

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

Test Booklet Series

TEST BOOKLET

Subject : Test 16 – 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** 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.

1. "Swadeshi movement" in Andhra region called as Vandematram Movement is an outcome of

- a) Non Cooperation Movement
- b) Rowlatt Satyagraha
- c) Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy
- d) **Partition of Bengal**

Answer : Partition of Bengal

2. The goal of the extremists was swaraj, different leaders interpreted Swaraj differently. This was actually visible in the method of agitation. Which of the following is the extremist way of reacting to British Rule?

- 1. Opposition to colonial rule through violation of its unjust laws – Passive resistance
- 2. Boycott of British goods and institutions
- 3. Development of indigenous goods , i.e., Swadeshi
- 4. National Education

Select the answer from the codes given below

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

Answer : b) 1,2,3 and 4

3. Match the **Indian uprisings** with their **leaders** and **British responses**.

Uprising	Leader	British Response
A. Santhal Rebellion (1855-56)	1. Nana Sahib & Rani Lakshmibai	a. Mughal rule ended, British Crown took over
B. Revolt of 1857	2. Digambar Biswas & Bishnu Biswas	b. Led to the Indigo Commission (1860)
C. Indigo Revolt (1860)	3. Sidhu and Kanhu	c. Repressed with military action

Options:

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

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

Santhal Rebellion (1855-56): Led by **Sidhu and Kanhu**, it was **brutally suppressed** by the British.

- **Revolt of 1857: Nana Sahib, Rani Lakshmibai** and others fought but **Mughal rule ended** as a result.

- **Indigo Revolt (1860):** Led by **Digambar**

Biswas & Bishnu Biswas, forced

British to introduce the Indigo Commission.

4. Match the **Governor-Generals** with their **major reforms** and **their impact**.

Governor-General	Major Reform	Impact
A. Warren Hastings	1. Introduced Regulating Act (1773)	a. Established Supreme Court in Calcutta
B. Cornwallis	2. Introduced Permanent Settlement (1793)	b. Created the Zamindari system
C. Lord Dalhousie	3. Introduced Doctrine of Lapse	c. Annexed multiple princely states

Options:

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

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

- **Warren Hastings** passed the **Regulating Act (1773)**, which established the **Supreme Court** in Calcutta.

- **Cornwallis** introduced the **Permanent Settlement (1793)**, which created the **Zamindari system**.

- **Lord Dalhousie** introduced the **Doctrine of Lapse**, leading to the annexation of princely states like **Satara, Nagpur, and Jhansi**.

5. Match the **Anglo-French conflicts** with their **key battles** and **treaties**.

Conflict	Key Battle	Resulting Treaty
A. First Carnatic War	1. Battle of Adyar (1746)	a. Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748)
B. Second Carnatic War	2. Battle of Arcot (1751)	b. Treaty of Pondicherry (1755)
C. Third Carnatic War	3. Battle of Wandiwash (1760)	c. Treaty of Paris (1763)

Options:

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

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

Explanation:

- The **Battle of Adyar (1746)** was a key event in the **First Carnatic War**, ending in the **Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748)**.
- The **Battle of Arcot (1751)** during the **Second Carnatic War** saw Robert Clive's success, followed by the **Treaty of Pondicherry (1755)**.
- The **Battle of Wandiwash (1760)** marked the British victory, leading to the **Treaty of Paris (1763)**, which ended French influence in India.

6. In the Telugu-speaking areas Veerasalingam Pantulu, founded in 1878 a Society for Social Reform aiming to encourage

- a) **Widow Remarriage**
- b) Abolition of Sati
- c) Abolition of Child marriage
- d) Conversion to Christianity

Answer : (a) **Widow Remarriage**

7. Consider the following statements about **political associations before the formation of the Indian National Congress:**

1. The British Indian Association (1851) was the first political association that represented both Hindus and Muslims.
2. The Indian National Association (1876) was formed by Surendranath

Banerjee as a precursor to the Indian National Congress.

3. The Bombay Presidency Association (1885) played a major role in demanding separate electorates for Muslims.

4. The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was formed to demand economic and administrative reforms for Indian farmers.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: (a) 1, 2, and 4 only

- Explanation:**
- **Statement 1 is correct:** The **British Indian Association (1851)** was among the first groups to represent **both Hindu and Muslim interests**.
 - **Statement 2 is correct:** The **Indian National Association (1876)**, formed by **Surendranath Banerjee**, was a **precursor to the INC**.
 - **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The **Bombay Presidency Association (1885)** was led by **Dadabhai Naoroji** and never advocated **separate electorates for Muslims**.
 - **Statement 4 is correct:** The **Poona Sarvajanik Sabha** focused on **economic and administrative reforms** for Indian farmers.

8. Match the **British economic policies** with their **implementers** and **impact**.

Economic Policy	Implemented By	Impact
A. Ryotwari System	1. Thomas Munro	a. Direct land revenue collection from peasants
B. Drain of Wealth Theory	2. Dadabhai Naoroji	b. Exposed British economic exploitation
C. Vernacular Press Act (1878)	3. Lord Lytton	c. Censored Indian press publications

Options:

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

Answer: (a) A-1-a, B-2-b, C-3-c**Explanation:**

- **Ryotwari System** was introduced by **Thomas Munro**, leading to **direct taxation on peasants**.
- **Dadabhai Naoroji's Drain of Wealth Theory** exposed British **economic exploitation of India**.

Vernacular Press Act (1878) under **Lord Lytton** censored nationalist publications to suppress criticism.

9. Match the **treaties** with their **signing parties** and **key consequences**.

Treaty	Signing Parties	Consequence
A. Treaty of Faizabad (1775)	1. British & Asaf-ud-Daula	a. Led to Second Anglo-Maratha War
B. Treaty of Bassein (1802)	2. British & Peshwa Baji Rao II	b. Limited Sikh expansion east of Sutlej
C. Treaty of Amritsar (1809)	3. British & Maharaja Ranjit Singh	c. Banaras ceded to British, increased subsidy

Options:

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

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

- Explanation:**
1. **Treaty of Faizabad (1775):** Asaf-udDaula ceded Banaras to the British.
 2. **Treaty of Bassein (1802):** Peshwa Baji Rao II accepted British protection, leading to the Second Anglo-Maratha War.

Treaty of Amritsar (1809): Maharaja Ranjit Singh agreed to limit his expansion east of Sutlej.

10. Consider the following statements regarding the **Ghadar Party**:

1. It was founded in the United States with the aim of overthrowing British rule in India through armed rebellion.
2. The Ghadar Party actively participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership.
3. The Ghadar Mutiny (1915) was an unsuccessful attempt to incite rebellion among Indian soldiers in the British Army.
4. The Komagata Maru incident played a role in radicalizing the Ghadar movement.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: (a) 1, 3, and 4 only**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Ghadar Party was founded in **San Francisco, USA, in 1913** with the objective of **armed insurrection against British rule**.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Ghadar Party did not support **Gandhian movements** as it focused on violent rebellion rather than non-violence.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The **Ghadar Mutiny (1915)** was a failed attempt to **incite Indian soldiers in the British Army** to rebel.
- **Statement 4 is correct:** The **Komagata Maru incident (1914)**, where a ship carrying Indian immigrants was forced to return from Canada, **radicalized the movement**.

11. Consider the following pairs:

1. Swadesamitran – G. Subramaniya Aiyar
2. Voice of India – Dadabhai Naoroji,
3. Indian Mirror – Sisir Kumar Ghosh

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

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

Answer : (a) 1 and 2 only

12. Match the **Indian revolts** with their **leaders** and **British response**.

Revolt	Leader	British Response
A. Santhal Rebellion (1855-56)	1. Sidhu & Kanhu	a. Suppressed with military force
B. Revolt of 1857	2. Bahadur Shah II	b. End of Mughal rule
C. Indigo Revolt (1860)	3. Digambar Biswas & Bishnu Biswas	c. British passed the Indigo Commission (1860)

Options:

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

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

- **Santhal Rebellion (1855-56)** was led by **Sidhu and Kanhu** and was **brutally suppressed by the British**.
- **Revolt of 1857** was led by **Bahadur Shah II**, which resulted in the **end of Mughal rule**.

Indigo Revolt (1860) was led by **Digambar Biswas & Bishnu Biswas**, leading to the **Indigo Commission (1860)**.

