



All India Civil Services Coaching Centre

(Under the aegis of Government of Tamil Nadu)

Modern Indian History Answer Key Explanation

Maximum Questions: 100

Maximum Marks: 200

1. Ans: (a)

- Option a is the correct answer.
- Statement 1 is correct: Earlier people had ancestral individual rights over their land and did not think about selling or buying it.
- However, with these new systems of revenue administration introduced by the British Company, land was treated as a commodity which was owned (legal records) and could be confiscated or mortgaged or sold in order to pay for dues.
- This process of making land a tradable asset is called commodification of land, which was a by-product of the Permanent Settlement system.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The Company had expected that the lure of being allowed to retain surplus amounts, would propel Indian zamindars to invest in modernization of agriculture, as in England.
- However, this did not happen in India, and zamindars were only interested in farming the maximum rent without care for subsistence of farmers.
- Statement 3 is correct: The large-scale defaults by old zamindars resulted in confiscations and auctioning of zamindari rights to many new people, mostly rich moneylenders and traders.
- These groups were mostly resident in the cities and did not care for their tenants in the village, except for the collection time.
- This phenomenon was known as absentee landlordism.

- Statement 4 is incorrect: Also, the revenue demands were not based on any scientific assessments, so they were excessive, leaving peasants with nothing to invest.
- So agricultural productivity did not rise, nor did the revenues significantly.
- The Permanent Settlement made the Zamindars the owners of the entire land under them.
- This was not how agricultural rights were earlier.
- People had private property, and villages had commonly owned land, while the Zamindar had his own property, and only the right to collect revenue.
- The system of collection of revenue was very rigid.
- No relaxation in due date, or amount owed in case of natural calamities like flood and drought damaging crops led to low collections and widespread dispossession of Zamindars.
- It replaced old Zamindars with a paternal attitude to their tenants, with new landlords who were not sympathetic at all.
- This led to oppression of peasantry.
- Source: NCERT Class 8th History Our Pasts III Part I, Ch-3;

2. Ans: (d)

- Option 'd' is the correct answer.
- The Northeast participation in India's freedom struggle is a tale of valour and courage which started in the 19th century

itself with a mass peasant uprising against the British and resistance by the hill people.

- The Northeast region of India went into the hands of the British starting with the occupation of Assam in 1826, after a decade of Burmese control of the land.
- Statement 1 is correct. Ahom's Revolt occurred in the Assam region following the First Anglo-Burmese War.
- After the First Burma War (1824–26), the British promised to leave Assam.
- Instead of leaving after the conflict, the British tried to absorb the Ahoms' regions under the East India Company's rule.
- The Ahom rebellion was in response to the British Empire's annexation of territories in 1828.
- Gomdhar Konvar was the movement's leader.
- Statement 2 is correct. As a result of the Burmese war, the British occupied the hilly region between Garo and Jaintia hills for building a road linking the Brahmaputra valley with Sylhet passing through the entire length of the Khasi domain.
- Conscripted labourers for road construction led the Khasis to revolt under the leadership of Tirut Singh, a Khasi chief.
- The Garos joined them. The revolt continued for four years and was finally suppressed in early 1833.
- Statement 3 is correct. The Kuki tribe is spread across states of the North East, parts of Myanmar and the Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bangladesh.
- During the First World War, the British were recruiting the Nagas, and Kukis to be pressed into service as part of the Imperial Army's Labour Corps.
- The Kukis, refused to join the Labour Corps for World War 1 and instead they declared war on the British in 1917.
- The conflict that followed lasted for two years.

- It has been called the "Great Kuki Rebellion", or the "Kuki Rising".
- Statement 4 is incorrect. The Zeliangsong movement among the Nagas of Manipur belonging to Zemi, Liangmei, and Rongmei tribes.
- The Nagas revolted against the British in 1849 against the failure of British to protect them during the Kuki violence in 1917–19.
- Lord Hardinge-I (1844-1848) was the Governor-General of India that suppressed the practice of human sacrifice among the Gond tribe in Central India.

3. Ans: (a)

- Option a is the correct answer.
- The British Committee of Indian National Congress was founded in 1889 by Sir William Wedderburn as Chairman and William Digby as its secretary to achieve political reforms in India by gathering support from British public.
- Dadabhai Naoroji and W.S.Caine were some of its important members.
- Sir William Wedderburn entered House of Commons in British Parliament in 1893 as a Liberal member.

The British Committee of Indian National Congress decided to carry Indian Propaganda on three fronts:

1. In House of Common by organising the Indian Parliamentary Committee
2. On platform, by arranging meetings and lectures
3. In the press, by founding the journal 'India'
4. The role of Sir William Wedderburn and W.S. Caine were instrumental in setting up the Indian Parliamentary Committee in 1893.
5. Wedderburn played a key role in passing the resolution for simultaneously conducting Civil Services Exam in India.

4. Ans: (b)

- Option b is the correct answer.
- Statement 1 is incorrect. Lottery Committeewere not set up by Lord Ripon.
- The Lottery Committee was set up in 1817 after the departure of Lord Wellesley.
- After Wellesley's departure, the work of town planning was carried on by the Lottery Committee (1817) with the help of the government.
- Statement 2 is correct. The Lottery Committee was so named because funds for town improvement were raised through public lotteries.
- In other words, in the early decades of the nineteenth century raising funds for the city was still thought to be the responsibility of public minded citizens and not exclusively that of the government.
- Statement 3 is correct. Among the Committee's major activities was road building in the Indian part of the city and clearing the river bank of "encroachments"
- The Lottery Committee (1817) assisted the government in the task of town planning in Calcutta.
- In its drive to make the Indian areas of Calcutta cleaner, the committee removed many huts and displaced the labouring poor, who were now pushed to the outskirts of Calcutta.
- Source: NCERT Themes in Indian History Part III Theme 12 - Colonial Cities-Urbanisation, Planning and Architecture.

5. Ans: (c)

- Option c is the correct answer.
- Statement 1 is correct: Incentives were given by the British to improve agriculture for increasing the resultant revenues.
- After the grant of Diwani of Bengal to the Company, revenue farming system (extraction of maximum rent without any land/ productivity assessment), left the peasants in very poor condition.

- Also due to lack of technical advancements, agriculture was using outmoded implements and inputs.
- So, the revenue received by the Company fluctuated heavily causing them financial troubles.
- Thus, the British decided to put in place a proper revenue administration system, where demands would be based on proper measurement and assessment, and would leave the zamindars and peasants with sufficient resources and incentives to improve agriculture and the resultant revenues as well.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The Company, despite getting Diwani rights or sovereign rights over more and more territories in India, still thought of itself as a trader and not an administrator.
- Also being foreign, they did not care about the welfare of the natives.
- They wanted the revenues only to keep their edge over other trading companies and to protect themselves from native rebellions and whatever other native kingdoms or that were still existing, while increasing their profits.
- Statement 3 is correct: Revenue Farming had shown that the revenue collections fluctuated heavily (because there was no pre-existing agreement and no penalty or liability of Indian agents collecting the revenue) causing problems for the Company which wanted stable and predictable earnings regularly.
- So, they created new regular systems with pre-agreed dues and penalties so that they were assured of their earnings.
- Statement 4 is correct: The change in British policy of allowing other businesses in England to enter India as well (under pressure from the newly rich and powerful industrial class looking for new markets), eroded East India Company's monopoly.

- This let other British businesses to compete leading to falling revenues from trading activities.
- So now agricultural revenue was all the source of income the Company had and it wanted to maximize it by regularising the system which was previously ad hoc.
- Source: NCERT Class 8th History Our Past III Part I, Ch-3.

6. Ans: (b)

- Option b is the correct answer.
- India in the 19th century witnessed a series of reform movements undertaken in various parts of the country.
- These movements were oriented toward a restructuring of the Indian society along modern lines.
- The humanistic ideals of social equality and the equal worth of all individuals which inspired the newly educated middle class influenced the field of social reform in a major way.
- Statement 1 is correct. The social reform movements were linked to the religious reforms primarily because nearly all social ills like untouchability and gender-based inequity derived legitimacy from religion in one way or the other.
- In later years, though, the social reform movement gradually dissociated itself from religion and adopted a secular approach.
- Moreover, earlier the reform movements had a rather narrow social base, being limited to the upper and middle classes and upper castes who tried to balance their modernised views and the existing social conditions.
- But later on, the social reform movements penetrated the lower strata of society to revolutionise and reconstruct the social sphere.
- Statement 2 is incorrect. Broadly, the social reform movements had a two-point agenda—fight for the betterment of status of women in society and fight to remove disabilities arising out of untouchability.
- For example, Arya Samaj fought untouchability and the rigidities of the hereditary caste system and promoted social equality.
- The reformers basically appealed to the doctrines of individualism and equality, and argued, to bolster their appeal, that true religion did not sanction an inferior status to women.
- From the mid-19th century onwards, numerous organisations and groups such as the Brahmo Samaj, Prarthana Samaj, Arya Samaj, Ramakrishna Mission, the Theosophists, the Social Conference, and individuals worked to spread education among the untouchables and remove restrictions imposed on them from entering temples or using ponds, tanks, etc.
- Statement 3 is correct. There were two kinds of reform movements in the 19th century in India.
- Reformist movements responded with the time and scientific temper of the modern era while Revivalist movements started reviving ancient Indian traditions and thoughts and believed that western thinking ruined Indian culture and ethos.
- For example, The Arya Samaj Movement, revivalist in form though not in content, was the result of a reaction to Western influences.
- Vivekananda tried to remove caste rigidities, and untouchability.
- The Wahabi Movement was essentially an Islamic revivalist movement that condemned the Western influence on Islam and advocated a return to pure Islam and society as it was in the Arabia of the Prophet's time.
- Statement 4 is incorrect. 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 legalised marriage of widows and declared issues from such marriages as legitimate. Vidyasagar cited Vedic texts to prove that the Hindu religion sanctioned widow remarriage.

7. Ans: (d)

- Option d is the correct answer.
- Statement 1 is correct: The revenue system that was introduced in the Bombay Deccan came to be known as the ryotwari settlement.
- Unlike the Bengal system, the revenue here was directly settled with the ryots.
- Statement 2 is correct: The revenue that was demanded was so high that in many places' peasants deserted their villages and migrated to new regions.
- Statement 3 is correct: The revenue demand here was decided based on various factors – the average income from different types of soil, the revenue-paying capacity of the ryots.
- Source: NCERT Class XII Themes in Indian History Part III Ch-10 Colonialism and the Countryside.

8. Ans: (c)

- Option c is the correct answer.
- Statement 1 is correct: 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.
- As the Aryans established their dominance, they began looking at the defeated population as inferior, as low caste people.
- According to Phule, the "upper" castes had no right to their land and power: in reality,

the land belonged to indigenous people, the so-called low castes.

- Statement 2 is correct: The Satyashodhak Samaj was founded in 1873 at Pune by Jyotirao Phule.
- It was against Brahmanical domination and denounced caste system.
- It worked for the emancipation of low castes, untouchables and widows.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: Annihilation of Caste was written by B.R. Ambedkar.
- Jyotirao Phule wrote a book named Gulamgiri, meaning slavery, in 1873.
- He dedicated this book to all those Americans who had fought to end the slavery in America.
- The book was related to Brahmanical oppression, caste inequality and untouchability.
- Source: NCERT Class VIII Our Past III – Women, Caste and Reform.

9. Ans: (d)

- Option d is the correct answer.
- Around 1750, before the British conquered Bengal, India was by far the world's largest producer of cotton textiles.
- Indian textiles had long been renowned both for their fine quality and exquisite craftsmanship.
- They were extensively traded in Southeast Asia (Java, Sumatra and Penang) and West and Central Asia.
- From the sixteenth century European trading companies began buying Indian textiles for sale in Europe.
- Option 1 is correct: Dacca was one of the most important and biggest centres of weaving in 18th century India.
- It was known for its ultra-fine cotton textiles (muslins), chintz as well as silks.
- It was known for its mulmul and jamdani weaves.

- Option 2 is correct: Bombay was an industrial hub and a hub textile industry in the mid-19th century.
- Bombay had more than 100 textile mills. Bombay was an important port for conducting trade and an important administrative centre of the British empire in India.
- Option 3 is correct: Nagapattinam was one of the many weaving centres in South India.
- Situated in Madras presidency in the 18th century, it produced cotton textiles of high quality.
- Option 4 is correct: in 1862, a cotton textile mill was established in Kanpur, in the United Provinces.
- The British started new textile manufacturing units called Elgin Mills in 1862 followed by Muir Mills in 1882.
- The Indian capitalist class also joined the trade and the JK Cotton mill was set up in 1928.
- Option 5 is correct: Patan was and is one of the most renowned weaving centres in western India.
- Situated in Gujarat, it was a centre for the exclusive Patan Patola weaves on silken textiles.
- It also produced Chintz textiles.

Some other important weaving centres of late 18th century India.

