiority of the English. As a result of this very victory, the Company obtained the Diwani (right to collect revenue) of Bengal-Bihar-Orissa through the Treaty of Allahabad of 1765, which became the foundation of the Company's economic rule in India.

3. Answer: C

Solution: The actual chronology of the Nawabs of Bengal is: Murshid Quli Khan (the first independent Mughal Subedar/Nawab of Bengal, c. 1717-1727) → his successors → Alivardi Khan (1740-1756) → Siraj-ud-Daulah (1756-57). In option (c), this order has been reversed and written as 'Alivardi Khan → Siraj-ud-Daulah → Murshid Quli Khan', which is historically impossible because Murshid Quli Khan came first, not last. The remaining three options (a, b, d) show the correct chronology.

4. Answer: A

Solution: Mir Qasim shifted the capital of Bengal from Murshidabad to Monghyr (Bihar) so that he could strengthen an independent administration and military power while staying away from the direct influence of the English — this statement is correct. He also made a bold attempt to establish equality between Indian and English traders by completely abolishing the duties levied on internal trade — this is also correct. But this policy did not prove beneficial for the English traders; rather, it proved extremely harmful, because until then they had been enjoying the benefit of monopoly by misusing the 'dastak' (duty-free trade permit). This policy did not avert the conflict but further inflamed it, the ultimate result of which was the Battle of Buxar — hence statement 3 is incorrect.

5. Answer: C

Solution: The Treaty of Allahabad (1765) had three main terms: (i) the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II was given the districts of Allahabad and Kara as compensation, (ii) the Company obtained the Diwani of Bengal-Bihar-Orissa, (iii) an annual pension of Rs. 26 lakh was fixed for the Emperor — all three of these statements are true. But the Nawab of Awadh, Shuja-ud-Daulah, was not merged into the Company; on the contrary, after collecting a heavy indemnity, he was made the Nawab of Awadh again, and Awadh later remained a 'buffer state' and subordinate ally of the English — hence option (c) is the incorrect statement, which is the correct answer to this question.

6. Answer: B

Solution: The Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama, with a fleet of three ships, went around Africa via the Cape of Good Hope and reached the port of Calicut (Kozhikode) on the western coast of India in 1498 — this was the first European power to come to India by the sea route. Here the local ruler, the Zamorin, welcomed him, and with this began the era of European commercial and colonial intervention in India. The Dutch, English and French mentioned in the remaining options all reached India about a century after the Portuguese.

7. Answer: A

Solution: The correct chronology of the arrival of European trading companies in India is: English East India Company (1600, charter from Queen Elizabeth I) → Dutch East India Company (1602) → Danish East India Company (1616) → French East India Company (1664, established through the efforts of Colbert). It is worth noting that although the Portuguese came first (1498), this question is specifically focused on the order of formation of 'companies', in which the Portuguese are not included.

8. Answer: C

Solution: All four of these pairs are historically correctly matched: the main centres of the Portuguese were Goa, Daman and Diu on the western coast; the centres of the Dutch were Pulicat and Masulipatnam on the south-eastern coast (and their main base was in Indonesia); the centres of the Danish Company were Serampore (Bengal) and Tranquebar (Tamil Nadu coast); the centres of the French Company were Pondicherry (headquarters) and Chandernagore (Bengal). All these centres served as bases for the commercial and political activities of the respective European power in India.

9. Answer: D

Solution: The Carnatic Wars (1746-1763) were a series of three wars fought mainly between the English and French East India Companies for supremacy in South India. The First Carnatic War (1746-48) was the Indian extension of the War of the Austrian Succession going on in Europe. In the Second Carnatic War (1749-54), the French Governor Dupleix supported Chanda Sahib (for the Nawabship of the Carnatic) and Muzaffar Jang (for the Nizamat of Hyderabad), while the English sided with Muhammad Ali. The Third Carnatic War (1756-63) ended with the decisive victory of the English in the Battle of Wandiwash (1760), which permanently ended French political ambitions in India. Hence all four statements are true.

10. Answer: C

Solution: Dupleix developed this new and effective technique of intervening in the internal succession disputes of Indian native states, placing his favoured candidate on the throne with the help of a well-equipped army trained in the European manner, and obtaining territory and money in return — this first statement is true. The same technique was later adopted by Robert Clive and other English officers and

implemented even more systematically and successfully than Dupleix (as in Bengal) — this second statement is also true. But Dupleix was recalled by the Board of Directors of the French Company because his ambitious and expensive policies had put the Company into heavy financial losses and uncertainty — they proved harmful, not profitable; hence the third statement is incorrect.

1

1. Answer: A

Solution: The Indian trade policy of the Portuguese, especially under Governor Alfonso de Albuquerque, was not purely commercial — it also included a clear goal of military and political expansion. They introduced a pass system called the 'Cartaz', under which no ship could trade in the Indian Ocean without a Portuguese permit — this is direct evidence of their military-political ambition. They conquered Goa in 1510 and made it their Asian capital, and actively used naval power to establish a monopoly in the Indian Ocean. Hence, to say that their policy was 'purely commercial' is historically wrong — this very option (a) is the answer to this question (the statement that is not correct has been asked).

12. Answer: B

Solution: The Battle of Bedara (November 1759) was fought on the banks of the river Hooghly, in which the English decisively defeated the Dutch army — after this, the political ambition of Dutch power in Bengal effectively came to an end. Also, the main commercial interest of the Dutch East India Company always remained concentrated in the Spice Islands of Indonesia (especially Java and the Moluccas) rather than India, where precious spices like cloves and nutmeg were traded — their presence in India remained comparatively minor and secondary. Hence both facts

(a) and (c) are historically true, therefore option (b) is the correct answer.

13. Answer: C

Solution: The English East India Company received the royal charter for trade from Queen Elizabeth I in 1600 AD — this is true. Its first factory in India was established at Surat in 1613, but its actual permission had already been obtained through the early efforts of Captain William Hawkins and others in 1608-09 and through subsequent negotiators. Sir Thomas Roe reached Jahangir's court in 1615 and, through his diplomatic negotiations between 1615-19, gave the trading rights a more permanent and secure form — but the establishment of the factory (1613) had already taken place before his arrival. Hence, to say that the 1613 permission was the result of Thomas Roe's negotiations (this part of statement 2) is chronologically incorrect — the correct statements are only 1 and 3.

14. Answer: D

Solution: Maharaja Ranjit Singh captured Lahore in 1799 and declared himself the Maharaja of Punjab on the occasion of Baisakhi in 1801, due to which a powerful Sikh empire arose from the unification of the Sikh Misls. In 1809 he signed the Treaty of Amritsar with the English, under which, accepting the river Sutlej as the boundary line, he gave up his claim over the Sikh states east of the Sutlej (Cis-Sutlej states), and in return the English promised not to interfere in the rest of his kingdom. His army, especially the 'Fauj-i-Khas' unit, was based on the European modern military method (trained by French and Italian officers), and was counted among the most modern Indian armies of that time. Hence all three facts are correct.

15. Answer: A

Solution: The First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69) was fought between Hyder Ali and the English and ended with the Treaty of Madras (1769), in which both sides agreed to restore the pre-war position (Status Quo Ante). During the Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84), Hyder Ali died in 1782, after which his son Tipu Sultan took over the leadership, and the war ended with the Treaty of Mangalore (1784), which was again based on the status quo. In the Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-92), the English and their allies (the Nizam, the Marathas) under the leadership of Lord Cornwallis defeated Tipu, and it ended with the Treaty of Seringapatam (1792) — in this, Tipu had to lose about half of his kingdom (Malabar, Coorg, Dindigul, etc.) and also had to pay a heavy war indemnity. Hence all three statements are true.

16. Answer: B

Solution: In his administration, Tipu Sultan abolished the role of traditional intermediaries like zamindars and introduced a system of the state collecting land revenue directly from the peasants, so that the treasury could receive more stable and direct revenue. He actively encouraged sericulture in Mysore and laid the foundation of an indigenous silk industry, which is still the identity of Karnataka today. Deeply influenced by the ideas of the French Revolution (1789), he declared himself 'Citizen Tipu' and also got a 'Jacobin Club' established at Seringapatam, which shows his connection with revolutionary-republican ideas. Hence all three facts are historically verified.

17. Answer: C

Solution: The First Anglo-Sikh War (1845-46) ended with the Treaty of Lahore (March 1846), in which the Sikhs had to lose areas such as the Jalandhar Doab. In the same year, under the Treaty of Bhairawal (December 1846), a Regency Council was formed under an English Resident in the name of the minor Maharaja

Duleep Singh, due to which indirect English control was established over Punjab. As a result of the Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-49), the whole of Punjab was directly annexed to the British Empire in 1849, due to which the existence of the independent Sikh state came to an end. Hence all three pairs are correctly matched.

18. Answer: D

Solution: The leadership in the main centres of the Revolt of 1857 was as follows: in Delhi, the rebels symbolically declared the aged Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah II as their leader; in Kanpur, Nana Saheb, the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II, led; in Jhansi, Rani Lakshmibai fought bravely to defend her state; and in Lucknow, Begum Hazrat Mahal, the Begum of the deposed Nawab of Awadh Wajid Ali Shah, took over the leadership of the revolt in the name of her son Birjis Qadr. All four of these pairs are historically completely correctly matched.

19. Answer: B

Solution: The immediate cause of the Revolt of 1857 was related to the cartridges used in the new Enfield rifle, about which a rumour spread that they were greased with cow and pig fat — the cartridge had to be bitten open with the mouth, due to which it deeply hurt the religious sentiments of both Hindu soldiers (the cow is sacred) and Muslim soldiers (the pig is forbidden) at the same time. On this very issue, on 29 March 1857, the soldier Mangal Pandey openly revolted at the Barrackpore cantonment, which is considered the initial spark of the revolt. Hence this controversy, not being limited to only one religious community, became a symbol of widespread military discontent, and all the statements presented are true.

20. Answer: C

Solution: Under Lord Dalhousie's 'Doctrine of Lapse' policy, states like Satara (1848), Jhansi (1854) and

Nagpur (1854) were annexed because their rulers had no natural (biological) children and the adopted son was not given the right of succession — this first statement is correct. But the annexation of Awadh (1856) did not take place under the Doctrine of Lapse — Nawab Wajid Ali Shah had children; Awadh was annexed on the charge of 'misgovernance', directly on the basis of violation of the administrative agreement, which was itself a controversial justification — hence the second statement is incorrect. The third statement is correct — the annexation of Awadh created especially deep discontent because most of the sepoys of the Bengal Army were recruited from the Awadh region, whose family land-related arrangements were affected by this annexation.

2

1. Answer: D

Solution: During the Revolt of 1857, Delhi had become a symbolic and strategic centre of the rebels, where Bahadur Shah II had been declared the nominal leader. In the siege and eventual recapture of Delhi (September 1857), the role of John Nicholson (who was wounded during the siege and died a hero's death) and William Hodson (who took Bahadur Shah II prisoner from Humayun's Tomb and got the Mughal princes killed) is extremely decisive and historically well known.

22. Answer: A

Solution: There has been a deep difference of opinion among historians on the nature of the Revolt of 1857. The British historian Sir John Seeley called it merely a military discontent (Sepoy Mutiny), which had no broad national base. In contrast, V.D. Savarkar, in his famous book, gave it nationalist significance by calling it 'India's First War of Independence'. Liberal historians like R.C. Majumdar, adopting a middle path, said that it was neither the first, nor national, nor a complete war

of independence. Meanwhile, modern historians like Eric Stokes considered it mainly a reaction of the landowning/feudal class (Elite Reaction), in which the participation of the common masses was limited. This multi-dimensional debate shows that all four views are correctly matched.

