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Test Booklet Series

TEST BOOKLET

C

GENERAL STUDIES (P) 2020 – Test–2968

Time Allowed: Two Hours

Maximum Marks: 200

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS BOOKLET DOES **NOT** HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TURN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES **A, B, C** OR **D** AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET.
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **Do NOT** write anything else on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test Booklet contains **100** items (Questions). Each item is printed in English. Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response with you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
5. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See direction in the answers sheet.
6. All items carry equal marks. Attempt all items. Your total marks will depend only on the number of **correct responses** marked by you in the answer sheet. For **every incorrect** response **1/3rd of the allotted marks** will be deducted.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer sheet the response to various items in the Test booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the answer sheets as per instruction sent to you with your Admission Certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all responses on the answer sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to Invigilator only the answer sheet. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. Sheet for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

1. Consider the following organizations:

1. East India Association
2. The Bombay Presidency Association
3. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha

Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the formation of the above organizations?

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

2. With reference to Champaran Satyagraha, consider the following statements:

1. The movement was led by Mahatma Gandhi along with Rajendra Prasad, Narhari Parikh, and J.B Kripalani.
2. The satyagraha ended when planters agreed to refund all of the money they had taken illegally from the peasants.

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

3. Consider the following statements regarding the Nehru Report, which was an attempt by the Indians to formulate constitutional reforms:

1. It was drafted jointly by Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose.
2. The report demanded the Dominion Status for India.
3. The report rejected the principle of the separate communal electorate.

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

4. Consider the following pairs:

<i>Literary works</i>	<i>Written by</i>
1. Amar Sonar Bangla	: Rabindranath Tagore
2. Thakurmar Jhuli	: Daksinaranjan Mitra Majumdar
3. Sudesa Geethangal	: C. Subramaniya Bharathiyar

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

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

5. Which of the following was/were the reasons for the Royal Indian Navy mutiny in 1946?

1. Racial discrimination by British officers
2. Poor quality of food
3. Protest against the INA trial

Select the correct answer using the code below.

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

6. Consider the following events:

1. First Round table conference
2. Appointment of Simon Commission
3. Poona Pact
4. Communal Award

Arrange the events given above in chronological order:

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

7. On the eve of the launch of Quit India Movement, Mahatma Gandhi gave some specific instructions to different groups of people. With reference to these instructions, consider the following statements:
1. He asked the government servants to resign.
 2. He asked the soldiers to leave their posts.
 3. He asked the princes of the Princely states to accept the sovereignty of their own people.
- Which of the above statement is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 3 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
8. Consider the following statements regarding the Individual Satyagraha:
1. The objective of launching the satyagraha was to seek India's independence.
 2. It was influenced by Russian nihilism.
 3. Gandhiji forbade women to carry out this form of satyagraha.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 2 and 3 only
 - (b) 1 and 2 only
 - (c) 1, 2 and 3
 - (d) None
9. Which of the following measure(s) was/were adopted by Congress ministries (1937-1939) to alleviate the suffering of peasants?
1. Setting up of Indian Peasants' Institute for peasants' welfare
 2. Constitution of T. Prakasam committee to review land revenue systems
 3. Introduction of Bengal Bargadars Temporary regulation bill
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
10. The primary objective of the Akali movement of 1920s was to
- (a) liberate Sikh gurudwaras from the control of corrupt mahants
 - (b) create a separate province in region of Punjab
 - (c) make available modern western education to the Sikhs
 - (d) counter the proselytising activities of Christian missionaries
11. Which of the following initiatives were undertaken by Gandhiji during his stay in Africa?
1. Campaign against restriction on Indian migration.
 2. Campaign against poll tax and invalidation of Indian marriages.
 3. Setting up Natal Indian Congress.
- 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
12. The peasant movements after 1857 till the end of the 19th century, was/were characterized by:
1. The ability of the peasants to fight directly for their own demands.
 2. Their extensive territorial reach and strong mutual communication between the peasants.
 3. An adequate understanding of colonialism and colonial economic structure.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 1 and 2 only
 - (c) 2 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3

