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# UPPCS

## 2026

### TEST SERIES

**BASED ON UPPSC PATTERN**

**Modern History**



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**1. Consider the following statements regarding Doctrine of Lapse-**

- 1-It was introduced by the French Governor Dupleix.
2. It deals with the problems of succession of Indian princely states.
3. It increased the discontent of the Indian rulers, which culminated in the rebellion of 1857.

**Which of the above statements is/are correct -**

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

**Answer: Option (d)**

**Explanation :** Doctrine of Lapse was used to deal with the problems of succession in Indian states. **Lord Dalhousie, Governor General of India** introduced it.

- This was a consequence of the doctrine of paramountcy, by which Great Britain claimed superintendence over the subordinate Indian states and the exchange of succession. In other words, the British began to annex Indian states that did not have natural or biological successors.
- This principle was used in the cases of Satara, Jaitpur and Sambalpur, Baghat, Udaipur, Jhansi, and Nagpur on the basis of the absence of a natural heir.
- This policy of Dalhousie increased the discontent among the rulers as well as the residents of the Indian states and thus, it became a factor in the Indian Rebellion.

**2. Consider the following pairs -**

- 1- First Carnatic War – Treaty of Pondicherry
- 2-Second Carnatic War-Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle
- 3-Third Carnatic War – Treaty of Paris

**Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched -**

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

**Answer: Option ( c )**

**Explanation :**

- The First Carnatic War was an extension

of the Austrian Succession War between the British and the French to India. It took place in 1748. Ended with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

- Second Carnatic War for Hyderabad SuccessionIt was fought between the British and the French and ended with the Treaty of Pondicherry in 1751.
- The Third Carnatic War saw the French army capture the English forts of St. David and Vijayanagaram. This battle, also known as the Battle of Wandiwash, was a decisive battle that ended with the Treaty of Paris in 1763.

**3. Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the Nawabs of Bengal?**

- (a) Shujauddin-Murshid Quli Khan-Alivardi Khan-Siraj-ud-Daula
- (b) Murshid Quli Khan-Shujauddin-Alivardi Khan-Siraj-ud-Daula
- (c) Murshid Quli Khan-Alivardi Khan-Shujauddin-Siraj-ud-Daula
- (d) Alivardi Khan-Murshid Quli Khan-Siraj-ud-Daulah-Shujauddin

**Answer: Option (b)**

**Explanation :** Murshid Quli Khan was appointed governor of Bengal in 1717. He was the last Nawab of Bengal appointed by the Mughal emperor. After Murshid Quli Khan's death in 1727, his son-in-law, Shujauddin, ruled until 1739. He was succeeded by his son, Sarfaraz Khan, who was deposed and succeeded by Alivardi Khan. Siraj-ud-Daula succeeded Alivardi Khan.

**4. Which of the following cities was called the Sartaj of India by the British?**

- (a) Surat
- (b) Bombay
- (c) Madras
- (d) Bengal

**Answer: Option (b)**

**Explanation :** Bombay's ties to the global economy were strengthened with the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869. The Bombay government and Indian merchants seized this opportunity to declare Bombay the "Sartaj City of India."

**5. Consider the following pairs -**

- All India Women's Association – Ramabai Ranade

- 2-Ladies Social Club -Margaret Cousins  
 3- Arya Mahila Samaj - Pandita Ramabai Saraswati

**Which of the above pairs is/are not correctly matched -**

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

### Answer: Option (a)

#### Explanation :

- Establishment of All India Women's Association Discovered by Margaret Cousins in 1927.
- In 1904, Ramabai Ranade founded the Ladies Social Club.
- Arya Mahila Samaj was founded by Pandita Ramabai Saraswati in 1882.

6. **Statement-**Warren Hastings founded the Calcutta Madrasa in 1781.

**Reason-**Muslims supported Company rule in India intellectually and morally.

#### Code-

- (a) Both the statement and the reason are correct and the reason explains the statement.
- (b) Both the statement and the reason are correct and the reason does not explain the assertion.
- (c) The assertion is correct and the reason is wrong.
- (d) The statement is wrong and the reason is correct.

### Answer: Option ( c )

**Explanation :** In 1781, Warren Hastings established a Madrasa in Calcutta to study Muslim law and allied subjects, with the aim of producing qualified Indians for the administration of justice in the Company's courts.

7. **Match List-I and List-II -**

#### List-I List-II **(Founder) (Institution)**

- |                           |                                  |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. Surendra Nath Banerjee | 1. Madras Mahajan Sabha          |
| B. Justice Ranade         | 2. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha        |
| C. Veer Raghavachari      | 3. Indian Association            |
| D. Pherozeshah Mehta      | 4. Bombay Presidency Association |

#### Code-

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

### Answer: Option (C)

#### Explanation :

- Surendra Nath Banerjee - Indian Association
- Justice Ranade-Poona Sarvajanik sabha
- Veera Raghavachari - Madras Mahajan Sabha
- Pherozeshah Mehta - Bombay Presidency Association

8. **Bal Gangadhar Tilak was associated with which of the following-**

- 1-Poona Sarvajanik sabha  
 2-Age of Consent Bill  
 3-Gaurakshini Sabha  
 4-Atmiya sabha

#### Select the correct answer using the code given below -

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

### Answer: Option (a)

**Explanation :** Bal Gangadhar Tilak was the most prominent Marathi journalist of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, founded by Mahadev Govind Ranade in 1867. Tilak opposed the Age Limit Act, passed in 1891 through the efforts of Behramji Malabari. The Atmiya Sabha was founded in Calcutta in 1814 by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

9. **"The Congress mansion is crumbling and my chief ambition while I am in India is to help it die peacefully." Who among the following said this?**

- (a) Lord Dalhousie  
 (b) Lord Dufferin  
 (c) Lord Minto  
 (d) Lord Curzon

### Answer: Option (d)

**Explanation :** The above statement was told by Lord Curzon to the Foreign Secretary.

10. In which session did the Indian National Congress first put forward the demand for self-government or Swaraj to the British Government?
- Calcutta Session -1906
  - Surat Session -1907
  - Lucknow Session -1916
  - Lahore Session -1929

**Answer: Option (a)**

**Explanation :** Dadabhai Naoroji, President of the Calcutta session in 1906, declared in his presidential address that the aim of India's national movement was self-government or Swaraj like that of Great Britain or the colonies.

