



**INSIGHTSIAS**  
SIMPLIFYING IAS EXAM PREPARATION

# INSTA STATIC QUIZ

## JANUARY 2021



**INSIGHTSIAS**  
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# 1. Geography

1) Consider the following statements.

1. The gravitational force of the earth holds the atmosphere around it.
2. Earth's atmosphere is only about 1/100th as dense as Mars'.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: a)

The atmosphere is the thin layer of air that surrounds the earth. **The gravitational force of the earth holds the atmosphere around it.** It protects us from the harmful rays and scorching heat of the sun. It consists of a number of gases, dust and water vapour. The changes in the atmosphere produce changes in the weather and climate.

Earth's gravity is strong enough to hold onto its atmosphere. Mars, for example, is less than half Earth's size and around one-tenth Earth's mass. Less mass means less gravitational pull. **Mars' atmosphere is only about 1/100th as dense as Earth's.** And, by the way, it is mostly CO<sub>2</sub>.

2) Lithospheric plates move around very slowly – just a few millimetres each year. What is the reason behind this movement?

- a) Rotation of earth
- b) Movement of magma inside earth
- c) Ocean currents
- d) Formation of folds on earth's crust

Solution: b)

The lithosphere is broken into a number of plates known as the Lithospheric plates. The molten magma inside the earth moves in a circular manner. These plates move because of the **movement of the molten magma inside the earth.**

3) Consider the following statements.

1. Tornadoes and cyclones do not co-exist.
2. The direction of rotation of a hurricane/cyclone is decided by the direction of earth's rotation, which is not the case with tornadoes.
3. Tornadoes are much smaller in scale than hurricanes.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: c)

**A tornado may form within a cyclone.** A tornado forms due to the effect of low pressure in the eye of a cyclone.

Tornadoes and hurricanes appear to be similar in their general structure. Both are characterized by extremely strong horizontal winds swirling around the center, strong upward motion dominating the circulation with some downward motion in the center. **Hurricanes always rotate counterclockwise in the northern hemisphere (clockwise in the southern), the direction of their rotation being determined by the Earth's rotation. This is**

**almost always true of tornadoes too**, although on rare occasions "anticyclonic" tornadoes spinning in the opposite direction do occur.

The most obvious difference between tornadoes and hurricanes is that they have drastically different scales. They form under different circumstances and have different impacts on the environment. **Tornadoes are "small-scale circulations". Hurricanes, on the other hand, are large-scale circulations.**

4) Acidification of ocean can have a beneficial effect on

1. Photosynthetic algae
2. Seagrasses
3. Deep sea corals

Select the correct answer code:

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

Solution: b)

Ocean acidification is the ongoing decrease in the pH of the Earth's oceans, caused by the uptake of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) from the atmosphere.

Ocean acidification is expected to impact ocean species to varying degrees. **Photosynthetic algae and seagrasses may benefit from higher CO<sub>2</sub> conditions in the ocean**, as they require CO<sub>2</sub> to live just like plants on land.

On the other hand, studies have shown that a more acidic environment has a dramatic effect on some calcifying species, including oysters, clams, sea urchins, shallow water corals, deep sea corals, and calcareous plankton.

5) What is the correct sequence of occurrence of the countries in Eastern coast of Africa as one proceeds from South to North?

1. Mozambique
2. Tanzania
3. Kenya
4. Somalia

Select the correct answer code:

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

Solution: b)





6) If you keep walking on the Mediterranean coast, starting from the coast of Egypt towards middle-east, you are likely to touch the coast of which of these countries en route?

1. Iraq
2. Lebanon
3. Syria
4. Israel

Select the correct answer code:

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

Solution: c)



7) Which of these capital cities in Middle-east are located on or very close to the Persian Gulf?

1. Muscat
2. Riyadh
3. Abu Dhabi
4. Doha

Select the correct answer code:

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

Solution: a)



8) Consider the following statements.

1. The Equator runs almost through the middle of Africa.
2. Africa is the only continent through which the Tropic of Cancer, the Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn pass.
3. Australia is the smallest continent that lies entirely in the Southern Hemisphere.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: d)

The Equator or 0 degrees latitude runs almost through the middle of the continent. A large part of Africa lies in the Northern Hemisphere. It is the only continent through which the Tropic of Cancer, the Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn pass.

Australia is the smallest continent that lies entirely in the Southern Hemisphere. It is surrounded on all sides by the oceans and seas.

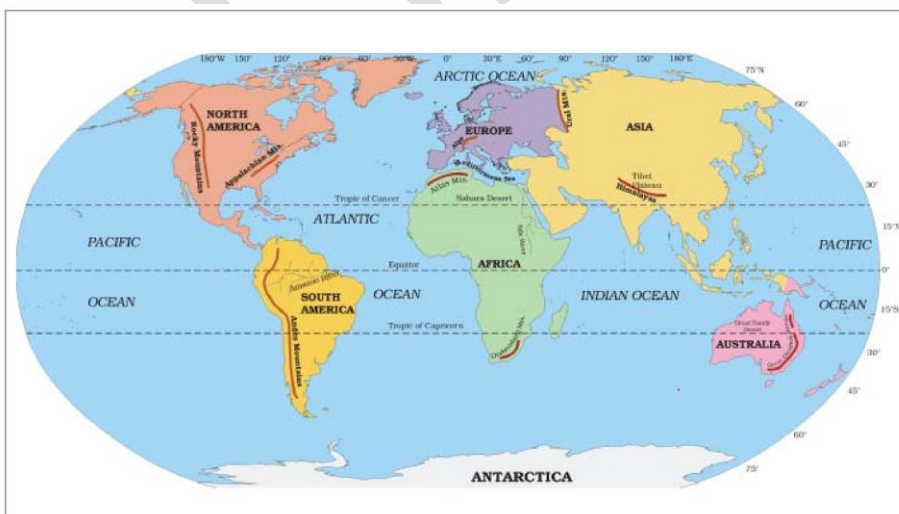


Figure 5.1 : The World : Continents and Oceans

9) Arrange the following from East to West.

1. Mahadeo Hills



2. Malwa Plateau

3. Aravalli range

Select the correct answer using the codes below.

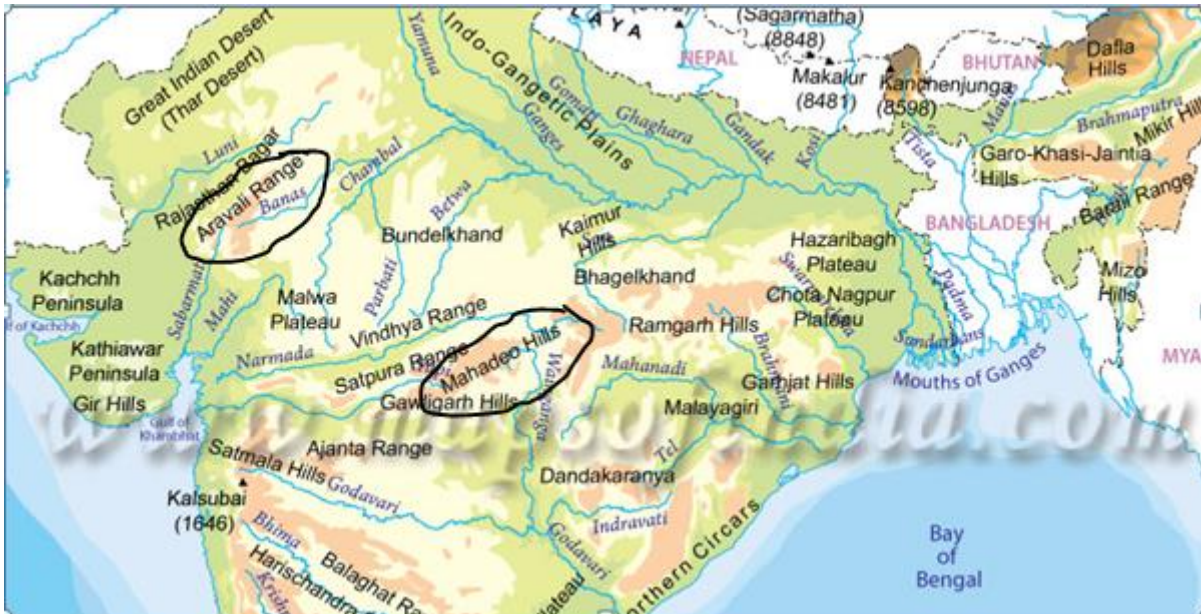
a) 312

b) 321

c) 123

d) 132

Solution: c)



10) The state of Sikkim borders which of the following Indian states?

1. West Bengal

2. Arunachal Pradesh

3. Assam

4. Uttar Pradesh

Select the correct answer code:

a) 1 only

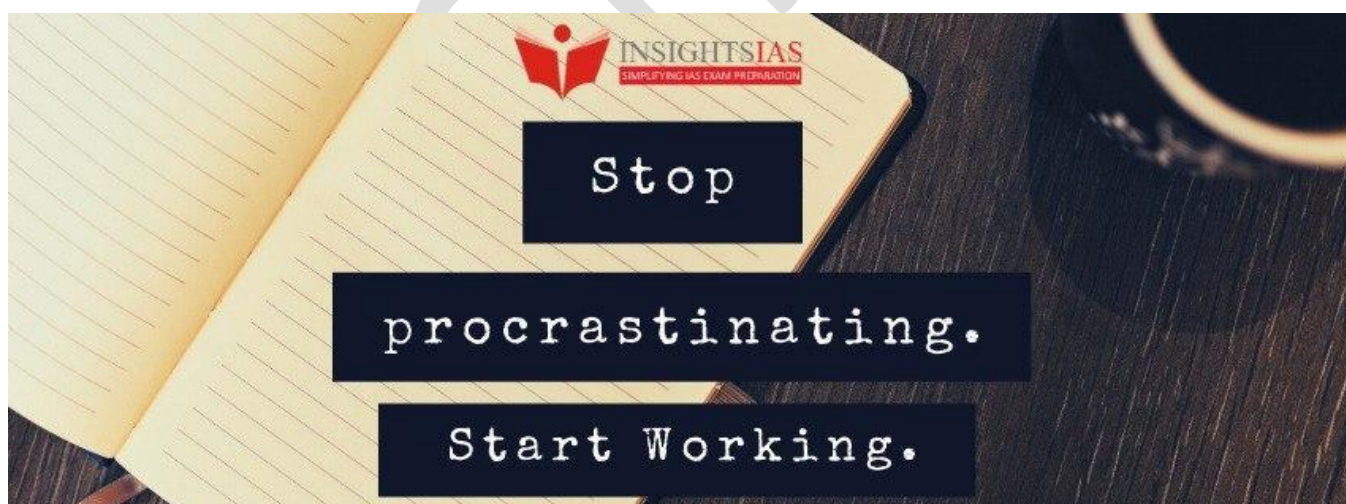
b) 1, 2

c) 3, 4

d) 1, 3

Solution: a)

It touches only West Bengal. It is bordered by China, Nepal and Bhutan.



## 2. History

- 1) According to the terms of the 'Subsidiary Alliance', Indian rulers were
1. Not allowed to have their independent armed forces
  2. Supposed to protect the British representatives in the princely states

Select the correct answer code:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: a)

According to the terms of this alliance, **Indian rulers were not allowed to have their independent armed forces.** They were to be protected by the Company but had to pay for the "subsidiary forces" that the Company was supposed to maintain for the purpose of this protection. If the Indian rulers failed to make the payment, then part of their territory was taken away as penalty.

For example, when Richard Wellesley was Governor-General (1798-1805), the Nawab of Awadh was forced to give over half of his territory to the Company in 1801, as he failed to pay for the "subsidiary forces". Hyderabad was also forced to cede territories on similar grounds.

