



All India Civil Services Coaching Centre

(Under the aegis of Government of Tamil Nadu)

NCERT Modern India
Answer Key Explanation

Maximum Questions: 100

Maximum Marks: 200

1. Ans: c

Exp: Option c is the correct answer.

- The English East India Company (EEIC) was a private business venture of a group of mercantilists in 17th century England.
- They wanted to exploit the newly discovered sea routes between Europe and Eastern countries like Indonesia, China and India, to carry on a trade of highly in demand items like muslins, silks, spices, etc between the East and Europe.
- These companies went on to colonise India as well as the rest of South East Asia.
- Statement 1 is correct: Although the English East India Company was a joint stock private company, its activities were regulated to some extent by a decree passed by the British monarch, starting with Queen Elizabeth I in 1600.
- This decree was known as the Charter Act of the company, and underwent many revisions periodically and subsequently as the role of the EEIC increased in its Eastern territories, especially India.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The English East India Company (EEIC) was granted monopoly to trade in the region it chose for its operation. However, it must be noted that this monopoly was just restricted to England, and not other European countries.
- The Queen only had the authority to prohibit any business in England from competing against the EEIC, and not over any businesses in other European countries.

- As a result, other contenders like the French East India Company, the Dutch East India Company, etc traded in India as well and all these companies competed for the profits in this trade.
- Statement 3 is correct: The EEIC was initially formed with the aim of trading spices between England and the East Indies (i.e., South East Asia, especially Indonesia).
- However, the Dutch already had a very strong presence there and the British could not compete well. So, the EEIC turned its attention to India.
- Subsequently the Charters of the company too began to be specific to India.
- The initial Charter was only granted for 15 years of monopoly. There was no perpetual grant of monopoly, so the Charter granting monopoly was supposed to be re-issued regularly.
- However, in 1609, the monopoly rights were granted indefinitely, which were finally taken away by Charter Act 1833.

2. Ans: b

Exp: Option b is the correct answer.

- Statement 1 is incorrect. In the pre-British period in India, towns were peopled with artisans, traders, administrators and rulers.
- Towns were often defined in opposition to rural areas. They came to represent specific forms of economic activities and cultures. In the villages people subsisted by cultivating land, foraging in the forest, or rearing animals.

- Statement 2 is correct. During Pre-British times, towns dominated over the rural population, thriving on the surplus and taxes derived from agriculture.
- Statement 3 is correct. Towns and cities were often fortified by walls which symbolised their separation from the countryside. However, the separation between town and country was fluid. Traders and pedlars took goods from the towns to sell in the villages, extending markets and creating new patterns of consumption.

3. Ans: b

Exp: Option b is the correct answer.

- Statement 1 is incorrect. The Nizamat of Carnatic (Arcot) was a dependency of Hyderabad Deccan and was under the legal purview of the Nizam of Hyderabad, until its demise.
- It was a protectorate state but did not emerge out of Hyderabad.
- Statement 2 is correct. The Mysore kingdom, which was founded and ruled for most part by the Hindu Wodeyar family, initially served as a vassal state of the Vijayanagara Empire.
- Statement 3 is incorrect. The Kingdom of Rohilkhand arose under the declining Mughal Empire in 1721 and continued to exist until 1774 when annexation by the British transformed its significantly reduced borders into the Princely State of Rampur.

4. Ans: a

Exp: Option a is the correct answer.

- By 1st quarter of 17th century, English East India Company had established factories at Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Agra, and Masulipatam and not at Chicacole and Tichonopoly.
- The timelines are 1613 - A permanent factory of the east India company is established at Surat
- 1616- 1st factory in south at Masulipatnam

- 1619- Sir Thomas Roe set up factories at Agra, Ahmedabad, and Broach.

5. Ans: b

Exp: Option b is the correct answer.

- Santhals were the agricultural people settled in Rajmahal Hills of then Bihar. They are native to the Indian states of predominantly Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha.
- The Santhals rebelled against the British because they felt threatened by the British policies.
- Statement 1 is incorrect. Paharias were the original inhabitants of Rajmahal hills.
- Damin-i Koh in the Rajmahal area was a large area of land demarcated and declared to be the land of the Santhals.
- The British persuaded the Santhals to settle in the foothills of Rajmahal. But a feud between the Santhals and the Paharias continued for a long time.
- The British worked out a compromise between the two groups by forming the Damin- i-koh in 1832-33.
- A portion of land at the foothills was declared to be that of the Santhals.
- The Pahariyas were practically forced to retreat into the higher hill tracts.
- Statement 2 is correct. The Permanent Settlement Act of 1793 proved to be disastrous for the agriculturists.
- Following this settlement, the Britishers took away all the lands from the Santhals. The taxes levied by the Company government on their land was heavy and money had to be borrowed to pay off debts.
- Statement 3 is incorrect. Dikus means outsiders. The outsiders consist of traders and money lenders, who can come into the forest.
- They used to sell the goods not produced in the forests and offer cash loans with high rate of interests.

- The diku moneylenders charged very high rates of interest and, when debts remained unpaid, took possession of the land.
- Sidhu Murmu and Kanhu Murmu were the leaders of the Santhal rebellion.
- Statement 4 is correct. As a direct consequence of the Santhal Hul or Rebellion of 1854-55 led by Sido and Kanhu brothers, Santhal Pargana had been created as a separate district in 1855 by ceding the portions of Bhagalpur (which is presently in Bihar) and Birbhum (which is presently in West Bengal) district.
- The British hoped that by creating a new territory for the Santhals and imposing some special laws within it, the Santhals could be conciliated.
- It became illegal for a Santhal to transfer land to a non- Santhal.
- British government enacted laws so that the land of tribals could not be taken by outsiders (dikus).

6. Ans: b

Exp: Option b is the correct answer.

- The Portuguese State of India (Estado Portugues da India) was a colonial state of the Portuguese Empire within the Indian Subcontinent.
- The Portuguese were first Europeans to come to India.
- The first Portuguese to land in India was Vasco De Gama in 1498.
- Statement 1 is incorrect: Alfonso de Albuquerque, who succeeded Almeida as the Portuguese governor in India, was the real founder of the Portuguese power in the East.
- He abolished sati (and not Francisco De Almeida).
- Statement 2 is correct. Pedro Alvarez Cabral was the first to undertake a voyage to India for trade of spices.
- He negotiated and established a factory at Calicut, where he arrived in September 1500.

- It was the first European factory in India. There was an incident of conflict when the Portuguese factory at Calicut was attacked by the locals, resulting in the death of several Portuguese.
- Calicut was bombarded by Cabral. Later, Cabral succeeded in making advantageous treaties with the local rulers of Cochin and Cannanore.
- Statement 3 is correct: The Moors were the bitter enemies of the Portuguese in North Africa.
- So were the Arabs. Arriving in the East, the Portuguese brought with them the same zeal to promote Christianity and the wish to persecute all Muslims.
- Intolerant towards the Muslims, the Portuguese were initially quite tolerant towards the Hindus.
- However, over time, after the introduction of the Inquisition in Goa, there was a change and Hindus were also persecuted.
- Statement 4 is correct: By the 18th century, the Portuguese in India lost their commercial influence, though some of them still carried on trade in their individual capacity and many took to piracy and robbery.
- The decline of the Portuguese was brought about by several factors.
- The local advantages gained by the Portuguese in India were reduced with the emergence of powerful dynasties in Egypt, Persia and North India and the rise of the turbulent Marathas as their immediate neighbours.
- (The Marathas captured Salsette and Bassein in 1739 from the Portuguese.)

7. Ans: c

Exp: Option c is the correct answer.

- Robert Clive was a soldier and first British administrator of Bengal, who was one of the creators of British power in India.

- In his first governorship (1755–60) he won the Battle of Plassey and became master of Bengal.
- In his second governorship (1764–67) he reorganized the British colony.
- Statement 1 is incorrect: Robert Clive was made the Governor of Bengal twice from 1757 to 1760 and then from 1765 to 1767.
- He administered Bengal under the dual government system till his return to England where he allegedly committed suicide in 1774.
- Robert Clive was the first governor of Bengal.
- The first Governor-General of Bengal was Warren Hastings and the first Governor General of British India was Lord William Bentinck and the first Governor-General of the Dominion of India was Lord Mountbatten, and the first Indian Governor - General of the Dominion of India was C. Rajagopalachari.
- Statement 2 is correct: Robert Clive was the commander of English forces in the battle of Plassey.
- The arrival of a strong force under the command of Robert Clive at Calcutta from Madras strengthened the English position in Bengal.
- Clive forged a secret alliance with the traitors of the Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah - Mir Jafar, Rai Durlabh, Jagat Seth (an influential banker of Bengal) and Omichand.
- Under the deal, Mir Jafar was to be made the nawab that in turn would reward the Company for its services.
- The secret alliance of the Company with the conspirators further strengthened the English position.
- Statement 3 is correct: Robert Clive concluded two important treaties at Allahabad in August 1765, one with the Nawab of Awadh and the other with the Mughal Emperor, Shah Alam II.

- **Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula agreed to:**
 - 1) Surrender Allahabad and Kara to Emperor Shah Alam II;
 - 2) Pay Rs 50 lakh to the Company as war indemnity;
 - 3) Give Balwant Singh, Zamindar of Banaras, full possession of his estate.
- **Shah Alam II agreed to:**
 - 1) Reside at Allahabad, to be ceded to him by the Nawab of Awadh, under the Company's protection;
 - 2) Issue a farman granting the diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the East India Company in lieu of an annual payment of Rs 26 lakh; and
 - 3) A provision of Rs 53 lakh to the Company in return for nizamat functions (military defence, police, and administration of justice) of the said provinces.

8. Ans: a

Exp: Statement 3 is incorrect: Duties on internal trade were abolished by Mir Qasim after the Battle of Plassey.

- Statement 4 is incorrect: Mir Qasim shifted the capital from Murshidabad to Munger to allow a safe distance from the company.

Battle of Plassey

- The beginnings of British political sway over India may be traced to the battle of Plassey in 1757, when the English East India Company's forces defeated Siraj-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Bengal.

Causes of the battle:

- The Company had secured valuable privileges in 1717 'under a royal farman by the Mughal Emperor, which had granted the Company the freedom to export and import their goods in Bengal without paying taxes and the right to issue passes

or dastaks for the movement of such goods.

- The Company's servants were also permitted to trade but were not covered by this Farman and were required to pay the same taxes as Indian merchants.
- This Farman was a perpetual source of conflict between the Company and the Nawabs of Bengal.
- For one, it meant loss of revenue to the Bengal Government.
- 'Secondly, the power to issue dastaks for the Company's goods was misused by the Company's servants to evade taxes on their private trade.
- Without taking the Nawab's permission, the Company began to fortify Calcutta in expectation of the coming struggle with the French, who were stationed at this time at Chandernagore.
- Siraj-ud-Daulah interpreted this as an attack on his sovereignty and ordered both the English and French to demolish their fortifications.
- While the French obliged, English refused to do so. This set the stage for a battle which took place on the field of Plassey on 23rd June, 1757.
- The fateful battle of Plassey was a battle only in name. In all, the English lost 29 men while the Nawab lost nearly 500. The major part of the Nawab's army, led by the traitors Mir Jafar and Rai Durlabh, took no part in the fighting.
- After the battle, Mir Jafar was proclaimed the Nawab of Bengal and the company was granted undisputed right to free trade in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
- It also received the zamindari of the 24 Parganas near Calcutta.

9. Ans: b

Exp: Statement 4 is incorrect: Doctrine of Lapse was followed by Lord Dalhousie.

- Expansion under Lord Wellesley (1798 - 1805) Large-scale expansion of British rule in India occurred during the Governor-Generalship of Lord Wellesley who came to India in 1798 at a time when the British were locked in a life and death struggle with France all over the world.
- Till then, the British had followed the policy of consolidating their gains and resources in India and making territorial gains only when this could be done safely without antagonizing the major Indian powers.
- Lord Wellesley decided that the time was ripe for bringing as many Indian states as possible under British control.
- According to him, the political conditions of India were apt for a policy of expansion and aggression was easy as well as profitable.
- Moreover, the trading and industrial classes of Britain desired further expansion in India.
- To achieve his political aims Wellesley relied on three methods: the system of Subsidiary Alliances, outright wars, and assumption of the territories of previously subordinated rulers.
- Doctrine of Lapse was followed by Lord Dalhousie.

10. Ans: c

Exp: Statement 2 is incorrect: Lord Wellesley in 1800 established a college of Fort William at Calcutta for education of young recruits to the Civil Service.

- Statement 5 is incorrect: Charter Act 1853 mandated all recruits to the Civil Service were to be selected through a competitive examination.

Civil Services in India

- The civil service was brought into existence by Lord Cornwallis.

- He was determined to purify the administration, but he realized that the Company's servants would not give honest and efficient service so long as they were not given adequate salaries.
- He therefore enforced the rules against private trade and acceptance of presents and bribes by officials with strictness.
- At the same time, he raised the salaries of the Company's servants.
- In fact the Company's Civil Service became the highest paid service in the world.
- Cornwallis also laid down that promotion in the Civil Service would be by seniority so that its members would remain independent of outside influence.
- In 1800, Lord Wellesley pointed out that even though civil servants often ruled over vast areas, they came to India at the immature age of 18 or so and were given no regular training before starting on their jobs.
- They generally lacked knowledge of Indian languages. Wellesley therefore established the College of Fort William at Calcutta for the education of young recruits to the Civil Service.
- The Directors of the Company disapproved of his action and in 1806 replaced it by their own East Indian College in England.
- Till 1853 all appointments to the Civil Service were made by the Directors of the East India Company who placated the members of the Board of Control by letting them make some of the nominations.
- This changed in 1853 when the Charter Act decreed that all recruits to the Civil Service were to be selected through a competitive examination.
- A special feature of the Indian Civil Service since the days of Cornwallis was the rigid and complete exclusion of Indians from it.

11. Ans: b

Exp: Statement 1 is incorrect: Under this system, the Company directly controlled the finances and the army while indirectly controlled the administration of the province.

- Dual System of Administration of Bengal
The East India Company became the real master of Bengal from 1765.
- Its army was in sole control of its defense and the supreme political power was in its hands.
- The Nawab depended for his internal and external security on the British.
- As the Diwan, the Company directly collected its revenues, while through the right to nominate the Deputy Subahdar; it controlled the Nizamat or the police and judicial powers.
- The virtual unity of the two branches of Government under British control was signified by the fact that the same person acted in Bengal as the Deputy Diwan on behalf of the Company and as Deputy Subahdar on behalf of the Nawab.
- This arrangement is known in history as the Dual or Double Government.
- It held a great advantage for the British: they had power without responsibility.
- They controlled the finances of the province and its army directly and its administration indirectly.
- The Nawab and his officials had the responsibility of administration but not the power to discharge it.
- The weaknesses of the Government could be blamed on the Indians while its fruits were gathered by the British.
- The consequences for the people of Bengal were disastrous: neither the Company nor the Nawab cared for their welfare.