11. Who formed the secret organization of revolutionaries named Abhinav Bharat?
- Vinayak Damodar Savarkar
  - Surendranath Banerjee
  - Arbind Ghosh
  - Vipinchandra Pal

**Answer: Option (a)**

**Explanation :** In 1904, Vinayak Damodar Savarkar formed a secret organization called Abhinav Bharat.

12. Which of the following events happened last?
- Celebration of Shivaji festival by Tilak
  - Establishment of Gurukul by Shraddhanand
  - Death of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
  - Plague in Bombay and Poona

**Answer: Option (b)****Explanation :**

- Tilak celebrates Shivaji festival in 1895
- Plague in Bombay and Poona – 1896
- Death of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan – 1898
- Establishment of Gurukul by Shraddhanand – 1902

13. Choose the correct statement from the following –
- The Faizpur Congress session of 1936 was held under the chairmanship of Rajendra Prasad.
  - It demanded a Constituent Assembly elected through adult franchise to frame the

Constitution.

**Code-**

- Only 1
- Only 2
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: Option (b)**

**Explanation :** The Faizpur session of 1936 was held under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru.

**14. Consider the following statements –**

- Dadabhai Naoroji exposed the exploitative nature of the British by giving the theory of drain of wealth.
- Dadabhai Naoroji was a militant Congress leader.

**Which of the above statements is/are correct?**

- Only 1
- Only 2
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: Option (a)**

**Explanation :** Dadabhai Naoroji proposed the theory of drain of wealth in his 1867 book, Poverty and Un-British Rule in India. It described how the British government was exploiting Indian wealth and sending it to England, without benefiting India. Later, the Congress party made this a central point of opposition to the British. This was why early nationalism was economic. Dadabhai Naoroji was a **Liberal Congressman Leader**.

15. Which of the following organisations launched the Bharatiya Janpad Seva Andolan to protest against the lowering of the age limit for the Indian Civil Services?
- British Indian Association – 1851
  - Indian Association – 1876
  - Bombay Association-1852
  - Bombay Presidency Association – 1885

**Answer: Option (b)**

**Explanation :** Indian The association was founded in 1876 by Surendranath Banerjee, who had started the Indian Civil Service Movement to protest against lowering the age limit for civil services.

**16. What was the household expenditure in the Indian freedom struggle?**

- (a) Expenditure incurred in England for India
- (b) Expenditure on Indian princely states
- (c) Expenditure on the British army in India
- (d) Expenditure on social reforms and education in India

**Answer: Option (a)**

**Explanation :** After 1858, the Secretary of State for India and his Council became the main source of funds, primarily for domestic expenditure, which included civil and military expenditure incurred in England for India.

**17. Arrange the following in chronological order –**

- 1. Santhal Rebellion
- 2. Indigo Rebellion
- 3-Manipur Rebellion
- 4-Munda Rebellion

**Code-**

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

**Answer: Option (b)**

**Explanation :**

- Santhal Rebellion - 1855-56 (Sidhu-Kanhu)
- Indigo Revolt - 1859-60 (Digamber Bishwas)
- Manipur Rebellion - 1891 (Jaidonang)
- Munda Rebellion-1899 (Birsa Munda)

**18. Who among the following said that Indian nationalism is the offspring of British rule?**

- (a) John Strachey
- (b) W.W. Wilson
- (c) Coupland
- (d) W. Hunter

**Answer: Option ( c )**

**Explanation :** The above statement is by Coupland.

**19. Which one of the following options is not correctly matched –**

- (a) Wavell's Shimla Conference – June 1945
- (b) Failure of the Cabinet Mission – September 1945
- (c) Direct Action of the Muslim League – 16 August 1946

- (d) Formation of the Interim Government under Nehru – 15 August 1946

**Answer: Option (d)**

**Explanation :** The interim government under Nehru was formed on 2 September 1946.

**20. Which one of the following options is not correctly matched –**

- (a) Essay in Indian Economics – Ranade
- (b) Indian Poverty and Un-British Rule – Dadabhai Naoroji
- (c) Economic History of India – R.C. Dutt
- (d) Young India – Bal Gangadhar Tilak

**Answer: Option (d)**

**Explanation :** The author of Young India is Lala Lajpat Rai.

**21. Which of the following events happened last?**

- (a) Death of Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (b) Gandhi's arrival in India
- (c) Lucknow session of the Congress
- (d) Death of Pherozeshah Mehta

**Answer: Option ( c )**

**Explanation :**

- Gandhi's arrival in India – January 1915
- Death of Gopal Krishna Gokhale – February 1915
- Death of Pherozeshah Mehta – November 1915
- Lucknow session of the Congress – December 1916

**22. Which of the following events happened first?**

- (a) Declaration of Indian Independence by Attlee
- (b) Adoption of the Objectives Resolution by the Constituent Assembly
- (c) Mountbatten becoming the Viceroy of India
- (d) The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly

**Answer: Option (d)**

**Explanation :**

- The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held on 9 December 1946.

- Adoption of the Objectives Resolution by the Constituent Assembly - 22 January 1947
- Declaration of Indian Independence by Attlee - 20 February 1947
- Mountbatten becomes Viceroy of India - March 1947

- 23. How many times did Dadabhai Naoroji serve as the President of Congress?**
- (a) one
  - (b) two
  - (c) Three
  - (d) four

**Answer: Option ( c )**

**Explanation :** Dadabhai Naoroji presided over the Congress in the sessions of 1886 (Calcutta), 1893 (Lahore) and 1906 (Calcutta).

- 24. Arrange the following historical events in chronological order.**
- 1-Tripuri crisis
  - Publication of the Simon Commission report
  - 3-Participation of Congress in the Second Round Table Conference
  - 4- Sukhdev was hanged
- Code-**
- (a) 2-4-3-1
  - (b) 4-2-1-3
  - (c) 2-3 -1-4
  - (d) 4 -3-1-2

**Answer: Option (a)**

**Explanation :**

- Publication of Simon Commission Report - 1930
- Sukhdev was hanged on March 23, 1931.
- Congress's participation in the Second Round Table Conference - 7 September to 1 December 1931
- Tripuri Crisis -1939

- 25. Which nationalist leader first recognized the fact that the lower middle class, peasants, laborers and artisans could play an important role in the national movement?**
- (a) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
  - (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
  - (c) Surendranath Banerjee
  - (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

**Answer: Option (d)**

**Explanation :** Bal Gangadhar Tilak was the first to recognize this fact and therefore advocated for their association with the Congress.