- 2) Consider the following statements regarding Mahalwari system.
1. Warren Hastings was associated with the conception of this system.
  2. Under the system, ryots paid a variable sum to the Zamindars who then paid to the British.
  3. Village lands, forestland and pastures were included under the system.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: b)

In the North Western Provinces of the Bengal Presidency (most of this area is now in Uttar Pradesh), an Englishman called **Holt Mackenzie devised the new system** which came into effect in 1822. He felt that the village was an important social institution in north Indian society and needed to be preserved. Under his directions, collectors went from village to village, inspecting the land, measuring the fields, and recording the customs and rights of different groups. The estimated revenue of each plot within a village was added up to calculate the revenue that each village (mahal) had to pay. This demand was to be revised periodically, not permanently fixed. **The charge of collecting the revenue and paying it to the Company was given to the village headman, rather than the zamindar.** This system came to be known as the mahalwari settlement.

The land included under this system consisted of all land of the villages, even the forestland, pastures etc.

- 3) Welby Commission setup in British India concerned an enquiry into the
- a) Educational reforms in Indian Universities
  - b) Atrocities of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre
  - c) Royal Indian Navy (RIN) mutiny
  - d) Drain of wealth issue

Solution: d)

Dadabhai Naoroji in his famous book Poverty and Un-British Rule in India wrote his Drain Theory.

He showed how India's wealth was going away to England in the form of: (a) salaries, (b) savings, (c) pensions, (d) payments to British troops in India and (e) profits of the British companies.

The British Government was forced to appoint the Welby Commission, with Dadabhai as the first Indian as its member, to enquire into the Matter.

The Welby Commission's report, published in 1900, showed a number of cases where excessive or unjust payments had been made by the Indian government.

- 4) The Poligar revolt of early 19<sup>th</sup> Century was rooted in
- General discontentment with foreign rule
  - Oppressive land revenue system
  - Control of tribal forests and river streams by British government
  - Enmity of tribals with non-tribals

Solution: b)

The Polygar Wars or Palaiyakkar Wars were fought between the Polygars of the former Tirunelveli Kingdom in Tamil Nadu and the British East India Company forces between 1799 to 1805 over **pending taxes, oppressive land revenue system etc.**

The British finally won after carrying out gruelling protracted jungle campaigns against the Polygar armies and finally defeated them.

The British victory over the Polygars brought large parts of the territories of Tamil Nadu under British control, enabling them to get a strong hold in Southern India.

- 5) Which of the following factors influenced the growth of Modern Nationalism during British rule in India?
- French Revolution.
  - Indian Renaissance.
  - Offshoot of modernization initiated by the British in India.
  - Strong reaction to British imperialist policies in India.

Select the correct answer code:

- 1, 2
- 2, 3
- 1, 2, 4
- 1, 2, 3, 4

Solution: d)

The rise and growth of Indian nationalism has been traditionally explained in terms of Indian response to the stimulus generated by the British Raj through creation of new institutions, new opportunities, resources, etc. In other words, Indian nationalism grew partly as a result of colonial policies and partly as a reaction to colonial policies. In fact, it would be more correct to see **Indian nationalism as a product of a mix of various factors:**

- Worldwide upsurge of the concepts of nationalism and right of self-determination initiated by the French Revolution.
- Indian Renaissance.
- Offshoot of modernisation initiated by the British in India.
- Strong reaction to British imperialist policies in India.

- 6) Consider the following statements regarding East India Association.

- The East India Association was founded by Dadabhai Naoroji, in collaboration with Indians and retired British officials in London.
- It was the successor of the Indian National Congress.
- It worked towards presenting the correct information about India to the British Public and voice Indian grievances in British press.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- 1, 2
- 1, 3



- c) 2, 3
- d) 1, 2, 3

Solution: b)

East India Association was an organization established by some Indian students in London on 1 October 1866 on **initiative of Dadabhai Naoroji**. It was one of the **predecessor organizations of the Indian National Congress**.

On October 1, 1866, the London Indian Society was superseded by East India Association. The several objectives and activities of East India Association were as follows:

- To advocate for and promote public interests and welfare of Indians.
- It worked towards **presenting the correct information about India to the British Public and voice Indian grievances in British press.**

7) Which of the following organized 'Pledge Movement'?

- a) The Madras Mahajana Sabha
- b) The British Indian Association
- c) Indian Social Conference
- d) Servants of India society

Solution: c)

**Indian (National) Social Conference** was founded by M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao. It was virtually the social reform cell of the Indian National Congress. The Conference met annually as a subsidiary convention of the Indian National Congress, at the same venue, and focused attention on social reform. The Conference advocated inter-caste marriages and opposed *kulinism* and polygamy. **It launched the famous "Pledge Movement" to inspire people to take an oath to prohibit child marriage.**

8) Consider the following statements

1. The first session of Indian National Congress was presided over by Dadabhai Naoroji.
2. First woman to address an open session of the Indian National Congress was Kadambini Ganguly, also the first woman graduate of Calcutta University.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: b)

The Indian National Congress conducted its first session in Bombay from 28–31 December 1885. It was **presided over by W.C. Bonnerjee**.

Kadambini Ganguly was the first female graduate from India as well as from the entire British Empire. She was also the first woman to address an open session of the Indian National Congress in 1890.

9) The aim of the Indian Association found by Surendranath Banerjee was to

- a) Give shape to and establish the Indian National Congress (INC)
- b) Advocate constitutional reforms through legislative action
- c) Represent the views of the educated middle class and inspire the Indian community to take the value of united action
- d) Organize seditious movements to dethrone the British Empire

Solution: c)



The foundations of the Indian National Movement were laid by Surendranath Banerjee with the formation of Indian Association at Calcutta in 1876. **The aim of the Association was to represent the views of the educated middle class, inspire the Indian community to take the value of united action.**

10) The moderates succeeded on a number of fronts. These include:

1. Popularizing the ideas of democracy, civil liberties and representative institutions
2. Explained British exploitation of the Indian economy
3. Getting the legislative councils expanded for Indian benefit

Select the correct answer code:

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

Solution: d)

- The Moderates were able to create a **wide national awakening among the people.**
- They **popularized the ideas of democracy, civil liberties and representative institutions.**
- They explained how the British were exploiting Indians. Particularly, Dadabhai Naoroji in his famous book Poverty and Un-British Rule in India wrote his Drain Theory. He showed how India's wealth was going away to England in the form of: (a) salaries, (b) savings, (c) pensions, (d) payments to British troops in India and (e) profits of the British companies. In fact, the British Government was forced to appoint the Welby Commission, with Dadabhai as the first Indian as its member, to enquire into the matter.
- Some Moderates like Ranade and Gokhale favoured social reforms. They protested against child marriage and widowhood.
- The Moderates had succeeded in getting the **expansion of the legislative councils** by the Indian Councils Act of 1892.

11) In the context of Modern India, Jugantar and Bharathamatha Association were

- a) Pre-Congress Social Organisations
- b) Publications against colonialism
- c) Revolutionary groups
- d) Reformist Hindu Organisations

Solution: c)

In the first half of the 20th century, revolutionary groups sprang up mainly in Bengal, Maharashtra, Punjab and Madras. The revolutionaries were not satisfied with the methods of both the moderates and extremists. Hence, they started many revolutionary secret organizations. In Bengal Anusilan Samiti and **Jugantar** were established. In Maharashtra Savarkar brothers had set up Abhinava Bharat. In the Madras Presidency, **Bharathamatha Association** was started by Nilakanta Bramachari.

In Punjab Ajit Singh set up a secret society to spread revolutionary ideas among the youth. In London, at India House, Shyamji Krishna Verma gathered young Indian nationalists like Madan Lal Dhingra, Savarkar, V.V.S. Iyer and T.S.S. Rajan. Lala Hardyal set up the 'Ghadar Party' in USA to organise revolutionary activities from outside India.

12) Consider the following statements.

1. Barrah Dacoity was organized by Dacca Anushilan under Pulian Das.
2. Prafulla Chaki and Kudiram Bose staged a bomb attack on Viceroy Irwin.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: b)

In 1908, Barrah dacoity was organised by Dacca Anushilan under Pulin Das to raise funds for revolutionary activities.

Prafulla Chaki and Kudiram Bose threw a bomb at a carriage supposed to carrying the judge, Kingsford, in Muzzafarpur.

13) The period between 1885 – 1905 is known as the era of the moderates. Which of the following were the main demands of Moderates?

1. Separation of the judiciary from the executive.
2. Reduction of land revenue and protection of peasants from unjust landlords.
3. Abolition of salt tax and sugar duty.
4. Freedom of speech and expression and freedom to form associations

Select the Correct answer code:

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

Solution: d)

The main Demands of Moderates

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

14) Consider the following statements:

1. Amrita Bazar Patrika, one of the oldest newspapers in India, was launched in Bengali.
2. Mahratta was launched by B.G. Tilak in Marathi.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: a)

Bal Gangadhar Tilak used to run his two newspapers, Kesari, in Marathi and **Mahratta in English** from Pune. **Amrita Bazar Patrika was one of the oldest newspapers in India; it was launched in Bengali.** It debuted on 20 February 1868. It was started by Sisir Ghosh and Moti Lal Ghosh. Amrita Bazar Patrika, which used to be a nationalist newspaper during the British rule, discontinued its publication from 1986.

15) Why Defence of India Act 1915 was opposed by the nationalists?

1. It aimed at curtailing the nationalist and revolutionary activities.
2. It made a sharp distinction between European and Indian subjects.

Select the correct answer code:

- a) 1 only

- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: a)

The Defence of India Act 1915, also referred to as the Defence of India Regulations Act, was an emergency criminal law enacted by the Governor-General of India in 1915 with the intention of **curtailing the nationalist and revolutionary activities** during and in the aftermath of the First World War.

The act was first applied during the First Lahore Conspiracy trial in the aftermath of the failed Ghadar Conspiracy of 1915, and was instrumental in crushing the Ghadr movement in Punjab and the Anushilan Samiti in Bengal.

- 16) The Congress split in 1907 was due to the issue of
- a) Increasingly religious tones in the Indian National Movement
  - b) Economic ideology of state-led development of India
  - c) Methodology of struggle against the British
  - d) Grant of concessions to the All-India Muslim League

Solution: c)

The Congress split in 1907. The Moderates were opposed to the use of boycott. They felt that it involved the use of force. However, the extremists insisted on the use of mass boycott movements, protests and strikes to make a point against the British.

After the split the Congress came to be dominated by the Moderates with Tilak's followers functioning from outside.

- 17) The Lucknow Session, 1916 was special in many respects. Consider the following statements regarding this session.
1. Congress and All India Muslim League signed the historic Lucknow Pact.
  2. It marked the re-union of the Moderates and Extremists.
  3. Annie Besant was the president of Lucknow session.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: b)

**Ambika Charan Majumdar** was the president of Lucknow session (1916) of Indian National Congress.

The session is memorable for the **re-union of the Moderate and Extremist wings of Indian National Congress**. In the same session, unity between the Congress and Muslim League was also achieved and they signed the historic Lucknow Pact. Through the pact, the two parties agreed to allow representation to religious minorities in the provincial legislatures. The Muslim League leaders agreed to join the Congress movement demanding Indian autonomy.

- 18) The Ilbert Bill Controversy is said to be a high watermark in the history of Indian National Movement. This is because it invoked issues of
1. Security lapse on the Indian borders, especially the North-Western frontier
  2. Racial discrimination between Indian and Europeans
  3. Suppression of local language newspapers and their nationalization by the Government

Select the correct answer code:

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

Solution: a)

Lord Ripon wanted to remove two kinds of law that had been prevalent in India.

According to the system of law, a European could be tried only by a European Judge or a European Magistrate. The disqualification was unjust and it was sought to cast a needless discredit and dishonour upon the Indian-born members of the judiciary.

C.P. Ilbert, Law Member, introduced a bill in 1883 to abolish this discrimination in judiciary. But Europeans opposed this Bill strongly.

