

OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

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Serial No. 1800127

TESTBOOKLET

Test Booklet Series

GENERAL STUDIES

Test Series- 12 History- II



Time Allowed : Two Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC, IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
 2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOK 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 make on the Answer Sheet. In Case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any Case, Choose ONLY response for each item,
 5. You have to mark all your responses ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided, See directions in the Answer Sheet.
 6. All items carry equal marks.
 7. Sooner than 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 sheet as per instruction sent to you with your Admission Certificate.
 8. After you have Completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the 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.
- 10. Penalty for Wrong answers**
THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWER MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.
- i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one-third (0.66)** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
 - ii) If a Candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that Question.
 - iii) If a question is left blank i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no penalty** for that question.

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1. Consider the following statements regarding Champaran Satyagraha:

- 1) It is the first civil disobedience movement by Gandhi in India
- 2) Young leaders such as Rajendraprasad, Indulalyagnik participated in Champaransatyagraha
- 3) It is against “tinkathia” system which promotes indigo cultivation in Champaran region

Choose the correct options:

- A) 1 & 2 Only
- B) 2 & 3 Only
- C) All 1,2,3 are correct
- D) 1 & 3 only

2. Consider the following statements regarding Rowlatt act:

Statement 1: It was a legislative act passed by the Imperial Legislative Council in Delhi on 1919

Statement 2: This act indefinitely extending the emergency measures of preventive indefinite detention, incarceration without trial

Choose the correct options:

- A) Only Statement 1 is correct
- B) Only Statement 2 is correct
- C) Both Statement 1 and 2 are correct
- D) Neither Statement 1 nor 2 is correct

3. Consider the following statements regarding Rowlattsatyagraha

1) Satyagrahasabhas were set up all over India against the Rowlatt act

2) Gandhi, overwhelmed by the total atmosphere of violence withdrew the movement on 18th April after confessing a ‘Himalayan Blunder’.

Choose the correct options:

- A) 1 Only
- B) 2 Only
- C) Both 1 and 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

4. Statement 1: 1917 Calcutta Congress session was presided over by Annie Besant.

Statement 2: Annie Besant was the first women president of Indian National Congress

Choose the correct options:

- A) Only Statement 1 is correct
- B) Only Statement 2 is correct
- C) Both Statement 1 and 2 are correct
- D) Neither Statement 1 nor 2 is correct

5. Consider the following statements:

1) Hunter commission was formed to investigate about Jallianwallabagh Massacre

2) Subramaniyaaiyer renounced his knighthood title to condemn Jallianwallabagh massacre

Choose the correct options:

- A) 1 Only
- B) 2 Only
- C) Both 1 and 2

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- D) Neither 1 nor 2
6. Consider the following statements regarding decisions taken in 1920 Nagpur session of INC
- 1) The programme of non-cooperation was endorsed
 - 2) Instead of having the attainment of self-government through constitutional means as its goal, the Congress decided to have the attainment of swaraj through peaceful and legitimate means
 - 3) A Congress Working Committee (CWC) of 15 members was set up to lead the Congress
- Choose the correct options:
- A) 1 only
 - B) 2 and 3 only
 - C) 1 and 3 only
 - D) All 1, 2 and 3
7. Consider the following statements regarding Khilafat issue:
1. Indian National Congress supported Khilafat agitation in India
 2. Provisions under treaty of Versailles with Turkey after first world war, was the main reason behind Khilafat agitation in India
- Choose the correct options:
- i. 1 Only
 - ii. 2 Only
 - iii. Both 1 and 2
 - iv. Neither 1 nor 2
8. Which of the following local struggles associated with non cooperation movement
1. Eka movement
 2. Akali movement
 3. Mappila revolt
- Choose the correct options:
- i. 1 Only
 - ii. 2 and 3 only
 - iii. 1 and 3 only
 - iv. All 1,2,3
9. Consider the following statements regarding Mappila revolt
- Statement 1: Muslim peasants fought against exploitation by Hindu landlords in Malabar region
- Statement 2 :It was a non violent protest
- Choose the correct options:
- A) Only Statement 1 is correct
 - B) Only Statement 2 is correct
 - C) Both Statement 1 and 2 are correct
 - D) Neither Statement 1 nor 2 is correct
10. Consider the following statements regarding Akali movement :
- 1) The Akali movement was a campaign to bring reform in the *gurdwaras* (the *Sikh* places of worship) in India
 - 2) The movement led to the introduction of the Sikh Gurdwara Bill in 1925, which placed all the historical Sikh shrines in India under

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the control of Shiromani

Gurdwara Parbandhak

Committee (SGPC).