12. Ans: b

Exp: Statement 1 is incorrect: The first Licensing Regulations of 1823 were passed under acting governor-general, John Adams.

- Development of Press in 19th Century India - The British had introduced the printing press in India and thus initiated the development of the modern press.
- The press had gradually become a major weapon of the nationalist movement.
- The acting governor-general, John Adams had reactionary views against the press and enacted Licensing Regulations, 1823.
- According to these regulations, starting or using a press without a licence was a penal offence.
- These restrictions were directed chiefly against Indian language newspapers or those edited by Indians.
- Rammohan Roy's Mirat-ul-Akbar had to stop publication.
- The Indian press was freed of restrictions by Charles Metcalfe in 1835 and earned the title of "liberator of the Indian press".
- The Vernacular Press Act (VPA) of 1878 of Lord Lytton (1876-1880) was designed to 'better control' the vernacular press and effectively punish and repress seditious writing.
- The Act came to be nicknamed "the gagging Act" as this Act discriminated between English and vernacular press and provided no right of appeal against the government action.
- Under this, proceedings were instituted against Som Prakash, Bharat Mihir, Dacca Prakash and Samachar.
- Incidentally, the Amrita Bazar Patrika of Motilal Ghosh turned overnight into an English newspaper to escape the VPA.
- There was strong opposition to the Act and finally, Ripon repealed it in 1882.
- In 1883, Surendranath Banerjea became the first Indian journalist to be imprisoned.

13. Ans: a

Exp : Correct chronological order of historical events is as follows:-

- **1510** : Alfonso Albuquerque, the Portuguese governor, captures Goa from Bijapur
- **1613** : A permanent factory of East India Company is established at Surat
- **1717** : The Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar issues a Farman, called the Magna Carta of the Company, giving the Company a large number of trade concessions.
- **1759** : Battle of Bidara :-The English defeated the Dutch.

14. Ans: a

Exp: Analysis:- Joseph Francis Dupleix

- Joseph Francis Dupleix, born in 1697, was the son of a wealthy Farmer-General of 1.
- Taxes and Director-General of the Company of the Indies. In 1741, he was appointed as the Director-General of French colonies in India.
- According to historians, Dupleix possessed qualities of an administrator, a diplomat, and a leader besides having political insight with a broad vision.
- Dupleix in the Role of Administrator In 1741, Dupleix became the Governor General of Pondicherry.
- Dupleix was recalled in 1754 due to the initial defeat of the French army in the Second Carnatic War and the heavy cost incurred by the company due to Dupleix's political decisions.
- Dupleix was the first European to interfere in the internal politics of the Indian rulers.
- He supported Muzaffar Jang for Hyderabad and Chanda Sahib for Carnatic, and his candidates emerged successful and, in return, gave great concessions to Dupleix.
- Dupleix was, in fact, the originator of the practice of subsidiary alliance in India. He placed a French army at Hyderabad at the expense of the subahdar.

15. Ans: b

Exp : Analysis :- Battle of Plassey 1757

- It was a battle fought between Siraj-ud-Daulah and Robert Clive.
- The Battle of Plassey had political significance, for it laid the foundation of the British empire in India; it has been rightly regarded as the starting point of British rule in India.

Significance of Battle of Plassey :-

- As a result of this victory, Mir Jafar became the Nawab of Bengal. Hence statement 1 is incorrect.
- He gave large sums of money plus the zamindari of 24 Parganas to the English. Hence statement 3 is correct.
- The sovereignty of the English over Calcutta was recognised, and the English posted a resident at the nawab's court. Hence statement 2 is correct.
- Mir Kasim was the ablest nawab among the successors of Alivardi Khan.
- After assuming power, Mir Kasim shifted the capital from Murshidabad to Munger in Bihar. Hence statement 4 is incorrect.

16. Ans: a

Exp : Analysis

- Francisco de Almeida (1505–09):- First governor, initiated the blue water policy (cartaze system). Hence pair 1 is correct.
- Alfonso de Albuquerque (1509–1515):- captured Goa from Bijapur.
- Nino da Cunha (1529–38) shifted the capital from Cochin to Goa in 1530.

17. Ans : a

Exp : The province or the subah of Bengal gradually became independent of Mughal control after Murshid Quli Khan became the governor in 1717.

- Initially, Aurangzeb had appointed him the diwan (collector of revenue) of Bengal to

streamline the revenue administration of the province. Hence, statement 1 is correct.

- Then in 1710 Bahadur Shah reappointed him in this position after a short break of two years.
- When Farruksiyar became the emperor, he confirmed Murshid Quli in his position and also appointed him the deputy governor of Bengal and governor of Orissa.
- Later in 1717 when he was appointed the governor or Nizam of Bengal, he was given the unprecedented privilege of holding the two offices of Nizam and diwan simultaneously. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.

18. Ans: a

Exp : In 1793 two English missionaries, William Carey and John Thomas, both Baptists, set out to India with the intention of starting a mission.

- In view of the ban on missionary activity, they settled down in the Danish Colony of Serampore, north of Calcutta.
- Carey, along with two other missionaries, Joshua Marshman and William Ward established the Serampore Mission in 1799.
- Hence, statement 1 is correct. Joshua Marshman was an accomplished scholar, linguist, and theologian and was a prolific author and polemicist.
- After learning Bengali and Sanskrit, Carey and Marshman published—through the Serampore Press—the Bengali form of The Ramayana of Valmiki, which Ward would have seen to completion.
- Marshman also has the honor of being the first to have translated the Bible into Chinese.
- In 1821, the Serampore Press published the first translation of the Bible into Chinese, the work on which Marshman had spent fifteen years.
- In the early 1820s, Marshman engaged in a polemical debate with Rammohun Roy concerning the deity of Jesus and the

Christian doctrines of the atonement and the Trinity.

- The debate focused on Roy's Unitarianism, which Marshman and the other Serampore missionaries strongly disagreed. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.
- Carey, Marshman, and Ward worked cooperatively, and came to have the name "the Serampore Trio."

19. Ans: b

Exp : Vidyasagar founded many schools for girls. He helped J.D. Bethune to establish the Bethune School. Hence, statement 1 is correct.

- He founded the Metropolitan Institution in Calcutta. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.
- He rose to be the Head Pandit of the Bengali Department of Fort William College.
- He firmly believed that reform in Indian society could only come about through education. Hence, statement 3 is correct.

20. Ans : d

Exp: All the statements given above are correct.

- Pandita Ramabai Sarasvati (23 April 1858 – 5 April 1922) was an Indian social reformer, a pioneer in the education and emancipation of women in India.
- She was the first woman to be accorded the titles of Pandita as a Sanskrit scholar and Sarasvati after being examined by the faculty of the University of Calcutta.
- She was one of the 10 women delegates of the Indian National Congress session of 1889.
- Pandita Ramabai founded Arya Mahila Samaj.
- The purpose of the society was to promote the cause of women's education and deliverance from the oppression of child marriage.
- When in 1882 a commission was appointed by Government of India to look into

education, Ramabai gave evidence before it.

- Pandita Ramabai wrote the book 'High Caste Hindu Woman'.
- This was also the first book that she wrote in English.
- Ramabai dedicated this book to Dr. Joshi, The High-Caste Hindu Woman-to be specific a Brahmin woman which showed the darkest aspects of the life of Hindu women, including child brides and child widows.
- Rao Bahadur Kandukuri Veeresalingam Pantulu (16 April 1848 – 27 May 1919) was a social reformer and writer of Andhra Pradesh, India.
- One of the greatest reforms of Veeresalingam was to promote women's education, which was considered to be a taboo in those days.
- In 1876, he started a journal called Viveka Vardhini and published articles about women's issues of that era.
- The magazine was initially printed at Chennai (then Madras), but with his writings gaining popularity, he established his own press at Rajahmundry.

21. Ans: B

Exp : Reforms of Lord William Bentinck

- In the military department, he abolished the system of double batta. (Batta was an allowance to troops on active service.) Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.
- In the judicial department he abolished the provincial courts of appeal established by Cornwallis.
- Another good measure of Bentinck was the introduction of local languages in the lower courts and English in the higher courts in the place of Persian.

Abolition of Sati

- The practice of sati, the age old custom of burning of widows alive on the funeral pyre

of their husbands was prevalent in India from ancient times.

- He became a crusader against it and promulgated his Regulation XVII on 4 December 1829 prohibiting the practice of sati.

Suppression of Thugs

- The most commendable measure which Bentinck undertook and which contributed to the material welfare of the people was the suppression of the 'thugs'.
- They were hereditary robbers.
- For his role in the suppression of thugs, Sir William Sleeman was known as "Thuggee Sleeman".

Female Infanticide

- Female infanticide was one of the horrible and heartless deeds committed even by civilized people.
- He not only prohibited female infanticide but declared them as punishable crime.

Introduction of English Education

- The introduction of English Education was a significant event of Lord William Bentinck's administration.
- He appointed a committee headed by Lord Macaulay to make recommendations for the promotion of education.

22. Ans : c

Exp :

First Carnatic War (1740-48)

- Background: Carnatic was the name given by the Europeans to the Coromandel coast and its hinterland.
- The First Carnatic War was an extension of the Anglo-French War in Europe which was caused by the Austrian War of Succession.

Result: The First Carnatic War ended in 1748 when the Treaty of Aix-La Chapelle was signed bringing the Austrian War of Succession to a conclusion.

Second Carnatic War (1749-54)

- Background: The background for the Second Carnatic War was provided by rivalry in India.
- Immediate Cause The opportunity was provided by the death of Nizam-ul-Mulk, the founder of the independent kingdom of Hyderabad, in 1748.

Result: The French authorities, annoyed at the heavy financial losses that Dupleix's policy involved, decided to recall him in 1754.

- Godeheu succeeded Dupleix as the French governor-general in India.
- Godeheu adopted a policy of negotiations with the English and concluded a treaty with them.
- The English and the French agreed not to interfere in the quarrels of native princes.

Third Carnatic War (1758-63)

- Background: In Europe, when Austria wanted to recover Silesia in 1756, the Seven Years War (1756-63) started.
- Britain and France were once again on opposite sides.
- Battle of Wandiwash The decisive battle of the Third Carnatic War was won by the English on January 22, 1760 at Wandiwash (or Vandavasi) in Tamil Nadu. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.

Result and Significance: The Third Carnatic War proved decisive. Although the Treaty of Peace of Paris (1763) restored to the French their factories in India, the French political influence disappeared after the war.

23. Ans: a

Exp : Nadir Shah, the Persian emperor, attacked India in 1738-39, conquered Lahore and defeated the Mughal army at Karnal on February 13, 1739.

- Later, Muhammad Shah was captured, and Delhi looted and devastated.
- According to an estimate, apart from the Peacock Throne and the Kohinoor diamond,

seventy crore rupees were collected from the official treasury and the safes of the rich nobles.

- Ahmad Shah Abdali (or Ahmad Shah Durrani), who was elected the successor of Nadir Shah after the latter's death in 1747, invaded India several times between 1748 and 1767.
- He continuously harassed the Mughals who tried to buy peace in 1751-52 by ceding Punjab to him.
- In 1757, Abdali captured Delhi and left behind an Afghan caretaker to watch over the Mughal emperor. Before his return, Abdali had recognised Alamgir II as the Mughal emperor and the Rohilla chief, Najib-ud-Daula, as Mir Bakhshi of the empire, who was to act as personal 'supreme agent' of Abdali. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.

24. Ans : a

Exp : Kerala

- Martanda Varma established an independent state of Kerala with Travancore as his capital.
- He extended the boundaries of his state from Kanyakumari to Cochin.
- He made efforts to organize his army along the Western model and adopted various measures to develop his state.

Rohilakhand and Farukhabad

- The states of Rohilakhand and the kingdom of the Bangash Pathans were a fall out of the Afghan migration into India.
- Large scale immigration of Afghans into India took place in mid-18th century because of political and economic turmoil in Afghanistan.
- Ali Muhammad Khan took advantage of the collapse of authority in north India following Nadir Shah's invasion, to set up a petty kingdom, Rohilakhand.

- This was the area of the Himalayan foothills between Kumaon in the north and the Ganga in the south.
- The Rohillas, as the inhabitants of Rohilakhand were known, suffered heavily at the hands of the other powers in the area, the Jats and the Awadh rulers and, later, the Marathas and the British.
- Mohammad Khan Bangash, an Afghan, set up an independent kingdom to the east of Delhi in the area around Farrukhabad, during the reigns of Farrukhsiyar and Muhammad Shah.
- Hence, both statement 2 and 3 are incorrect.

25. Ans : b

Exp : Consolidation of Punjab under the Sikhs

- After the murder of the last Sikh guru, Guru Govind Singh, a section of Sikhs under the leadership of Banda Bahadur revolted against the Mughals during the rule of Bahadur Shah.
- In 1715, Banda Bahadur was defeated by Farrukhsiyar and put to death in 1716.
- Hence, statement 1 is incorrect. Thus the Shikh polity, once again, became leaderless and later got divided into two groups Bandai (liberal) and Tat Khalsa (Orthodox).
- This rift among the followers ended in 1721 under the influence of Bhai Mani Singh.
- Later in 1784 Kapur Singh Faizullapuria organised the Sikhs under Dal Khalsa, with the objective of uniting followers of Sikhism, politically, culturally and economically.
- The whole body of the Khalsa was formed into two sections—Budha Dal, the army of the veterans, and Taruna Dal, the army of the young.
- The weakness of the Mughals and invasions of Ahmad Shah Abdali created a general confusion and anarchy in Punjab.
- These political conditions helped the organised Dal Khalsa to consolidate further.

- The Sikhs consolidated in misls which were military brotherhoods with a democratic set-up.
- Misl is Arabic word which means equal or alike. Another meaning of Misl is State.
- During the period, 1763 to 1773, many misls started to rule the Punjab region under Sikh chieftains, from Saharanpur in the east to Attock in the west, from the mountainous regions of the north to Multan in the south.