They even raised a fund of one lakh fifty thousand rupees and established an organisation called the Defence Association.

They also suggested that it was better to end the English rule in India than to allow the English to be subjected to the Indian Judges and Magistrates.

The press in England joined the issue. Hence, Ripon amended the bill to satisfy the English in India and England.

19) Consider the following statements regarding Partition of Bengal in 1905.

1. It was ordered by Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy of India.
2. Program of Swadeshi was adopted to protest against the division.
3. It was annulled after the First World War ended.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: b)

**In July 1905, Lord Curzon, the Viceroy and Governor-General (1899–1905), ordered the partition of the province of Bengal** supposedly for improvements in administrative efficiency in the huge and populous region. It also had justifications due to increasing conflicts between Muslims and dominant Hindu regimes in Bengal. However, the Indians viewed the partition as an attempt by the British to disrupt the growing national movement in Bengal and divide the Hindus and Muslims of the region. The Bengali Hindu intelligentsia exerted considerable influence on local and national politics.

Widespread agitation ensued in the streets and in the press, and the Congress advocated boycotting British products under the banner of swadeshi.

To appease Bengali sentiment, Bengal was reunited by Lord Hardinge in 1911, in response to the Swadeshi movement's riots.

*World War I* lasted from 28 July 1914 to 11 November 1918.

20) With respect to Indian freedom struggle, how is the word “Swadeshi” different from “boycott”?

1. Swadeshi was essentially economic movement, boycott was not.
2. While Swadeshi attracted the lower strata of Indian society, Boycott attracted the higher strata.

Select the correct answer code:

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: d)

The people had adopted the twin programme of 'Boycott' and 'Swadeshi' as parts of one and the same movement. These two words are two sides of the same coin and **both were used as economic as well as political tools**. Boycott referred to the boycott of British goods in order to register protest with the British public against the grave injustice inflicted upon Bengal. Boycott was a seemingly negative programme and Swadeshi as its positive corollary was accepted along with. Swadeshi meant use of, and encouragement to, native products as against foreign goods. Thus, the **Boycott and Swadeshi movement brought all classes of Indian society, particularly in Bengal to a common platform for a national cause.**

21) Lucknow Pact between the Indian National Congress (INC) and Muslim League put forward which of the following political demands before the Government?

1. Separate electorates for the Muslims
2. It demanded self-government from the British.
3. All the members of the viceroy's executive council should be Indians.

Select the correct answer code:

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

Solution: a)

While the League agreed to present joint constitutional demands with the Congress to the Government, the **Congress accepted the Muslim League's position on separate electorates**. The joint demands were—

\* Government should declare that it would confer **self-government** on Indians at an early date.

- The legislative councils should be further expanded with an elected majority and more powers be given to them.
- **Half the members of the viceroy's executive council should be Indians.**

22) Consider the following statements.

1. A Khilafat Committee was formed in 1915 to defend the Khalifa's temporal powers.
2. Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, two prominent leaders, decided to boycott the Khilafat Committee.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: d)

The Khilafat committee was formed in the aftermath of the First World War (ending in 1919).

Post-war, there were rumours that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Ottoman emperor – the spiritual head of the Islamic world (the Khalifa).

**To defend the Khalifa's temporal powers, a Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919.**

A young generation of Muslim leaders like the brothers Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, began discussing with Mahatma Gandhi about the possibility of a united mass action on the issue.

Gandhiji saw this as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement.

At the Calcutta session of the Congress in September 1920, he convinced other leaders of the need to start a non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as for swaraj.

23) Consider the following statements regarding Home Rule League Movement.

1. Home Rule League Movement was the Indian response to the First World War.
2. Jawaharlal Nehru, Mohammad Ali Jinnah and Madan Mohan Malaviya supported the Home Rule agitation.
3. The Russian Revolution of 1917 led to the decline of the Home Rule League Movement.



Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: c)

The Home Rule Movement was the Indian response to the First World War.

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

The Home Rule agitation was later joined by Motilal Nehru, **Jawaharlal Nehru**, Bhulabhai Desai, Chittaranjan Das, **Madan Mohan Malaviya**, **Mohammad Ali jinnah**, Tej Bahadur Sapru and Lala Lajpat Rai. Some of these leaders became heads of local branches.

The League campaign aimed to convey to the common man the message of Home Rule as self-government. **The Russian Revolution of 1917 proved to be an added advantage for the Home Rule campaign.**

24) The Ghadar party was

- 1. A revolutionary organization
- 2. Founded in Punjab
- 3. Aiming at securing India's independence from British rule

Select the correct answer code:

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

Solution: b)

The Ghadr Party was a revolutionary group organized around a weekly newspaper The Ghadr with its **headquarters at San Francisco** and branches along the US coast and in the Far East with the **aim of securing India's independence from British rule.**

Key members included Lala Har Dayal, Sohan Singh Bhakna, Abdul Hafiz Mohamed Barakatullah, Kartar Singh Sarabha, and Rashbehari Bose.

25) Consider the following statements regarding Morley-Minto Reforms

- 1. It retained official majority in the Central Legislative Council but allowed the provincial legislative councils to have non-official majority.
- 2. It introduced a system of communal representation for Muslims by accepting the concept of 'separate electorate'.
- 3. It granted franchise to a limited number of people on the basis of property, tax or education.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: b)

Features of Act of 1909:

- It retained official majority in the Central Legislative Council but allowed the provincial legislative councils to have non-official majority.

- It introduced a system of communal representation for Muslims by accepting the concept of 'separate electorate'. Under this, the Muslim members were to be elected only by Muslim voters.

Government of India Act of 1919 granted franchise to a limited number of people on the basis of property, tax or education.

26) In the Gupta empire, Paramabhattacharya was a

- Council of Peace and conflict
- Minister for foreign affairs
- In charge of granaries
- Title adopted by Gupta Kings

Solution: d)

The Gupta kings patronized Brahmanical Hinduism. In other words, the period witnessed the ascendancy of Brahmanical religious beliefs like Vaishnavism, Saivism, Shakti worship etc. The rulers themselves were ardent worshippers of Vishnu and accepted Vaishnavite titles like Parama Bhagabata, Parama Bhattacharya etc.

27) Chola inscriptions mention several categories of land. Among them vellanvagai was a land

- given for the maintenance of a school
- donated to Jaina institutions
- belonging to non-Brahmana peasant proprietors
- left for fallow cultivation

Solution: c)

These were the major categories:

- Vellanvagai: land of non-Brahmana peasant proprietors
- Brahmadeya: land gifted to Brahmanas
- Shalabhoga: land for the maintenance of a school
- Devadana, tirunamattukkani: land gifted to temples

Pallichchandam: land donated to Jaina institutions

28) Who among the following Governor General followed the policy of non-interference with native states?

- John Shore
- Cornwallis
- Warren Hastings
- William Bentinck

Solution: a)

Sir John Shore followed a policy of non-intervention in the affairs of the native states and adopted a policy of strict neutrality.

29) With reference to Warren Hastings, consider the following statements.

1. He was the first Governor General of India.
2. He abolished the Dual Government in Bengal.
3. He signed treaty of Amritsar with Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- 2, 3
- 1, 2, 3

Solution: b)

- Warren Hastings was the first Governor General of Bengal.
- William Bentinck was the first Governor General of India.
- Treaty of Amritsar with Maharaja Ranjit Singh was signed during the tenure of Governor General Lord Minto.

30) Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- Lord Wellesley– Fort William College
- William Bentinck – Kol Rebellion
- Dalhousie – Wood’s Despatch
- Metcalf – Vellore Mutiny

Solution: d)

Vellore mutiny took place during the tenure of George Burrow

31) Consider the following statements regarding the events that took place after Mahatma Gandhi’s return to India from South Africa.

1. On Nehru’s advice, Gandhiji spent a year travelling around British India, getting to know the land and its peoples.

2. His first major public appearance was at the opening of the Banaras Hindu University (BHU) in 1916.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: b)

**On Gokhale’s advice, Gandhiji spent a year travelling around British India, getting to know the land and its peoples. His first major public appearance was at the opening of the Banaras Hindu University (BHU) in February 1916.** Also present were important leaders of the Congress, such as Annie Besant. Compared to these dignitaries, Gandhiji was relatively unknown. He had been invited on account of his work in South Africa, rather than his status within India.

32) Ahmedabad Mill Strike 1918 led by Gandhiji was based on the issue of

- Plague Bonus of the previous year to workers
- Inhuman treatment of mill workers by the management
- Objection of management on participation of workers in the freedom struggle
- Large-scale layoffs of mill workers

Solution: a)

In 1918, there was a situation of conflict between the Gujarat Mill owners and workers on the question of Plague Bonus of 1917.

The Mill Owners wanted to withdraw the bonus while the workers demanded a 50% wage hike. The Mill Owners were willing to give only 20% wage hike.

In March later, under the leadership of Gandhi, there was a strike in the cotton mills. In this strike Gandhi used the weapon of Hunger strike.

It was carried out in pure non-violent disciplined way. The result was that the strike was successful and the workers got a 35% wage increase.

33) Gandhi suspended which of these movements calling it a ‘Himalayan Blunder’?

- Non-cooperation movement
- Satyagraha movement against Rowlatt Act
- Quit India movement

## d) Civil Disobedience Movement

Solution: b)

Gandhi's entry into public life began with the 'Satyagraha' in Champaran district of Bihar in 1917. He could mobilize the peasants of this district against the exploitation of European indigo planters. In 1918, Gandhiji led a "no tax campaign" at Khera in Gujarat where the peasants were not able to pay the revenue due to famine. But, after the Jalianwala Bagh tragedy, the government expressed no sign of regret but went ahead with more repression. Mahatma Gandhi was shocked and suspended the 'Satyagraha' declaring it as a "Himalayan Blunder". It was because he had asked those people to pursue non-violence who could not afford to be non-violent. The Satyagraha movement failed in attaining its object as the government did not withdraw the Rowlatt Act. However, it was the first experiment of non-violence of Gandhiji in Indian politics.

34) What is the significance of Sabarmati Ashram in the modern history of India?

1. It served as the last residence of Mahatma Gandhi.
2. It has been declared as a national monument by the Indian government.
3. Salt Satyagraha was started from this Ashram in 1930.

Select the correct answer code:

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

Solution: b)

The Sabarmati Ashram (also known as Harijan or Satyagraha Ashram) was home to Mahatma Gandhi from 1917 until 1930 and served as one of the main centres of the Indian freedom struggle.

**Sevagram cottage served as the last residence of Mahatma Gandhi.** Gandhiji left to Delhi from Sevagram Cottage in 1946 and then went to Noakhali. From there he did not return to Sevagram while engaged in his task of communal unity and peace making. He was martyred in Delhi in 1948.

It was from Sabarmati Ashram that Gandhi led the Dandi march also known as the Salt Satyagraha on 12 March 1930. In recognition of the significant influence that this march had on the Indian independence movement, the Indian government has established the ashram as a national monument.

35) In the Words of Gandhiji

1. Satyagraha is physical force
2. Satyagraha is passive resistance
3. Satyagraha is pure soul-force
4. In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatsoever.

Select the correct answer code:

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

Solution: a)

On various occasions, Gandhi clarified the difference between passive resistance and satyagraha. Satyagraha is a more dynamic force than passive resistance because it contemplates prolonged mass action in resistance to injustice.

Gandhi said: 'Satyagraha differs from passive resistance as the North Pole from the South. Passive Resistance was conceived as a weapon of the weak and does not exclude the use of physical force or violence for the purpose of gaining one's end, whereas satyagraha was conceived as the weapon of the strongest and excludes the use of violence in any shape or form.

'**Satyagraha is not physical force.** A Satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction. In the use of Satyagraha, **there is no ill-will whatever**'. '**Satyagraha is pure soul force.** Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called Satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love. Non-violence is the supreme dharma'.

36) Consider the following statements regarding Government of India Act, 1919.