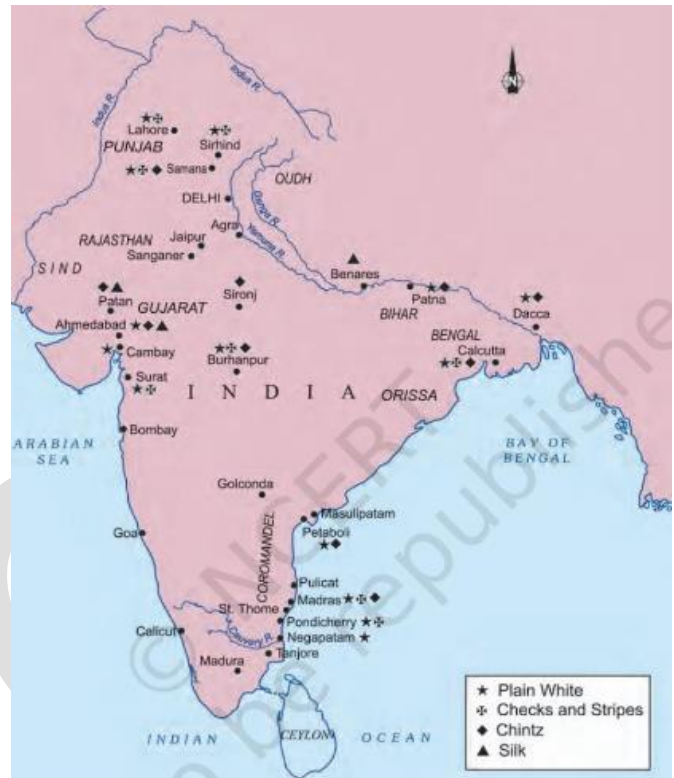


Fig. Weaving Centres from 1500 – 1750

- Source: NCERT Class 8th History - Our Past III, Ch-6, Pg 69-70.

10. Ans. (d)

- Option d is the correct answer.
- One of the resources traded and later exploited by the British and other European colonial powers was the agricultural crop of Indigo which was used to create a rich blue hued dye for textiles.
- With the coming of Industrialization to Britain and exponential growth in its textile industry in the 18th century, the demand for Indian Indigo went further up.
- Statement 1 is incorrect: Indigo is one of the world's most ancient dyes.
- It has been used in the India for more than 4,000 years.
- Indian Indigo was in huge demand throughout Europe because of the vivid, deep blue colour it produced.

- It is believed to have been used for the popular Morris print textiles created in England in the 18th century.
- It had been used since the 13th century in England, Italy, and France to dye clothes.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Although loved for its rich blue colour, it was very expensive to bring Indigo from India to Europe, and hence it sold at very high cost.
- As such it could only be afforded by very few people.
- So, the predominant substance used to dye fabrics in shades of blue in Europe was a local temperate climate plant named Woad, as it was cheap to procure.
- However, woad produced dull blues and violets which did not compare with the rich hues of the original indigo.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: Indigo was indeed rare, but it was not only confined to India, hence this statement is incorrect.
- Indigo is a crop of warm climate and is grown in other Tropical countries as well.
- During the 18th century, European countries like Portugal, Spain, etc with overseas colonies started growing them there in order to supplement the supply from India.
- The French began cultivating indigo in St Domingue in the Caribbean islands, the Portuguese in Brazil, the English in Jamaica, and the Spanish in Venezuela.
- Source: NCERT Class 8th History - Our Past Part III, Ch-3, Pg 31.

11. Ans: (a)

- Option a is the correct answer.
 - The English East India Company (EEIC) was a trading enterprise with monopoly rights for trade with the East in England.
 - It came to India as a trader looking to maximise profits.
 - So, it started building military capacity to fight competition from other European competing Companies and to gain political control of Indian territories.
- Statement 1 is correct: The Britishers realised that one of the reasons for the sepoy mutiny during the Great Revolt of 1857 was that many soldiers of the same caste and region were grouped together in the same regiments.
 - For example, Mangal Pandey's regiment had many soldiers belonging to Peasant families of Awadh region who were in distress due to the British revenue policies.
 - This caste and regional affinities emboldened them to group together and take action against the European soldiers.
 - So, in order to discourage a repeat of this revolt in future, while continuing with their exploitative colonial policies, the Britishers decided to mix people of different castes and regions in each regiment and making them heterogenous.
 - Statement 2 is incorrect: Even in the earlier days of Company Rule, the Indian troops of its military were mandated to serve outside India such as in the Afghanistan Wars of the 19th century.
 - Later after the Revolt of 1857, the Britishers made it their policy to use Indian troops primarily for maintaining their positions in other colonies (ex. In South Africa during Boer Wars), and against other powers (ex. Against Germany, etc in World Wars).
 - On the other hand, they used the European troops to keep occupying its Indian colony.
 - This was so that Indian troops would not sympathise with their countrymen and revolt against their British masters, while the Europeans with no sympathy for Indians would crush them effectively.
 - Statement 3 is correct: The EEIC's military originally had 3 divisions:
 1. The Crown's troops
 2. Other Britishers and Europeans directly hired by the EEIC for military services
 3. Indian soldiers.

- It was after the Crown took over in India after 1857 that Crown's troops and Company's European troops were merged into one division, with the other division composed of Indian soldiers.
- Statement 4 is incorrect: Both before and after 1857, Indian troops were in greater numerical strength than the European troops.
- This was because it was difficult to bring and house so many Europeans so far into India, and also because Indians were cheaper to hire as they were given lower salaries and they accepted the pay gap.
- After the Revolt of 1857, some changes were made to the strength of different divisions of the military in order to discourage any future repeat of such a revolt.
- The number of European soldiers was increased from 45,000 to 65,000 and that of Indian soldiers was reduced from 2,38,000 to 1,40,000.
- Subsequently the proportion of European to Indian troops was fixed to 1:2 in Bengal Presidency and to 1:3 for Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

12. Ans: (b)

- Option b is the correct answer.
- Statement 1 is incorrect: Under British rule, the functions and powers of the tribal chiefs changed considerably.
- They were allowed to keep their land titles over a cluster of villages and rent out lands, but they lost much of their administrative power and were forced to follow laws made by British officials in India.
- They also had to pay tribute to the British, and discipline the tribal groups on behalf of the British.
- They lost the authority they had earlier enjoyed amongst their people, and were unable to fulfil their traditional functions.

- Statement 2 is correct: The British were uncomfortable with groups who practiced shifting cultivation and did not have a fixed home.
- They wanted tribal groups to settle down and become peasant cultivators.
- Settled peasants were easier to control and administer than people who were always on the move.
- The British also wanted a regular revenue source for the state. So, they introduced land settlements.
- Statement 3 is correct. British had classified some forests as Reserve forests as these forests produced timber.
- In these forests, forests, people were not allowed to move freely, practice Jhum cultivation, collect fruits or hunt animals.
- Source: NCERT Class-8 Our pasts-III chapter-3 Ruling the country side page-43 to 45.

13. Ans. (c)

- 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.

14. Ans. (d)

- All statements are correct
- Wood's Despatch (1854)
- In 1854, Charles Wood prepared a dispatch on an educational system for India.
- Considered the "Magna Carta of English Education in India", this document was the first comprehensive plan for the spread of education in India.
- It asked the government of India to assume responsibility for education of the masses, thus repudiating the 'downward filtration theory', at least on paper.
- It systematised 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.
- It recommended English as the medium of instruction for higher studies and vernaculars at school level.
- It laid stress on female and vocational education, and on teachers' training.
- It laid down that the education imparted in government institutions should be secular.

- It recommended a system of grants-in-aid to encourage private enterprise.

15. Ans. (c)

- Statement 2 is incorrect: The railway policy of the Government also discriminated against Indian enterprise; railway freight rates encouraged foreign imports at the cost of trade in domestic products.
- It was more difficult and costlier to distribute Indian goods than to distribute imported goods.
- Development of Modern Industries - An important development in the second half of the 19th century was the establishment of large-scale machine-based industries in India.
- The machine age in India started when cotton textile, Jute and coal mining industries were started in the 1850's.
- The first textile mill was started in Bombay by Cowasjee Nanabhoy in 1853, and the first jute mill in Rishra (Bengal) in 1855.
- Most of the modern Indian industries were owned or controlled by British capital.
- The Government followed a conscious policy of favoring foreign capital as against Indian capital.
- Foreign capital easily overwhelmed Indian capital in many of the industries: Only in the cotton textile industry did the Indians have a large share from the beginning, and in the 1930's, the sugar industry was developed by the Indians.
- Indians also found it difficult to get credit from banks most of which were dominated by British financiers.
- Even when they could get loans they had to pay high interest rates while foreigner, could borrow on much easier terms.
- The railway policy of the Government also discriminated against Indian enterprise; railway freight rates encouraged foreign imports at the cost of trade in domestic products.

- It was more difficult and costlier to distribute Indian goods than to distribute imported goods.
- The industrial development was characterized by an uneven pattern—core and heavy industries and power generation were neglected.
- Some regions were favored more than the others—causing regional disparities.
- These regional disparities hampered the process of nation-building.
- In the absence of careful nurturing of technical education, the industry lacked sufficient technical manpower.

16. Ans. (d)

- 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 finance capital, further draining India of its wealth.
- This had immense effect on income and employment potential within India.

17. Ans. (c)

- Option (c) is correct

Ahom Revolt

- The British had pledged to withdraw from Assam after the First Burma War (1824-26).
- But, after the war, instead of withdrawing, the British attempted to incorporate the Ahoms' territories in the Company's dominion.
- This sparked off a rebellion in 1828 under the leadership of Gomdhar Konwar, an Ahom prince, alongwith compatriots, such as Dhanjoy Bongohain, and Jairam Khargharia Phukan.
- The prince Gamadhar Konwar had organised a revolt against the British at Mariani to free Assam, a year after it was annexed by the British from the Ahoms with the signing of the treaty of Yandabo.

18. Ans. (a)

- Statement 1 is incorrect : Two British officials were assassinated by Chapekar brothers- Lord Elgin-II (1894-1899).
- Statement 2 is incorrect : Establishment of Muslim League by Aga Khan- Lord Minto-II (1905-1910).
- Statement 5 is incorrect : Split in congress in annual session of Surat- Lord Minto- II (1905-1910)

Lord Curzon (1899-1905)

- Lord Curzon set up a Famine Commission.
- The Punjab Land Alienation Act of 1900 prohibited the sale of agricultural lands for

its attachment in execution of a decree. Agricultural banks were established.

- In 1904, the cooperative credit society's act was passed.
- The Department of agriculture was established in 1901.
- He founded an agriculture research Institute at Pusa.
- Commission was appointed in 1901 to consider the problems of education.
- In order to preserve and protect ancient monuments of India, he passed the Ancient Monuments Protection Act, and Archaeological Department was established in 1901.
- The setup of Police Commission under the Chairmanship of Sir Andrew Frazer in 1902.
- A Criminal Investigation Department was opened in each district.
- In 1901 the Imperial Cadet Corps was set up.
- Events before and after Lord Curzon- Two British officials were assassinated by Chapekar brothers- Lord Elgin-II (1894-1899).
- Establishment of Muslim League by Aga Khan- Lord Minto-II (1905-1910).
- Split in congress in annual session of Surat Lord Minto- II (1905-1910).

19. Ans. (c)

- 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.

20. Ans. (b)

- Option (b) is correct

Treaty of Tordesillas

- On June 7, 1494, the governments of Spain and Portugal agreed to the Treaty of Tordesillas, named for the city in Spain in which it was created.
- The Treaty of Tordesillas neatly divided the "New World" of the Americas between the two superpowers.
- Spain and Portugal divided the New World by drawing a north-to-south line of demarcation in the Atlantic Ocean, about 100 leagues (555 kilometers or 345 miles) west of the Cape Verde Islands, off the coast of northwestern Africa and then controlled by Portugal.
- All lands east of that line (about 46 degrees, 37 minutes west) were claimed by Portugal.
- All lands west of that line were claimed by Spain.
- It was in 1487 that the Portuguese navigator, Bartholomew Dias, rounded the Cape of Good Hope in Africa and sailed up the eastern coast; he was well convinced that the long sought after sea route to India had been found.

21. Ans. (c)

- 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.

22. Ans. (d)

- All statements are correct

Karachi Session

- The Gandhi - Irwin Pact was endorsed by the Congress in the Karachi Session of 1931.
- The Karachi session was presided over by Sardar Patel.

The main takeaways of the session were:

- Gandhi admired the bravery and sacrifice of the three martyrs, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru.
- The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was endorsed.
- The Goal of Purna Swaraj was reiterated.
- Karachi Resolution, which was a resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Policy which represented the Congress Party's Social, Economic and Political programme, was passed.

About Karachi Resolution:

- Basic civil rights of freedom of speech,
- Freedom of Press, Freedom of assembly,
- Freedom of association,
- Equality before law
- Elections on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise
- Free and compulsory primary education.
- Substantial reduction in rent and taxes Better conditions for workers including a living wage, limited hours of work.
- Protection of women and peasants Government ownership or control of key industries, mines, and transport.
- Protection of Minorities.

23. Ans. (d)

- All statements are correct
- Stagnation and Deterioration of Agriculture
- Overcrowding of agriculture, excessive land revenue demand, growth of landlordism, increasing indebtedness, and the growing Impoverishment of the cultivators were few

reason which led to stagnation and deterioration of agriculture.

- Indian agriculture began to stagnate and even deteriorate resulting in extremely low yields per acre.
- Overcrowding of agriculture and an increase in subinfeudation led to subdivision and fragmentation of land into small holdings most of which could not maintain their cultivators.
- The extreme poverty of the overwhelming majority of peasants left them without any resources with which to improve agriculture by using better cattle and seeds, more manure and fertilizers, and improved techniques of production.
- Nor did the cultivator, rack-rented by both the Government and the landlord, have any incentive to do so.
- After all, the land he cultivated was rarely his property and the bulk of the benefit which agricultural improvements would bring was likely to be reaped by the horde of absentee landlords and money-lenders.
- Subdivision and fragmentation of land also made it difficult to effect Improvements.

24. Ans. (d)

- All statements are correct

Indian National Movement

- Nationalism had gathered its forces during the war years (1914-18) and the nationalists were expecting major political gains after the war.
- The economic situation in the post-war years had taken a turn for the worse.
- There was a rise in prices and then a depression in economic activity.
- Indian industries, which had prospered during the war because foreign imports of manufactured goods had ceased, now faced losses and closure.
- The Indian industrialists wanted the protection of their industries through the

imposition of high customs duties and grants of government aid; they realized that a strong nationalist movement and an independent Indian Government alone could secure these.