- 26. Consider the following pairs –**
1. Champaran Satyagraha – remission of rent
  2. Ahmedabad Mill Strike – Labour Dispute
  3. Kheda Satyagraha – Protection from Tenancy
- Which of the above pairs is/are not correctly matched -**
- (a) 1 and 2 only
  - (b) Only 2
  - (c) 1 and 3 only
  - (d) 2 and 3 only

**Answer: Option ( c )**

**Explanation :**

- In the Champaran Satyagraha (1917), Gandhi fought for the freedom to grow crops of one's choice with protection from tenancy.
- The Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918) was a labour dispute demanding better working conditions.
- The Kheda Satyagraha was related to the remission of land revenue due to crop failure.

- 27. Arrange the following events in their chronological order.**
- 1-Wavell Plan 2-Red Fort Case
  - 3-Naval Revolt 4-Arrival of Cabinet Mission in India
- (a) 1-3-4-2
  - (b) 2-1-3-4
  - (c) 1-2-3-4
  - (d) 2-4-1-3

**Answer: Option ( c )**

**Explanation :**

- Wavell Plan - 14 June 1945
- Red Fort Case - 5 November 1945 to May 1946
- Naval Mutiny - 18 February 1946
- Arrival of the Cabinet Mission in India – 22 March 1946

- 28. Why did people gather at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar on 13 April 1919?**

- (a) In protest against the arrest of Gandhi and Lala Lajpat Rai
- (b) In support of the Ghadar Party
- (c) In protest against the arrest of Dr. Saifuddin and Dr. Satpal
- (d) To celebrate the festival of Vaisakhi

**Answer: Option ( c )**

**Explanation :** A widespread strike was called on April 6, 1919, by Gandhiji to protest against the Rowlatt Acts. The public followed it with unprecedented enthusiasm. In the same vein, on April 13, 1919, an unarmed crowd gathered at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar, Punjab, to protest the arrest of their popular leaders, Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satpal, who were repressed by General Dyer.

**29. Blue Water Policy is related to-**

- (a) Francisco de Almeida
- (b) Alfonso de Albuquerque
- (c) Dupleix
- (d) Nino D'Cunha

**Answer: Option (a)**

**Explanation :** In 1505, When Francisco de Almeida came to India as the first Portuguese Governor, keeping his commercial interests in mind, he propounded the Blue Water Policy to establish his dominance in the Indian Ocean.

**30. What is the correct sequence of wars fought in India in the 18th century?**

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

**Answer: Option (b)****Explanation :**

- Amber War - 1749
- Battle of Plassey - 1757
- Battle of Wandiwash - 1760
- Battle of Buxar - 1764

**31. Consider the following statements -**

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

General of India.

- Which of the above statements is/are correct -**
- (a) Only 1
  - (b) Only 2
  - (c) Both 1 and 2
  - (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: Option (b)**

**Explanation :** Warren Hastings was appointed the first Governor General of Bengal in 1774. Lord William Bentinck was appointed the first Governor General of India in 1834.

**32. After the Congress leaders condemned the Montague-Chelmsford Report, many moderate leaders left the party and formed which of the following parties?**

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

**Answer: Option (d)**

**Explanation :** Differences of opinion within the Congress regarding the Montagu Declaration ultimately led to a reunion of the Congress. Liberal and moderate leaders, led by Surendranath Banerjee, welcomed the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and, after splitting from the Congress, founded the Indian Liberal Federation in 1919. Other prominent leaders included Tej Bahadur Sapru, V.S. Srinivasa Shastri, and M.R. Jayakar. Their objective was to achieve self-government through constitutional means.

- It should be noted that the first split in the Congress took place in 1907, when the moderate leaders expelled the extremists from the Congress.

**33. Consider the following -**

- 1-Calcutta Unitarian Committee
- 2-Tabernacle of New Independence
- 3-Indian Reform Association

**Keshav Chandra Sen is associated with the establishment of which of the above?**

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

**Answer: Option (b)**

**Explanation :** Keshav Chandra Sen in 1868 He founded the Tabernacle of New Independence and

formed the Indian Reform Association in 1870. Membership was open to people of all castes and religions.

- The Calcutta Unitarian Committee was formed in 1823 by Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Dwarkanath Tagore and William Adam.

**34. Consider the following statements -**

- Congress Socialist Party was established in 1934.
- It was a rival organization of Congress.

**Which of the above statements is/are not correct -**

- Only 1
- Only 2
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: Option (b)**

**Explanation :** The Congress Socialist Party was founded in 1934 by Acharya Narendra Dev, Jayaprakash Narayan, Minoo Masani, and Ashok Mehta. They were Gandhian socialists. Acharya Narendra Dev was its founding president. It was an affiliate organization within the Congress.

**35. Which of the following events happened last?**

- Hunter Committee for Jallianwala Bagh
- Death of Tilak
- Return of the Kaiser-i-Hind medal by Gandhiji
- Arrival of the Prince of Wales in Bombay

**Answer: Option (d)**

**Explanation :**

- Hunter Committee for Jallianwala Bagh - 1919
- Tilak's death - 1920
- Gandhiji returned the Kaiser-i-Hind medal in 1920.
- Arrival of the Prince of Wales in Bombay - 1921

**36. Choose the correct statement from the following statements-**

- All India Trade Union Congress was established in Bombay in 1925.
- Despite being a socialist, Jawaharlal Nehru presided over this organization in 1929.

**Code -**

- Only 2

- Only 1
- Neither 1 nor 2
- Both 1 and 2

**Answer: Option (a)**

**Explanation :** The All India Trade Union Congress was founded on 31 October 1920. Its first president was Lala Lajpat Rai.

- Jawaharlal Nehru presided over the 10th session of the All India Trade Union Congress in Nagpur in 1929.