1. The Act provided a dual form of government for the major provinces.
2. Under the act, the 'reserved list' remained under the control of the Viceroy.
3. The reserved list included foreign affairs, communications and defence.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: d)

**The Act provided a dual form of government (a "dyarchy") for the major provinces.** In each such province, control of some areas of government, the "transferred list", were given to a Government of ministers answerable to the Provincial Council. The 'transferred list' included Agriculture, supervision of local government, Health and Education. The Provincial Councils were enlarged.

At the same time, all other areas of government (the 'reserved list') remained under the control of the Viceroy. The 'reserved list' included Defence (the military), Foreign Affairs, and Communications.

37) Which of the following were the causes behind the launch of 'Noncooperation movement'?

1. "Punjab wrongs" of 1919
2. Khilafat wrong
3. Resentment with Rowlatt Act

Select the correct answer code:

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

Solution: d)

In 1919 Gandhiji gave a call for a satyagraha against the **Rowlatt Act** that the British had just passed. The Act curbed fundamental rights such as the freedom of expression and strengthened police powers.

- In April 1919 there were a number of demonstrations and hartals in the country and the government used brutal measures to suppress them. The **Jallianwala Bagh atrocities**, inflicted by General Dyer in Amritsar on Baisakhi day were a part of this repression.

- The **Khilafat issue** was another such cause. In 1920 the British imposed a harsh treaty on the Turkish Sultan or Khalifa. People were furious about this as they had been about the Jallianwala massacre. Also, Indian Muslims were keen that the Khalifa be allowed to retain control over Muslim sacred places in the erstwhile Ottoman Empire.

- The leaders of the Khilafat agitation, Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, wished to initiate a full-fledged Non-Cooperation Movement. Gandhiji supported their call and urged the Congress to campaign against "Punjab wrongs" (Jallianwala massacre), the Khilafat wrong and demand swaraj.

38) A Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in 1919 with the main objective to

- a) Defend the Khalifa's temporal powers
- b) Call off the Khilafat movement
- c) Decide on whether Muslims should participate in the Non-cooperation movement
- d) All of the above



Solution: a)

The First World War had ended with the defeat of Ottoman Turkey. And there were rumours that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Ottoman emperor – the spiritual head of the Islamic world (the Khalifa).

**To defend the Khalifa's temporal powers, a Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919.**

A young generation of Muslim leaders like the brothers Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, began discussing with Mahatma Gandhi about the possibility of a united mass action on the issue.

Gandhiji saw this as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement.

At the Calcutta session of the Congress in September 1920, he convinced other leaders of the need to start a non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as for swaraj.

39) Consider the following statements regarding INC Nagpur session, 1920.

1. The programme of non-cooperation was endorsed.
2. Provincial congress committees on linguistic basis were organized.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: d)

At the Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress, 1920, following decision were made:

(i) The **programme of non-cooperation was endorsed.**

(ii) An important change was made in the Congress creed: now, instead of having the attainment of self-government through constitutional means as its goal, the Congress decided to have the attainment of swaraj through peaceful and legitimate means, thus committing itself to an extra constitutional mass struggle.

(iii) Some important organisational changes were made:

a congress working committee (CWC) of 15 members was set up to lead the Congress from now onwards;

**provincial congress committees on linguistic basis were organised;** ward committees was organised; and entry fee was reduced to four annas.

40) Why was the Non-cooperation movement withdrawn after the Chauri-Chaura incident that happened in the United Provinces?

1. The incident was against the ideals of non-violence of Gandhi.
2. The incident was initiated by extremist leaders of India, which Gandhi did not want to include in the Non-cooperation movement
3. The non-cooperation movement was not launched in the United Provinces and Gandhi feared that its inclusion might destabilize the movement.

Select the correct answer code:

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

Solution: a)

The Chauri Chaura incident occurred at Chauri Chaura in the Gorakhpur district of the United Province, (modern Uttar Pradesh) in British India in February 1922, when a large group of protesters, participating in the Non-cooperation movement, clashed with police, who opened fire.

In retaliation the demonstrators attacked and set fire to a police station, killing all of its occupants. The incident led to the deaths of three civilians and several policemen.

**Mahatma Gandhi who was strictly against violence halted the Non-cooperation Movement on the national level in February 1922 itself, as a direct result of this incident.**

41) Consider the following statements regarding Swarajist activity in the legislatures.

1. The Swarajists lacked any policy of coordinating their militant work in the legislatures with mass political work outside.
2. Its activities inside legislatures helped the Congress to win many municipal elections during 1923-1924.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: c)

The Swarajist activity in the legislatures was spectacular by any standards. It inspired the politicized persons and kept their political interest alive.

In 1923-24, Congressmen captured a large number of municipalities and other local bodies. The no-changers actively joined in these ventures since they believed that local bodies could be used to promote the constructive programme.

But the Swarajists lacked any policy of coordinating their militant work in the legislatures with mass political work outside. In fact, they relied almost wholly on newspaper reporting.

42) One of the major achievements of the Swarajists was that they defeated the 'Public Safety Bill' in 1928.

What was the bill about?

- a) Empowering the government to deport undesirable and subversive foreigners
- b) Empowering the government to shoot anti-social elements on sight who were propagating seditious ideas
- c) Empowering the government to deploy heavy armed forces both in the interior and exterior of India, the funding of which was to come at the expense of Indian taxpayers
- d) None of the above

Solution: a)

A noteworthy achievement was the defeat of the Public Safety Bill in 1928 which was aimed at empowering the Government to deport undesirable and subversive foreigners.

43) The first 'White Paper on Constitutional Reforms' for India was prepared and submitted for the consideration of the Joint Select Committee of the British Parliament on the recommendations of the

- a) Hunter Commission
- b) Radcliffe Commission
- c) Butler Commissions
- d) Simon Commission

Solution: d)

Simon Commission In November 1927 itself (i.e., 2 years before the schedule), the British Government announced the appointment of a seven member statutory commission under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon to report on the condition of India under its new Constitution. All the members of the commission were British and hence, all the parties boycotted the commission. The commission submitted its report in 1930 and recommended the abolition of dyarchy, extension of responsible government in the provinces, establishment of a federation of British India and princely states, continuation of communal electorate and so on. To consider the proposals of the commission, the British Government convened three round table

conferences of the representatives of the British Government, British India and Indian princely states. On the basis of these discussions, a **'White Paper on Constitutional Reforms'** was prepared and submitted for the consideration of the Joint Select Committee of the British Parliament. The recommendations of this committee were incorporated (with certain changes) in the next Government of India Act of 1935

44) Consider the following statements:

1. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj Party in 1923.
2. Belgaum session of Indian National Congress (1924) was presided by Mahatma Gandhi.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: c)

After the calling off of non-cooperation movement, a section of leaders headed by C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru advocated to enter the council and expose the government weakness. In January 1923, C.R.Das and Motilal Nehru formed the 'Congress Khilafat Swaraja Party' (or Swaraj Party) with Das as president.

Belgaum session of Indian National Congress (1924) was presided by Mahatma Gandhi. It is the only time that Mahatma Gandhi presided the Indian National Congress.

45) Which of the following was/were the recommendations of the Simon Commission setup in 1927?

1. India's constitution should be unitary in nature.
2. The provincial governments should devolve financial powers to the local bodies.
3. Separate electorates should be abolished.
4. Elections to the legislative assemblies will be based on Universal adult franchise.

Select the correct answer code:

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

Solution: d)

As per the commission, there should be a constitutional reconstruction in the form of a **federal constitution**. The provinces should be given full autonomy including law.

Other major recommendations include:

- The number of members of provincial legislative council should be increased. Governor-general should have complete power to appoint the members of the cabinet.
- The governor should have discretionary power to relate to internal security and administrative powers to protect the different communities.
- The government of India should have complete control over the high court.
- There were no Indian members in the commission. **No universal franchise** was proposed and the position of governor-general remained unaffected.
- There was **no provision to abolish separate electorate** but it was rather extended to other communities as well. **No financial devolution was proposed.**

46) Consider the following statements regarding Madam Bhikaji Cama.

1. She co-founded the Paris Indian Society.
2. She unfurled the National Flag at the International Socialist Conference in Stuttgart in 1907.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only

- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: c)

Together with S. R. Rana and Munchers Shah Burjorji Godrej—she co-founded the Paris Indian Society.

In 1907, In her appeal for human rights, equality and for autonomy from Great Britain, she unfurled what she called the "Flag of Indian Independence".

47) Consider the following pairs

**Journals/Newspaper**

- 1. Bengal Gazette :
- 2. Mirat-ul-Akbar :
- 3. Amrita Bazar Patrika :

**Founder**

- James Augustus Hicky
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- Devendra Nath Tagore

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: b)

Amrita Bazar Patrika is founded by Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh.

48) Who among the following foreigners served as the presidents of Indian National Congress sessions?

- 1. A O Hume
- 2. Henry Cotton
- 3. Annie Besant

Select the correct answer code:

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

Solution: d)

Although A.O.Hume played a prominent role in establishing Indian National Congress, he never served as its president.

49) In Modern India, Yugantar Ashram was

- a) The headquarters of the Gadar party
- b) An Ashram adopted by the Indian National Congress in the memory of Mahatma Gandhi
- c) A seditious publication of the India House, London
- d) A war memorial established by the British government for Indian freedom fighters in 1948

Solution: a)

The Hindustan Association of the Pacific Coast, known as the Gadar Party was founded in 1913 to free India from British slavery.

The headquarters of the association was established initially at 436 Hill Street, San Francisco and named as "Yugantar Ashram." The GoI decided in 2013 to convert this memorial into a library and Museum.

50) Consider the following statements regarding Wood's Despatch

- 1. It made English compulsory as the medium of instruction at all levels.

2. It laid stress on female and vocational education.

3. It laid down that the education imparted in government institutions must be secular.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: d)

It recommended English as the medium of instruction for higher studies only.

51) Consider the following statements regarding Komagata Maru incident.

- 1. Komagata Maru was an Indian steamship that sailed to Canada carrying people from Punjab.
- 2. Komagata Maru incident was one of the reasons for the fueling of the Ghadr Movement.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: b)

The Komagata Maru incident involved the **Japanese steamship Komagata Maru**, on which a group of people from British India attempted to immigrate to Canada in April 1914, but most were denied entry and forced to return to Calcutta (present-day Kolkata).

It fueled Ghadr movement as it involved mainly the Punjabi Sikh and Muslim population.

52) A manifesto titled "The Revolutionary", that was produced as evidence in the Kakori conspiracy case of 1925, was written by

- a) Sachindra Nath Sanyal
- b) W.C. Banerjee
- c) Feroze Shah Mehta
- d) Badruddin Tyabji

Solution: a)

**Sachindra Nath Sanyal wrote a manifesto for the HRA entitled Revolutionary.** This was distributed around large cities of North India on 1 January 1925. It proposed the overthrow of British colonial rule and its replacement with what it termed a "Federal Republic of the United States of India". In addition, it sought universal suffrage and the socialist-oriented aim of the abolition of "all systems which make any kind of exploitation of man by man possible".

53) The Anushilan Samiti formed in 1906 propounded

- a) The doctrine of 'Council entry' to weaken the British raj from within
- b) Constitutional methods to achieve administrative reforms
- c) Revolutionary violence as means for ending British rule in India
- d) British support for bringing social reforms in India

Solution: c)

Anushilan Samiti was an Indian organisation in the first quarter of the 20th century that supported **revolutionary violence as the means for ending British rule in India**. The Samiti collaborated with other revolutionary organisations in India and abroad.



54) Why was there an outrage against the enactment of the Defence of India Act 1915?