- The workers, facing unemployment and high prices and living in great poverty, also turned actively towards the nationalist movement.
- The First World War gave a tremendous impetus to nationalism all over Asia and Africa as the people of Asia and Africa were suddenly plunged from high hopes into deep despair.
- A major impetus to the national movements was given by the impact of the Russian Revolution.
- The Russian revolution brought home to the colonial people the important lesson that immense strength and energy resided in the common people.
- It was the common people who had not only overthrown the mighty Czarist government, the most despotic and one of the most militarily powerful regimes of the day but also defended the consequent military intervention against the revolution by Britain, France, the United States, and Japan.
- The nationalist movement in India was also affected by the fact that the rest of the Afro-Asian world was also convulsed by nationalist agitations after the war.
- Nationalism surged forward not only in India but also in Turkey, the Arab Countries of Northern Africa and West Asia, Iran, Afghanistan, Burma, Malaya, Indonesia, Indo-China, the Philippines, China, and Korea.

25. Ans. (d)

- Option (d) is correct:
- Newspapers Editors
- A. Mahratta 2. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- B. Al-Hilal 4. Abul Kalam Azad

- C. Comrade 1. Maulana Mohammad Ali
- D. Amrita Bazar 3. Motilal Ghosh Patrika

Newspapers & their Editors

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak helped in the establishment of New English School in the 1880s; which later became the Ferguson College.
- He also established newspapers like Mahratta (in English) and Kesari (in Marathi).
- From 1889, he edited Kesari and preached nationalism in its columns and taught people to become courageous, self-reliant and selfless fighters in the cause of India's independence.
- The Comrade was a weekly English-language newspaper that was published and edited by Maulana Mohammad Ali between 1911 and 1914.
- The Al-Hilal was a weekly Urdu language newspaper established by the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and used as a medium for criticism of the British Raj in India.
- Both Al-Hilal and Comrade were suppressed by the British Government during the First World War to curb the revolutionary activity during the war.
- Amrita Bazar Patrika was published by Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh.
- It turned overnight into an English newspaper to escape the VPA of 1878.

26. Ans. (c)

- Statement 2 is incorrect: To recognise Manipur as an independent state.

Treaty of Yandabo

- The first Burmese war was officially declared on 24 February 1824.
- After an initial set-back, the British forces drove the Burmese out of Assam, Cachar, Manipur, and Arakan.

- The British expeditionary forces by sea occupied Rangoon in May 1824 and reached within 45 miles of the capital at Ava.
- The famous Burmese General Maha Bandula was killed in April 1825.
- But Burmese resistance was tough and determined.
- Especially effective was guerrilla warfare in the jungles.
- The rainy climate and virulent diseases added to the cruelty of the war.
- Fever and dysentery killed more people than the war.
- In Rangoon 3,160 died in hospitals and 166 on the battlefield.
- In all the British lost 15,000 soldiers out of the 40,000 they had landed in Burma.
- Moreover, the war was proving financially extremely costly.
- Thus the British, who were winning the war, as well as the Burmese, who were losing it, were glad to make peace which came in February 1826 with the Treaty of Yandabo.

The Government of Burma agreed:

- (1) to pay one crore rupees as war compensation;
- (2) to cede its coastal provinces of Arakan and Tenasserim;
- (3) to abandon all claims to Assam, Cachar, and Jaintia;
- (4) to recognise Manipur as an independent state;
- (5) to negotiate a commercial treaty with Britain;
- (6) and to accept a British Resident at Ava while posting a Burmese envoy at Calcutta.
- By this treaty, the British deprived Burma of most of its coastline and acquired a firm base in Burma for future expansion.

27. Ans. (d)

- Statement 1 is incorrect: The leadership for the movement was provided by the

Moderates in initial phase while extremists took over in later stages.

- Statement 2 is incorrect: Many prominent Muslim leaders like Abdul Rasul, Guznavi etc. participated in the movement.
- The Anti-Partition or Swadeshi and Boycott Movement On 20 July 1905, Lord Curzon issued an order dividing the province of Bengal into two parts: Eastern Bengal and Assam and the rest of Bengal.
- It was said that the existing province of Bengal was too big to be efficiently administered by a single provincial government.
- However, the officials who worked out the plan had also other ends in view.
- They hoped to stem the rising tide of nationalism in Bengal.
- The Indian National Congress and the nationalists of Bengal firmly opposed the partition.
- The Anti-Partition Movement was initiated on 7 August 1905.
- On that day a massive demonstration against the partition was organized in the Town Hall in Calcutta.
- Its most prominent leaders at the initial stage were moderate leaders like Surendranath Banerjee and Krishna Kumar Mitra; militant and revolutionary nationalists took over in the later stages.
- In fact, both the moderate and militant nationalists cooperated with one another during the course of the movement.
- The partition took effect on 16 October 1905 and it was declared as a day of mourning throughout Bengal.
- The Swadeshi movement gave a great deal of encouragement to Indian industries.
- Many textile mills, soap and match factories, handloom weaving concerns, national banks, and insurance companies were opened.
- Acharya P.C. Ray organized his famous Bengal Chemical Swadeshi Stores.

- The Swadeshi movement had several consequences in the realm of culture.
- There was a flowering of nationalist poetry, prose and journalism.
- The patriotic songs written at the time by poets like Rabindranath Tagore, Rajni Kant Sen, and Mukunda Das are sung in Bengal to this day.
- National educational institutions where literary, technical, or physical education was imparted were opened by nationalists who regarded the existing system of education as denationalizing and, in any case, inadequate.
- On 15 August 1906, a National Council of Education was set up.
- A National College with Aurobindo Ghosh as principal was started in Calcutta.
- A remarkable aspect of the Swadeshi agitation was the active participation of women in the movement.
- The traditionally home-centered women of the urban middle classes joined processions and picketing.
- Many prominent Muslims joined the Swadeshi movement including Abdul Rasul, the famous barrister, Liaquat Husain, the popular agitator, and Guznavi, the businessman.
- The cry of Swadeshi and Swaraj was soon taken up by other provinces of India.
- Movements of support for Bengal's unity and boycott of foreign goods were organized in: Bombay, Madras, and northern India.

28. Ans. (c)

- All three pairs are correctly matched.

Sri Narayana Guru:

Social reform movements:

- He led a reform movement in Kerala, rejected casteism, and promoted new values of spiritual freedom and social equality.

- He stressed the need for the spiritual and social upliftment of the downtrodden by their own efforts through the establishment of temples and educational institutions.
- In the process, he denounced the superstitions that clouded the fundamental Hindu cultural convention of caste.
- He preached the 'oneness' of humanity, crossing the boundaries of caste and creed.
- In 1888, he installed an idol of siva at Aravippuram in Kerala in his effort to show that the consecration of god's image was not a monopoly of the brahmins.
- This is popularly known as Aravippuram movement.
- In one temple he consecrated at Kalavancode, he kept mirrors instead of idols.
- This symbolised his message that the divine was within each individual.
- He also founded an Advaita Ashram in Kalady.
- He also lent his support to the Vaikom Satyagraha which was aimed at temple entry in Travancore for the lower castes.
- Mahatma Gandhi met Guru during this time.

Important literary works:

- He contributed many important literary works, the most influential being Atmopadesa Satakam which he composed in 1897

The Self-Respect Movement or Dravidian Movement:

- It was founded in 1925 by E. V. Ramasamy Naicker or Thanthai Periyar with the aim of achieving a society where backward sections have equal human rights, and encouraging backward sections to have self-respect.
- Periyar wrote several articles on women's rights, on atheism and against the caste system.
- He represented alternative political traditions in the age when the Indian

national congress was attempting to establish a unitary ideal of nationalism against colonialism.

Nair Movement:

- Nair Movement was started in 1861 under the leadership of Rama Krishna Pillai, C.V. Raman Pillai, K. and M. Padmanabha Pillai in the state of Travancore.
- It was a reaction to the Nambudri Brahmins' socio-political dominance over the non Malayali Brahmins (Tamil and Maratha).

29. Ans. (d)

- All the statements given above are correct.
- In the 1830s, William Adam, a Scottish missionary, toured the districts of Bengal and Bihar.
- He had been asked by the Company to report on the progress of education in vernacular schools. The report Adam produced is interesting.
- Adam found that there were over 1 lakh pathshalas in Bengal and Bihar.
- These were small institutions with no more than 20 students each.
- But the total number of children being taught in these pathshalas was considerable – over 20 lakh.
- These institutions were set up by wealthy people, or the local community.
- At times they were started by a teacher (guru).
- The system of education was flexible. Few things that you associate with schools today were present in the pathshalas at the time.
- There were no fixed fee, no printed books, no separate school building, no benches or chairs, no blackboards, no system of separate classes, no rollcall registers, no annual examinations, and no regular timetable. In some places classes were held under a banyan tree, in other places in the corner of a village shop or temple, or at the guru's home.

- Fee depended on the income of parents: the rich had to pay more than the poor.
- Teaching was oral, and the guru decided what to teach, in accordance with the needs of the students.
- Students were not separated out into different classes: all of them sat together in one place.
- The guru interacted separately with groups of children with different levels of learning.
- Adam discovered that this flexible system was suited to local needs.
- For instance, classes were not held during harvest time when rural children often worked in the fields.
- The pathshala started once again when the crops had been cut and stored.
- This meant that even children of peasant families could study.

30. Ans. (b)

- The Azamgarh proclamation was published in the Delhi Gazette in the midst of the "Great Mutiny" of 1857.
- The author was most probably Firoz Shah, a grandson of the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar, whose restoration to full power was a main aim of the rebels.
- Hence, option (b) is correct.

31. Ans. (b)

- Serfoji II Bhonsle was the last ruler of the Bhonsle dynasty of the Maratha principality of Tanjore to exercise absolute sovereignty over his dominions.
- Serfoji's modernising projects included the establishment of a printing press (the first press for Marathi and Sanskrit) and enrichment of the Saraswati Mahal Library.
- The Saraswati Mahal library, built by the Nayak rulers and enriched by Serfoji II contains a record of the day-to-day proceedings of the Maratha court - as Modi documents, French-Maratha correspondence of the 18th century.

- Modi was the script used to write the Marathi language.
- Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.
- Serfoji's most striking initiative was the founding and management of free elementary and secondary schools for orphans and the poor in Thanjavur city and other adjacent places.
- Serfoji II established Dhanvantari Mahal, a research institution that produced herbal medicine for humans and animals. Hence, statement 2 is correct.
- Serfoji II was a patron of traditional Indian arts like dance and music.
- He authored Kumarasambhava Champu, Devendra Kuravanji, and Mudra rakshaschaya.
- He introduced western musical instruments like clarinet, and violin in Carnatic music.
- Hence, statement 3 is correct. He is also credited with popularising the unique Thanjavur style of painting.

32. Ans. (c)

- Analysis :- Famines during the colonial era:
- India was hit by recurrent famine from 1760 AD to till 1943 AD. As per British sources, there were more than 85 million Indians died in these famines which were in reality genocides done by the British Raj.
- The famines were a product both of uneven rainfall and British economic and administrative policies.
- Colonial policies implicated include rack renting, levies for war, free trade policies, the expansion of export agriculture, and neglect of agricultural investment. Hence statement 1 is incorrect
- During the Bengal famine 1943 :- The government prioritised military and defense needs over those of the rural poor, allocating medical care and food immensely in the favour of the military, labourers in military industries, and civil servants. Hence statement 2 is correct.

- Richard Strachey Commission of 1880 was created to develop a general strategy and principles to deal with the famines.
- It was the first Famine commission and was constituted during the period of Lord Lytton. Hence statement 3 is incorrect.

33. Ans. (b)

Correct chronology of historical event is as follows ;-

- 1707 :- Death of Aurangzeb
- 1738-39:- Nadir Shah, the Persian emperor, attacked India.
- 1759 :- Battle of Bidara The English defeated the Dutch.
- 1784 :-Asaf-ud-Daula built the Bara Imambara at lucknow.

34. Ans. (b)

Nationalist critique of colonial economy.

- The foremost among economic analysts was Dadabhai Naoroji, the 'Grand Old Man of India', who after a brilliant analysis of the colonial economy put forward the theory of economic drain in 'Poverty and UnBritish Rule in India'.

Other economic analysts included Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade,

1. Romesh Chandra Dutt (The Economic History of India),
2. Gopal Krishna Gokhale,
3. G. Subramania Iyer, and
4. Prithwishchandra Ray.

35. Ans. (a)

- Forward Policy of Auckland, who came to India as the governor general in 1836, advocated a forward policy.
- Hence pair 1 is incorrect.
- This implied that the Company government in India itself had to take initiatives to

protect the boundary of British India from a probable Russian attack.

- This objective was to be achieved either through treaties with the neighbouring countries or by annexing them completely.
- John Lawrence (1864–69) started a policy of masterly inactivity, which was a reaction to the disasters of the First Afghan War and an outcome of practical common sense and an intimate knowledge of the frontier problem and of Afghan passion for independence. Hence pair 2 is correct.
- Lytton, a nominee of the Conservative government under Benjamin Disraeli (1874–80), became the Viceroy of India in 1876.
- He started a new foreign policy of 'proud reserve', which was aimed at having scientific frontiers and safeguarding 'spheres of influence'.
- According to Lytton, the relations with Afghanistan could no longer be left ambiguous. Hence pair 3 is incorrect.