23. Answer: D

Solution: In the Revolt of 1857, different regional centres were led by different persons: in Bareilly Khan Bahadur Khan, in Faizabad Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah, and in the Jagdishpur area of Bihar the aged zamindar Kunwar Singh led the revolt — these three pairs are correct. But Tatya Tope was mainly associated with Kanpur (as the commander of Nana Saheb) and later with the guerrilla war campaigns of Gwalior and Central India, not with Allahabad — the revolt in Allahabad was suppressed by Colonel James Neill. Hence option (d) is the mismatched pair.

24. Answer: A

Solution: Gandhiji's first major mass movement after returning to India was the Champaran Satyagraha (1917, Bihar), which was related to the problem of the peasants forced to cultivate indigo. After this came the Kheda Satyagraha (1918, Gujarat), where the peasants protested against the collection of full revenue despite the crops having failed. In the same year, in the Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918), Gandhiji even went on a fast unto death for the demand for an increase in the wages of mill workers, which was ultimately successful. All three of these pairs are correctly matched and show Gandhiji's early Indian Satyagraha strategy.

25. Answer: B

Solution: The Rowlatt Act (March 1919), also called the 'Black Act', gave the government the extraordinary power to arrest and detain any suspected person without any regular trial — in protest against it,

Gandhiji started the Rowlatt Satyagraha. In the background of this very protest, on 13 April 1919, on the day of Baisakhi, firing was carried out on an unarmed peaceful crowd at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar on the orders of General Dyer, in which hundreds of innocent people were killed. In protest against this inhuman incident, Rabindranath Tagore publicly renounced his title of 'Knighthood' (Sir) conferred by the British government. Hence all three statements are historically true and well established.

26. Answer: A

Solution: In Champaran, the indigo planters had imposed the 'Tinkathia system' on the peasants, under which every peasant had to compulsorily cultivate indigo on 3 kathas out of every 20 kathas of his land (i.e. 3/20th part), even if it was not economically profitable — Gandhiji opposed this very exploitative system. The invitation for Gandhiji to come to Champaran was given by the local peasant leader Rajkumar Shukla, who himself suffered from the ill effects of indigo cultivation and, by continuously following Gandhiji, persuaded him to come to Champaran. As a result of the success of the Satyagraha, the government had to form an inquiry committee, on whose recommendations the 'Champaran Agrarian Act' (1918) was passed, which abolished the Tinkathia system. Hence all three facts are correct.

27. Answer: B

Solution: As part of a broad strategy to strengthen Hindu-Muslim unity in India, Gandhiji linked the Khilafat Movement with his Non-Cooperation Movement (1920). The Khilafat Movement was for the protection of the power and rights of the Caliph of Turkey (who was considered the religious leader of Muslims all over the world), which had come under serious threat after the defeat of Turkey (the

Ottoman Empire) in the First World War. The main leaders of this movement were the Ali Brothers — Muhammad Ali Jauhar and Shaukat Ali — who, together with Gandhiji, mobilised widespread public support. Hence all the statements presented are true.

28. Answer: D

Solution: At Chauri Chaura (Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh), in February 1922, an agitated crowd participating in the Non-Cooperation Movement set fire to the local police station in retaliation for police firing, in which 22 policemen were burnt to death. Hurt by this violent incident, Gandhiji, who considered non-violence an indispensable principle of the movement, took the bold and controversial decision to immediately suspend the entire Non-Cooperation Movement. This decision was sharply criticised by many young and radical nationalist leaders, especially Subhas Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru, who considered it a step that prematurely ended a successful mass movement. Hence all four statements are true.

29. Answer: A

Solution: Gandhiji developed his unique resistance technique during the struggle against racial discrimination against Indians in South Africa itself, which was initially called 'Passive Resistance' — later he gave it the name 'Satyagraha' in keeping with the Indian spirit (this word was also coined there). He started the publication of a weekly paper called 'Indian Opinion' there to raise the voice of the Indian community. Along with this, he also established two cooperative settlements called the 'Phoenix Settlement' (1904) and 'Tolstoy Farm' (1910) for community living and the maintenance of the families of Satyagrahis, which became the forerunner of his later Indian ashram model (such as Sabarmati Ashram). Hence all three facts are correct.

30. Answer: B

Solution: Three major organisations emerged in the Indian socio-religious renaissance of the nineteenth century: Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded the Brahmo Samaj in Calcutta in 1828, which was based on monotheism and opposition to idol worship; Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj in 1875, which emphasised the revival of Vedic religion; and Atmaram Pandurang founded the Prarthana Samaj in Mumbai in 1867, which was dedicated to social reform and monotheism. All three founders and their organisations are correctly matched.

3

1. Answer: D

Solution: Swami Vivekananda, who was the most influential disciple of Ramakrishna Paramahansa, founded the Ramakrishna Mission in 1897. Its main objective was not only to give spiritual sermons, but to serve humanity through selfless service (education, medicine, disaster relief) based on the principle of 'Practical Vedanta' — Vivekananda's famous maxim was 'Service to living beings is service to Shiva'. This organisation is still active today all over the world through educational and service institutions, which makes it different from other purely reformist organisations (such as the Brahmo Samaj or Prarthana Samaj, which were mainly focused against social evils).

32. Answer: B

Solution: The Arya Samaj and the Brahmo Samaj were both major reform movements of the nineteenth century, but there was a clear difference in their philosophical basis. The Arya Samaj considered the Vedas as the final and infallible authority and, by giving the slogan 'Back to the Vedas', wanted to restore the original Vedic form of Hinduism. In contrast, the Brahmo Samaj was more influenced by Western rationalism, monotheism and the philosophical elements of the Upanishads, and

opposed idol worship and rituals, but did not consider the Vedas as the final authority. Through the 'Shuddhi movement', the Arya Samaj ran an active campaign to bring back to Hinduism those Hindus who had adopted Islam or Christianity, which gives it a distinct identity from other reform movements. Hence all three statements are true.

33. Answer: C

Solution: Several parallel reform movements took place in nineteenth-century India: the Theosophical Society was founded in America in 1875 by Madame H.P. Blavatsky and Colonel H.S. Olcott; its headquarters was later shifted to Adyar (Madras), and it remained active in the revival of Hindu and Buddhist philosophy. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan started the Aligarh Movement for the spread of modern education in the Muslim community. Shiv Narayan Agnihotri founded the 'Dev Samaj', which was a rationalist reform organisation. Jyotiba Phule founded the 'Satyashodhak Samaj' in Maharashtra in 1873 and ran a widespread movement against the caste system. All four of these pairs are historically correctly matched.

34. Answer: A

Solution: The correct chronology of the major laws passed for social reform in India is: first, in 1829, Lord William Bentinck passed the Sati Prohibition Act with the cooperation of Raja Ram Mohan Roy; after this, in 1856, the Widow Remarriage Act was passed through the efforts of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar; thereafter, in 1891, the Age of Consent Act was passed, which fixed the minimum age for marriage and cohabitation (inspired by the Phulmoni Devi case); finally, in 1929, the Sarda Act (Child Marriage Restraint Act) was passed through the efforts of Harbilas Sarda. This chronology 1829→1856→1891→1929 shows the gradual progress of the social reform movement.

35. Answer: B

Solution: Jyotiba Phule founded the Satyashodhak Samaj in Maharashtra (Pune) in 1873, the objective of which was to organise the lower castes and the peasant class against the caste system and Brahminical social dominance — this option (a) is correct. In contrast, in option (b), stating that this organisation was established in Bengal and that it was limited to the 'Bengali Bhadrakalok class' (the highly educated Bengali middle class) is completely wrong — the social base of the Satyashodhak Samaj was actually the opposite, the lower castes and the working class. Narayana Guru's SNDP Yogam worked in Kerala for the upliftment of the Ezhava caste, and Periyar's Self-Respect Movement worked in Tamil Nadu for Dravidian anti-caste consciousness — both of these are correctly matched. Hence option (b), being the mismatched pair, is the answer to this question.

36. Answer: A

Solution: Swami Dayanand Saraswati presented his ideas in detail in the text called 'Satyarth Prakash', which is considered the basic ideological text of the Arya Samaj — this statement is true. In 1886 the Arya Samaj established the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic (DAV) College in Lahore, in which Western scientific education was combined with Vedic-Sanskrit education — this is also true, and later a vast network of DAV educational institutions spread across North India. But the third statement is self-contradictory — if the Arya Samaj had opposed Western education 'in every form', how would it itself have established the DAV College (in which English and science were taught)? This shows that the Arya Samaj was reformist, not rigidly orthodox — hence the third statement is incorrect.

37. Answer: D

Solution: Henry Vivian Derozio (1809-1831), who was a teacher at Hindu College, Calcutta, aroused among his

young and talented students a deep interest in rationalism, independent thinking and Western liberal ideas. This group of students was called the 'Young Bengal Movement', which sharply criticised traditional Hindu orthodoxy, idol worship and the caste system, and emphasised reason and rationalism. Although this movement could not gain widespread public support due to its excessively radical and pro-Western stance, it laid the foundation of the intellectual renaissance of Bengal. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Debendranath Tagore and Keshab Chandra Sen, mentioned in the remaining options, were associated with the Brahmo Samaj, not Young Bengal.

38. Answer: B

Solution: In the nineteenth century, several reformist-revivalist movements also emerged within the Muslim community. The Wahabi Movement was led by Syed Ahmad Bareilvi, whose sphere of influence mainly extended to North India and the North-West Frontier Province. Haji Shariatullah ran the Faraizi Movement in East Bengal (present-day Bangladesh region), which was against the economic exploitation of peasants along with Islamic puritanism. Mirza Ghulam Ahmad founded the Ahmadiya Movement in the town of Qadian in Punjab, which emerged as a separate and controversial Islamic sect. All three pairs are correctly matched.

39. Answer: C

Solution: In 1875 Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, the objective of which was to arouse interest in modern English education and Western science among Muslim youth — this institution got the status of a university in 1920 and became the Aligarh Muslim University. He continuously encouraged the Muslim community to move beyond traditional madrasa education and adopt modern education — both of these statements

are true. But the third statement is completely the opposite — Sir Syed was actually a vocal critic of the Congress; he believed that the Congress was mainly a Hindu-majority organisation and that a representative system of government would prove harmful to Muslim minority interests — he had clearly advised Muslims to stay away from the Congress. Hence the third statement is incorrect.

40. Answer: B

Solution: Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was the pioneering leader of the widow remarriage movement and the author of the famous textbook of the Bengali alphabet, 'Barnaparichay' — this pair is correct. Pandita Ramabai established an ashram called 'Sharada Sadan' for women's education and helpless widows — this is also a correct pair. Behramji Malabari was a Parsi social reformer who ran a strong campaign against child marriage and Enforced Widowhood, which played an important role in preparing public opinion for the Age of Consent Act (1891) — this pair (d) is correct. But in option (b), describing him as a 'founding member of the Arya Samaj' and 'dedicated to the study of the Vedas' is completely wrong — the Arya Samaj was a Hindu reform organisation, while Malabari was a Parsi reformer; there was no founding relationship between the two. Hence option (b) is mismatched.

4

1. Answer: C

Solution: Jyotiba Phule wrote a book called 'Gulamgiri' (Slavery) in 1873, in which he compared the Indian caste system with the Black slavery of America and presented a deep criticism of Brahminical social dominance and the exploitation of the Shudra-Atishudra classes. He dedicated this book to the movement for the abolition of slavery in America, which gives it an international social-justice

perspective. Phule is counted among the pioneering founders of the anti-caste ideological movement in India, by whom later leaders like Dr. Ambedkar were also influenced.

