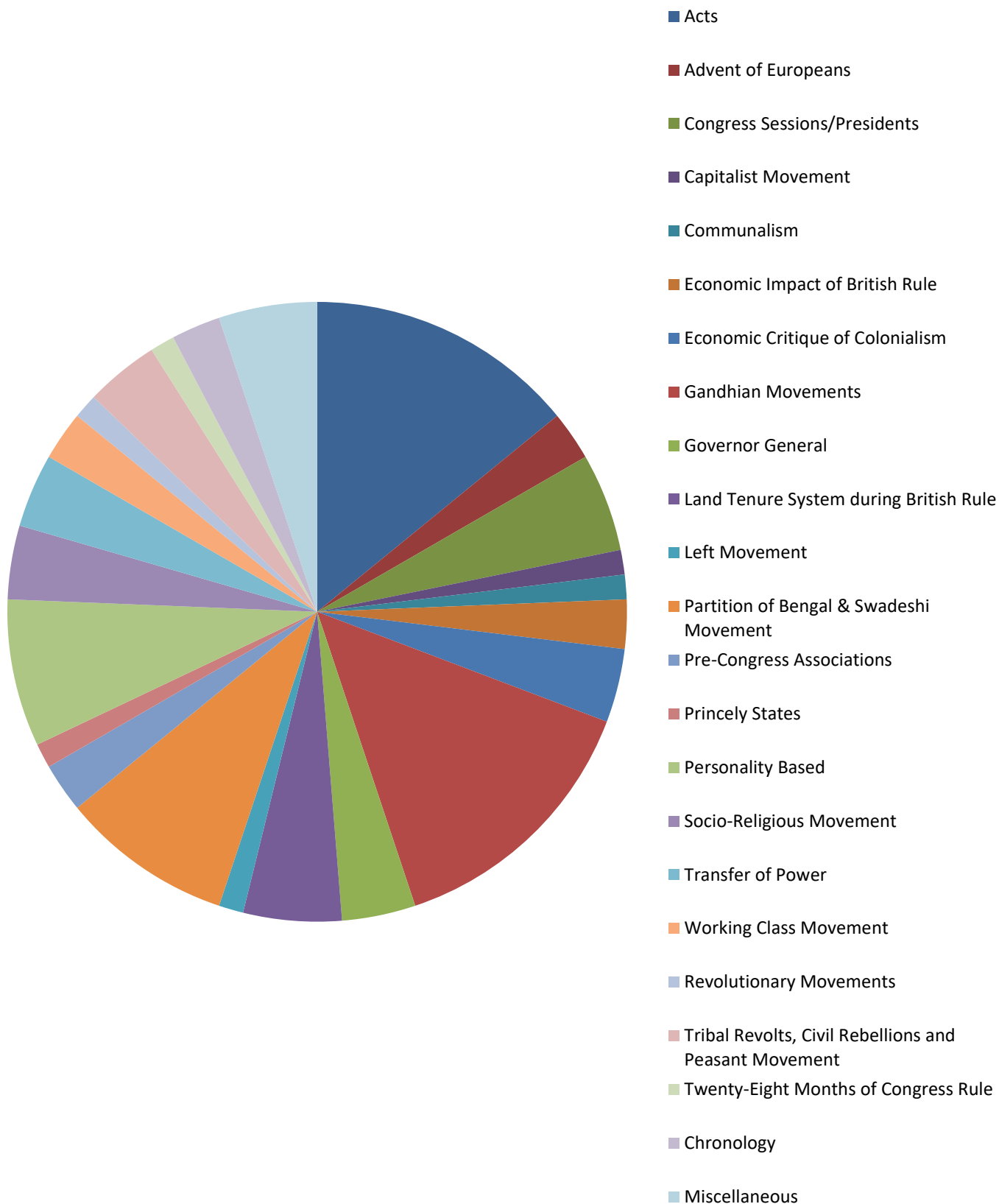


# UPSC Civil Services Prelims: Past 10 Years' Questions and Answers (2010 to 2019) Modern Indian History

Topic	No. of Questions
Acts	11
Advent of Europeans	2
Congress Sessions/Presidents	4
Capitalist Movement	1
Communalism	1
Economic Impact of British Rule	2
Economic Critique of Colonialism	3
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Governor General	3
Land Tenure System during British Rule	4
Left Movement	1
Partition of Bengal & Swadeshi Movement	7
Pre-Congress Associations	2
Princely States	1
Personality Based	6
Socio-Religious Movement	3
Transfer of Power	3
Working Class Movement	2
Revolutionary Movements	1
Tribal Revolts, Civil Rebellions and Peasant Movement	3
Twenty-Eight Months of Congress Rule	1
Chronology	2
Miscellaneous	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>



S No.	Year	TOPIC	SUB-TOPIC	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	2019	Acts	Charter Act 1813	Consider the following statements about 'the Charter Act of 1813': 1. It ended the trade monopoly of the East India Company in India except for trade in tea and trade with China. 2. It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Indian territories held by the Company. 3. The revenues of India were now controlled by the British Parliament. Which of the statements given above are correct? (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3	A
2	2018	Acts	1935 Act	In the Federation established by The Government of India Act of 1935, residuary powers were given to the (a) Federal Legislature (b) Governor General (c) Provincial Legislature (d) Provincial Governors	B
3	2017	Acts	GOI Act, 1919	In the context of Indian history, the principle of 'Dyarchy (diarchy)' refers to (a) Division of the central legislature into two houses. (b) Introductions of double government i.e., Central and State governments. (c) Having two sets of rulers; one in London and another in Delhi. (d) Division of the subjects delegated to the provinces into two categories.	D
4	2016	Acts	GOI Act, 1919	The Montague-Chelmsford Proposals were related to (a) social reforms (b) educational reforms (c) reforms in police administration (d) constitutional reforms	D