1. It was an emergency criminal law enacted with the intention of curtailing the nationalist and revolutionary activities during and in the aftermath of the First World War.
2. It applied only to Indian subjects and white Europeans were exempt under the provisions of the law.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: a)

The **Defence of India Act 1915**, also referred to as the **Defence of India Regulations Act**, was an **emergency criminal law enacted by the Governor-General of India in 1915 with the intention of curtailing the nationalist and revolutionary activities during and in the aftermath of the First World War**. It was similar to the British Defence of the Realm Acts, and granted the Executive very wide powers of preventive detention, internment without trial, restriction of writing, speech, and of movement.

However, unlike the English law which was limited to persons of hostile associations or origin, the **Defence of India act could be applied to any subject of the King**, and was used to an overwhelming extent against Indians.

55) Sandhya, Yugantar and Kal were:

- a) Revolutionary groups emerged after Non-cooperation movement.
- b) Newspapers and journals advocating revolutionary activities
- c) Books written by Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
- d) Parallel governments formed during 'Quit India' movement

Solution: b)

The newspapers and journals advocating revolutionary activity after the failure of Swadeshi movement included Sandhya and Yugantar in Bengal and Kal in Maharashtra.

56) Which one of the following books of ancient India has the love story of the son of the founder of Sunga dynasty?

- a) Swapnavasavadatta
- b) Malavikagnimitra
- c) Meghadoota
- d) Ratnavali

Solution: b)

It is a Sanskrit play by Kalidasa. It is based on some events of the reign of Pushyamitra Shunga.

The play tells the story of the love of Agnimitra, the Shunga Emperor at Vidisha, for the beautiful hand-maiden of his chief queen.

57) The book, Philosophy of the Bomb was written by

- a) Bhagat Singh
- b) Tilak
- c) Barindra Kumar Ghosh
- d) Bhagwaticharan Vohra

Solution: d)

Bhagawati charan vohra is the *writer of book philosophy of the bomb*.

58) Consider the following statements.

1. President of the Servants of the People Society.
2. *Participated in* the non-cooperation movement and the Salt Satyagraha.
3. *Promoted* the White Revolution
4. *Signed* Tashkent Declaration with Pakistan

The above statements are related to

- a) Indira Gandhi
- b) Charan Singh
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- d) Lal Bahadur Shastri

Solution: d)

- *Lal Bahadur Shastri* became a life member of *the Servants of the People Society (Lok Sevak Mandal)*, founded by Lala Lajpat Rai. There he started to work for the upliftment of backward classes, and later *he became the President of that Society*.
- He participated in *the non-cooperation movement and the Salt Satyagraha*.
- He promoted *the White Revolution*, a national campaign to increase milk production. He also promoted the *Green Revolution*, to increase the food production in India.
- In 1964, he signed an agreement with the Sri Lankan Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike, in concern with the status of Indian Tamils in Ceylon. This agreement is known as *Sirimavo-Shastri Pact*.
- He signed *Tashkent Declaration* on 10 January, 1966 with the Pakistan President, Muhammad Ayub Khan to end the 1965 war.

59) Consider the following statements

1. Wood's despatch rejected downward filtration theory and recommended the establishment of schools to promote mass education.
2. Macaulay's minutes largely believed in educating a lower class and economically impoverished students

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: a)

Macaulay's minutes largely believed in educating a few upper and middle class students. It also believed that, in course of time education would trickle down to the masses.

60) Privy Purse was granted to the princely states due to which of these reasons?

- a) This was a part of the compromise to get Princely states on board the Constituent Assembly
- b) There was a revolt in the general populace with the uprooting of the princely states from the Independent India
- c) Princely states had significant private property and their integration was preceded by an assurance that they will be allowed to retain some property and be given some government allowances
- d) Princely states played a significant role in bringing constitutional reforms in the British administration

Solution: c)

The integration of the Princely States was preceded by an assurance that after the dissolution of princely rule, the then rulers' families would be allowed to retain certain private property, and given a grant in heredity or

government allowance, measured on the basis of the extent, revenue and potential of the merging state. This grant was called the privy purse.

- 61) The Karachi session, 1931, of the Congress was important because
- The goal of complete independence, Swaraj, was declared here.
  - Congress spelt the true meaning of Swaraj in this session.
  - Congress decided to participate in the Second Round Table Conference.
  - Congress launched the second phase of Civil Disobedience movement in the session.

Solution: b)

**A special session was held in Karachi to endorse the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.** Karachi session became famous because of the two resolutions that were adopted—one on Fundamental rights and other on National Economic program, both drafted by Dr. Rajendra Prasad. The goal of Purna Swaraj was reiterated. This was the **first time the congress spelt out what swaraj would mean for the masses.**

- 62) Consider the following statements regarding Civil Disobedience movement (CDM).
- The movement was officially not approved by the congress before its launch.
  - All the round table conferences between the British government and Indian leaders followed only after this movement.
  - The movement was withdrawn because of violence.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- 1, 2
- 2 only
- 2, 3
- None of the above

Solution: b)

**Mahatma Gandhi led the Civil Disobedience Movement that was launched in the Congress Session of December 1929.** The aim of this movement was a complete disobedience of the orders of the British Government. During this movement it was decided that India would celebrate 26th January as Independence Day all over the country. On 26th January 1930, meetings were held all over the country and the Congress tricolour was hoisted. The British Government tried to repress the movement and resorted to brutal firing, killing hundreds of people. Thousands were arrested along with Gandhiji and Jawaharlal Nehru. But the movement spread to all the four corners of the country **Following this, Round Table Conferences were arranged by the British** and Gandhiji attended the second Round Table Conference at London. But **nothing came out of the conference and the Civil Disobedience Movement was revived.**

During this time, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were arrested on the charges of throwing a bomb in the Central Assembly Hall (which is now Lok Sabha) in Delhi, to demonstrate against the autocratic alien rule. They were hanged to death on March 23, 1931.

- 63) Consider the following statements regarding Gandhi-Irwin Pact.
- Gandhi-Irwin Pact was a political agreement signed after the second Round Table Conference in London.
  - It marked the end of a period of civil disobedience (*satyagraha*) in India against British rule that Gandhi and his followers had initiated with the Salt March.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: b)

The 'Gandhi - Irwin Pact' was a political agreement signed by Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India, on 5 March 1931 **before the second Round Table Conference in London**. It marked the end of a period of civil disobedience (*satyagraha*) in India against British rule that Gandhi and his followers had initiated with the Salt March.

### Source

64) The Gandhi-Irwin Pact included

1. Right to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption and sale.
2. Right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing
3. Acceptance of Gandhiji's suggestion for enquiry into police excesses
4. Release of all political prisoners not convicted of violence

Select the correct answer code:

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

Solution: b)

Gandhi-Irwin Pact placed the Congress on an equal footing with the government.

Irwin on behalf of the government agreed on—

1. immediate release of all political prisoners not convicted of violence;
2. remission of all fines not yet collected;
3. return of all lands not yet sold to third parties;
4. lenient treatment to those government servants who had resigned; right to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption (not for sale);
6. right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing; and
7. withdrawal of emergency ordinances.

The viceroy, however, turned down two of Gandhi's demands—

- (i) public inquiry into police excesses, and
- (ii) commutation of Bhagat Singh and his comrades' death sentence to life sentence.

Gandhi on behalf of the Congress agreed—

- (i) to suspend the civil disobedience movement, and
- (ii) to participate in the next Round Table Conference

65) Poona Pact led to

1. Reservation of electoral seats for the depressed classes
2. Gandhiji ending his fast in the Yeravada jail as a protest against separate electorates for the depressed classes

Select the correct answer code:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: c)

The Poona Pact was an agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Ambedkar on behalf of depressed classes and upper caste Hindu leaders on the **reservation of electoral seats for the depressed classes in the legislature of British India government in 1930**. It was made on 24 September 1932 at Yerwada Central Jail in Poona. It was signed by Ambedkar on behalf of the depressed classes and by Madan Mohan Malviya on behalf of the upper caste Hindus and Gandhi as a means to **end the fast that Gandhi was undertaking in jail** as a protest against the

decision made by British prime minister Ramsay MacDonald to give separate electorates to depressed classes for the election of members of provincial legislative assemblies in British India.

- 66) Consider the following statements regarding the proposals in the August Offer.
1. Expansion of viceroy's executive council which would have a majority of Indians.
  2. Making of the Constitution will be solely in Indian hands.
  3. Future Constitution to be adopted with the consent of minorities.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: b)

August Offer (August 1940) which proposed:

- dominion status as the objective for India;
- **expansion of viceroy's executive council which would have a majority of Indians (who would be drawn from major political parties);**
- setting up of a constituent assembly after the war where **mainly Indians would decide the constitution** according to their social, economic and political conceptions, subject to fulfilment of the obligation of the government regarding defence, minority rights, treaties with States, all India services; and
- **no future constitution to be adopted without the consent of minorities.**

- 67) Gandhiji decided to launch "Individual Satyagraha" due to dissatisfaction with
- a) August offer made by the British during the course of the Second World War
  - b) State of untouchables in the country
  - c) Religious intolerance in the countryside
  - d) Government of India Act, 1935 which eroded autonomy of local bodies

Solution: a)

During the course of the Second World War in order to secure the cooperation of the Indians, the British Government made an announcement on August 1940, which came to be known as the 'August Offer'.

**Gandhiji was not satisfied with this offer and decided to launch Individual Satyagraha.**

Individual Satyagraha was limited, symbolic and non-violent in nature and it was left to Gandhiji to choose the Satyagrahis.

- 68) The Cripps mission was an attempt by the British government to
- a) Learn from the failure of the Round Table Conferences
  - b) Convince the Congress to join the Central legislature
  - c) Secure full Indian cooperation and support for their efforts in World War II
  - d) Extend communal representation in the Imperial legislature

Solution: c)

In March 1942, a mission headed by Stafford Cripps was sent to India with constitutional proposals to **seek Indian support for the World War II.**

- 69) Why Indian National Congress (INC) leaders were not satisfied with the Cripps Mission (1942) proposals?
- a) Cripps Mission did not deliberate any matter with the Indian leaders and proposed unilateral measures.
  - b) Cripps Mission agreed for post-war real transfer of power but maintained that the Viceroy and Secretary of State shall be appointed by the crown.
  - c) Leaders wanted full independence rather than a dominion status.

d) Cripps Mission did not address the issue of separate electorates.

Solution: c)

In March 1942, a mission headed by Stafford Cripps was sent to India with constitutional proposals to seek Indian support for the war.

One of the main proposals of the mission was

- **An Indian Union with a dominion status would be set up;** it would be free to decide its relations with the Commonwealth and free to participate in the United Nations and other international bodies.

Both the major parties, the Congress and the League rejected his proposals and the mission proved a failure.

70) Consider the following statements about Quit India Movement.

1. Quit India Movement was a corollary of the failure of the Cabinet Mission Plan.
2. The first half of the movement was peaceful with demonstrations and processions.
3. A significant feature of the Quit India Movement was the emergence of what came to be known as parallel governments in some parts of the country.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: d)

It was in 1942 when the world was going through the havoc caused by World War II. India too was facing the heat and after the Cripps Mission had failed, and on 8 August 1942, Mahatma Gandhi made a Do or Die call through the Quit India movement.

On August 8, 1942, Mahatma Gandhi made a Do or Die call in his Quit India speech which was delivered in Bombay at the Gowalia Tank Maidan.

Even though the speech caused some turmoil within the party and even leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Azad were apprehensive and critical of the call, but backed it and stuck with Gandhi's leadership until the end.

Other key facts:

- o Several national leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Abdul Kalam Azad, Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel were arrested.
- o The Congress was declared an unlawful association, leaders were arrested and its offices all over the country were raided and their funds were frozen.
- o The **first half of the movement was peaceful with demonstrations and processions**. The peaceful protest was carried till Mahatma Gandhi's release.
- o The **second half of the movement was violent with raids and setting fire** at post offices, government buildings and railway stations. Lord Linlithgow adopted the policy of violence.