36. Ans. (b)

- Subsidiary alliance in India
- It was introduced by Lord Wellesley .
- Following were the key features of subsidiary alliance system
- Indian state's ruler was compelled to accept the permanent stationing of a British force1. within his territory. Hence statement 3 is correct
- Indian ruler asked to pay a subsidy for its maintenance. Hence statement 4 is2. Incorrect.
- The Indian ruler had to agree to the posting of a British resident in his court. Hence3. statement 1 is correct.
- The Indian ruler could not employ any European in his service without the prior consultation with the Company.
- Nor could he go to war or negotiate peace with any other Indian ruler without consulting the governor general. Hence statement 2 is correct.

- In return for all this, the British would defend the ruler from his enemies and adopt a policy of noninterference in the internal matters of the allied state.

37. Ans. (d)

Tipu Sultan

- Tipu Sultan was born in November 1750 to Haidar Ali and Fatima.
- A well-educated man, he could freely converse in Arabic, Persian, Kanarese, and Urdu.
- Tipu was a great warrior (he was known as the 'Tiger of Mysore').
- In 4th Anglo Mysore war Tipu laid down his life fighting bravely .

Mysore after Tipu .

- Lord Wellesley handed over the new state of Mysore to the old Hindu dynasty (Wodeyars) under a minor ruler Krishnaraja III, who accepted the subsidiary alliance. Hence statement 1 is correct
- In 1831, William Bentinck took control of Mysore on grounds of misgovernance. Hence statement 2 is correct
- In 1881, Lord Ripon restored the kingdom to its ruler. Hence statement 3 is correct.

38. Ans. (a)

Abanindranath Tagore:

- Abanindranath Tagore, the nephew of Rabindranath Tagore, was one of the most prominent artists of Bengal school of art in India.
- He was the first major supporter of swadeshi values in Indian art.

Contributions of Abanindranath Tagore towards Indian art and culture are:

1. He first created the 'Indian Society of Oriental Art' and later went on to establish Bengal school of art.

2. He believed that Indian art and its art forms gave importance to spirituality as opposed to the West which stressed on materialism, thus rejecting it.
3. His idea of modernizing Mughal and Rajput paintings eventually gave rise to modern Indian painting, which took birth at his Bengal school of art.
4. Most of his works revolved around Hindu philosophy. Hence Statement 3 is incorrect.
5. In his later works, Abanindranath started integrating Chinese and Japanese calligraphic traditions into his style.
 - The intention behind this move was to construct an amalgamation of the modern pan-Asian artistic tradition and the common elements of Eastern artistic and spiritual culture.

Contributions to Literature:

- Abanindranath is also regarded as a proficient and accomplished writer. Most of his literary works were meant for children.
- Some of his books like 'Budo Angla', 'Khirer Putul' and 'Rajkahini' are best examples of Bengali children's literature.
- William Rothenstein helped Rabindranath Tagore to publish his work 'Gitanjali' in English.
- Arabian Nights series was one of his notable works.

39. Ans. (b)

Censorship of Press Act, 1799

- Lord Wellesley enacted this, anticipating French invasion of India. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.
- These restrictions were relaxed under Lord Hastings, who had progressive views, and in 1818, precensorship was dispensed with.

Licensing Regulations, 1823

- The acting governor-general, John Adams, who had reactionary views, enacted these.

- According to these regulations, starting or using a press without license was a penal offence.
- Later on, the Act was extended to cover journals, pamphlets and books.
- These restrictions were directed chiefly against Indian language newspapers or those edited by Indians. Rammohan Roy's Mirat-ul-Akbar had to stop publication.

40. Ans. (b)

- Developments in Art, Architecture and Culture.
- The decline of the imperial Mughals forced talented people to seek the patronage of newly established state courts like Hyderabad, Lucknow, Jaipur, Murshidabad, Patna, Kashmir, etc.
- At Lucknow, Asaf-ud-Daula built the bada Imambara in 1784. In the first half of the 18th century, Sawai Maharaja Jai Singh built the pink city of Jaipur and five astronomical observatories at Delhi, Jaipur, Benares, Mathura and Ujjain.
- He also prepared a set of time-tables called Jij Muhammad-shahi, to help the people in the study of astronomy.
- In the south, in Kerala, the Padmanabhapuram Palace, famous for its architecture and mural paintings, was constructed. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.
- A distinct feature of the literary life of the 18th century was the growth of Urdu language and poetry.
- It was the period of Urdu poets like Mir, Sauda, Nazir and Mirza Ghalib (19th century).
- In south India, Malayalam literature flourished under the patronage of the Travancore rulers.
- Kanchan Nambiar was a noted Malayalam poet.
- The Tamil language was enriched by sitar poetry.

- Tayumanavar (1706-44), one of the best exponents of sitar poetry, protested against the abuses of temple-rule and the caste system.
- Heer Ranjha, the romantic epic in Punjabi literature, was composed by Warris Shah.
- In Sindhi literature, Shah Abdul Latif composed Risalo, a collection of poems.
- These are just some examples of literary works in regional languages.

41. Ans. (c)

Vasco Da Gama

- The arrival of three ships under Vasco Da Gama, led by a Gujarati pilot named Abdul Majid, at Calicut in May 1498 profoundly affected the course of Indian history.
- The Hindu ruler of Calicut, the Zamorin (Samuthiri), however, had no apprehensions as to the European's intentions.
- A voyage was undertaken by Pedro Alvarez Cabral to trade for spices; he negotiated and established a factory at Calicut, where he arrived in September 1500. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.
- There was an incident of conflict when the Portuguese factory at Calicut was attacked by the locals, resulting in the death of several Portuguese.

Francisco De Almeida

- Almeida's vision was to make the Portuguese the master of the Indian Ocean.
- His policy was known as the Blue Water Policy (cartaze system). Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.

Alfonso de Albuquerque

- Albuquerque acquired Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur in 1510 with ease; the principal port of the Sultan of Bijapur became "the first bit of Indian territory to be under the Europeans, since the time of Alexander the Great".

- An interesting feature of his rule was the abolition of sati.

42. Ans. (b)

Child Marriage

- The practice of child marriage was another social stigma for the women. In November 1870, the Indian Reforms Association was started with the efforts of Keshav Chandra Sen.
- A journal called Mahapap Bal Vivah (Child marriage: The Cardinal Sin) was also launched with the efforts of B.M. Malabari to fight against child marriage.
- In 1846, the minimum marriageable age for a girl was only 10 years.
- In 1891, through the enactment of the Age of Consent Act, this was raised to 12 years.
- In 1930, through the Sharda Act, the minimum age was raised to 14 years.
- After independence, the limit was raised to 18 years in 1978.
- Hence, option (b) is correct.

43. Ans. (c)

Indian Councils Act of 1861

The features of this Act were as follows:

- It made a beginning of the representative institutions by associating Indians with the law-making process.
- It, thus, provided that the Viceroy should nominate some Indians as non-official members of his expanded council.
- In 1862, Lord Canning, the then Viceroy, nominated three Indians to his legislative council— the Raja of Benaras, the Maharaja of Patiala and Sir Dinkar Rao.
- It initiated the process of decentralization by restoring the legislative powers to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.
- It, thus, reversed the centralizing tendency that started from the Regulating Act of 1773

and reached its climax under the Charter Act of 1833.

- This policy of legislative devolution resulted in the grant of almost complete internal autonomy to the provinces in 1937. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.
- It also provided for the establishment of new legislative councils for Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Punjab, which were established in 1862, 1886 and 1897, respectively.
- It 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. Under this, a member of the Viceroy's council was made in-charge of one or more departments of the Government and was authorized to issue final orders on behalf of the council on matters of his department(s).
- It empowered the Viceroy to issue ordinances, without the concurrence of the legislative council, during an emergency.
- The life of such an ordinance was six months.

44. Ans. (c)

- Some of the famous British travellers who wrote travel accounts were—George Forster, Benjamin Heyne, James Burnes (Narrative of a Visit to the Court of Sind), Alexander Burnes (Travels Into Bokhara), C.J.C. Davidson (Diary of the Travels and Adventures in Upper India), and John Butler (Travels and Adventures in the Province of Assam).
- Icharam Suryaram Desai (1853-1912) was a fine scholar of medieval Gujarati literary history.
- His first novel Hind ane Britannia was one of the earliest Indian novels with political overtones.
- Tamil writers like Girija Devi and Ramatirthammal, who wrote Mohana Rajani

(1931) and Dasikalin Mosavalai (1936) respectively, also made the novel an effective vehicle of social experience.

- G.V. Krishna Rao's Keelubommalu (The Puppets, 1956) in Telugu was concerned with the moral aspects and behaviour of the rural people. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.
- Vaikom Muhammad Basheer (1910- 1994) was one of the eminent writers in Malayalam whose famous novel Balyakalasakhi (The Childhood Friends, 1944) was a tragic tale of love.

45. Ans. (c)

- Option (c) is correct

British conquest of Sindh

- The conquest of Sindh occurred as a result of the growing Anglo-Russian rivalry in Europe and Asia and the consequent British fears that Russia might attack India through Afghanistan or Persia.
- To counter Russia, the British Government decided to increase its influence in Afghanistan and Persia.
- It further felt that this policy could be successful, fully pursued only if Sindh was brought to trader British control.
- The commercial possibilities of the river Sindh were an additional attraction.
- The roads and rivers of Sindh were opened to British trade by a treaty in 1832.
- The chiefs of Sindh, known as Amirs were forced to sign a Subsidiary Treaty in 1839.
- And finally, despite previous assurances that its territorial integrity would be respected, Sindh was annexed in 1843 after a brief campaign by Sir Charles Napier.
- The English had established their trading centers at various places in Sindh much earlier.
- At the beginning of the nineteenth century, they started putting political pressure on it.

- In 1820, the Amirs were forced to agree that they would not permit any European to settle in Sindh.
- By that time, the danger for Sindh emerged from another direction.
- Ranjit Singh had completed his conquest of Punjab.
- During the period 1823-25, he planned to conquer Sindh.
- But, the English made it clear that they would not permit Ranjit Singh to interfere in Sindh.
- It became further clear to the English after the first Afghan War that Sindh was important for them politically because the passage to India through the Bolan Pass lay through the territories of the Amirs.
- The Amirs served the English loyally during the course of the first Afghan war. Yet, their services were not recognized by the English.
- Instead, attempts were made to find pretexts for the annexation of Sindh just after the end of the war. R. C. Majumdar writes: "The conquest of Sindh was not merely a sequence but a consequence of the Afghan War."
- Lord Ellenborough who replaced Lord Auckland as the governor-general of the Company felt the desirability of annexing Sindh to boost the morale of the English and impress the natives of the superiority of the British arms.
- Mr. Outram, the Resident, was asked to frame charges against the Amirs which duty he loyally performed.
- Then in 1842, Sir Charles Napier was deputed to Sindh with complete civil and military authority.
- Napier not only concurred with the charges framed by Outram against the Amirs but also blamed them for disloyalty against the English.

He demanded from the Amirs that:

- They had to hand over the right to mint coins to the English.
- They had to supply coal to the English ships passing through the river Indus.
- They had to surrender Karachi, Thatta, Sakhar, Bakhar, Robri and all the territories adjoining these places to the English.
- The Amirs were left with no alternative but to accept these demands.
- Napier further interfered in the succession issue of the gaddi of the Amir of Khairpur. Rustam Khan, the Amir nominated Mir Mohammad as his successor.
- But, one of his brothers, Ali Murad Khan conspired with Napier to get the gaddi for himself.
- He compelled Rustam Khan to flee from Khairpur and Napier accepted Ali Murad Khan as the Amir.
- Napier then reached Khairpur with the English army and asked all the three Amirs to reach there on January 20, 1843, to accept a fresh treaty.
- All the three Amirs agreed to sign the new treaty and, in fact, signed it before Outram in Hyderabad excepting the Amir of Khairpur.
- The Amir of Khairpur could not reach Hyderabad in time though he had assured Outram through a message that he would sign the treaty.
- Outram conveyed this to Napier and requested him not to proceed to Hyderabad with the army.
- Napier, however, neglected his advice and advanced towards Hyderabad with the army.
- The advance of Napier towards Hyderabad with a threatening posture resulted in the revolt of the Baluchi soldiers.
- They attacked the Residency. Outram, however, could save himself and flee. But, this became the cause of war.

- The Baluchis were defeated by Napier in the battle of Miani on February 17, 1843.
- After that, all the Amirs surrendered to the English, and Napier informed Ellenborough on June 14: "Peccavi I have (Sindh) sinned."
- In 1843, Sindh was annexed to the British territories.

46. Ans. (a)

- Option (a) is correct:

| List I | List II |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| • A. John Nicholson | 2. Delhi |
| • B. Sir Colin Campbell | 4. Kanpur |
| • C. Sir Hugh Rose | 1. Jhansi |
| • D. Colonel Neill | 3. Benaras |

Suppression of Revolt of 1857:

- The British captured Delhi on September 20, 1857 after prolonged and bitter fighting.
- John Nicholson, the leader of the siege, was badly wounded and later succumbed to his injuries. Bahadur Shah was taken prisoner.
- The royal princes were captured and butchered on the spot, publicly shot at point blank range by Lieutenant Hudson himself.
- The emperor was exiled to Rangoon where he died in 1862.
- With the fall of Delhi the focal point of the revolt disappeared.
- Military operations for the recapture of Kanpur were closely associated with the recovery of Lucknow. Sir Colin Campbell occupied Kanpur on December 6, 1857.
- Nana Saheb, defeated at Kanpur, escaped to Nepal in early 1859, never to be heard of again.
- His close associate Tantia Tope escaped into the jungles of central India, but was captured while asleep in April 1859 and put to death.
- The Rani of Jhansi had died on the battlefield earlier in June 1858. Jhansi was recaptured by Sir Hugh Rose.