5	2015	Acts	GOI 1919 Act	The Government of India Act of 1919 clearly defined (a) The separation of power between the judiciary and the legislature. (b) The jurisdiction of the central and provincial governments. (c) The powers of the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy (d) None of the above	B

6	2014	Acts	1858 Act	<p>What was/were the object/objects of Queen Victoria's Proclamation (1858)?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To disclaim any intention to annex Indian States</li> <li>2. To place the Indian administration under the British Crown.</li> <li>3. To regulate East India Company's trade with India</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below.</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p>	A
7	2013	Acts	1919 Act	<p>The people of India agitated against the arrival of Simon Commission because</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Indians never wanted the review of the working of the Act of 1919</li> <li>(b) Simon Commission recommended the abolition of Dyarchy (Diarchy) in the Provinces</li> <li>(c) There was no Indian member in the Simon Commission</li> <li>(d) The Simon Commission suggested the partition of the country</li> </ol>	C
8	2014	Acts	1947 Act	<p>The Radcliffe Committee was appointed to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) solve the problem of minorities in India</li> <li>(b) given effect to the Independence Bill</li> <li>(c) delimit the boundaries between India and Pakistan</li> <li>(d) enquire into the riots in East Bengal.</li> </ol>	C
9	2012	Acts	GOI Act, 1919	<p>Which of the following is/are the principal feature(s) of the Government of India Act, 1919?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduction of diarchy in the executive government of the provinces.</li> <li>2. Introduction of separate communal electorates for Muslims.</li> <li>3. Devolution of legislative authority by the centre to the provinces.</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the codes given below:</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p>	C

