

T.B.C. : STS-K-TPT
Serial No.:

Test Booklet Series

TEST BOOKLET

Subject : Test 20 – MODERN INDIAN HISTORY
Answer Key



Time Allowed : Two Hours
Marks : 200

Maximum**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, GOT IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.

2. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill in the Roll Number and Test Booklet Series A, B, C or D carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.

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 100/80 items (questions).

Each item is printed in English. Each item comprises of 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, mark the response which 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 directions in the Answer Sheet.

6. All items carry equal marks

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 Sheet as per instructions 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. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

10. Penalty for wrong answers:

THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS 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** if 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.

1. Which statement correctly describes Lord Dufferin's reaction to the formation of the Indian National Congress?

- (a) He viewed it as a threat and tried to ban it immediately.
- (b) He saw it as a "safety valve" to release political frustration peacefully.
- (c) He publicly endorsed its demands.
- (d) He remained neutral and uninterested.

Answer: (b) He saw it as a "safety valve"

Explanation: The "safety valve theory" suggests that the British encouraged moderate nationalism to prevent a violent revolution

2. Which of the following are correct about the Constituent Assembly of India?

- 1. It was partly elected and partly nominated.
- 2. Its sessions were chaired by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
- 3. It adopted the Constitution on 26 November 1949.
- 4. It was formed under the provisions of the Indian Independence Act.

Select the answer from the below codes

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

Answer: (a) 1, 3 and 4 only

Explanation: The President of the Assembly was Dr. Rajendra Prasad, not Ambedkar (who chaired the Drafting Committee). Other statements are correct.

3. Which of the following are true about the Rowlatt Satyagraha launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1919?

- 1. It was Gandhi's first all-India protest against British rule.
- 2. It was launched in response to the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.
- 3. It involved hartals, peaceful protests, and civil disobedience.

Select the correct answer:

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

Answer: (a) 1 and 3 only

Explanation: The Satyagraha was against the Rowlatt Act, not Montagu-Chelmsford reforms. It was Gandhi's first nationwide protest, involving non-violent resistance

4. Which of the following were long-term impacts of the Swadeshi movement?

- 1. Growth of indigenous industries
- 2. Revival of Indian art, literature, and education
- 3. Creation of All India Trade Union Congress
- 4. Spread of political consciousness among the masses

Select the answer from the below codes

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

Answer: (b) 1, 2 and 4 only

Explanation: The AITUC was founded in 1920, much later. The Swadeshi movement boosted self-reliance, arts, and mass Nationalism

5. Which of the following were economic causes of the Revolt of 1857?

- 1. Heavy land revenue demands
- 2. Decline of traditional handicrafts and artisans
- 3. Unequal trade policies
- 4. Introduction of Western education

Select the answer from the below codes

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

Answer: (b) 1, 2 and 3 only

Explanation: Introduction of Western education was a social and cultural factor, not an economic one

6. The Mountbatten Plan of 3 June 1947 included which of the following provisions?

1. Division of India into two dominions
2. Referendum in NWFP and Sylhet
3. Option for princely states to remain independent
4. Partition of Bengal and Punjab

Select the answer from the below codes

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

Answer: (a) 1, 2 and 4 only

Explanation: Princely states were not allowed to remain independent. They had to join either India or Pakistan

7. Which of the following was NOT a term of the Gandhi–Irwin Pact?

- (a) Withdrawal of Civil Disobedience
- (b) Participation in Second Round Table Conference
- (c) Commutation of Bhagat Singh's death sentence
- (d) Release of non-violent political prisoners

Answer: (c) Commutation of Bhagat Singh's death sentence

Explanation: Gandhi appealed for mercy but British did not commute the sentence of Bhagat Singh

8. Which of the following are true about Subhas Chandra Bose and the INA?

1. The INA was originally formed by Mohan Singh in Southeast Asia.
2. Bose reorganized the INA and gave it nationalist slogans like "Jai Hind".
3. The INA fought major battles in Assam during WWII.
4. INA trials stirred nationalist sentiments across India.

Select the correct answer:

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

Answer: (b) 1, 2 and 4 only

Explanation: INA reached Manipur/Nagaland, but did not win or hold ground in Assam. Its trials in Red Fort (1945–46) ignited widespread sympathy

9. Match the Round Table Conferences with key developments:

Conference	Feature/Event
A. First RTC (1930)	1. Gandhi absent; Indian princes participated
B. Second RTC (1931)	2. Gandhi attended as sole Congress representative
C. Third RTC (1932)	3. Congress boycotted; attended by loyalists only

Choose the correct match:

- (a) A-2, B-3, C-1
- (b) A-1, B-2, C-3
- (c) A-3, B-2, C-1
- (d) A-2, B-1, C-3

Answer: (b) A-1, B-2, C-3

Explanation: Only Second RTC saw Gandhi's presence post Gandhi–Irwin Pact.