13. Consider the following statements about the **European powers in India** during the 18th century:

1. The **Portuguese were the first Europeans to establish trading posts in India** and introduced the **Cartaz System (trade permits)**.
2. The **Dutch were eventually defeated by the British in the Battle of Colachel (1741), marking the first defeat of a European power by an Indian kingdom**.
3. The **French East India Company was formed before the British East India Company** and was more commercially successful in the long run.

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:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The **Portuguese were the first Europeans to arrive in India** (Vasco da Gama in 1498) and introduced the **Cartaz System (a naval trade permit)** to monopolize trade.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The **Battle of Colachel (1741)** saw **Travancore, under King Marthanda Varma, defeat the Dutch**, marking the first time an **Indian kingdom defeated a European power**.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The **British East India Company (1600)** was **formed before the French East India Company (1664)**, and while the French initially had success, the **British eventually dominated trade**

14. Consider the following statements regarding the **Arya Samaj and its founder Swami Dayanand Saraswati**:

1. Swami Dayanand Saraswati rejected idol worship and emphasized the infallibility of the Vedas.
2. The Arya Samaj started the **Shuddhi Movement** to reconvert Hindus who had converted to Islam or Christianity.
3. The Arya Samaj supported the caste system based on birth as mentioned in the later Hindu texts like the Puranas.

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:

Statement 1 is correct: Swami Dayanand Saraswati **rejected idol worship and polytheism**, emphasizing "**Back to the Vedas**".

Statement 2 is correct: The Arya Samaj launched the **Shuddhi Movement** to **reconvert Hindus who had converted to Islam or Christianity**.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Arya Samaj **opposed the caste system based on birth** and instead promoted a **classless, casteless society**.

15. Consider the following statements regarding the **Permanent Settlement** introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793:

1. It aimed to create a **loyal class of landlords (zamindars)** who were responsible for collecting revenue from peasants.
2. The zamindars had **heritable, alienable, and transferable property rights** as long as they paid the fixed revenue to the British.
3. The system was successful in improving agricultural productivity and reducing rural indebtedness.

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:

Statement 1 is correct: The system was introduced to **ensure a steady revenue collection by giving zamindars the right to collect taxes from peasants**.

Statement 2 is correct: Zamindars could **sell, mortgage, or transfer** their land, provided they **paid the fixed revenue to the British**.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The **high fixed revenue demands** led to **zamindars defaulting**, peasant exploitation, and **increased rural indebtedness**, making it unsuccessful in the long run.

16. Consider the following statements regarding the **Mahalwari Settlement**:

1. The **village (mahal) was the unit of revenue collection**, and the village community was collectively responsible for tax payments.
2. It was introduced by **Holt Mackenzie in 1822** and later modified by **William Bentinck in 1833**.
3. The Mahalwari system was applied in **Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha** to replace the ineffective Permanent Settlement.

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:

Statement 1 is correct: The **Mahalwari system made the entire village community (mahal) collectively responsible for revenue payments**.

Statement 2 is correct: It was **introduced by Holt Mackenzie in 1822** and later **modified by William Bentinck in 1833**.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Mahalwari system was **not applied in Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha**. It was implemented in **North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and parts of Central India**.

17. With reference to the 'revolt of the year' who of the following was betrayed by 'friend' captured and put to death by the British?

- (a) Nana Sahib
- (b) Kunwar Singh
- (c) Khan Bahadur Khan
- (d) **Tantya Tope**

Answer : (d) **Tantya Tope**

18. Match the **female revolutionaries** with their **notable actions** and their **impact**.

Revolutionary	Notable Action	Impact
A. Kalpana Datta	1. Arrested before an attack on European Club	a. Released on bail, later arrested again in 1933
B. Pritilata Waddedar	2. Led attack on Pahartali European Club	b. Consumed cyanide to evade arrest
C. Bina Das	3. Attempted to assassinate Governor of Bengal	c. Shot at Governor while receiving degree at Calcutta University

Options:

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

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

Explanation:

- **Kalpana Datta** was arrested before **an attack on the European Club** but later **released on bail and re-arrested in 1933**.
- **Pritilata Waddedar** led an **attack on Pahartali European Club** and **consumed cyanide to avoid arrest**.

Bina Das shot at the Governor of Bengal while receiving a degree at Calcutta University

19. Consider the following statements regarding **Raja Rammohan Roy and the Brahma Samaj**:

1. Raja Rammohan Roy was given the title of "Raja" by the British GovernorGeneral for his role in the abolition of Sati.
2. The Brahma Samaj opposed idol worship, caste discrimination, and child marriage but did not support widow remarriage.
3. Raja Rammohan Roy traveled to England in 1830 as an envoy of the Mughal Emperor Akbar Shah II.

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: (c) 1 and 3 only Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Raja Rammohan Roy was given the title "**Raja**" by **Mughal Emperor Akbar Shah II**, not the British.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The **Brahmo Samaj actively supported widow remarriage**.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Raja Rammohan Roy **traveled to England in 1830** as an envoy of **Mughal Emperor Akbar Shah II** to plead for a **pension settlement**.

20. Consider the following statements regarding **Theosophical Society**:

1. The Theosophical Society was founded by Annie Besant in 1875 to spread the idea of universal brotherhood.
2. The headquarters of the Theosophical Society was shifted from the United States to Adyar, Madras, in 1882.
3. The Theosophical Society promoted **Upanishadic and Vedic teachings** and believed in **karma and reincarnation**.

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: (b) 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Theosophical Society was **founded in 1875 in the United States by Madame Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott**, not by **Annie Besant**. Annie Besant later became its **president in 1907**.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The headquarters was **shifted to Adyar, Madras (now Chennai) in 1882**.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The Theosophical Society promoted **Upanishadic and Vedic teachings, believed in karma and reincarnation, and sought to revive India's ancient wisdom**.

21. The educated middle class in India:

- (a) opposed the revolt of 1857
- (b) supported the revolt of 1857
- (c) **remained neutral to the revolt of 1857**
- (d) fought against native rulers

Answer : (c) remained neutral to the revolt of 1857

22. Match the **European powers** with their **key officials** and their **major contributions** in India.

European Power	Key Official	Major Contribution
A. Portuguese	1. Afonso de Albuquerque	a. Captured Goa in 1510
B. French	2. Dupleix	b. Led the Anglo-French Carnatic Wars
C. British	3. Robert Clive	c. Won the Battle of Plassey (1757)

Options:

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

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

- **Afonso de Albuquerque (Portuguese)** captured Goa in **1510**.
- **Dupleix (French)** played a key role in the **Anglo-French Carnatic Wars**.
- **Robert Clive (British)** won the **Battle of Plassey (1757)**, securing Bengal for the British.

23. In the context of Indian history, White mutiny was related to:

- a) Mutiny by European troops employed under the Company.**
- b) Revolt by the Royal Indian Navy (RIN) ratings of HMIS Talwar.
- c) Participation of many British citizens in the Quit India Movement.
- d) Adoption of Khadi as a symbol of revolt during the Swadeshi movement.

Answer : (a) Mutiny by European troops employed under the Company.

24. Match the **causes** of the **Mughal decline** with their **key events** and **consequences**.

Cause of Decline	Key Event	Consequence
A. Weak Successors	1. War of Jajau (1707)	a. Frequent wars of succession
B. Financial Crisis	2. Nadir Shah's Invasion (1739)	b. Mughal treasury looted & weakened
C. Military Weakness	3. Third Battle of Panipat (1761)	c. Marathas severely weakened

Options:

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

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

- The **War of Jajau (1707)** followed Aurangzeb's death, leading to **succession wars**.

- **Nadir Shah's invasion (1739)** devastated Delhi, **looting the Mughal treasury**.
- The **Third Battle of Panipat (1761)** saw the **Marathas weakened**, indirectly benefiting the British.

25. Match the **women's empowerment movements** with their **key leaders** and **objectives**.

Movement	Leader	Objective
A. Aligarh Movement	1. Rashid Ahmed Gangohi	a. Opposed Western influence in Islamic education
B. Parsi Reform Movement	2. Syed Ahmed Khan	b. Advocated for equal rights of Parsi women
C. Deoband Movement	3. Dadabhai Naoroji	c. Promoted education for Muslim women

Options:

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

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

Explanation:

- **Aligarh Movement**, led by **Syed Ahmed Khan**, promoted **modern education for Muslims, including women**.
- **Parsi Reform Movement**, led by **Dadabhai Naoroji and others**, advocated for **equal rights of Parsi women**.
- **Deoband Movement**, started by **Rashid Ahmed Gangohi**, **opposed Western education** and focused on **Islamic teachings**.