- 13.** Consider the following statements regarding the Third battle of Panipat:
1. The Marathas were supported by Rajputs and ruler of Awadh and Punjab in this battle.
 2. This battle proved to be a setback for the British ambitions in India and a greatly strengthened the Afghan empire in India.
- 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
- 14.** "He was the first editor of Tattwabodhini Patrika journal. He was associated with Brahmo Samaj. He worked for the propagation of scientific modern outlook in the society. Instead of depending on the scriptures, he cited medical opinion against Child marriage. He advocated courtship before marriage, partnership and equality as the basis of married life and divorce by both law and custom."
- The above paragraph refers to who among the following social reformers?
- (a) Akshay Kumar Dutt
 - (b) Keshub Chandra Sen
 - (c) Debendranath Tagore
 - (d) Raja Rammohan Roy
- 15.** Consider the following statements regarding the development of railways during British rule :
1. The investment in the railways during the British rule was primarily indigenous.
 2. Government of India guaranteed a fixed return on the capital invested in railways by private enterprises.
 3. Railways were built to promote internal trade of goods within India.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 1 and 3 only
 - (c) 2 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
- 16.** During the Civil Disobedience Movement, salt march from Trichinopoly to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore coast was led by which of the following nationalist?
- (a) K. Kelappan
 - (b) C. Rajagopalachari
 - (c) Sarojini Naidu
 - (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
- 17.** The role of the nationalist press in early 19th century was:
1. To get a share in the lucrative printing business.
 2. Political education and mobilization of common man.
 3. To come out with sharp criticism of government policies.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
- 18.** In the context of the modern history of India, the Shore Committee was related to:
- (a) Coordinate an armed invasion on British India.
 - (b) Fight for rights of passengers of the Komagata Maru ship.
 - (c) Mediate between the Ahmedabad mill workers and mill owners.
 - (d) Ascertain the import duty to be imposed on goods imported via sea.

19. With reference to the Deccan riots in the 1870s, consider the following statements:
1. The civil war in America was one of the prime factors for the Deccan rebellion of the 1870s.
 2. It was aimed at overthrowing the British rule in India.
 3. It was brutally suppressed and completely failed to achieve its objectives.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 1 and 2 only
 - (c) 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
20. Lord Cornwallis through the introduction of 'Permanent Settlement' sought to:
1. create a wealthy and privileged class of zamindars loyal to the British empire in India.
 2. provide stability of income to East India company.
 3. extend cultivation and improve agricultural productivity.
- 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
21. Which of the following statements is **not** correct about the Indian National Army(INA)?
- (a) The idea of the INA was first conceived by Subhash Chandra Bose.
 - (b) The Indian prisoners of war released by Japan were recruited to the INA.
 - (c) It had a women regiment called the Rani Jhansi regiment.
 - (d) It attempted a military attack on the British from the Indo-Burma front.
22. Which of the following measure(s) was/were taken to promote education during the Swadeshi Movement?
1. Passing of a resolution on National Education by Indian National Congress at the Calcutta session of 1906.
 2. Establishment of the National Council of Education to organize education from primary to university level.
 3. Establishment of Banaras Hindu University to promote literary education.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) 2 only
 - (b) 1 and 2 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
23. With reference to the administrative divisions during British India, consider the following provinces:
1. Madras
 2. North-West Frontier Province
 3. Orissa
 4. Sindh
- In which of the provinces mentioned above did the Indian National Congress form the government after the elections of 1937?
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
 - (b) 1, 3 and 4 only
 - (c) 1 only
 - (d) 3 only
24. The movement to boycott the Simon Commission was organised because:
- (a) British did not accept the demand of "Poorn Swaraj" by Congress.
 - (b) of the protest against the Rowlatt act.
 - (c) there were no Indians in the Simon commission.
 - (d) the chairman of Simon Commission was unpopular for his anti-India views.

25. Consider the following statements:
1. A. O Hume was the first European to preside over a session of the Congress.
 2. Annie Besant was the first European woman President of the Indian National Congress.