Choose the correct options:

- A) 1 Only
- B) 2 Only
- C) Both 1 and 2 only
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

11. Which of the following true about Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) :

- 1) One of the founding members was Jawahar Lal Nehru.
- 2) Objective was to demonstrate the need and desirability of Direct Action and Revolution in order to achieve complete independence.
- 3) Ideologically inspired by the Russian Revolution and the Socialist thought, the association hoped to substitute British Imperialism in India by a federated Republic
- 4) Kakori Conspiracy associated with this organization

Choose the correct options:

- (a) I, II, III only
- (b) II, III, IV only
- (c) I, II, IV only
- (d) I, III, IV only

12. Which of the following are not the main features of the Government of India act-1919?

(a) Introduction of Diarchy in the provincial government.

(b) Introduction of separate electorates for Muslims.

(c) Women were given right to vote.

(d) Bicameral arrangement was introduced at the centre.

13. Statement 1: The Swarajists wanted to contest the council elections and wreck the government from within

Statement 2: No changers wanted to carry forward constructive work as advocated by Gandhiji

Statement 3: C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru were the prominent leaders of swarajist faction

Choose the correct options:

- A) Only Statements 1 and 2 are correct
- B) Only Statements 2 and 3 are correct
- C) Only Statements 1 and 3 are correct
- D) All three statements are correct

14. What is the significance of Montagu statement (August 1917)?

- 1) Attainment of self government for Indians became a government policy.
- 2) The statement envisioned increasing participation of Indians in every branch of administration
- 3) The Indian leaders accepted the proposal as it sought to set up a responsible government.

OPTIONS

- a) 1 and 2

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b)2 and 3

c)1 and 3

d)All the above

15. Non co-operation movement was immediately withdrawn because of

a)Chauri chaura incident

b)British called for peace talks

c)Gandhiji following 'Struggle truce struggle strategy'

d)Hindu- Muslim communal riots

16. Arrange the following in chronological order

1)Kakori Robbery

2)Rowlatt act

3)Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre

4)Establishment of Swaraj Party

OPTIONS

a)2 3 1 4

b)3 2 4 1

c)2 3 4 1

d)3 2 1 4

17. During 1920's there were widespread Marxist and Socialist upsurge. Which of the following personalities were associated with it?

1)Jawaharlal Nehru

2)Subash Chandra Bose

3)S.A.Dange

4)M.N.Roy

OPTIONS

a)1 and 2

b)2 and 4

c)3 and 4

d)All the above

18. Consider the following statements regarding Caste movements during 1920's

1)Self respect movement was patronised by Dr.Ambedkar.

2)Mahar movement was organised under the leadership of Jyothirao phule

Which of the statements are true?

OPTIONS

a)1 only

b)2 only

c)1 and 2

d)None of the above

19. Consider the following statements:

1. Gandhiji became the president of Indian National Congress in 1924 at the Belgaum session of Indian National Congress

2. Vijayalakshmi Pandit was the first Indian woman president to chair the Indian National Congress at Kanpur session of 1925

Choose the correct options:

- i. Only Statement 1 is correct
- ii. Only Statement 2 is correct
- iii. Both Statement 1 and 2 are correct
- iv. Neither Statement 1 nor 2 is correct

20. Consider the following statements regarding justice party in India

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1) As per the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms came into force during the British rule, Justice Party contested the public election and formed the Ministry in the Madras Province in 1919.

2) The rule of Justice Party brought many reform measures for equality and equity in the society by enacting historic legislations and through issuing progressive executive orders.

Choose the correct options:

- A) 1 Only
- B) 2 Only
- C) Both 1 and 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

21. With reference to Non-cooperation movement, consider the following statements:

1. Non-cooperation ignited the promotion of khadi.
2. The Indian Capitalist class had supported the Non-Cooperation Movement.
3. The Khudai Khidmatgars attacked police stations during the Non-Cooperation Movement.