26. Match the **land revenue systems** with their **introducers** and their **key features**.

Land Revenue System	Introducer	Key Feature
A. Permanent Settlement	1. Thomas Munro	a. Revenue collection from zamindars, fixed permanently
B. Ryotwari System	2. Holt Mackenzie	b. Direct settlement with peasants (ryots)
C. Mahalwari System	3. Lord Cornwallis	c. Revenue collected from village communities

Options:

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

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

- **Permanent Settlement (1793)** by **Lord Cornwallis** involved **fixed revenue collection from zamindars**.
- **Ryotwari System (1820)** by **Thomas Munro** established **direct settlement with individual peasants (ryots)**.
- **Mahalwari System (1822)** by **Holt Mackenzie** collected **revenue from village communities**.

27. Match the **land reforms** with their **objectives** and **implementation challenges**.

Land Reform	Objective	Implementation Challenge
A. Zamindari Abolition	1. Redistributed land to landless farmers	a. Faced strong resistance from landlords
B. Land Ceiling Act	2. Imposed upper limit on land ownership	b. Landowners transferred land to relatives to avoid restrictions

C. Bhoodan Movement	3. Voluntary donation of land for redistribution	c. Very little land was actually given to the poor
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Options:

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

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

Explanation:

- **Zamindari Abolition** aimed to **redistribute land to landless farmers** but faced **strong resistance from landlords**.
- **Land Ceiling Act** imposed an **upper limit on land ownership**, but **landowners transferred land to relatives** to escape it.
- Bhoodan Movement**, led by **Vinoba Bhave**, aimed for **voluntary land donation**, but **only a small portion reached the poor**.

28. Which of the following statements are true with reference to the First Session of Indian National Congress

1. It held in Bombay instead of Pune due to outbreak of cholera
2. It decided to hold congress session in different parts of the country
3. It decided to choose a president other than one who belongs to the venue
4. The composition of the delegates of first session was mostly uneducated

Select the answer from the codes given below

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

Answer : (c) **1, 2 and 3 only**

29. 'Lightning conductor', 'Safety-valve', 'Microscopic minority' are all phrases that indicate

- a) A Peasant movement
- b) A Tribal movement
- c) A Revolutionary movement
- d) **A Nationalist movement**

Answer : (d) **A Nationalist movement**

30. Match the **European trading companies** with their **important settlements** and **major policies**.

European Power	Settlement	Major Policy
A. Portuguese	1. Goa (1510)	a. Introduced Cartaz System (trade licenses)
B. Dutch	2. Pulicat (1605)	b. Monopoly on black pepper trade
C. British	3. Fort St. George (1640)	c. Permanent Settlement (1793) under Cornwallis

Options:

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

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

- Explanation:**
- **Portuguese** captured **Goa (1510)** and introduced the **Cartaz System**, controlling Indian Ocean trade.
 - **Dutch** established **Pulicat (1605)** and monopolized the **black pepper trade** in Malabar.
 - **British** built **Fort St. George (1640)** in Madras and later implemented the **Permanent Settlement (1793)** under Cornwallis.

31. Identify the correct **triangular power struggles** in 18th-century India.

Triangular Rivalry	Involved Powers	Key Conflict
A. Mughal Succession	1. Bahadur Shah I, Muhammad Azam, Kam Baksh	a. War of Jajau (1707)
B. Southern India	2. Marathas, Hyderabad, Mysore	b. Battle of Rakshasbhuvan (1763)
C. European Powers	3. British, French, Dutch	c. Battle of Wandiwash (1760)

Options:

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

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

Explanation:

- **Mughal War of Succession (1707)** involved Bahadur Shah I defeating Muhammad Azam and Kam Baksh.
- **Marathas vs. Hyderabad vs. Mysore** led to the **Battle of Rakshasbhuvan (1763)**.

British vs. French vs. Dutch saw the **Battle of Wandiwash (1760)**, which ended French dominance in India.

32. Which of the following was/were the causative factors for people's uprisings in British India before 1857?

1. Colonial land revenue settlements
2. No revenue administration over tribal lands
3. Heavy duties on Indian handloom industries
4. Growth of intermediate revenue collectors

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer : (b) 1, 3 and 4 only

33. Match the **revolutionary organizations** with their **founders** and their **major contributions**.

Organization	Founder	Major Contribution
A. Anushilan Samiti	1. Rash Behari Bose	a. Played a key role in the Delhi Conspiracy Case (1912)
B. Ghadar Party	2. Barindra Kumar Ghosh	b. Established a network to infiltrate the British Indian Army
C. Indian Independence League	3. Sohan Singh Bhakna	c. Published <i>Hindustan Ghadar</i> to inspire Indians abroad

Options:

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

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

Explanation:

Anushilan Samiti, led by Barindra Kumar Ghosh, aimed at infiltrating British administration through revolutionary activities.

Ghadar Party, founded by Sohan Singh Bhakna, published *Hindustan Ghadar* to mobilize Indians living abroad for armed resistance.

Indian Independence League, founded by Rash Behari Bose, played a key role in the Delhi Conspiracy Case (1912) to assassinate Lord Hardinge.

34. To defend orthodox Hindus, which of the following organisations were merged, to form the single organisation of Bharat Dharma Mahamandala?

1. Sanatana Dharma Sabha
2. Dharma Maha Parishad
3. Dharma Sabha
4. Dharma Mahamandali
5. Radhaswami Movement

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

- (c) 3 and 4 only
 (d) 1 and 5 only

Answer : (a) 1, 2 and 4 only

35. Consider the following statements regarding the **role of women in revolutionary movements**:

1. Pritilata Waddedar was involved in the assassination of British police officer J.P. Saunders.
2. Bina Das attempted to assassinate the Governor of Bengal while receiving her degree at Calcutta University.
3. Kalpana Datta played an active role in the Chittagong Armoury Raid.
4. Durga Devi Vohra was associated with Bhagat Singh and helped him escape after the killing of J.P. Saunders.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: (a) 2, 3, and 4 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Pritilata Waddedar led an **attack on the Pahartali European Club** but was **not involved in J.P. Saunders' assassination**.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Bina Das attempted to **assassinate the Governor of Bengal** while receiving her degree at **Calcutta University**.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Kalpana Datta was **actively involved in the Chittagong Armoury Raid (1930)**.
- **Statement 4 is correct:** Durga Devi Vohra, an associate of **Bhagat Singh**, helped him **escape after J.P. Saunders' assassination**.

36. Match the **regional Indian rulers** with their **defeats and treaties**.

Indian Ruler	Defeat	Treaty/Consequence
A. Tipu Sultan	1. Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799)	a. Mysore annexed by the British
B. Shujaud-Daula	2. Battle of Buxar (1764)	b. Lost control over Awadh
C. Ranjit Singh	3. Second Anglo-Sikh War (1849)	c. Punjab annexed by the British

Options:

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

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

- **Tipu Sultan** was defeated in the **Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799)**, leading to **British annexation of Mysore**.
- **Shuja-ud-Daula** lost the **Battle of Buxar (1764)**, leading to British dominance in **Awadh**.
- **Ranjit Singh's empire** collapsed after the **Second Anglo-Sikh War (1849)**, leading to **Punjab's annexation**.

37. Consider the following statements regarding **regional powers that emerged after the decline of the Mughals**:

1. **Awadh, Bengal, and Hyderabad** were called **successor states** because they continued to acknowledge Mughal authority.
2. The Marathas established dominance in Delhi by **raiding the city in 1737** and later fighting the **Third Battle of Panipat (1761)** against Ahmed Shah Abdali.
3. The **Nizam of Hyderabad, Asaf Jah**, maintained friendly relations with the British and never engaged in conflicts with them.

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:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Awadh, Bengal, and Hyderabad were called **successor states** because they **acknowledged the Mughal emperor nominally** while ruling independently.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The **Marathas raided Delhi in 1737** and later faced Abdali in the **Third Battle of Panipat (1761)**, a devastating loss for them.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The **Nizam of Hyderabad** frequently **clashed with the British** and was involved in the **Carnatic Wars (1746-1763)**, aligning with the French at times.