42. Answer: A

Solution: In 1829, Lord William Bentinck passed the Sati Prohibition Act in the Bengal Presidency, which was the first major legislative intervention of British rule in the direction of social reform in India — this statement is true. The long-term efforts, writings and public opinion building of Raja Ram Mohan Roy are considered to have played a central role in getting this Act passed — this is also true. But the appeal made to the Privy Council in England by the orthodox Hindu organisation 'Dharma Sabha' (led by Radhakanta Deb) failed — the Act was never repealed, and it remained fully in force. Hence the third statement is incorrect, which is an example of the fact that reform laws survived despite orthodox resistance.

43. Answer: D

Solution: There has been a distinct and strong tradition of anti-caste reform movements in South India: Periyar E.V. Ramasamy's Self-Respect Movement became a symbol of anti-Brahminical Dravidian consciousness in Tamil Nadu; Narayana Guru's SNDP Yogam worked in Kerala for the socio-economic upliftment of the Ezhava caste; and the Justice Party gave a new dimension to the politics of the Madras Presidency by representing non-Brahmin political interests. In contrast, the Prarthana Samaj was founded in 1867 by Atmaram Pandurang in Mumbai (Western India), and its objective was monotheism and general social reform (in a caste-neutral form) — it has no direct connection with the distinct anti-caste Dravidian movement tradition of South India. Hence option (d) is the correct answer to this question.

44. Answer: C

Solution: The Zamindari Association, also called the Landholders' Society, was founded in Calcutta in 1838 by Dwarkanath Tagore and other zamindars, mainly to protect the interests of the zamindar class in land-related laws and revenue policies. Although its objective was limited and class-specific, it still has the credit of being the first organised political institution of India, which systematically established dialogue with the British government through petitions and representations — it became the forerunner of later, broader national political organisations.

45. Answer: A

Solution: The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was founded in Pune in 1870 by Mahadev Govind Ranade and Ganesh Vasudev Joshi (famous as 'Sarvajanik Kaka'). The objective of this institution was to act as a bridge between the government and the people — it made constructive criticism of the government's policies, and also made the government aware of the real feelings and demands of the people. It is considered a major institution of political awakening in Western India (Maharashtra), which later also indirectly contributed to the formation of the National Congress.

46. Answer: C

Solution: The correct chronology of the establishment of regional political organisations in the pre-Congress period is: Bombay Association (1852, by Jagannath Shankarseth and others) → Indian Association (1876, by Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose in Calcutta) → Madras Mahajan Sabha (1884, by M. Viraraghavachari and others) → Bombay Presidency Association (1885, by Pherozeshah Mehta, K.T. Telang and Badruddin Tyabji). This order shows how local political consciousness developed gradually in different regions (Bombay, Bengal, Madras), which

ultimately led to the formation of the Congress at the all-India level in 1885.

47. Answer: B

Solution: One major immediate reason for the establishment of the Indian Association (1876) was — the reduction of the maximum age limit for the Indian Civil Service (ICS) examination from 21 years to 19 years, which made it even more difficult for Indian candidates (who had to go to England to take the examination). This organisation played an active role during the Ilbert Bill controversy of 1883 (in which there was a dispute over the right of Indian judges to try European offenders) and supported the Indian side. This organisation is later considered one of the main founding organisations of the Indian National Congress formed in 1885, and many of its members were included in the early leadership of the Congress.

48. Answer: D

Solution: The British India Association (1851) was formed by the merger of the Bengal British India Society and the Zamindari Association, and its social base was mainly limited to the zamindars and the educated upper class; its concern with the issues of the broad peasant-worker class remained limited — both statements are correct. But the first session of the Indian National Congress (December 1885, Bombay) was actually organised from the platform of the 'Indian National Union', the initiative for which was taken by A.O. Hume, a retired English civil servant — the British India Association did not directly organise it, although it had certainly contributed indirectly to the earlier political consciousness. Hence the third statement is incorrect.

49. Answer: C

Solution: The founders of the Madras Mahajan Sabha included M. Viraraghavachari and G. Subramania Iyer; the main founders of the Bombay Presidency

Association were Pherozeshah Mehta, K.T. Telang and Badruddin Tyabji; and the founders of the Indian Association were Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose — these three pairs are correct. But the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (1870) was actually founded by Mahadev Govind Ranade and Ganesh Vasudev Joshi in Pune (not Bombay); Dadabhai Naoroji, although a prominent national leader of this period, was not the direct founder of this particular organisation. Hence option (c) is the mismatched pair.

50. Answer: A

Solution: In the last decades of the nineteenth century, several events took place which aroused among Indians the feeling of rising above regional boundaries and uniting at the all-India level. The Ilbert Bill controversy (1883) raised the question of racial equality between Indians and the English; the Vernacular Press Act (1878), also called the 'Gagging Act', imposed strict censorship on Indian-language newspapers; and the Arms Act (1878) made it extremely difficult and discriminatory for Indians to keep arms (while European citizens were exempted). These three events collectively strengthened the feeling among the Indian educated class that, instead of regional organisations, a strong all-India political platform was needed, which ultimately resulted in the founding of the Congress in 1885.

5

1. Answer: D

Solution: The 'East India Association' was established in London in 1866 through the efforts of Dadabhai Naoroji, the objective of which was to educate and influence British Members of Parliament and general public opinion in favour of Indian economic and political interests — this statement is true. Although this organisation was geographically located and active in England, it played the role of an important

pressure group by taking Indian issues (such as the Drain Theory and the participation of Indians in the civil services) directly to British policymakers, which also indirectly kept strengthening the Indian nationalist movement. Hence the claim that it had 'no effect' on Indian politics is historically wrong.

52. Answer: A

Solution: The Anushilan Samiti was established in Calcutta in 1902, and its basic objective was to prepare youth for revolutionary activities through physical exercise, self-defence training and nationalist ideological education. This organisation is considered the mother of the revolutionary movement of Bengal, which later gave rise to leaders like Barindra Ghosh and Aurobindo Ghosh, and also remained associated with radical revolutionary papers like Yugantar. It also had a deep ideological connection with the anti-partition Swadeshi Movement of Bengal (1905), which gave new energy to young revolutionary consciousness in Bengal.

53. Answer: C

Solution: The Ghadar Party was founded in 1913 by Indian immigrants settled on the west coast of America (mainly Punjabi Sikh peasants and workers); its main founder was Sohan Singh Bhakna, and Lala Har Dayal remained its main ideological inspiration. Its headquarters was located in San Francisco, from where a weekly paper called 'Ghadar' (whose aim was to arouse the spirit of revolution in India) was published. When the First World War broke out in 1914, the members of the party, considering this opportunity suitable, returned to India in large numbers and made an ambitious plan for an armed revolt against British rule, although due to the vigilance of the British intelligence system and informers this plan failed and many members received severe punishment.

54. Answer: D

Solution: In the Kakori Conspiracy Case (9 August 1925), members of the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA), under the leadership of Ram Prasad Bismil, executed the plan to loot a train carrying the government treasury at Kakori station near Lucknow, so that funds could be raised for revolutionary activities. Among the revolutionaries arrested in this case, along with Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan, Rajendra Lahiri and Thakur Roshan Singh were also sentenced to death — this incident is also considered a symbol of Hindu-Muslim revolutionary unity (the friendship of Bismil and Ashfaq). After this harsh repression, the organisation was reorganised in 1928 with a more leftist and socialist ideology as the 'Hindustan Socialist Republican Association' (HSRA), in which new leadership like Bhagat Singh and Chandrashekhar Azad emerged.

55. Answer: A

Solution: The correct chronology of the major events of the Indian revolutionary movement is: Alipore Bomb Case (1908, associated with Aurobindo and Barindra Ghosh) → Kakori incident (1925, under the leadership of Ram Prasad Bismil) → Assembly Bomb incident (8 April 1929, bomb thrown in the Central Legislative Assembly by Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt) → Chittagong Armoury Raid (18 April 1930, under the leadership of Surya Sen). This sequence shows a complete cyclical journey from the early revolutionary movement of Bengal, through the HRA/HSRA movement of Punjab-North India, and back again to armed resistance in Bengal.

56. Answer: C

Solution: The Chittagong Armoury Raid (1930) was led by Surya Sen, who was popular as 'Masterda' and who, despite being a school teacher, organised a daring armed revolt. In the Lahore Conspiracy Case (1928-29),

Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev together killed the police officer Saunders, which was revenge for the death of Lala Lajpat Rai. In the Alipore Bomb Case (1908), Aurobindo Ghosh and his brother Barindra Ghosh were the main accused. In the Muzaffarpur Bomb Case (1908), Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki targeted Judge Kingsford, but unfortunately two British women (of the Kennedy family) riding in a different carriage were hit by the bomb and died. All four of these pairs are historically correctly matched.

57. Answer: A

Solution: Vinayak Damodar Savarkar founded the secret revolutionary organisation called 'Abhinav Bharat', whose objective was to inspire youth with revolutionary ideology and organise them for armed revolt. Savarkar himself remained active in revolutionary activities even during his education in England, and he also wrote an influential book on the Revolt of 1857 called 'The Indian War of Independence', in which he declared 1857 as India's First War of Independence.

58. Answer: D

Solution: Bhagat Singh and his associates founded the 'Naujawan Bharat Sabha' in Lahore in 1926, whose objective was to arouse socialist and nationalist consciousness among the youth — this statement is true. In the Assembly Bomb incident (1929), Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt deliberately threw the bomb in an empty space without harming anyone, raised the slogan 'Inquilab Zindabad' and, instead of running away, voluntarily courted arrest so that the court could be made a platform for propagating their ideas — this is also true. But the Saunders murder (Lahore Conspiracy Case) and the Assembly Bomb case were two separate legal cases, which were heard separately — Bhagat Singh received the death sentence mainly in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, while

in the Assembly Bomb case he had been sentenced to life imprisonment. Hence the third statement is incorrect.

59. Answer: C

Solution: The Permanent Settlement was introduced in 1793 by Governor-General Lord Cornwallis in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Under it, the zamindars were considered the permanent owners of the land and revenue was collected from them at a fixed and permanent rate — this rate was never to be changed in the future, however much agricultural production increased. The objective of this system was to make the zamindar class a permanent and loyal ally of the Company and to make revenue income stable and predictable, but in practice it promoted the exploitation of peasants and zamindari oppression.

60. Answer: C

Solution: Statement 1 ☒ — In the Permanent Settlement, the revenue demand was permanently fixed and the zamindars obtained rights over the land.

Statement 2 ☒ — In the Ryotwari system, the government collected revenue directly from the ryot.

Statement 3 ☒ — In the Mahalwari system, the collective responsibility of the village/mahal was an important feature.

Statement 4 ☒ — In the Ryotwari system, the revenue was reassessed from time to time.

6

1. Answer: D

Solution: Dadabhai Naoroji, who is also called the 'Grand Old Man of India', presented the 'Drain of Wealth Theory' in detail in his famous book 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India' (1901) — according to this theory, a large part of India's national wealth was being transferred to England in the form of Home Charges, excessive salaries and pensions, military

expenditure and dividends without any direct economic return, which was the root cause of India's poverty. Romesh Chunder Dutt supported and expanded this theory more systematically on the basis of statistical data in his book 'Economic History of India', due to which this theory became a central pillar of Indian nationalist economic thought. Hence all three statements are true.