- By 1859, Kunwar Singh, Bakht Khan, Khan Bahadur Khan of Bareilly, Rao Sahib (brother of Nana Saheb) and Maulvi Ahmadullah were all dead, while the Begum of Awadh was compelled to hide in Nepal.
- At Benaras, a rebellion had been organized which was mercilessly suppressed by Colonel Neill, who put to death all suspected rebels and even disorderly sepoys.
- By the end of 1859, British authority over India was fully re-established.

47. Ans. (c)

- Cartaz System a sea-pass introduced by the Portuguese East India Company (Estado da India) in the Indian Ocean region including Bay of Bengal in the early sixteenth century.
- Traditionally, the Arab and Persian mariners were predominant in the Indian Ocean traffic and by virtue of their supremacy they maintained order and security in the maritime trade of the region.
- From the early sixteenth century, the Portuguese superseded the Muslim dominance in the maritime regime of the Indian Ocean.
- By declaring sovereignty over the Indian Ocean, the Portuguese introduced cartaz system as a mark of their authority.
- They compelled all other Asian partners in the Indian Ocean to recognise their supremacy by paying a toll called cartaz.
- The cartaz was a pass, the holder of which was declared to be free from seizure by the Portuguese navy.
- The cartaz entitled its holder freedom of movement in the Indian Ocean.

48. Ans: (d)

- The Central Administration – The Peshwa's secretariat at Poona, called the Huzur Daftar, was the focus of the Maratha administration.
- It was a huge establishment having several departments and bureaux.

- The Rozkirds (daily registers) were the registers of all revenue transactions generally, together with all grants and payments, and more particularly the accounts of all contributions and exactions, levied on the foreign states.
- The most important departments were the El Beriz Daftar and the Chalthe Daftar.
- The former dealt with the accounts of all sorts and was located at Poona.
- It maintained classified accounts from all other departments and prepared a Tarjuma – an index of the total receipt, expenditure and balance of the state's income in a year – and a Khataunis – abstract of all expenditure alphabetically arranged.
- The Chalthe Daftar was under the direct charge of the Fadnavis.
- Nana Fadnavis introduced many improvements in the working of the Huzur Daftar, but under Baji Rao II it fell in complete disorder.
- The Provincial and District Administration – Under the Peshwas the terms Tarf, Pargana, Sarkar and Subah were indiscriminately used.
- However, a Subah was styled a Prant and a Tarf and a Pargana as Mahal also.
- The big provinces of Khandesh, Gujarat and Carnatic were under the officers known as the Sarsubahdars.
- The Sarsubahdar of Carnatic appointed his own Mamlatdars, but the Sarsubahdar of Khandesh had only the powers of general superintendence, the Mamlatdars under him rendering account direct to the central government.
- Next in rank to the Sarsubahdar was the Mamlatdar, who held charge of an administrative division variously, styled as Sarkar, Subah or Prant.
- He was assisted in his work by the Kamavisdar.

- The Mamlatdar and the Kamavisdar were the representatives of the Peshwa in the district.
- They were men of all jobs, looking after the development of agriculture and industry, civil and criminal justice, control of local militia, the police and even arbitration in social and religious disputes.
- The revenue assessment of the villages in the districts was fixed by the Mamlatdar in consultation with the Patels in the villages.
- In case of need the Mamlatdar made available a Shibandi (militia) to assist the Patel in matters of revenue collection.

49. Ans. (a)

- Option (a) is the correct answer.
- An extension scheme called 'Lahore Gate Improvement' was started in 1888 by 'Robert Clarke' for the walled cities residence.
- The idea was to draw the residence away from the old city to a new type of marked square with a mosque in the centre and shops around the edges.
- The main idea behind this persuade a flow of population from the crowded parts of the town of delhi to certain other areas and relief congestion within the walled city.
- Source: Class VIII, Our Past 3.

50. Ans. (c)

- Option (c) is the correct answer.
- While the Constituent Assembly deliberated on the Constitution, there was an interim administration in place.
- The members of Interim government included - Baldev Singh, John Mathai, C Rajagopalachari, Jawaharlal Nehru, Liaquat Ali Khan, Vallabhbhai Patel, I.I. Chundrigar, Asaf Ali, C H Bhabha, Jagjivan Ram, Ghasanfar Ali Khan, Rajendra Prasad, Abdur Nishar.

- Somnath Lahiri was a communist who criticised the Interim Government due to British involvement in it.
- Source: NCERT Class XII - Themes in Indian History - 3, Page 414.

51. Ans. (c)

- Option (c) is the correct answer.
- Objectives Resolution (the resolution that defined the aims of the Assembly) was moved by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1946.
- Statement 1 is incorrect: The Bill of Rights was first introduced in Nehru Report, presented by Motilal Nehru in 1928.
- Statement 2 is correct: The Objectives resolution stated:
 - All powers and authority of sovereign and independent India and its constitution shall flow from the people.
 - All people of India shall be guaranteed and secured social, economic and political justice; equality of status and opportunities and equality before law; and fundamental freedoms – of speech, expression, belief, faith, worship, vocation, association and action – subject to law and public morality.
- These are seen in the Preamble. Statement 3 is correct: It declared India as an independent, sovereign republic.
- Nehru who moved the crucial "Objectives Resolution", as well as the resolution proposing that the National Flag of India be a "horizontal tricolour of saffron, white and dark green in equal proportion", with a wheel in navy blue at the centre.
- Source: NCERT Class XII - Themes in Indian History - 3, Page 411.

52. Ans: (d)

- Option (d) is the correct answer.
- The Cabinet Mission proposed a federal plan which was expected to maintain national unity while conceding the largest measure of regional autonomy.

- The Cabinet Mission toured the country for three months and recommended a loose three-tier confederation.
- India was to remain united. It was to have a weak central government controlling only foreign affairs, defence and communications with the existing provincial assemblies being grouped into three sections while electing the constituent assembly: Section A for the Hindu majority provinces, and Sections B and C for the Muslim-majority provinces of the north-west and the north-east (including Assam) respectively.
- The sections or groups of provinces would comprise various regional units.
- They would have the power to set up intermediate-level executives and legislatures of their own.
- Source: Theme fourteen (page no 389) 12th Theme in Indian history Part III NCERT.

53. Ans. (d)

- Option (d) is the correct answer.
- Gandhiji followed all the mentioned methods during freedom struggle.
- Statement 1 is correct. He used to withdraw his movements when he found the people's confidence and motivation coming down. E.g. Non Cooperation Movement.
- Statement 2 is correct. He believed that Mass Movements could not be carried on for long durations.
- At time he used to confront the British directly in order to extract reforms.
- Statement 3 is correct. He was a firm believer in constitution path particularly in initial phase.
- Statement 4 is correct. He took with him all the sections of the society as he addressed the causes of all.
- For instance, NCM was a good example of Hindu Muslim unity and women and students also participated in the movement.

- Source: Theme thirteen (page no 349, 350, 351, 356) 12th Theme in Indian history Part III NCERT.

54. Ans: (b)

- Option (b) is the correct answer.
- Option (a) is correct. During the Second World War popular discontent, a product of rising prices and war-time shortages, was gradually mounting.
- Option (c) is correct. Moreover in 1942 Cripps proposals failed to give any hope to the Indians.
- In fact, one major reason for the leadership of the national movement thinking it necessary to launch a struggle was their feeling that the people were becoming demoralized and, that in the event of a Japanese occupation, might not resist at all.
- Option (d) is also correct. In order to build up their capacity to resist Japanese aggression, it was necessary to draw them out of this demoralized state of mind and convince them of their own power.
- Source: Theme thirteen (page no 363, 386) 12th Theme in Indian history Part III NCERT.

55. Ans. (d)

- Option (d) is the correct answer.
- From the early nineteenth century many British officials began to criticise the Orientalist vision of learning.
- They said that knowledge of the East was full of errors and unscientific thought; Eastern literature was non-serious and light hearted.
- So they argued that it was wrong on the part of the British to spend so much effort in encouraging the study of Arabic and Sanskrit language and literature.
- Statement 1 is incorrect. James Mill was one of those who attacked the Orientalists.
- The British effort, he declared, should not be to teach what the natives wanted, or what

they respected, in order to please them and “win a place in their heart.”

- The aim of education ought to be to teach what was useful and practical.
- So Indians should be made familiar with the scientific and technical advances that the West had made, rather than with the poetry and sacred literature of the Orient.
- Statement 2 is incorrect. One of the most outspoken and influential of such critics of the time was Thomas Babington Macaulay.
- He saw India as an uncivilised country that needed to be civilised.
- No branch of Eastern knowledge, according to him could be compared to what England had produced.
- With great energy and passion, Macaulay emphasised the need to teach the English language.
- He felt that knowledge of English would allow Indians to read some of the finest literature the world had produced; it would make them aware of the developments in Western science and philosophy.
- Teaching of English could thus be a way of civilising people, changing their tastes, values and culture.
- Following Macaulay’s minute, the English Education Act of 1835 was introduced.
- The decision was to make English the medium of instruction for higher education, and to stop the promotion of Oriental institutions.
- Source: Our Pasts-III, chapter 7, Page no. 84.

56. Ans. (c)

- Option (c) is the correct answer.
- Statement 1 is correct. By the early eighteenth century, worried by the popularity of Indian textiles, wool and silk makers in England began protesting against the import of Indian cotton textiles.
- In 1720, the British government enacted legislation banning the use of printed cotton

textiles – chintz – in England. Interestingly, this Act was known as the ‘Calico Act’.

- Statement 2 is also correct. At this time textile industries had just begun to develop in England.
- Unable to compete with Indian textiles, English producers wanted a secure market within the country by preventing the entry of Indian textiles.
- The first to grow under government protection was the calico printing industry. Indian designs were now imitated and printed in England on white muslin or plain unbleached Indian cloth.
- Competition with Indian textiles also led to a search for technological innovation in England.
- In 1764, the spinning jenny was invented by John Kaye which increased the productivity of the traditional spindles.
- The invention of the steam engine by Richard Arkwright in 1786 revolutionised cotton textile weaving.
- Cloth could now be woven in immense quantities and cheaply too.
- However, Indian textiles continued to dominate world trade till the end of the eighteenth century.
- European trading companies – the Dutch, the French and the English – made enormous profits out of this flourishing trade.
- These companies purchased cotton and silk textiles in India by importing silver.
- But as you know (Chapter 2), when the English East India Company gained political power in Bengal, it no longer had to import precious metal to buy Indian goods.
- Instead, they collected revenues from peasants and zamindars in India, and used this revenue to buy Indian textiles.
- Source: Class 8th NCERT, Our Pasts III, Chapter-7, Page no. 83.

57. Ans. (c)

- Option (c) is the correct answer.
- Option (a) is incorrect. In 1600, the East India Company acquired a charter from the ruler of England, Queen Elizabeth I, granting it the sole right to trade with the East.
- Exclusive right to trade was given to EIC, only in Britain.
- Option (b) is incorrect. Royal charter meant that no other trading group in England could compete with the East India Company. 2nd option is also incorrect as sole monopoly to trade in the east was given to EIC. Option (c) is the correct answer.
- In 1600, the East India Company acquired a charter from the ruler of England, Queen Elizabeth I.
- It means East India Company got the sole right to trade with the East in Britain.
- Option (d) is incorrect. With this charter the Company could venture across the oceans, looking for new lands from which it could buy goods at a cheap price, and carry them back to Europe to sell at higher prices.
- The Company did not have to fear competition from other English trading companies.
- The royal charter, however, could not prevent other European powers from entering the Eastern markets.
- Source: Our Pasts-III Part 1, chapter 2, Page no. 10.

58. Ans: (b)

- Option (b) is the correct answer.
- Statement 1 is incorrect. After 1800, urbanisation in India was sluggish.
- All through the nineteenth century up to the first two decades of the twentieth, the proportion of the urban population to the total population in India was extremely low and had remained stagnant.
- Between 1900 and 1940 the urban population increased from about 10 percent of the total population to about 13 per cent.

- Statement 2 is incorrect. The introduction of railways in 1853 meant a change in the fortunes of towns.
- Economic activity gradually shifted away from traditional towns which were located along old routes and rivers to smaller towns.
- Statement 3 is correct. As the hub of the colonial economy, larger trading centres like Bombay, Madras, Calcutta etc. functioned as collection depots for the export of Indian manufacturers such as cotton textiles in the 18th and 19th centuries.
- After the Industrial Revolution in England, this trend was reversed and these cities instead became the entry point for British-manufactured goods and for the export of Indian raw materials.
- The nature of this economic activity sharply differentiated these colonial cities from India's traditional towns and urban settlements.
- Source: Chapter "Colonial Cities", Themes in Indian History - III (NCERT Class XII).

59. Ans: (b)

- Option b is correct.
- Komagata Maru was the name of a ship which was carrying 370 passengers, mainly Sikh and Punjabi Muslim would-be immigrants, from Singapore to Vancouver.
- The Canadian authorities over-turned the ship.
- Statement 1 is incorrect - The Home Rule Movement was the Indian response to the First World War in a less charged but a more effective way than the response of Indians living abroad which took the form of the romantic Ghadr adventure. It didn't had any impact of the Komatga Maru Incident.
- The League campaign aimed to convey to the common man the message of home rule as self-government.
- Statement 2 is correct - The moving spirits behind the Ghadr Party were Lala Hardayal,

Ramchandra, Bhagwan Singh, Kartar Singh Saraba, Barkatullah, and Bhai Parmanand.