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

22. Consider the following in context of basic tenets of Gandhi's Technique of satyagraha

1. Gandhiji Satyagraha was based on truth and nonviolence.
2. A satyagrahi was not to submit what he considered as wrong but always remain truthful, non-violent and fearless.
3. Satyagrahi should be ready to accept suffering in his struggle against the evil-doer and this suffering was to be a part of his love for truth.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

23. Consider the following statements, with reference to Education related development under British rule:

1. The Saddler University Commission recommended a twelve year school course, followed by a three year degree course.
2. Education was a transferred subject under diarchy after Montagu-Chelmsford reforms.
3. Sargeant Plan of Education recommended universal free and compulsory education for children between the ages of 6 and 11.

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Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

24. After the termination of Non-cooperation Movement, a new wave of revolutionary movement gathered momentum. Consider following statements about this new wave of Revolutionary Terrorism:

1. Ideologically this new wave had some socialistic content in it and was inspired by Russian revolution.
2. This new wave was the result of the disenchantment with Gandhian methods.
3. Women took no part in it as the violence repulsed them.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are true?

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

25. Consider following statements about the Home Rule movement:

1. Home Rule movement was organized under the auspices of Congress.

2. The objective of this movement was to obtain self rule under the British rule in constitutional way.

3. Montagu Declaration in 1917 was one of the factors which weakened the movement.

4. It created the environment to undo the Surat Split.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

26. Consider the following statements :

- 1) In October 1940, Gandhi gave the call for a limited satyagraha by a few selected individuals.
- 2) The satyagraha was kept limited so as not to embarrass Britain's war effort by a mass upheaval.

Which of the following statements is/are correct ?

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

27. The main objective of a mission

headed by a Cabinet Minister , Sir

Stafford Cripps ,

who sent to India in March 1942 was

- a) to get strong support of Indian National Congress to the Labour Party

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b) to accept the Congress demand for the immediate transfer of effective power to Indians

c) to secure the active cooperation of Indians in the war effort.

d) to stop the famous 'Quit India' Resolution and proposed the starting of a non violent mass struggle.

28. Consider the following statements regarding purpose of the 'Individual Satyagraha'

1) It doesn't give expression to the Indian people's strong political feeling

2) It gave British Government further opportunity to peacefully accept the Indian demands.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

29. Consider the following statements regarding parallel governments

1) the first parallel government was proclaimed in Ballia, in East U.P., in August 1942 under the leadership of Chittu Pande.

2) Other parallel governments are Jatiya Sarkar and Prati Sarkar formed in Tamruk and Satara respectively.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

30. With reference to women participation in Quit India Movement, whom among the following played a very important role

1) Aruna Asaf Ali

2) Sucheta Kripalani

3) Usha Mehta

a) 1 and 3 only

b) 1 and 2 only

c) 2 and 3 only

d) 1, 2 and 3

31. Consider the following statements:

1) The erosion of loyalty to the British Government of its own officers was one of the most striking aspects of the Quit India struggle.

2) Hundreds of Communists at the local and village levels participated in the movement as per the official position taken by the communist party.

Which of the following statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

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32. In post war struggle , changed attitude of the British Government is explained by which of the following factors

- 1) Change in the balance of power in the world
- 2) Britain's economic and military power after the war
- 3) British Indian Government rely on the Indian personnel of its civil administration and armed forces to suppress the national movement.
- 4) confident and determined mood of the Indian people.

Choose the correct option:

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

33. Consider the following statements regarding "Azad Hind Fauj"

- 1) It was led by Subhas Chandra Bose in Singapore to conduct a military campaign for the liberation of India.
- 2) Subhas Chandra Bose was assisted by Rash Bihari Bose , an old terrorist revolutionary.

Which of the following statements given above is/are correct?

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

34. Consider the following statements regarding " Tebhaga sruggle"

- 1) it was considered to be the most militant struggle of the post-war.
- 2) It was started by the traders of the Bengals.
- 3) They declared that they would pay not one-third but one-fourth of the profit to the Government.

Which of the following statements given above is/are correct?

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

35. Consider the following statements:

- 1) The Congress won an overwhelming majority of general seats in elections to provincial assemblies , held in early 1946.
- 2) The British Government, therefore, sent in March 1946 a Cabinet Mission to India to negotiate with the Indian leaders the terms for the transfer of power to Indians.

Which of the following statements given above is/are correct?

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

36. Consider the following statements

regarding cabinet mission :

1) The Cabinet Mission has proposed a two-tiered federal plan which was expected to maintain national unity while conceding the largest measure of regional autonomy.