**37. Who was the leader of the Indian delegation sent to the League of Nations in 1932, 1934, 1935, and 1936?**

- V. D. Savarkar
- Aga Khan III
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Hasrat Mohani

**Answer: Option (b)**

**Explanation :** Sir Aga Khan III was the leader of the Indian delegations to the League of Nations in 1932, 1934, 1935, and 1936. He also served as President of the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1937.

**38. Consider the following statements about Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar -**

- He was a supporter of widow remarriage and opposed polygamy.
- He was the Principal of Fort William College, Calcutta.

**Which of the above statements is/are correct -**

- Only 1
- Only 2
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: Option ( c )**

**Explanation :** The Widow Remarriage Act was passed in 1856 due to the efforts of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.

**39. After which of the following movements did the Congress become Gandhi and Gandhi became Congress?**

- Rowlatt Act
- Non-cooperation movement
- Civil Disobedience Movement
- Quit India Movement

**Answer: Option ( c )**

**Explanation :** After the Civil Disobedience Movement, the Congress adopted Gandhian methods of non-violence and Satyagraha as its main weapons, making Gandhiji and Congress synonymous with each other.

**40. Consider the following statements -**

- 1-Servant of India Society was established in 1905.  
2-It was founded by Dadabhai Naoroji.

**Which of the above statements is/are correct -**

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

**Answer: Option ( a )**

**Explanation :** The Servants of India Society was founded by Gopal Krishna Gokhale in 1905 in Pune, Maharashtra with the aim of uniting and training Indian youth for welfare work and national service.

**41. Which one of the following provisions was not included in the provisions of the Charter Act 1833?**

- (a) Cessation of the trading activities of the East India Company
- (b) Changing the designation of the Supreme Power in Council to Governor General of India.
- (c) To confer all the powers of the Legislature in Council on the Governor General.
- (d) Appointment of an Indian as Law Member in the Council of the Governor General.

**Answer: Option ( d )**

**Explanation :** The Charter Act of 1833 abolished all the Company's trading rights, and it was to exercise only political functions in the future. This Act now made the Governor of Bengal the Governor-General of India. It also established the appointment of a legal expert as the fourth member of the Governor-General's Council. Lord Macaulay was the first to be appointed as a law member; not an Indian.

**42. Through which Act was the Dyarchy system implemented in the provinces?**

- (a) 1892

- (b) 1909
- (c) 1919
- (d) 1935

**Answer: Option ( c )**

**Explanation :** The system of dyarchy in Indian provinces dates back to the 1919 Act, which divided provincial subjects into reserved and transferred subjects. Administration of transferred subjects was entrusted to ministers responsible to the provincial legislature. Reserved subjects remained with the provincial governor and his executive. This system was abolished in the provinces and implemented at the center by the 1935 Act.

**43. In what form was the document of instructions contained in the Government of India Act, 1935 incorporated in the Indian Constitution in the year 1950?**

- (a) Fundamental Rights
- (b) Directive principles of state policy
- (c) Extension of the executive power of the state
- (d) Conduct of business of the Government of India

**Answer: Option ( b )**

**Explanation :** The Directive Principles contained in the Government of India Act, 1935 were incorporated as the Directive Principles of State Policy in Part IV of the Indian Constitution, which critics have called mere platitudes.

**44. The Indian Famine Code, 1883 was prepared by which commission?**

- (a) Hunter Commission
- (b) Hartog Committee
- (c) Strachey Commission
- (d) Indigo Commission

**Answer: Option ( c )**

**Explanation :** In 1866, the Famine Commission was established under George Campbell, which recognized the government's responsibility for relief services.

Following the famine of 1876-78, the Strachey Commission was established in 1878, and its recommendations led to the drafting of the Famine Code.

**45. Which of the following events happened last?**

- (a) Chauri Chaura incident
- (b) Dandi March
- (c) Gandhi-Irwin Pact
- (d) Communal Award

**Answer: Option (d)**

**Explanation :**

- Chauri Chaura incident - 1922
- Dandi March - 1930
- Gandhi-Irwin Pact - 1931
- Communal Award - 1932

**46. Arrange the following historical events in chronological order.**

- 1-Rowlatt Satyagraha, 1919
- 2-Rowlatt Act, 1919
- Amritsar session of the Congress, 1919
- 4-Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, 1919

**Code-**

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

**Answer: Option (a)**

**Explanation :**

- Rowlatt Satyagraha, 1919 – April 6
- Rowlatt Act, 1919 – March 18
- Amritsar Session of the Congress, 1919–26 – December 30
- Jallianwala Bagh massacre, 1919 – April 13

**47. Who published the first monthly magazine Vital-Vidhvansak targeting the people of the untouchable community?**

- (a) Jyotirao Phule
- (b) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
- (c) Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar
- (d) Gopal Baba Valangkar

**Answer: Option (d)**

**Explanation :** Marathi social reformer Gopal Baba Valangkar launched the monthly magazine Vital-Vidhvansak in 1888, a critique of the religious system of Hindu society. Through this magazine, he advocated for the rights of the untouchable community.

**48. By which of the following Acts did the British first introduce the indirect election**

**system in India?**

- (a) Indian Councils Act, 1861
- (b) The Indian Councils Act, 1892
- (c) Indian Councils Act, 1909
- (d) Government of India Act, 1919

**Answer: Option (b)**

**Explanation :** The British first introduced the indirect electoral system in India under the Indian Councils Act of 1892. This Act allowed various local and professional bodies to act as electoral colleges to elect non-official members to the legislative councils.

**49. Consider the following statements regarding the Government of India Act, 1935 –**

- 1-It talked about the establishment of an All India Federation.
- 2-50 percent of the population of British India was given the right to vote.
- 3-The communal electoral system was abolished through this Act.

**Which of the above statements is/are correct?**

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

**Answer: Option (a)**

**Explanation :** The Government of India Act of 1935 established a new all-India federation and a new system of governance based on provincial autonomy. This federation was based on British India and the princely states. This law established a federal legislature with two houses at the center, with varying representation for the princely states. The princely representatives were not elected by the people but were nominated by their rulers.