10	2011	Acts	Miscellaneous	<p>With reference to the period of Indian freedom struggle, which of the following was/were recommended by the Nehru report?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Complete Independence for India.</li> <li>2. Joint electorates for reservation of seats for minorities</li> <li>3. Provision of fundamental right for the people of India in the constitution.</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the codes given below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) 1 only</li> <li>(b) 2 and 3 only</li> <li>(c) 1 and 3 only</li> <li>(d) 1, 2 and 3</li> </ol>	B
11	2010	Acts	Miscellaneous	<p>With reference to Simon Commission's recommendations, which one of the following statements is correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) It recommended the replacement of diarchy with responsible government in the provinces</li> <li>(b) It proposed the setting up of inter-provincial council under the Home Department</li> <li>(c) It suggested the abolition of bicameral legislature at the Centre</li> <li>(d) It recommended the creation of Indian Police Service with a provision for increased pay and allowances for British recruits as compared to Indian recruits</li> </ol>	A
12	2019	Gandhian Movements		<p>With reference to the British colonial rule in India, consider statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mahatma Gandhi was instrumental in the abolition of the system of 'indentured labour'.</li> <li>2. In Lord Chelmsford's War Conference, Mahatma Gandhi did not support the resolution on recruiting Indians for World War.</li> <li>3. Consequent upon the breaking of Salt Law by Indian people, the Indian National Congress was declared illegal by the colonial rulers.</li> </ol> <p>Which of the statements given above are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) 1 and 2 only</li> <li>(b) 1 and 3 only</li> <li>(c) 2 and 3 only</li> <li>(d) 1, 2 and 3</li> </ol>	B
13	2018	Gandhian Movements		<p>Which one of the following is a very significant aspect of the Champaran Satyagraha?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Active all-India participation of lawyers, students and women in the National Movement</li> <li>(b) Active involvement of Dalit and Tribal communities of India in the National Movement</li> <li>(c) Joining of peasant unrest to India's National Movement</li> <li>(d) Drastic decrease in the cultivation of plantation crops</li> </ol>	C

14	2015	Gandhian Movements	Non-Cooperation	<p>With reference to Rowlatt Satyagraha, which of the following statements is/are correct ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Rowlatt Act was based on the recommendations of the 'Sedition Committee'.</li> <li>2. In Rowlatt Satyagraha, Gandhiji tried to utilize the Home Rule League.</li> <li>3. Demonstrations against the arrival of Simon Commission coincided with Rowlatt Satyagraha.</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the codes given below.</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p>	B
15	2015	Gandhian Movements	Civil Disobedience	<p>Who of the following organized a march on the Tanjore coast to break the Salt Law in April 1930?</p> <p>(a) V.O. Chidambaram Pillai (b) C. Rajagopalachari (c) K. Kamaraj (d) Annie Besant</p>	B
16	2013	Gandhian Movements	Quit India	<p>Quit India Movement was launched in response to</p> <p>(a) Cabinet Mission Plan (b) Cripps Proposals (c) Simon Commission Report (d) Wavell Plan</p>	B
17	2012	Gandhian Movements	Non-Cooperation	<p>The Rowlatt Act aimed at</p> <p>(a) Compulsory economic support to war efforts (b) Imprisonment without trial and summary procedures for trial (c) Suppression of the Khilafat Movement. (d) Imposition of restrictions on freedom of the press.</p>	B
18	2011	Gandhian Movements	Kheda Satyagraha	<p>What was the reason for Mahatma Gandhi to organize a satyagraha on behalf of the peasants of Kheda?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Administration did not suspend the land revenue collection in spite of a drought</li> <li>2. The Administration proposed to introduce Permanent Settlement in Gujarat.</li> </ol> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2</p>	A
19	2011	Gandhian Movements	Quit India Movement	<p>Which one of the following observations is not true about the Quit India Movement of 1942?</p> <p>(a) It was a non-violent movement (b) It was led by Mahatma Gandhi (c) It was a spontaneous movement (d) It did not attract the labour class in general</p>	B