2) Individual provinces could form regional unions to which they could surrender by mutual agreement some of their powers.

Which of the following statements given above is/are correct?

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

37. Consider the following statements

regarding “ interim cabinet “

1) An Interim Cabinet was formed by the Congress and headed by Jawaharlal Nehru.

2) The Muslim League didn't joined the Cabinet and also decided to boycott the constituent assembly.

Which of the following statements given above is/are correct?

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

38. Lord Mountbatten, who had come to India as Viceroy in March 1947,

worked out a compromise after discussion with the leaders of the Congress and the Muslim League.

Which of the following statements is/are not true regarding that ?

- a) India was to be partitioned and a new state of Pakistan was to be created along with a free India.
- b) The nationalist leaders agreed to the partition of India in order to avoid the communal riots.
- c) The nationalist leaders also accepted the two nation theory and to hand over the one-third of the country to the Muslim League
- d) The nationalist leaders agreed to the separation of only those areas where the influence of the Muslim League was predominant.

39. With reference to Indian freedom struggle , consider the following events:

- 1) Wavell offer
- 2) Interim Cabinet
- 3) Cabinet Mission

What is the correct chronological sequence of the above events?

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

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40. Consider the following pairs:

President		Year
1) Subhas Chandra Bose	-	1938
2) Pattabhi Sitaramayya	-	1939
3) Abul Kalam Azad	-	1940

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

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

41. Consider the following statements:

- 1) Soon after the resignation of the congress ministries in the provinces in 1939, the Muslim League observed a “Direct Action Day”
- 2) Ambedkar supported and joined it.

Which of the following statements given above is/are correct?

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

42. Which of the following statements regarding the congress ministries after 1937 provincial elections is not correct?

- a) They set up new standards of honesty and public service.
- b) They promoted civil liberties and repealed the restrictions on the press and radical organisations.

- c) They passed agrarian legislation dealing with tenancy rights, security of tenure, rent reduction and relief and protection to peasant-debtors.
- d) They changed the basically imperialist character of British administration in India and introduced a radical era.

43. Consider the following statements

regarding Jawaharlal Nehru thoughts:

- 1) He argued that the political freedom must mean the economic emancipation of the masses, especially of the toiling peasants from feudal exploitation.
- 2) He urged the Congress to accept socialism as its goal and to bring itself closer to the peasantry and the working class.

Which of the following statements given above is/are correct?

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

44. Why did Gandhiji commenced a 21 day's fast on 10 February 1943 in jail?

- a) To force the British government to concede for complete independence of India.
- b) His answer to the Government which had been constantly exhorting

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him to condemn the violence of the people in the Quit India Movement.

c) To stop the violence of the people in the Quit India Movement

d) Against separate electorate for the depressed class which he considered as an attempt to divide the depressed class from the main body of Hindus.

45. Consider the following statements:

1) In 1938, the congress committed itself to economic planning and set up a National Planning Committee under the chairmanship of Subhas Chandra Bose.

2) Gandhi also argued for the public sector in large-scale industries as a means of preventing concentration of wealth in a few hands.

Which of the following statements given above is/are correct?

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

46. Consider the following statements regarding the public safety bill 1928.

1) It aimed at empowering the government to deport undesirable and subversive foreigners.

2) The swarajists played a key role in defeating the public safety bill.

Choose the correct statements.

- a. 1 only

b. 2 only

c. Both 1 and 2

d. None of the above

47. Identify the correctly matched pairs

1) Bardolisatyagraha :Sardarvallabhai Patel

2)All India trade union congress :LalaLajpatRai

Choose the correct statements.

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

48. Arrange the following in Chronological order

1)Hindustan Socialist Republican Association

2) Saunders Murder

3) Bomb in Central Legislative assembly

4)Bhagat Singh Hanged

Choose the correct order.

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

49. Who among the below revolutionaries conducted the famous Chittagong armoury raid in 1930?

1) Surya Sen

2)KalpanaDatta

3) Pritilatawaddedar

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4) Jatindranath das.

Choose the correct options

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

50. Consider the following statements regarding fourteen points of Jinnah.

- 1) It was proposed in 1929.
- 2) It became the basis of all the future propaganda of Muslim League.
- 3) The 1932 communal award accepted all the demands contained in the fourteen points of Jinnah.