26. Ans: d

Exp: Option (d) is correct

Causes for Revolt of 1857

- The revolt was a product of character and policies of colonial rule Economic causes — heavy taxation under new revenue settlement, summary evictions, discriminatory tariff policy against Indian products, destruction of traditional handicrafts industry, and absence of concomitant industrialization on modern lines that hit peasants, artisans and small zamindars.
- **Political causes** —greedy policy of aggrandizement, absentee sovereignty ship character of British rule, and British interference in socio-religious affairs of Indian public.
- **Military causes** —discontent among sepoys for economic, psychological and religious reasons, coupled with a long history of revolts.
- Restrictions on wearing caste and sectarian marks and secret rumors of proselytizing activities of the chaplains were interpreted by Indian sepoys as interference in their religious affairs.
- Indian sepoys formed more than 87% of British troops in India. They were considered inferior to British soldiers.
- An Indian sepoy was paid less than a European sepoy of the same rank.

27. Ans: c

Exp: Pair 1 is matched incorrectly: Blue water policy: Francisco De Almeida

Blue water policy

- Francisco De Almeida was appointed as the first viceroy in India in 1505 and he initiated the 'Blue Water' policy or the mastery of sea by strong naval power.
- In 1509, De Almeida was followed by Albuquerque as the second viceroy and he was in that power till 1515.

First Carnatic War

- First Carnatic war was held between British and French in 1746-1748.
- The real cause of the war was the beginning of the war of Austrian succession in 1740 in Europe in which England and France found themselves in opposite camps.
- When the war began in Europe the English and the French companies sued for peace in India and requested their respective home governments accordingly.
- The French government agreed but the British government paid no heed to the request of its company.
- It dispatched a naval fleet with a view to destroying the French trade in India.
- The fleet succeeded in destroying some French ships in the Indian Ocean.
- One of the destroyed ships belonged to Dupleix, the governor of the French company who was enraged and decided to fight back the English.
- The war finally ended with the treaty of Aix la Chappelle (1748).
- By the treaty, Madras was handed over to the English in exchange of Lubar in America to France much against the wishes of Dupleix.
- Thus ended the first Carnatic war between the English and the French.

Battle of Adyar

- The Battle of Adyar took place on 24 October 1746.
- The battle was between the French East India Company men and Nawab of Arcot forces over the St. George Fort, which was held by the French.
- A 1,000-strong force from the French East India Company, comprising 300 European and 700 French-trained Indian soldiers, headed by Captain Louis Paradis, faced 10,000 soldiers commanded by the Nawab of Carnatic's eldest son, Mahfuz Khan.
- It goes down in the history of Chennai as an event in which the French forces overcame the army of the Mughal Nawab of Carnatic, Anwar ud-Din.

28. Ans: b

Exp: Statement 2 is incorrect: It established its earliest factory at Masulipatnam in 1605 and at Pulicat in 1610.

Dutch East India Company

- In 1602, the Dutch East India Company was formed and the Dutch States General -the Dutch parliament-gave it a Charter' empowering it to make war, conclude treaties, acquire territories and build fortresses.
- The main interest of the Dutch lay not in India but in the Indonesian Islands of Java, Sumatra, and the Spice Islands where spices were produced.
- The Dutch East India Company, affected by bankruptcy in 1800 coupled with the revolution in 1830, was forced to sell its possessions to Britain and quit Asia.
- It established its earliest factory at Masulipatnam in 1605 and at Pulicat in 1610.
- The signing of the Anglo-Dutch Treaty (Treaty of London) between Great Britain and the Netherlands in London on 17 March 1824[1] was primarily a settlement of a long period of territorial and trade disputes

between the two countries in Southeast Asia.

29. Ans: c

Exp: Statement 2 is incorrect: These adalats had Hindu law applicable for Hindus and the Muslim law for Muslims.

District Diwani Adalats

- District Diwani Adalats were established in districts to try civil disputes.
- These adalats were placed under the collector and had Hindu law applicable for Hindus and the Muslim law for Muslims.
- The appeal from District Diwani Adalats lay to the Sadar Diwani Adalat which functioned under a president and two members of the Supreme Council.

30. Ans: d

Exp: All statements are correct

Economic Drain Theory

- The term 'economic drain' refers to a portion of national product of India which was not available for consumption of its peoples, but was being drained away to Britain for political reasons and India was not getting adequate economic or material returns for it.
- The drain theory was put forward by Dadabhai Naoroji in his book 'Poverty and UnBritish Rule in India'.

The major components of this drain were:

- Salaries and pensions of civil and military officials
- Interests on loans taken by the Indian Government from abroad
- Profits on foreign investment in India
- Stores purchased in Britain for civil and military departments
- Payments to be made for shipping, banking and insurance services which stunted the growth of Indian enterprise in these services

- The drain of wealth checked and retarded capital formation in India while the same portion of wealth accelerated the growth of British economy.
- The surplus from British economy re - entered India as fi nance capital, further draining India of its wealth.
- This had immense effect on income and employment potential within India.

31. Ans: d

Exp: Option (d) is correct

Reasons for Growth of Militant Nationalism

Recognition of the True Nature of British Rule:

- Politically conscious Indians were convinced that the purpose of British rule was to exploit India economically, that is, to enrich England at the cost of India.
- They realized that India could make little progress in the economic field unless British imperialism was replaced by a government controlled and run by the Indian people.
- The political events of the years 1892 to 1905 also disappointed the nationalists and made them think of more radical politics.
- The Indian Councils Act of 1892 was a complete disappointment and even the existing political rights of people were being attacked.
- Even socially and culturally, the British rule was no longer progressive.
- Primary and technical education was not making any progress and the offi cials were becoming suspicious of higher education and were even trying to discourage its spread in the country.

Growth of Self-Respect and Self - Confidence:

- By the end of the 19th century, the Indian nationalists had acquired faith in their capacity to govern themselves and in the future development of their country

through the teachings of Swami Vivekananda and through messages of leaders like Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal. Growth of Education and

Unemployment:

- By the close of the 19th century, the number of educated Indians had increased perceptively. Large numbers of them worked in the administration on extremely low salaries, while many others increasingly faced unemployment.
- Their economic plight made them look critically at the nature of British rule.

International Influences:

- The defeat of the Italian army by the Ethiopians in 1896 and of Russia by Japan in 1905 exploded the myth of European superiority.
- Revolutionary movements in Ireland, Russia, Egypt, Turkey, and China and the Boer War in South Africa convinced the Indians that a united people willing to make sacrifices could challenge even the most powerful of despotic governments.

Existence of Militant Nationalist School of Thought:

- From almost the beginning of the national movement a school of militant nationalism had existed in the country.
- This school was represented by leaders like Rajnarain Bose and Ashwini Kumar Dutt in Bengal and Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar and Tilak in Maharashtra who deeply hated the foreign rule and called for sacrific es by masses.
- They declared Swaraj as the goal of national movement.

A Trained Leadership:

- By 1905 India possessed a large number of leaders who had acquired during the previous period valuable experience in

guiding political agitations and leading political struggles.

- Without a trained band of political workers it would have been difficult to take the national movement to a higher political stage.

Dissatisfaction with Achievements of Moderates:

- The younger elements within the Congress were dissatisfied with the achievements of the Moderates during the first 15-20 years.
- They were strongly critical of the methods of peaceful and constitutional agitation, popularly known as the “Three ‘P’s”—prayer, petition and protest—and described these methods as ‘political mendicancy’.

Reaction to Increasing Westernisation:

- The new leadership felt the stranglehold of excessive westernisation and sensed colonial designs to submerge the Indian national identity in the British Empire.
- The intellectual and moral inspiration of the new leadership was Indian. Intellectuals like Swami Vivekananda, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee and Swami Dayanand Saraswati inspired many young nationalists with their forceful and articulate arguments, painting India’s past in brighter colours than the British ideologues had.

32. Ans: b

Exp: Option (b) is correct

Pre-Congress Organizations

- The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was founded in 1867 by Mahadev Govind Ranade and others, with the object of serving as a bridge between the government and the people.
- The Bombay Presidency Association was started by Badruddin Tyabji, Pherozshah Mehta and K.T. Telang in 1885.

- The Madras Mahajan Sabha was founded in 1884 by M. Viraraghavachari, B. Subramaniya Aiyer and P. Anandacharu.
- The East India Association was organized by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1866 in London to discuss the Indian question and influence public men in England to promote Indian welfare.
- Later, branches of the association were started in prominent Indian cities.
- The Indian League was started in 1875 by Sisir Kumar Ghosh with the object of “stimulating the sense of nationalism amongst the people” and of encouraging political education.
- These associations organized various campaigns before the Indian National Congress appeared on the scene.

These campaigns were –

- For imposition of import duty on cotton (1875)
- For Indianisation of government service (1878-79)
- Against Lytton’s Afghan adventure Against Arms Act (1878)
- Against Vernacular Press Act (1878)
- For right to join volunteer corps
- Against plantation labor and against Inland Emigration Act
- In support of Ilbert Bill
- For an All India Fund for Political Agitation
- Campaign in Britain to vote for pro- India party
- Against reduction in maximum age for appearing in Indian Civil Service

33. Ans: d

Exp: All statements are correct

- Position of Women in Society of 18th century India
- In the patriarchal family system in India (except in some social groups in Kerala), women possessed little individuality of

their own, though there were a few exceptions.

- While upper-class women remained at home, lower-class women worked in fields and outside their homes supplementing the family income.
- Certain outdated and exploitative social customs and traditions such as the purdah, sati, child marriage, polygamy did exist which hindered the progress of women.
- The plight of the Hindu widow was usually miserable.
- The evil of dowry was especially widespread in Bengal and Rajputana. Sensitive Indians were often touched by the hard and harsh life of the widows.
- Raja Sawai Jai Singh of Amber and the Maratha General Prashuram Bhau tried to promote widow remarriage but failed.

Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856

- The Brahmo Samaj had the issue of widow remarriage high on its agenda and did much to popularise it.
- But it was mainly due to the efforts of Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (1820-91), the principal of Sanskrit College, Calcutta, that the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856, was passed; it legalized the marriage of widows and declared issues from such marriages as legitimate.
- Vidyasagar cited Vedic texts to prove that the Hindu religion sanctioned widow remarriage.
- Jagannath Shankar Seth and Bhau Daji were among the active promoters of girls' schools in Maharashtra.
- Vishnu Shastri Pandit founded the Widow Remarriage Association in the 1850s.
- Another prominent worker in this field was Karsondas Mulji who started the Satya Prakash in Gujarati in 1852 to advocate widow remarriage.

- Similar efforts were made by Professor D.K. Karve in western India and by Veerasalingam Pantulu in Madras.
- Karve himself married a widow in 1893.
- He dedicated his life to the upliftment of Hindu widows and became the secretary of the Widow Remarriage Association.
- He opened a widows' home in Poona to give the high caste widows an interest in life by providing them with facilities for vocational training.
- The right of widows to remarriage was also advocated by B.M. Malabari, Narmad (Narmadashankar Labhshankar Dave), Justice Govind Mahadeo Ranade, and K. Natarajan among others.

Provisions

- No marriage contracted between Hindus shall be invalid, and the issue of no such marriage shall be illegitimate, by reason of the woman having been previously married or betrothed to another person who was dead at the time of such marriage, any custom and any interpretation of Hindu law to the contrary notwithstanding.
- All rights and interests which any widow may have in her deceased husband's property by way of maintenance, or by inheritance to her husband or to his lineal successors, or by property to cease on her remarriage virtue of any will or testamentary disposition conferring upon her, without express permission to re marry, only a limited interest in such property, with no power of alienating the same, shall upon her re-marriage cease and determine as if she had then died; and the next heirs of her deceased husband, or other persons entitled to the property on her death, shall thereupon succeed to the same.
- On the re-marriage of a Hindu widow, if neither the widow nor any other person has been expressly constituted by the will

or testamentary disposition of the deceased husband the guardian of his children the father or paternal grandfather or the mother or paternal grandmother, of the deceased husband, or any male relative of the deceased husband, may petition the highest Court having original jurisdiction in civil cases in the place where the deceased husband was domiciled at the time of his death for the appointment of some proper person to be guardian of the said children, and thereupon it shall be lawful for the said Court, if it shall think fit, to appoint such guardian, who when appointed shall be entitled to have the care and custody of the said children, or of any of them during their minority, in the place of their mother; and in making such appointment the Court shall be guided, so far as may be by the laws and rules in force touching the guardianship of children who have neither father nor mother:

- Provided that, when the said children have not property of their own sufficient for their support and proper education whilst minors, no such appointment shall be made otherwise than with the consent of the mother unless the proposed guardian shall have given security for the support and proper education of the children whilst minors.
- Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to render any widow who, at the time of the death of any person leaving any property, is a childless widow, capable of inheriting the whole or any share of such property, if before the passing of this Act, she would have been incapable of inheriting the same by reason of her being childless widow.
- Except as in the three preceding sections is provided, a widow shall not, by reason of her re-marriage forfeit any property or any right to which she would otherwise be entitled; and every widow who has re-

married shall have the same rights of inheritance as she would have had, had such marriage been her first marriage.

- Whatever words spoken, ceremonies performed or engagements made on the marriage of a Hindu female who has not been previously married, are sufficient to constitute a valid marriage, shall have the same effect if spoken, performed or made on the marriage of a Hindu widow; and no marriage shall be declared invalid on the ground that such words, ceremonies or engagements are inapplicable to the case of a widow.
- If the widow re-marrying is a minor whose marriage has not been consummated, she shall not re-marry without the consent of her father, or if she has no father, of her paternal grandfather, or if she has no such grandfather, of her mother, or, failing all these, of her elder brother, or failing also brothers, of her next male relative.
- All persons knowingly abetting a marriage made contrary to the provisions of this section shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one year or to fine or to both.
- And all marriages made contrary to the provisions of this section may be declared void by a Court of law; Provided, that in any question regarding the validity of a marriage made contrary to the provisions of this section, such consent as is aforesaid shall be presumed until the contrary is proved, and that no such marriage shall be declared void after it has been consummated.
- In the case of a widow who is of full age, or whose marriage has been consummated, her own consent shall be sufficient consent to constitute her re-marriage lawful and valid.

34. Ans: b

Exp: Sawai Jai Singh of Amber erected observatories at Delhi, Jaipur, Ujjain, Varanasi and Mathura.

- He drew up a set of tables, entitled Zij Muhammadshahi, to enable people to make astronomical observations.
- He had Euclid's 'Elements of Geometry' translated into Sanskrit as also several works on trigonometry and Napier's work on the construction and use of logarithms.