**50. Which of the following events occurred as a result of the publication of the Treaty of Sevres?**

- (a) Non-cooperation movement
- (b) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (c) Individual Satyagraha
- (d) Quit India Movement

**Answer: Option (a)**

**Explanation :** Following Turkey's defeat by the British in World War I, the Indian Muslim

community was concerned about its future. The Khilafat Movement aimed to uplift Turkey's fortunes. Following the publication of the Treaty of Sevres on May 17, 1920, Gandhi suggested to Muslim leaders that they adopt the path of non-cooperation. This suggestion was accepted by the Central Khilafat Committee on May 28, 1920. Subsequently, at a meeting in Allahabad, the Central Khilafat Committee decided to launch the Non-Cooperation Movement.

**51. Consider the following statements with reference to the British policy regarding the princely states –**

- 1-Encirclement policy
- 2-Subordinate Separation Policy
- 3-Policy of subordinate association
- 4-Policy of equal union

**What is the correct chronological order of the above?**

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

**Answer: Option (b)**

**Explanation :**

- The policy of encirclement (1765–1813)
- Subordinate separation (1813–1857)
- Policy of Subordinate Union (1857–1935)
- Policy of Equal Union (1935–1947)

**52. The policy of retreat and concentration was adopted by which of the following Viceroys?**

- (a) Lord Lytton
- (b) Lord Auckland
- (c) Lord John Lawrence
- (d) Lord Curzon

**Answer: Option (d)**

**Explanation :** This policy was adopted by Lord Curzon with respect to the tribal areas of the North-West Frontier. He created the North-West Frontier Province in 1901, despite opposition from Punjab officials.

**53. Arrange the merger of princely states under the Doctrine of Lapse in chronological order.**

- 1-Jaitpur 2-Jhansi
- 3-Udaipur 4-Nagpur

**Code-**

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

**Answer: Option (d)**

**Explanation :**

- Satara -1848
- Jaitpur Sambalpur-1849
- Udaipur -1852
- Jhansi -1853
- Nagpur-1854
- Awadh -1856

**54. Who started the Ryotwari system in India under the land revenue system?**

- (a) Henry Dundas
- (b) Alexander Reed
- (c) David Ricardo
- (d) Cornwallis

**Answer: Option (b)**

**Explanation :** Thomas Munro and Captain Reid are considered the originators of the Ryotwari system. The Ryotwari system was first implemented by Colonel Reid in the Barahmahal district in 1792.

- This system covered 51 percent of British territory. Under this system, each registered landholder was considered the owner of the land.
- This system was implemented for 30 years and its rate was fixed at  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

**55. Which Commission/Committee questioned Dadabhai Naoroji on the issue of release of funds?**

- (a) Meston Committee
- (b) Layton Committee
- (c) Dutta Committee
- (d) Velvi Committee

**Answer: Option (d)**

**Explanation :**

- The Meston Committee was concerned with revenue.
- The Layton Committee was concerned with the division of revenue between the Centre and the provinces.
- Dutta Committee considered price fluctuations
- The Velvi Committee debated with

Dadabhai Naoroji on the issue of withdrawal of funds.

56. **Which statement is false regarding the reorganization of the army after the rebellion of 1857?**
- Europeans were given more importance in the army than Indians.
  - Only European troops were deployed at places of geographical and military importance.
  - Indian soldiers began to be included in the officer cadre.
  - Recruitment in the army started being done on the basis of caste, religion and region.

#### **Answer: Option ( c )**

**Explanation :** The British carefully reorganized the army after 1858, with the aim of preventing rebellion. A policy of excluding Indians from the officer corps was strictly followed. Until 1914, no Indian could rise above the rank of Subedar.

57. **Consider the following statements –**
- 1-The aim of the Kuka rebellion was to reform the religion by removing the evils and superstitions prevalent in Sikhism.
  - 2- The rebellion of Bareilly was against the Chowkidar tax.
- Which of the above statements is/are true**
- - (a) Only 1
  - (b) Only 2
  - (c) Both 1 and 2
  - (d) Neither 1 nor 2

#### **Answer: Option ( c )**

**Explanation :** The Kuka Rebellion was started in Punjab by Bhagat Jawaharmal and his disciple Balak Singh to reform Sikhism. However, when the British took over Punjab, it transformed into a political movement.

- The Bareilly rebellion was a protest by the local people against the Chowkidaari tax and its strict collection.

58. **Who among the following founded the Atmiya Sabha in 1815?**
- Keshav Chandra Sen
  - Devendranath Tagore

- Ram Mohan Roy
- Vijay Krishna Goswami

#### **Answer: Option ( c )**

**Explanation :** Raja Ram Mohan Roy established Atmiya Sabha in 1815 to propagate monotheistic belief.

59. **Which social reformer in Maharashtra is known by the nickname Lokhitwadi?**
- Jyotirao Phule
  - Gopal Hari Deshmukh
  - Dadabhai Naoroji
  - Bal Shastri

#### **Answer: Option ( b )**

**Explanation :** The exponent of new education and new social reforms in Maharashtra was Gopal Hari Deshmukh, who later became known as Lokhitwadi. He advocated the reorganization of Indian society on the basis of modern, humanistic, and secular values and rational principles.

60. **Rahanumai Mazdayasana Sabha is related to reforms in which religion?**
- Judaism
  - Zoroastrianism
  - Sikhism
  - Hinduism

#### **Answer: Option ( b )**

**Explanation :** The Rahnumai Mazdayasan Sabha was started in 1851 by Naoroji Fardoonji, Dadabhai Naoroji, etc. They undertook the modernisation of social customs in Parsi society.

61. **Consider the following statements regarding Shivaji's administrative system**
- - 1-Ashtapradhan was a group of eight ministers.
  - 2-Every minister was answerable to the Peshwa.
  - 3-In the political system, Shivaji had imitated the system of Malik Ambar.
- Which of the above statements is/are not correct?**

- 1 and 2 only
- Only 2
- Only 3
- 1 and 3 only

**Answer: Option (b)**

**Explanation :** During his reign, Shivaji laid the foundation for a solid administrative system, appointing eight ministers known as the Ashtapradhans. All ministers in the Ashtapradhans were answerable to the king, not the Peshwa. Shivaji followed Malik Ambar in the revenue system.