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

26. Consider the following statements regarding Forward Bloc:

1. It was established as a new party within the Congress by Subhash Chandra Bose.
2. It's formation led to Subhash Bose's ouster from Congress.

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

27. Consider the following statements about Pherozeshah Mehta:

1. He was one of the founders of the Bombay Presidency Association and the Indian National Congress.
2. He was elected as the member of the Imperial Legislative Council.
3. He presided over the second session of the Indian National Congress in 1886.

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

28. Satyagraha Sabha was formed in 1919 to support:

- (a) Kheda Satyagraha
- (b) Rowlatt Satyagraha
- (c) Vaikom Satyagraha
- (d) Bardoli Satyagraha

29. The aims and objectives of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) were to:

1. abolish all forms of exploitation of man by man.
2. preach social revolutionary and communistic principles.
3. nationalize the railways and large-scale industries

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

30. By the end of the 18th century, India's exports exceeded its imports. This was due to:

- (a) free trade policy adopted by Britishers to promote Indian products.
- (b) investments made by British government in infrastructure which led to surplus production.
- (c) increased awareness among Indian peasants about world market.
- (d) the East India Company's practise of purchasing Indian goods from the revenue of Bengal and exporting them.

31. Who among the following played the leading role in bringing the agreement between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League famously known as the Lucknow Pact?
1. Madan Mohan Malviya
 2. Annie Besant
 3. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) 3 only
 - (b) 1 and 2 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
32. Which of the following could be observed in 'Judicial reforms by Cornwallis':
1. Merger of the post of Civil Judge and the collector.
 2. Separate courts were set up to deal with criminal cases.
 3. Abolition of provincial courts of appeal.
- Select the correct answer using the code below.
- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
33. With reference to the dual administration of Bengal, consider the following statements:
1. It was an outcome of the Treaty of Allahabad of 1765.
 2. It was started by Lord Clive and was ended by Warren Hastings.
 3. The Nawab retained the rights of revenue collection while the company controlled the police and judicial powers.
- 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
34. With reference to modern Indian history, the Lottery committee (1817) was set up to:
- (a) raise funds for town development.
 - (b) abolish lottery in India.
 - (c) recommend a policy for appointment of Indians in judiciary.
 - (d) rationalise allocation of land in areas under Permanent settlement system.
35. With reference to the famous Ahmedabad Mill Strike of 1918, which of the statements given below is/are correct?
1. It was led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
 2. It was due to the discontent over the increase in the working hour of the workers.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
36. The aim of Public Safety Bill, 1928 was to:
- (a) regulate the manufacture, sale, possession, and carrying of firearms.
 - (b) allow British subjects to be tried by Indian judges.
 - (c) deport the foreigners suspected of propagating socialist and communist ideas.
 - (d) abolish oppressive social practices among various religious groups.

37. Consider the following statements regarding 'Factory Acts' during British rule :

1. They aimed to reform the inhuman conditions of labourers in the British owned factories and tea estates.
2. They provided for complete abolition of child labour.

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

38. Consider the following statements regarding the Rajput king Raja Sawai Jai Singh of Amber:

1. He established an astronomical observatory in Ujjain.
2. He founded the city of Jaipur.
3. He was given the title of 'Sawai' by Mughal emperor Aurangzeb.

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

39. With reference to Swadesh Bandhab Samiti, consider the following statements:

1. It was set up by Sisir Kumar Ghosh in Barisal.
2. It aimed to mobilize masses for the Swadeshi Movement.
3. It settled disputes through arbitration committees.

Which of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

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

40. Consider the following statements with respect to Swami Dayanand Saraswati:

1. He rejected all religious thoughts if they conflicted with the Vedas.
2. He was opposed to priesthood and idolatry.
3. He was a contemporary of Mahadev Govind Ranade.

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

41. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding ' First Law commission ' during British rule?