A significant feature of the Quit India Movement was the **emergence of what came to be known as parallel governments in some parts of the country**. The first one was proclaimed in **Ballia**, in East UP, in August 1942 under the leadership of Chittu Pande. In **Tamluk** in the Midnapur district of Bengal, the Jatiya Sarkar came into existence on 17 December, 1942 and lasted till September 1944. **Satara**, in Maharashtra, emerged as the base of the longest lasting and effective parallel government.

71) The Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 included

1. Partition of India
2. A nominated Constituent Assembly
3. Provinces were to have full autonomy and residual powers.

Select the correct answer code:

- a) 1, 2



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

Solution: b)

#### Cabinet Mission Plan—Main Points

- **Rejection of the demand for a full-fledged Pakistan.**
- **A constituent assembly to be elected** by provincial assemblies by proportional representation (voting in three groups—General, Muslims, Sikhs).
- **Provinces were to have full autonomy and residual powers.**
- Princely states were no longer to be under paramountcy of British Government They would be free to enter into an arrangement with successor governments or the British Government.

72) Which of the following were the proposals of the Wavell Plan?

1. Indianization of Executive council.
2. Removing any caste and religion-based quota in the Executive council.
3. Governor- general was to exercise his veto on the advice of ministers.

Select the correct answer code:

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

Solution: c)

The main proposals of the Wavell Plan were as follows.

- **With the exception of the governor-general and the commander-in-chief, all members of the executive council were to be Indians.**
- **Caste Hindus and Muslims were to have equal representation.**
- The reconstructed council was to function as an interim government within the framework of the 1935 Act (i.e. not responsible to the Central Assembly).
- **Governor- general was to exercise his veto on the advice of ministers.**
- Representatives of different parties were, to submit a joint list to the viceroy for nominations to the executive.

73) Consider the following statements regarding 1946 Royal Indian Navy revolt.

1. The immediate trigger was the demand for better food and working conditions for Indian sailors of the Royal Indian Navy.
2. The revolt was confined to Bombay region.
3. The Indian National Congress and the Muslim League condemned the strikers.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: c)

The Royal Indian Navy revolt (also called the Royal Indian Navy mutiny or Bombay mutiny) encompasses a total strike and subsequent revolt by Indian sailors of the Royal Indian Navy on board ship and shore establishments at Bombay harbour on 18 February 1946.

While the **immediate trigger was the demand for better food and working conditions**, the agitation soon turned into a wider demand for independence from British rule.

From the initial flashpoint in Bombay, the **revolt spread and found support throughout British India, from Karachi to Calcutta**. The mutiny was repressed with force by British troops and Royal Navy warships. Only the Communist Party supported the strikers; the **Indian National Congress and the Muslim League condemned it**.

[Source](#)

- 74) The Indian National Congress Working Committee adopted a resolution for the abolition of landlordism in
- Karachi Session, 1931
  - Advent of Civil Disobedience Movement
  - In 1945, based on a resolution by the Congress Working Committee
  - None of the above

Solution: c)

**In 1945, the Congress Working Committee adopted a resolution for the abolition of landlordism and the granting of land to the tiller.**

This was also the time for the consolidation of the Indian capitalist class within the national movement.

- 75) The main points outlined in the British Prime Minister Clement Attlee's statement are
- The British would relinquish power only to a central government and rejected the idea of autonomous provincial governments.
  - Even after India's independence, the princely states would continue to remain part of British Empire.

Select the correct answer code:

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

Solution: d)

The main points outlined in the British Prime Minister Clement Attlee's statement are given below.

- A deadline of June 30, 1948 was fixed for transfer of power even if the Indian politicians had not agreed by that time on the constitution.
  - **The British would relinquish power either to some form of central government or in some areas to the existing provincial governments** if the Constituent Assembly was not fully representative i.e., if the Muslim majority provinces did not join.
  - **British powers and obligations vis-a-vis the princely states would lapse with transfer of power**, but these would not be transferred to any successor government in British India.
  - Mountbatten would replace Wavell as the viceroy.
- The statement contained clear hints of partition and even Balkanisation of the country into numerous states and was, in essence, a reversion of the Cripps Offer.

- 76) The policy of "paramountcy" primarily aimed at
- Ending the East India Company's commercial monopoly in trade with India
  - Suspending all subsidiary alliances with the princely courts
  - Making all Indian states accept the suzerainty of the British Crown
  - Suspending all subsidiary alliances with the princely states

Solution: c)

The British East India Company conquered Bengal in 1757, and gradually extended its control over the whole of India.

These states were subject to the 'paramountcy' of the British Crown. The term was never precisely defined but it meant that the **Indian states were subject to the suzerainty of the British Crown** exercised through the Viceroy of India.

77) Consider the following statements regarding Warren Hasting's policy and views of education in British India.

1. He was against spread of vernacular education in India.
2. He wanted to spread the teaching of English and western science via colleges and universities in India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: b)

**Hastings and other Orientalists needed Indian scholars to teach them the "vernacular" languages**, tell them about local customs and laws, and help them translate and interpret ancient texts. Hastings took the initiative to set up the Calcutta Madrasa, and believed that the ancient customs of the country and Oriental learning ought to be the basis of British rule in India.

In 1817, the Hindu College was established at Calcutta by the public for the teaching of English and western science. Hastings was the Patron of this college.

78) The General Services Establishment Act was one of the main causes for the Uprising of 1857. The Act

- a) Provided special status to the European recruits and downgraded the position of Indian sepoys
- b) Provided for a salary cut for the sepoys and increased the taxes on the Indian peasants
- c) Required every Indian soldier to go overseas for deployment if required.
- d) Mandated a soldier to be recruited from every peasant family in the villages

Solution: c)

The General Service Enlistment Act of 1856 was introduced by Charles Canning in 1856. **It required every Indian soldier to go overseas for deployment if required.** It was one of the main causes for the Uprising of 1857, as it was a taboo for Brahmins in those days to cross the seas, it was known as Samudrolanghana or Sagarollanghana.

79) Consider the following statements regarding the 1857 Revolt.

1. It was during the reign of Governor General Canning.
2. Mangal Pandey led the Mutiny.
3. The revolt did not receive any royal patronage.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

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

Solution: d)

- 1857 Revolt took place during the reign of Governor General Lord Canning.
- The immediate cause of the revolt of 1857 was that Mangal Pandey killed two British officers on parade at Barrackpore.
- The revolt began at Meerut, 58 km from Delhi, on May 10, 1857 and then, gathering force rapidly, soon embraced a vast area from the Punjab in the north and the Narmada in the south to Bihar in the east and Rajputana in the west.
- The revolt was patronised by Mughal king Bahadur Shah Zafar.

80) Consider the following statements regarding the Government of India Act 1858.

1. It abolished the East India Company Rule in India.
2. It changed the entire structure of government in India prevailing earlier.
3. As per the Act, Indian Government was to be supervised and controlled in England.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: c)

This significant Act was enacted in the wake of the Revolt of 1857. The act known as the **Act for the Good Government of India, abolished the East India Company rule**, and transferred the powers of government, territories and revenues to the British Crown.

#### Features of the Act

1. It provided that India henceforth was to be governed by, and in the name of, Her Majesty. It changed the designation of the Governor-General of India to that of Viceroy of India. He (viceroy) was the direct representative of the British Crown in India. Lord Canning thus became the first Viceroy of India.
2. It ended the system of double government by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors.
3. It created a new office, Secretary of State for India, vested with complete authority and control over Indian administration. The secretary of state was a member of the British cabinet and was responsible ultimately to the British Parliament.
4. It established a 15-member Council of India to assist the secretary of state for India. The council was an advisory body. The secretary of state was made the chairman of the council.
5. It constituted the secretary of state-in-council as a body corporate, capable of suing and being sued in India and in England.

**The Act of 1858 was, however, largely confined to the improvement of the administrative machinery by which the Indian Government was to be supervised and controlled in England. It did not alter in any substantial way the system of government that prevailed in India.**

81) Consider the following statements regarding Arya Samaj.

1. Arya Samaj is a Hindu reform movement that was founded by Dayanand Saraswati.
2. Arya Samaj does not believe in the authority of the Vedas.
3. The central objectives of Arya Samaj is to eradicate Ignorance, Poverty and Injustice from this earth.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: d)

**Arya Samaj is a Hindu reform movement that was founded by Dayanand Saraswati** in 1875 in Bombay. The movement **believes in the infallible authority of the Vedas**.

According to the website of Arya Samaj Houston, the central objectives of Arya Samaj is to, “**eradicate Ignorance (Agyan), Indigence or Poverty (Abhav) and Injustice (Anayay)** from this earth. This mission is enshrined in the ten Niyams or Principles.”

The website says that contrary to the misconception, Arya Samaj is not a religion or a new sect in the Hindu religion.

Members of the Arya Samaj *believe in one God and reject the worship of idols*.

82) Consider the following statements.

1. She is regarded as the first female teacher of India.

2. She along with her husband recognised that education was one of the central planks through which women and the depressed classes could become empowered.
3. She was associated with Satyashodhak Samaj.

The above statements refer to

- a) Savitribai Phule
- b) Kadambini Ganguly
- c) Sarojini Naidu
- d) Usha Mehta

Solution: a)

Savitribai Phule, the social reformer who is considered to be one of India's first modern feminists, was born on January 3, 1831. Among her accomplishments, she is especially remembered for being **India's first female teacher** who worked for the upliftment of women and untouchables in the field of education and literacy.

Phule was born in Naigaon, Maharashtra in 1831 and married activist and social-reformer Jyotirao Phule when she was nine years old. After marriage, with her husband's support, Phule learned to read and write and both of them eventually went on to found India's first school for girls called Bhide Wada in Pune in 1948. Before this, she started a school with Jyotirao's cousin Saganbai in Maharwada in 1847.

Essentially, both Jyotirao and Savitribai Phule recognised that education was one of the central planks through which women and the depressed classes could become empowered and hope to stand on an equal footing with the rest of the society.

The Phules also started the Literacy Mission in India between 1854-55. The Phules started the **Satyashodhak Samaj** (Society for Truth-Seeking), through which they wanted to initiate the practice of Satyashodhak marriage, in which no dowry was taken.

83) Consider the following statements.

1. He was associated with the Justice Party and the Self Respect Movement.
2. He was involved in the Vaikom Satyagraha of 1924.
3. He launched Dravidar Kazhagam.
4. He focused on social, cultural and gender inequalities, and his reform agenda questioned matters of

faith, gender and tradition.

The above statements refer to

- a) Periyar E. V. Ramasamy
- b) V. O. chidambaram pillai
- c) S. Subramania Iyer
- d) C. Rajagopalachari

Solution: a)

Born in 1879, Periyar is remembered for the Self Respect Movement to redeem the identity and self-respect of Tamils. He envisaged a Dravida homeland of Dravida Nadu, and launched a political party, Dravidar Kazhagam (DK).

He associated himself with the Justice Party and the Self Respect Movement.

Periyar's fame spread beyond the Tamil region during the Vaikom Satyagraha of 1924, a mass movement to demand that lower caste persons be given the right to use a public path in front of the famous Vaikom temple. Periyar took part in the agitation with his wife, and was arrested twice.

In the 1940s, Periyar launched Dravidar Kazhagam, which espoused an independent Dravida Nadu comprising Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu, and Kannada speakers.

As a social reformer, he focused on social, cultural and gender inequalities, and his reform agenda questioned matters of faith, gender and tradition.

He asked people to be rational in their life choices. He argued that women needed to be independent, not mere child-bearers, and insisted that they be allowed an equal share in employment.

84) Consider the following statements regarding Deccan Riots.

1. The main motive of riots was to destroy the account books of the moneylender.
2. The movement got support from the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha.
3. Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act was passed which ensured that the farmers could not be arrested and imprisoned if they were unable to pay their debts.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: d)

In May and June 1875, peasants of Maharashtra in some parts of Pune and Ahmednagar districts revolted against increasing agrarian distress. The Deccan Riots of 1875 targeted conditions of debt peonage (kamiuti) to moneylenders. **The rioters' specific purpose was to obtain and destroy the bonds, decrees, and other documents in the possession of the moneylenders.**

The movement also got **support from the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha** co-founded by M G Ranade.

