



All India Civil Services Coaching Centre

(Under the aegis of Government of Tamil Nadu)

TEST BOOKLET NCERT Modern India

Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 200

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET
2. You have to enter your Name on the Test Booklet
3. This Test Book contains 100 items (questions). Each it comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response, which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response, which you consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response for each item.
4. You have to mark all your response ONLY on the separate sheet provided along with the Test Booklet.
5. All items Carry equal marks. There will be **penalty (negative marking)** for wrong answers marked by you in the Answer sheet.
6. There are four alternatives for the answers to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, one third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
7. If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will same penalty as above for that question.
8. If a question is left blank i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for that question.

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- With reference to the English East India Company in the 17th century, consider the following statements:
 - It was a private company regulated by the British monarch.
 - No other European company was allowed to trade in the regions of its operation.
 - It was originally formed for the spice trade in South East Asia.Which of the statements given above are correct?
 - 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
- Which of the following were the characteristics of towns in India before the arrival of the British in the 16th century?
 - Traders and administrators lived in towns while Artisans lived in villages.
 - Towns thrived on taxes derived from agriculture in rural areas.
 - Towns and cities were often fortified by walls to separate it from the countryside.Select the correct answer using the code given below:
 - 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
- With reference to Indian history, which of the following statements is/are correct?
 - The Nizamat of Arcot emerged out of Hyderabad State.
 - The Mysore Kingdom emerged out of Vijayanagara Empire.
 - The Rohilkhand Kingdom was formed out of the territories occupied by Ahmad Shah Durrani.Select the correct answer using the code given below:
 - 1 and 2
 - 2 only
 - 2 and 3
 - 3 only
- In the first quarter of the seventeenth century, in which of the following was/were the factory/factories of the English East India Company located?
 - Broach
 - Chicacole
 - TrichinopolySelect the correct answer using the code given below:
 - 1 only
 - 1 and 2
 - 3 only
 - 2 and 3
- Consider the following statements with reference to the Santhal movement during the freedom movement of India:
 - The British settled the Paharia community exclusively in Damin-I-Koh which alienated Santhals.
 - The Permanent Settlement Act of 1793 alienated lands from the Santhals.
 - Dikus were the leaders of the Santhal

movement who fought against the British.

4. The British government later enacted a separate district to conciliate Santhals.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

6. Consider the following statements with reference to the Portuguese rule in India:

- 1. Francisco De Almeida abolished sati under his rule.
- 2. Pedro Alvarez Cabral established the first factory for Portuguese at Calicut in the year 1500.
- 3. After arriving in India Portuguese promoted Christianity and were intolerant towards Hindus and Muslims.
- 4. By the 18th century, the local advantages gained by the Portuguese in India were reduced with the emergence of powerful dynasties in Egypt, Persia, and North India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

7. Consider the following statements with reference to Robert Clive:

- 1. He was the first Governor-General of Bengal.
- 2. He forged a secret alliance with the traitors of the nawab in Bengal during the Battle of Plassey.
- 3. He signed the Treaty at Allahabad with Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II for Diwani rights in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

8. The Battle of Plassey paved the way for the British mastery of Bengal and eventually of the whole of India. Which of the following were the reasons for the Battle of Plassey?

- 1. Misuse of dastaks by company's officials in private capacity
- 2. Fortification of Calcutta
- 3. Abolition of duties on internal trade by the Nawab
- 4. Shifting of capital from Murshidabad to Munger

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

9. Which of the following methods were used by Lord Wellesley for expanding British Empire in India?

- 1. Subsidiary Alliance
- 2. Outright wars
- 3. Assumption of territories of previously subordinated rulers
- 4. Doctrine of Lapse

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

10. Which of the following were the reforms undertaken by Lord Cornwallis for the civil service in India?

- 1. Ban on private trade and acceptance of presents and bribes by officials.
- 2. Setting up college of Fort William for education of young recruits to the services.
- 3. Promotion based on seniority.
- 4. Rigid and complete exclusion of Indians

from service.