First had princes, third was largely boycotted

10. Which of the following were outcomes of the Home Rule Movement?

1. Prepared ground for Gandhi's mass politics
2. Revived national interest after the lull post-1908
3. Brought together Moderates and Extremists under common demand
4. Caused the resignation of the Viceroy

Select the correct answer:

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

Answer: (b) 1, 2 and 3 only

Explanation: The Home Rule League reunited Moderates and Extremists and prepared the base for mass movements. It did not cause the resignation of any Viceroy

11. Match the following events with their years:

Event	Year
A. Partition of Bengal	1. 1905
B. Surat Split	2. 1907
C. Formation of Muslim League	3. 1906

Choose the correct match:

- (a) A-1, B-2, C-3
- (b) A-2, B-1, C-3
- (c) A-1, B-3, C-2
- (d) A-3, B-1, C-2

Answer: (a) A-1, B-2, C-3

Explanation: These events occurred in

close succession during the Swadeshi period

12. Which of the following were demands made by Raja Ram Mohan Roy?

1. Liberty of the press
2. Indian representation in civil courts and higher posts
3. Codification of Indian law

Select the correct answer:

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

Answer: (d) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation: Page 18 details Roy's political contributions, including all three demands made to the British government

13. What was the primary basis for reorganization of Indian states in 1956?

- (a) Economic viability
- (b) Religious composition
- (c) Linguistic and administrative convenience
- (d) Population distribution

Answer: (c) Linguistic and administrative convenience

Explanation: Following the Fazl Ali Commission, states were reorganized linguistically to ease administration and accommodate regional identity.

14. Which of the following are correct about the Indian Constituent Assembly?

1. It was set up under the Cabinet Mission Plan
2. Members were elected by provincial assemblies
3. It included representatives from princely states
4. It became India's first provisional parliament after independence

Select the answer from the below codes

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

Answer: (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Explanation: All are true. The Assembly was partially elected and partially nominated, and it became the Provisional Parliament post-1947

15. The Poona Pact of 1932 was related to:

- (a) Joint electorate and reservation for Depressed Classes
- (b) Hindu–Muslim communal unity
- (c) Women's representation in provincial councils
- (d) Congress–Muslim League cooperation

Answer: (a) Joint electorate and reservation for Depressed Classes
Explanation: Gandhi opposed separate electorates, leading to this pact with Dr. Ambedkar on reserved seats in joint electorates

16. Which of the following was the first NonCooperation struggle led by Gandhi after returning to India?

- (a) Champaran Satyagraha
- (b) Ahmedabad Mill Strike
- (c) Kheda Satyagraha
- (d) Rowlatt Satyagraha

Answer: (c) Kheda Satyagraha
Explanation: Champaran (1917) was civil disobedience, Ahmedabad (1918) was a hunger strike, and Kheda (1918) was noncooperation due to revenue issues despite crop failure

17. Which of the following are correct regarding the Mountbatten Plan (3 June 1947)?

1. It accepted the demand for partition.
2. It allowed princely states to remain independent.
3. It laid out a timeline for British withdrawal by June 1948.
4. It was accepted by Congress and League.

Select the correct answer:

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

Answer: (b) 1, 3 and 4 only

Explanation: Princely states were not allowed to remain independent; they had to join India or Pakistan. British withdrawal was advanced to August 15, 1947

18. The Ali Brothers (Shaukat and Mohammad Ali) were prominent because:

- (a) They led the Home Rule League
- (b) They edited the Hindu newspaper
- (c) They were early revolutionaries in Bengal
- (d) They led the Khilafat Movement and aligned with Gandhi

Answer: (d) Khilafat and alliance with Gandhi
Explanation: They were key Muslim nationalist leaders who supported Gandhi's non-cooperation call during Khilafat

19. The Purna Swaraj Resolution was adopted during:

- (a) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (b) First Round Table Conference
- (c) Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress
- (d) Formation of the Forward Bloc

Answer: (c) Lahore Session of INC
Explanation: At the 1929 Lahore Session, presided by Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress declared complete independence as its goal and fixed 26 January 1930 as Independence Day

20. Which of the following features are associated with the Government of India Act, 1919?

- 1. Dyarchy in provinces
- 2. Separate electorates for minorities
- 3. Bicameral legislature at the centre
- 4. Full responsible government at both centre and province

Select the correct answer:

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

Answer: (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
Explanation: The Act introduced dyarchy in provinces and bicameralism at the centre. Full responsibility was not granted—only partial provincial autonomy

21. Which of the following were outcomes of the Extremist phase (1905–1910)?

- 1. Repression of revolutionary activities by the British
- 2. Heightened communal divisions
- 3. Increased arrests and deportation of leaders like Tilak and Aurobindo
- 4. Rise in communal electorates under the Morley–Minto Reforms

Select the answer from the below codes

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

Answer: (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Explanation: All were outcomes of the post-Swadeshi phase. Repression, communal divide, Tilak's arrest, and separate electorates (1909) marked this period

22. What was the main issue that led to the Surat Split in 1907?

- (a) Dispute over Congress president's nationality
- (b) Disagreement over methods—constitutional vs assertive
- (c) Opposition to Lord Ripon's policies
- (d) Demand for immediate independence by all factions

Answer: (b) Disagreement over methods

Explanation: Extremists wanted boycott, Swadeshi, and mass mobilization, while Moderates preferred petition-based, gradual Reform

23. Which of the following were consequences of British economic policies in India during the 19th century?

- 1. Destruction of Indian handicraft industries
- 2. Shift to cultivation of cash crops
- 3. Increased poverty and rural indebtedness
- 4. Balanced trade surplus for Indian peasants

Select the answer from the below codes

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

Answer: (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
Explanation: Indian peasants suffered from trade

imbalances, debt, and economic drain.
Statement 4 is incorrect.