Choose the correct statements

- a. 2 only
- b. 1 and 2 only
- c. 1 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

51. Consider the following statements about revolutionary terrorism.

- 1) Sudden withdrawal of the Non cooperation movement led to a surge in revolutionary activities in the 1920s.
- 2) Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested under sedition charges for praising the heroism of the revolutionaries during that period.

Choose the correct statements.

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2

d. None of the above

52. Identify the correctly matched pairs of articles and their corresponding authors.

- 1) The Philosophy of the bomb: Bhagat Singh
- 2) The cult of the bomb: Mahatma Gandhi

Choose the correct statements.

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

53. Consider the following statements about muslim participation in Civil Disobedience movement.

- 1) The Khudai Khidmatgars did not participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- 2) The overall muslim participation was nowhere near the Khilafat Agitation.

Choose the correct statements.

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

54. Consider the following statements about the Indian Statutory Commission.

- 1) It was an all white commission

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2) The provision for the establishment of this commission was contained in the Government of India Act 1919.

3) Its purpose was to check the readiness of India for further constitutional Reforms.

- a. 2 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

55. From the below identify the main features of the Nehru Report 1928.

- 1) India to be a Self governing Dominion.
- 2) Accepted Separate electorate.
- 3) Linguistic provinces.
- 4) Fundamental rights and secularism
- 5) Protecting religious and cultural rights of Muslim minority.

Choose the correct options

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 1 and 4 only
- c. 1, 3, 4 and 5 only
- d. All of the above

56. Match the following pairs

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| 1) Madras session, 1927 | A) |
| Simon Commission Boycott | |
| 2) Calcutta session, 1928 | B) |
| First All India Youth congress | |
| 3) Lahore session, 1929 | C) |
| PurnaSwaraj Resolution | |
| 4) Karachi session, 1931 | D) |
| National Economic Programme | |

Choose the correct options

- a. 1: A, 2: B, 3: C, 4: D
- b. 1: B, 2: A, 3: C, 4: D
- c. 1: D, 2: A, 3: C, 4: B
- d. 1: A, 2: D, 3: C, 4: B

57. Consider the following statements about women presidents of Indian National Congress before Independence

1) Annie Besant, Nellie Sengupta and Sarojini Naidu were the only women presidents of the Indian National Congress.

2) Annie Besant was the only European woman to be the president of Indian National Congress Sessions.

Choose the correct statements.

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

58. Arrange the following incidents in Chronological Order.

- 1) Delhi Proposals
- 2) Delhi Manifesto
- 3) PurnaSwarajya day
- 4) Hoisting of the tricolor flag of freedom

Choose the correct order.

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

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59. Which of the following leaders was/were responsible for the formation of Independence for India League.

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Subash Chandra Bose
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

60. Identify the correctly matched pairs of leaders with their corresponding salt satyagraha events.

- 1) C. Rajagopalachari :Vedaranyam Salt March
- 2) K.Kelappan : Malabar Salt Satyagraha
- 3) SarojiniNaidu :Dharasana Salt satyagraha

Choose the correct statements.

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. 1 and 2 only
- d. All of the above

61. What were the agreed outcomes of the Gandhi Irwin Pact of 1931?

- 1) Suspension of Civil Disobedience Movement
- 2) Congress agreed to participate in Second Round Table Conference
- 3) Commutation of Bhagat Singh's and his comrade's death sentence to life sentence.
- 4) Right to make salt for personal consumption.

Choose the correct statements

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 1, 2and 4 only
- c. 1,3, and 4 only
- d. All of the above

62. The resolution on Fundamental Rights Passed during Karachi session of Indian National Congress 1931 included which of the following rights?

- 1) Right to bear and keep arms
- 2) Universal Adult Franchise
- 3) Free and Compulsory primary education
- 4) Free Speech

Choose the correct statements

- a. 2 and 3only
- b. 2, 3 and 4 only
- c. 3 and 4 only
- d. All of the above

63. Which of the following communities was/were recognized by the Communal award of 1932 as minority for the first time?

- 1) Muslims
- 2) Sikhs
- 3) Christians
- 4) Depressed Classes

Choose the correct statements

- a. 2 and 3 only
- b. 2, 3 and 4 only
- c. 3 and 4 only
- d. 4 only

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64. Consider the following statements

about Poona pact

1) It was an agreement between B.R.Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi abandoning the separate electorates for the depressed classes.

2) The poona pact was accepted by the Government as an amendment to the Communal Award.