5. Selection all recruits to the Civil Service by competitive examination.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

11. Consider the following statements regarding the dual system of administration of Bengal post 1750s:
- 1. Under this system, the Company directly controlled the finances and administration of the province.
 - 2. The Nawab was dependent on the British for both his internal and external security.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2

12. Which of the following statements regarding the development of the press in 19th Century India is/are correct?
- 1. The first Licensing Regulations of 1823 were passed under Lord Lytton.
 - 2. The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 provided no right of appeal against the government action.
 - 3. Amrita Bazar Patrika turned overnight into an English newspaper to escape the Vernacular Press Act.
- Choose the correct option using the codes given below:
- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only
 - (d) 2 only

13. Arrange the following historical events as per chronology:
- 1. EIC established factory at Surat

- 2. Farrukhsiyar Farman
- 3. Portuguese captures Goa
- 4. Battle of Bedara

Codes:

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

14. He was the first European to interfere in the internal politics of India. He was in fact, the originator of the practice of subsidiary alliance in India. He was appointed as Governor General of Pondicherry. Later, he was recalled in 1754 due to the initial defeat of the French army in the Second Carnatic War . Above description is related to which of the following important personality regarding the colonial history of India ?
- (a) Joseph Francis Dupleix
 - (b) Alfonso de Albuquerque
 - (c) Robert Clive
 - (d) Lord Cornwallis

15. Consider the following statements regarding the result of Battle of Plassey.
- 1. Mir Kasim became the Nawab of Bengal.
 - 2. The sovereignty of the English over Calcutta was recognised.
 - 3. British acquired zamindari of 24 Parganas to the English.
 - 4. Mir Jafar shifted the capital from Murshidabad to Munger
- Which of the above statements is / are correct ?
- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1 and 4 only
 - (d) 2 and 4 only

16. Consider the following pairs regarding the modern history of India
- | Portuguese Governors | Achievement |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Francisco de Almeida | A. Blue water policy |
| 2. Alfonso de Albuquerque | B. Shifted capital from Cochin to |

Treaty of Peace of Paris.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

23. Consider the following statements regarding Nadir Shah

- 1. He defeated the Mughal army under Muhammad Shah and took the Peacock Throne and the Kohinoor diamond.
- 2. He recognized Najib-ud-Daula, as Mir Bakhshi of the Mughal empire and was to act as personal 'supreme agent' of Nadir Shah.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

24. Match the following independent kingdoms with their founders.

- 1. The independent state of Kerala was set up by Martanda Varma
- 2. Mohammad Khan Bangash set up the kingdom of Rohilakhand.
- 3. Ali Muhammad Khan, an Afghan, set up an independent kingdom in the area around Farrukhabad.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

25. Consider the following statements regarding Sikh rule

- 1. A section of Sikhs under the leadership of Banda Bahadur revolted against Aurangzeb and was defeated.

- 2. Kapur Singh Faizullapuria organised the Sikhs under Dal Khalsa, with the objective of uniting followers of Sikhism, politically, culturally and economically.
- 3. The Sikhs consolidated in misls which were military brotherhoods with a democratic set-up.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

26. Consider the following:

- 1. Discriminatory tariff policy against Indian products
- 2. Interference in socio-religious affairs of Indian public
- 3. British policy of expansion through the Doctrine of Lapse
- 4. Indian sepoys were treated as inferior to British soldiers

Which of the above were the causes for the Revolt of 1857?

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

27. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

- 1. Blue water policy : Vasco da Gama
- 2. First Carnatic war : Joseph MarquisDupleix
- 3. Battle of Adyar : Louis Paradis

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

28. Consider the following statements regarding the Dutch East India Company:

- 1. It was mainly focused on the spice trade in

East Indies with India merely serving as a link in the commercial chain.

2. It established its first factory in India at Pulicat.
3. The London Treaty was signed between the British and the Dutch to settle a long period of territorial and trade disputes between the two countries in Southeast Asia.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

29. Which of the following statements are correct about District Diwani Adalats established during the early British period?

1. These adalats were placed under the Collector.
2. These adalats had common law applicable for both Hindus and the Muslims.
3. The appeal from District Diwani Adalats laid to the Sadar Diwani Adalat.