62. **Who among the following was the founder of the Awadh state in the 18th century?**

- (a) Murshid Quli Khan
- (b) Saadat Khan
- (c) Alivardi Khan
- (d) Sarfaraz Khan

**Answer: Option (b)**

**Explanation :** The founder of the autonomous state of Awadh was Saadat Khan (Burhan-ul-Mulk). He was appointed governor of Awadh in 1722. Later, he established an independent kingdom.

63. **"In this system, land revenue was settled on the basis of individual villages or estates with the landlords or heads of families who collectively claimed to be the landowners of that village or estate."**

**The above description is related to which land revenue system imposed by the British?**

- (a) Monopoly system
- (b) Feudal system
- (c) Permanent Settlement
- (d) Mahalwari system

**Answer: Option (d)**

**Explanation :** The Mahalwari system was adopted in the Gangetic Doab and the North-Western Provinces. Under this system, revenue settlements were made at the village level, authorizing the village headman to settle the settlement. Holt Mackenzie is considered the originator of this system, who implemented it in 1822. This system covered 30 percent of British India.

64. **The Lottery Committee was related to which of the following?**

- (a) Auction of palaces of Indian kings
- (b) Allotment of agricultural land to the ryots

- (c) Urban planning
- (d) Corruption of British officials

**Answer: Option ( c )**

**Explanation :** The work of town planning was furthered by the Lottery Committee (1817).

65. **Which one of the following is not correctly matched with respect to the suppressor of the Revolt of 1857?**

- (a) Delhi — Nicholson, Hudson
- (b) Kanpur – Campbell
- (c) Jhansi – Hugh Rose
- (d) Allahabad – Hudson

**Answer: Option (d)**

**Explanation :** The Allahabad rebellion was suppressed by Colonel Neil.

66. **Which of the following peasant struggles was a result of the British opium policy?**

- (a) Phulgari raid
- (b) Birsayat Ulgulan
- (c) Pabna rebellion
- (d) Maratha Peasant Revolt

**Answer: Option (a)**

**Explanation :** The Phulgari Raid, a peasant uprising in Nagaon, Assam, in 1861, was a result of the excessive taxation imposed on Assamese peasants by the British administration. It was a result of the Non-Cooperation Movement, a movement that emerged as a result of the British opium policy.

67. **Which tribal rebellion is said to have been encouraged by Peshwa Bajirao II and his representative Trimbakji Dangalia?**

- (a) Kol rebellion
- (b) Ramosi rebellion
- (c) Bhil rebellion
- (d) Kolhapur rebellion

**Answer: Option ( c )**

**Explanation :** The above statement relates to the Bhil Rebellion (1812–19 and 1825). The Bhils were a primitive tribe living in the Khandesh district of the Western Ghats. This rebellion was fueled by agricultural hardship and colonial control.

- 68. Under whose leadership did the Faraizi movement take place in the 19th century?**

  - (a) Titu mir
  - (b) Haji Shariatullah
  - (c) Shah Syed Ahmed
  - (d) Doodu Miyan

**Answer: Option (b)**

**Definition: Faraji movement:-**Beginning of It was started by Haji Shariatullah in 1818.

69. Who was the founder of the Indian Brahmo Samaj ?

  - (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
  - (b) Devendra Nath Tagore
  - (c) Keshav Chandra Sen
  - (d) Shivnath Shastri

**Answer: Option ( c )**

**Explanation :** In 1828, Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded the Brahmo Sabha, which later became known as the Brahmo Samaj. In 1865, differences arose between Keshav Chandra Sen and Devendranath Tagore over the ideas of the Brahmo Samaj. As a result, Keshav Chandra Sen separated from the original Brahmo Samaj and founded the Indian Brahmo Samaj. The previously established Brahmo Samaj was called the Adi Brahmo Samaj. Later, in 1878, the Brahmo Samaj split again, and Shivnath Shastri and Ananda Mohan Ghosh, dissatisfied with the work of Keshav Chandra Sen, founded the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj. In fact, Keshav Chandra Sen had married off his minor daughter to maharaja of Cooch Behar.

- 70. Who established the All India Scheduled Caste Federation?**

  - (a) Jyotirao Phule
  - (b) M.G. Ranade
  - (c) Bhimrao Ambedkar
  - (d) Narayana Guru

**Answer: Option (c)**

**Explanation :** The All India Scheduled Castes Federation was founded by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in 1942. It was established with the aim of fighting for the rights of the oppressed and weaker sections of society.

71. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

1. Hindu Widow Remarriage Act – William Bentinck
  - 2-Native Marriage Act - Lord Northbrook
  - 3-Sharda Act - Lord Irwin

**Code-**

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

**Answer: Option (d)**

## **Explanation :**

- Hindu Widow Remarriage Act – 1856 – Lord Canning
  - Native Marriage Act – 1872 – Lord Northbrook
  - Sharda Act – 1930 – Lord Irwin

- 72. Arrange the following events of Lord Hastings in chronological order –**

1. Formation of Bombay Presidency
  2. Ryotwari system
  - 3- Tenancy Act in Bengal
  - 4- Battle of Gorkha

**Code -**

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

**Answer: Option (b)**

**Explanation :** Hastings abandoned the policy of non-intervention. His foreign policy was imperialistic. The major events of his tenure are listed below.

- He was awarded the title Marquis of Hastings because of his victory in the Nepal War or Gorkha War (1814–16).
  - In 1818 the Bombay Presidency was formed and freedom of the press was granted by the Act of 1818.
  - Reed first implemented the Ryotwari system in the Barmahal district of Madras in 1792. When Munro became Governor of Madras in 1820–27, he implemented the Ryotwari system throughout the Madras Presidency.
  - The Tenancy Act was implemented in Bengal in 1822, through which the eviction of farmers from their land was abolished.

- 73. Which of the following statements**

**regarding Annie Besant is incorrect?**

- 1- She was born in Ireland.
2. She was associated with the establishment of Central Hindu College.
- 3- She got the honour of becoming the second woman Congress President.
4. He published newspapers like New India and Commonweal.