62. Answer: B

Solution: In the nineteenth century, the 'de-industrialization' of India was an important economic phenomenon, in which there was a widespread decline of traditional handicrafts and cottage industries (especially the world-famous Indian cotton and silk textile industry) — this first statement is true. Its main reason was the heavy import into India of cheap machine-made textiles after the Industrial Revolution in Britain, while a high import duty was deliberately imposed in Britain on Indian handmade textiles so that Indian competition could be crushed — this unbalanced trade policy proves the second statement true. But it is wrong to say that the artisans who became unemployed were completely absorbed into the modern industrial sector — in fact, the development of modern industries in India was not sufficient and rapid enough to provide employment to such a large number of displaced craftsmen; as a result, they were forced to return to the agricultural sector, due to which the serious problem of 'excessive pressure of population on agriculture' arose. Hence the third statement is incorrect.

63. Answer: D

Solution: At the end of the nineteenth century, several commissions were formed to inquire into the devastating famines that repeatedly struck India: the First Famine Commission (1880) was chaired by Richard Strachey, which prepared the initial draft of

the 'Famine Code'; the Second Famine Commission (1898) was chaired by Sir James Lyall; and the Third Famine Commission (1901) was chaired by Sir Antony MacDonnell. In option (d) it is claimed that the First Famine Commission was chaired by Lord Curzon — this is historically impossible because Lord Curzon held the post of Viceroy only between 1899-1905, that is, he was not in this post at all in 1880. Hence option (d) is the mismatched pair, which is the answer to this question.

64. Answer: B

Solution: Holt Mackenzie is known as the originator of the Mahalwari land revenue system, who got it implemented mainly in North India (Agra province, some parts of Punjab). Under this system, the entire village or 'mahal' (group of villages) was considered one unit and the revenue liability was fixed collectively, which was distributed jointly within the village (by families or the community). This system was considered more flexible than the Permanent Settlement, because it had scope for periodic reassessment.

65. Answer: C

Solution: Since in the Ryotwari system the peasant paid revenue directly to the government, no intermediary (zamindar) protection was available in it, and the revenue rates were often very harsh and increased from time to time — this first statement is true. This system was introduced mainly by Thomas Munro and Captain Alexander Read in the Madras Presidency, and was later extended to the Bombay Presidency as well — this second statement is also true. But claiming that the Ryotwari system was 'always more beneficial' for the peasants is exaggerated and wrong — despite getting land ownership, due to high and arbitrary rates, a harsh collection method and repeated reassessment, the

peasants often had to face distress and indebtedness, which ultimately became the cause of incidents like the Deccan Riots (1875). Hence the third statement is incorrect.

66. Answer: B

Solution: The first session of the Indian National Congress was held in December 1885 at the Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Bombay, in which a total of 72 delegates participated. This session was presided over by Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee, who was a famous barrister. A.O. Hume, a retired English civil servant, played the role of the main organiser in the establishment of this organisation, but did not himself become President — this distinction is often asked in examinations.

67. Answer: D

Solution: The history of the Indian National Congress is broadly divided into two main phases. The period 1885-1905 is called the 'Moderate period', when leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta and Gopal Krishna Gokhale demanded gradual reforms through prayers, petitions and constitutional methods. After the Partition of Bengal in 1905, there was a sharp rise of the Extremist ideology under the leadership of Lal-Bal-Pal (Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal), which believed in the radical policies of Swaraj, Swadeshi and Boycott. Due to deep differences between these two ideologies, the Congress formally split at the Surat session of 1907, which continued till about 1916 (till the reunion at the Lucknow session). Hence all the statements are true.

68. Answer: C

Solution: Two important events took place at the Congress session held in Lucknow in December 1916. First, a historic agreement took place between the Congress and the Muslim League, which is called the

'Lucknow Pact' — this was a rare example of Hindu-Muslim political unity. Second, the Moderate and Extremist factions, divided since 1907, were also reunited at this very session, in which Extremist leaders like Tilak rejoined the Congress. But in the Lucknow Pact, the Congress actually accepted the Separate Electorate on the demand of the Muslim League — the Muslim League did not give up this demand, but rather got it accepted by the Congress. Hence the third statement is completely contrary to the facts.

69. Answer: B

Solution: Badruddin Tyabji, who was a distinguished Muslim lawyer and social reformer, was elected President of the third session of the Congress held in Madras in 1887 — in this way he became the first Muslim President of the Congress. In his presidential address, he laid special emphasis on Hindu-Muslim unity and national unity, which was an important message in the communally tense circumstances of that time. In later years, other Muslim leaders like Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Rahimtulla Sayani and Hakim Ajmal Khan also became Congress Presidents, but all of them came after Tyabji.

70. Answer: D

Solution: Several sessions proved to be milestones in the history of the Indian National Congress. At the Calcutta session (1906, presided over by Dadabhai Naoroji), four major resolutions on Swaraj, Swadeshi, Boycott and National Education were passed, which became a symbol of the formal acceptance of the Extremist ideology. At the Surat session (1907), the Moderate-Extremist dispute became so deep that the Congress formally split. At the Lahore session (December 1929, presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru), the historic resolution of 'Purna Swaraj' was passed and it was decided to celebrate 26 January 1930 as

'Independence Day'. At the Haripura session (1938), Subhas Chandra Bose was elected Congress President for the first time. All four of these events are historically correctly matched.

7

1. Answer: A

Solution: According to the 'Safety Valve Theory', A.O. Hume and some historians believe that the establishment of the Indian National Congress (1885) was actually a well-planned strategy of the British government, under which the growing discontent of the educated Indian middle class was provided a controlled, constitutional and 'safe' platform, so that this discontent could not take the form of a major violent revolt (like 1857) — just as a 'safety valve' in a steam engine releases excess pressure in a controlled manner. This theory is controversial, and many nationalist historians reject it and consider the Congress a spontaneous political initiative of Indians, but from the examination point of view it is necessary to understand the basic concept of this theory.

72. Answer: D

Solution: The early Moderate leaders of the Congress (such as Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, Gopal Krishna Gokhale) mainly believed in constitutional and gradual reform — their demands included the expansion of Indian representation in the Legislative Councils, holding the Civil Services examination simultaneously in India and England (so that Indian candidates were not compelled to go to England), and a reduction in excessive military expenditure — this statement is true. But the Moderate leaders had deep faith in the basic legitimacy and structure of British rule, and they demanded not its immediate abolition, but gradual reform and greater Indian participation while remaining within it — this outlook was fundamentally different from the later Extremist and

revolutionary ideologies. Hence the second statement is incorrect.

73. Answer: B

Solution: Under the Regulating Act of 1773, Warren Hastings was appointed 'Governor-General of Bengal', the first person to hold this post — this Act also partially placed the Madras and Bombay Presidencies under the Governor-General of Bengal. Later, under the Charter Act of 1833, this post was converted into 'Governor-General of India', whose first holder was Lord William Bentinck — this post reflected real centralised administrative control over the whole of India. This distinction is extremely important in examinations: 'Governor-General of Bengal' (Hastings) versus 'Governor-General of India' (Bentinck).

74. Answer: D

Solution: After the Revolt of 1857, the Government of India Act, 1858 was passed, under which the rule of the East India Company was ended and India was placed directly under the British Crown — under this same Act, the post of 'Governor-General' was converted into 'Viceroy' (the direct representative of the King/Queen). Lord Canning, who was already the Governor-General, became the first holder of this new post — thus he is called the first Viceroy of India, while he was already working as Governor-General at the time of the revolt.

75. Answer: C

Solution: Important events took place during the tenures of various Governors-General/Viceroy in colonial India: during the period of Lord William Bentinck (1828-35), the abolition of Sati (1829) and the English education policy through Macaulay's Minute (1835) were implemented; during the period of Lord Dalhousie (1848-56), the Doctrine of Lapse and the introduction of railways and telegraph took place; during the period of Lord Canning (1856-62), the Revolt of 1857 took place, as a result of which

Company rule was ended and the direct rule of the Crown began; and during the period of Lord Ripon (1880-84), the Local Self-Government Act (1882; he is called the 'Father of Indian Local Self-Government') and the controversial Ilbert Bill were passed. All four of these pairs are correctly matched.

76. Answer: A

Solution: During the tenure of Lord Curzon (1899-1905), the Partition of Bengal took place in 1905, for which the official argument given was 'administrative convenience' (the excessively large size of the Bengal province), but it is widely believed that its real objective was to weaken the emerging nationalist consciousness in Bengal by dividing it on a Hindu-Muslim basis ('Divide and Rule' policy) — this first statement is true. Curzon also showed interest in the conservation of Indian archaeological heritage and got the 'Ancient Monuments Preservation Act' passed in 1904 — this is also true. But it is completely wrong to call Curzon's overall policies (Partition of Bengal, increasing government control over universities through the Calcutta University Act, official language policy) 'liberal' — these very policies gave birth to widespread and intense nationalist opposition like the Swadeshi Movement (1905), which is considered the most prominent political outcome of the Curzon period. Hence the third statement is incorrect.

77. Answer: C

Solution: In 1909, during the Viceroyalty of Lord Minto II, the Indian Councils Act (Morley-Minto Reforms) was passed — it was named after the then Secretary of State for India John Morley and Viceroy Minto. The most controversial feature of this Act was the introduction of Separate communal Electorates for Muslims, which many historians consider the formal beginning of communal division in Indian politics, which later became a link leading up to the partition of

the country. This same Act also made a limited expansion of Indian representation in the Central and Provincial Legislative Councils.

78. Answer: D

Solution: Important political events took place during the tenures of various Viceroys in the early decades of the twentieth century: during the period of Lord Chelmsford (1916-21), important events like the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1919), the Rowlatt Act and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place; during the period of Lord Irwin (1926-31), the arrival of the Simon Commission in India, the Salt Satyagraha (1930) and the Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931) took place; during the period of Lord Willingdon (1931-36), the second phase of the Civil Disobedience Movement, the Communal Award and the Poona Pact (1932) took place; and during the period of Lord Wavell (1943-47), the Shimla Conference (1945) and the implementation of the Cabinet Mission Plan took place. All four of these pairs are historically correctly matched.

79. Answer: A

Solution: Lord Mountbatten was both the last Viceroy of India (1947) and, after independence, the first Governor-General of independent India (till June 1948) — this was a unique coincidence. He presented his famous plan on 3 June 1947, in which the detailed outline of the Partition of India (creation of India and Pakistan) and the transfer of power was decided. In the original Cabinet Mission Plan and other earlier plans, a deadline of June 1948 was proposed for independence, but in view of increasing communal violence and political instability, Mountbatten dramatically advanced it by about a year to 15 August 1947, which is also considered a controversial decision because it gave very little time for the preparations for partition (boundary demarcation, population transfer). Hence all the statements are true.

80. Answer: C

Solution: During the repressive tenure of Lord Lytton (1876-80), harsh laws like the Vernacular Press Act (1878) and the Arms Act (1878) were passed, which were serious restrictions on the fundamental rights of Indians. During the period of Lord Lansdowne (1888-94), the Indian Councils Act, 1892 was passed. During the period of Lord Hardinge II (1910-16), the Delhi Durbar of 1911 was held, where the shifting of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi was announced. These three pairs are correct. But the Factory Act, 1881 — which imposed limited control on child labour and initial regulation of workers' working hours — was actually passed during the more liberal and reformist tenure of Lord Ripon (1880-84), not during the period of Lord Lytton, who was notorious for repressive policies. Hence option (c) is the mismatched pair.

8

1. Answer: A

Solution: Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty (1899-1905) is considered relatively long and extended, because he was given reappointment as an unusual step, which was more distinctive than the usual Viceroy appointment period of that time (generally 5 years). This long tenure provided him sufficient time and opportunity to implement far-reaching and controversial policies like the Partition of Bengal, which became a hallmark of his administrative personality.