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

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

30. Which of the following was/were the major components of economic drain from India during the colonial rule?

1. Salaries and pensions of civil and military officials posted in India
2. Interests on loans taken by the Indian Government from abroad
3. Stores purchased in Britain for civil and military departments
4. Payments made for shipping, banking and insurance services

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

31. Which of the following factors were responsible for the growth of militant nationalism in the early 20th century?

1. Growth of self-respect and self-confidence
2. Submergence of the Indian national identity in the British Empire.
3. International influences exploding the myths of European superiority
4. Emergence of a trained leadership
5. Dissatisfaction with Achievements of Moderates

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

32. The pre-Congress associations organized various campaigns for which of the following reasons?

1. For removal of import duties on cotton
2. In support of Ilbert Bill
3. Against reduction in maximum age for appearing in Civil Services Exam
4. For right to join volunteer corps

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

33. Which of the following statements correctly describe the feature(s) and the social situation in which the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act was passed in India?

1. Raja Sawai Jai Singh of Amber was one of the earliest voices for the remarriage of widows as early as the 18th century.
2. Widow remarriage was one of the main agendas of the Brahma Samaj.
3. Under the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856, a widow will not have any claim over the possessions of her deceased husband once she marries someone else after her husband's death.

Choose the Correct Option using the following code:

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

34. Consider the following statements about Sawai Jai Singh:

1. He erected observatories at Delhi, Ujjain and Kolkata.
2. He drew up a set of tables, entitled Zij Muhammad shahi, to enable people to make astronomical observations.
3. He had Euclid's 'Elements of Geometry' translated into Sanskrit.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

35. Which of the following reforms was/were undertaken during the reign of Lord Dalhousie?

1. Introduction of the "Non – Regulation System" for the newly acquired territories.
2. Guarantee System for providing guaranteed return on investment to the railway companies.
3. The ports of India were thrown open to the commerce of the world.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

36. Consider the following statements:

1. Annexation of Mahe by the British.
2. Failure of the British to fulfill the terms of the Defensive Treaty with Haider, when he was attacked by the Marathas.
3. Haider Ali formed a grand alliance with the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Marathas against the British.

Which of the above are considered the reasons for the Second Anglo-Mysore War?

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

37. He was popularly called 'Danka Shah'. In 1857, he was jailed in Faizabad. When released, he was elected by the mutinous 22nd Native Infantry as their leader. He fought in the famous Battle of Chinhat. He was:

- (a) Shah Mal
- (b) Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah
- (c) Maulvi Liaquat Ali
- (d) General Bakht Khan

38. Arrange the following incidents in chronological order:

1. British Government passes Limitation Law
2. Santhal Rebellion
3. Report by Deccan Riots Commission
4. First revenue settlement in Deccan

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

39. Which of the following was the reason for the fierce battle among various trading

companies of British, Portuguese, Dutch and French in India?

- (a) Internal rivalry and maladministration within trading companies.
- (b) Local Rajas and Nawabs favouring only one of the companies.
- (c) The decreasing profit margin due to severe competition among trading companies.
- (d) Fortification of ports.

40. The 'Asiatic society of Bengal' was set up by which of the following?

- 1. Nathaniel Halhed
- 2. Henry Thomas Colebrooke
- 3. William Jones

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

41. Before 1765, the Company had purchased goods in India by importing gold and silver from Britain as Britain's exports to India was miniscule. But after 1765, East India Company (EIC) managed to finance the purchase of goods for export.

Which of the following reasons made this possible?

- (a) Britain's export to India considerably rose during this period.
- (b) The elimination of corruption in EIC.
- (c) Revenue collected in Bengal by EIC.
- (d) Subsidies provided by the British government to EIC.

42. With reference to Jyotirao Phule, which of the following statements is/are incorrect?

- 1. He proposed Shudras and Ati Shudras should unite to fight for their rights.
- 2. He studied in a school set up by Christian missionaries.
- 3. He was not concerned with upper castes

and their plight.

4. He wrote Gulamgiri as a tribute to Americans who fought to abolish slavery. Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

43. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The first cotton mill in India was set up in Calcutta in 1854.
- 2. In the first few decades of its existence the Indian textile industry did considerably well.
- 3. Setting up of cotton textile mills in the mid-19th century lead to employment opportunities for artisans and poor peasants in the rural areas.

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

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

44. In the context of Indian history, what were the major features of the socio-religious reforms?

- 1. Revival of native cultural personality.
- 2. Evolution of national consciousness.
- 3. Emphasis on the human intellect's capacity to think and reason.
- 4. Liberation of the individual from the conformity born out of fear.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

45. With respect to Constitutional Developments in British India, which of the following were the features of Indian Councils Act, 1892?