- The Ghadrites intended to bring about a revolt in India.
- Their plans were encouraged by two events in 1914—the Komagata Maru incident and the outbreak of the First World War.
- The Ghadr programme was to organize assassinations of officials, publish revolutionary and anti-imperialist literature, work among Indian troops stationed abroad, procure arms and bring about a simultaneous revolt in all British colonies.
- Statement 3 is correct - Komagata Maru incident took place in 1914 wherein a total of 376 passengers chartered a Japanese ship called Komagata Maru.
- The ship was not allowed to disembark in Vancouver.
- Canadian authorities did not grant permission to the ship to land in Vancouver.
- Shore Committee was set up under the leadership of Hussain Rahim, Sohan Lal Pathak, and Balwant Singh to fight for the rights of the passengers.
- Statement 4 is incorrect - During the First World War, the Jugantar party arranged to import German arms and ammunition through sympathizers and revolutionaries abroad.
- Jatin asked Rashbehari Bose to take charge of Upper India, aiming to bring about an all-India insurrection in what has come to be called the 'German Plot' or the 'Zimmerman Plan'.
- This is not related to Komagata Maru incident.

60. Ans. (b)

- Option b is correct.
- Option a is incorrect - In the Second World War, 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 believed that justice was on the side of Britain, France and Poland, but he also believed that Britain and France were imperialist powers, and that "the war was the result of the inner contradictions of capitalism maturing since the end of World War I".
- 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.
- Option b is correct - In the spring of 1917 Germany had inflicted crushing defeats on both the British and French troops in France.
- Russia's war effort had broken down and the Revolution was threatening its Government.
- Though America had entered the war, no American troops had yet reached the battle front.
- The Viceroy of India Lord Chelmsford, invited various Indian leaders to attend a War conference.
- Gandhi was also invited. He accepted the invitation and went to Delhi. The Viceroy was very keen that Gandhi should support the resolution on recruiting.
- Gandhi had supported the government's resolution on recruiting soldiers from India.
- Option c is incorrect - The revolutionaries decided to utilise the opportunity to wage a war on British rule and liberate the country.
- Option d is incorrect - Gandhi stuck to the belief he held at that time that 'absolutely unconditional and whole-hearted co-operation with the government on the part of educated India will bring us within sight of our goal of Swaraj.

61. Ans. (d)

- Option d is correct.

- There were several movements against the Britishers like Swadeshi, Home Rule League, Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience, Quit India Movement etc.
- The difference between the two earliest movements Swadeshi and Home Rule League are:
 - Statement 1 is incorrect – The Home rule was a separate organization altogether built out by Annie Besant and Gangadhar Tilak.
 - Although Besant failed to get the Congress to approve her scheme of Home Rule Leagues, the Congress did commit itself to a programme of educative propaganda and to a revival of local- level Congress committees.
 - While the Swadeshi and Boycott movement was declared at the Calcutta Townhall in 1905.
 - 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.
 - Statement 2 is incorrect – In the Home rule league, Anglo-Indians, most of the Muslims and non- brahmins from the South did not join as they felt Home Rule would mean rule of the Hindu majority, and that too mainly by the high caste Brahmins.
 - Similarly, the nature of the Swadeshi Movement, with leaders evoking Hindu festivals and goddesses for inspiration, tended to exclude the Muslims.
 - Most of the upper- and middle-class Muslims stayed away or, led by Nawab Salimullah of Dacca, supported the partition on the plea that it would give them a Muslim-majority East Bengal.
 - To further government interests, the All India Muslim League was propped up on December 30, 1905 as an anti-Congress front, and reactionary elements like Nawab Salimullah of Dacca were encouraged.
- Statement 3 is incorrect – The Home rule league also used the method of Passive resistance in the later period post 1918.
- Also, from the beginning it organized political rallies, focused on mass rallies and was not through the conscience of the Britishers.
- The aim was to be achieved by promoting political education and discussion through public meetings, organising libraries and reading rooms containing books on national politics, holding conferences, organizing classes for students on politics, carrying out propaganda through newspapers, pamphlets, posters, illustrated post-cards, plays, religious songs, etc., collecting funds, organising social work, and participating in local government activities.
- Swadeshi movement involved the methods of boycott of foreign clothes, focusing on self-reliance and other such demonstrative activities.

62. Ans. (b)

- 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).

63. Ans. (c)

- Option c is correct.
- Ghadar Party was established by the Punjabi Sikhs of the United States and Canada in June 1913.
- The main aim of the party was to free India from the British Rule.
- Statement 1 is correct. The Ghadr Party was a revolutionary group organized around a weekly newspaper.
- 'The Ghadr' with its headquarters at San Francisco.
- These revolutionaries included mainly ex - soldiers and peasants who had migrated from the Punjab to the USA and Canada in search of better employment opportunities.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Ghadar party's ideology was secular in its strong sense.
- According to Sohan Singh Bhakna, "We were not Sikhs or Punjabis. Our religion was patriotism" Statement 3 is correct: 21 February 1915 was fixed for an all-India revolt and Vigorous preparations were made for that purpose.
- Rash Behari Bose, Sachindra Sanyal, Ganesh Pingale and Kartar Singh Srabha prepared a master plan for that purpose. Some revolutionaries were killed, and several others were arrested.
- They were also hanged. The all-India revolt failed because on Kirpal Singh passed on all the secret plans to the Government.

- Statement 4 is incorrect: Ghadr movement published a weekly paper, Ghadar, in Urdu, Hindi, Punjabi and in other languages of India.

64. Ans. (c)

- Option c is correct.
- The 1st phase of revolutionary activities formed as a fallout of the Swadeshi and boycott movement.
- After the decline of the movement the patriotic energies of younger nationalists looked for new expression but were disillusioned to find new form of struggle.
- Statement 1 is incorrect: Ajit Singh (Bhagat Singh's uncle) organised the extremist Anjuman-i- Mohisban-i-Watan in Lahore with its journal, Bharat Mata.
- Lala Lajpat Rai brought out Punjabee (with its motto of self-help at any cost).
- Statement 2 is correct: After 1907, Ajit Singh and a few other associates Sufi Ambaprasad, Lalchand, Bhai Parmanand, Lala Hardayal developed into full-scale revolutionary terrorists.
- So, revolutionary activities in Punjab did not die down.
- Infact Extremism 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.
- Statement 3 is correct: 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.

65. Ans. (a)

- Option a is correct.
- During the First World War, Berlin became an organisational hub for Indian nationalist and revolutionary activities.
- Statement 1 is incorrect. Berlin Committee for Indian Independence was established in

1915 by Virendranath Chattopadhyay, Lala Hardayal and others under Zimmerman Plan.

- This organisation was established with the aim to promote the cause of Indian Independence. In the beginning the organisation was called the Berlin-Indian Committee.
- Later, this Berlin-Indian Committee played an instrumental part in the Hindu-German Conspiracy.
- Statement 2 is correct: Revolutionaries aimed to mobilise the Indian settlers abroad to send volunteers and arms to India.
- It mainly aimed to incite rebellion among Indian troops there & to organize an armed invasion of British India to liberate the country.
- Statement 3 is correct: The committee is also known to have spread missions to Istanbul, Persia, Baghdad, and Kabul to work among Indian troops and Indian prisoners of war and to incite rebellion among Indian troops there & to organize an armed invasion of British India to liberate the country.
- One mission under Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh, Barkatullah and Obaidullah Sindhi went to Kabul to organise a Provisional Government of India.

66. Ans. (c)

- Option c is correct.
- Surat Split is an important event in the modern history of India. It took place in 1907 when the Moderates parted company with the Extremists.
- The Extremist camp was led by Lal-Bal-Pal and the Moderate camp was led by Gopala Krishna Gokhale.
- Statement 1 is incorrect. At Calcutta session of Indian National Congress (INC), the goal of the Indian National Congress was defined as 'swarajya or self-government like the United Kingdom or the colonies'.

- The word swaraj was mentioned for the first time, but its connotation was not spelt out.
- Also a resolution supporting the programme of swadeshi, boycott and national education was passed.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: At Calcutta session of Indian National Congress (INC), the Extremists wanted either Tilak or Lajpat Rai as the president, while the Moderates proposed the name of Dadabhai Naoroji.
- Finally, Dadabhai Naoroji was elected as the president. Statement 3 is correct: The Extremists, emboldened by the proceedings at the Calcutta session, gave a call for wide passive resistance and boycott of schools, colleges, legislative councils, municipalities, law courts, etc.
- The Moderates, encouraged by the news that council reforms of 1909 were on the anvil, decided to subdue the Calcutta programme of INC.
- The Moderates saw in the council reforms an opportunity to realise their dream of Indian participation in the administration.
- The Extremists thought that the people had been aroused and the battle for freedom had begun.
- They felt the time had come for the big push to drive the British out and considered the Moderates to be a drag on the movement.
- They concluded that it was necessary to Part Company with the Moderates, even if it meant a split in the Congress.
- The Moderates thought that it would be dangerous at that stage to associate with the Extremists whose anti-imperialist agitation, it was felt, would be ruthlessly suppressed by the mighty colonial rule.
- Both sides adopted rigid positions, leaving no room for compromise. Finally the Surat split took place.

67. Ans. (a)

- Option a is correct.

- Statement 1 is correct: Subramania Bharati was a poet, freedom fighter and social reformer from Tamil Nadu.
- His songs on nationalism and freedom of India helped to rally the masses to support the Indian Independence Movement in Tamil Nadu.
- He published the sensational "Sudesa Geethangal" in 1908 to arouse nationalism during Swadeshi phase.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Prafullachandra Roy (not J C Bose) established Bengal Chemical Swadeshi store in protest of the British as a part of the Swadeshi Movement.
- He established the first modern Indian research school in chemistry (post classical age) and is regarded as the father of chemical science in India.

68. Ans. (b)

- Option b is correct.
- In the ancient and medieval periods women were largely connected only to the family.
- The educational experiments of the late 19th and early 20th centuries produced a new woman with interests that went beyond the household.
- Statement 1 is incorrect: Ramabai Ranade (not Pandita Ramabai Saraswati) founded the Ladies Social Conference (Bharat Mahila Parishad) in 1904 in Bombay.
- Pandita Ramabai Saraswati founded the Arya Mahila Samaj to serve the cause of women.
- Statement 2 is correct: Ladies Social Conference (Bharat Mahila Parishad) was formed under the parent organisation National Social Conference.
- Indian (National) Social Conference was founded by M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao.
- It was virtually the social reform cell of the Indian National Congress.
- Its first session was held in Madras in December 1887.

- Statement 3 is incorrect: Ladies Social Conference (Bharat Mahila Parishad) was a part of the National Social Conference to provide a forum for the discussion of social issues concerning women's status in the society.
- It was only a platform for discussing women's issues and did not venture into any violent or non-violent protest activities.

69. Ans. (a)

- Option a is correct.
- Swami Vivekananda was a Hindu spiritual leader and reformer who attempted to combine Indian spirituality with Western material progress, maintaining that the two supplemented and complemented one another.
- Statement 1 is correct. Swami Vivekananda subscribed to the Vedanta, which he considered a fully rational system with a superior approach.
- He attempted to focus the attention of educated people on the plight of the downtrodden masses, and for their uplift by the application of the principles of Practical Vedanta.
- Statement 2 is incorrect. Vivekananda advocated the doctrine of service.
- He believed that the service of Jiva (living objects) is the worship of Siva. Vivekananda was for using technology and modern science in the service of mankind.
- According to him, through science and technology man has attained great prosperity and power.
- Statement 3 is correct. Swami Vivekananda established the Ramakrishna Mission in 1897 to propagate the ideals of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa.
- Ramakrishna Mission recognises the utility and value of image worship in developing spiritual fervour and worship of the eternal omnipotent God.

70. Ans. (b)

- 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.
- Option c is correct.
- Dyarchy, i.e. Dual Rule was introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919 at the Provincial (not Central) level.
- This meant that subjects of administration were divided into 2 lists - Transferred (to be handled by popularly elected ministers responsible to the legislature) and Reserved (to be handled only by the Governor and his executive council which was not elected nor responsible).
- Certain subjects (generally of low importance and local nature) like health, sanitation, education, public works, local self government, etc were put in the transferred category.
- Statement 1 is correct: Under the system of dyarchy, Local Self Government became a transferred subject.
- This meant that all control and decisions related to local governance were to be taken by popular ministers who were responsible to the Provincial Legislature (elected and could be voted out on a no confidence motion).
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Local Self Governance did become independent of the Centre which stopped giving any instructions to the provincial government regarding it.
- However, it was still under the Provincial government and not an entirely independent tier of governance.
- It was a transferred subject under the direction and control of an elected minister.
- However, it must be noted that the taxes that could be raised by local bodies had been entirely separated from those of the Provincial government.
- Statement 3 is correct: As it was a transferred subject, everything related to Local Government was under a popular minister including taxation available to the local bodies.

71. Ans: (c)

- But, finance in its entirety was a reserved subject, controlled by the Governor and his executive council, which was not elected, and not responsible to the Provincial Legislature or the electorate.
- So, this executive council would often prioritise and redirect revenue towards activities that were beneficial to the British, leaving departments such as local governance starved of funds, or delaying the procedure of appropriation of funds belonging to local bodies.
- This led to poor on ground performance of the local bodies, which failed to function effectively in the face of lack of funds.

72. Ans. (a)

- Option a is correct.
- British administrators belonged to different schools of thoughts in rest to adoption of policy towards social and culture life of India.
- Statement 1 is correct: The British authorities followed a policy of non interference in the religious, social, and cultural life of the country till 1813.
- But after 1813 they took active steps to transform Indian society and culture.
- This followed the rise of new ideas in Britain during the 19th century due to Industrial revolution, Intellectual revolution and French revolution.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The Paternalistic Imperialists became influential especially after 1800.
- They were sharply critical of Indian society and culture and used to justify economic and political enslavement of India.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: The Conservatives school of thought advocated introduction of as few changes as possible.
- Many of these thinkers respected Indian philosophy and culture. They thought that Indian civilization was different from the

European one but not necessarily inferior to it.