**Code -**

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

**Answer: Option ( c )****Explanation: Annie Besant**

- Annie Besant was born in Ireland in 1847. She also came to India in 1893 AD.
- He founded the Central Hindu College in Banaras in 1818, which later became Banaras Hindu University.
- He published newspapers like New India and Commonweal.
- In 1917, the Congress's **Kolkata session** (Annie Besant became the **First woman Congress President**)

**74. Which one of the following statements is correct regarding the recommendations of the Simon Commission?**

- (a) It recommended the replacement of dyarchy in the provinces by a responsible government.
- (b) It suggested the establishment of an Inter-Provincial Council under the Home Department.
- (c) It suggested the abolition of bicameral legislature at the Centre.
- (d) It recommended the creation of the Indian Police Service with the provision that British recruits would have higher pay and allowances than Indian recruits.

**Answer: Option (a)**

**Explanation :** The Simon Commission recommended the replacement of diarchy in the provincial areas with a responsible government.

**75. Which one of the following is not true about Viceroy Lord Canning?**

- (a) Civil Law Code
- (b) Indian Penal Code

- (c) Criminal Law Code
- (d) Bhutan War

**Answer: Option (d)**

**Explanation :** Among the options in question, Bhutan War (1865) is related to the tenure of Lord John Lawrence.

**76. Who called Lord Curzon the Aurangzeb of modern India?**

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (b) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

**Answer: Option (d)**

**Explanation :** Based on the works of Curzon, Gopal Krishna Gokhale called him the Aurangzeb of modern India.

**77. "India is the pivot of our empire. If any other state of our empire secedes, we may survive, but if we lose India, the sun of our empire will set." The above statement Which Viceroy does it belong to?**

- (a) Lord Curzon
- (b) Lord Elgin II
- (c) Lord Dufferin
- (d) Lord Lansdowne

**Answer: Option (b)**

**Explanation :** The above statement was made in 1894. Lord Alignan II said.

**78. Arrange the following statements in their chronological order -**

- 1-Separate electorates under the Morley-Minto Reforms.
- 2- Passage of Pakistan Resolution in Lahore.
- 3- Muslim delegation led by Aga Khan
- 4-Congress accepting separate elections.

**Code-**

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

**Answer: Option (b)****Explanation :**

- Morley-Minto Reforms-1909
- Shimla Delegation-1906
- Lucknow Pact -1916



- Pakistan Resolution -1940

**79. Consider the following statements in the context of Quit India Resolution –**

- 1-This proposal was put forward by Sardar Patel.
2. It authorized Gandhi to launch a non-violent mass movement.
3. It expressed its concern against fascism and imperialism

**Select the correct answer using the code given below-**

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) Only 2
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) None of the above

**Answer: Option ( c )**

**Explanation :** In August 1942, the All India Congress Committee met at Gowalia Tank and passed the Quit India Resolution. This resolution was proposed by Jawaharlal Nehru. It contained the following declarations:

- Immediate end of British rule in India
- Declaration of independent India's commitment to defend itself against all forms of fascism and imperialism.
- This proposal was seconded by Sardar Patel.

**80. Which of the statements is/are correct regarding the reasons given by the Congress for accepting the partition?**

1. To make the functioning of the interim government effective.
2. Increase in the frequency of communal riots.

**Select the correct answer using the code given below-**

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

**Answer: Option ( c )**

**Explanation :** Both statements are correct. Although the Muslim League was part of the interim government, its objective was to obstruct its functioning. Ministers elected from the League obstructed the work of other departments. Therefore, partition had to be accepted to ensure a smooth functioning of the interim government. Further, the ravages

of communal riots in Punjab, Bengal, and Bihar, and the biased attitudes of the provincial governments, compelled the Congress to take this decision.

**81. On whose initiative was B. R. Ambedkar re-elected as a member of the Constituent Assembly?**

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru and Rajendra Prasad
- (c) Rajendra Prasad and Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Rajendra Prasad and Sardar Patel

**Answer: Option (d)**

**Explanation :** Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was first elected to the Constituent Assembly from Bengal with the support of the Muslim League, but his membership ended after Partition. His party did not win a single seat in the Bombay Legislative Assembly. Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Sardar Patel wrote to Bombay Chief Minister B.G. Khare, requesting that Dr. Ambedkar be elected to the seat vacated by M.R. Jayakar's resignation. Thus, he was re-elected to the Constituent Assembly.

**82. Which of the following princely states were not willing to sign the Instrument of Accession with the Indian Union?**

1. Hyderabad
2. Bhopal
3. Junagadh
4. Travancore
5. Jodhpur

**Select the correct answer using the code given below-**

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

**Answer: Option (d)**

**Explanation :** All these princely states were reluctant to join the Indian Union until the end. Although the princely states of Bhopal, Travancore, and Jodhpur had signed the Instrument of Accession with the Indian Union by August 15, 1947, Junagadh was merged through a referendum on February 20, 1948, and Hyderabad was merged through military action.

**83. Gandhiji used his strategy of 'civil disobedience' in-**

- (a) In the Champaran movement.
- (b) Ahmedabad Mill Strike Movement.
- (c) In the Kheda movement.
- (d) In the Khilafat issue.

**Answer: Option (a)**

**Explanation :** Civil disobedience was first used during the Champaran movement, in which Gandhiji refused to obey the government's orders on the issue of indigo cultivation.

- He first went on a hunger strike during the Ahmedabad mill strike, where there was a dispute over the plague bonus.
- He first adopted the strategy of non-cooperation during the Kheda movement. Here, despite a severe famine, the government continued to collect land revenue.

**84. The naval mutiny started from which of the following ships?**

- (a) HMIS Bombay
- (b) HMIS Rajputana
- (c) HMIS Deccan
- (d) HMIS Talwar

**Answer: Option (d)**

**Explanation :** Explanation: The Naval Mutiny was launched on February 18, 1946, by HMIS Talwar in Bombay to protest racial discrimination and unfair treatment of their pay and rations. Karachi was another epicenter of the mutiny. It was due to the efforts of Vallabhbhai Patel that the rebels surrendered on February 23, 1946.

**85. In the context of Indian history, the 'Dickie Bird Plan' is related to:**

- (a) Communal Award
- (b) Partition of India
- (c) India's participation in the First World War
- (d) Economic planning of independent India

**Answer: Option (b)**

**Explanation :** Explanation: Mountbatten's June 3rd Plan, also known as the Dickie Bird Plan or the Partition Plan, made it clear that the constitution to be drafted for India would not be forcibly imposed on parts of the country that did not accept it. The plan was implemented hastily, with partition completed within 10 weeks of its announcement.