It took several months for the police to restore order in the countryside. The Bombay government initially dismissed the uprising as trivial. However, the Government of India pressurised Bombay to enquire into the matter.

Accordingly, the Deccan Riots Commission was set up which presented a report to the British Parliament in 1878. In 1879, the **Agriculturists Relief Act** was passed which ensured that the farmers could not be arrested and imprisoned if they were unable to pay their debts.

85) Consider the following events.

1. Munda Rebellion
2. Bodo Movement
3. Santhal rebellion
4. Kuki Uprising

Arrange the above in the chronological order and select the correct answer codes:

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

Solution: d)

*The Santhal rebellion (June 30, 1855 to January 3, 1856):* Also known as the Santhal Hool, it was a native rebellion in eastern India against both the British colonial authority and zamindari system by the Santhal people.

*The Munda Rebellion:* Birsa Munda led the movement in the region south of Ranchi in 1899-1900, seeking the establishment of Munda Raj and independence after the system of khuntkattidar was corroded by the jagirdars and thikadars who came as moneylenders and as traders.

1917-1919 Kuki Uprising in Manipur against British colonialism under the leadership of their chieftains called haosa.



*The Bodo Movement:* The official movement of the Bodos for an independent state of Bodoland started under the leadership of Upendranath Brahma of All Bodo Students' Union (ABSU) on March 2, 1987.

- 86) In the early vedic period, Visu refers to
- a) Basic unit of political organization
  - b) The leader of grama
  - c) Group of villages
  - d) None of the above

Solution: c)

The basic unit of political organization was kula or family. Several families joined together on the basis of their kinship to form a village or grama. The leader of grama was known as gramani. A **group of villages constituted a larger unit called visu**. It was headed by vishayapati.

- 87) During the Rig Vedic period, Bharatas, Matsyas, Yadus and Purus refer to
- a) Gramas
  - b) Tribal kingdoms
  - c) Tribal Families
  - d) Priestly Class

Solution: b)

There were several tribal kingdoms during the Rig Vedic period such as Bharatas, Matsyas, Yadus and Purus.

- 88) Consider the following statements regarding Rig Vedic period.
1. Women were given equal opportunities as men for their spiritual and intellectual development.
  2. Monogamy was only practiced and polygamy was absent during this time.
  3. There was no child marriage and the practice of sati was absent.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: b)

The Rig Vedic society was patriarchal. **Monogamy was generally practiced while polygamy was prevalent among the royal and noble families.**

**Women were given equal opportunities as men for their spiritual and intellectual development.** There were women poets like Apala, Viswavara, Ghosa and Lopamudra during the Rig Vedic period.

Women could even attend the popular assemblies. **There was no child marriage and the practice of sati was absent.**

- 89) Which of the following Acts provided for the right to ask questions and discuss the budget.
- a) Indian Councils Act, 1892
  - b) Charter Act, 1833
  - c) Charter Act, 1813
  - d) Indian Councils Act, 1861

Solution: a)

Features of the Act of 1892

- It increased the number of additional (non-official) members in the Central and provincial legislative councils, but maintained the official majority in them.

- It increased the functions of legislative councils and gave them the **power of discussing the budget** and addressing questions to the executive.

90) With reference to the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, which of the following statement is incorrect?

- The government granted right to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption and sale in local markets.
- The government agreed to return all lands which were not sold to third parties.
- All political prisoners not convicted of violence were released immediately.
- Gandhi agreed to participate in the second-round table conference.

Solution: a)

The government granted right to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption and not for sale in local markets.

91) Consider the following events:

- First Anglo-Mysore war
- First Anglo-Burmese war
- First Anglo-Sikh war
- First Anglo-Maratha war

Arrange the events in the correct chronological sequence.

- 4-1-2-3
- 1-4-2-3
- 1-4-3-2
- 4-1-3-2

Solution: b)

First Anglo-Mysore war: (1766–1769)

First Anglo-Maratha war (1775–1782)

First Anglo-Burmese war (1824–1826)

First Anglo-Sikh war (1845–46)

92) Consider the following statements regarding Treaty of Salbai.

- Treaty of Salbai was signed between the Marathas and the British East India Company
- British Recognized the territorial claims of Mahadji Shinde in west of Yamuna River.
- Raghunath Rao was freed and a pension was fixed for him.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2, 3
- 3 only
- 1, 2, 3

Solution: d)

**Treaty of Salbai was signed between the Marathas and the British East India Company.** As per this treaty:

- British acknowledged Madhavrao II Narayan as Peshwa of the Maratha Empire
- **British Recognized the Territorial claims of Mahadji Shinde in west of Yamuna River.**
- **Raghunath Rao was freed and a pension was fixed for them.**
- British East India Company got the control of the Salsette.
- British promised to support Marathas in case they attack Hyder Ali of Mysore and retake the territories of Carnatic.

In summary, the Treaty of Salbai which was the outcome of the First Anglo-Maratha war maintained the status quo.

Gujarat was restored to the Marathas; and only Salsette, with Elephanta and two other small islands in Bombay harbor was retained by the English.

93) With reference to the Carnatic Wars, consider the following statements:

1. Under the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Madras was restored to the French.
2. The battle of Wandiwash ended the French threat to British in India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: b)

Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, (Oct. 18, 1748), treaty negotiated largely by Britain and France, with the other powers following their lead, ending the War of the Austrian Succession (1740–48).

The treaty was marked by the mutual restitution of conquests, including the fortress of Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, to France; Madras in India, to England; and the barrier towns to the Dutch.

Battle of Wandiwash: This was the Third Carnatic War fought between the French and the British. Having made substantial gains in Bengal and Hyderabad, the British, after collecting a huge amount of revenue, were fully equipped to face the French in Wandiwash, whom they defeated.

94) Which of the following could be the possible implications of the Battle of Plassey?

1. It resulted in the victory of East India Company (EIC), greater powers to extract revenue and its consolidation of its presence in Bengal.
2. It resulted in the EIC gaining greater military might which allowed them to push other European colonial powers away from Bengal.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: c)

The **Battle of Plassey** was a decisive victory of the British East India Company over the Nawab of Bengal and his French allies on 23 June 1757, under the leadership of Robert Clive which was possible due to the defection of Mir Jafar Ali Khan, who was Siraj-ud-Daulah's commander in chief. **The battle helped the Company seize control of Bengal.** Over the next hundred years, they seized control of the entire Indian subcontinent and Myanmar - and briefly Afghanistan.

This is judged to be one of the pivotal battles in the control of Indian subcontinent by the colonial powers. The British now wielded enormous influence over the Nawab, Mir Jafar and consequently acquired significant concessions for previous losses and revenue from trade.

The British further used this revenue to **increase their military might and push the other European colonial powers** such as the Dutch and the French out of South Asia, thus expanding the British Empire.

95) After the Battle of Buxar (1764), the East India Company appointed Residents in Indian states. They were

- a) Representative natives of the Princely states who were also a part of the British Legislative council
- b) Heads of Contingent army units placed under Subsidiary alliance in the states.
- c) Political and commercial agents of the company in the states.
- d) Ex-Governors of British Presidencies who controlled the states.

Solution: c)

They were political or commercial agents and their job was to serve and further the interests of the Company. Through the Residents, the Company officials began interfering in the internal affairs of Indian states. They tried to decide who was to be the successor to the throne, and who was to be appointed in administrative posts.

96) Consider the following pairs.

**Governor-General**

1. Wellesley
2. William Bentinck
3. Dalhousie

**Events in their Rule**

- Telegraph and postal reforms
- Introduction of English as official language
- Introduction of Subsidiary Alliance

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Solution: b)

Wellesley - Introduction of Subsidiary Alliance, 1798.

**William Bentinck – Educational reforms and introduction of English as the official language.**

Dalhousie - Telegraph (4000 miles of telegraph lines to connect Calcutta with Bombay, Madras and Peshawar) and postal (Post Office Act, 1854) reforms.

97) Consider the following statements

1. Warren Hastings was the first to bring into existence and organise the civil services.
2. Lytton introduced the statutory civil service.
3. Satyendra Nath Tagore became the first Indian to qualify for the Indian Civil Service.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: b)

**Cornwallis (governor-general, 1786-93) was the first to bring into existence and organise the civil services.**

In 1878-79, Lytton introduced the Statutory Civil Service consisting of one-sixth of covenanted posts to be filled by Indians of high families through nominations by local governments subject to approval by the secretary of State and the viceroy.

In 1863, Satyendra Nath Tagore became the first Indian to qualify for the Indian Civil Service.

98) Aitchison Committee constituted during the British time is related to

- a) Judicial Reforms
- b) Public Service Reforms
- c) Police reforms
- d) Foreign trade policy

Solution: b)

**The Aitchison Committee on Public Services (1886), set up by Dufferin, recommended—**

- dropping of the terms 'covenanted' and 'uncovenanted';
- classification of the civil service into Imperial Indian Civil Service (examination in England), Provincial Civil Service (examination in India) and Subordinate Civil Service (examination in India); and,

- raising the age limit to 23.

99) Consider the following statements.

1. The Cornwallis Code was a body of legislation enacted by the East India Company to improve the governance of its territories in India.
2. The Permanent Settlement, which established a revenue collection scheme, was a part of the Cornwallis Code.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

Solution: c)

**The Cornwallis Code is a body of legislation enacted in 1793 by the East India Company to improve the governance of its territories in India.** The Code was developed under the guidance of Cornwallis, who served as Governor of Bengal from 1786 to 1793.

The code contained significant provisions governing, policing and judicial and civil administration. **Its best-known provision was the Permanent Settlement** (or the zamindari system enacted in 1793), which established a revenue collection scheme that lasted until the 20th century.

100) During his tenure, the Government of India Act, 1858 was passed which created the office of Viceroy to be held by the same person who was Governor General of India. He was

- a) Linlithgow
- b) William Bentick
- c) Lytton
- d) Canning

Solution: d)

**Lord Canning served as Governor General of India from 1856 to 1862. During his tenure, the Government of India Act, 1858 was passed** which created the *office of Viceroy to be held by the same person who was Governor General of India*. Thus, *Lord Canning also served as first Viceroy of India*.

The important events during his tenure include –

- the Mutiny of 1857, which he was able to suppress successfully,
- Passing of Indian Councils Act, 1861 which introduced portfolio system in India,
- withdrawal of “Doctrine of Lapse” in which was one of the main reasons of mutiny of 1858,
- introduction of Code of Criminal Procedure,
- enactment of Indian High Courts Act, Indian Penal Code (1858), Bengal Rent Act (1859),
- introduction of Income tax on experimental basis etc.

101) Consider the following statements regarding Mountbatten Plan

1. Independence for princely states was ruled out in the Plan.
2. Accession of Hyderabad to Pakistan.
3. A boundary commission to be set up if partition was to be effected.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: b)

Mountbatten Plan

- (i) **independence for princely states ruled out**—they would join either India or Pakistan;
- (ii) independence for Bengal ruled out;
- (iii) **accession of Hyderabad to Pakistan ruled out**
- (iv) freedom to come on August 15, 1947; and
- (v) a **boundary commission to be set up if partition was to be effected.**

- 102) Privy Purse system allowed
- a) Government to confiscate private land based on the principle of 'eminent domain'
  - b) Local administration to abolish zamindari from erstwhile permanent settlement regions
  - c) Princely state rulers to retain certain private property and grant in heredity
  - d) None of the above

Solution: c)

Abolition of Privy Purse was a major issue in post-independent India.