- The representatives of this school were Warren Hastings, Edmund Burke, Munro, Metcalfe and Elphinstone.
- The Radicals went beyond the narrow criticism and imperialistic outlook of the Conservatives and the Imperialists and applied advanced humanistic and rational thought to the Indian situation.
- They thought that India had the capacity to improve and that they must help the country do that.
- They wanted to make India a part of the modern progressive world of science and humanism and therefore advocated the introduction of modern western science, philosophy and literature.
- The basic dilemma before the British administrators in India was that while British interests in India could not be served without some modernization, full modernization would generate forces which would go against their interests and would in the long run endanger British supremacy in the country.
- They had, therefore, to follow a delicately balanced policy of partial modernization, that is, a policy of introducing modernization in some respects and blocking and preventing it in other respects.

73. Ans. (b)

- Option b is correct.
- In 1918, Edwin Montagu, the Secretary of State, and Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy, produced their constitutional reforms.
- These came to be known as the Montagu Chelmsford (or Montford) Reforms and led to the enactment of the Government of India Act of 1919.
- Statement 1 is correct: The Mont-Ford reforms stated a realistic policy, "If a responsible government is to be established

in India, the more Indians we can employ in public service, the better”.

- Thus, it recommended holding of simultaneous examination in India and England.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The Mont-Ford reforms recommended that one-third of recruitments be made in India itself—to be raised annually by 1.5 per cent.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: The Lee Commission (1924), and not the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, recommended the recruitments for the transferred fields like education and civil medical service be made by provincial governments.

74. Ans: (b)

- The Swadesh Bandhab Samiti, set up by Ashwini Kumar Dutt, a school teacher, in Barisal, was the most well-known volunteer organization.
- Through the activities of this Samiti, many branches reached out to the remotest corners of the district.
- Dutt was able to generate an unparalleled mass following among the predominantly Muslim peasantry of the region.
- The Samitis took the Swadeshi message to the villages through magic lantern lectures and Swadeshi songs, gave physical and moral training to the members, did social work during famines and epidemics, organized schools, training in Swadeshi craft and arbitration courts.
- By August, 1906, the Barisal Samiti reportedly settled many disputes through arbitration committees.
- Though the Samitis stuck their deepest roots in Barisal, they had expanded to other parts of Bengal as well.
- British officialdom was genuinely alarmed by their activities and their growing popularity with the rural masses.

75. Ans: (d)

- Dandi March (March 12-April 6, 1930) – On March 2, 1930, Gandhi informed the Viceroy of his plan of action.
- According to this plan (few realized its significance when it was first announced), Gandhi, along with a band of 78 members of Sabarmati Ashram, was to march from his headquarters in Ahmedabad through the villages of Gujarat for 240 miles.
- On reaching the coast at Dandi, the Salt Law was to be violated by collecting salt from the beach.
- Even before the proposed March began, thousands thronged to the Ashram.
- Gandhi gave the following directions for future action:
 - Wherever possible Civil Disobedience of the Salt Law should be started.
 - Foreign liquor and cloth shops can be picketed.
 - We can refuse to pay taxes if we have the requisite strength.
 - Lawyers can give up practice.
 - Public can boycott law courts by refraining from litigation.
 - Government servants can resign from their posts.
 - All these should be subject to one condition – truth and non-violence as means to attain Swaraj should be faithfully adhered to.
 - Local leaders should be obeyed after Gandhi’s arrest.

76. Ans: (a)

Provincial Government - Introduction of Dyarchy:

- The Government of India Act, 1919, introduced dyarchy for the executive at the level of the provincial government.
- Dyarchy, i.e., rule of two – Executive Councillors and Popular Ministers – was introduced. The Governor was to be the executive head in the province.

- Subjects were divided into two lists: 'Reserved', which included subjects such as law and order, finance, land revenue, irrigation, etc., and 'Transferred' subjects such as education, health, local government, industry, agriculture, excise, etc.
- The Reserved Subjects were to be administered by the Governor through his Executive Council of bureaucrats and the Transferred Subjects were to be administered by the Ministers nominated from among the elected members of the Legislative Council.
- The Ministers were to be responsible to the legislature and had to resign if a no-confidence motion was passed against them by the legislature, while the Executive Councillors were not to be responsible to the legislature.
- The Secretary of State for India, who used to be paid out of the Indian revenues, was now to be paid by the British Exchequer, thus undoing an injustice dating from 1793.
- Some of his functions were taken away from him and given to the High Commissioner for India, who was to be appointed and paid by the Government of India.
- This new functionary acted as the agent of the Governor-General-in-Council. He was to be in-charge of the Stores Department, the Indian Students Department, etc.
- The control of the Secretary of State was reduced in the provincial sphere in India in so far as Transferred Subjects were concerned, but his control over the Centre remained as complete as before.
- The Act did not introduce responsible government at the Centre, though the Indians were to have greater influence there.
- The number of Indians in the Governor-General's Executive Council was raised to 3 in a Council of 8.

- The Indian members were entrusted with departments like that of Law, Education, Labour, Health and Industries.

77. Ans: (d)

- The Nehru Report defined the Dominion Status as the form of government desired by India.
- It also rejected the principle of separate communal electorates, on which the previous constitutional reforms had been based.
- Seats would be reserved for the Muslims at the Centre and in the Provinces in which they were in a minority, but not in those where they had a numerical majority.
- The Report also recommended universal adult suffrage, equal rights for women, freedom to form unions and dissociation of the state from religion in any form.
- Note: A section of the Muslim League had, in any case, dissociated itself from these deliberations, but by the end of the year, it became clear that even the section led by Jinnah would not give up the demand for the reservation of the seats for the Muslims, especially in the Muslim majority provinces.
- The dilemma in which Motilal Nehru and other secular leaders found themselves was not one that was easy to resolve: If they conceded more to the Muslim communal opinion, then the Hindu communalists would withdraw support, and if they satisfied the latter, then the Muslim leaders would be estranged.
- In the event, no further concessions were forthcoming and Jinnah withdrew his support to the Report and went ahead to propose his famous 'Fourteen Points', which were basically a reiteration of his objections to the Nehru Report.

78. Ans: (a)

- The idea was to reconstruct the Governor-General's Executive Council pending the preparation of a new Constitution.
- For this purpose, a conference was convened by the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, at Shimla, in June, 1945.

The main proposals of the Wavell Plan were as follows:

- With the exception of the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief, all members of the Executive Council were to be Indians.
- Caste Hindus and Muslims were to have equal representation.
- The reconstructed Council was to function as an Interim Government, within the framework of the 1935 Act (i.e., not responsible to the Central Assembly).
- The Governor-General was to exercise his veto on the advice of the ministers.
- Representatives of different parties were to submit a joint list to the Viceroy for nominations to the Executive Council.
- If a joint list was not possible, then separate lists were to be submitted.
- Possibilities were to be kept open for negotiations on a new Constitution, once the War was finally won.

79. Ans: (c)

- At the first post-War Congress session in September, 1945, at Bombay, a strong resolution was adopted declaring Congress support for the INA cause.
- The defence of the INA prisoners in the court was organized by Bhulabhai Desai, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Kailash Nath Katju, Jawaharlal Nehru and Asaf Ali.
- The INA Relief and Enquiry Committee distributed small sums of money and food, and helped arrange employment for the affected.
- Fund collection was organized.

80. Ans: (a)

- The Poona Pact was signed by B.R. Ambedkar on behalf of the depressed classes in September, 1932.
- It abandoned the idea of separate electorates for the depressed classes.
- But the seats reserved for the depressed classes were increased from 71 to 147 in the Provincial Legislatures and to 18% of the total in the Central Legislature.
- The Poona Pact was accepted by the government as an amendment to the Communal Award.

The impacts of the Poona Pact on the Dalits:

- The Pact made the depressed classes political tools which could be used by the majoritarian caste Hindu organizations.
- It made the depressed classes leaderless, as the true representatives of the classes were unable to win against the stooges who were chosen and supported by the caste Hindu organizations.
- This led to the depressed classes to submit to the status quo in political, ideological and cultural fields, and not being able to develop independent and genuine leadership to fight the Brahminical order.
- It subordinated the depressed classes into being part of the Hindu social order, by denying them a separate and distinct existence.
- The Poona Pact perhaps put obstructions in the way of an ideal society based on equality, liberty, fraternity and justice.
- By denying to recognise the Dalits as a separate and distinct element in the national life, it pre-empted the rights and safeguards for the Dalits in the Constitution of Independent India.

81. Ans: (b)

The Cripps Mission (March, 1942) – It offered:

1. 1. An Indian Union with Dominion Status, with right to withdraw from the Commonwealth.
2. 2. After the War, a Constituent Assembly elected by the Provincial Assemblies to frame the Constitution.
3. 3. Freedom to any province unwilling to join the Union to have a separate agreement with Britain.

Meanwhile, the defence of India to remain in British hands.

The Congress objected to:

1. Dominion Status.
2. The right of provinces to secede.
3. No immediate transfer of power.
4. Retention of the Governor-General's supremacy.

The Muslim League objected to:

1. Pakistan not being explicitly offered.
2. The machinery for the creation of the Constituent Assembly.

82. Ans. (a)

- The Ramgarh Session of the Congress was held in 1940, with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in the President's chair.
- All agreed that a battle must be waged, but there was disagreement over the form.
- It was decided to leave the form and timing to Gandhi.
- But even now, Gandhi was in favour of continued co-operation at the provincial level.
- He said that he would offer the British moral support during the War, but on a non-violent basis.
- However, Jawaharlal Nehru reiterated that complete independence for India must be a pre-condition for Congress support to the British war effort.
- Subhash Bose continued with his strong militant stand of direct action against the

colonial government, forcing it to agree to the grant of freedom.

- Once again, he pointed out that Britain's difficulty was to be seized as India's opportunity.
- The Congress finally declared at the Session that the people of India would accept nothing short of complete independence.
- Indian freedom could not be in the form of dominion or any other status within the imperial structure.
- Sovereignty, said the Congress resolution, must rest with the people, whether in the States (the Princely States) or the provinces.
- It was also decided that "Congress would resort to Civil Disobedience as soon as the Congress organization is considered fit enough or if circumstances precipitate a crisis."
- In March, 1940, Bose convened an Anti-Compromise Conference at Ramgarh.
- It was a joint effort of the Forward Bloc and the Kisan Sabha.

83. Ans: (b)

The Simon Commission –

- The 1919 Act had provided that a Royal Commission would be appointed 10 years after the Act to report on its working.
- In 1927, two years before schedule, the British government announced the appointment of such a Commission – the Indian Statutory Commission/ Simon Commission.
- The Commission submitted its report in 1930.
- It recommended that dyarchy be abolished, responsible government be extended in the provinces, a federation of British India and the Princely States be established, and that communal electorates be continued.

84. Ans: (b)

- The Charter Act of 1813: In England, the business interests were pressing for an end to the Company's monopoly over trade in India, because of a spirit of 'laissez-faire' and the continental system by Napoleon, by which the European ports were closed for Britain.
- The 1813 Act sought to redress these grievances.
- The Company's monopoly over trade in India ended, but the Company retained the trade with China and the trade in tea.
- The Company's shareholders were given a 10.5% dividend on the revenue of India.
- The Company was to retain the possession of the territories and the revenue for 20 years more, without prejudice to the sovereignty of the Crown.
- (Thus, the constitutional position of the British territories in India was defined explicitly for the first time.)
- The powers of the Board of Control were further enlarged.
- A sum of one lakh rupees was to be set aside for the revival, promotion and encouragement of literature, learning and science among the natives of India, every year.
- (This was an important statement from the point of State's responsibility for education.)
- The regulations made by the Councils of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta were now required to be laid before the British Parliament.
- The constitutional position of the British territories in India was, thus, explicitly defined for the first time.
- Separate accounts were to be kept regarding commercial transactions and territorial revenues.
- The power of superintendence and direction of the Board of Control was not only defined, but also enlarged considerably.

- Christian missionaries were also permitted to come to India and preach their religion.

85. Ans: (d)

- It should be clearly understood that Rammohan Roy never intended to establish a new religion.
- He only wanted to purge Hinduism of the evil practices that had crept into it. Roy remained a devout Hindu till the end of his life and always wore the sacred thread.
- From the beginning the appeal of the Brahmo Samaj had remained limited to the intellectuals and educationally enlightened Bengalis living in the towns.
- The orthodox Hindus, led by Raja Radhakant Deb, organized the Dharma Sabha with the object of countering the propaganda of the Brahmo Samaj.
- The early death of Rammohan in 1833 left the Brahmo Samaj without the guiding soul and a steady decline set in.
- It was left to Debendranath Tagore (1817-1905) to infuse new life into the Brahmo Samaj and give the Theist Movement a definite form and shape.
- Tagore joined the Samaj in 1842.
- Earlier, Tagore headed the Tattvabodhini Sabha (founded in 1839), which was engaged in the search of spiritual truth.
- The informal association of the two Sabhas gave a new strength in membership and purpose to the Brahmo Samaj.
- Tagore worked on two fronts. Within Hinduism the Brahmo Samaj was a reformist movement, outside he resolutely opposed the Christian missionaries for their criticism of Hinduism and their attempts at conversion.
- Tagore condemned idol worship, discouraged pilgrimages, ceremonials and penances among the Brahmos.
- Under his leadership, branches of the Samaj were established in various towns and the

Brahmo message spread in the countryside of Bengal.