20	2011	Gandhian Movements	Quit India Movement	With reference to Indian freedom struggle, Usha Mehta is well-known for (a) Running the secret Congress Radio in the wake of Quit India Movement (b) Participating in the second round Table Conference (c) Leading a contingent of Indian National Army (d) Assisting in the formation of Interim Government under Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru	A
21	2010	Gandhian Movements	Champaran Satyagraha	Consider the following statements: 1. Dr. Rajendra Prasad persuaded Mahatma Gandhi to come to Champaran to investigate the problem of peasants. 2. Acharya J.B. Kriplani was one of Mahatma Gandhi's colleagues in his Champaran investigation. 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	B
22	2010	Gandhian Movements	Quit India Movement	After Quit India Movement, C. Rajagopalachari issued a pamphlet entitled "The Way Out". Which one of the following was a proposal in this pamphlet? (a) The establishment of a "War Advisory Council" composed of representatives of British India and the Indian States (b) reconstitution of the Central Executive Council in such a way that that all its members, except the Governor General and the Commander – in – Chief should be Indian leaders (c) Fresh elections to the Central and Provincial Legislatures to be held at the end of 1945 and the Constitutional making body to be convened as soon as possible (d) A solution for the constitutional deadlock	D
23	2019	Partition of Bengal & Swadeshi Movement		With reference to Swadeshi Movement consider the following statements: 1. It contributed to the revival of the indigenous artisan crafts and industries. 2. The National Council of Education was established as a part of Swadeshi Movement. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 1 (d) Neither 1 nor 2	C
24	2016	Partition of Bengal & Swadeshi Movement		The 'Swadeshi' and 'Boycott' were adopted as methods of struggle for the first time during the (a) agitation against the Partition of Bengal (b) Home Rule Movement (c) Non-Cooperation Movement (d) visit of the Simon Commission to India	A



25	2016	Partition of Bengal & Swadeshi Movement		What was the main reason for the split in the Indian National Congress at Surat in 1907? (a) Introduction of communalism into Indian politics by Lord Minto (b) Extremists' lack of faith in the capacity of the moderates to negotiate with the British Government (c) Foundation of Muslim League (d) Aurobindo Ghosh's inability to be elected as the President of the Indian National Congress	B
26	2015	Partition of Bengal & Swadeshi Movement		Which one of the following movements has contributed to a split in the Indian National Congress resulting in the emergence of 'moderates' and 'extremists'? (a) Swadeshi Movement (b) Quit India Movement (c) Non-Cooperation Movement (d) Civil Disobedience Movement	A
27	2014	Partition of Bengal & Swadeshi Movement		The Partition of Bengal made by Lord Curzon in 1905 lasted until (a) The First World War when Indian troops were needed by the British and the partition was ended. (b) King George V abrogated Curzon's Act as the Royal Durbar in Delhi in 1911 (c) Gandhiji launched his Civil Disobedience Movement. (d) The Partition of India in 1947 when East Bengal became East Pakistan.	B
28	2010	Partition of Bengal & Swadeshi Movement		Four resolutions were passed at the famous Calcutta session of Indian National Congress in 1906. The question of either retention OR of rejection of these four resolutions became the cause of a split in Congress at the next Congress session held in Surat in 1907. Which one of the following was not one of those resolutions? (a) Annulment of partition of Bengal (b) Boycott (c) National education (d) Swadeshi	A
29	2010	Partition of Bengal & Swadeshi Movement		What was the immediate cause for the launch of the Swadeshi movement? (a) The partition of Bengal done by Lord Curzon (b) A sentence of 18 months rigorous imprisonment imposed on Lokmanya Tilak (c) The arrest and deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh; and passing of the Punjab Colonization Bill (d) Death sentence pronounced on the Chapekar brothers	A



30	2012	Twenty-Eight Months of Congress Rule		The Congress ministries resigned in the seven provinces in 1939, because: (a) The Congress could not form ministries in the other four provinces. (b) Emergence of a 'left wing' in the Congress made the working of the ministries impossible. (c) There were widespread communal disturbances in their provinces. (d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct	D
31	2016	Transfer of Power	Cripps Mission	The plan of Sir Stafford Cripps envisaged that after the Second World War (a) India should be granted complete independence (b) India should be partitioned into two before granting independence (c) India should be made a republic with the condition that she will join the Commonwealth (d) India should be given Dominion status	D
32	2015	Transfer of Power	Cabinet Mission	With reference to the Cabinet Mission, which of the following statements is/are correct? 1. It recommended a federal government. 2. It enlarged the powers of the Indian courts. 3. It provided for more Indians in the ICS. Select the correct answer using the code given below. (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 (c) 1 and 3 (d) None	A
33	2010	Transfer of Power	Cripps Mission	Who among the following were official Congress negotiations with Cripps Mission? (a) Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel (b) Acharya J. B. Kripalani and C. Rajagopalachari (c) Pandit Nehru and Maulana Azad (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Rafi Ahmed Kidwai	C
34	2017	Land Tenure System during British Rule		Who among the following was/were associated with the introduction of Ryotwari Settlement in India during the British Rule? 1. Lord Cornwallis 2. Alexander Read 3. Thomas Munro Select the correct answer using the code given below: (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 3 only (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3	C