35. Ans: d

Exp: Reforms under Lord Dalhousie –

- Dalhousie's territorial acquisition transformed the map of India.
- His greatest achievement was the moulding of the new provinces into a modern centralized state.
- For the newly acquired territories, he introduced the centralized control called the "Non-Regulation System".
- Under this system, a Commissioner was appointed for a newly acquired territory.
- In 1853, he penned his Railway Minute, formulating the future policy of railways in India.
- He started the "Guarantee System" by which the railway companies were guaranteed a minimum interest of 5% on their investments.
- The government retained the right of buying the railways at the end of the period of contract.
- The ports of India were thrown open to the commerce of the world. Free-trade principles were becoming a passion with the Englishmen of the mid-nineteenth century. The harbours of Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta were developed and a large number of light-houses were constructed.

36. Ans: d

Exp: The main causes for the Second Anglo Mysore War were (1780-84) –

- The British failed to fulfill the terms of the Defensive Treaty with Haider, when he was attacked by the Marathas in 1771.
- There was an outbreak of hostilities between the English and the French (an ally of Haider) during the American War of Independence.
- The British captured Mahe, a French settlement within Haider's territories.
- Haider Ali formed a grand alliance with the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Marathas against the British in 1779.
- The Second Anglo-Mysore War came to an end by the Treaty of Mangalore in 1783.
- Accordingly, all conquests were mutually restored and the prisoners on both sides were liberated.

37. Ans: b

Exp: Option (b) is the correct answer.

- Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah was one of the many maulvis who played an important part in the revolt of 1857.
- In 1856, he was seen moving from village to village preaching Jihad (religious war) against the British and urging people to rebel.
- He moved in a palanquin, with drumbeaters in front and followers at the rear.
- He was therefore popularly called Danka Shah – the maulvi with the drum (danka).
- In 1857, he was jailed in Faizabad. When released, he was elected by the mutinous 22nd Native Infantry as their leader.
- He fought in the famous Battle of Chinhat in which the British forces under Henry Lawrence were defeated.
- He came to be known for his courage and power.
- Many people in fact believed that he was invincible, had magical powers, and could not be killed by the British.
- It was this belief that partly formed the basis of his authority.

- Shah Mal was a rebel at the time of the Indian Rebellion of 1857, based out of the village of Bijrol, Uttar Pradesh.
- He led the Jats of Baraut in rebellion against the East India Company.
- Maulvi Liaquat Ali was a Muslim religious leader from Prayagraj (Allahabad), in the state of Uttar Pradesh in present-day India.
- He was one of the leaders in the revolt against the British in 1857.
- Maulvi captured the Khusro Bagh and declared the independence of India.
- Khusro Bagh became the headquarters of the sepoys under Maulvi Liaquat Ali who took charge as the Governor of liberated Allahabad.
- However, the Mutiny was swiftly put down and Khusro Bagh was retaken by the British in two weeks.
- He escaped from Allahabad after the British recaptured the city, but was caught after 14 years in September 1871 at Byculla railway station in Surat.
- He was tried and sentenced to death, but died in captivity in Rangoon on 17 May 1892.
- Bakht Khan (1797–13 May 1859) was commander-in-chief of the Indian rebel forces in the region of Delhi during the Indian Rebellion of 1857 against the East India Company.

38. Ans: c

Exp: Option (c) is the correct answer.

- British Government passed the Limitation Law in 1859, to control the debts mounting on ryots in Deccan.
- In 1832, a large area of land was demarcated as Damin-i-Koh, on the slopes of Rajmahal hills and was given to the Santhals.
- But with time they found that their land was slipping away from their hands as state was levying heavy taxes and moneylenders were charging high rates of interest on

them. Hence, Santhal Rebellion happened in 1855-56.

- Deccan Riot Commission was assigned to make a report on the revolt by ryots in Deccan.
- The report was presented in British Parliament in 1878.
- The first revenue settlement system in Bombay, Deccan was made in the 1820s.
- It was known as 'Ryotwari settlement, where the revenue was directly settled with the 'ryots' (peasants).

39. Ans: c

Exp: Option (c) is the correct answer.

- The fine qualities of cotton and silk produced in India had a big market in Europe.
- Pepper, cloves, cardamom and cinnamon too were in great demand.
- Competition amongst the European companies inevitably pushed up the prices at which these goods could be purchased, and this reduced the profits that could be earned.
- The problem was that all the companies were interested in buying the same things.
- The only way the trading companies could flourish was by eliminating rival competitors.
- The urge to secure markets therefore led to fierce battles between the trading companies.
- Through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries they regularly sank each other's ships, blockaded routes, and prevented rival ships from moving with supplies of goods.
- Trade was carried on with arms and trading posts were protected through fortification.
- Statement 1 is incorrect as maladministration within the trading companies led to losses for the companies but did not give rise to rivalries.

- Statement 2 is incorrect as many companies wanted to be in the good books of the Rajas and Nawabs to get favourable trading conditions and the Rajas and Nawabs supported most of the companies that came to trade without favouring one or the other.
- Statement 4 is incorrect as it was a consequence of the rivalry and not the cause.

40. Ans: d

Exp: Option (d) is the correct answer.

- Nathaniel Halhed, Henry Thomas Colebrooke and Willam Jones together set up the 'Asiatic Society of Bengal', and started a journal called 'Asiatick Researches'.
- William Jones arrived in Calcutta and had an appointment as a junior judge at the Supreme Court that the Company had set up.
- In addition to being an expert in law, Jones was a linguist.
- He had studied Greek and Latin at Oxford, knew French and English, had picked up Arabic from a friend, and had also learnt Persian.
- At Calcutta, he began spending many hours a day with pandits who taught him the subtleties of Sanskrit language, grammar and poetry.
- Soon he was studying ancient Indian texts on law, philosophy, religion, politics, morality, arithmetic, medicine and the other sciences.
- Jones discovered that his interests were shared by many British officials living in Calcutta at the time.
- Englishmen like Henry Thomas Colebrooke and Nathaniel Halhed were also busy discovering the ancient Indian heritage, mastering Indian languages and translating Sanskrit and Persian works into English.

- Jones and Colebrooke came to represent a particular attitude towards India.
- They shared a deep respect for ancient cultures, both of India and the West.
- Indian civilisation, they felt, had attained its glory in the ancient past, but had subsequently declined.
- In order to understand India it was necessary to discover the sacred and legal texts that were produced in the ancient period.
- For only those texts could reveal the real ideas and laws of the Hindus and Muslims, and only a new study of these texts could form the basis of future development in India.
- So Jones and Colebrooke went about discovering ancient texts, understanding their meaning, translating them, and making their findings known to others.
- This project, they believed, would not only help the British learn from Indian culture, but it would also help Indians rediscover their own heritage, and understand the lost glories of their past.
- In this process the British would become the guardians of Indian culture as well as its masters.

41. Ans: c

Exp: Option (c) is the correct answer.

- The Company had obtained the Diwani rights, but it still saw itself primarily as a trader.
- It wanted a large revenue income but was unwilling to set up any regular system of assessment and collection.
- The effort was to increase the revenue as much as it could and buy fine cotton and silk cloth as cheaply as possible.
- Within five years the value of goods bought by the Company in Bengal doubled. Before 1765, the Company had purchased goods in India by importing gold and silver from Britain.

- Now the revenue collected in Bengal could finance the purchase of goods for export.

42. Ans: b

Exp: Option (b) is the correct answer.

- One of the most vocal amongst the “low caste” leaders was Jyotirao Phule.
- Statement 2 is correct. Born in 1827, he studied in schools set up by Christian missionaries.
- On growing up he developed his own ideas about the injustices of caste society.
- He set out to attack the Brahmins’ claim that they were superior to others, since they were Aryans.
- Phule argued that the Aryans were foreigners, who came from outside the subcontinent, and defeated and subjugated the true children of the country – those who had lived here from before the coming of the Aryans.
- Phule claimed that before Aryan rule there existed a golden age when warrior peasants tilled the land and ruled the Maratha countryside in just and fair ways.
- Statement 1 is correct. He proposed that Shudras (labouring castes) and Ati Shudras (untouchables) should unite to challenge caste discrimination.
- The Satyashodhak Samaj, an association Phule founded, propagated caste equality. Statement 4 is correct.
- In 1873, Phule wrote a book named Gulamgiri, meaning slavery. Some ten years before this, the American Civil War had been fought, leading to the end of slavery in America.
- Phule dedicated his book to all those Americans who had fought to free slaves, thus establishing a link between the conditions of the “lower” castes in India and the black slaves in America.
- Statement 3 is incorrect. Though he was against caste distinctions, he was

concerned about the plight of “upper”-caste women also.

43. Ans: c

Exp: Option (c) is the correct answer.

- As the traditional handicraft industries declined due to the flooding of finished and cheap machine made cotton textile from Britain, many weavers became agricultural labourers.
- Some migrated to cities in search of work, and yet others went out of the country to work in plantations in Africa and South America.
- Some of these handloom weavers also found work in the new cotton mills that were established in Bombay (now Mumbai), Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Nagpur and Kanpur.
- Statement 1 is incorrect. The first cotton mill in India was set up as a spinning mill in Bombay in 1854.
- From the early nineteenth century, Bombay had grown as an important port for the export of raw cotton from India to England and China.
- It was close to the vast black soil tract of western India where cotton was grown.
- When the cotton textile mills came up they could get supplies of raw material with ease.
- Statement 2 is incorrect. In the first few decades of its existence, the textile factory industry in India faced many problems.
- It found it difficult to compete with the cheap textiles imported from Britain.
- In most countries, governments supported industrialisation by imposing heavy duties on imports. This eliminated competition and protected infant industries.
- The colonial government in India usually refused such protection to local industries.
- The first major spurt in the development of cotton factory production in India, therefore, was during the First World War

when textile imports from Britain declined and Indian factories were called upon to produce cloth for military supplies.

- Statement 3 is also incorrect. By 1900, over 84 mills started operating in Bombay. Many of these were established by Parsi and Gujarati businessmen who had made their money through trade with China.
- Mills came up in other cities too. The first mill in Ahmedabad was started in 1861.
- A year later a mill was established in Kanpur, in the United Provinces. Growth of cotton mills led to a demand for labour.
- Thousands of poor peasants, artisans and agricultural labourers moved to cities to work in the mills.
- Thus setting up of mills led to employment opportunities in the urban areas and not in rural areas.

44. Ans: d

Exp: Option d is correct.

- India in the 19th and 20th century witnessed a series of reform movements undertaken in various parts of the country.
- These movements were oriented toward a re-structuring of the Indian society along modern lines.
- Statement 1 is correct. The underlying concern of these reformist efforts was revival of native cultural personality which had got distorted by various factors over the years.
- Statement 2 is correct. This cultural ideological struggle was to prove to be an important instrument in the evolution of national consciousness and a part of Indian national resolve to resist colonial cultural and ideological hegemony.
- Statement 3 is correct. These reform movements emphasised the human intellect's capacity to think and reason.
- Statement 4 is correct. These movements managed to contribute towards the

liberation of the individual from the conformity born out of fear and from uncritical submission to exploitation by the priests and other classes.

45. Ans: a

Exp: Option a is correct.

- In 1885, the Indian National Congress was founded.
- The Congress saw reform of the councils as the "root of all other reforms".
- It was in response to the Congress demand that the legislative councils be expanded that the number of non-official members was increased both in the central (Imperial) and provincial legislative councils by the Indian Councils Act, 1892. Statement 1 is correct:

The features of Indian Councils Act of 1892 were:

1. It increased the number of additional (non-official) members in the Central and provincial legislative councils, but maintained the official majority in them.
 2. It increased the functions of legislative councils and gave them the power of discussing the budget and addressing questions to the executive.
 3. It provided for the nomination of some non-official members of the
 - (a) Central Legislative Council by the viceroy on the recommendation of the provincial legislative councils and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and
 - (b) that of the provincial legislative councils by the Governors on the recommendation of the district boards, municipalities, universities, trade associations, zamindars and chambers.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Indian Councils Act of 1861 empowered the Viceroy to

make rules and orders for the more convenient transaction of business in the council.

- It also gave a recognition to the 'portfolio' system, introduced by Lord Canning in 1859.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: The term 'election' was firmly avoided in the Indian Councils Act of 1892, an element of indirect election was accepted in the selection of some of the non-official members.
- Statement 4 is incorrect: Indian Councils Act, 1909 provided (for the first time) for the association of Indians with the executive councils of the Viceroy and Governors. Satyendra Prasad Sinha became the first Indian to join the Viceroy's executive council.
- He was appointed as the Law Member.

46. Ans: b

Exp: Option b is correct.

- A sharp reaction was created in the Indian mind by Curzon's seven-year rule in India which was full of missions, commissions and omissions. His policies directly led to the growth of Militant Nationalism in India.
- Option 1 is correct. Curzon believed in a strong centralized government and powerful bureaucracy.
- Calcutta Corporation Act, 1899 reduced the number of elected legislatures and increased the number of nominated officials to deprive Indians from self governance.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Ilbert Bill proposed in 1883 that sought to allow senior Indian magistrates to preside over cases involving British subjects in India.
- It was during the viceroy, Lord Ripon tenure and before Lord Curzon's tenure.

- The bill, severely weakened by compromise, was enacted by the Indian Legislative Council on Jan. 25, 1884.
- Statement 3 is correct: Curzon refused to recognise India as a nation, and insulted Indian nationalists and the intelligentsia by describing their activities as "letting off of gas".
- He spoke derogatorily of Indian character in general. Administrative measures adopted during his rule—the Official Secrets Act, the Indian Universities Act, the Calcutta Corporation Act and, above all, the partition of Bengal—left no doubt in Indian minds about the basically reactionary nature of British rule in India.
- Option 4 is correct. The Indian Official Secrets Act, 1904 was enacted when Lord Curzon was the Viceroy of India Act which restricted the freedom of the press.
- This Act had provisions for declaring the leakage of information by someone illegal and punishable.

47. Ans: c

Exp: Option c is correct:

- Ashwini Kumar Dutta (25th January 1856 – 7th November 1923) was a Bengali educationist, philanthropist, social reformer and patriot.
- Statement 1 is correct: Ashwini Kumar Dutta founded the Swadesh Bandhab Samiti to promote the consumption of indigenous products and boycott foreign goods.
- It used to mobilise masses during Swadeshi movement.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Bengal National College, inspired by Tagore's Shanti Niketan, was set up with Aurobindo Ghosh as its principal.
- Aswini Kumar Dutta was also the founder of Brojomohan College named after his father.