86. Ans. (b)

- Option b is correct.
- The Meerut Conspiracy Case was a controversial court case that was initiated in British Raj against several trade unionists in 1929.
- Statement 1 is incorrect: The Case was not associated with burning the factory owned by Englishmen.
- 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.
- However, the initial arrests were made for organizing an Indian railway strike.
- Statement 2 is correct: In March 1929, the government arrested 31 labour leaders, and the three-and-a-half-year trial resulted in the conviction of Muzaffar Ahmed, S.A. Dange, Joglekar, Philip Spratt, Ben Bradley, Shaikat Usmani, and others.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: The trials of Meerut Conspiracy got worldwide publicity but weakened (not strengthened) the working-class movement. After 1931, there was also a dip in the working-class movement because of a split in 1931 in which the corporatist trend led by N.M. Joshi broke away from the AITUC to set up the All-India Trade Union Federation.

87. Ans. (d)

- Option d is correct
- The communal riots and the unworkability of the Congress League coalition compelled many in early 1947 to think in terms of accepting the so far unthinkable idea of partition.

Congress accepted the Partition because of the following reasons:

- Statement 1 is correct. The Congress was only accepting the inevitable due to the long-term failure to draw the Muslim masses into the national movement.
- Statement 2 is correct. The partition plan ruled out independence for the princely states which could have been a greater danger to Indian unity as it would have meant Balkanisation of the country. Statement 3 is correct.
- Only an immediate transfer of power could forestall the spread of 'direct action' and communal violence. The virtual collapse of the Interim Government also made the notion of Pakistan appear unavoidable.

Other Reasons:

- Acceptance of partition was only a final act of the process of step-by-step concessions to the League's championing of a separate Muslim state.
- While loudly asserting the sovereignty of the Constituent Assembly, the Congress quietly accepted compulsory grouping and accepted the partition most of all because it could not stop the communal riots.

88. Ans. (d)

- Option d is correct.
- During 1946-47 there was a new upsurge of the State People's Movement demanding political rights and representation in the Constituent Assembly.
- In July 1947, Vallabhbhai Patel took charge of the new States Department.
- Under Patel, the incorporation of Indian states took place in two phases with a skillful combination of baits and threats of mass pressure in both.
- Statement 1 and 2 are incorrect. By August 15, 1947, all states except Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagarh had signed an instrument of accession with the Indian

government, acknowledging central authority over defence, external affairs and communication.

- The princes agreed to this fairly easily because (i) they were 'surrendering' only what they never had (these three functions had been a part of the British paramountcy) and (ii) there was no change in the internal political structure.
- Statement 3 is correct. The second phase involved a much more difficult process of 'integration' of states with neighbouring provinces or into new units like the Kathiawar Union, Vindhya and Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan or Himachal Pradesh along with internal constitutional changes in states which for some years retained their old boundaries (Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin).
- This phase was accomplished within a year.
- The principal bait offered was a generous privy purse while some princes were made governors and rajpramukhs in free India.

89. Ans. (a)

- Option a is correct.
- On July 5, 1947 the British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act which was based on the Mountbatten Plan, and the Act got royal assent on July 18, 1947.
- The Act was implemented on August 15, 1947.
- The Act provided for the creation of two independent dominions of India and Pakistan with effect from August 15, 1947.
- Each dominion was to have a governor general to be responsible for the effective operation of the Act.
- Statement 1 is correct. The constituent assembly of each of the new dominion was to exercise the powers of the legislature of that dominion, and the existing Central Legislative Assembly and the Council of States were to be automatically dissolved.

- Statement 2 is incorrect. For the transitional period, i.e., till a new constitution was adopted by each dominion, the governments of the two dominions were to be carried on in accordance with the Government of India Act, 1935.
- Additional Information
- As per the provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, Pakistan became independent on August 14 while India got its freedom on August 15, 1947. M.A. Jinnah became the first Governor-General of Pakistan.
- India, however, decided to request Lord Mountbatten to continue as the Governor-General of India.

90. Ans. (c)

- Option c is correct.
- Clement Attlee, the British prime minister, sensing the trouble all around, made an announcement on February 20, 1947.
- The British House of Commons declared the British intention of leaving the Indian subcontinent.
- Rationale for an Early Date (August 15, 1947):
- Statement 1 is correct. Britain wanted to secure Congress' agreement to the dominion status.
- Statement 2 is correct. At the same time, the British could escape the responsibility for the communal situation.
- The plan was put into effect without the slightest delay.

91. Ans. (a)

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

- Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931
- This Act gave sweeping powers to provincial governments to suppress propaganda for Civil Disobedience Movement.
- It was further amplified in 1932 to include all activities calculated to undermine government authority.

92. Ans. (d)

About Azad Hind Government:

- Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose had announced the establishment of the provisional government of Azad Hind in occupied Singapore in Known as Arzi Hukumat-e-Azad Hind, it was supported by the Axis powers of Imperial Japan, Nazi Germany, the Italian Social Republic, and their allies.
- He had launched a struggle to free India from British rule under the banner of the provisional government-in-exile during the latter part of the Second World War.
- Who was part of this? Under his provisional government, the Indians living abroad had been united.
- The Indian National Army drew ex-prisoners and thousands of civilian volunteers from the Indian expatriate population in Malaya (present-day Malaysia) and Burma (now Myanmar).
- Under the provisional government, Bose was the head of the state, the prime minister and the minister for war and foreign affairs.
- Captain Lakshmi headed the women's organisation while S A Ayer headed the publicity and propaganda wing.
- Revolutionary leader Rash Behari Bose was designated as the supreme advisor.

93. Ans. (c)

- All the pairs given above are correctly matched.

- Parallel governments during Quit India Movement:
- Ballia (in August 1942 for a week)—under Chittu Pandey. He got many Congress leaders released.
- Tamluk (Midnapore, from December 1942 to September 1944)—Jatiya Sarkar undertook cyclone relief work, sanctioned grants to schools, supplied paddy from the rich to the poor, organised Vidyut Vahinis, etc.
- Satara (mid-1943 to 1945)—named "Prati Sarkar", was organised under leaders like Y.B. Chavan, Nana Patil, etc.
- Village libraries and Nyayadan Mandals were organised, prohibition campaigns were carried on and 'Gandhi marriages' were organized.

94. Ans. (c)

- C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party or simply Swarajist Party, with C.R. Das as the president and Motilal Nehru as one of the secretaries.
- The Swarajists would present the nationalist demand of self-government in councils.
- If this demand was rejected, they would adopt a policy of uniform, continuous, and consistent obstruction within the councils to make governance through councils impossible. Hence statement 1 is correct.
- The Responsivists among Swarajists—Lala Lajpat Rai, Madan Mohan Malaviya, and N.C. Kelkar—advocated cooperation with the government.
- Besides, they also wanted to protect the so-called Hindu interests. Hence statement 2 is correct.
- Responsivists leaders accused Motilal Nehru, who did not favour joining the council, of being anti-Hindu even as Muslim communalists called the Swarajists anti Muslim. Hence statement 3 is incorrect.

95. Ans. (d)

Following leaders were associated with NCM :-

- Alluri Sitaram Raju led the tribals in Andhra and combined their demands with those of the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- Duggirala Gopalakrishnayya inspired the inhabitants of the small town of Chirala Parala in Guntur district to resist the government's plan to make the town a municipality and the hike in local taxes.
- Basanti Debi, wife of C.R. Das, was one of the first women volunteers to court arrest in 1921.
- Nabin Chandra Bardoloi, freedom fighter and political leader from Assam, favoured non-cooperation.

96. Ans. (a)

- Option (a) is correct

Eka Movement

- Eka Movement or Unity Movement is a peasant movement which surfaced in Hardoi, Bahraich and Sitapur during the end of 1921.
- Initially started by Congress and the Khalifat movement, it was later headed by Madari Pasi.
- The main reason for the movement was high rent, which was generally higher than 50% of recorded rent in some areas.

Post-War National Scenario

- Two basic strands of national upsurge can be identified during the last two years of British rule.
- Tortuous negotiations involving the government, Congress and Muslim League, increasingly accompanied by communal violence and culminating in freedom and the partition. Sporadic, localized, and often extremely militant and united mass action by workers, peasants, and states' peoples

which took the form of a countrywide strike wave.

- This kind of activity was occasioned by the INA Release Movement, Royal Indian Navy (RIN) revolt, Tebhaga movement, Worli revolt, Punjab Kisan Morchas,
- Travancore peoples' struggle (especially the Punnapra-Vayalar episode) and the Telangana peasant revolt.

Tebhaga Movement

- The word Tebhaga literally means three shares of harvests. It was a sharecropper's movement, which demanded two-thirds for themselves and one-third for the landlord.
- Earlier, the sharecroppers used to give fifty-fifty share of the produce on their tenancy.
- The crop sharing system at that time was known as barga, adhi, bhagi, etc., and the sharecroppers were called as bargadars or adhiars.
- These sharecroppers seriously challenged the custom of sharing crops between the bargadar and the landlord in 1946-1947.
- During the harvest of 1946, the sharecroppers of a few north and northeastern districts of Bengal went to fields and cut down the crops and thrashed them on their own.

Punnapra-Vayalar Episode

- The Punnapra-Vayalar killings (October 1946) was a militant communist movement in the Princely State of Travancore, British India against the Prime Minister, C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and the state.
- The agitation saw an army of the poorest of the poor, armed with tools such as areca nut staves, come face to face with armed police.

97. Ans. (d)

- Option (d) is correct
- Chief Commissioner's Province of Aden Aden is a city, and since 2015, the temporary capital of Yemen, near the

eastern approach to the Red Sea (the Gulf of Aden)

- The Chief Commissioner's Province of Aden was the administrative status under which the former Aden Settlement (1839–1932) was placed from 1932 to 1937.
- Under that new status, the Viceroy of India assumed direct control over Aden, which had hitherto been administered by the government of the Bombay Presidency.
- The Government of India Act 1935 stated that "Aden shall cease to be a part of British India".
- In accordance with the Aden Colony Order, 1936, Aden became a Crown Colony under the full responsibility of the Colonial Office effective 1 April 1937.
- Eventually, it ceased to be a Colony of the United Kingdom and became the capital of a new state known as the People's Republic of South Yemen which, in 1970, was renamed the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.
- Reorganisation under the GOI Act, 1935 Sindh was carved out of Bombay Presidency Bihar and Odisha (then, Orissa) were split Burma was separated off from India Aden was also separated from India and made into a Crown colony.

98. Ans. (c)

- Both statements are correct

RIN Mutiny

- The ratings of the RIN battleship HMIS "Talwar", docked at Bombay, went on strike on 18 February 1946 over the issues of bad food and adverse living conditions.
- Following their capture of naval trucks, and hoisting together of the Congress, the League and the Red flags on these, the ratings went all-out to urge the people of Bombay to rise in support of their revolt – the greatest in the naval history – spreading to 78 ships and 22 units all along the Indian coastline.

- In response to their call, several processions were taken out in Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta and other places in the subsequent days.
- Hundreds of Indian citizens were killed and thousands were injured in the British military and police firing on the demonstrators.
- Patel issued a statement calling on the strikers to end their action, which was later echoed by a statement issued in Calcutta by Mohammed Ali Jinnah on behalf of the Muslim League.
- Patel assured that British Government will punish severely.
- Under these considerable pressures, the strikers gave way.
- Arrests were then made, followed by courts martial and the dismissal of 476 sailors from the Royal Indian Navy.
- The RIN revolt remains a legend today. It was an event that strengthened further the determination among all sections of the Indian people to see the end of British rule Deep solidarity and amity among religious groups was in evidence, which appeared to run counter to the rapidly spreading atmosphere of communal hatred and animosity.

99. Ans. (d)

- Both statements are correct

Direct Action Day

- Direct Action Day, also known as the 1946 Calcutta Killings, was a day of nationwide communal riots by the Indian Muslim community announced by Muhammad Ali Jinnah.
- It led to large-scale violence between Muslims and Hindus in the city of Calcutta in the Bengal province of British India.
- The day also marked the start of what is known as The Week of the Long Knives.

- In 1940, the Muslim League passed a resolution in favor of the creation of Pakistan.
- It was not clear, however, whether it was meant to be a separate Muslim state or a part of a confederation with the rest of India.
- In a statement on May 16, 1946, a British Cabinet Mission proposed a plan for the formation of an interim government composed of representatives from the Congress, the League, and other forces.
- This plan gave the Congress one more seat than the League.
- Consequently, in July 1946, it withdrew its agreement to the plan and announced a general strike (hartal) on 16 August, terming it Direct Action Day, to assert its demand for a separate homeland for Indian Muslims out of certain northwestern and eastern provinces in colonial India.
- Calling for Direct Action Day, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, leader of the All India Muslim League, said that he wanted “either a divided India or a destroyed India”.
- CWC Meeting at Wardha Official Congress position was adopted at the Wardha session of the Congress Working Committee Gandhi, who had all sympathy for Britain in this war because of his total dislike of the fascist ideology, advocated an unconditional support to the Allied powers.
- Subhas Bose and other socialists– 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.
- Jawaharlal Nehru was not ready to accept the opinion of either Gandhi or of the socialists.
- The CWC resolution condemned Fascist aggression.
- It said that India could not be party to a war being fought, on the face of it, for democratic freedom, while that freedom was being denied to India; if Britain was fighting for democracy and freedom, it should be proved by ending imperialism in its colonies and establishing full democracy in India; Government should declare its war aims soon and, also, as to how the principles of democracy were to be applied to India after the war.

100. Ans. (d)

- Statement 1 is incorrect : Congress offered conditional support to British during World War II with the demand for setting of a Constituent Assembly after the war and establishment of responsible government as an interim arrangement.
- Indian response to World War II Congress’ Offer to Viceroy: The Indian offer to cooperate in the war effort had two basic conditions:
- After the war, a constituent assembly should be convened to determine political structure of a free India.
- Immediately, some form of a genuinely responsible government should be established at the Centre.
- The offer was rejected by Linlithgow, the then viceroy of India.