24. Match the following Five-Year Plans with their focus:

Plan	Focus Area
A. First Plan	1. Agriculture & irrigation
B. Second Plan	2. Heavy industries (Nehru-Plan Mahalanobis)
C. Third Plan	3. Self-reliant economy & transport

Select the answer from the below codes

- (a) A-1, B-2, C-3
- (b) A-2, B-3, C-1
- (c) A-3, B-2, C-1
- (d) A-1, B-3, C-2

Answer: (a) A-1, B-2, C-3

Explanation:

1st Plan (1951–56) → Focused on agriculture

2nd Plan (1956–61) → Heavy industries (Mahalanobis Model)

3rd Plan (1961–66) → Emphasis on self-reliance, transport & defence.

25. Which of the following were significant outcomes of the First General Elections in India?

- 1. Overwhelming victory for the Indian National Congress
- 2. Communists emerged as a significant opposition force
- 3. Regional parties won a majority in most states
- 4. Voter turnout was less than 50%

Select the answer from the below codes

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

Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only

Explanation: Congress won big.

Communists gained in states like Kerala.

Regional parties did not dominate, and voter turnout was about 45%, not less than 50%.

26. Which of the following princely states required military action for their integration into India?

- 1. Hyderabad
- 2. Kashmir
- 3. Junagadh
- 4. Travancore

Select answer from the below codes

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

Answer: (b) 1, 2 and 3 only

Explanation: Travancore acceded peacefully. Operation Polo (Hyderabad), military presence in Kashmir, and annexation of Junagadh required force or pressure.

27. Which of the following are correct about the Constituent Assembly of India?

- 1. It was partly elected and partly nominated.
- 2. Its sessions were chaired by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
- 3. It adopted the Constitution on 26 November 1949.
- 4. It was formed under the provisions of the Indian Independence Act.

Select the answer from the below codes

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

Answer: (a) 1, 3 and 4 only

Explanation: The President of the Assembly was Dr. Rajendra Prasad, not Ambedkar (who chaired the Drafting Committee). Other statements are correct

28. What was Gandhi's position during Partition?

- (a) He welcomed the two-nation theory
- (b) He led communal riots in Noakhali
- (c) He fasted for Hindu-Muslim unity and peace
- (d) He resigned from Congress in protest

Answer: (c) Fasting for Hindu-Muslim unity
Explanation: Gandhi was deeply pained by communal violence, and led peace marches and fasts, especially in Noakhali and Delhi

29. Why did the INA trials (1945–46) become a turning point in India's freedom struggle?

- (a) They exposed Congress's secret dealings with Japan
- (b) They united Indians across class and communities in support of INA
- (c) They split the Congress on revolutionary vs moderate lines
- (d) They led to the resignation of the Viceroy

Answer: (b) United Indians across communities

Explanation: The trials created a surge of patriotic sympathy, sparking protests, including military mutinies in Navy and Air Force

30. Why did Gandhi suspend the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922?

- (a) Simon Commission boycott
- (b) Death of Tilak
- (c) Chauri Chaura incident
- (d) Demand for Swaraj was fulfilled

Answer: (c) Chauri Chaura incident

Explanation: After violent mob killing police in Chauri Chaura, Gandhi withdrew the movement to preserve non-violence as a principle

31. India officially became independent on 15 August 1947. Which of the following statements is correct about the transfer of power?

- (a) India became a republic on that day
- (b) The last Viceroy of India became the first Governor-General
- (c) The Constituent Assembly dissolved immediately after independence
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru took over as President of India

Answer: (b) Mountbatten became first Governor-General

Explanation: India became a republic in 1950. Lord Mountbatten was India's first Governor-General, followed by C. Rajagopalachari

32. Which of the following were features of the Cabinet Mission Plan?

- 1. Rejection of demand for full Pakistan
- 2. Proposal of a federal union with limited central powers
- 3. Provision for grouping provinces
- 4. Provision for direct elections to the Constituent Assembly

Select the correct answer:

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

Answer: (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Explanation: The Plan attempted to keep India united, but allowed for grouping and future secession, which created tensions between Congress and League

33. How did the Congress and Muslim League react to the Government of India Act, 1935?

- (a) Both fully supported the federal provisions
- (b) Congress opposed it; Muslim League welcomed it
- (c) Both parties criticized it as inadequate
- (d) Both welcomed elections but rejected office sharing

Answer: (c) Both parties criticized it as inadequate

Explanation: While both participated in 1937 elections, they viewed the Act as a halfhearted reform. Congress rejected separate electorates, League sought more Muslim safeguards

34. Which of the following statements are correct about the Salt March (Dandi March)?

- 1. It began from Sabarmati Ashram and ended at Dandi
- 2. It violated the salt tax imposed by the British
- 3. It had no significant mass participation
- 4. It marked the beginning of Civil Disobedience Movement

Select the answer from the below codes

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

Answer: (a) 1, 2 and 4 only

Explanation: The Salt March (March 1930) was widely participated in and triggered nationwide Disobedience

35. What was the most significant outcome of the Simon Commission protests?

- (a) Immediate withdrawal of the Commission
- (b) Congress declared complete independence as its goal
- (c) Emergence of the Nehru Report as an Indian constitutional response
- (d) Abolition of dyarchy in provinces

Answer: (c) Nehru Report as Indian response

Explanation: The Nehru Report (1928), prepared by Motilal Nehru, was the first Indian blueprint for constitutional reform

36. Which of the following were features of the Non-Cooperation Movement?

- 1. Boycott of foreign goods, titles, and institutions
- 2. Promotion of khadi and national education
- 3. Demands for immediate Purna Swaraj
- 4. Participation of peasants and middle classes

Choose the correct answer:

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

Answer: (a) 1, 2 and 4 only

Explanation: Purna Swaraj was declared in 1930, not during this phase. NonCooperation was still aimed at Swaraj within empire

37. What was the response of the Indian National Congress to the Montagu– Chelmsford Reforms?

- (a) Full support for gradual constitutional progress
- (b) Acceptance with some reservations
- (c) Rejection of reforms as inadequate and deceptive
- (d) Protest against separate electorates for Christians only

Answer: (c) Rejection as inadequate

Explanation: Congress rejected the 1919 Act, calling it “disappointing and unsatisfactory”, especially due to dyarchy and lack of real control

38. With reference to the Home Rule Movement, consider the following statements:

- 1. It was launched by Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
- 2. It demanded complete independence from British rule.
- 3. The movement declined after the announcement of Montagu’s declaration in 1917.