- Statement 3 is correct: Ashwini Kumar Dutta has written a number of books in Bengali on religion, philosophy, and patriotism; Bhaktiyoga, Karmayoga, Prem, Durgotsavtattva, Atmapratistha and Bharatgeeti

48. Ans: b

Exp: Option b is correct.

- The British administration aimed to curb the armed revolution movement by the political terrorists.
- Statement 1 is incorrect: The Defence of India Act 1915, also known as the Defence of India Regulations Act, was an Emergency Criminal Law instituted by the Governor General of India in the year 1915.
- The British Government enacted it with the objective of restricting the revolutionary and nationalist activities and endeavours and German supported threats, during the aftermath of World War I.
- It was enacted mainly to smash Ghadr movement.
- Statement 2 is correct: The partition of Bengal was cancelled by Lord Hardinge to curb the menace of revolutionary terrorism.
- But it displeased Muslim political elite.
- Statement 3 is correct: Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act, 1908 aimed against Extremist nationalist activity.
- The Act empowered the magistrates to confiscate press property which published objectionable material likely to cause incitement to murder/ acts of violence.
- Statement 4 is correct: Various Government Acts was passed for repression of Swadeshi Movement like Seditious Meetings Act (1907), Criminal Law (Amendment) Act (1908), Indian Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act (1908), Explosive Substances Act (1908), Indian Press Act (1910).

49. Ans: a

Exp: Option a is correct.

- The 1773 Regulating Act brought about the British government's involvement in Indian affairs in the effort to control and regulate the functioning of the East India Company.
- Statement 1 is correct: It recognised that the Company's role in India extended beyond mere trade to administrative and political fields, and introduced the element of centralised administration.
- The directors of the Company were required to submit all correspondence regarding revenue affairs and civil and military administration to the government.
- Thus, for the first time, the British cabinet was given the right to exercise control over Indian affairs.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: It did provide for the establishment of Supreme Court of judicature in Bengal with original and appellate jurisdictions where all subjects could seek redressal.
- In practice, however, the Supreme Court had a debatable jurisdiction vis-a-vis the council which created various problems.
- Later, the amendments made in 1781, defined the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court within Calcutta.
- It was given the power to administer the personal law of the defendant by the 1781 amendment.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: East India Company was not given supreme control over administration in India.
- In contrast, it marked the first step towards parliamentary control over the company and centralized administration in India.
- The whole scheme was based on checks and balances.
- The governor-general could exercise some powers over Bombay and Madras—again, a vague provision which created many problems.

50. Ans: a

Exp: Option a is correct.

- Option 1 is correct: The Police Commission of 1860 led to the Indian Police Act, 1861.
- It recommended inspector-general as the head in a province, deputy inspector general as the head in a range, and Superintendent of Police (SP) as the head in a district.
- The commission also recommended a system of civil constabulary—maintaining the village set-up in the present form (a village watchman maintained by the village) but in direct relationship with the rest of the constabulary.
- Option 2 is incorrect: The Police Commission of 1902 (and not of 1860) recommended the establishment of CID (Criminal Investigation Department) in the provinces and a Central Intelligence Bureau at the Centre.
- Option 3 is incorrect: William Bentinck (governor-general, 1828-35) abolished the office of the SP.
- Thus, it was not recommended by the Police Commission of 1860.
- The collector/magistrate was now to head the police force in his jurisdiction and the commissioner in each division was to act as the SP.
- This arrangement resulted in a badly organised police force, putting a heavy burden on the collector/magistrate.

51. Ans: c

Exp: Option c is correct.

- Lord Mayo was the 4th Viceroy of India from 1869 until 1872.
- He is most remembered for his resolution on financial decentralisation, promoting local self governing bodies.
- Statement 1 is correct: Mayo's Resolution of 1870 was remembered for being a first step in financial decentralisation.

- The Indian Councils Act had already begun providing grants from the centre to the provinces.
- However, this resolution paved the way for raising of taxes locally in the provinces as well.
- This resolution transferred the responsibilities of certain areas of administration like education, medical relief, sanitation & local public works to the provincial governments.
- In order to carry these out, new enlarged municipal boards, district boards and the like were created to ensure local supervision and interest.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Local Bodies had already come into existence post Indian Councils Act, 1861, which restarted the process of decentralisation.
- Many local bodies were created through dedicated Acts, between 1864 and 1868 (Bengal in 1864, Madras in 1865 and North West Provinces in 1868).
- This resolution served to expand the powers and functions of the local bodies.
- Statement 3 is correct: The Acts passed as a result of this resolution did widen the the sphere of role of the municipalities as well as provided for elections to them.
- However, the part related to election remained on paper only and was never operationalised, as the British did not want to let go of any sort of control over the administration.
- Some sort of elections to the municipal bodies only became possible after Ripon's Resolution on Local Self Government in 1882.

His other legacies include:

1. Oversaw First Census of Indian in 1871
2. Set up the department of Agriculture, Revenue & Commerce
3. Indian Evidence Act, 1872 was implemented during his tenure

52. Ans: b

Exp: Option b is correct.

- Pandit Malaviya was not merely a great man, great as speaker, Parliamentarian, educationist and nationalist.
- He was also addressed as Mahamana.
- He was a moderate leader and opposed the separate electorates for Muslims under the Lucknow Pact of 1916.
- Statement 1 is correct: Even though he quit law practice when he joined politics, he returned to it in 1922 to defend those wrongly accused in the Chauri Chaura incident of 1919.
- Of the total 172 sentenced to be hanged, he managed to get 153 acquitted.
- Statement 2 is correct: Pandit Malaviya founded the Banaras Hindu University. In the course of his lifetime Banaras Hindu University came to be known as a Capital of Knowledge acknowledged across India and the World.
- Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya created history in Indian education with this institution - the first of its kind in the country.
- His vision was to blend the best of Indian education called from the ancient centres of learning - Takshashila and Nalanda and other hallowed institutions, with the best tradition of modern universities of the west.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: He belonged to Responsivists group of Swarajists and advocated co-operation with the government and holding of office wherever possible.
- Statement 4 is correct: In 1887, he established "Bharat Dharma Mahamandal" to propagate Sanatan Dharma and Hindu culture.
- He also founded the Banaras Hindu University (BHU) at Varanasi in 1916 which was created under the B.H.U. Act, 1915.

53. Ans: c

Exp: The Meerut Conspiracy Case was a controversial court case that was initiated in British India in March, 1929, and decided in 1933.

- Several trade unionists, including three Englishmen, were arrested for organizing an Indian railway strike.
- The British government convicted 27 leftist trade union leaders under a false lawsuit.
- The trial immediately caught attention in England, where it inspired the 1932 play, 'Meerut', by a Manchester street theatre group, the Red Megaphones, highlighting the detrimental effects of colonization and industrialization.
- The main charges were that in 1921, S.A. Dange, Shaikat Usmani and Muzaffar Ahmed joined a conspiracy to establish a branch of the Comintern in India and were helped by various persons, including the accused Philip Spratt and Benjamin Francis Bradley, who were sent to India by the Communist International.

54. Ans: b

Exp: The Lucknow Pact between the Congress and the Muslim League –

- A significant development to take place at Lucknow was the coming together of the Muslim League and the Congress, and the presentation of common demands by them to the government.
- This happened at a time when the Muslim League, now dominated by the younger militant nationalists, was coming closer to the Congress objectives and turning increasingly anti-imperialist.

Why the change in the League's attitude?

There were many reasons for the shift in the League's position:

- Britain's refusal to help Turkey (ruled by the Khalifa, who claimed religio-political

leadership of all Muslims) in its wars in the Balkans (1912-13) and with Italy (during 1911) had angered the Muslims.

- Annulment of the partition of Bengal in 1911 had annoyed those sections of the Muslims who had supported the partition.
- The refusal of the British government in India to set up a university at Aligarh with powers to affiliate colleges all over India also alienated some Muslims.
- The younger League members were turning to bolder nationalist politics and were trying to outgrow the limited political outlook of the Aligarh school.
- The Calcutta Session of the Muslim League (1912) had committed the League to “working with other groups for a system of self-government suited to India, provided it did not come in conflict with its basic objective of protection of the interests of the Indian Muslims”.
- Thus, the goal of self-government, similar to that of the Congress, brought both sides closer.
- While the League agreed to present joint constitutional demands with the Congress to the government, the Congress accepted the Muslim League’s position on separate electorates, which would continue till any one community demanded joint electorates.
- The Muslims were also granted a fixed proportion of seats in the legislatures at all - India and provincial levels.

55. Ans: c

Exp: The Viceroy, Lord Minto, and the Secretary of State for India, John Morley, agreed that some reforms were due so as to placate the Moderates, as well as the Muslims.

- They worked out a set of measures that came to be known as the Morley Minto (or Minto Morley) Reforms, that translated into the Indian Councils Act of 1909.

- The elective principle was recognised for the non-official membership of the Councils in India. Indians were allowed to participate in the election of various Legislative Councils, though on the basis of class and community.
- For the first time, separate electorates for the Muslims for election to the Central Council were established.
- The number of elected members in the Imperial Legislative Council and the Provincial Legislative Councils was increased.
- In the Provincial Councils, non-official majority was introduced, but since some of these non-officials were nominated and not elected, the overall non-elected majority remained.
- The elected members were to be indirectly elected. The local bodies were to elect an electoral college, which in turn would elect the members of the Provincial Legislatures, who in turn would elect the members of the Central Legislature.
- The powers of the Legislatures – both at the Centre and in the Provinces— were enlarged and the Legislatures could now pass resolutions (which may or may not be accepted), ask questions and supplementaries, vote separate items in the budget, though the budget as a whole could not be voted upon.
- One Indian was to be appointed to the Viceroy’s Executive Council (Satyendra Sinha was the first Indian to be appointed in 1909).

56. Ans: b

Exp: Salient Features of the Swadeshi Movement –

1. Tying of Raksha Bandhan was observed across Bengal that reflect unity between West Bengal and East Bengal.
2. There was widespread boycott of imported clothes.

3. There was increase in industrial unrest.
4. There was promotion of domestic industry.

The Swadeshi Movement is criticized as the movement was confined to the Bengali Bhadrak. There was no peasant involvement.

57. Ans: c

Exp: A legacy of the Revolt of 1857 was the official impression that the Muslims were the arch conspirators in 1857-58.

- The Wahabi political activities of the 1860s and the 1870's confirmed such suspicions.
- However, a wind of change was perceptible in the 1870s. W.W. Hunter's book *The Indian Musalman* made a vigorous plea for reconciling and "rallying the Muslims".
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's name stands out conspicuous among the Muslim reformers of the 19th century.
- Born in Delhi in a respectable Muslim family, he received education in the traditional Muslim style.
- He was in the judicial service of the Company at the time of the Rebellion of 1857 and stood loyal to the Government.
- In 1878, he became a member of the Imperial Legislative Council.
- His loyalty earned him a Knighthood in 1888.
- Syed Ahmed tried to modernize the outlook of the Muslims.
- He tried to reconcile his co-religionists to modern scientific thought and to the British rule, and urged them to accept services under the Government.
- In this objective, he achieved great success.
- Sir Syed also tried to reform the social abuses in the Muslim community.
- He condemned the system of Piri and Muridi.
- The Pirs and the Faqirs claimed to be the followers of the Sufi school and passed mystic words to their disciples (the Murids).

- He also condemned the institution of slavery and described it un-Islamic.
- His progressive social ideas were propagated through his magazine, 'Tahdhib-ul-Akhlaq' (Improvement of Manners and Morals).
- In his masterly work, 'Commentaries on the Quran', Sir Syed criticised the narrow outlook of traditional interpreters and gave his own views in the light of contemporary rationalism and scientific knowledge.
- His emphasis was on the study of Quran. The word of the God, he said, should be interpreted by the work of the God which lies open before all to see.
- In the field of education, Sir Syed opened the M.A.O. College (Muhammadan Anglo Oriental College) at Aligarh in 1875, where instruction was imparted both in the Western arts and sciences, and the Muslim religion.
- Soon Aligarh became the centre of religious and cultural revival of the Muslim community.
- The school became the nucleus for the formation of the Aligarh Muslim University in 1920.

58. Ans: d

Exp: The Charter Act of 1833 –

- The lease of 20 years to the Company was further extended. The territories of India were to be governed in the name of the Crown.
- The Company's monopoly over trade with China and in tea also ended.
- All restrictions on European immigration and the acquisition of property in India were lifted.
- Thus, way was paved for wholesale European colonization of India.
- In India, a financial, legislative and administrative centralization of the government was envisaged:

- – The Governor-General was given the power to superintend, control and direct all civil and military affairs of the Company.
- – Bengal, Madras, Bombay and all other territories were placed under complete control of the Governor-General.
- – All revenues were to be raised under the authority of the Governor-General, who would have complete control over the expenditure too.
- The Governments of Madras and Bombay were drastically deprived of their legislative powers and left with a right of proposing to the Governor- General the projects of law, which they thought to be expedient.
- A law member was added to the Governor-General's Council for professional advice on law-making.
- Indian laws were to be codified and consolidated.
- No Indian citizen was to be denied employment under the Company on the basis of religion, colour, birth, descent, etc. (Although the reality was different, this declaration formed the sheet-anchor of political agitation in India.)
- The administration was urged to take steps to ameliorate the conditions of the slaves and to ultimately abolish slavery.
- (Slavery was abolished in 1843.)

59. Ans. d

Exp: Hitler's astounding success and the fall of Belgium, Holland and France put England in a conciliatory mood.

- As the war in Europe had undertaken a new turn, the dominant Congress leadership was again in a dilemma. Both Gandhi and Nehru strongly opposed the idea of taking advantage of Britain's position.
- The Congress was ready to compromise, asking the British government to let it form an Interim Government during the war

period, but the government was not interested.

- The government came up with its own offer to get the co-operation of India in the war effort.

Linlithgow announced the August Offer (August, 1940) which proposed:

1. Dominion Status as the objective for India;
2. Expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council, which would have a majority of Indians (who would be drawn from major political parties);
3. Setting up of a Constituent Assembly after the war, where mainly the Indians would decide the Constitution, according to their social, economic and political conceptions, subject to the fulfilment of the obligation of the government regarding defence, minority rights, treaties with the States, All India Services; and
4. No future Constitution to be adopted without the consent of the minorities. For the first time, the inherent right of the Indians to frame their Constitution was recognized and the Congress demand for a Constituent Assembly was conceded.

60. Ans: d

Exp: The Saddler University Commission was set up to study and report on the problems of the Calcutta University, but its recommendations were applicable more or less to other universities also.

- It reviewed the entire field from school education to university education.
- It held the view that, for the improvement of university education, improvement of secondary education was a necessary pre-condition.