1. The act gave the legislative councils the power of discussing the budget and addressing questions to the executive.
2. It empowered the Viceroy to make rules and orders for the more convenient transaction of business in the council.
3. For the first time, the term 'election was used in context of selection of some of the non-official members to the council.
4. It provided for the association of Indians with the executive councils of the Viceroy and Governors.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

46. Which of the following policies of Lord Curzon can said to be responsible for the growth of militant nationalism in British India?

1. Calcutta Corporation Act
2. Illbert Bill Controversy
3. Refusal to recognise India as a nation
4. Enactment of Official Secrets Act

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

47. With reference to Ashwini Kumar Dutta, consider the following statements:

1. Swadesh Bandhab Samiti was formed by him as a means of mass mobilisation during Swadeshi phase.
2. Bengal National College was set up under him as Principal on the inspiration of Tagore's Shantiniketan.
3. He has written books on Bhaktiyoga and

Karmayoga with a philosophical outlook. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

48. With regard to steps taken by British government to curb the menace of revolutionary activities, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The Defence of India Act was enacted to curb the Swadeshi and Boycott movement.
2. The partition of Bengal was annulled by Lord Hardinge to curb the menace of revolutionary terrorism.
3. Newspaper (Incitement to offences) Act 1908 was aimed to curb extremist nationalist activity.
4. Criminal Law amendment Act of 1908 was imposed during the Swadeshi and Boycott movement.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

49. With reference to the Regulating Act of 1773, consider the following statements:

1. It gave power to the British cabinet to exercise control over the affairs in India.
2. It led to the establishment of Supreme Court with powers to administer personal law of the defendant.
3. East India Company was given supreme control over administration in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

50. Which of the following recommendations was / were made by the Police Commission Act, 1860?

1. Creation of post of inspector-general as the head in a province.
2. Establishment of Central Intelligence Bureau at the Centre.
3. Abolition of office of Superintendent of Police

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

51. With reference to Mayo's Resolution of 1870, consider the following statements:

1. It provided for devolution of finances and taxation powers at provincial levels
2. It resulted in the creation of first ever local bodies in British Rule
3. It failed to bring in elective principle in the local bodies

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

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

52. With regard to contribution made by Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. He fought the case to defend freedom fighters in the Chauri-choura case.
2. He founded the Banaras Hindu University.
3. He opposed the Legislative council entry of Indians.
4. He established "Bharat Dharma Mahamandal" to propagate Hindu culture.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

- (c) 2 and 4 only
- (d) 3 and 4 only

53. Which of the following persons were related to the Meerut Conspiracy Case?

1. Philip Spratt
2. Benjamin Francis Bradley
3. Muzaffar Ahmed
4. Khudiram Bose

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

54. Which of the following factors led to the Lucknow Pact between the Muslim League and the Congress?

1. The refusal of the British government to set up a university at Aligarh with powers to affiliate colleges all over India.
2. The Calcutta Session of the Muslim League, 1912 had committed unconditionally to work with other groups for a system of self-government suited to India.
3. Congress's acceptance of the separate electorates as provided under the Morley Minto Reforms.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

55. With respect to the "Morley Minto Reforms", consider the following statements:

1. Separate electorates for the Muslims for election to the Central Council.
2. The Legislative Councils could reject the budget, but the Governor could restore it.
3. The elective principle was recognised for the non-official membership of the

Councils in India.

4. One Indian was to be appointed to the Viceroy's Executive Council.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

56. Which of the following were observed during the Swadeshi Movement?

- 1. Tying of Raksha Bandhan
- 2. Farmers took to no-paying of land revenue
- 3. Boycott of imported clothes
- 4. Increase in industrial unrest
- 5. Promotion of domestic manufacturing

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

57. Consider the following statements about Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:

- 1. He tried to reconcile his co-religionists to modern scientific thought and to the British rule, and urged them to accept services under the Government.
- 2. He supported the system of Piri and Muridi.
- 3. His progressive social ideas were propagated through his magazine, 'Tahdhib-ul-Akhlaq'.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

58. Consider the following statements about the Charter Act of 1833:

- 1. All restrictions on European immigration and the acquisition of property in India were lifted.
- 2. A law member was added to the Governor-General's Council for professional advice on law-making.
- 3. The Governments of Madras and Bombay were deprived of their legislative powers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

59. With reference to the August Offer, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. It was announced by Linlithgow.
- 2. It proposed Dominion Status as the objective for India.
- 3. The inherent right of the Indians to frame their Constitution was recognized for the first time.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

60. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the Saddler University Commission (1917-19)?