Which of the statements are correct?

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

Answer: (b) 1 and 3 only Explanation: Home Rule sought selfgovernment within the British Empire, not full independence. It lost momentum after Montagu’s 1917 reform promise

39. Bal Gangadhar Tilak contributed to the national movement through:

- 1. Use of festivals like Ganapati and Shivaji Utsav for political mobilization
- 2. Publication of Kesari and Mahratta newspapers
- 3. Demanding Swaraj as a birthright
- 4. Supporting British economic policies to modernize India

Select the answer form the below codes

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

Answer: (a) 1, 2 and 3 only

Explanation: Tilak opposed British policies and was one of the first leaders to demand complete self-rule (Swaraj)

40. Which of the following were key ideological features of the Extremist nationalists?

- 1. Belief in self-reliance and passive resistance
- 2. Emphasis on faith in British justice and constitutional means
- 3. Use of Swadeshi and boycott as political tools
- 4. Promotion of national education

Select the correct answer:

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

Answer: (b) 1, 3 and 4 only Explanation: Extremists rejected faith in British rule, promoting assertive action, Swadeshi, and national education

41. What were the primary objectives of the early Indian National Congress?
1. To secure more Indian participation in administration
 2. To demand complete independence from Britain
 3. To promote unity among Indians across regions and religions
 4. To remove British from India through revolution

Select the answer from the below codes

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

Answer: (a) 1 and 3 only

Explanation: The early INC was moderate, aimed at reform and unity, not independence or revolution

42. Which of the following best describes the nature of the 1857 revolt according to nationalist historians?

- (a) A mutiny of sepoys against poor pay and conditions
- (b) A spontaneous tribal uprising
- (c) The first war of Indian independence
- (d) A localised rebellion without coordination

Answer: (c) The first war of Indian independence

Explanation: Nationalist historians, like V.D. Savarkar, viewed the revolt as a pan-Indian anti-colonial struggle

43. Which of the following reforms are attributed to Lord Ripon?

1. Repeal of Vernacular Press Act
2. Ilbert Bill
3. First Factory Act
4. Partition of Bengal

Select the answer from the below codes

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

Answer: (a) 1, 2 and 3 only

Explanation: Partition of Bengal happened in 1905 under Curzon, not Ripon. The rest were Ripon's progressive reforms

44. Which of the following roles did the Indian press play in the 19th-century national movement?

1. Criticizing government policies
2. Promoting regional languages and literature
3. Mobilizing public opinion and organizing movements

Select the correct answer:

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

Answer: (d) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation: All three functions are part of the press's role in promoting nationalism

45. Which of the following principles were part of Jawaharlal Nehru's foreign policy?

1. Non-Alignment
2. Panchsheel
3. Anti-Colonialism
4. Military pacts with Western alliances

Select the answer from the below codes

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

Answer: (a) 1, 2 and 3 only

Explanation: Nehru rejected military pacts like SEATO/CENTO. He promoted neutrality, peaceful coexistence, and AfroAsian unity.

46. Which of the following concepts were not explicitly present in the original Preamble of the Indian Constitution in 1950?

- (a) Justice, Liberty, and Equality
- (b) Secularism and Socialism
- (c) Sovereign Democratic Republic
- (d) Unity and Integrity of the Nation

Answer: (b) Secularism and Socialism

Explanation: These words were inserted in the 42nd Amendment (1976). The original preamble had Justice, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.

47. Which of the following were features of the Royal Indian Navy (RIN) Mutiny of 1946?

1. It began in Bombay and spread to multiple port cities
2. Mutineers raised the Congress flag as their symbol
3. Demands included better conditions and release of INA prisoners
4. Both Congress and Muslim League supported the mutiny till the end

Select the answer from the below codes

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

Answer: (a) 1, 2 and 3 only

Explanation: Congress and League distanced themselves from the mutiny fearing loss of control. It started in Bombay and spread widely

48. Which of the following best summarizes the British response to the Quit India Movement?

- (a) Negotiation with Gandhi
- (b) Grant of Dominion Status
- (c) Mass arrest of Congress leaders
- (d) Declaration of elections

Answer: (c) Mass arrest of Congress leaders

Explanation: On 9 August 1942, Gandhi and top leaders were arrested, triggering a leaderless but widespread rebellion

49. The objective of Individual Satyagraha was to:

- (a) Demand complete independence
- (b) Protest the Communal Award
- (c) Assert the right to free speech and nonviolence during WWII
- (d) Prevent partition of India

Answer: (c) Assert the right to free speech and non-violence during WWII
Explanation: Initiated by Gandhi, it was a limited protest, demanding the right to speak against war and imperialism without mass mobilization