35	2012	Land Tenure System during British Rule		<p>With reference to Ryotwari Settlement, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The rent was paid directly by the peasants to the Government.</li> <li>2. The government gave Pattas to the Ryots.</li> <li>3. The lands were surveyed and assessed before being taxed.</li> </ol> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only    (b) 1 and 2 only (c) 1, 2 and 3    (d) None</p>	C
36	2011	Land Tenure System during British Rule		<p>The tendency for increased litigation was visible after the introduction of the land settlement system of Lord Cornwallis in 1793. The reason for this is normally traced to which of the following provisions?</p> <p>(a) Making Zamindar's position stronger vis-à-vis the ryot (b) Making East India Company an overlord of Zamindars. (c) Making judicial system more efficient (d) None of the (a), (b) and (c) above</p>	B
37	2010	Land Tenure System during British Rule		<p>By a regulation in 1793, the District Collector was deprived of his judicial powers and made the collecting agent only. What was the reason for such regulation?</p> <p>(a) Lord Cornwallis felt that the District Collector's efficiency of revenue collection would enormously increase without the burden of other work (b) Lord Cornwallis felt that Judicial power should compulsorily be in the hands of Europeans while Indians can be given the job of revenue collection in the districts (c) Lord Cornwallis was alarmed at the extent of power concentrated in the District Collector and felt that such absolute power was undesirable in one person (d) The judicial work demanded a deep knowledge of India and a good training in law and Lord Cornwallis felt that District Collector should be only a revenue collector</p>	c
38	2016	Socio-Religious Movement		<p>Satyra Shodhak Samaj organized</p> <p>(a) a movement for upliftment of tribals in Bihar (b) a temple-entry movement in Gujarat (c) an anti-caste movement in Maharashtra (d) a peasant movement in Punjab</p>	C

39	2016	Socio-Religious Movement		<p>Consider the following :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Calcutta Unitarian Committee</li> <li>2. Tabernacle of New Dispensation</li> <li>3. Indian Reform Association</li> </ol> <p>Keshab Chandra Sen is associated with the establishment of which of the above?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 3 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p>	B
40	2012	Socio-Religious Movement		<p>Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Brahmo Samaj?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It opposed idolatory.</li> <li>2. It denied the need for a priestly class for interpreting the religious texts.</li> <li>3. It popularized the doctrine that the Vedas are infallible.</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the codes given below:</p> <p>(a) 1 only    (b) 1 and 2 only (c) 3 only    (d) 1, 2 and 3</p>	B
41	2015	Economic Critique of Colonialism	Personalities	<p>Who of the following was/were economic critic/critics of colonialism in India ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dadabhai Naoroji</li> <li>2. G.Subramania Iyer</li> <li>3. R.C. Dutt</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the codes given below.</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p>	D
42	2012	Economic Critique of Colonialism	Personalities	<p>Consider the following statements:</p> <p>The most effective contribution made by Dadabhai Naoroji to the cause of Indian National Movement was that he</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Exposed the economic exploitation of India by the British.</li> <li>2. Interpreted the ancient Indian texts and restored the self-confidence of Indians.</li> <li>3. Stressed the need for eradication of all the social evils before anything else.</li> </ol> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only    (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only    (d) 1, 2 and 3</p>	A