Its observations were as follows:

1. School course should cover 12 years. Students should enter university after an

intermediate stage (rather than matric) for a three-year degree course in university. This was done to

- (a) prepare students for university stage;
- (b) relieve universities of a large number of below university standard students; and
- (c) provide collegiate education to those not planning to go through university stage.

2. A separate board of secondary and intermediate education should be set up for administration and control of secondary and intermediate education.
3. There should be less rigidity in framing university regulations.
4. A university should function as centralized, unitary residential- teaching autonomous body, rather than as scattered, affiliated colleges.
5. Female education, applied scientific and technological education, teachers' training, including those for professional and vocational colleges, should be extended.

61. Ans: b

Exp: A Pact was signed between the Viceroy, representing the British Indian Government, and Gandhi, representing the Indian people, in Delhi on February 14, 1931.

- This Delhi Pact, also known as the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, placed the Congress on an equal footing with the government.

Irwin, on behalf of the government, agreed on:

1. Immediate release of all political prisoners not convicted of violence;
2. Remission of all fines not yet collected;
3. Return of all lands not yet sold to third parties;
4. Lenient treatment to those government servants who had resigned;

5. Right to make salt in the coastal villages for personal consumption (not for sale);
6. Right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing; and
7. Withdrawal of emergency ordinances.

The Viceroy, however, turned down two of Gandhi's demands:

1. Public inquiry into police excesses; and
2. Commutation of Bhagat Singh and his comrades' death sentence to life sentence.

Gandhi, on behalf of the Congress, agreed:

1. To suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement; and
2. To participate in the next Round Table Conference.

62. Ans: a

Exp: Wood's Despatch (1854) Recommendations

1. It asked the Government of India to assume responsibility for the education of the masses, thus repudiating the 'Downward Filtration Theory', at least on paper.
2. It systematized the hierarchy from vernacular primary schools in villages at bottom, followed by Anglo-Vernacular High Schools and an affiliated college at the district level, and affiliating universities in the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.
3. It recommended English as the medium of instruction for higher studies and vernaculars at the school level.
4. It laid stress on female and vocational education, and on teachers' training.
5. It laid down that the education imparted in the government institutions should be secular.
6. It recommended a system of grants-in-aid to encourage private enterprises.

63. Ans: c

Exp: Option c is correct.

- Pair 1 is matched incorrectly. Mirat-ul Akbar – Raja Rammohan Roy Raja Rammohan Roy started the first Bengali language weekly newspaper and the first newspaper in an Indian language, called Sambad Koumudi, in 1821.
- In 1822, he also published a Persian journal, Mirat-ul-Akbar, which had to stop its publication due to Licensing Regulation, 1823.
- Pair 2 is matched correctly. Swadesamitran - G. Subramaniya Aiyar Subramania Iyer was known for his fiery articles with plenty of sting.
- Subramania Iyer actively supported the cause of India's freedom and used his newspaper to protest British Imperialism. He was also editor of 'The Hindu' from 1878-1898 Pair 3 is matched correctly. Amrita Bazar Patrika - Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh
- In 1878, the British enacted a draconian law called the Vernacular Press Act in a bid to curtail criticism of the government in the local language press.
- One Bengali bilingual publication, the Amrita Bazar Patrika, refused to be cowed down.
- As the Act applied to publications in Indian languages, the way out would be to publish the paper exclusively in the English language. And that's precisely what it did.
- Pair 4 is matched incorrectly. Indian Mirror – N.N. Sen
- Indian Mirror a weekly journal of Calcutta in which social and moral subjects were debated.
- Newspaper by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad - Al-Hilal

64. Ans: c

Exp: Option c is correct.

- After 1858, European press consistently backed the government in political controversies, while the vernacular press remained critical of British policies.
- So, to control the strong public opinion and seditious writing causing dissatisfaction with the government, the government enacted the Vernacular Press Act 1878 to repress the indigenous press.
- Statement 1 is correct: The district magistrate was empowered to call upon the printer and publisher of any vernacular newspaper to enter into a bond with the government undertaking not to cause disaffection against the government or antipathy between persons of different religions, caste, race through published material; the printer and publisher could also be required to deposit security which could be forfeited if the regulation were contravened, and press equipment could be seized if the offence re-occurred.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: According to the provisions of the act, before publication, newspaper and magazine contents proof sheets must get submitted to the police rather than the judiciary.
- Statement 3 is correct: The most criticized aspect of the act was that there was no provision for appeal and discrimination between European and vernacular newspapers. The magistrate's action was final and no appeal could be made in a court of law.

65. Ans: c

Exp: Option c is correct.

- The freedom with partition formula was coming to be widely accepted well before Mountbatten arrived in India.
- One major innovation was the immediate transfer of power on the basis of grant of dominion status (with a right of secession), thus obviating the need to wait for an

agreement in the constituent assembly on a new political structure.

- The Congress was willing to accept dominion status despite its being against the Lahore Congress (1929) spirit because:
- Statement 1 is correct. It would ensure a peaceful and quick transfer of Power.
- Statement 2 is correct. It was more important for the Congress to assume authority to check the explosive situation.
- Statement 3 is incorrect. For Britain, the dominion status offered a chance to keep India in the Commonwealth, even if temporarily, considering the economic strength, defence potential and greater value of trade and investment in India.
- Statement 4 is correct. It would allow for some much needed continuity in the bureaucracy and the army.

66. Ans: c

Exp: Option c is correct.

- James Thomson served as magistrate collector and settlement officer in Azamgarh (1832–37) and foreign secretary to the government of India (1842–43).
- In 1843 he was named lieutenant governor of the North- Western Provinces, and for the next 10 years he served in that post.
- He developed a comprehensive scheme of village education through the medium of vernacular languages.
- He had established 897 locally supported elementary schools in centrally located villages.
- In these village schools, useful subjects such as mensuration and agriculture sciences were taught.
- The purpose was to train personnel for the newly set up Revenue and Public Works Department.

67. Ans: b

Exp: Option b is correct.

- The Chuar uprising was also known as the Revolt of Jungle Mahal. This uprising was a series of revolts that took place between 1771 and 1809.
- Statement 1 is correct: The Chuars were Bhumij tribes descended from the Mundari main stream.
- After leaving the Chotanagpur plateau, they settled in considerable numbers in the Bengal districts of Midnapur, Bankura, and Purulia.
- These people were primarily farmers and hunters, with some working for local zamindars.
- The individuals involved in the uprisings were all connected to the land in some way: zamindars, paiks, and common Chuars.
- Statement 2 is correct: Leader of the Chuar revolt was Durjan Singh, a displaced Zamindar who along with his 1500 followers created havoc.
- He established his rule over 30 villages and attacked the East India Company establishments.
- The British was able to suppress the rebellion with utmost cruelty and deceit with the help of local landlords.
- Around 200 rebels were executed in the process.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: The Chuars lived in Jungle Mahal of north-western Midnapur.
- The revolt covered Midnapur, Bankura, Birbhum and Dhalbhum.

68. Ans: a

Exp: Option a is correct.

- The Civil Rebellion of Awadh occurred in 1799 and it was led by Wazir Ali Khan.
- Statement 1 is correct: Though Wazir Ali Khan was installed by British themselves, his relationship with Britishers soon went south.
- He was quickly replaced by Saadat Ali Khan II and he was granted a pension in Benares.

- Ultimately, he rose in rebellion and raised an army of several thousand men against British in this rebellion.
- However, he was defeated by General Erskine.
- Statement 2 is correct: In January 1799, Wazir Ali killed a British resident, George Frederick Cherry, who had invited him to lunch.
- Wazir Ali's guards killed two other Europeans and even attacked the Magistrate of Benares.
- The whole incident became famous as the Massacre of Benares.
- These series of events ultimately led to the Civil Rebellion of Awadh.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: After the defeat, Wazir Ali was granted asylum by the King of Jaipur.
- Arthur Wellesley requested the Raja of Jaipur to extradite Wazir Ali.
- Wazir Ali was extradited on the condition that he would neither be hanged nor be put in fetters.
- After surrender in December 1799, he was placed in confinement (not hanged in public) at Fort William, Calcutta.

69. Ans: b

Exp: Option b is correct.

- The imposition of subsidiary alliance arrangement under Wellesley in 1805, caused deep resentment in the Travancore region.
- Furthermore, the British Resident continue to meddle in internal affairs of the state.
- The high-handed attitude of the Company compelled Prime Minister (or Dalawa) Velu Thampi to rise against the Company in 1808.
- Statement 1 is correct: Velu Thampi revolt against the Company was assisted by the Nair troops.
- Velu Thampi addressed a gathering in Kundara, openly calling for taking up arms

against the British to oust them from the native soil.

- This was later known as the Kundara Proclamation.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Though there was large-scale rebellion against the British, the Maharaja of Travancore had not wholly supported the rebellion and later defected to the side of the Company.
- Statement 3 is correct: Velu Thampi killed himself to avoid capture during the revolt.
- The rebellion ultimately fizzled out afterwards.

70. Ans : b

Exp: The Bombay Presidency Association was started by Badruddin Tyabji, Pherozeshah Mehta, and K.T. Telang in 1885.

- It was founded in response to Lytton's reactionary policies and the Ilbert Bill controversy.

71. Ans : d

Exp: Following were the reasons for rising militant nationalism:-

- **Political mendicancy:-** The younger elements within the Congress were dissatisfied with the achievements of the Moderates.
- They were strongly critical of the methods of peaceful and constitutional agitation, popularly known as the "Three 'P's"—prayer, petition and protest—and described these methods as 'political mendicancy'. Hence statement 2 is correct. Recognition of the True Nature of British
- **Rule :-** having seen discriminatory economical policies , land revenue settlements ,deadly famines and curb on individual liberty led to understand true British nature by newly emerging educated nationalists. Hence statement 4 is incorrect.
- International Influences Remarkable progress made by Japan after 1868 and its

emergence as an industrial power opened the eyes.

- Japan's victory over Russia (1905) demolished myths of European invincibility. Hence statement 1 is correct.
- Rediscovery of India's past and increasing westernisation in every aspect of life caused new leadership to sense colonial designs to submerge the Indian national identity in the British Empire. Hence statement 3 is correct.

72. Ans : d

Exp: Shyamsundar Chakrabarti, a swadeshi political leader, helped in organising strikes.

- He was one of the 'Pabna Group' of Bengali revolutionaries.
- He was a nationalist journalist who was the sub-editor of the revolutionary journal Sandhya, later joining the Bengali nationalist newspaper Bande Mataram as an assistant to its editor Aurobindo Ghosh Chidambaram Pillai, who joined politics following the partition of Bengal, spread the Swadeshi Movement to Madras.
- He founded the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company in Tuticorin on the east coast of the Madras Province to break the trade monopoly of the British India Steam Navigation Company.
- Brahmabandhab Upadhyay through his Sandhya and Yugantar (brought out by a group associated with Barindrakumar Ghosh) popularised swaraj and the Swadeshi Movement.
- Syed Haider Raza popularised the Swadeshi Movement in Delhi.

73. Ans : d

Exp: The Berlin Committee for Indian independence:

Revolutionaries in Europe –

- The Berlin Committee for Indian Independence was established in 1915 by

Virendranath Chattopadhyay, Bhupendranath Dutta, Lala Hardayal, and others.

- Revolutionaries aimed to mobilise the Indian settlers abroad to send volunteers and arms to India to incite rebellion among Indian troops there and to even organise an armed invasion of British India to liberate the country.

74. Ans: b

Exp : Gandhi's Early Activism in India

- Champaran Satyagraha (1917)—First Civil Disobedience
- Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918) — First Hunger Strike
- Kheda Satyagraha (1918). — First Non-Cooperation
- Rowlatt Satyagraha (1918). — First mass-strike

75. Ans : c

Exp: Anti-Non-Cooperation Association in 1920:

- Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Cowasji Jehangir, Phroze Sethna, and Setalvad, all of whom belonged to the industrialist section, launched an Anti-Non-Cooperation Association in 1920. Hence first three options are correct.
- Motilal Tejawat organised the Bhils, and the Bhil movement strengthened the non-cooperation activities. Hence option 4 is incorrect.

76. Ans : c

Exp : The Government of India Act of 1935

- The Government of India Act of 1935 was passed on the basis of the report of the Simon Commission, the outcome of the Round Table Conferences and the White Paper issued by the British Government in 1933.
- This Act contained many important changes over the previous Act of 1919.

Following were the salient features of this Act.

1. Provision for the establishment of an All India Federation at the Centre, consisting of the Provinces of British India and the Princely States. (It did not come into existence since the Princely States refused to give their consent for the union.)
2. Division of powers into three lists: Federal, Provincial and Concurrent.
3. Introduction of Dyarchy at the Centre. The Governor-General and his councilors administered the "Reserved subjects". The Council of Ministers were responsible for the "Transferred" subjects. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.
4. Abolition of Dyarchy and the introduction of Provincial Autonomy in the provinces. The Governor was made the head of the Provincial Executive but he was expected to run the administration on the advice of the Council of Ministers. Thus, provincial government was entrusted to the elected Ministers. They were responsible to the popularly elected Legislative Assemblies.
5. Provincial Legislatures of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar and Assam were made bicameral.
6. Extension of the principle of Separate Electorates to Sikhs, Europeans, Indian Christians and Anglo Indians. Hence, statement 3 is correct.
7. Establishment of a Federal Court at Delhi with a Chief Justice and 6 judges. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.

77. Ans: c

Exp: Statement 2 is incorrect:

- Congress session held at Calcutta (1906) under the presidentship of Dadabhai Naoroji declared that the goal of the Indian National Congress was "self-government".

Swadeshi Movement

- The movement spread to various parts of the country—in Poona and Bombay under

Tilak, in Punjab under Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh, in Delhi under Syed Haider Raza, and in Madras under V. O. Chidambaram Pillai.

- The Indian National Congress, meeting in 1905 under the presidentship of Gokhale, resolved to
 - (i) condemn the partition of Bengal and the reactionary policies of Curzon, and
 - (ii) support the anti-partition and Swadeshi Movement of Bengal.
- After 1905, the Extremists acquired a dominant influence over the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal.
- The militant nationalists tried to transform the anti-partition and Swadeshi Movement into a mass struggle and gave the slogan of India's independence from foreign rule.
- "Political freedom is the life breath of a nation," declared Aurobindo.
- Thus, the Extremists gave the idea of India's independence the central place in India's politics.
- The goal of independence was to be achieved through self-sacrifice.