Choose the correct statements.

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

65. Consider the following statements

about Mahatma Gandhi.

1) The All India Anti untouchability league was started by him during the Civil Disobedience movement phase of Indian National Movement.

2) He started the Harijan Weekly during the Non-cooperation Movement.

Choose the correct statements.

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

66. Which of the below round table conferences were attended by Indian national congress representatives?

- 1) First round table conference
- 2) Second round table conference

3) Third round table conference

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

67. Consider the following statements

regarding Rani Gaidinliu.

1) She was awarded the title Rani by Jawaharlal Nehru.

2) She participated in an armed rebellion against the British policies of forced labour and oppression.

Choose the correct statements.

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

68. In which province did the Gharwal rifles refused to shoot at an unarmed crowd during the Civil Disobedience movement?

- a) Madras
- b) North west Frontier Province
- c) Bombay
- d) Bengal

69. The Government of India act 1935 was widely influenced by which of the following documents/events?

- a) Report of Simon commission
- b) Discussions at third round table conference
- c) Both a and b

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d) None of the above

70. Which of the following provision/s of government of India act 1935?

- 1) Federation of India
- 2) Federal court
- 3) Provincial autonomy

Choose the correct statements

- a. 2 and 3 only
- b. 1, 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 3 only

71. Which of the following were contribution of Raja Ram Mohan Roy to Indian Press?

- i) Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the pioneer of the nationalist press in India.
- ii) He published Sambad-Kaumudi in Bengali Language in 1821.

Choose the appropriate code.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) Both I & ii
- d) Neither I nor ii

72. Which of the following is true regarding Vernacular press Act?

- i) It empowered the British colonial government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in vernacular news papers.
- ii) It was a modelled on the Irish Press Laws.

Choose the appropriate code.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) Both I & ii
- d) Neither I nor ii

73. Which of the following are incorrect?

- i) During his stay in South Africa, Gandhiji had brought out Indian Opinion.
- ii) He started the publication of Young India after settling in India.

Choose the appropriate code.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) Both I & ii
- d) Neither I nor ii

74. Which of the following are incorrect?

- a) Bombay Samachar which is still in existence the pioneer of the Vernacular Press in Bombay, started by Fardanji Murzban.
- b) A play, "Neel Darpan" that launched a movement against the British, urging the people to stop cultivating the Indigo crop for the white traders was published in Hindi Patriot.
- c) Many Nationalists themselves turned journalists & used the press to propagate their ideas to the masses.
- d) Censorship of Press Act, 1799, Lord Warren Hastings enacted this, anticipating French invasion of India.

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75. Which of the following are true regarding Metcalfe Act.

- i) This Act is also called as Press Act of 1835.
- ii) This act required a publisher to give a precise account of premises of a publication.

Choose the appropriate code.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) Both I & ii
- d) Neither I nor ii

76. Which of the following were not the Provisions of Vernacular Press Act ?

- (i) Discrimination between English and vernacular press,
- (ii) No right of appeal.

Choose the appropriate code.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) Both I & ii
- d) Neither I nor ii

77. Which of the following are true?

- i) Surendranath Banerjee became the first Indian journalist to be imprisoned.
- ii) He published a Newspaper known as "Bengalee".

Choose the appropriate code.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) Both I & ii
- d) Neither I nor ii

78. Identify the incorrect statement.

- i) Balgangadhar Tilak is associated with the nationalist fight for the freedom of press through his Newspaper Kesari and Maharatta.
- ii) Tilak was held guilty and awarded rigorous imprisonment of eighteen months for an incitement to kill British officials during Shivaji Festival speech.

Choose the appropriate code.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) Both I & ii
- d) Neither I nor ii

79. Consider the following and choose the correct answer.

- i) Defence of India Rules were imposed for repression of political agitation and free public criticism during the First World War.
- ii) In 1921, on the recommendations of a Press Committee chaired by Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Press Acts of 1908 and 1910 were repealed.

Choose the appropriate code.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) Both I & ii
- d) Neither I nor ii

80. Which of the following were press contributions of Lala Lajpat Rai.

- i) Punjabi

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ii)Bande mataram

iii) Bombay Chronicle

Choose the appropriate code

a)I,ii only

b)ii,iii only

c)I,iii only

d)I,ii,iii only

81. Consider the following . Which of the following is incorrect?

i)In 1765 with the acquisition of the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the East India Company became a significant political power.

ii) POLICY OF RING FENCE aimed at creating buffer zones to defend the Company's frontiers.

