

IASBABA TEST 43 MODERN HISTORY

22. Consider the following statements with reference to Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar:

1. He joined the Fort William College as the Head Pandit in the Sanskrit department.
2. He was appointed principal of Sanskrit College in 1851.
3. His major contribution was to persuade British government to enact a law abolishing the custom of Sati in 1829.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

23. With reference to the period of Indian freedom struggle, which of the following was/were recommended by the Nehru report?

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

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

24. Consider the following statements:

1. In 1920, many prominent freedom fighters including Vithalbhai Patel, Mahatma Gandhi and Bal Gangadhar Tilak demanded his release from jail.
2. He wrote the book 'Hindutva: who is Hindu?'
3. Under his leadership, Hindu Mahasabha collaborated with Muslim league to form government in provinces like Sindh, Bengal and North West Frontier Province.

Which of the following nationalist leader of India's freedom struggle is associated with above statements?

- a) Keshav Baliram Hedgewar b) Madan Mohan Malaviya
c) Lala Lajpat Rai d) Vinayak Damodar Savarkar

25. Even when there are doubts over pre-planning of 1857 revolt, but there are evidences of planning once the revolt started. Which of the following statement are planning efforts taken by rebels once the revolt started?

1. A letter was addressed to the rulers of all the neighbouring states asking their support and inviting them to participate.
2. In Delhi, a court of administrators was established which was responsible for all matters of state.
3. Coins were struck and orders were issued in the name of Mughal emperor to provide legitimacy to movement.

Select the correct code:

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

26. Which of the following political philosopher in his massive work 'A History of British India' divided Indian history into three periods – Hindu, Muslim and British?

- a) Thomas Babington Macaulay b) Jeremy Bentham c) James Mill d) John Stuart Mill

27. In 1600, the East India Company acquired a charter from the ruler of England, Queen Elizabeth I, granting it the complete monopoly to trade with the East. This monopoly was completely taken away by which of the following British act?

- a) Charter Act of 1773 b) Charter Act of 1813 c) Charter Act of 1833 d) Charter Act of 1853

28. Saadat Ali Khan, the Nawab of Awadh was forced to give over half of his territory to the Company in 1801 because of:

- a) His failure to pay for subsidiary forces that the Company was supposed to maintain for the purpose of protection.
- b) Allegations of misgovernment on the Nawab of Awadh.
- c) The allegations of treachery and disloyalty to British.
- d) None of the above.

29. Who among the following attended all the three Round Table Conferences:

1. Madan Mohan Malaviya 2. B. R. Ambedkar 3. Mahatma Gandhi 4. Tej Bahadur Sapru

Select the correct code:

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

30. The Permanent Settlement introduced in 1793 to ensure regular flow of revenue to British however created many problems. In this context consider the following statements:

1. The zamindars invested heavily in land improvement to benefit from increase production of land.
2. In case of non-payment of rent by peasant, he was evicted from land.
3. Zamindars who failed to pay the revenue to British lost their zamindari rights.

Which of the statements given above correctly highlight the problems created by the Permanent Settlement?

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