- 1. The Commission was set up to study and report on the problems of the Calcutta University.
- 2. It reviewed the entire field from school education to university education.
- 3. It recommended that a separate board of secondary and intermediate education should be set up for administration and control.

Select the correct answer using the code

given below:

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

61. Which of the following demands were accepted by Irwin on behalf of the government, as a part of the Gandhi- Irwin Pact?

- 1. Commutation of Bhagat Singh and his comrades' death sentence to life sentence.
- 2. Withdrawal of emergency ordinances.
- 3. Right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing.
- 4. Right to make salt in the coastal villages for sale.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

62. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the Wood's Despatch (1854)?

- 1. It recommended English as the medium of instruction for higher studies and vernaculars at the school level.
- 2. It recommended a system of grants-in-aid to encourage private enterprise.
- 3. It laid down that the education imparted in the government institutions should not be secular.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

63. Consider the following pairs:

Newspaper	Person Associated
1. Mirat-ul-Akbar	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
2. Swadesamitran	G. Subramaniya Aiyar
3. Amrita Bazar Patrika	Motilal Ghosh
4. Indian Mirror	Dadabhai Naoroji

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

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

64. With reference to 'Vernacular Press Act of 1878', consider the following statements:

- 1. The act required the publisher of any vernacular newspaper to deposit the security with the district magistrate.
- 2. It made mandatory for newspapers to submit content proof sheets to the judiciary before its publication.
- 3. The magistrate's action on any vernacular newspaper was final with no appeal in superior courts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

65. In 1929 Lahore session, Congress demanded complete independence, but accepted dominion status after Mountbatten Plan. Which of the following is /are the reasons for accepting dominion status?

- 1. To ensure a peaceful and quick transfer of power.
- 2. To check the tensed and violent situation of the country.
- 3. To keep India in commonwealth.
- 4. Congress required help of Britishers to ensure continuity in bureaucracy and army

in the country.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

66. "He served as a foreign secretary to the government of India from 1842 to 1843. he was also the lieutenant governor of the North-Western Provinces. He had established a system of 897 locally supported elementary schools in centrally located villages through the medium of vernacular languages. He improved communications, police protection, and social services in North-Western Provinces." Which of the following personalities is the above paragraph referring to?
- (a) Charles Wood
 - (b) Sir John Philip Sargent
 - (c) James Thomson
 - (d) Jonathan Duncan.

67. With regard to Jungle Mahal Revolt, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. This revolt was led by farmers and hunters.
- 2. Durjan Singh was the leader of the revolt.
- 3. This revolt primarily occurred in the Chota Nagpur region.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

68. Consider the following statements with reference to the Civil Rebellion in Awadh during 1799:

- 1. Wazir Ali assembled an army of several thousand men against British in this rebellion.
- 2. The Massacre of Benares led to the

occurrence of this rebellion.

- 3. All leaders of rebellion were hanged in public to serve as an example to other rebels.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

69. Consider the following statements with reference to Diwan Velu Thampi's Revolt during Indian freedom struggle:

- 1. This revolt started with the announcement of the Kundara Proclamation.
- 2. The Maharaja of Travancore supported the rebellion and fought valiantly.
- 3. To avoid the capture by British during the revolt, Velu Thampi killed himself

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

70. Which of the following leaders were associated with the Bombay presidency association.

- 1. Badruddin Tyabji
- 2. Dadabhai Naoroji
- 3. Pherozeshah Mehta
- 4. K.T. Telang
- 5. M.G. Ranade

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

71. Consider the following reasons for growing militant nationalism during 1905-1909 .

1. Japan's victory over Russia in 1905.
2. Political mendicancy of moderates.
3. Increasing westernisation.
4. Failure to realize the true nature of the British .