82. Answer: B

Solution: Lord Wellesley (1798-1805) implemented the 'Subsidiary Alliance System' as a well-organised policy, under which Indian rulers were compelled to keep a permanent English army in their state, give up control over foreign policy and accept an English Resident at the court — this first statement is true. The Nizam of Hyderabad, Nizam Ali Khan, became the first Indian

ruler to accept this system in 1798 — this second statement is also true. But claiming that this system had 'no effect' on the economic autonomy of the Indian states because the military expenditure was borne by the English government is completely wrong — in fact, the entire cost of the stationed army had to be borne by the concerned Indian state itself, often by handing over its valuable land, due to which the economic independence and resources of these states were seriously depleted. Hence the third statement is incorrect.

83. Answer: A

Solution: On 8 August 1942, with the resolution passed by the Congress Working Committee at the Gowalia Tank Maidan in Bombay, the 'Quit India Movement' began, which was the biggest event of the Viceroyalty of Lord Linlithgow (1936-43). Linlithgow, who was Viceroy during the Second World War, suppressed this movement with extreme harshness — almost the entire top Congress leadership, including Gandhiji, was arrested within a few hours of the announcement of the movement, due to which this movement was forced to be run spontaneously and at the local level without central leadership.

84. Answer: D

Solution: The Bengal School of Art arose at the beginning of the twentieth century as a cultural-nationalist reaction. Abanindranath Tagore, who was its main originator, drew inspiration from the Mughal-Rajput miniature painting tradition and the cave paintings of Ajanta and developed a distinct Indian style, which stood in direct opposition to European academic realism. In contrast, Raja Ravi Varma (who was chronologically somewhat earlier than Abanindranath) adopted the Western oil painting technique and made realistic depictions of Hindu mythology and gods and goddesses — this style is

considered different from the philosophy of the Bengal School, but it has been included in the question only as comparative information. Nandalal Bose, who was the main disciple of Abanindranath, gave a new direction to art education at Santiniketan and also contributed to the decoration of the original copy of the Indian Constitution. Hence options (a), (b) and (c) are individually correct facts.

85. Answer: A

Solution: Santiniketan, which was established by Rabindranath Tagore and later developed as the 'Visva-Bharati' University, became a major centre of modern Indian art, literature and cross-cultural education, where artists like Nandalal Bose gave a new dimension to art education. The Jaipur Gharana represents a distinct stylistic tradition of Rajasthani painting and music, which developed from a synthesis of Mughal and Rajput influences. The Indian Society of Oriental Art (1907) was established by Abanindranath Tagore and his associates for the preservation and promotion of Indian traditional art styles, and it became the main institution giving institutional form to the Bengal School movement. All three pairs are correctly matched.

86. Answer: B

Solution: E.B. Havell, an English art historian who was the Principal of the Calcutta School of Art (Government Art School), criticising the Western art education method, gave active and institutional support to Abanindranath Tagore in the revival of Indian traditional art styles — it is notable that an English officer himself promoted this indigenous art movement. This movement is also seen, chronologically and ideologically, as a cultural parallel of the Swadeshi Movement (1905, anti-partition of Bengal), where the spirit of political Swadeshi was also

reflected in the field of art — both of these statements are true. But calling Raja Ravi Varma the originator of the Bengal School is wrong, because his style was based entirely on the Western realistic oil painting technique (Indian mythological subject matter in the European academic method) — this was in the completely opposite direction to the Swadeshi-inspired, anti-Western style of the Bengal School. Hence the third statement is incorrect.

87. Answer: C

Solution: The Victoria Memorial (Kolkata, completed in 1921) was built in memory of Queen Victoria in the Indo-Saracenic style designed by William Emerson, which presents a conscious synthesis of European neoclassical elements (such as domes, columns) and Indian-Mughal architectural elements (such as chhatris, latticed windows). The Gateway of India (Mumbai, designed by George Wittet) is also an example of this same Indo-Saracenic style, inspired by Gujarati-Mughal architectural elements. In Rashtrapati Bhavan (New Delhi, designed by Edwin Lutyens) too, a mixture of Indian (such as chhatra, jaali) and Western (classical European) elements is seen. Hence the claim of option (c) that the Victoria Memorial is 'entirely in the Mughal style' and has no European element is wrong from the historical and architectural point of view.

88. Answer: D

Solution: In the twentieth century, several personalities made important contributions to the revival of Indian classical art traditions. Rukmini Devi Arundale re-established Bharatanatyam, which was once considered an art form limited only to temple dancers (devadasis), as a respected classical dance and established a prestigious institution called 'Kalakshetra' in Chennai. Pandit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar established the 'Gandharva Mahavidyalaya'

to give a systematic form to Indian classical music education. Pandit Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande presented the complex raga classification of Indian classical music in a systematic theoretical framework, which is still the basis of music education today. All three personalities are real and authentic.

89. Answer: A

Solution: In the literary-cultural renaissance of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, writers of many regional languages played an important role in arousing nationalist consciousness. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay composed the song 'Vande Mataram' in his novel 'Anandamath', which later became the inspirational song of the entire national movement. Bharatendu Harishchandra is considered the 'Father of modern Hindi literature' because of his pioneering contribution, who gave a new direction to Hindi prose and drama. Subramania Bharati was a fiery Tamil nationalist poet, who wrote powerfully on the freedom struggle as well as on social reform subjects such as the caste system and women's rights — these three pairs are correct. But the fourth statement is completely the opposite and wrong — Bharatendu Harishchandra actually worked with dedication for the widespread spread and promotion of the Hindi language and literature; the question of promoting English or opposing Hindi does not arise at all.

90. Answer: C

Solution: Several important educational and archaeological institutions were established in modern India. The Asiatic Society of Bengal was founded in Calcutta in 1784 by Sir William Jones, which provided a scientific basis for the study of Indian Oriental Studies, Sanskrit literature and ancient history. The Archaeological Survey of India was established in 1861 under the leadership of Alexander Cunningham, which laid the foundation for the systematic survey and

conservation of India's ancient monuments and archaeological sites. The Indian Museum, Kolkata (1814) was established under the Asiatic Society itself, and is considered the oldest and largest museum in Asia.

Hence all three facts are correct.

9

1. Answer: B

Solution: Abanindranath Tagore's famous painting 'Bharat Mata' (1905, created during the Swadeshi Movement) presents India as a calm, divine and goddess-like woman, holding food (grain) in one hand, clothing in the second, a book (knowledge) in the third and a rosary (spiritual liberation) in the fourth — by depicting the nation in a sacred mother form, this painting gives a deep symbolic basis to nationalist sentiment, and became extremely popular during the Swadeshi Movement — the first two statements are true. But this painting was made not in the realistic Western oil painting technique, but in Abanindranath's distinctive 'wash technique' (a method of creating a soft, spiritual aura by repeatedly washing layers of watercolour, which was also influenced by Japanese painting) — hence the third statement is incorrect.

92. Answer: D

Solution: Alexander Cunningham is called the 'Father of Indian Archaeology', because he established this institution in 1861 and, as its first Director-General, laid the foundation of systematic archaeological survey, excavation and monument conservation work across India. He made a special contribution to the study of Buddhist sites (such as Sarnath, Sanchi) and ancient Indian geography. In contrast, William Jones was the founder of the Asiatic Society (focused on philology and literature), James Prinsep deciphered the Brahmi script (helpful in reading the inscriptions of Ashoka), and John Marshall was later the Director-General associated with the discovery of the Indus Valley

Civilisation (1920s) — the roles of these three are different, hence the title of 'Father' is given specifically to Cunningham.

93. Answer: C

Solution: The 'Hindu Mela' was organised in Calcutta in 1867 by Nabagopal Mitra, whose main objective was to arouse among Indians the consciousness of Swadeshi spirit, cultural pride and self-reliance — this first statement is true. At this fair, exhibitions of Swadeshi goods, Indian traditional games (wrestling, lathi-play, etc.) and musical-cultural programmes were organised, so that Indian identity could be strengthened against Western cultural influence — this second statement is also true. This event took place about two decades before the formal rise of political nationalism (Congress, 1885), hence it is considered an important expression of early 'cultural nationalism', which prepared the emotional ground for the political movements that followed. Hence all the statements are true.

94. Answer: D

Solution: The Sanyasi Rebellion (spread over about the 1770s to the 1820s) was an armed resistance in the Bengal and Bihar region by displaced Sanyasis and Fakirs, whose livelihood had been snatched away by Company rule by imposing restrictions on pilgrimage and alms-seeking. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, in his famous novel 'Anandamath' (1882), wrote a story based on the fictional but inspiring background of this very rebellion, in which the song 'Vande Mataram' was also composed. An important cause of this rebellion is also considered to be the widespread economic crisis that arose after the severe Bengal famine of 1770 (in which about one-third of the population is believed to have died) and the ruthless revenue collection policy of the Company. Hence all the statements are true.

95. Answer: A

Solution: The Indigo Revolt (1859-60) was a widespread and successful revolt by the peasants of Bengal against the cruel and exploitative policies of the European indigo planters — in which peasants were forced to cultivate indigo at unremunerative rates — which ultimately led to the formation of the 'Indigo Commission' (1860). In mobilising sympathy and support for this revolt, Harish Chandra Mukherjee played an important role by writing continuously in his English paper 'Hindu Patriot', due to which this issue reached the educated Bengali middle class and even British public opinion. Dinabandhu Mitra wrote an influential Bengali play called 'Nil Darpan' against the background of this very revolt, which made an important contribution to public awakening. Hence all the statements are true — this is considered one of the first successful peasant movements of India.

96. Answer: C

Solution: The Pagal Panthi revolt took place in the Mymensingh region (present-day Bangladesh), and was led by Tipu Shah, the son of Karam Shah — this first statement is true. The roots of this revolt lay mainly in the excessive and unfair tax burden and land-related exploitation imposed by the zamindars on the peasants (especially tribal and lower classes), against which the peasants put up organised resistance — the second statement is also true. But saying that this revolt was 'entirely religious' and had no connection with agrarian economic exploitation is an incomplete and misleading description — although it also had a religious-sectarian dimension (Tipu Shah's religious appeal), its basic foundation was in fact economic exploitation. Hence the third statement is incorrect.

97. Answer: B

Solution: In the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, tribal and peasant communities in different parts of

India carried out armed revolts to protect their rights. The Santhal Rebellion (1855-56, Bihar-Jharkhand region) was led by the brothers Sidhu and Kanhu, and was against the exploitation by moneylenders and zamindars. The Munda Rebellion, called 'Ulgulan' (the Great Tumult) (1899-1900), was led by Birsa Munda, and was for the protection of land rights and cultural identity. The Kol Rebellion (1831-32, Chotanagpur region) was led by Buddhu Bhagat. The Rampa Rebellion (1922-24, Eastern Ghats region of Andhra Pradesh) was led by Alluri Sitarama Raju, and was against changes in forest policy. All four of these pairs are correctly matched.

98. Answer: D

Solution: The Deccan Riots (1875, Pune and Ahmednagar districts of Maharashtra) were actually an outburst by local peasants against the moneylenders (especially the Marwari and Gujarati trader-moneylender class), who were responsible for excessive interest rates, manipulation of loan documents, and the tendency to grab the land of peasants who could not repay their loans — this first statement is true. In view of the seriousness of this incident, the government formed the 'Deccan Riots Commission', on the basis of whose recommendations the 'Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act' was passed in 1879, which provided the peasants some legal protection from the excessive exploitation of the moneylenders — the second statement is also true. But this revolt was not directly against the British government, but against the moneylender class (although indirectly it was a product of the British land revenue and judicial policies, which had given the moneylenders excessive legal power). Hence the third statement is incorrect.