38. In 1720, the British government enacted the Calico Act. What is it related to?

- a) Disallowing Indians from entering Civil Services
- b) Compulsory use of English language in Company affairs
- c) **Banning the use of printed cotton textile imported from India.**
- d) Barring of company officials from private trade

Answer : (c) **Banning the use of printed cotton textile imported from India.**

39. Match the **Maratha rulers** with their **significant battles** and **political impact**.

Maratha Leader	Battle/Conflict	Political Impact
A. Balaji Vishwanath	1. Treaty of Delhi (1719)	a. Got Mughal recognition of Maratha rule
B. Baji Rao I	2. Battle of Bhopal (1737)	b. Weakened Mughal control in North India
C. Madhav Rao I	3. First AngloMaratha War (1775-82)	c. Treaty of Salbai (1782) maintained peace

Options:

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

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

Explanation:

- **Balaji Vishwanath** secured the **Treaty of Delhi (1719)**, gaining Mughal recognition of **Maratha claims**.
- **Baji Rao I** led the **Battle of Bhopal (1737)**, weakening the Mughal grip over North India.

Madhav Rao I fought in the **First Anglo-Maratha War (1775-82)**, which ended with the **Treaty of Salbai (1782)**.

40. Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the battles fought in India in the 18th Century?

- (a) Battle of Wandiwash–Battle of Buxar–Battle of Ambur–Battle of Plassey
- (b) **Battle of Ambur–Battle of Plassey–Battle of Wandiwash–Battle of Buxar**
- (c) Battle of Wandiwash–Battle of Plassey–Battle of Ambur–Battle of Buxar
- (d) Battle of Ambur–Battle of Buxar–Battle of Wandiwash–Battle of Plassey

Answer : (b) **Battle of Ambur–Battle of Plassey–Battle of Wandiwash–Battle of Buxar**

41. Consider the following statements regarding **tribal and peasant uprisings**:

1. The Munda Rebellion was against the exploitative **Zamindari System** imposed by the British.
2. The Santhal Rebellion was led by **Sidhu and Kanhu**, who organized tribal resistance against **moneylenders and British policies**.
3. The Tebhaga Movement was a tribal uprising that demanded autonomy for tribal areas.
4. The Indigo Revolt was an armed rebellion against the British-supported European planters.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The **Munda Rebellion (1899-1900)** led by **Birsa Munda** was against the **British imposed Zamindari System and forced labor.**
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The **Santhal Rebellion (1855-56)** was led by **Sidhu and Kanhu** against **moneylenders, landlords, and the British administration.**
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The **Tebhaga Movement (1946-47)** was a **peasant movement in Bengal**, not a **tribal uprising.** It demanded that sharecroppers retain **two-thirds of their produce.**
- **Statement 4 is incorrect:** The **Indigo Revolt (1859-60)** was **non-violent** and involved peasants **refusing to grow indigo** under oppressive European planters.

42. Match the **regional powers** with their **founders** and **territorial expansions.**

Regional Power	Founder	Territorial Expansion
A. Bengal	1. Murshid Quli Khan	a. Controlled Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa
B. Hyderabad	2. Nizamul-Mulk Asaf Jah	b. Established Hyderabad as an autonomous state
C. Awadh	3. Saadat Khan Burhanul-Mulk	c. Established a strong administration in Awadh

Options:

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

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

Explanation:

- **Murshid Quli Khan** established **Bengal's autonomy**, controlling Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.
- **Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah** founded **Hyderabad** as an independent state.
- **Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk** established a **strong administration in Awadh.**

43. Match the **revolutionary organizations** with their **leaders** and their **major publications.**

Organization	Leader	Publication
A. Hindustan Socialist Republican Association	1. Chandrashekhar Azad	a. <i>The Philosophy of Bomb</i>
B. Ghadar Party	2. Lala Hardayal	b. <i>Hindustan Ghadar</i>
C. Anushilan Samiti	3. Aurobindo Ghosh	c. <i>Vande Mataram</i>

Options:

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

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

Explanation:

- **HSRA**, led by **Chandrashekhar Azad**, published **The Philosophy of Bomb.**
- **Ghadar Party**, led by **Lala Hardayal**, published **Hindustan Ghadar.**
- **Anushilan Samiti**, associated with **Aurobindo Ghosh**, published **Vande Mataram.**

44. Consider the following statements regarding revolutionary organizations in India:

1. The Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) was founded by Chandrashekhar Azad and Bhagat Singh in 1928 to promote socialist ideals.
2. The Abhinav Bharat Society, founded by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, was influenced by Italian revolutionary ideas.
3. The Naujawan Bharat Sabha aimed at spreading communism and had close ties with the Communist Party of India.
4. The Indian Republican Army was responsible for the Chittagong Armoury Raid under Surya Sen's leadership.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: (b) 1, 2, and 4 only Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct: HSRA** was founded by **Chandrashekhar Azad and Bhagat Singh** in **1928**, aiming to **overthrow British rule through armed struggle**.
- **Statement 2 is correct: Abhinav Bharat Society**, founded by **V.D. Savarkar**, was influenced by **Italian nationalist movements**.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect: Naujawan Bharat Sabha (1926)**, founded by **Bhagat Singh**, aimed at **mobilizing youth for the independence struggle** but was **not directly linked to the Communist Party**.

Statement 4 is correct: The **Indian Republican Army**, led by **Surya Sen**, was responsible for the **Chittagong Armoury Raid (1930)**.

45. Match the **policies** with their **provisions** and **consequences**.

Policy	Provision	Consequence
A. Zamindari System	1. Land assessed individually	a. Led to absentee landlordism
B. Ryotwari System	2. Peasants had to pay a high, fixed revenue	b. Farmers burdened with fluctuating revenue demands
C. Mahalwari System	3. Revenue assessed for the whole village	c. Resulted in frequent peasant uprisings

Options:

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

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

- **Zamindari System** led to **absentee landlordism**, where zamindars collected revenue but did not invest in agriculture.
- **Ryotwari System** burdened peasants with **fluctuating revenue demands** since it was reassessed periodically.
- **Mahalwari System** often led to **peasant uprisings** due to collective revenue burdens on villages.

46. American Civil War 1860 increased the demand in Britain for supply of

- a) Indigo
 b) **Cotton**
 c) Saltpetre
 d) Jute

Answer : (b) Cotton

47. Match the **Mughal rulers** with their **war of succession** and **administrative changes**.

Mughal Ruler	War of Succession	Administrative Change
A. Bahadur Shah I	1. Battle of Jajau (1707)	a. Allowed Marathas to collect Sardeshmukhi but not Chauth
B. Jahandar Shah	2. Killed by Farrukh Siyar (1713)	b. Introduced Ijara system (revenue farming)
C. Muhammad Shah	3. Nadir Shah's Invasion (1739)	c. Decline of central Mughal authority

Options:

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

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

- **Bahadur Shah I** won the **Battle of Jajau (1707)** and allowed **Marathas Sardeshmukhi but not Chauth**.
- **Jahandar Shah** was **killed by Farrukh Siyar (1713)**, and his reign saw the introduction of the **Ijara system (revenue farming)**.
- **Muhammad Shah (1719-1748)** saw the **decline of Mughal central power**, worsened by **Nadir Shah's invasion in 1739**.

48. Which of the following Newspaper is matched correctly with founder?

- Som Prakash - Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- Indu Prakash - M.G.Ranade
- Satya Prakash - Karnaldas Mool
- Satyartha prakash - Devendranath Tagore

Select the answer from the codes given below

- 1 and 4 only
- 2 and 4 only
- 1, 2, and 3**
- 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer : (c) 1, 2, and 3

49. Match the **political associations** with their **founders** and **objectives**.

Association	Founder	Objective
A. East India Association (1866)	1. M.G. Ranade	a. Precursor to Indian National Congress
B. Indian National Conference (1883)	2. Dadabhai Naoroji	b. Advocated economic reforms in India
C. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (1870)	3. Surendranath Banerjee	c. Voiced Indian concerns in Britain

Options:

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

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

- **East India Association (1866)** was founded by **Dadabhai Naoroji** to **voice Indian concerns in Britain**.
- **Indian National Conference (1883)** was **founded by Surendranath Banerjee** and acted as a **precursor to the INC**.
- **Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (1870)** was **founded by M.G. Ranade** to **advocate economic and social reforms**.

50. Match the Following – Later Mughal Emperors and Key Events

Match the following **Mughal Emperors** with their **significant events** and **European interactions**.