50. What was the most controversial feature of the Rowlatt Act?

- (a) Mandatory military recruitment
- (b) Extra taxes on Indians
- (c) Arrest without trial and curbs on press
- (d) Imposing martial law in Punjab

Answer: (c) Arrest without trial and curbs on press

Explanation: The act authorized detention without trial, which Gandhi termed a "Black Act", sparking mass protests

51. The INA trials held in 1945–46 primarily resulted in:

- (a) Gandhi's resignation from Congress
- (b) Violent suppression of the movement
- (c) A surge in nationalist unity and mutinies in armed forces
- (d) Separate electorates for INA veterans

Answer: (c) Surge in unity and mutinies

Explanation: The INA trials led to widespread protests, and were followed by mutinies in the Royal Indian Navy and Air Force—key to British decision to quit India

52. Which of the following were outcomes of the Non-Cooperation Movement?

1. First mass-based nationalist movement under Gandhi
2. Strengthened communal divide in the national movement
3. Rise of local movements like Kisan Sabha and tribal agitations
4. Success in achieving constitutional reforms

Select the answer from the below codes

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

Answer: (b) 1 and 3 only

Explanation: Though communal tensions grew later, the movement united communities. It did not achieve constitutional reforms, but awakened mass consciousness

53. Which of the following statements about the Jallianwala Bagh massacre (1919) are correct?

1. It occurred during a peaceful gathering in Amritsar to protest the Rowlatt Act.
2. General Dyer ordered troops to open fire without warning or escape route.
3. The massacre led to the formation of the Hunter Commission.

Choose the correct option:

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

Answer: (d) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation: All statements are correct. The Hunter Commission was set up afterward, but its report was criticized for being too mild on General Dyer

54. Which of the following correctly describes the Rowlatt Act of 1919?

- (a) Granted emergency powers to detain people without trial
- (b) Introduced Indian participation in Viceroy's Executive Council
- (c) Allowed Indians entry into ICS without restrictions
- (d) Created legislative councils in princely states

Answer: (a) Detention without trial

Explanation: Rowlatt Act allowed arrest and detention without legal procedures, sparking nationwide outrage and leading to Gandhi's first mass protest

55. What was the significance of the Montagu Declaration of 1917?

- (a) It offered dominion status to India within five years
- (b) It promised responsible government in provinces
- (c) It declared self-government as the ultimate goal of British policy in India
- (d) It removed the racial distinction in civil services

Answer: (c) Self-government as ultimate goal

Explanation: For the first time, Britain acknowledged that India would eventually govern itself, though no timeline was set

56. The Ghadar Movement, launched in 1913 in the USA and Canada, had the goal of:

- (a) Promoting non-violent resistance among Indians
- (b) Creating a pan-Islamic anti-colonial front
- (c) Launching an armed revolution to overthrow British rule
- (d) Lobbying the British Parliament for Indian representation

Answer: (c) Launching an armed revolution

Explanation: Ghadar was a militant movement by Indian expatriates, mainly Punjabis, for armed rebellion in India, especially during WWI

57. Which of the following best describes the differences between Moderates and Extremists within the INC?

- (a) Moderates believed in revolution; Extremists in petitions
- (b) Moderates wanted mass movements; Extremists preferred silent diplomacy
- (c) Moderates relied on petitions and resolutions; Extremists promoted direct action and self-reliance
- (d) There were no ideological differences, only personal rivalries

Answer: (c) Moderates – petitions; Extremists – direct action

Explanation: Extremists sought to mobilize masses, boycott British goods, and build national strength, unlike the petitionbased methods of Moderates

58. The Swadeshi and Boycott Movements were formally initiated in 1905 as a reaction to:

- (a) The partition of Bengal
- (b) The Arms Act of 1878
- (c) The Ilbert Bill controversy
- (d) The formation of the Indian National Congress

Answer: (a) The partition of Bengal

Explanation: Lord Curzon's partition of Bengal (1905) led to mass protests, triggering the Swadeshi and Boycott Movements

59. Gopal Krishna Gokhale was known for:

- (a) Leading the Extremist faction within Congress
- (b) Advocating armed revolution
- (c) Being a mentor to M.K. Gandhi and supporting constitutional methods
- (d) Opposing the formation of Congress

Answer: (c) Mentor to Gandhi; supported constitutional methods
Explanation: Gokhale was a moderate leader, founded the Servants of India Society, and emphasized education and gradual reform

60. Match the following Indian National Congress (INC) sessions with their key highlights:

INC Session Location	Key Event
A. 1885, Bombay	1. W.C. Bannerjee elected first President
B. 1888, Allahabad	2. First British President – George Yule
C. 1896, Calcutta	3. Vande Mataram sung for the first time

- (a) A-1, B-3, C-2
 (b) A-1, B-2, C-3
 (c) A-2, B-1, C-3
 (d) A-3, B-1, C-2

Answer: (b) A-1, B-2, C-3

61. Which of the following were associated with Lord Lytton's tenure as Viceroy?

- Arms Act
- Ilbert Bill
- Delhi Durbar of 1877
- Introduction of Statutory Civil Services

Select the answer from the below codes

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

Answer: (b) 1, 3 and 4 only

Explanation: Ilbert Bill came under Lord Ripon, not Lytton. Arms Act, Delhi Durbar, and Statutory Civil Services were under Lord Lytton

62. Which of the following align with Jawaharlal Nehru's vision of nationbuilding?

- Strong public sector and economic planning
- Promotion of scientific temper
- Strengthening democratic institutions
- Centralized military dictatorship for unity

Select the answer from the below codes

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

Answer: (a) 1, 2 and 3 only

Explanation: Nehru advocated for democracy, science, and state-led development, never for authoritarian rule.