99. Answer: C

Solution: The originator of the Wahabi Movement was Syed Ahmad Bareilvi, who started it as a religious reform movement to remove the so-called 'impurities' prevalent in Islam and to restore pure and original Islamic principles — this first statement is true. Initially, the main aim of this movement was to wage 'jihad' against the Sikh rule of Punjab (Maharaja Ranjit Singh), but after the decline of Sikh power and the British annexation of Punjab (1849), the direction of this movement changed to being directly against English rule — the second statement is also true. Syed Ahmad Bareilvi died in 1831 in the Battle of Balakot while fighting against the Sikh army — the third statement is also true. Hence all the statements are correct.

100. Answer: A

Solution: The basic roots of the Moplah Rebellion (1921, Malabar region of Kerala) lay in the distinctive 'Janmi-peasant' land system there, under which the Muslim peasants (Moplahs) were suffering long-term land exploitation mainly under Hindu landlords (Janmis) — when this economic discontent became linked with the Khilafat Movement (1920), this revolt became violent and in course of time also took the form of communal violence. The Kuka Movement (Namdhari Sikh sect, Punjab) carried out anti-cow slaughter and anti-British activities. In the Pabna Revolt (1873, Bengal), the peasants organised against the zamindars and formed 'peasant associations'. These three (b, c, d) are correctly matched. But option

(a) describing the Moplah Rebellion as 'entirely communal' and completely unrelated to land-related causes is a historically incomplete and wrong description, because its roots lay in economic exploitation.

10

1. Answer: B

Solution: Birsa Munda's Ulgulan movement (1899-1900) was specifically focused on the protection of the traditional community rights over 'Jal, Jangal, Zameen' (water, forest, land) and against the British forest policy and the encroachment of the outside moneylender-zamindar class (who were called 'Diku'). Birsa Munda demanded the restoration of the 'Khuntkatti' land system (community ownership) and also ran a religious-social reform movement. This movement is considered a historical reference point in the debate on tribal rights and forest policy in modern India, while the movements mentioned in the remaining options (Kuka, Pabna, Indigo) were mainly related to different kinds of issues (religious, anti-zamindari, plantation exploitation).

102. Answer: A

Solution: Around 1879, Vasudev Balwant Phadke organised the Ramosis and other local communities in Maharashtra and made a daring attempt to directly overthrow British rule through armed revolt, due to which he is often described as the 'Father of Indian Armed Revolution' — the first two statements are true. But claiming that his movement was 'completely successful' and that he established an independent parallel government which lasted for many years is completely wrong — in reality, Phadke was arrested in 1879 itself, he was tried and sentenced to life imprisonment (where he later died); no independent parallel government could ever be established. Hence the third statement is incorrect.

103. Answer: B

Solution: Both the newspapers 'Kesari' (Marathi) and 'Maratha' (English) were founded in 1881, in which Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar and Gopal Ganesh Agarkar also had an initial role, but under the editorship of Bal Gangadhar Tilak these papers attained their most influential and radical nationalist identity. Through

these papers Tilak sharply criticised the policies of the British government, due to which sedition cases were filed against him several times (as in 1897 and 1908) — these very papers played an important role in earning Tilak the title of 'Lokmanya'.

104. Answer: D

Solution: After returning to India, Mahatma Gandhi conveyed his ideas to the public through several papers. 'Young India' (1919-1932) was published in the English language, through which he addressed the educated middle class and international readers. The 'Harijan' paper was started especially for spreading ideas related to the removal of untouchability and Dalit upliftment, and it became the mouthpiece of his social reform campaign. 'Navajivan' was published in the Gujarati language, so that his ideas could reach the Gujarati-speaking masses. All three of these pairs (including language and purpose) are correctly matched, which shows Gandhiji's multilingual and multi-level communication strategy.

105. Answer: B

Solution: During the freedom movement, various leaders prepared public opinion through their respective papers and magazines. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad brought out an Urdu paper called 'Al-Hilal', which aroused nationalist consciousness in the Muslim community. Muhammad Ali Jauhar edited the papers 'Comrade' (English) and 'Hamdard' (Urdu). Annie Besant published papers called 'New India' and 'Commonweal' for the propagation of the Home Rule Movement. Surendranath Banerjee spread political awakening in Bengal through a paper called 'Bengalee'. All four of these pairs are historically correctly matched.

106. Answer: A

Solution: 'Hind Swaraj' (1909) is an important ideological work of Mahatma Gandhi, which he originally wrote in the Gujarati language during the sea

voyage from South Africa to England — in it, criticising modern Western civilisation, he presented his concept of Indian Swaraj. 'India Divided' is an analytical work written by Rajendra Prasad on the background of partition. 'Discovery of India' was written by Jawaharlal Nehru during his detention in Ahmednagar Fort during the Quit India Movement, in which an in-depth review of Indian history and civilisation has been presented — these three statements are correct. But the fourth statement (that 'Hind Swaraj' was originally written in English) directly contradicts the first statement and is wrong — the reality is that Gandhiji wrote it in Gujarati and later himself translated it into English.

107. Answer: B

Solution: 'Amrita Bazar Patrika' started in the Bengali language, but to escape the Vernacular Press Act of 1878 (which imposed restrictions only on Indian-language papers), its editors adopted a clever strategy and converted it overnight entirely into the English language — this incident is recorded in history as a famous failure of the British press-control policy. The 'Tribune' paper was founded by Dyal Singh Majithia in Punjab, and is still published today. The 'Sudharak' paper was brought out by Gopal Ganesh Agarkar in Maharashtra in both Marathi and English, and was focused on social reform. Hence the claim of option (b) that 'Amrita Bazar Patrika' was always in English is wrong, as it is contrary to this famous event of history.

108. Answer: C

Solution: Dadabhai Naoroji wrote 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India' and its earlier work 'Poverty of India' (1876), in which he presented the Drain Theory on a statistical basis. Romesh Chunder Dutt further expanded this analysis through 'Economic History of India'. Historians like Kripalani wrote analytical texts

on the development of the nationalist movement — these three (a, b, d) are correct pairs. But the actual author of 'Poverty of India' is Dadabhai Naoroji, not Bal Gangadhar Tilak — Tilak is mainly known for his political journalism ('Kesari'), philosophical text ('Gita Rahasya') and astronomical-historical research ('The Orion'), not for writing any original text on economics. Hence option (c) is the mismatched pair.

109. Answer: B

Solution: The editor of the 'Bengalee' paper was Surendranath Banerjee, who spread political consciousness in Bengal through it. The newspaper 'The Hindu' was founded in Madras in 1878 by G. Subramania Iyer and other associates, and is still counted among the leading English dailies of India. The 'Indu Prakash' magazine was published from Bombay and had a close association with reformist thinkers like Mahadev Govind Ranade. All three of these pairs (including magazine, editor/founder and region) are correctly matched, which shows the spread of political awakening through journalism in different regional language areas.

110. Answer: D

Solution: Bal Gangadhar Tilak wrote his famous work 'Gita Rahasya' during his six-year detention (1908-14) in Mandalay Jail (Burma, present-day Myanmar), in which he presented an interpretation of the Bhagavad Gita based on 'Karmayoga' — this text was originally written in the Marathi language, so that it could reach the Indian, especially Marathi-speaking, masses directly. His second major scholarly work 'The Orion' was in English, in which he made an academic attempt to prove the great antiquity of the Vedas on the basis of astronomical calculations — this was also addressed to Western scholars. Hence it is wrong to say that 'both works were originally written in English and were not for Indian readers', because 'Gita

Rahasya' was clearly composed in Marathi and for Indian readers.

11

1. Answer: C

Solution: Rabindranath Tagore's 'Gitanjali' (for which he received the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913 — the first Nobel laureate of Asia) and 'Ghare-Baire' (a novel focused on the complexities of the Swadeshi Movement) are his major works. Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay's novel 'Pather Dabi' contained revolutionary ideas and was banned by the British government. Premchand is counted among the greatest realist novelists of Hindi-Urdu, whose works 'Godan' and 'Rangbhoomi' are famous for their touching depiction of peasant life — these three (a, b, d) are correct. But Premchand's early story collection 'Soz-e-Watan' (1908) was actually banned by the British government because of its nationalist-patriotic content, and all its copies were seized and publicly burnt — calling it 'completely non-political' is historically wrong; this very incident was also the reason for his adopting the pen name 'Premchand' in place of 'Nawab Rai'.

112. Answer: D

Solution: In pre-independence India, several magazines played an important role in the formation of political public opinion. The 'Hindustan Review' was published in the English language and contributed to national political discourse. The 'Indian Mirror' was associated with prominent leaders of the Brahmo Samaj like Debendranath Tagore and Keshab Chandra Sen, and was focused on both socio-religious reform and political awakening. The 'Tribune' was a major English paper published from Punjab, which spread regional political consciousness. All three of these magazines were important institutions contributing in different

forms and regions to the formation of Indian political public opinion.

113. Answer: B

Solution: 'Yugantar' was a Bengali-language paper published by the revolutionaries of Bengal (Barindra Ghosh and other Anushilan Samiti members), which openly supported armed revolution and violent resistance. The paper called 'Vande Mataram' was published from Paris by émigré revolutionaries like Madame Bhikaji Cama and Shyamji Krishna Varma, who spread Indian revolutionary ideas while sitting in Europe. 'Talwar' was also a paper of this same Paris-based Indian revolutionary network — these three statements are correct. But the fourth statement (that 'Yugantar' was entirely non-violent) is completely the opposite and wrong — this paper actually clearly and vocally advocated armed revolution, which makes it fundamentally different from Gandhian papers like 'Young India' or 'Harijan'.

114. Answer: D

Solution: 'India Wins Freedom' is the autobiographical work of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, in which he presented his direct experiences and perspective on the process of India's independence and partition — this book is considered especially important for questioning the inevitability of partition and for the internal details of the Congress-Muslim League negotiations. Azad was the long-serving President of the Congress (1940-46) and always advocated an undivided India and Hindu-Muslim unity, the reflection of which can be clearly seen in this book.

115. Answer: B

Solution: In his work called 'The Indian Struggle', Subhas Chandra Bose presented an analytical account of the events of the Indian national struggle from 1920 to 1942, on which the British government imposed a publication ban in India because it presented a sharp

criticism of British rule — both of these statements are true. But in this book Subhas Chandra Bose also made a critical review of the Gandhian non-violent strategy and argued that non-violence alone is not sufficient, and a more active and even armed struggle may also be necessary — this very ideology later led to the formation of the Azad Hind Fauj. Hence the third statement, which claims 'complete and unquestioned praise' of Gandhism, is incorrect.

116. Answer: A

Solution: In the early decades of the nineteenth century, Raja Ram Mohan Roy was also a multilingual journalist, who edited a Bengali weekly paper called 'Sambad Kaumudi' (1821), which was focused on social reform and political issues. He also brought out a Persian-language paper called 'Mirat-ul-Akhbar', which was addressed to the educated class of that time who knew Persian. 'Samachar Darpan' was a paper published in the Bengali language by the Christian missionaries of Serampore — these three (b, c, d) are correctly matched. But in option (a), the claim that 'Sambad Kaumudi' was published entirely in the English language and had no use of Bengali in it is factually completely wrong — it was originally and primarily a Bengali-language paper.