Mughal Emperor	Key Event	European Interaction
A. Bahadur Shah I	1. Released Shahu and made peace with Rajputs	a. Dutch representative Joshua Ketelar visited his court
B. Farrukh Siyar	2. Granted firman to East India Company	b. Allowed dutyfree trade for the British
C. Shah Alam II	3. Defeated in the Battle of Buxar	c. Signed Treaty of Allahabad with the British

Options:

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

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

- Bahadur Shah I released Shahu and interacted with Dutch envoy Joshua Ketelar.
- Farrukh Siyar granted the **1717 firman**, allowing duty-free trade for the British.
- Shah Alam II lost the **Battle of Buxar (1764)** and signed the **Treaty of Allahabad (1765)**.

51. What was the purpose with which Sir William Wedderburn and W.S. Caine had set up the Indian Parliamentary Committee in 1893 ?

- (a) To agitate for Indian political reforms in the House of Commons.
- (b) To campaign for the entry of Indians into the Imperial Judiciary.
- (c) To facilitate a discussion on India's Independence in the British Parliament.
- (d) To agitate for the entry of eminent Indians into the British Parliament.

Answer : (a) To agitate for Indian political reforms in the House of Commons.

52. Match the Following – Key Treaties and Their Implications

Match the following **treaties** with their **signing parties** and **consequences**.

Treaty	Signing Parties	Key Consequence
A. Treaty of Bassein (1802)	1. British and Peshwa Bajji Rao II	a. Led to the Second Anglo-Maratha War
B. Treaty of Allahabad (1765)	2. British and Shah Alam II	b. British got Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa
C. Treaty of Paris (1763)	3. British and French	c. Ended the Seven Years' War

Options:

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

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

Explanation:

- The **Treaty of Bassein (1802)** made Peshwa Bajji Rao II a British dependent, leading to the **Second Anglo-Maratha War**.
- The **Treaty of Allahabad (1765)** granted the **British Diwani rights** in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.
- The **Treaty of Paris (1763)** ended the **Seven Years' War** and restored some French territories in India.

53. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The Indian Penal Code was prepared by William Bentinck.
 2. The systems of both Civil Services and police were introduced by Cornwallis.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer : (b) 2 only

54. Match the **battles** with their **main rival forces** and **key outcomes**.

Battle	Main Rivals	Key Outcome
A. Battle of Plassey (1757)	1. British vs. Siraj-ud-Daulah	a. British gained control of Bengal
B. Battle of Buxar (1764)	2. British vs. Nawab of Awadh & Mughals	b. British secured Diwani rights in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa
C. Third Battle of Panipat (1761)	3. Marathas vs. Ahmad Shah Abdali	c. Marathas suffered severe losses

Options:

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

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

- The **Battle of Plassey (1757)** resulted in British **control of Bengal**.
- The **Battle of Buxar (1764)** saw the British defeat the **Nawab of Awadh, Mughal forces, and Mir Qasim**, leading to **Diwani rights**.
- The **Third Battle of Panipat (1761)** severely weakened the **Marathas**, allowing British expansion.

55. Consider the following statements about the **Non-Cooperation Movement**:

1. The movement witnessed widespread participation from peasants, workers, and students across India.
2. The Congress officially withdrew from the movement after the Chauri Chaura incident in 1922.
3. The Khilafat issue was an important factor in attracting Muslim participation in the movement.
4. The British government responded by immediately announcing constitutional reforms in India.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (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:

- **Statements 1, 2, and 3 are correct:** The **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22)** saw **mass participation** across India and was withdrawn after the **Chauri Chaura incident (1922)**. The **Khilafat issue mobilized Muslim support**.
- **Statement 4 is incorrect:** The British **did not announce immediate constitutional reforms**, and instead, **repressed the movement through arrests and force**.

56. Consider the following statements regarding Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and the Aligarh Movement:

1. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College in 1875, which later became Aligarh Muslim University.
2. He opposed modern scientific education for Muslims, believing it would weaken Islamic traditions.
3. The Aligarh Movement encouraged Muslims to cooperate with the British and take up government jobs.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (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:

- Statement 1 is correct: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College in 1875, which later became Aligarh Muslim University in 1920.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: He strongly advocated for modern scientific education among Muslims.
- Statement 3 is correct: The Aligarh Movement encouraged Muslims to cooperate with the British and take up government jobs to improve their socio-economic condition.

57. Consider the following statements regarding Swami Vivekananda and the Ramakrishna Mission:

1. Swami Vivekananda established the Ramakrishna Mission in 1897 to promote social service and spiritual development.

2. Swami Vivekananda attended the World Parliament of Religions in Chicago in 1893, where he introduced Vedantic philosophy to the West.

3. The Ramakrishna Mission completely rejected idol worship and followed a purely monotheistic belief system.

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:

- Statement 1 is correct: Swami Vivekananda established the Ramakrishna Mission in 1897 as a social service organization based on Ramakrishna Paramhansa's teachings.
- Statement 2 is correct: He attended the World Parliament of Religions in Chicago (1893) and introduced Vedantic philosophy to the West.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: The Ramakrishna Mission did not reject idol worship, though it emphasized the spirit over rituals.

58. What were the changes introduced in the Indian army after the revolt of 1857?

1. The proportion of Europeans to Indians in the army was increased uniformly throughout the country.
2. Caste loyalties were encouraged among the soldiers.
3. Concept of martial and non-martial classes was introduced.
4. The post-1857 Indian army was used for India's defense alone.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer : (a) 2 and 3 only

59. Match the **land revenue policies** with their **implementation regions** and **key effects**.

Policy	Region	Effect
A. Permanent Settlement	1. Madras and Bombay	a. Created a wealthy class of zamindars
B. Ryotwari System	2. Bengal, Bihar, Orissa	b. Peasants had to pay revenue directly to the British
C. Mahalwari System	3. Punjab, NW Provinces	c. Villages collectively responsible for tax payments

Options:

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

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

- **Permanent Settlement** applied in **Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, creating a wealthy zamindar class** but burdening peasants.
- **Ryotwari System in Madras and Bombay** forced **peasants to pay directly to the British**.

Mahalwari System in Punjab and NW Provinces made **villages responsible for tax payments**.

60. Consider the following statements regarding **revolutionary terrorism in India's freedom struggle**:

1. The Nasik Conspiracy Case (1909) was related to the assassination of British officer A.M.T. Jackson by Anant Kanhere.
2. The Delhi Conspiracy Case (1912) was a plot by Rash Behari Bose and Basant Kumar Biswas to assassinate Lord Hardinge.
3. The Alipore Bomb Case (1908) led to the arrest of Aurobindo Ghosh and his subsequent trial.

4. The Lahore Conspiracy Case (1929) was directly linked to the assassination of Sir John Simon.

Which of the statements given above are correct? (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:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The **Nasik Conspiracy Case (1909)** involved the **assassination of British official A.M.T. Jackson** by **Anant Kanhere**.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The **Delhi Conspiracy Case (1912)** involved **Rash Behari Bose and Basant Kumar Biswas attempting to assassinate Lord Hardinge**.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The **Alipore Bomb Case (1908)** involved **Aurobindo Ghosh and Barindra Ghosh** in a **failed bomb attack on a British magistrate**.
- **Statement 4 is incorrect:** The **Lahore Conspiracy Case (1929)** was related to **Bhagat Singh and associates throwing bombs in the Central Legislative Assembly, not linked to Sir John Simon's assassination**.

61. Consider the following statements regarding the decline of the Mughal Empire:

1. The later Mughal rulers followed the Law of Primogeniture, which led to stable successions.
2. The Sayyid Brothers, also known as the "King Makers," played a significant role in determining who ascended the Mughal throne.
3. The invasion of Nadir Shah in 1739 and Ahmed Shah Abdali's repeated invasions weakened the empire further.

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: (b) 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: The Mughals did not follow the Law of Primogeniture (where the eldest son succeeds). Instead, there were constant wars of succession, weakening the empire.
- Statement 2 is correct: The Sayyid Brothers (Abdullah Khan and Hussain Ali Khan) were powerful nobles who installed and removed Mughal emperors, earning them the title "King Makers."
- Statement 3 is correct: Nadir Shah's invasion (1739) looted Delhi, and Ahmed Shah Abdali attacked India multiple times (1748-1767), further destabilizing the empire.