**The integration of India was preceded by an assurance that after the dissolution of princely rule, the then rulers' families would be allowed to retain certain private property, and given a grant in heredity or government allowance, measured on the basis of the extent, revenue and potential of the merging state. This grant was called the Privy Purse.**

- 103) The Radcliffe Line was
- a) Boundary demarcation line between India and Pakistan
  - b) Frontier between East Pakistan and West-Pakistan
  - c) Line between Indo-China border as historically demarcated by the British.
  - d) Agreed line on the partition of Bengal

Solution: a)

**The Radcliffe Line was the boundary demarcation line between the Indian and Pakistani portions of the Punjab and Bengal provinces of British India.**

The demarcation line was published on 17 August 1947 upon the Partition of India. Today its western side still serves as the Indo-Pakistani border and the eastern side serves as the India-Bangladesh border.

- 104) Consider the following statements regarding the composition of Constituent assembly.
1. The Constituent Assembly was constituted in November 1946 under the scheme formulated by the August offer.
  2. Constituent Assembly was a partly elected and partly nominated body.
  3. Seats were allotted on the basis of population at that time.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: d)

The Constituent Assembly was constituted in November 1946 under the scheme formulated by the **Cabinet Mission Plan**.

The representatives of princely states were to be nominated by the heads of the princely states.



**Constituent Assembly was to be a partly elected and partly nominated body.** Moreover, the members were to be indirectly elected by the members of the provincial assemblies, who themselves were elected on a limited franchise.

**Seats were allotted on the basis of population at that time.**

105) Which of the following historical commissions were related to States Reorganisation in India?

1. JVP Committee
2. Dhar Commission
3. Fazl Ali Commission
4. Gokhale Committee

Select the correct answer code:

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

Solution: a)

- The integration of princely states with the rest of India has purely an ad hoc arrangement. There has been a demand from different regions, particularly South India, for reorganisation of states on linguistic basis.
- Accordingly, in June 1948, the Government of India appointed the **Linguistic Provinces Commission under the chairmanship of S K Dhar** to examine the feasibility of this.
- The commission submitted its report in December 1948 and recommended the reorganisation of states on the basis of administrative convenience rather than linguistic factor.
- This created much resentment and led to the appointment of another Linguistic Provinces Committee by the Congress in December 1948 itself to examine the whole question afresh. It consisted of **Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel and Pattabhi Sitaramayya and hence, was popularly known as JVP Committee**
- It submitted its report in April 1949 and formally rejected language as the basis for reorganisation of states. The creation of Andhra state intensified the demand from other regions for creation of states on linguistic basis.
- This forced the Government of India to appoint (in December 1953) a **three-member States Reorganisation Commission under the chairmanship of Fazl Ali** to re-examine the whole Question.
- But, it rejected the theory of 'one language—one state'. Its view was that the unity of India should be regarded as the primary consideration in any redrawing of the country's political units.

106) Which of these are the core principles of Panchsheel?

1. Non-Alignment
2. Mutual non-aggression
3. Neighbourhood First Policy
4. Peaceful co- existing
5. Equality and mutual benefit

Select the correct answer code:

- a) 1, 2, 3, 4
- b) 2, 4, 5
- c) 2, 3, 4, 5
- d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Solution: b)

The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, known as the Panchsheel Treaty: Non-interference in others internal affairs and respect for each other's territorial unity integrity and sovereignty, are a set of principles to govern relations between states.

The Five Principles, as stated in the Sino-Indian Agreement 1954, are listed as:

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- mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty,
- **mutual non-aggression**,
- mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs,
- **equality and mutual benefit**, and
- **peaceful co- existing**

[Source](#)

107) Which of the following could be considered as the policy of the early days of the Non-Alignment Movement (NAM)?

1. Not acting as a mediator to any bilateral or international conflict
2. Staying away from joining any of the military alliances
3. Staying out of wars

Select the correct answer code:

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

Solution: c)

The policy of staying away from alliances should not be considered isolationism or neutrality.

Non-alignment is not isolationism since isolationism means remaining aloof from world affairs.

In comparison, **the non-aligned countries, including India, played an active role in mediating between the two rival alliances in the cause of peace and stability.**

NAM did not advocate joining either the NATO or Warsaw pact.

**Non-aligned states, including India, were actually involved in wars for various reasons.**

They also worked to prevent war between others and tried to end wars that had broken out.

108) Which of the following regions were integrated by referendum in India?

1. Hyderabad
2. Junagarh
3. Sikkim
4. Nagaland

Select the correct answer code:

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

Solution: a)

**Hyderabad was integrated by means of police action** whereas **Junagarh and Sikkim by means of referendum.**

Kashmir was integrated by an instrument of accession. Nagaland was part of Indian Union later separated from Assam.

109) Consider the following statements.

1. The first Five Year Plan was based on the ideas of Mahalanobis, which laid down the basic ideas regarding goals of Indian planning.
2. The Second Five Year Plan tried to build the basis for a socialist pattern of society.
3. In the first seven five-year plans, trade was characterised by import substitution strategy.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1, 2

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

Solution: c)

- Planning, in the real sense of the term, began with the Second Five Year Plan. The Second Plan, a landmark contribution to development planning in general, laid down the basic ideas regarding goals of Indian planning; this plan was based on the ideas of Mahalanobis. In that sense, he can be regarded as the architect of Indian planning.
- Industrial Policy Resolution 1956 (IPR 1956): In accordance with the goal of the state controlling the commanding heights of the economy, the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 was adopted. This resolution formed the basis of the Second Five Year Plan, the plan which tried to build the basis for a socialist pattern of society.
- In the first seven plans, trade was characterised by what is commonly called an inward-looking trade strategy. Technically, this strategy is called import substitution. This policy aimed at replacing or substituting imports with domestic production.

110) Consider the following statements regarding Five Year Plans in India.

1. The duration of plan holiday was from 1966 to 1969.
2. "Garibi Hatao" slogan was given during Fourth Five Year Plan.
3. Third Five Year Plan was based on the P.C. Mahalanobis Model.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: a)

- Third Five Year Plan was based on Gadgil Yojna.

111) Consider the following statements.

1. Tashkent Declaration is a peace agreement between India and China signed after the *Sino-Indian War* that occurred in 1962.
2. *Indus Water treaty is the only instance where India and Pakistan have allowed a third-party to help resolve their issues.*
3. Shimla Agreement, was signed between India and Pakistan following the Bangladesh Liberation war in 1971.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: c)

There have been precedents when India and Pakistan have allowed a third-party to help resolve their issues.

**Both nations were able to reach agreements through third party mediators in case of the Indus Waters Treaty and the negotiations on the Rann of Kutch dispute.**

Rann of Kutch Accord (mediated by British Prime Minister Harold Wilson) persuaded the combatants to end hostilities and establish a tribunal to resolve the dispute.

During the 1965 Indo-Pakistan war, the then USSR led mediation efforts paved the way for India and Pakistan to withdraw forces from each other's territories while agreeing to discuss all future matters. This was followed by signing of the Tashkent Declaration in Uzbekistan.

The Shimla Agreement, was signed between India and Pakistan on 2 July 1972 in Shimla. It followed from the Bangladesh Liberation war in 1971 that led to the independence of Bangladesh, which was earlier known as East Pakistan and was part of the territory of Pakistan.

The Tashkent Declaration was a peace agreement between India and Pakistan signed on 10 January 1966 that resolved the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965.

- 112) Privy Purse in India was abolished during the term of
- Jawaharlal Nehru
  - Morarji Desai
  - Rajiv Gandhi
  - Indira Gandhi

Solution: d)

Privy Purse in India was abolished by the 26th Amendment to the Constitution of India in 1971. Then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi argued the case for abolition based on equal rights for all citizens and the need to reduce the government's revenue deficit.

- 113) Consider the following statements regarding Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation.
- Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation was a significant deviation from India's previous position of non-alignment during the Cold War.
  - The treaty played an important role in Sino-Indian War of 1962.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: a)

The Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation was a treaty signed between India and the Soviet Union in August 1971 that specified mutual strategic cooperation. That was a significant deviation from India's previous position of non-alignment during the Cold War and was a factor in the 1971 Indo-Pakistani war.

**The treaty was caused by increasing Pakistani ties with China and the United States and played an important role in the 1971 Bangladesh Liberation War.**

- 114) Operation Searchlight is related to
- Sino-Indian War
  - Bangladesh Liberation War
  - First Kashmir War
  - None of the above

Solution: b)

Bangladesh Liberation War began after the Pakistani military junta based in West Pakistan launched Operation Searchlight against the people of East Pakistan on the night of 25 March 1971.

- 115) Bhoodan movement, a voluntary land reform movement in India, also advocated
- Gramdan (village in gift)
  - Common ownership of land

Select the correct answer code:

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

Solution: c)

The Bhoodan Movement (Land Gift Movement) also known as the Bloodless Revolution was a voluntary land reform movement in India. It was initiated by Gandhian Acharya Vinoba Bhave in 1951 at Pochampally village, which is now in Telangana.

The Bhoodan Movement attempted to persuade wealthy landowners to voluntarily give a percentage of their land to landless people. Philosophically, Bhave was influenced by Mahatma Gandhi's Sarvodaya movement and Gram Swarajya.

The initial objective of the movement was to secure voluntary donations and distribute it to the landless but soon came to demand 1/6 of all private land. In 1952, the movement widened the concept of **gramdan ("village in gift" or the donation of an entire village) and had started advocating common ownership of land.**

116) According to later vedic period, which of the following are correctly matched?

- 1. Rajasuya - Chariot race
- 2. Asvamedha - Horse sacrifice
- 3. Vajpeya - Consecration ceremony

Select the correct answer code:

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

Solution: b)

Larger kingdoms were formed during the later Vedic period.

Many jana or tribes were amalgamated to form janapadas or rashtras in the later Vedic period. Hence the royal power had increased along with the increase in the size of kingdom. The king performed various rituals and sacrifices to strengthen his position.

They include **Rajasuya (consecration ceremony), Asvamedha (horse sacrifice) and Vajpeya (chariot race).**

117) Consider the following statements regarding Rig Vedic Aryans.

- 1. There are no evidences of the use of Iron by Rig Vedic Aryans.
- 2. Trade was conducted on barter system.
- 3. Gold coins called nishka were used as media of exchange in large transactions.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

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

Solution: a)

The Rig Vedic Aryans were pastoral people and their main occupation was cattle rearing. Their wealth was estimated in terms of their cattle. When they permanently settled in North India, they began to practice agriculture. **With the knowledge and use of iron they were able to clean forests and bring more lands under cultivation.**

Trade was another important economic activity and rivers served as important means of transport. **Trade was conducted on barter system.** In the later times, **gold coins called nishka were used as media of exchange in large transactions.**

- 118) Consider the following statements regarding early vedic period.
1. Only male gods like Prithvi, Agni, Vayu, Varuna, and Indra were worshipped.
  2. There were no temples and no idol worship during the early Vedic period.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: b)

The Rig Vedic Aryans worshipped the natural forces like earth, fire, wind, rain and thunder. They personified these natural forces into many gods and worshipped them. The important Rig Vedic gods were Prithvi (Earth), Agni (Fire), Vayu (Wind), Varuna (Rain) and Indra (Thunder).

**There were also female gods like Aditi and Ushas. There were no temples and no idol worship during the early Vedic period.** Prayers were offered to the gods in the expectation of rewards. Ghee, milk and grain were given as offerings. Elaborate rituals were followed during the worship.

- 119) Consider the following statements
1. In the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War, the combined forces of the British East India Company and the Nizam of Hyderabad defeated Tipu Sultan.
  2. After Tipu Sultan was killed in the Battle of Seringapatam, Mysore was placed under Wodeyars – the former ruling dynasty.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: c)

- 120) Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?
1. Lee Commission - Civil services
  2. Macdonnell commission - Public services
  3. Sargent plan – Education
  4. Aitchison commission – Press

Select the correct answer code:

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

Solution: b)

Lee Commission - Civil services

- Aitchison commission – Public services
- Sargent plan – Education.
- Macdonnell commission – Famine