78. Ans: a

Exp: Statement 3 is incorrect: Popular leaders associated with Champaran Satyagraha were Brajkishore Prasad, Anugrah Narayan Sinha, Ramnavmi Prasad and Shambhusharan Varma.

Ahmedabad mill strike

- In March 1918, Gandhi intervened in a dispute between cotton mill owners of Ahmedabad and the workers over the issue of discontinuation of the plague bonus.
- The mill owners wanted to withdraw the bonus.
- The mill owners wanted to withdraw the bonus.

- The workers were demanding a rise of 50 per cent in their wages so that they could manage in the times of wartime inflation (which doubled the prices of food-grains, cloth, and other necessities) caused by Britain's involvement in World War I.
- The mill owners were ready to give only a 20 per cent wage hike. The workers went on strike.
- Anusuya Sarabhai was a social worker who was also the sister of Ambalal Sarabhai, one of the mill owners and the president of the Ahmedabad Mill Owners Association (founded in 1891 to develop the textile industry in Ahmedabad), for help in fighting for justice.
- All the elected Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council voted against the bill but they were in a minority and easily overruled by the official nominees.
- All the elected Indian members—who included Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Madan Mohan Malaviya, and Mazhar Ul Haq – resigned in protest.
- The act allowed political activists to be tried without juries or even imprisoned without trial.
- It allowed the arrest of Indians without a warrant on the mere suspicion of 'treason'.
- Such suspects could be tried in secrecy without recourse to legal help.
- A special cell consisting of three high court judges was to try such suspects and there was no court of appeal above that panel.
- This panel could even accept evidence not acceptable under the Indian Evidences Act.
- The law of habeas corpus, the basis of civil liberty, was sought to be suspended.
- The object of the government was to replace the repressive provisions of the wartime Defence of India Act (1915) with a permanent law.
- So the wartime restrictions on freedom of speech and assembly were re-imposed in India.
- There was strict control over the press and the government was armed with a variety of powers to deal with anything the authorities chose to consider as terrorism or revolutionary tactics.
- With the sense of betrayal, Gandhi called the Rowlatt Act the "Black Act" and argued that not everyone should get punishment in response to isolated political crimes. Gandhi called for a mass protest at all-India levels.
- But soon, having seen the constitutional protest meet with ruthless repression, Gandhi organized a Satyagraha Sabha and roped in younger members of Home Rule Leagues and the Pan Islamists.

79. Ans: c

Exp: Option (c) is correct

The Rowlatt Act, 1919 and its Impacts:

- An extension to the Defence of India Regulations Act 1915—was passed in March 1919.
- It was what was officially called the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, but popularly known as the Rowlatt Act.
- It was an anti-sedition Act to curb any type of activity against the British Raj and it provided that even the possession of 'seditious' newspaper can be admitted as the evidence for the establishment of guilt applied only to Indians.
- It was based on the recommendations made in the previous year to the Imperial Legislative Council by the Rowlatt Commission, headed by the British judge, Sir Sidney Rowlatt, to investigate the 'seditious conspiracy' of the Indian people.
- (The committee had recommended that activists should be deported or imprisoned without trial for two years and that even possession of seditious newspapers would be adequate evidence of guilt.)

- The entire nation was stunned. Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood in protest.
- Gandhi gave up the title of Kaiser-i-Hind, bestowed by the British for his work during the Boer War.
- Gandhi was overwhelmed by the atmosphere of total violence and withdrew the movement on April 18, 1919.
- Seen objectively, Dyer ensured the beginning of the end of the British Raj.
- What had happened in Amritsar made Gandhi declare that cooperation with a 'satanic regime' was now impossible.
- He realized that the cause of Indian independence from British rule was morally righteous.
- The way to the noncooperation movement was ready.

80. Ans: c

Exp: Option (c) is correct

Kaiser-i-Hind

- The Kaiser-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India was a medal awarded by the British monarch to civilians of any nationality who rendered distinguished service in the advancement of the interests of the British Raj.
- Mahatma Gandhi was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind in 1915 by Lord Hardinge for raising an Indian Ambulance Code during Boer wars.
- Gandhi returned the medal in 1920 as part of the national campaign protesting the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

81. Ans: d

Exp: Option (d) is correct

Muslim League

- A resolution to form the All-India Muslim League was passed by Nawab Salimullah Khan and was seconded by Hakim Ajmal

Khan, Maulana Muhammad Ali and Moulana Zafar Ali.

- The resolution was passed by All India Educational Conference on 30th December 1906.
- A committee was formed to prepare its draft constitution.
- Sir Agha Khan was appointed as President and Syed Hassan Balgrami was appointed as secretary, while Nawab Mohsim-ul-Mulk and Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk were made joint secretaries with six Vice- Presidents, a Central Committee with forty Members was also constituted.
- In this way Muslim league was established and become the sole representative of Muslims.

82. Ans: c

Exp: Option (c) is correct

Ras Behari Bose

- Born in Chandannagar, West Bengal, in 1886, Bose wanted to join the Army but was rejected by the British.
- He subsequently joined government service as a clerk before embarking on a journey as a freedom fighter.
- Credited as one of the brains behind the Ghadar mutiny, Bose had a prolific life that Indian history has largely left out of its narrative.
- Rash Behari was the mastermind behind the bomb attack on the then Viceroy Lord Hardinge and helped make the bomb.
- After the blast, Bose went back to his government job at the Forest Research Institute and even organised an honorary reception for Hardinge a few months later.
- In 1915, after the failed Ghadar mutiny, Bose left for Japan.
- It was in Japan that the seeds of the INA were sown and nurtured.
- In 1942, Bose established the 'Indian Independence League' — an army that

would fight for India's freedom from British rule.

- He subsequently handed over the reins to Subhas Chandra Bose, who developed it as the Indian National Army or the Azad Hind Fauj.
- "Gandhi is a person whom I respect but he is an Indian saint and 'a person of yesterday' whereas Subhas Chandra Bose is the 'person of today'," he once said.
- Bose, who was eventually, granted Japanese citizenship, passed away in 1945 at the age of 58.

83. Ans: d

Exp: Option d is the correct answer.

- Statement 1 is correct: "Prati Sarkar" was a parallel government being run in 150 villages of present-day Satara-Sangli region of Maharashtra for nearly four and half years during the Quit India.
- Prati Sarkar was organized under the leaders like Nana Patil, Y.B. Chavan etc.
- Statement 2 is correct: The Toofan Sena (whirlwind or typhoon army) was the armed wing of the prati Sarkar.
- In 1943 when they attacked a train carrying the salaries of officials of the British Raj at Shenoli village in Satara and gave the money to run the Prati Sarkar.
- Statement 3 is correct: Congress, especially in later stages of Quit India movement, was not in support of these forms of new governments.
- Under 'Prati Sarkar' prohibition campaigns and 'Gandhi marriages' were also organized.

84. Ans: c

Exp: Option c is the correct answer.

- Statement 1 is correct: Salt was one the highest taxed item. Tax rates reached at more than 1,000 percent.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Britishers had a monopoly in salt manufacturing. Even salt

production for domestic purpose was prohibited.

- Statement 3 is correct: Even naturally manufactured salt was not allowed to be used by the people.
- British official used to destroy the naturally manufactured salt.
- This forced people to buy the highly taxed salt.
- The Government destroys the salt it cannot sell profitably.
- It prevents the public from manufacturing salt.
- Thus, it deprives the people of a valuable easy village industry.
- Salt was seen as a powerful weapon by Gandhiji to unite people in the mass struggle.

85. Ans: b

Exp: Option b is the correct answer.

- Statement 1 is correct: Many British officials criticized the Orientalist vision of learning.
- They said that knowledge of the East was full of errors and unscientific in nature.
- They said that the Eastern literature was non-serious and light-hearted.
- Statement 2 is correct: James Mill attacked the Orientalists by saying that the aim of education ought to be to teach what was useful and practical which was lacking in Orientalist vision of learning.
- Thomas Babington Macaulay urged that the British government in India stop wasting public money in promoting Oriental learning, for it was of no practical use.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: According to Europeans, the Orient books were full of poetry and sacred literature. That's why they called it non-practical.
- They said that the Indians should be made familiar with the scientific and technical advances that the West.

- Statement 4 is correct: Thomas Babington Macaulay saw India as an uncivilized country that needed to be civilized.
- According to Macaulay, the knowledge of English would make them aware of the developments in Western science and philosophy.
- Western education would be a way to civilize people.

86. Ans: a

Exp: Option a is the correct answer.

- On September 1, 1939, Germany attacked Poland – the action that led to the Second World War.
- On September 3, 1939, Britain declared war against Germany and the British Government of India declared India's support for the war without consulting Indian opinion.
- Statement 1 is correct: Though the Congress did not like the unilateral action of the British of drawing India into the war without consulting the Indians, it decided to support the war effort conditionally.

The Indian offer to cooperate in the war effort had two basic conditions:

1. After the war, a constituent assembly should be convened to determine political structure of a free India.
 2. Immediately, some form of a genuinely responsible government should be established at the Centre.
- The offer was rejected by Linlithgow, the viceroy.
 - The Congress argued that these conditions were necessary to win public opinion for war.
 - Statement 2 is correct: Mahatma Gandhi had all sympathy for Britain in this war because of his total dislike of the fascist ideology.

- He advocated an unconditional support to the Allied powers.
- He made a clear distinction between the democratic nations of Western Europe and the totalitarian Nazis and fascists.
- He said that he was not willing to embarrass the British government during the war.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: Subhas Bose and other socialists, such as Acharya Narendra Dev and Jayaprakash Narayan, had no sympathy for either side in the war.
- In their opinion, the war was being fought by imperialists on both sides; each side wanted to protect its colonial possessions and gain more territories to colonise, so neither side should be supported by the nationalists.
- In fact, they thought it was the ideal time to launch a civil disobedience movement, to thus take advantage of the situation and snatch freedom from Britain.
- Jawaharlal Nehru was not ready to accept the opinion of either Gandhi or of the socialists.
- He was clear in his mind about the difference between democratic values and fascism.
- He, therefore, advocated no Indian participation till India itself was free.
- However, at the same time, no advantage was to be taken of Britain's difficulty by starting an immediate civil disobedience movement.

87. Ans: b

Exp: Option b is the correct answer.

- Telangana movement was the result of the local struggles on issues such as wartime exactions, abuse of rationing, excessive rent and vethi carried out by the communist-led guerrillas during the Second World War.
- Statement 1 is incorrect: Telangana Movement was the biggest peasant

guerrilla war of modern Indian history that took place in princely state of Hyderabad under Asajahi Nizams.

- It was not against illegal land revenue exactions by the British but was against abuse of rationing, excessive rent and vethi carried out by the communist-led guerrillas during the Second World War.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The major reasons for Telangana movement includes a combination of religious-linguistic domination (by a Urdu-speaking Muslim elite ruling over predominantly Hindu-Telugu, Marathi, Kannada-speaking groups), total lack of political and civil liberties, forced exploitation by landlords in forms of forced labour (vethi) and illegal exactions.
- The Tebhaga movement demanded the implementation of the Flood Commission recommendations of tebhaga (two-thirds' share to the share-croppers instead of the one-half share).
- Statement 3 is correct: During the Telangana movement, the peasants organised themselves into village sanghams and attacked using lathis, stone slings and chilli powder. The movement was at its greatest intensity between August 1947 and September 1948.
- The peasants brought about a rout of the Razaqars—the Nizam's stormtroopers.
- Once the Indian security forces took over Hyderabad, the movement fizzled out.

Statement 4 is correct: The Telangana movement had many positive achievements to its credit:

- In the villages controlled by guerrillas, vethi and forced labour disappeared.
- Agricultural wages were raised.
- Illegally seized lands were restored.
- Steps were taken to fix ceilings and redistribute lands.

- Measures were taken to improve irrigation and fight cholera.
- An improvement in the condition of women was witnessed.
- The autocratic-feudal regime of India's biggest princely state was shaken up, clearing the way for the formation of Andhra Pradesh on linguistic lines and realising another aim of the national movement in this region.

88. Ans: d

Exp: Option d is the correct answer.

- Boundary Commission was a consultative committee created in July 1947 to recommend how the Punjab and Bengal regions of the Indian subcontinent were to be divided between India and Pakistan shortly before each was to become independent from Britain.
- Statement 1 is correct. The Radcliffe boundary commission used the outdated Census records and maps for demarcating the international borders because the British could not get a fresh survey done in the June heat of the tropical nation they had ruled so long.
- Statement 2 is incorrect. The Radcliffe's commission demarcated the border based on religious demography while other considerations, such as strategic roads and irrigation patterns were also sometimes considered.
- For example, the Muslim majority district of Murshidabad in Bengal was given to India in order to keep the water route from Calcutta to the Ganges in India.
- To make up for this, the Hindu majority district of Khulna was included in what is today Bangladesh.
- Statement 3 is correct. The time span allocated to the Radcliffe commission for demarcation was very less, only little more than a month to draw.

- This was criticized as this severely limited the deliberations of rules and regulations that guided the commission.
- Statement 4 is correct. The task of demarcating the boundary between India and Pakistan was given to a British lawyer, Sir Cyril Radcliffe, who had in fact never been to India, or anywhere else in Asia, and was not familiar with the demographics of India.
- This was seen as a positive, because the assumption was that Radcliffe would be an impartial figure.

89. Ans: c

Exp: Option c is the correct answer.

- Mahatma Gandhi' and Babasaheb Ambedkar are well known social activists, nation builders and social reformers whose roles for making a framework for inclusive and egalitarian social structure have been globally appreciated.
- Statement 1 is correct. In Political sphere, Gandhi felt that any exploitative relationship could be rectified only when the exploiter had a change of heart.
- So, his approach was through faith and spirituality he worked with upper castes to change their mindset.
- While Ambedkar advocated that all the people should enjoy their fundamental rights and fulfil their obligations in every sphere. Hence his approach was right based approach.
- Statement 2 is incorrect. Gandhi and Ambedkar looked at the problem of untouchability from two very different perspectives.
- Gandhi had a very keen sense of justice and human dignity, but it was conditioned by his religious convictions.
- Ambedkar's views were shaped by personal experience of the inequities of the caste system not by political views; he had personally suffered the humiliations

and insults meted out to an untouchable by a caste ridden society.

- He defined the problem in terms of building an independent political identity for Dalits in the structures of social, economic, and political powers, whereas for Gandhi it was purely a religious question, that too an internal one for Hinduism.
- Statement 3 is correct. Ambedkar denounced the caste system and fought relentlessly to establish a society based on the democratic ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity.
- He firmly believed that democratic society in India would be possible only when the hierarchical structure of Varna system is dismantled.
- While Gandhi believed that caste organisation or Varnashrama was basic to the structure of Indian society, but he strongly condemned discrimination, domination, and humiliation based on caste and untouchability.