62. Consider the following statements regarding the Dual Government system in Bengal:

1. Under the Dual Government system, the East India Company controlled revenue collection, while the Nawab retained administrative functions.
 2. The system was introduced after the Battle of Plassey (1757) and ended by Lord Cornwallis in 1793 with the introduction of Permanent Settlement.
 3. The famine of 1769-70, which resulted in massive deaths, was partly attributed to the failure of the Dual Government system.
- Which of the statements given above are correct? (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2, and 3

Answer: (b) 1 and 3 only Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: The Dual Government system meant that the British collected revenue (Diwani), while the Nawab handled administration (Nizamat).
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The system was introduced after the Treaty of Allahabad (1765), not after Plassey (1757), and was abolished by Warren Hastings in 1772, not by Cornwallis in 1793.
- Statement 3 is correct: The famine of 1769-70 was worsened by the Dual Government system, as the British were focused on revenue collection rather than relief measures.

63. Who among the following was associated with suppression of thugs?

- (a) General Henry Prendergast
- (b) Captain Sleeman
- (c) Alexander Burres
- (d) Captain Robert Pemberton

Answer : (b) Captain Sleeman

64. Match the **founders of princely states** with their **key policies** and **territorial expansions**.

Founder	Key Policy	Territorial Expansion
A. Nizamul-Mulk Asaf Jah	1. Strengthened Awadh's military	a. Made Awadh a semi-independent state
B. Murshid Quli Khan	2. Established independent Hyderabad	b. Controlled Bengal, Bihar, Orissa
C. Saadat Khan Burhanul-Mulk	3. Introduced revenue reforms in Bengal	c. Recognized Mughal Emperor as nominal sovereign

Options:

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

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

Explanation:

- **Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah (1724)** ruled **Hyderabad independently** while recognizing the Mughal Emperor as the **nominal sovereign**.
- **Murshid Quli Khan** introduced **revenue reforms in Bengal**, controlling **Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa**.

Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk made **Awadh semi-independent** and strengthened its military.

65. Match the **British economic policies** with their **provisions** and **major consequences**.

Policy	Provision	Consequence
A. Indigo System	1. Forced peasants to cultivate indigo	a. Led to Indigo Revolt (185960)
B. Summary Settlement (1856)	2. Removed taluqdars from Awadh	b. Strengthened British control over land revenue
C. Famine Code (1883)	3. Divided revenue sources into imperial, provincial, and divided	c. Set guidelines for relief work and food distribution

Options:

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

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

- **Indigo System** forced peasants to **cultivate indigo**, leading to **Indigo Revolt (1859-60)**.
- **Summary Settlement (1856)** removed **taluqdars from Awadh**, **strengthening British land revenue control**.
- **Famine Code (1883)** established **guidelines for relief and food distribution**.

66. Consider the following statements regarding the Treaty of Allahabad (1765) and its consequences:

1. The treaty was signed between Robert Clive and Shah Alam II, granting the British Diwani rights over Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.
2. The treaty marked the beginning of the Dual Government system in Bengal, where revenue collection was handled by the British, but administration remained with the Nawab.
3. The treaty allowed the British to station a resident at the Mughal court, effectively making the emperor a puppet of the East India Company.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: (d) 1, 2, and 3

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: The Treaty of Allahabad (1765) was signed between Robert Clive and Shah Alam II, granting the British Diwani rights over Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.
- Statement 2 is correct: This treaty led to the establishment of the Dual Government system in Bengal, where the British collected revenue, but administration remained under the Nawab's name.
- Statement 3 is correct: The treaty allowed the British to station a resident at the Mughal court, reducing the emperor to a mere figurehead under British control.

67. What is the correct chronological sequence of the following?

1. Wood's Education Despatch
2. Macaulay's minute on education
3. The Sargent Education Report
4. Indian Education (Hunter

Commission)

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer : (a) 2, 1, 4, 3

68. The objective of Saddler Commission was to?

- a) Study and report the problems of university education.
- b) Define the jurisdiction of the central and provincial governments.
- c) Improve censorship on national press.
- d) Improve the relationship between the Government of India and the Indian States

Answer: (a) Study and report the problems of university education.

69. Regarding Wood's Dispatch, which of the following statements are true ?

1. Grants-in-Aid system was introduced
2. Establishment of universities was recommended
3. English as a medium of instruction at all levels of education was recommended

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

Answer : (a) 1 and 2 only

70. Consider the following statements regarding the Battle of Plassey (1757):

1. The battle was fought between Siraj-ud-Daula and the British East India Company led by Robert Clive.
2. Mir Jafar, the Nawab's commander, betrayed Siraj-ud-Daula, ensuring a British victory.
3. The victory at Plassey gave the British Diwani (revenue collection rights) over Bengal immediately after the battle.

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:

- Statement 1 is correct: The Battle of Plassey (1757) was fought between Siraj-ud-Daula (Nawab of Bengal) and the British, led by Robert Clive.
- Statement 2 is correct: Mir Jafar, the commander of Siraj-ud-Daula's army, betrayed him, siding with the British and ensuring their victory.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: The British gained Diwani rights (revenue collection) later in 1765 through the Treaty of Allahabad, after the Battle of Buxar (1764).

71. Match the **British land reforms** with their **key features** and **outcomes**.

Land Reform	Key Feature	Outcome
A. Sunset Law	1. Peasants forced to cultivate indigo	a. Loss of land by zamindars due to revenue default
B. Indigo System	2. Ryots were given land only if they grew cash crops	b. Led to Indigo Revolt (1859-60)
C. Summary Settlement (1856)	3. British controlled land directly, removing taluqdars	c. Reduced zamindari influence in Awadh

Options:

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

A-1-a, B-2-b, C-3-c

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

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

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

- **Sunset Law** made **zamindars lose land** if they failed to pay revenue by a fixed deadline.

- **Indigo System** forced **peasants to grow indigo**, leading to **the Indigo Revolt (1859-60)**.

Summary Settlement (1856) removed **taluqdars**, reducing zamindari influence in **Awadh**.

72. Which of the following statement associated with Lord Canning is not true

- The Indian Penal Code enacted
- Code of criminal procedure enacted
- Indian High Court act enacted
- Royal Titles Act & Delhi Durbar

Answer : d) Royal Titles Act & Delhi Durbar

73. Match the **Indian revolutionaries abroad** with their **organizations** and **major actions**.

Revolutionary	Organization	Major Action
A. Shyamaji Krishna Verma	1. India House	a. Provided financial aid to revolutionaries in London
B. Madam Bhikaji Cama	2. Indian Home Rule Society	b. Designed the first Indian national flag and unfurled it in Stuttgart (1907)
C. Raja Mahendra Pratap	3. Provisional Government of India	c. Established a government-in-exile in Kabul (1915)

Options:

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

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

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

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

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

Explanation:

- **Shyamaji Krishna Verma** founded **India House** and provided **financial aid to Indian revolutionaries in London**.
- **Madam Bhikaji Cama** was associated with the **Indian Home Rule Society** and **unfurled the first Indian national flag at Stuttgart in 1907**.
- **Raja Mahendra Pratap** established the **Provisional Government of India in Kabul in 1915** to gain support for Indian independence.

74. Which of the following events happened prior to the Revolt of 1857?

1. The Vellore Mutiny
2. The Santhal Uprising
3. Sepoy mutiny at Barrackpore

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer : (d) 1, 2 and 3

75. Indian National Congress was started by

- a) Olcott Blavatsky
- b) Allan Octavian Hume
- c) William Wedderburn
- d) Lord Dufferin

Answer : b) Allan Octavian Hume

76. Which of the following aims to remove the Taluqdars post annexation of Awadh.

- a) Pringle System
- b) Survey Settlement
- c) Wingate Settlement
- d) Summary Settlement

Answer : d) Summary Settlement

77. Match the **British land revenue systems** with their **regions of implementation** and **major features**.

Revenue System	Region	Major Feature
A. Permanent Settlement	1. Bengal, Bihar, Orissa	a. Zamindars given fixed land revenue collection rights
B. Ryotwari System	2. Madras, Bombay	b. Direct settlement between British and peasants

C. Mahalwari System	3. NorthWestern Provinces	c. Revenue collected from village communities
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Options:

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

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

Explanation:

- **Permanent Settlement (1793)** in **Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa** created a **Zamindari system** with fixed revenue.
- **Ryotwari System (1820)** in **Madras and Bombay** established **direct taxation** between British and peasants.
- **Mahalwari System (1833)** in **NorthWestern Provinces** introduced **villagebased revenue collection**.