1. It was headed by Lord Hastings.
2. It aimed at codifying Indian laws.
3. Indian Penal code was drafted upon the recommendations of the commission.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

42. Consider the following statements regarding the Nationalist Movement in princely states in India during British rule in India:

1. In Nagpur resolution of Congress in 1920, the princely states were allowed to initiate political activity in the States in the name of Congress.
2. The Government of India Act of 1935 projected a scheme of the federation where the princely states were to send democratically elected representatives to the Federal Legislature.

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

- 43.** Consider the following statements:
1. During the swadeshi movement, there was no agitation of the working class.
 2. There were no All-India unions to promote the voice of the working-class during the Swadeshi movement.

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

- 44.** How was/were the 'Pro-changers' different from the 'No-changers'?

1. Pro-changers favoured council entry after the withdrawal of Non-Cooperation movement while No-changers opposed it.
2. Pro-changers wanted to take a break after withdrawal of Non-Cooperation movement while No-Changers wanted a continuous mass struggle.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

- 45.** Who among the following was/were associated with the formation of Madras Mahajan Sabha?

1. M Viraraghavachariar
2. C. Rajagopalachari
3. P. Ananda Charlu

Select the correct answer using code given below.

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

- 46.** Which of the following events was/were a part of the Civil Disobedience Movement?

1. Participation of a band of workers called Khudai Khidmatgars in North West Frontier Province.
2. Refusal to pay Chowkidara tax in Eastern India.
3. Agitation against Cunningham Circular in Madras.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

- 47.** Which of the following methods were used by the peasants during the Pabna revolt of 1870s?

1. Formation of agrarian league and organization of rent strikes.
2. Use of laws and legal recourse to assert their rights.
3. Secret killings of Zamindars to induce fear among them and mobilize other peasants.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

- 48.** With reference to British rule in India, which of the following events happened earliest?

- (a) Establishment of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay University.
- (b) Reduction of age to 19 years for appearing in Civil services exam.
- (c) First all India census.
- (d) Annexation of Burma by British.

49. Which of the following were the weakness of the Ghadar movement?

1. Its underestimation of the British's power and its lack of adequate preparedness.
2. Its failure to generate an effective and sustained leadership.
3. It had a weak organizational structure.
4. It was predominantly based on a religious ideology with leadership derived mainly from Sikh groups.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

50. With reference to the famous Surat Session in 1907 of the Indian National Congress, consider the following statements:

1. It was presided over by Rashbehari Ghosh.
2. It passed resolutions on Swadeshi, Boycott and Self-government demands.
3. It ended with the split between the moderates and the extremists.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

51. Arrange the conquest of states/empires by the Britishers in 18th-19th century in the chronological order.

1. Bengal
2. Marathas
3. Mysore
4. Punjab

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

52. Consider the following statements about Carnatic wars:

1. The first and third Carnatic wars were part of the European struggle for supremacy while the second Carnatic war was caused by the local factors.
2. The third Carnatic war ended with the treaty of Paris and the establishment of the British as the supreme power in India.

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

53. The Bardoli Resolution of the Congress Working Committee of the Indian National Congress in 1922:

1. led to the launching of the Non-Cooperation movement.
2. contained provisions related to not paying of the taxes by the peasants.

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

54. Which of the following was the reason for the Indigo revolt of 1859-60?

- (a) Forceful eviction of peasants from their land.
- (b) Forceful plantation of indigo and low remunerative price given to peasants for plantation of Indigo.
- (c) Prevention of the tenants from acquiring occupancy rights on Indigo sown areas.
- (d) Ban on export of Indigo and compulsive selling to indigenous industries.

55. Consider the following statements:

1. Haider Ali introduced a new calendar, a new system of coinage and new scales of weights and measures.
2. Tipu Sultan planted the tree of Liberty at Srirangapatnam drawing inspiration from the French revolution.
3. Tipu Sultan attempted to reduce the power of Poligars.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

56. Which of the following is correct regarding 'Revolt of 1857'?

- (a) Attacks and violent actions by rebels were taken against Britishers only.
- (b) Most violent activities were confined to urban centers.
- (c) During the uprising, religious divisions between Hindu and Muslims were hardly noticeable.
- (d) There were efforts to establish a modern government system in the regions captured by rebels.