117. Answer: D

Solution: Jawaharlal Nehru's 'Glimpses of World History' is a collection of letters written from jail to his daughter Indira (later Indira Gandhi), in which a broad review of world history is presented — this statement is true. Annie Besant's 'How India Wrought for Self-Government' is based on ideas related to the Home Rule Movement — this is also true. B.R. Ambedkar's 'Annihilation of Caste' is a revolutionary ideological text focused on the fundamental abolition of the caste system — this is also a correct pair. But claiming that Nehru wrote 'Glimpses of World History' during

imprisonment with Gandhiji in South Africa is historically impossible — Nehru was never in prison with Gandhiji in South Africa; he wrote this book between 1930–33 during his detention in various jails of India (mainly Naini Central Jail, Allahabad). Hence the fourth statement is incorrect.

118. Answer: C

Solution: To end the evil practice of untouchability prevalent in Indian society for centuries, Gandhiji established the 'Harijan Sevak Sangh' in 1932 and started the publication of a paper called 'Harijan' — he used the word 'Harijan' (children of God) as a respectful form of address for the so-called 'untouchable' castes, although this word was later also considered controversial. Through this campaign, he spread widespread public awareness on issues like temple entry, education and social equality for Dalits, and after the Poona Pact (1932) made even more active efforts in this direction.

119. Answer: D

Solution: Dinabandhu Mitra composed the play called 'Nil Darpan' in the Bengali language, which is based on the Indigo Revolt — a defamation case was filed over its English translation, which was done by Reverend James Long, and he also had to suffer a fine and imprisonment, which is a famous event in the history of press freedom. The song 'Vande Mataram' originated from Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay's 'Anandamath'. In the 20th century, Suniti Kumar Ghosh presented an analysis of colonial rule from a Marxist perspective called 'Bharat mein Angrezi Raj' — these three statements are correct. But the fourth statement (that 'Nil Darpan' was originally written in English) directly contradicts the first statement — the reality is that it was originally written in Bengali, and the English translation came later.

120. Answer: C

Solution: Mahatma Gandhi's world-famous autobiography 'My Experiments with Truth' ('Satya ke Prayog' in Hindi) was originally written in the Gujarati language, in which he presented an honest and self-analytical account of his childhood, his experiences in South Africa and the development of his Satyagraha philosophy. This autobiography is counted among the most influential and translated works of Indian political literature, and it played an important role in spreading Gandhian philosophy all over the world.

12

1. Answer: B

Solution: India's first passenger railway line ran on 16 April 1853 between Bombay (Mumbai) and Thane, covering a distance of 34 kilometres, which is considered an important achievement of the tenure of Lord Dalhousie (Governor-General, 1848–56). Apart from railways, Dalhousie also played a pioneering role in the expansion of the telegraph and postal system, which are collectively considered the beginning of the 'infrastructure of modernisation' in India — although the basic objective of these facilities was mainly administrative and military security and to facilitate the transport of raw materials to the ports, not the welfare of the Indian people.

122. Answer: C

Solution: Satyendranath Tagore (the elder brother of Rabindranath Tagore) became the first Indian to pass the Indian Civil Service (ICS) examination in 1863, who had to go to England to pass this extremely difficult examination (in which several unfavourable conditions were kept for Indians, such as a low age limit and unfamiliar cultural subjects). This achievement became a matter of pride and inspiration for the Indian educated class of that time, although the representation of Indians in the administrative

services remained extremely limited for the next several decades.

123. Answer: A

Solution: Wood's Despatch (1854), which was presented by Charles Wood, the then President of the Board of Control, is called the 'Magna Carta of modern Indian education' because of its broad and far-reaching impact. It suggested the establishment of an Education Department, the establishment of universities in Calcutta-Bombay-Madras (which materialised in 1857) and the formation of teacher-training colleges. Its most important policy achievement was that, accepting the limitations of the earlier 'Downward Filtration Theory' (according to which only the upper class should be educated and knowledge allowed to 'filter down' automatically to the lower classes), it emphasised the need for widespread Mass/Vernacular Education, although in practice its full implementation remained limited. Hence all the statements are true.

124. Answer: D

Solution: The evolution of education policy in colonial India was as follows: Macaulay's Minute (1835) laid the foundation for making English the medium of education and the 'Downward Filtration Theory'; Wood's Despatch (1854) gave education administration a systematic and expanded form; the Hunter Commission (1882) focused special attention on primary and secondary education; and the Sadler Commission (1917-19) presented a detailed review of reforms in university education and the structure of Calcutta University. This chronology 1835→1854→1882→1917 shows the gradual development and expansion of education policy, which moved gradually from an early elite-centred policy towards a broader and more institutional framework.

125. Answer: A

Solution: Fergusson College was established in 1885 in Pune (Maharashtra) under the aegis of the Deccan Education Society, whose main founders were Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar — this is a notable example of Indian initiative in higher education. Santiniketan was founded by Rabindranath Tagore, and Banaras Hindu University (BHU) was established in 1916 through the tireless efforts of Madan Mohan Malaviya — both of these pairs are correct. But in option (a), describing Fergusson College as established at Aligarh by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan is completely wrong — Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's actual association is with the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College (Aligarh), not with Fergusson College (which was a Hindu-reformist educational initiative established in a different geographical region and by different founders).

126. Answer: B

Solution: The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919 (Government of India Act, 1919) introduced the new system of 'Dyarchy' at the provincial level, under which administrative subjects were divided into two categories — 'Transferred subjects' (such as education, health, local self-government), which were placed under Indian ministers, and 'Reserved subjects' (such as finance, police, revenue), which remained under the direct control of the Governor and his Executive Council — this first statement is completely true and self-evident. The Government of India Act of 1935 abolished this provincial dyarchy and gave the provinces greater autonomy ('Provincial Autonomy'), and theoretically proposed a new dyarchic system at the Centre (which could never be implemented in practice due to the failure of the All India Federation) — this description can be complex and partially misleading, hence in this question only statement 1 has been considered indisputably correct.

127. Answer: A

Solution: The Simon Commission (1927), which was formed to review Indian constitutional reforms, was widely boycotted by Indians, because not a single Indian member was included in this seven-member commission — this was considered a direct blow to the self-respect of Indians, in protest against which slogans of 'Simon Go Back' were raised. During this very protest demonstration in Lahore, a brutal lathi-charge was carried out on the veteran leader Lala Lajpat Rai on the orders of Police Superintendent Scott, in which he was seriously injured and died a few weeks later. In revenge for this very incident, Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev killed the police officer J.P. Saunders, although the real target was Scott and Saunders was targeted by mistake. Hence all the statements are historically verified.

128. Answer: B

Solution: The Congress did not participate in the First Round Table Conference (November 1930-January 1931), because at that time the Civil Disobedience Movement was actively going on and prominent leaders including Gandhiji were in jail — this first statement is true. After the Gandhi-Irwin Pact (March 1931), Gandhiji participated in the Second Round Table Conference (September-December 1931) as the sole representative of the Congress — this is also true. In the Third Round Table Conference (November-December 1932), the Congress again remained absent, because by then the second phase of the Civil Disobedience Movement had begun — this is also true. But the Communal Award was actually announced in August 1932, that is, after the conclusion of the Second Round Table Conference (1931), and the Poona Pact was signed in September 1932 — these events took place not during the Second Round Table Conference, but in the period after it. Hence option (b)

has a time-related inaccuracy, which is the answer to this question.

129. Answer: C

Solution: The Poona Pact (September 1932) was a historic agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar — this first statement is true. Under it, giving up the separate electorate for the Depressed Classes proposed by the Communal Award, the arrangement of reserved seats for them within the joint electorate itself was accepted (due to which the number of reserved seats even increased from before) — this is also true. This agreement became possible under the pressure of the fast unto death undertaken by Gandhiji in Yerwada Jail (Pune) against the Communal Award, because Gandhiji believed that a separate electorate would permanently divide Hindu society — this is also true. Hence all the statements are correct.

130. Answer: A

Solution: The Quit India Movement (August 1942) began immediately after the failure of the Cripps Mission, when the Indian leadership felt that Britain was not serious about an immediate transfer of power — this first statement is true. Within a few hours of the announcement of the movement, almost the entire top leadership including Gandhi, Nehru and Patel was arrested, due to which the leadership of the movement naturally passed into the hands of young and local workers like Jayaprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali and Ram Manohar Lohia, who kept the movement alive by going underground — this is also true. During this movement, temporary local independent administrations ('parallel governments' or 'Prati Sarkar') were also established in some areas like Ballia (Uttar Pradesh, under the leadership of Chittu Pandey), Tamluk (Bengal) and Satara

(Maharashtra), which kept challenging British rule at the local level — this is also true.

13

1. Answer: B

Solution: There were several reasons for the failure of the Cripps Mission (March 1942, presented by Stafford Cripps). The Congress considered the proposal of post-war Dominion Status inadequate, because they wanted immediate complete independence and a national government in the present itself, not vague promises for the future — sharply criticising this proposal, Gandhiji called it 'a post-dated cheque on a crashing bank', which satirically exposes the impracticality of this proposal. On the other hand, the Muslim League also considered the 'Right to Secede' of the provinces given in this proposal inadequate, because it did not contain a clear and definite acceptance of Pakistan, only a vague possibility. In this way, this mission left both the main parties — the Congress and the Muslim League — dissatisfied, which became the reason for its complete failure.

132. Answer: A

Solution: The Cabinet Mission Plan (1946) proposed a three-tier federal structure (Centre, groups of provinces, individual provinces) and, directly rejecting the Muslim League's demand for a separate Pakistan, tried to find a solution within a united India itself — this first statement is true. The Mountbatten Plan/3 June Plan (1947) ultimately decided the outline of the partition of India and the creation of two separate Dominions — India and Pakistan — this second statement is also true. The Wavell Plan/Shimla Conference (June-July 1945) failed due to deep differences between the Muslim League and the Congress on the issue of equal (or 'parity') representation in the Executive Council, especially because of Jinnah's insistence that only the Muslim

League could nominate Muslim representatives — this third statement is also true. But the fourth statement is completely wrong — the most historic contribution of the Cabinet Mission Plan was precisely that it made clear and detailed provision for the formation of the Indian Constituent Assembly and its indirect election process (through the provincial legislative assemblies), on the basis of which the present Indian Constitution was framed.

133. Answer: B

Solution: Subhas Chandra Bose reorganised the Azad Hind Fauj in Singapore in 1943 on the basis of the initial framework already created by Rash Behari Bose, and in the same year also proclaimed the 'Azad Hind Government' (Provisional Government of Free India) — both of these statements are true. This army also included a unique women's brigade called the 'Rani Jhansi Regiment', which was led by Captain Lakshmi Sahgal (later famous by the name Lakshmi Sahgal) — this is also true. But claiming that the Indian public remained 'indifferent' to the post-war INA trials (Red Fort Trial, 1945-46, in which Shahnawaz Khan, Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon and Prem Sahgal were tried for treason) is completely wrong — in fact, these trials created unprecedented nationwide sympathy and outrage throughout India, which also raised questions about the loyalty of the armed forces towards British rule and played an important role in accelerating the process of independence.

134. Answer: C

Solution: In February 1946, Indian ratings of the Royal Indian Navy (RIN) in Bombay revolted, driven by discriminatory treatment, low pay and nationalist sentiment, and the revolt soon spread to Karachi, Calcutta and other naval bases, in which about 20,000 sailors participated — this first statement is true. The historical significance of this mutiny is that it gave the

British government the clear message that the loyalty of the Indian armed forces (which until then were considered the most reliable pillar of British rule) could no longer be trusted — this sense of insecurity, combined with the reaction to the INA trials, is counted among the important strategic factors behind the British decision for an early transfer of power in 1947. Hence both statements are true.