43	2011	Economic Critique of Colonialism	Drain of Wealth	<p>With reference to the period of colonial rule in India, "Home Charges" formed an important part of drain of wealth from India. Which of the following funds constituted "Home Charges"?</p> <p>1. Funds used to support the India Office in London.</p> <p>2. Funds used to pay salaries and pensions of British personnel engaged in India.</p> <p>3. Funds used for waging wars outside India by the British.</p> <p>Select the correct answer using the codes given below:</p> <p>(a) 1 only</p> <p>(b) 1 and 2 only</p> <p>(c) 2 and 3 only</p> <p>(d) 1, 2 and 3</p>	D
44	2018	Economic Impact of British Rule		<p>Economically, one of the results of the British rule in India in the 19th century was the</p> <p>(a) increase in the export of Indian handicrafts</p> <p>(b) growth in the number of Indian owned factories</p> <p>(c) commercialization of Indian agriculture</p> <p>(d) rapid increase in the urban population</p>	C
45	2018	Economic Impact of British Rule		<p>The staple commodities of export by the English East India Company from Bengal in the middle of the 18th century were</p> <p>(a) Raw cotton, oil-seeds and opium</p> <p>(b) Sugar, salt, zinc and lead</p> <p>(c) Copper, silver, gold, spices and tea</p> <p>(d) Cotton, silk, saltpetre and opium</p>	D
46	2018	Tribal Revolts, Civil Rebellions and Peasant Movement	Tribal uprising	<p>After the Santhal Uprising subsided, what was/were the measure/measures taken by the colonial government?</p> <p>1. The territories called 'Santhal Paraganas' were created.</p> <p>2. It became illegal for a Santhal to transfer land to a non-Santhal.</p> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below:</p> <p>(a) 1 only</p> <p>(b) 2 only</p> <p>(c) Both 1 and 2</p> <p>(d) Neither 1 nor 2</p>	C
47	2013	Tribal Revolts, Civil Rebellions and Peasant Movement	Peasant movement	<p>The demand for the Tebhaga Peasant Movement in Bengal was for</p> <p>(a) the reduction of the share of the landlords from one-half of the crop to one-third</p> <p>(b) the grant of ownership of land to peasants as they were the actual cultivators of the land.</p> <p>(c) the uprooting of Zamindari system and the end of serfdom</p> <p>(d) writing off all peasant debts</p>	A

48	2011	Tribal Revolts, Civil Rebellions and Peasant Movement	Tribal Movements	Which amongst the following provided a common factor for tribal insurrection in India in the 19th century? (a) Introduction of a new system of land revenue and taxation of tribal products (b) Influence of foreign religious missionaries in tribal areas (c) Rise of a large number of money lenders, traders and revenue farmers as middlemen in tribal areas (d) The complete disruption of the old agrarian order of the tribal communities	C
49	2015	Congress Sessions/Presidents	Personalities	Consider the following statements : 1. The first woman President of the Indian National Congress was Sarojini Naidu. 2. The first Muslim President of the Indian National Congress was Badruddin Tyabji. 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	B
50	2014	Congress Sessions/Presidents	Lahore Session	The 1929 Session of Indian National Congress is on significance in the history of the Freedom Movement because the (a) attainment of Self-Government was declared as the objective of the Congress. (b) Attainment of Poorna Swaraj was adopted as the goal of the Congress. (c) Non-Cooperation Movement was launched. (d) Decision to participate in the Round Table Conference in London was taken.	B
51	2012	Congress Sessions/Presidents	Lahore Session	The Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress (1929) is very important in history, because 1. The Congress passed a resolution demanding complete independence. 2. The rift between the extremists and moderates was resolved in that Session. 3. A resolution was passed rejecting the two-nation theory in that Session Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (a) 1 only    (b) 2 and 3 (c) 1 and 3    (d) None of the above	A
52	2010	Congress Sessions/Presidents	Karachi Session	For the Karachi session of Indian National Congress in 1931 presided over by Sardar Patel, who drafted the Resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Programme? (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	B