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

72. Which of the following leaders were associated with the swadeshi movement.

1. Shyamsundar Chakrabarti
2. V. O. Chidambaram Pillai
3. Brahmabandhab Upadhyay
4. Syed Haider Raza

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

73. Which of the following leaders associated with the Berlin Committee for Indian independence.

1. Lala Hardayal
2. Bhupendranath Dutta
3. Virendranath Chattopadhyay

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) All of the above

74. Consider the following pairs:

- | Gandhian Movements | Unique feature |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Champaran Satyagraha | A. First Civil Disobedience |
| 2. Ahmedabad Mill Strike. | B. First Non- |

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 3. Kheda Satyagraha | Cooperation |
| | C. First Hunger strike |
| 4. Rowlatt Satyagraha | D. First mass – strike |

How many of the above pairs is/are correctly matched ?

- (a) Only pair 1
- (b) Only pair 2
- (c) Only pair 3
- (d) All four pairs

75. Which of the following leaders were associated with the Anti Non-Cooperation Association.

1. Purushottam Thakurdas
2. Cowasji Jehangar
3. Jamnadas Dwarakadas
4. Motilal Tejawat

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

76. Consider the following statements regarding the Government of India, Act, 1935:

1. Abolition of Dyarchy at the Centre.
2. Establishment of a Federal Court at Calcutta
3. Extension of the principle of Separate Electorates to Sikhs, Europeans, Indian Christians and Anglo Indians.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

77. Consider the following statements regarding the Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi Movement:

1. The Swadeshi Movement was under Chidambaram Pillai in Madras.
2. The Indian National Congress, meeting in 1905 under the presidentship of Gokhale, adopted Swaraj as the Goal of Indian people.
3. The militant nationalists tried to transform the anti-partition and Swadeshi Movement into a mass struggle and gave the slogan of India's independence from foreign rule.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

78. Consider the following statements:

1. In Ahmedabad Mill Strike, the workers were demanding a rise of 50 per cent in their wages so that they could manage in the times of wartime inflation.
2. Anusuya Sarabhai was the president of the Ahmedabad Mill Owners Association.
3. Popular leaders associated with Kheda Satyagraha were Brajkishore Prasad, Anugrah Narayan Sinha, Ramnavmi Prasad and Shambhusharan Varma.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

79. Which of the following statements regarding the Rowlatt Act, 1919 is correct?

- (a) Officially it was called the Internal Disturbances and Anti-sedition Act 1919.
- (b) It was aimed to curb any armed rebellion against the British Raj but permitted strictly non-violent protests.
- (c) All the elected Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council including

Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Madan Mohan Malaviya, and Mazhar Ul Haq resigned in protest of the Act.

- (d) M. K. Gandhi called for prayer assemblies as a gesture of repentance after the large-scale anti-British violence in response to the Act.

80. For which of the following reasons the British government awarded Kaiser-i-Hind to Mahatma Gandhi?

- (a) Organising the Indian workers to enable them to fight for their rights in South Africa
- (b) Upliftment of the status of Harijans and propagating removal of untouchability in all its form
- (c) Raising an Indian Ambulance Code during Boer wars
- (d) None of the above

81. Which of the following personalities were associated with the formation of Muslim League?

1. Hakim Ajmal Khan
2. Moulana Mohammad Ali
3. Moulana Zafar Ali
4. Syed Hassan Belgrami

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

82. Consider the following statements regarding a freedom fighter of India:

1. Credited as one of the brains behind the Ghadar mutiny, he was also the mastermind behind the bomb attack on the then Viceroy Lord Hardinge.
2. In 1942, he established the 'Indian Independence League' — an army that would fight for India's freedom from British

rule.

Which of the following is being described above?

- (a) Lala Har Dayal
- (b) Captain Mohan Singh
- (c) Ras Behari Bose
- (d) Sachindranath Sanyal

83. Which of the following statements is correct regarding 'Prati Sarkar' during Quit India Movement?

- 1. It was a parallel government in Satara-Sangli region of Maharashtra.
- 2. The armed wing of the Prati Sarkar was called The Toofan Sena.
- 3. Congress was not in support of Prati Sarkar formed during Quit India Movement.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

84. Which of the following were the reasons for choosing salt as a theme in Civil Disobedience Movement?

- 1. It was one of the highest taxed items.
- 2. Prohibition on manufacturing of salt for any purpose other than domestic use.
- 3. Destroying of naturally manufactured salt by the Britishers.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

