

Q.38) Consider the following statements with reference to the tribal movement in the north east region:

1. The reason for Ahom Revolt was the non-fulfilment of the pledges of the East India Company after the Anglo-Burmese War.
2. The reason for Khasi Revolt was the British occupation of the hilly region.
3. Kuki Revolt was against the British policies of recruiting labour during the first World War.
4. Zeliangsong Movement was against the British for their policy of suppression of human sacrifice.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.39) Which of the following are the conditions imposed on the Princely States by the British under the Subsidiary Alliance?

1. The Princely State will disband its own army and be dependent entirely on Company troops.
2. The Princely State would have to provide the resources for maintaining the British armed contingent.
3. The Princely State could not conduct foreign affairs without East India Company's permission.

Select the correct option using the code given below:

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

Q.40) Satya Shodhak Samaj organized

- a) a movement for upliftment of tribals in Bihar
- b) a temple-entry movement in Gujarat
- c) an anti-caste movement in Maharashtra
- d) a peasant movement in Punjab

Q.41) Consider the following statements with reference to the causes of British success in India:

1. The East India Company officers and troops were given charge, not on a hereditary basis.

2. A regular system of payment of salaries ensured that the officers and the troops were loyal.
3. The income of the Company was adequate to pay its shareholders dividends and to finance the English wars in India.
4. There was a lack of materialistic vision among Indians.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.42) Consider the following statements with reference to the Portuguese rule in India:

1. Francisco De Almeida abolished sati under his rule.
2. Pedro Alvarez Cabral established the first factory for Portuguese at Calicut in the year 1500.
3. After arriving in India Portuguese promoted Christianity and were intolerant towards Hindus and Muslims.
4. By the 18th century, the local advantages gained by the Portuguese in India were reduced with the emergence of powerful dynasties in Egypt, Persia, and North India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.43) Which of the following is correct with reference to the outcome of the Treaty of Aix-La Chapelle:

- a) It was signed to end the first Carnatic war and brought the Austrian War of Succession to a conclusion.
- b) It was signed after the Third Carnatic War which restored the French factories in India.
- c) It was signed between the Dutch and French which restored Pondicherry to the French.
- d) It was signed between the Nepal and British in which Nepal ceded the districts of Garhwal and Kumaon.