57. Consider the following statements regarding All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC):

1. Lala Lajpat Rai was its first President.
2. The union appealed to the workers to refrain from nationalist politics.

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

58. With reference to the 1931 Karachi session of the Indian National Congress, consider the following statements:

1. The congress adopted the resolution on National Economic Policy.
2. Elections on the basis of Universal Adult Suffrage was envisioned.
3. The congress rejected the Gandhi-Irwin pact at this session because of the recent execution of Bhagat Singh and his comrades.

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

59. The primary objective behind British intervention in Afghanistan was to

- (a) control Afghanistan to prevent it from becoming a safe place for Indian revolutionary activities.
- (b) establish their rule in Afghanistan to make an alternative way to Middle east.
- (c) control Afghanistan to safeguard their Indian empire from potential Russia's military threat.
- (d) establish a strong local government in Afghanistan to prevent any war like situations in their neighbourhood.

60. Consider the following statements, with reference to the Khilafat Movement:

1. The movement was led by Muslims in India in 1919-20.
2. The movement was not supported by the Indian National Congress.
3. The supporters wanted hegemony of Khalifa over Muslim sacred places in the Ottoman Empire.

Which of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

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

- 61.** Which of the following principles were advocated by the Theosophical Society?
1. Transmigration of soul
 2. Upanishadic teachings
 3. Communicating with God through prayers

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

- 62.** Which of the following provisions was/were part of the Government of India Act, 1935?
1. Establishment of an All India Federation with autonomy to the provinces.
 2. Right to vote for all persons residing in British India.
 3. Introduction of dyarchy at the central level.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

- 63.** Consider the following statements about the subsidiary alliance system:
1. It was invented and first used by Lord William Bentinck.
 2. Subsidiary Alliance policy of Lord Wellesly was influenced by the possibility of Napoleon's invasion in South Asia.
 3. Awadh was the first state to enter into a subsidiary alliance with the Britishers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

- 64.** Consider the following statements regarding 'Downward filtration theory':
1. It aimed directly to educate the masses and spreading modern ideas among them.

2. Wood's Dispatch favoured the implementation of downward filtration.

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

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

- 65.** Consider the following statements regarding Gandhi-Irwin Pact:

1. It included the immediate release of all political prisoners.
2. As per the pact, the government recognized the right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing.

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

- 66.** Consider the following statements about freedom of the press in India during the colonial period:

1. Vernacular Press Act, 1878 was enacted during the period of Lord Ripon.
2. Charles Metcalfe revoked Licensing Regulation of 1823 and restored the liberties of the Indian press.
3. The Indian Press Act, 1910 empowered the local government to demand a security deposit from newspapers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

67. Consider the following statements regarding the Tebhaga movement:

1. It was led by share-croppers of Bengal demanding a reduction in the share of crop proceeds.
2. The movement merged with the Non-Cooperation Movement of the 1920s.

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

68. Which of the following events occurred during the viceroyalty of Lytton?

1. Introduction of Ilbert bill
2. Imperial Durbar was held in Delhi for the first time
3. Introduction of Arms Act

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

69. Which of the following was/were included in the demands of Moderates during 1885 - 1905?

1. Reduction in military expenditure
2. Separation of Judiciary from Executive
3. Promotion of social reforms for the welfare of particular sections

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

70. Consider the following statements regarding the Lahore Session of Indian National Congress in 1929:

1. The session was presided by Motilal Nehru.
2. Resolution declaring Poorna Swaraj as the objective of the Congress was passed.
3. A new tri-colour flag of freedom was adopted.

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

71. Which of the following were features of the Indian Councils Act of 1909?

1. It increased the number of elected members in the provincial legislative councils.
2. It introduced the concept of the separate electorate in the Indian political system.
3. It permitted voting on separate budget items as well as on budget as a whole.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

72. Consider the following statements regarding 'Ryotwari Settlement':

1. It was majorly confined to the southern and south-western part of India.
2. It brought a stable system of peasant ownership into existence.
3. Revenue demand was revised periodically after 20 to 30 years in this system.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

73. Which of the following were introduced in the Indian political system by the Government of India Act, 1919, popularly known as the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms?