Choose the appropriate code.

a)i only

b)ii only

c)Both I & ii

d)Neither I nor ii

82. Which of the following are true

regarding british Policy on princely states?

i)Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliance was an extension of ring fence.

ii)This subsidiary alliance reduced Princelystates to a position of dependence on British Government.

Choose the appropriate code.

a)i only

b)ii only

c)Both I & ii

d)Neither I nor ii

83. Find the right statement

i)By, mid Nineteenth Century States surrendered all forms of external sovereignty and retained full sovereignty in internal administration.

ii)In 1833, the Charter Act ended the Company's commercial functions while it retained political functions.

Choose the appropriate code.

a)i only

b)ii only

c)Both I & ii

d)Neither I nor ii

84. Which of the commission is related to Princely states relations.

a)Butler Commission

b)Maculay Commission

c)Starchy Commission

d)Frazer Commission

85. With reference to Indian freedom struggle, consider the following events :

1. Mutiny in Royal Indian Navy

2. Quit India 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

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(d) 3-1-2

86. Which of the following is true regarding the anti partition movement?

- 1) The moderates and militant nationalist cooperated in the movement
- 2) The movement was initiated by the moderates and later taken by militant nationalists

Options

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 and 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

87. Rabindranath Tagore composed 'Amar Sonar Bangla' during which if the following movements ?

- A) Anti partition movement
- B) Swadeshi movement
- C) Jallianwala bagh massacre
- D) Home rule movement

88. Which of the following leaders did not belong to the militant school of thought?

- A) Tilak
- B) Ashwini kumar dutt
- C) Lala lajpat Rai
- D) Surendranath Banerjee

89. Regarding Swadeshi Movement which of the following is correct?

1) Rabindranath Tagore opposed Swadeshi movement as it would lead India backwards

2) Self reliance was the goal of the movement

Options

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 and 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

90. Which of the following is not true regarding Swadeshi movement?

- 1) Women were kept outside the movement
- 2) Students and muslims took active part in the movement

Options

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 and 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

91. Which of the following are reasons for failure of militant nationalists in the first decade of 20th century?

- 1) Lack of effective leadership
- 2) Failure to reach the peasants
- 3) Movement was confined to urban lower and middle classes

Options

- A) 1 and 2
- B) 2 and 3
- C) 1 and 3
- D) All the above

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92. Find the incorrect one

- 1) Kal - Maharashtra
- 2) Sandhya- Bengal
- 3) Yugantar- Orissa

Options

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) 3 only
- D) 1 and 3

93. Which of the following is true regarding Surat split of 1907?

- 1) The moderates were excluded from the Indian National Congress.
- 2) The split occurred in terms of support towards Swadeshi and boycott movements

Options

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 and 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

94. Which of the following is true regarding Morley-Minto reforms of 1909?

- 1) The moderates extended full support to the reforms due to 1907 split
- 2) It introduced the system of joint electorates for muslims

Options

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 and 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

95. Which of the following is true

- 1) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a staunch supporter of Hindu Muslim unity and opposed British policy of divide and rule.
- 2) He was one of the founding members of Indian National Congress along with Badruddin Tyabji.

Options

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 and 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

96. Which of the following is true regarding the Punjab Hindu Sabha started in 1909?

- 1) It worked on the lines of Indian National Congress.
- 2) They were against imperialistic policies of the foreign government.

Options

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 and 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

97. Which of the following is correct regarding world war 1?

- 1) Lokamanya Tilak decided to support the war effort of the British
- 2) The nationalists supported on the belief that Britain would repay India back with loyalty

Options

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A) 1 only

B) 2 only

C) Both 1 and 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

Options

A) 1 only

B) 2 only

C) Both 1 and 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

98. During which of the following

movements did Tilak give the popular slogan "Swaraj is my birthright, and I will have it"?

A) swadeshi movement

B) Home rule movement

C) Anti partition movement

D) Surat split

100. Which of the following is true regarding Ghadar party?

1) The ideology of the party was strongly secular.

2) Its party members were confined to India

Options

99. Which of the following is true

regarding Home rule league ?

1) Moderates kept out of the league due to dissatisfaction.

2) The home rule league was confined to Bengal

A) 1 only

B) 2 only

C) Both 1 and 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2