63. Which of the following were objectives of the Planning Commission of India set up in 1950?

- Promote rapid industrialization
- Ensure equitable distribution of wealth
- Increase defense expenditure
- Improve standard of living

Select the answer from the below codes

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

Answer: (b) 1, 2 and 4 only

Explanation: The Planning Commission aimed for balanced economic growth and social justice, not focused on defense planning.

64. Which of the following were outcomes of the Indian Independence Act of 1947?

- Partition of India into India and Pakistan
- Abolition of British sovereignty over princely states
- Empowerment of Constituent Assemblies to frame laws
- Complete withdrawal of British troops within one month

Select the answer from the below codes

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

Answer: (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
 Explanation: British troops withdrew gradually, not immediately. Other clauses are correct and central to the Act

65. What was a unique feature of the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946?

- It supported partition of India on religious lines
- It proposed the creation of a weak centre with strong provinces
- It rejected the idea of a Constituent Assembly
- It advocated full independence for princely states

Answer: (b) Weak centre with strong provinces
 Explanation: The plan aimed to keep India united by proposing a three-tier federation with limited central powers

66. The Russian Revolution of 1917 inspired Indian nationalists primarily by:

- (a) Promoting atheism and science
- (b) Showcasing successful worker revolts
- (c) Providing material aid to India
- (d) Advocating complete westernization

Answer: (b) Showcasing successful worker revolts

Explanation: The revolution showed that masses could overthrow an empire, which inspired radicals and leftists in India

67. Gandhi gave the call of "Do or Die" in:

- (a) Lahore Session (1929)
- (b) Salt March (1930)
- (c) August Kranti – Quit India Movement (1942)
- (d) Individual Satyagraha (1940)

Answer: (c) Quit India Movement (1942)

Explanation: Gandhi gave the famous speech on 8 August 1942, calling for immediate end to British rule with the slogan "Do or Die"

68. Which of the following correctly describe the Second Phase of Civil Disobedience Movement (1932–34)?

1. Congress declared illegal
2. Gandhi launched anti-untouchability campaign from jail
3. Poona Pact replaced separate electorates with reserved seats
4. Movement revived successfully after Gandhi's release in 1934

Select the answer from the below codes

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

Answer: (a) 1, 2 and 3 only

Explanation: Movement was not revived successfully in 1934. It lost momentum and was finally withdrawn by Gandhi

69. After the withdrawal of the NonCooperation Movement, Gandhi:

- (a) Retired from politics permanently
- (b) Focused on constructive work like khadi, education, and upliftment of Harijans
- (c) Founded the Indian National Army
- (d) Joined British administration as a conciliator

Answer: (b) Focused on constructive work

Explanation: Gandhi shifted to "constructive programmes", promoting spinning, sanitation, village work, and social reform

70. Why did Gandhi support the Khilafat Movement?

- (a) To appease conservative Muslims in Congress
- (b) To unite Hindus and Muslims in a joint national movement
- (c) To demand separate electorates for minorities
- (d) To promote theocratic governance in India

Answer: (b) Unite Hindus and Muslims

Explanation: Gandhi saw Khilafat as a chance to forge Hindu-Muslim unity and launch a broad-based anti-colonial movement

71. Which of the following were key aims of the Khilafat Movement?

1. To restore the Caliph of Turkey to power
2. To oppose British control over Islamic holy sites
3. To support British war efforts in exchange for Indian autonomy

Select the correct answer:

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

Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only

Explanation: The movement was led by Ali brothers to defend Caliphate authority, but it did not support British war efforts

72. Why was the song "Vande Mataram" objected to by certain sections during the nationalist movement?

- (a) It was seen as praising British culture
- (b) It was written in Persian and not widely understood
- (c) It was interpreted by some Muslims as invoking a Hindu deity
- (d) It was composed by an extremist and banned by the INC

Answer: (c) Interpreted as invoking Hindu deity

Explanation: While patriotic, parts of the song were viewed by some Muslim leaders as invoking Durga, hence seen as exclusive

73. Surendranath Banerjee is known for:
1. Founding the Indian Association
 2. Advocating civil liberties and representation
 3. Promoting education among Indians
 4. Opposing the Ilbert Bill

Select the answer from the below codes

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

Answer: (b) 1, 2 and 3 only

Explanation: Banerjee was in favour of the Ilbert Bill and strongly supported legal equality for Indians

74. Match the following early political associations with their regions:

Association	Region
A. Madras Native Association	1. South India
B. Bombay Presidency Association	2. Western India
C. Indian Association	3. Eastern India

- (a) A-1, B-2, C-3
- (b) A-2, B-1, C-3
- (c) A-3, B-2, C-1
- (d) A-1, B-3, C-2

Answer: (a) A-1, B-2, C-3

Explanation: These organizations represented regional aspirations before the rise of the Indian National Congress

75. Which of the following British policies directly triggered nationalist responses?

1. Lowering of ICS exam age to 19
2. Arms Act of 1878
3. Partition of Bengal
4. Formation of the Statutory Civil Services

Select the answer from the below codes

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

Answer: (a) 1, 2 and 3 only

Explanation: While the Statutory Civil Services allowed Indians some access to administration, it was limited and not as inflammatory as the other measures

76. Consider the following about the Ilbert Bill Controversy:

1. It aimed to allow Indian judges to try Europeans in civil cases.
2. It led to the introduction of jury trials for British subjects.
3. It was proposed under Lord Lytton's administration.