**86. Which is not true in the context of Kheda Satyagraha?**

- 1-Its main demand was withdrawal of increased land revenue.
- 2-Vallabhbhai Patel and Indulal Yagnik did important work in this.

**Code-**

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

**Answer: Option (a)**

**Explanation :** Kheda Satyagraha: The government continued to collect land revenue despite crop failure. Farmers protested against this and demanded a remission of the land revenue. Vallabhbhai Patel and Indulal Yagnik toured with Gandhiji.

**87. Which of the following statements about Bhagat Singh is incorrect?**

- (a) He was neutral regarding communalism.
- (b) He gave importance to socialism.
- (c) He criticized the philosophy of religion.
- (d) He was associated with revolutionary ideology.

**Answer: Option (a)**

**Explanation :** Bhagat Singh was a conscious and secular revolutionary. He declared that he would not associate with any organization or party that promoted communalism. He also maintained that he would strive to foster tolerance among the people, believing that religion was a personal matter.

**88. Burma was separated from India through which of the following acts?**

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

**Answer: Option ( c )**

**Explanation :** To prepare for the establishment of Burma as a British colony, the Government of India Act 1935 established a new Burma Office. It also provided for the separation of Burma from India from April 1935.

**89. The White Paper on Reforms proposed by the British Government in the year 1933 included which of the following provisions?**

- 1-Federal system
- 2-Provincial autonomy
- 3-Direct recruitment to the Indian Civil

Services

4-Establishment of Criminal Investigation Department

**Select the correct answer using the code given below -**

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

#### Answer: Option (b)

**Explanation :** After the three Round Table Conferences, a White Paper on constitutional reforms was published by the British Government in 1933.

- It contained provisions relating to federalism and provincial autonomy.
- The Lee Commission, set up in 1924, recommended direct recruitment to the Indian Civil Service.
- The establishment of a Criminal Investigation Department was recommended by the Police Commission in 1902.

#### 90. The Karachi session of the Indian National Congress is famous for -

- 1- Acceptance of the Nehru Report.
2. A solid fundamental rights and economic program

Support for the Gandhi-Irwin Pact

**Code-**

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

#### Answer: Option ( c )

**Explanation :** The Nehru Report was adopted at the Calcutta session of 1928.

#### 91. Who was the President of the first All India Youth Congress?

- (a) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (b) Acharya Narendra Dev
- (c) J. B. Kriplani
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

#### Answer: Option (d)

**Explanation :** The first All India Socialist Youth Congress was held in Calcutta on 27 December 1928. It was presided over by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

92. Karl Marx explained the process of class struggle through which of the following theories?

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

#### Answer: Option (d)

**Explanation :** Karl Marx explained the process of class struggle through the theory of dialectical materialism. This theory states that history develops through opposing forces and the conflicts between them, and that the resolution of these conflicts brings about progress. According to Marx, society is divided into the owners of the means of production (the bourgeoisie) and the working class (the proletariat), who historically struggle with each other.

#### 93. Who wrote the book Geeta Rahasya?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (c) Vinoba Bhave
- (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

#### Answer: Option (b)

**Explanation :** Tilak wrote the book Geeta Rahasya in Mandalay jail.

#### 94. Who among the following wrote the book Bahuvivah?

- (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- (c) Pandita Ramabai
- (d) Rabindranath Tagore

#### Answer: Option (b)

**Explanation :** Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar has written books named Bahuvivah and Balya Vivahher Dos.

#### 95. Who organised Khudai Khidmatgar in the year 1929?

- (a) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- (b) Ali brothers
- (c) Ansari brothers
- (d) Abul Kalam Azad

#### Answer: Option (a)

**Explanation :** In the North-West Frontier Province, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan founded the Khudai Khidmatgar (a self-help group), also known as the Red Shirts.

96. **The Treaty of Purandar was signed between which of the following?**

- (a) Aurangzeb - Shivaji
- (b) Shaista Khan - Shahji
- (c) Sambhaji - Shivaji
- (d) None of the above

**Answer: Option (d)**

**Explanation :** In 1665 AD, the Treaty of Purandar was signed between Maratha ruler Shivaji and Aurangzeb's trusted advisor Jai Singh.

97. **Who was Waq-e-Nafees in the Maratha administration?**

- (a) Finance
- (b) Military administration
- (c) Intelligence and Postal Department
- (d) Accountant

**Answer: Option ( c )**

**Explanation :**

- Finance and General Administration – Peshwa
- Sar-e-Naubat – Military Administration
- Majumdar – Accountant
- Wak-e Nafees – Supervision of the intelligence and postal departments and the royal household.

98. **The period from 1775 to 1782, under Warren Hastings, was an ominous period for British power in India. What were its main causes?**

- 1-The British had to face the alliance of Marathas, Mysore and Nizam of Hyderabad.
- 2- The English people revolted against the British.

**Code-**

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

**Answer: Option ( c )**

**Explanation :** The period from 1775 to 1782 was a particularly ominous time for British

India. All the Maratha chieftains united behind the Peshwa and his Prime Minister, Nana Phadnavis. The rulers of South India were also resentful of the British presence among them, and Hyder Ali and the Nizam took advantage of this situation to wage war against the Company. Thus, the British faced a powerful alliance between the Marathas, Mysore, and the Nizam.

In 1776, the American people revolted against the British. The British were suffering a series of defeats. The French sought to exploit their rivals' difficulties, and the British were facing the same consequences.

99. **Which Governor General adopted the Policy of Proud Reserve?**

- (a) Warren Hastings
- (b) Auckland
- (c) John Lawrence
- (d) Lord Lytton

**Answer: Option (d)**

**Explanation :** Lord Lytton, the Governor General of India, adopted the policy of Proud Reserve. This policy aimed to develop scientific boundaries and protect the affected area.

100. **Arrange the following in their chronological order –**

- 1-Death of Malik Ambar
- 2-Death of Mir Jumla
3. Establishment of Hyderabad State
- 4-Establishment of Awadh State

**Code-**

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

**Answer: Option (b)**

**Explanation :**

- Death of Malik Ambar – 1626
- Death of Mir Jumla – 1663
- Establishment of Awadh State – 1722
- Establishment of Hyderabad State – 1724