78. Match the **social reformers** with their **contributions** and **literary works**.

Reformer	Contribution	Literary Work
A. Keshab Chandra Sen	1. Promoted modern education among Muslims	a. Satyarth Prakash
B. Syed Ahmed Khan	2. Advocated return to Vedic principles	b. Indian Mirror
C. Swami Dayanand Saraswati	3. Advocated intercaste marriage & women's education	c. Tahdhibul-Akhlaq

Options:

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

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

- **Keshab Chandra Sen** promoted **intercaste marriage and women's education** and edited the **Indian Mirror**.

- **Syed Ahmed Khan** worked for **modern Muslim education** and wrote **Tahdhibul-Akhlaq**.
- **Swami Dayanand Saraswati** advocated **return to Vedic principles** and authored **Satyarth Prakash**.

79. Match the **regional rulers** with their **major conflicts** and **outcomes**.

Ruler	Conflict	Outcome
A. SirajudDaulah	1. Battle of Plassey (1757)	a. British gained control of Bengal
B. Haidar Ali	2. Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84)	b. Fought but failed to drive out the British
C. Daulat Rao Scindia	3. Second AngloMaratha War (1803-05)	c. Lost Delhi to the British

Options:

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

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

Explanation:

- **Siraj-ud-Daulah** was defeated in the **Battle of Plassey (1757)**, leading to **British control over Bengal**.
- **Haidar Ali** fought against the British in the **Second Anglo-Mysore War (178084)** but failed to remove them.

Daulat Rao Scindia lost Delhi in the **Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803-05)**.

80. Consider the following statements regarding the **impact of British land revenue policies**:

1. British policies **forced farmers to shift from food crops to cash crops like indigo, cotton, and sugarcane**, leading to famines.
2. The introduction of a **cash-based revenue system** led to the rise of moneylenders, increasing peasant indebtedness.
3. The British constructed irrigation canals and introduced new agricultural techniques, leading to an overall increase in food production.

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:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The British prioritized **cash crops for export**, reducing food crop cultivation and causing **famines (e.g., Bengal Famine of 1770, 1943)**.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The **requirement to pay revenue in cash** forced peasants to **borrow from moneylenders (Mahajans, Sahukars)**, leading to **debt traps**.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** While **the British did build irrigation canals**, their primary goal was **revenue generation**, and many canals caused **soil salinity and reduced agricultural productivity**.

81. Match the **British revenue policies** with their **social impact** and **economic consequences**.

Policy	Social Impact	Economic Consequence
A. Permanent Settlement	1. Created class of rich zamindars	a. Reduced agricultural investment
B. Ryotwari System	2. Forced peasants into debt	b. Led to heavy taxation and peasant revolts
C. Mahalwari System	3. Weakened village self-sufficiency	c. Increased British revenue collection but impoverished farmers

Options:

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

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

Explanation:

- **Permanent Settlement** created a **rich zamindar class** but led to **reduced investment in agriculture**.
- **Ryotwari System** forced **peasants into debt**, causing **increased revenue collection for the British** but poverty for farmers.

Mahalwari System weakened **village self-sufficiency**, contributing to **peasant revolts due to high taxation**.

82. Match the **peasant and tribal movements** with their **leaders** and their **key outcomes**.

Movement	Leader	Outcome
A. Tebhaga Movement (1946-47)	1. Birsa Munda	a. Sharecroppers demanded two-thirds of produce
B. Munda Rebellion (1899-1900)	2. Karyanand Sharma	b. Demanded abolition of zamindari system
C. Bihar Kisan Sabha (1929)	3. Bengal Kisan Sabha	c. British intensified repression against tribal communities

Options:

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

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

Explanation:

- **Tebhaga Movement (1946-47)**, led by the **Bengal Kisan Sabha**, demanded that **sharecroppers retain two-thirds of the produce** instead of the traditional one-half.
- **Munda Rebellion (1899-1900)** was led by **Birsa Munda**, who **fought against British-imposed land policies and oppression**, leading to **severe repression**.
- **Bihar Kisan Sabha (1929)**, led by **Karyanand Sharma**, demanded **the abolition of zamindari system** in Bihar.

83. Consider the following statements regarding international influences on the Indian freedom struggle:

1. The Communist International (Comintern) influenced leaders like M.N. Roy, leading to the formation of the Communist Party of India in 1925.
2. The Berlin Committee, founded in 1914, aimed to secure German support for India's independence during World War I.
3. The Indian National Army (INA) was first formed in 1942 under Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's leadership.
4. The Irish struggle for independence significantly influenced the tactics of Indian revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh and the HSRA.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: (a) 1, 2, and 4 only

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: M.N. Roy, influenced by Comintern, played a key role in establishing the Communist Party of India in 1925.
- Statement 2 is correct: The Berlin Committee (1914) sought German support for India's independence during World War I.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: The INA was originally formed in 1942 under Captain Mohan Singh, later reorganized under Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in 1943.
- Statement 4 is correct: The Irish revolutionaries influenced Bhagat Singh, HSRA, and other Indian radicals in their armed struggle tactics.

84. Consider the following statements regarding the role of left-wing movements in the Indian freedom struggle:

1. The Workers' and Peasants' Party (WPP) was the first socialist-oriented party in India, advocating class struggle against both British rule and Indian capitalists.
2. The Communist Party of India (CPI) was officially formed in India in 1925 at Kanpur under the influence of the Soviet Union.
3. The Trade Union Movement in India gained momentum in the 1920s with the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) playing a major role.
4. The Meerut Conspiracy Case (1929) was aimed at suppressing left-wing trade union activities by arresting major communist leaders.

Which of the statements given above 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

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

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: The Workers' and Peasants' Party (WPP) was a socialist organization opposing both British imperialism and Indian capitalists.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The Communist Party of India (CPI) was founded in Tashkent (USSR) in 1920 but was officially declared in India in Kanpur in 1925.
- Statement 3 is correct: AITUC, founded in 1920, was instrumental in organizing labor strikes and trade union movements.
- Statement 4 is correct: The Meerut Conspiracy Case (1929) led to the arrest of leading communist leaders to weaken trade union activities.

85. Match the **British administrative policies** with their **features** and **impacts**.

Policy	Feature	Impact
A. Subsidiary Alliance	1. Indian rulers had to disband their armies	a. British indirectly controlled princely states
B. Doctrine of Lapse	2. British annexed states with no legal heir	b. Led to the annexation of Satara, Jhansi, Nagpur
C. Regulating Act (1773)	3. Established Governor-General position in Bengal	c. Laid foundation for British central administration in India

Options:

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

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

Explanation:

- **Subsidiary Alliance** forced Indian rulers to **disband their armies**, letting the **British control princely states indirectly**.
- **Doctrine of Lapse** led to **British annexing states like Satara, Jhansi, and Nagpur**.
- **Regulating Act (1773)** **established the Governor-General post, laying the foundation for British rule in India**.

86. Vernacular Press Act was repealed and the Arms Act was modified to eliminate the undesirable racial exemptions by which of the following viceroy

- a) Lord Lytton
- b) **Lord Ripon**
- c) Lord Canning
- d) Lord Dufferin

Answer : (b) Lord Ripon

87. Which of the following statements are correct about Mansabdari System

1. The mansabdari system, consolidated the emperor's position as Shah-en-Shah.
2. The mansabdari system produced intense competition among various ethnic and caste groups
3. The mansabdari system pushed the Mughal state toward constant expansion of territories

Select the answer from the below codes

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

Answer : (d) 1, 2 and 3

88. Consider the following statements regarding the Ryotwari System:

1. It was introduced by Thomas Munro in Madras Presidency in 1820 and later implemented in Bombay, Berar, and Assam.
2. Under this system, revenue was collected directly from individual cultivators (ryots), who were recognized as owners of the land.
3. Unlike the Permanent Settlement, the revenue demand in the Ryotwari system was permanently fixed to provide stability to farmers.

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:

- Statement 1 is correct: The Ryotwari system was introduced by Thomas Munro in Madras (1820) and later extended to Bombay, Berar, and Assam.
- Statement 2 is correct: The revenue was directly collected from the ryots (individual farmers), making them landowners. Statement 3 is incorrect: Unlike Permanent Settlement, the revenue demand was periodically revised based on land productivity, making it variable, not fixed.