Which statements are correct?

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

Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only

Explanation: Ilbert Bill was introduced under Lord Ripon, not Lytton. It became a flashpoint of racial prejudice and led to compromise via jury trials

77. The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was often referred to as "The Gagging Act." Consider the following features:

1. It allowed for appeal in higher courts.
2. It was selectively applied to vernacular press, exempting English publications.
3. It was repealed during the tenure of Lord Ripon.

Which of the statements are correct?

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

Answer: (b) 2 and 3 only

Explanation: The Act denied right to appeal and discriminated against the vernacular press. It was repealed by Lord Ripon in 1882

78. Sardar Patel's strategy to integrate princely states included:

1. Persuasion and diplomacy
2. Use of military force when required
3. Offering financial packages (Privy Purses)
4. Temporary status of dual sovereignty

Select the correct answer:

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

Answer: (b) 1, 2 and 3 only

Explanation: Dual sovereignty was not allowed. Patel and V.P. Menon used a combination of diplomacy, threats, and incentives (Privy Purse)

79. Which of the following correctly differentiate the **Cripps Mission (1942)** and **Cabinet Mission (1946)**?

Feature	Cripps Mission	Cabinet Mission
A. Proposed Pakistan	X	X
B. Constitution making	✓ (after war)	✓ (immediate)
C. Dominion status	✓	X
D. Partition accepted	X	X

- (a) A and C only
 (b) B and C only
 (c) A, B and C only
 (d) A, B, C and D

Answer: (d) A, B, C and D

Explanation: Neither plan accepted Pakistan or Partition. Cripps promised Dominion status post-WWII, Cabinet Mission sought unity without dominion status

80. Which of the following statements about Subhas Chandra Bose and the INA are correct?

1. Bose gave the slogans “Jai Hind” and “Give me blood and I shall give you freedom.”
2. The INA fought alongside Japanese forces in Northeast India.
3. Bose served as Congress President in the 1929 Lahore session.
4. The INA trials were held in the Red Fort.

Select the correct answer:

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

Answer: (a) 1, 2 and 4 only Explanation: Bose became Congress President in 1938 (Haripura Session), not in 1929. Statements 1, 2, and 4 are correct

81. Which pair is **correctly matched**?

Leader	Role in Khilafat Movement
A. Maulana Azad	Editor of <i>Al-Hilal</i>
B. Ali Brothers	Key organizers of Khilafat Movement
C. Shaukat Ali	Opposed Gandhi's support to Khilafat
D. Gandhi	Declared Jihad against British

- (a) A and B only
 (b) B and C only
 (c) A and D only
 (d) A, B and D only

Answer: (a) A and B only Explanation: Azad and Ali brothers were Khilafat leaders. Gandhi supported, not declared jihad. Shaukat Ali supported Gandhi, not opposed him

82. Which of the following thinkers influenced Mahatma Gandhi's ideology?

1. John Ruskin
2. Leo Tolstoy
3. Henry David Thoreau
4. Karl Marx

Select the correct answer:

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

Answer: (a) 1, 2 and 3 only

Explanation: Gandhi was influenced by Thoreau (civil disobedience), Tolstoy (nonviolence), and Ruskin (economic justice). He wasn't influenced by Marxist thought

83. Who among the following played the most prominent role in the integration of princely states into the Indian Union?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
 (b) Lord Mountbatten
 (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Answer: (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Explanation: Patel, with V.P. Menon, used diplomacy and force to merge over 560 princely states into the Union of India, earning him the title “Iron Man of India”

84. Which of the following provisions are part of the Indian Independence Act, 1947?

1. Creation of two dominions: India and Pakistan
2. Abolition of the British Crown's sovereignty over Indian states
3. Right of princely states to remain independent or join either dominion
4. Establishment of separate Constituent Assemblies for India and Pakistan

Select the answer from the below codes

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

Answer: (b) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Explanation: The Act gave complete legal effect to Partition, ended British suzerainty, and created two sovereign dominions with separate assemblies

85. What was the objective of the Muslim League's call for Direct Action Day (16 August 1946)?

- (a) Demand for greater Muslim reservation
- (b) Protest against INA trials
- (c) Push for immediate Pakistan through mass mobilization
- (d) Denounce Gandhi's leadership

Answer: (c) Push for immediate Pakistan

Explanation: The call by Jinnah led to communal riots in Calcutta, and widened the divide, making Partition inevitable

86. Which of the following statements about the Quit India Movement (1942) are correct?

- 1. It was launched by Gandhi after Cripps Mission failed.
- 2. The movement called for immediate withdrawal of British rule.
- 3. It remained entirely non-violent throughout.
- 4. Leaders like Nehru and Gandhi were arrested before they could address the public.