135. Answer: A

Solution: The rise of Indian nationalism was not the result of any single factor, but a combined process of physical, administrative and ideological-cultural factors.

1. Railways and telegraph ✓ — Made possible movement, contact and rapid spread of information between different regions.
2. Modern education and Western ideas ✓ — Played an important role in spreading ideas like liberty, equality, nationalism and democracy.
3. Press and newspapers ✓ — Became the main medium for forming public opinion on national issues and spreading political consciousness.
4. Administrative and political unification ✓ — British rule unknowingly joined the vast territory of India into one administrative framework, which provided the basis for the development of all-India consciousness. Hence 1 and 4 developed the structural conditions of contact/integration, while 2 and 3 gave momentum to the spread of national ideas and political consciousness.

136. Answer: D

Solution: The Hunter Commission (1882, under the chairmanship of William Hunter) especially emphasised the expansion of primary and secondary education and increasing the participation of the private sector/missionary institutions in it. The Welby

Commission (1895) was formed to inquire into the proper distribution of financial obligations between military and civil expenditure in India, in which Dadabhai Naoroji was also included as a member — this was an important step giving formal recognition to Indian nationalist economic thought (such as the objection to the unfair burden of military expenditure). The Aitchison Committee (1886) gave suggestions for increasing the participation of Indians in the civil services — these three (1, 2, 4) are correct. But the third statement, in which the 'Ilbert Bill' has been linked with a separate 'forest conservation committee', is completely fictitious and misleading — the Ilbert Bill (1883) was actually a judicial bill, whose objective was to give Indian judges the right to try European offenders; it had no connection with forest policy.

137. Answer: B

Solution: The people conferred affectionate titles on many prominent leaders of the Indian freedom movement, which reflect their personality and contribution. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was called 'Lokmanya' (leader accepted by the people), which shows his wide public acceptance. Madan Mohan Malaviya was called 'Mahamana' (great soul) because of his scholarship and educational contribution (including the founding of BHU). Subhas Chandra Bose was honoured with the title of 'Netaji' because of his daring and charismatic leadership, which is still associated with him synonymously today. All three of these titles are historically correctly matched.

138. Answer: A

Solution: In the Interim Government formed in September 1946, Jawaharlal Nehru was appointed to the post of 'Vice President of the Executive Council' — although the Viceroy was the nominal President, in practice Nehru's role was effectively equivalent to

that of Prime Minister — this first statement is true. The Muslim League initially boycotted this Interim Government and, in protest against it, observed 'Direct Action Day' (16 August 1946), after which widespread communal violence broke out; later, in October 1946, the Muslim League joined this government — this second statement is also true. But even after the Muslim League joined, relations did not remain cordial — even while remaining within the government, the Muslim League adopted a non-cooperative attitude and used important departments like the Finance Ministry (under Liaquat Ali Khan) to obstruct the policies of the Congress leadership, due to which a serious administrative deadlock arose. Hence the third statement is incorrect.

139. Answer: C

Solution: The Swaraj Party was founded in December 1922 by Chittaranjan Das (Deshbandhu) and Motilal Nehru, whose objective was, instead of a complete withdrawal of non-cooperation, to enter the Legislative Councils and adopt a strategy of 'opposition from within' (Council Entry/Obstructionism) — this party was formed as a result of the deep internal differences on the question of council entry at the Gaya Congress session of December 1922. But claiming that it was founded with Gandhiji's 'full consent and active support' and that he himself was in favour of council entry is historically wrong — Gandhiji was actually a strong opponent of council entry, because it was contrary to the basic spirit of his non-cooperation (complete boycott of British institutions); the Swaraj Party was actually formed as a separate group within the Congress as a result of this very ideological difference, not with Gandhiji's consent.

140. Answer: D

Solution: The Eka Movement (1921-22) was a movement run by peasants in the Awadh region of Uttar Pradesh in association with the Non-Cooperation Movement. The Bardoli Satyagraha (1928, Gujarat) was led by Vallabhbhai Patel, and was against an unfair increase in land revenue; after its success, Patel was given the title of 'Sardar' by the peasants. The Tebhaga Movement (1946-47, Bengal) was a movement run by sharecropping peasants, in which their demand was that two-thirds (tebhag) of the produce should go to the sharecropper and only one-third to the landowner/jotedar (traditionally it was half-and-half or even more unfavourable) — these three (1, 2, 3) are correct. But the fourth statement is completely the opposite and wrong — the Tebhaga Movement was actually run by sharecropping peasants against the exploitation of the zamindars/jotedars, not sponsored by the zamindars.

14

1. Answer: B

Solution: Various sections and parties were represented at the Round Table Conferences. B.R. Ambedkar represented the Dalit/Depressed Classes and put forward the demand for a separate electorate. Tej Bahadur Saprú represented the Liberal Party (which was a constitutional-reformist stream separate from the Congress). M.A. Jinnah represented the Muslim League — these three (a, c, d) are correct pairs. But claiming that Madan Mohan Malaviya 'never participated in any Round Table Conference and always remained opposed to it' is historically wrong — Malaviya actually participated actively in the First and Second Round Table Conferences as a representative of the Hindu Mahasabha and nationalist Hindu interests.

142. Answer: A

Solution: The Government of India Act of 1935 proposed an ambitious plan for an 'All India Federation', in which there was a provision to include the princely states, along with the provinces of British India, in a federal structure on a voluntary basis — this first statement is true. But a sufficient number of princely states refused to join it (mainly for fear of losing their autonomy), due to which this federal plan could never be implemented in practice — this second statement is also true. Under this same Act, on the basis of the provisions of provincial autonomy, provincial legislative assembly elections were held in 1937, in which the Congress won a clear majority in eight out of eleven provinces, which became the event that for the first time gave Indians real experience of provincial power — this third statement is also true.

143. Answer: D

Solution: The Hindu Mahasabha was founded in 1915, with the objective of protecting Hindu interests and Hindu socio-political integration; in later years V.D. Savarkar became its most influential and prominent leader, who gave a clear ideological form to the concept of 'Hindutva'. The Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) was founded in 1925 by Dr. Keshav Baliram Hedgewar in Nagpur, with the objective of spreading Hindu nationalist consciousness at the social level through physical training and cultural-ideological education. Although both organisations are broadly considered associated with the Hindu nationalist ideology, there is a clear difference in their organisational form — the Hindu Mahasabha continued to function as a political party, while the RSS initially presented itself as a 'cultural-social' organisation, keeping a distance from direct electoral politics. Hence all the statements are true.

144. Answer: C

Solution: The All India Women's Conference (AIWC) was founded in 1927, in which the efforts of the Irish-Indian educationist Margaret Cousins played an important role, and initially its objective was mainly to promote women's education. Sarala Devi Chaudhurani founded the 'Bharat Stree Mahamandal' in 1910, which worked for the all-round upliftment of women. Various women's organisations emerged to ensure the active participation of women in the freedom movement, in which the contribution of women leaders like Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit was notable — these three (1, 2, 3) are correct. But the fourth statement is incorrect — over time the AIWC expanded its sphere of work and also played an active and influential role on opposition to child marriage, women's suffrage, women's rights in property and other legal-social reforms; it did not remain limited only to education.

145. Answer: D

Solution: The All India Kisan Sabha was founded in 1936 under the leadership of Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, which ran a widespread movement for the land rights of peasants and against zamindari oppression — Bihar, especially the Darbhanga region, was a major centre of this movement, where there was organised resistance against powerful zamindars. The All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) was founded in 1920, of which Lala Lajpat Rai became the first President — this was India's first national-level labour organisation. These three (a, b, c) are correct facts. But claiming that these two organisations were formed 'completely independently' of the Congress and that they 'never had any ideological/practical connection' with the national movement is historically wrong — in fact, many leaders of these two organisations were also active within the Congress (for example, both Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose also presided over the AITUC at different times), and

through platforms like the Congress Socialist Party they maintained close ideological and practical cooperation with the national movement.

146. Answer: B

Solution: In 1928, in response to the boycott of the Simon Commission, Indian leaders themselves called an All-Parties Conference to prepare a constitutional draft, whose report was prepared under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru and was called the 'Nehru Report' — this first statement is true. Instead of immediate complete independence, this report recommended Dominion Status (colonial self-rule, as enjoyed by Canada or Australia), which later became a matter of dissatisfaction for young and more radical leaders (such as Subhas Bose and Nehru himself) — this second statement is also true. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, alleging inadequate protection of Muslim minority interests in this report (especially the proposal to abolish separate electorates), presented his famous 'Fourteen Points' in 1929 in opposition to it, which later became an important reason for increasing the Hindu-Muslim political distance — this third statement is also true.

147. Answer: D

Solution: M.N. Roy (Manabendra Nath Roy) is counted among the pioneering originators of communist ideology in India, who in his later life adopted an ideological inclination towards 'Radical Humanism' — this is a correct pair. Jayaprakash Narayan was one of the main founding members of the Congress Socialist Party (CSP, 1934), who promoted socialist ideology within the Congress. S.A. Dange is counted among the early and prominent leaders of the Indian communist movement — these two (b, c) are also correct. But claiming that M.N. Roy 'always worked while staying in India' and that he 'had no connection' with the Indian communist movement from abroad is completely

contrary to historical facts — Roy actually played a central role, during his exile in Mexico, in the founding of the first Indian Communist Party abroad in 1920 (formally in Tashkent), and he also remained closely associated with the Comintern (Communist International) based in Soviet Russia, which shows the extremely important international dimension of his work.

148. Answer: A

Solution: The 'Bengal Gazette', also called 'Hicky's Gazette', was the first newspaper printed in India, whose publication was started from Calcutta in 1780 by James Augustus Hicky. This paper was known for its outspoken and fearless journalism, in which Hicky unhesitatingly exposed the corruption and misconduct of high officials, including the then Governor-General of the East India Company, Warren Hastings — because of this very fearlessness, Hastings ultimately got this paper closed in 1782, and Hicky had to suffer imprisonment and a fine. This incident is considered the earliest historical example of the struggle between press freedom and government repression in India.

149. Answer: D

Solution: Several legal measures to control the press in India were implemented gradually: first, the Press and Registration of Books Act (1867) was passed, which made the registration of printed material compulsory (this was mainly for administrative-statistical purposes, not repressive). Thereafter, during the tenure of Lord Lytton, the notorious Vernacular Press Act (1878) came, which imposed strict censorship especially on Indian-language papers. In the twentieth century, during the period of Lord Minto, the Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act (1908) was passed, which was for controlling material inciting revolutionary activities. Finally, the Indian Press Act

(1910) was passed, which made control over the press even more widespread and strict. This chronology 1867→1878→1908→1910 shows the gradually increasing repressive press policy of the colonial government, which intensified parallel to the growing nationalist movement.

150. Answer: A

Solution: The Vernacular Press Act (1878) is widely called the 'Gagging Act' (a law to shut the mouth), because it imposed strict restrictions and censorship especially on Indian-language (vernacular) newspapers only, while English-language papers remained exempt from it — this was a clearly discriminatory policy. Lord Ripon, who is known for his liberal and reformist policies, formally repealed this controversial Act in 1882 — both of these statements are true. But claiming that this Act was the 'first and only' example of press control in India and that nationalist journalism 'came to a complete end' after it is factually completely wrong — as is clear in the previous question (Q149), additional strict press-control laws were also made in 1908 and 1910, which is proof that instead of ending, nationalist journalism continuously became stronger and more vocal, due to which the government had to resort to new repressive laws again and again.