89. Match the **British administrative policies** with their **introducing officials** and **impact**.

Policy	Introduced By	Impact
A. Permanent Settlement (1793)	1. Lord Cornwallis	a. Created the Zamindari system
B. Subsidiary Alliance (1798)	2. Lord Wellesley	b. Made Indian states dependent on British
C. Doctrine of Lapse (1848)	3. Lord Dalhousie	c. Led to the annexation of Indian states

Options:

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

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

Explanation:

- **Lord Cornwallis** introduced **Permanent Settlement (1793)**, creating the **Zamindari system**.
- **Lord Wellesley** implemented the **Subsidiary Alliance (1798)**, making Indian rulers dependent on British support.

Lord Dalhousie introduced the **Doctrine of Lapse (1848)**, leading to the **annexation of princely states like Satara, Jhansi, and Nagpur**.

90. Match the **reform movements** with their **social impact** and **key leaders**.

Reform Movement	Social Impact	Key Leader
A. Theosophical Movement	1. Emphasized selfless service & Vedantic principles	a. Henry Vivian Derozio
B. Ramakrishna Mission	2. Attacked social traditions & caste discrimination	b. Annie Besant
C. Young Bengal Movement	3. Promoted widow remarriage & opposed caste discrimination	c. Swami Vivekananda

Options:

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

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

- Explanation:**
- **Theosophical Movement**, led by **Annie Besant**, worked towards **widow remarriage and social upliftment**.
 - **Ramakrishna Mission**, led by **Swami Vivekananda**, emphasized **Vedanta and selfless service**.

Young Bengal Movement, founded by **Henry Vivian Derozio**, attacked **social traditions and caste discrimination**.

91. Match the **revolutionary incidents** with their **leaders** and their **outcomes**.

Incident	Leader	Outcome
A. Kakori Conspiracy (1925)	1. Bhagat Singh	a. Led to execution of Ram Prasad Bismil and Ashfaqulla Khan
B. Lahore Conspiracy (1928)	2. Ram Prasad Bismil	b. Execution of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev
C. Chittagong Armoury Raid (1930)	3. Surya Sen	c. Declared a provisional government in Chittagong

Options:

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

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

- **Kakori Conspiracy (1925)** was led by **Ram Prasad Bismil** and resulted in **executions of key revolutionaries**.
- **Lahore Conspiracy (1928)** was led by **Bhagat Singh**, resulting in the **execution of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev**.
- **Chittagong Armoury Raid (1930)** was led by **Surya Sen**, who **declared a provisional government in Chittagong**.

92. Who was the Governor-General of India during the Sepoy Mutiny?

- (a) Lord Canning
- (b) Lord Dalhousie
- (c) Lord Hardings
- (d) Lord Lytton

Answer : (a) Lord Canning

93. Match the **political associations** with their **founders** and **objectives**.

Political Association	Founder	Objective
A. Indian Association (1876)	1. Dadabhai Naoroji	a. Demanded representation of Indians in administration
B. Bombay Presidency Association (1885)	2. Surendranath Banerjee	b. Worked for Indian representation in legislative councils
C. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (1870)	3. M.G. Ranade	c. Focused on social and economic reforms in Maharashtra

Options:

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

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

Explanation:

- **Indian Association (1876)**, founded by **Surendranath Banerjee**, demanded **Indian representation in administration**.
- **Bombay Presidency Association (1885)**, co-founded by **Dadabhai Naoroji**, focused on **Indian representation in legislative councils**.
- **Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (1870)**, founded by **M.G. Ranade**, aimed at **social and economic reforms in Maharashtra**.

94. Consider the following statements regarding **Subhas Chandra Bose and the Indian National Army (INA)**:

1. Subhas Chandra Bose was elected President of the Indian National Congress in 1939 but had to resign due to ideological differences with Mahatma Gandhi.
2. The INA was first formed under the leadership of Mohan Singh in 1942 and later reorganized by Bose in 1943.
3. The INA trials at the Red Fort in 1945 generated massive public sympathy, forcing the British to announce the transfer of power.
4. The Azad Hind Government, formed by Bose, was recognized by Germany, Italy, and Japan but never controlled any Indian territory.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: (a) 1, 2, and 3 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct: Bose was elected President of the INC in 1939** but resigned due to ideological conflicts with Gandhi and Nehru.
- **Statement 2 is correct: The INA was first formed under Captain Mohan Singh in 1942** and later **reorganized by Bose in 1943.**
- **Statement 3 is correct: The INA trials at the Red Fort (1945-46)** created **massive nationalist sentiment**, forcing **the British to accelerate their exit.**
- **Statement 4 is incorrect: The Azad**

Hind Government controlled Andaman & Nicobar Islands, which were handed over by Japan.

95. Match the **social evils** with their **associated reformers** and **legislative measures**.

Social Evil	Reformer	Legislative Reform
A. Sati	1. Harbilas Sarda	a. Hindu Widow Remarriage Act (1856)
B. Widow Remarriage	2. Raja Rammohan Roy	b. Child Marriage Restraint Act (1929)
C. Child Marriage	3. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar	c. Bengal Sati Regulation (1829)

Options:

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

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

Explanation:

- **Sati** was opposed by **Raja Rammohan Roy**, leading to **Bengal Sati Regulation (1829)**.
- **Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar** worked for **widow remarriage**, leading to the **Hindu Widow Remarriage Act (1856)**.
- **Harbilas Sarda** fought against **child marriage**, leading to the **Child Marriage Restraint Act (1929)**.

96. Who among the following is the first person to speak about 'Poverty Line' and for this purpose used 'Jail Cost of Living' formula to calculate the poverty line

- a) Womesh Chandra Bannerjee
- b) Surendranath Bannerjee
- c) Pherozechah mehta
- d) Dadabhai Naoroji

Answer : d) Dadabhai Naoroji

97. C.E.H Hobhouse or Hobshouse committee (1907) is also known as Royal Commission on

- a) Missionary education
- b) Indenisation of Indian army
- c) Decentralisation
- d) Currency and Mint

Answer : c) Decentralisation

98. Match the **British reform policies** with their **architects** and **impact**.

Policy	Introduced By	Impact
A. Charter Act of 1813	1. British Parliament	a. Ended EIC trade monopoly in India
B. Macaulay's Minutes on Education (1835)	2. Thomas Macaulay	b. Promoted English education in India
C. Indian Councils Act (1861)	3. Lord Canning	c. Introduced Indian representation in councils

Options:

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

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

- **The Charter Act of 1813** ended the **East India Company's trade monopoly** except for tea and opium.
- **Macaulay's Minutes (1835)** promoted **English as the medium of education** in India.
- **The Indian Councils Act (1861)** introduced **Indian representation in legislative councils** under Lord Canning.

99. Match the **Anglo-Maratha Wars** with their **key battles** and **treaties**.

War	Key Battle	Treaty Outcome
A. First AngloMaratha War (1775-82)	1. Battle of Wadgaon (1779)	a. Treaty of Salbai (1782)
B. Second AngloMaratha War (1803-05)	2. Battle of Assaye (1803)	b. Marathas lost Delhi and parts of Doab
C. Third AngloMaratha War (1817-18)	3. Battle of Koregaon (1818)	c. Treaty of Bassein (1818) ended Maratha rule

Options:

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

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

- **First Anglo-Maratha War** ended with the **Treaty of Salbai (1782)** after the **Battle of Wadgaon (1779)**.
- **Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803-05)** saw **British victory at the Battle of Assaye (1803)**, leading to **Maratha territorial losses**.

Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-18) ended with the **Treaty of Bassein (1818)**, leading to **the end of the Peshwa's rule**.

100. Match the **British administrative policies** with their **Indian reactions** and **key consequences**.

British Policy	Indian Reaction	Consequence
A. Doctrine of Lapse (1848)	1. Outrage from Indian newspapers	a. Press restrictions lifted later
B. Partition of Bengal (1905)	2. Strong resistance from Rani Lakshmibai	b. Led to the Swadeshi Movement
C. Vernacular Press Act (1878)	3. Led to Swadeshi Movement	c. British annexed Jhansi, Satara, Nagpur

Options:

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

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

Explanation:

- **Doctrine of Lapse (1848):** Rani Lakshmibai and others resisted, but **British annexed Jhansi, Satara, Nagpur.**
- **Partition of Bengal (1905)** led to **the Swadeshi Movement**, later reversed in **1911.**
- **Vernacular Press Act (1878)** led to **Indian newspaper protests**, resulting in **its repeal later.**