53	2019	Advent of Europeans		Which one of the following groups of plants was domesticated in the 'New World' and introduced into the 'Old World'? (a) Tobacco, cocoa and rubber (b) Tobacco, cotton and rubber (c) Cotton, coffee and sugarcane (d) Rubber, coffee and wheat	A
54	2010	Advent of Europeans		With reference to Pondicherry (now Puducherry), consider the following statements: 1. The first European power to occupy Pondicherry were the Portuguese. 2. The second European power to occupy Pondicherry were the French. 3. The English never occupied Pondicherry. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3	A
55	2018	Governor General		Which one of the following statements does not apply to the system of Subsidiary Alliance introduced by Lord Wellesley? (a) To maintain a large standing army at other's expense (b) To keep India safe from Napoleonic danger (c) To secure a fixed income for the Company (d) To establish British paramountcy over the Indian States	C
56	2013	Governor General		The Ilbert Bill controversy was related to the (a) Imposition of certain restrictions to carry arms by the Indians (b) Imposition of restrictions on newspapers and magazines published in Indian languages (c) Removal of disqualifications imposed on the Indian magistrates with regard to the trial of the Europeans (d) Removal of a duty on imported cotton cloth	C
57	2010	Governor General		Who among the following Governor Generals created the Covenanted Civil Service of India which later came to be known as the Indian Civil Service? (a) Warren Hastings (b) Wellesley (c) Cornwallis (d) William Bentinck	C



58	2019	Personality Based		Consider the following pairs: Movement/Organization :Leader 1. All India Anti- Untouchability League : Mahatma Gandhi 2. All India Kisan Sabha : Swami Sahajanand Saraswati 3. Self-Respect Movement : E. V. Ramaswami Naicker Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched? (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3	D
59	2019	Personality Based		With reference to Indian National Movement, consider the following pairs: Person Position held 1. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru : President, All India Liberal Federation 2. K. C. Neogy : Member, The Constituent Assembly 3. P. C. Joshi : General Secretary, Communist Party of India Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched? (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only (c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3	D
60	2018	Personality Based		He wrote biographies of Mazzini, Garibaldi, Shivaji and Shrikrishna; stayed in America for some time; and was also elected to the Central Assembly. He was (a) Aurobindo Ghosh (b) Bipin Chandra Pal (c) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) Motilal Nehru	C
61	2018	Personality Based		In 1920, which of the following changed its name to "Swarajya Sabha"? (a) All India Home Rule League (b) Hindu Mahasabha (c) South Indian Liberal Federation (d) The Servants of India Society	A
62	2013	Personality Based		Annie Besant was 1. Responsible for starting the Home Rule Movement 2. The founder of the Theosophical Society 3. Once the President of the Indian National Congress Select the correct statement/statements using the codes given below. (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3	C



63	2011	Personality Based		<p>Mahatma Gandhi said that some of his deepest convictions were reflected in a book titled, "Unto this Last" and the book transformed his life. What was the message from the book that transformed Mahatma Gandhi?</p> <p>(a) Uplifting the oppressed and poor is the moral responsibility of an educated man</p> <p>(b) The good of individual is contained in the good of all</p> <p>(c) The life of celibacy and spiritual pursuit are essential for a noble life</p> <p>(d) All the statement (a), (b) and (c) are correct in this context</p>	B
64	2017	Working Class Movement		<p>The Trade Disputes Act of 1929 provided for</p> <p>(a) the participation of workers in the management of industries.</p> <p>(b) arbitrary powers to the management to quell industrial disputes.</p> <p>(c) an intervention by the British Court in the event of a trade dispute.</p> <p>(d) a system of tribunals and a ban on strikes.</p>	D
65	2017	Working Class Movement		<p>Consider the following statements:</p> <p>1. The Factories Act, 1881 was passed with a view to fix the wages of industrial workers and to allow the workers to form trade unions.</p> <p>2. N. M. Lokhande was a pioneer in organizing the labour movement in British India.</p> <p>Which of the above statements is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only</p> <p>(b) 2 only</p> <p>(c) Both 1 and 2</p> <p>(d) Neither 1 nor 2</p>	B
66	2012	Communalism		<p>Mahatma Gandhi underlook fast unto death in 1932, mainly because</p> <p>(a) Round Table Conference failed to satisfy Indian political aspirations.</p> <p>(b) Congress and Muslim League had differences of opinion.</p> <p>(c) Ramsay Macdonald announced the Communal Award.</p> <p>(d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct in this context</p>	C
67	2010	Capitalist Movement		<p>Consider the following statements:</p> <p>1. The "Bombay Manifesto" signed in 1936 openly opposed the preaching of socialist ideals.</p> <p>2. It evoked support from a large section of business community from all across India.</p> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only</p> <p>(b) 2 only</p> <p>(c) Both 1 and 2</p> <p>(d) Neither 1 nor 2</p>	A