1. Dyarchy at the level of the provincial government.
2. Bicameral legislature at the level of Central government.
3. Ordinance issuing powers to the Viceroy.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

74. Consider the following leaders of the Indian National Movement:

1. M. N. Roy
2. Acharya Narendra Dev
3. Jayprakash Narayan
4. Minoo Masani

Who among the leaders mentioned above were the founders of the Congress Socialist Party (CSP)?

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

75. Consider the following pairs:

<i>Newspaper</i>	<i>Publisher</i>
1. The Socialist	: S. A. Dange
2. Navyug	: Muzaffar Ahmed
3. Labour-Kisan Gazette	: M. Singaravelu

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

76. Consider the following statements about 'Charter Act of 1833':

1. It ended the company's monopoly of trade in tea and trade with China.
2. The debts of the Company were taken over by the Government of India.
3. It provided for recruitment to the civil service through a competitive examination.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

77. He was a disciple of Narayan Guru; became a member of Cochin Legislative Council and modified Narayan Guru's slogan into 'no religion, no caste and no God for mankind. Who among the following is being described above?

- (a) Subramaniam Tirumambu
- (b) P. Krishna Pillai
- (c) Sahadaran Ayyappan
- (d) K. Kelappan

78. The Bombay Session in 1915 of the Indian National Congress holds importance in the history of the national movement in India because:

1. It decided to allow extremists to rejoin Congress.
2. It sanctioned the launch of Home Rule Leagues.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

79. The Lex Loci Act was enacted in 1850 by the Colonial Government with the objective of
- extending the ban on Sati to the provinces of Madras and Bombay
 - providing the right to inherit ancestral property to Hindu converts to Christianity
 - better treatment of Indian labour in other colonies
 - upholding rights of Zamindars in Permanent Settlement system
80. Which of the following elements characterize the ideology of communalism?
- A shared belief that people having the same religion have common secular interests.
 - The notion of socio-political communities based on religion.
 - Different religions have mutually incompatible interests.
- Select the correct answer from the code given below:
- 1 and 2 only
 - 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
81. Consider the following statements with reference to the Cabinet Mission plan:
- It proposed a federation of provinces and princely states.
 - It accepted the Muslim league's demand for a separate nation.
 - It was initially accepted by both the Indian National Congress and the Muslim league.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
82. With reference to Indian freedom struggle, *Shanti Ghosh and Suniti Chowdhry* are well-known for
- their contribution in Quit India movement for running secret societies.
 - playing an important role in leading a contingent in 1857 mutiny.
 - assassinating district magistrates in Bengal under Surya Sen's leadership.
 - playing an important role in picketing shops during Civil Disobedience Movement.
83. Who among the following was/were the members of Swarajya Party?
- Motilal Nehru
 - C. Rajagopalachari
 - Shaukat Ali
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- 1 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
84. With reference to the nationalist movement outside India during the British rule, consider the following pairs:
- | Organisation | Founder |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. India House in London | : V. D. Savarkar |
| 2. Swadesh Sevak Home in Vancouver | : G. D. Kumar |
| 3. United India House in Seattle | : Tarak Nath Das |
- Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?
- 1 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3

85. As per many historians, it was a war which was never actually fought. Blackhole incident was a major driver of this war. It was an important landmark towards the onset of the British conquest of India. The battle being described here is:

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

86. Consider the following pairs:

Congress Session President

- 1. Faizpur : Jawaharlal Nehru
Session(1936)
- 2. Haripura : Subhash Chandra
Session(1937) Bose
- 3. Belgaum(1924) : Mahatma Gandhi

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

87. With reference to British rule in India, which of the following best describes 'white towns' and 'black towns'?

- (a) These were territories expected by Britishers to generate maximum and minimum land revenues.
- (b) They mentioned about territories under British India and princely states respectively.
- (c) These were residential places of British and Indians respectively within an urban centre.
- (d) These were classification of towns on the basis of agricultural produce.