Select the correct answer:

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

Answer: (b) 1, 2 and 4 only Explanation: While the movement began as non-violent, it saw sporadic violence, especially in rural areas due to leaderless Uprisings

87. Which of the following were features of the Government of India Act, 1935?

- 1. Abolition of dyarchy at provincial level
- 2. Introduction of dyarchy at the central level
- 3. Provision for a federal structure
- 4. Introduction of joint electorates only

Select the answer from the below codes

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

Answer: (c) 1, 2 and 3 only Explanation: Separate electorates remained, not replaced by joint ones. The Act proposed a federation, full provincial autonomy, and dyarchy at centre

88. The Communal Award announced by Ramsay MacDonald in 1932 proposed:

- (a) Abolition of separate electorates
- (b) Introduction of provincial autonomy
- (c) Separate electorates for depressed classes
- (d) Separate homeland for Muslims

Answer: (c) Separate electorates for depressed classes

Explanation: The Award extended separate electorates beyond Muslims/Sikhs to Dalits, sparking the Poona Pact between Gandhi and Ambedkar

89. Which of the following were part of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931?

- 1. Withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement
- 2. Participation of Congress in Second Round Table Conference
- 3. Commutation of death sentence of Bhagat Singh
- 4. Release of political prisoners (except violent offenders)

Select the correct answer:

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

Answer: (a) 1, 2 and 4 only Explanation: While Gandhi appealed for Bhagat Singh's clemency, the British did not commute his sentence. Other clauses were accepted

90. Why was the Simon Commission of 1927 boycotted by Indians?

- (a) It proposed a delay in granting Swaraj
- (b) It recommended abolition of separate electorates
- (c) It had no Indian members
- (d) It was headed by a known anti-Indian British officer

Answer: (c) It had no Indian members

Explanation: The Commission was entirely British, which caused nationwide protests, despite being meant to assess India's constitutional progress

91. Why did Gandhi abruptly withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922?

- (a) British granted dominion status
- (b) Gandhi was arrested and jailed
- (c) A violent mob killed policemen at Chauri Chaura
- (d) Congress won elections in major provinces

Answer: (c) Chauri Chaura violence

Explanation: Gandhi called off the movement after violent mob action in Uttar Pradesh, which contradicted non-violence

92. After the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, Gandhi:

- (a) Withdrew from public life for two years
- (b) Returned to South Africa to lead satyagraha there
- (c) Gave up British titles and honors and began mass mobilization
- (d) Advocated armed rebellion in Punjab

Answer: (c) Gave up titles and launched mass movement

Explanation: Gandhi gave up Kaiser-iHind medal and began focusing on noncooperation and civil disobedience at a national scale

93. Which of the following subjects were transferred to Indian ministers under the dyarchy system in provinces?

1. Education
2. Law and Order
3. Local Self-Government
4. Irrigation

Select the correct answer:

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

Answer: (a) 1 and 3 only

Explanation: Transferred subjects = education, health, local bodies; reserved subjects = police, finance, law and order (under Governor)

94. Annie Besant was known for:

1. Leading the Theosophical Society in India
2. Launching the Home Rule League from Madras
3. Becoming President of Indian National Congress
4. Supporting Partition of Bengal for administrative ease

Select the answer from the below codes

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

Answer: (a) 1, 2 and 3 only Explanation: She opposed the Partition of Bengal. She was a key figure in both theosophy and nationalism, and first woman INC President (1917)

95. Which of the following were associated with revolutionary nationalism in India after 1910?

1. Ghadar Movement
2. Abhinav Bharat Society
3. Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)
4. India House (London)

Select the correct answer:

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

Answer: (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Explanation: All these were key revolutionary movements or hubs:

- Abhinav Bharat – Savarkar (1904)
- India House – Shyamji Krishna Varma
- Ghadar – Lala Hardayal (1913)
- HSRA – Bhagat Singh, Azad (1928)

96. Which of the following revolutionary groups or publications are correctly matched?

Group / Publication	Leader / Associated Person
1. Anushilan Samiti	Aurobindo Ghosh
2. Bande Mataram (journal)	Bipin Chandra Pal
3. Sandhya (journal)	Brahmabandhav Upadhyay

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

Answer: (b) 1 and 3 only Explanation: Bande Mataram journal was edited by Aurobindo Ghosh, not B.C. Pal. Sandhya was indeed by Brahmabandhav Upadhyay

97. The Indian Civil Services examination was held in London and later in India. Consider the following statements:

1. The exam was introduced in India in 1855.
2. The age limit was gradually reduced, making it harder for Indians to qualify.
3. Leaders like Surendranath Banerjee qualified for ICS but were dismissed on racial grounds.

Which of the above are correct?

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

Answer: (b) 2 and 3 only

Explanation: The ICS was introduced in London (1855); it began in India only much

later. Age limits were lowered to 19, and Banerjee was disqualified over a technicality related to race

98. Which of the following ideas is attributed to Dadabhai Naoroji?

- (a) India benefited from British governance through modern institutions
- (b) India suffered due to the “drain of wealth” by British policies
- (c) Social reform was a greater priority than political change
- (d) India should adopt armed resistance for freedom

Answer: (b) Drain of wealth Explanation: Naoroji is known for his “Drain Theory”, arguing Britain extracted surplus wealth from India without adequate returns

99. With reference to post-1857 policies, consider the following statements:

1. The Doctrine of Lapse was formally abolished during the tenure of Lord Canning.
 2. It was introduced by Lord Dalhousie and contributed to the discontent leading to the 1857 revolt.
 3. The Indian Penal Code was enacted during Lord Dalhousie’s tenure. 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

Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only Explanation: The Doctrine of Lapse was withdrawn in 1859 by Lord Canning. The Indian Penal Code was enacted in 1860, under Lord Canning, not Dalhousie

100. Which of the following associations are correctly matched with their founders?

Association	Founder
1. Madras Native Association	Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty
2. Bombay Association	Dadabhai Naoroji
3. Indian Association	Surendranath Banerjee

Select the answer from the below codes

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

Answer:
(d) 1, 2 and 3