68	2017	Princely States		The object of the Butler Committee of 1927 was to (a) Define the jurisdiction of the Central and Provincial Governments. (b) Define the powers of the Secretary of State for India. (c) Impose censorship on national press. (d) Improve the relationship between the Government of India and the Indian States.	D
69	2015	Left Movement	Congress Socialist Party	With reference to Congress Socialist Party, consider the following statements : 1. It advocated the boycott of British goods and evasion of taxes. 2. It wanted to establish the dictatorship of proletariat. 3. It advocated separate electorate for minorities and oppressed classes. Which of the statements given above is/are correct ? (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 3 only (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) None	D
70	2014	Revolutionary Movements	Ghadar Movement	The Ghadr (Ghadar) was a (a) revolutionary association of Indians with headquarters at San Francisco. (b) nationalist organization operating from Singapore. (c) militant organisation with headquarters at Berlin (d) Communist movement for India's freedom with head-quarters at Tashkent.	A
71	2018	Chronology		Which among the following events happened earliest? (a) Swami dayanand established Arya Samaj. (b) Dinabandhu Mitra wrote Neeldarpan. (c) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote Anandmath. (d) Satyendranath Tagore became the first Indian to succeed in the Indian Civil Services Examination.	B
72	2017	Chronology		With reference to Indian freedom struggle, consider the following events: 1. Mutiny in Royal Indian Navy 2. Quit Indian Movement launched 3. Second Round Table Conference What is the correct chronological sequence of the above events? (a) 1-2-3 (b) 2-1-3 (c) 3-2-1 (d) 3-1-2	C

73	2017	Pre-Congress Associations		Consider the following pairs: 1. Radhakanta Deb – First President of the British Indian Association 2. Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty – Founder of the Madras Mahajana Sabha 3. Surendranath Banerjee – Founder of the Indian Association Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched? (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 3 only (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3	B
74	2012	Pre-Congress Associations		During Indian freedom struggle, the National Social Conference was formed. What was the reason for its formation? (a) Different social reform groups or organizations of Bengal region united to form a single body to discuss the issues of larger interest and to prepare appropriate petitions/representations to the government. (b) Indian National Congress did not want to include social reforms in its deliberations and decided to form a separate body for such a purpose. (c) Behramji Malabari and M.G. Ranade decided to bring together all the social reform groups of the country under one organization. (d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct in this context.	C
75	2018	Miscellaneous	Education	Which of the following led to the introduction of English Education in India? 1. Charter Act of 1813 2. General Committee of Public Instruction, 1823 3. Orientalist and Anglicist Controversy. Select the correct answer using the code given below: (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3	D
76	2018	Miscellaneous	Education	With reference to educational institutions during colonial rule in India, consider the following pairs: Institution Founder 1. Sanskrit College at Benaras - William Jones 2. Calcutta Madarsa - Warren Hastings 3. Fort William College - Arthur Wellesley Which of the pairs given above is/are correct? (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 only (c) 1 and 3 (d) 3 only	B

77	2013	Miscellaneous		<p>With reference to Indian History, the Members of the Constituent Assembly from the Provinces were</p> <p>(a) directly elected by the people of those Provinces</p> <p>(b) nominated by the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League</p> <p>(c) elected by the Provincial Legislative Assemblies</p> <p>(d) selected by the Government for their expertise in constitutional matters</p>	C
78	2011	Miscellaneous		<p>What was the purpose with which Sir William Wedderburn and W.S. Caine had set up the Indian Parliamentary Committee in 1893?</p> <p>(a) To agitate for Indian political reforms in the House of Commons</p> <p>(b) To campaign for the entry of Indians into the Imperial Judiciary</p> <p>(c) To facilitate a discussion on India's Independence in the British Parliament</p> <p>(d) To agitate for the entry of eminent Indians into the British Parliament</p>	A