88. Consider the following statements regarding *Eka* movement:

- 1. The aim of the movement was to forge Hindu-Muslim unity.
- 2. The members of the movement were drawn from the ranks of land tenants as well as small zamindars.
- 3. The leaders of the movement maintained a strong link with the nationalist leaders throughout the course of the movement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

89. Consider the following pairs of movements and their leaders:

Movement

Leader

- 1. Ramosi : Vasudev
Balwant Phadke
- 2. Kuka : Baba Ram Singh
- 3. Pagal Panthis : Digambar
Biswas

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

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

- 90.** Consider the following passage:
The Ulgulan occurred during 1899-1900. It began as a religious movement and soon acquired an agrarian and political connotation. The leader of the movement encouraged the killing of Jagirdars and Rajas and declared that Satyug would be established in place of the present-day Kalyug.

Which of the following is being referred to in the above passage?

- (a) Santhal rebellion
- (b) Munda rebellion
- (c) Tana Bhagat movement
- (d) Chuar Rebellion

- 91.** Consider the following statements with reference to Indian Councils Act, 1892:

- 1. The Imperial Legislative councils were given right to discuss and vote for annual budgets.
- 2. Non-official majority was introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council for the first time.
- 3. Direct election was introduced for the first time.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) None

- 92.** Which among the following changes in the army was/were introduced by the British administration after the 1857 mutiny?

- 1. Increased proportion of Europeans to Indians in the army.
- 2. Introduction of idea of 'martial' and 'non-martial' classes.
- 3. Increased recruitment from Awadh and Bihar.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

- 93.** With reference to the All India Kisan Congress (AIKC), consider the following statements:

- 1. It was established in Lucknow with Swami Sahajanand as its president.
- 2. Jawaharlal Nehru, Indulal Yagnik and Jayaprakash Narayan were associated with AIKC.
- 3. The Kisan manifesto of AIKC influenced the agrarian programme adopted by Congress at its Faizpur session.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

- 94.** Consider the following statements with respect to Sayyid Ahmad Khan:

- 1. He founded the Muhammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh in 1875.
- 2. He encouraged political activity by the Muslims to get their due share in employment.
- 3. He wanted Quran to be interpreted literally as he considered it to be the ultimate authority.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

95. Which of the following was/were the outcome(s) of economic policies of British?

1. Growth of Urban handicrafts industry
2. Development of Plantation industries
3. Ruin of Old zamindars and rise of new class of landlords

Select the correct answer using code given below.

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

96. Consider the following statements regarding the National Planning Committee (1938):

1. It was set up under the chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru.
2. It advocated for the public sector mode of industrialization.
3. While it promoted the development of traditional industries, it did not focus upon modern sectors like the automobile industries.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

97. What was the reason for Surendranath Banarjee and other liberals to leave Congress and form the Indian Liberal Association?

- (a) Disagreement over the acceptance of Montague-Chelmsford reforms.
- (b) Discontent over the abrupt withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement.
- (c) Conflict over the presidentship of Congress.
- (d) Resentment over Congress-League pact.

98. With reference to the Guruvayur Satyagraha, consider the following statements:

1. It was launched by the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee.
2. It aimed to address the discontent among peasants towards zamindars due to demand for high taxes.

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

99. Consider the following statements regarding 'Educational reforms' during British rule:

1. Due to educational reforms by Britishers, the literacy rate became more than 20 per cent by the early 20th century.
2. Special emphasis was given on girl's education to spread western ideas into masses.
3. Efforts in educational sector were made by government mainly to reduce the cost of administration.

Which of the statements given above is/are *not* correct?

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

100. Which of the following statements best describes the 'safety valve theory' of Indian National Congress (INC) formation?

- (a) It was formed by bourgeois leaders to safeguard the interest of zamindars.
- (b) It was formed by the British to provide platform for releasing growing discontent of the Indians.
- (c) Its formation was a natural culmination of political work done by early nationalists.
- (d) It was formed to promote socio-religious and political reforms in Indian society.