90. Ans: b

Exp: Option b is the correct answer.

- Home Charges referred to the expenditure incurred in England by the Secretary of State on behalf of India.

The following constituted the Home Charges:

- Dividends on East India Stock,
- Interest on Public debt raised abroad,
- the salaries of the officers,
- establishments of the building connected with the Home Department of Indian Government,
- Furlough and pensions to British officers in Military and Civil departments in India.
- Charges of all descriptions paid to the British troops serving in India and portion of the cost of transporting the British troops to and from India.

91. Ans: d

Exp: Option d is the correct answer.

- In March 1942, a mission headed by Stafford Cripps was sent to India with constitutional proposals to seek Indian support for the war.
- The Cripps Mission proposals failed to satisfy Indian nationalists and turned out to be merely a propaganda device for the consumption of the US and the Chinese.
- Nehru and Maulana Azad were the official negotiators for the Congress. Various parties and groups had objections to the proposals on different points—

The Congress objected to:

1. the offer of dominion status instead of a provision for complete independence; (Hence, Statement 1 is correct)
2. representation of the princely states by nominees and not by elected representatives;
3. right to provinces to secede as this went against the principle of national unity; and
4. absence of any plan for immediate transfer of power and absence of any real share in defence; the governor-general's supremacy had been retained, (Hence, Statement 2 is correct)
5. the demand that the governor-general be only the constitutional head had not been accepted. (Hence, Statement 3 is correct)

The Muslim League raised the following points:

1. criticised the idea of a single Indian Union;
2. did not like the machinery for the creation of a constituent assembly and the procedure to decide on the accession of provinces to the Union; and
3. thought that the proposals denied the Muslims the right to self-determination and the creation of Pakistan. (Hence, Statement 4 is correct).

92. Ans: b

Exp: Option b is the correct answer.

- The Punjab extremism was fuelled by issues such as frequent famines coupled with rise in land revenue and irrigation tax, practice of 'begar' by zamindars and by the events in Bengal.
- Statement 1 is correct: Among those active here were Lala Lajpat Rai who brought out Punjabee (with its motto of self-help at any cost).
- Statement 2 is correct: Ajit Singh (Bhagat Singh's uncle) who organised the extremist Anjuman-i-Mohisban-i-Watan in Lahore with its journal, Bharat Mata.
- Before Ajit Singh's group turned to extremism, it was active in urging non payment of revenue and water rates among Chenab colonists and Bari Doab peasants.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: The Ghadar Party, initially named the Pacific Coast Hindustan Association was formed in was formed on 15 July 1913 in the United States under the leadership of Lala Har Dayal, Sant Baba Wasakha Singh Dadehar, Baba Jawala Singh, Santokh Singh and Sohan Singh Bhakna as its president.
- Other revolutionary leaders in Punjab included Aga Haidar, Syed Haider Raza, Bhai Parmanand and the radical Urdu poet, Lalchand 'Falak'.
- Extremism in the Punjab died down quickly after the government struck in May 1907 with a ban on political meetings and the deportation of Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh.
- After this, Ajit Singh and a few other associates—Sufi Ambaprasad, Lalchand, Bhai Parmanand, Lala Hardayal—developed into full-scale revolutionaries.

93. Ans: b

Exp: Option b is the correct answer.

- The worst-affected areas in famine of 1943 were south-west Bengal comprising the

Tamluk-Contai- Diamond Harbour region, Dacca, Faridpur, Tippera, and Noakhali.

- Around 1.5 to 3 million people perished in this basically man-made famine.

The fundamental causes of the famine were as follows:

- Statement 1 is incorrect. The Bengal famine of 1943 was the only one in modern Indian history not to occur as a result of serious drought, according to a study that provides scientific backing for arguments that Churchill-era British policies were a significant factor contributing to the catastrophe.
- Statement 2 is correct. The need to feed a vast army diverted foodstuffs. Statement 3 is correct.
- Rice imports from Burma and South-East Asia had been stopped because of the occupation of Burma by Japan. Statement 4 is correct. The famine got aggravated by gross mismanagement and deliberate profiteering; rationing methods were belated and were confined to big cities.

94. Ans: d

Exp: Option d is correct.

- The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched in August, 1920 by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi after the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
- It was first nationwide mass movement that was launched to resist British rule in India through non-violent means.
- Statement 1 is incorrect. People from the middle classes led the movement in the beginning but later they showed a lot of reservations about Gandhi's programme.
- In places like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, which were centres of elite politicians, the response to Gandhi's call was very limited.
- Statement 2 is correct. In Assam, strikes in tea plantations, steamer services, and Assam-Bengal Railways had been organised.

- J.M. Sengupta was a prominent leader in these strikes.
- He was a Bengali nationalist leader, supported the labourers on tea plantations in Assam in their protests and strike.
- Statement 3 is correct. Lala Lajpat Rai was initially not in favour of the policy of Non Cooperation Movement (he was against the boycott of schools) but later he supported the movement.
- In fact, he protested against its withdrawal in 1922.
- Statement 4 is correct. Alluri Sitaram Raju led the tribes in Andhra and combined their demands with those of the Non Cooperation Movement.
- He was a tribal peasant leader. During the days of Non-Cooperation Movement, he led the tribal people in the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh.
- He was inspired by the Non-Cooperation Movement, and persuaded people to wear khadi and give up drinking.

95. Ans: c

Exp: Option c is correct.

- The 1920s, especially the years after the disappointment of the Non-Cooperation Movement saw a spread of communist and socialist ideologies in India.
- In order to stop these activities at the very outset, the Britishers framed many communist leaders in India in a series of cases of treason such as the Peshawar Conspiracy case, the Kanpur Conspiracy case and the Meerut Conspiracy case.
- Statement 1 is correct: The Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy case was a case instituted by the British government in India in 1924.
- It tried to curb the activities of the early national movement leaders who believed in communist ideologies and ideas as a means/method to achieve independence for India.
- They claimed that certain Indian leaders wanted to use violent revolution to bring an

end to the British rule in India which was considered rightful by them.

- So these leaders were charged with treason against the British Crown by seeking to deprive it of its Indian empire.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: It led to the arrest of revolutionary national leaders of communist ideologies like S A Dange, Muzaffar Ahmed, Shaukat Usmani, Nalini Gupta, Singaravelu Chettiar and Ghulam Hussain. They were subsequently prosecuted.
- M N Roy had been charged, but could not be arrested as he was out of the country at that time.
- Khudiram Bose was a revolutionary freedom fighter from Bengal who tried to bomb Kingsford, the magistrate of Muzaffarpur in 1908.
- He was not related to this case. Statement 3 is correct: The case attracted the interest of the people towards the Comintern plan to bring about violent revolution in India.
- The case was widely reported in the newspapers and people for the first time learned, on such a large scale, about communism and its doctrines and the aims of the Communist International in India"
- It subsequently led to the formal launch of the Communist Party of India at the Indian Communist Conference at Kanpur in 1925.

96. Ans: d

Exp: Option d is correct.

- In December 1927, at its Madras session,
- the Indian National Congress took two major decisions in response to the setting up the Simon Commission:
 1. first, it decided to not cooperate with the Commission;
 2. second, it set up an All-Parties Conference to draft a Constitution for India.

- An All-Parties Conference met in February 1928 and appointed a sub-committee under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru to draft a constitution.
- The All-Parties Conference included the All India Liberal Federation, All India Muslim League, Sikh Central League and others.
- Option 1, 2, 3 and 4 are correct: Some of the notable members of this Committee were: Motilal Nehru (Chairman), Sir Ali Imam, Tej Bahadur Sapru and Subash Chandra Bose, M.S. Aney, Mangal Singh, Shuab Qureshi and G.R. Pradhan.
- M.R. Jayakar and Annie Besant joined the Committee later.
- Jawaharlal Nehru, was appointed the secretary to the Committee.

97. Ans: a

Exp: Option a is correct.

- The 1920s witnessed a manifold increase in the spread and popularity of the socialist and communist ideologies in India - both as a means to end the oppressive British Rule, as well as an alternate vision for society and economy post-independence.
- Many revolutionary leaders were inspired by these ideas and were very active in this period.

Following is a discussion on some of the major influences on these activities.

- Option 1 is correct: The Russian Revolution of 1917 inspired the people to displace imperialistic monarchs and bring in the rule of a government run by ordinary people.
- The young soviet state was doing extremely well and had managed to start making itself a developed nation with modern weapons and industries.
- This inspired the radical sections of Indian and their leaders to use revolution to overthrow an imperialist regime like the British Crown which caused the common man to suffer.

- Option 2 is correct: This period saw a manifold increase in the number of nationalist leaders, especially the younger ones, who were drawn to socialist, communist and Marxist ideologies.
- They committed brave revolutionary deeds and wrote about them, as well as communist ideologies in newspapers, memoirs (like Atmashakti, Bijoli, Sarathi, etc) and books like Bandi Jiwan by Sachin Sanyal, etc.
- This drew a lot of youth to the left movement as well as revolutionary activities.
- It was popular as it gave a new alternative idea for a more equitable and just society and economy both during the struggle as well as in an independent India, for which everyone was struggling.
- Option 3 is correct: In order to fulfil the requirement for transportation (rail, ships, etc), arms, clothes etc. in the first World War, the British had to lift the curbs stunting the Indian industries and bring them to high capacity.
- This led to the rapid expansion of the worker class in India.
- They too faced the same problem as their counterparts in the West - long working hours, low pay, poor working conditions, etc.
- This led to their forming an interest group which would often affect the activities of the revolutionaries.
- For example, the Trade Disputes Bill of 1928 brought to restrict Trade Unionism was opposed by revolutionaries Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt who threw smoke bombs in the Central Legislative Assembly.
- Option 4 is incorrect: The revolutionaries of the 1920s were more influenced by political organisation around socialist ideologies like in the Russian Revolution of 1917 and not Russian Nihilism.
- The Russian Nihilists were active in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and believed in individual heroic acts to remove despotic public authorities.

- This was a major influence on the activities of the early revolutionaries (1890s to 1910s). Revolutionaries like the Chapekar brothers, Prafulla Chaki, etc were examples of this ideology.

98. Ans: a

Exp: Option 'a' is correct.

- Agrarian legislation by these Ministries differed from province to province depending on differing agrarian relations, the mass base of the Congress, the class composition and the nature and extent of peasant mobilization.
- Statement 1 is correct: In U.P. a tenancy act was passed in October 1939 which gave all statutory tenants both in Agra and Oudh full hereditary rights in their holdings while taking away the landlord's right to prevent the growth of occupancy.
- The rents of hereditary tenants could be changed only after ten years, while restrictions were placed on the rights of landlords to enhance rents even after this period.
- A tenant could no longer be arrested or imprisoned for non-payment of rent. All illegal exactions such as nazrana (forced gifts) and begar (forced unpaid labour) were abolished.
- Statement 2 is correct: Except for U.P. and Assam, the Congress Government passed a series of stringent debtors' relief acts which provided for the regulation of the moneylenders' business.
- The provisions of the acts included measures such as the cancellation or drastic reduction of accumulated interest ranging from 6.25% in Madras to 9% in Bombay and Bihar.
- Statement 3 is incorrect. There were certain basic constraints due to which the Congress ministries could not undertake a complete overhaul of the agrarian structure by completely abolishing zamindari.

- The reforms mainly benefitted statutory and occupancy tenants while the interests of the sub-tenants of the occupancy tenants were overlooked.

99. Ans: a

Exp: Option a is correct.

- During Indian national Movement (INM), Various efforts were made to solve the constitutional crisis.
- In fact, some individuals also tried to come up with constitutional proposals. For example, C. Rajagopalachari (CR), the veteran Congress leader, prepared a formula for Congress-League cooperation in 1944.

The main points of the CR Plan and the objections raised against it included as follows:

- Statement 1 is correct. CR plan asked Indian Muslim League (IML) to endorse Congress demand for independence and also asked Indian Muslim League (IML) to cooperate with Congress in forming a provisional government at centre.
- Statement 2 is correct. CR Plan tacitly accepted the League's demand for Pakistan.
- It mentioned that after the end of the war, the entire population of Muslim majority areas in the North-West and North-East India to decide by a plebiscite, whether or not to form a separate sovereign state.
- In case of acceptance of partition, agreement to be made jointly for safeguarding defence, commerce, communications, etc.
- Statement 3 is correct. Jinnah opposed the plan.
- First, he wanted the Indian National Congress (INC) to accept the two-nation theory.
- Secondly, he wanted only the Muslims of North-West and North-East to vote in the plebiscite and not the entire population.
- Thirdly, he also opposed the idea of a common centre.

- Statement 4 is incorrect. Mahatma Gandhi supported the C. Rajagopalachari formula.
- However, some sections of nationalist leaders opposed it. For example, Vir Savarkar, a Hindu leader condemned the CR Plan.

100. Ans: d

Exp: Option d is correct.

There were three major upsurges happened in India:

1. November 21, 1945—in Calcutta over the INA trials.
2. February 11, 1946—in Calcutta against the seven-year sentence to INA officer Rashid Ali.
3. February 18, 1946—in Bombay, strike by the Royal Indian Navy ratings.
4. Statement 1 is correct: On 18 February 1100 naval ratings of HMIS Talwar went on strike protesting the treatment meted out to them.
5. This included racial humiliation and unpalatable food.
6. The ratings from Talwar were joined by those from Castle and Fort Barracks when the rumour spread those ratings had been fired upon.
7. Angered at this, ratings seized Congress flags and went around the city holding these high, indulging in minor arson and threats to the police and even ordinary Europeans. In all, in Bombay city alone, thirty shops were destroyed, as were ten post offices, ten police posts and sixty-four stores selling food grains.
8. Statement 2 is correct: The upsurge on 21 November 1945 began in Calcutta with a procession of students, both Hindu and Muslim, belonging to Forward Bloc, Students Federation and Islamia College.
9. They occupied Dalhousie Square, the seat of the government in Calcutta, and were lathi charged when they refused to disperse.

There was an altercation with the police and firing led to two deaths and fifty-two were injured.

10. In protest, people in the city turned out in large numbers, leading to a paralysis of the city.
11. Statement 3 is correct: The Congress did not officially support these three upsurges because of their tactics and timing.
12. Negotiations had been an integral part of the Congress strategy, to be explored before a mass movement could be launched, especially when the British were seen to be preparing to leave soon.

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