85. Which of the following arguments were made against the 'Orientalists' vision of learning given by the Europeans?

- 1. The knowledge of the East was unscientific in nature.
- 2. The Oriental knowledge was not useful and practical.
- 3. There was lack of poetry and sacred literature in Oriental books.
- 4. Western education will make the natives more civilized.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

86. With reference to the nationalist's response to Second World War, consider the following statements:

- 1. The Congress decided to support the British government in the war if a responsible government was established in India.
- 2. Mahatma Gandhi advocated unconditional support to the British government.
- 3. Jawaharlal Nehru proposed the launch of civil disobedience movement to take

advantage of British government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

87. With reference to the Telangana movement, consider the following statements:
1. It was a peasant movement against illegal land revenue exactions by the British.
 2. The demand was to increase the share of the share-croppers from one-half to two-third of the total production.
 3. The peasants formed associations and took the violent route.
 4. It resulted into land ceiling fixation and redistribution of land.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

88. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the issues associated with the Radcliffe Boundary Commission?
1. The commission used outdated surveys and maps for demarcation.
 2. The partition was based on religious demography while completely ignoring other considerations such as strategic roads and irrigation patterns.
 3. The time span allocated to the Radcliffe commission for demarcation was very less.
 4. Lack of knowledge about the demographics of India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

89. With reference to ideological views of Mahatma Gandhi and Ambedkar, consider the following statements:
1. In politics Ambedkar opted for rights-based approach whereas Gandhi's approach was based on faith and spirituality.
 2. Ambedkar's views on untouchability were

shaped by his political views whereas Mahatma Gandhi's views were shaped by his personal experiences.

3. Unlike Ambedkar, Gandhi did not support the abolition of the caste system.

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

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

90. With reference to the period of colonial rule in India, "Home Charges" formed an important part of drain of wealth from India.

Which of the following funds constituted "Home Charges"?

1. Funds used to support the India office in London.
2. Funds used to pay salaries and pensions of British personnel engaged in India.
3. Funds used for waging wars outside India by the British

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

91. In context of Modern Indian History, which among the following were the reasons for the failure of the Cripps mission?

1. It offered dominion status for Indian Union instead of a provision for complete independence.
2. It lacked any plan for immediate transfer of power to the Indian representatives.
3. The demand of the congress that the governor-general should be only the constitutional head was not accepted.
4. The Muslim league thought that the proposals denied the Muslims the right to self-determination.

Select the correct answer using the code given

below:

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

92. Which of the following events in Punjab contributed towards the spread of revolutionary activities during the struggle for Indian Independence?

- 1. Lala Lajpat Rai brought out the 'Punjabee' to spread revolutionary thought.
- 2. Ajit Singh organised Anjuman-i-Mohisban-i-Watan in Lahore to promote extremism.
- 3. Rashbehari Bose founded the Ghadr Party in Punjab.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

93. In the context of modern history, which of the following are the reasons for the Bengal famine of 1943?

- 1. Due to serious hydrological drought in the region.
- 2. The need to feed a vast British army diverted foodstuffs.
- 3. Import of rice from South-East Asia had been stopped.
- 4. Rationing methods to tackle the drought were confined to big cities only.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

94. Consider the following statements with reference to the Non-cooperation Movement during Indian Freedom struggle:

- 1. The middle class participated in very large

numbers in the movement.

- 2. Under leadership of J.M. Sengupta strikes in tea plantations in Assam had been organized.
- 3. Initially Lala Lajpat Rai did not favour Non- Cooperation Movement but later supported.
- 4. Alluri Sitaram Raju combined the demands of tribes in Andhra with those of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

95. With reference to the Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy case, consider the following statements:

- 1. It tried to frame and punish communist nationalists in India.
- 2. It led to the arrest of revolutionary nationalists like Khudiram Bose and M N Roy.
- 3. It resulted in popularisation of Communist ideology among the Indian masses.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

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

96. An All-Parties Conference in February 1928 appointed a sub- committee under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru to draft a constitution. Which of the following personalities were part of this sub committee?

- 1. Sir Ali Imam
- 2. Subash Chandra Bose
- 3. Tej Bahadur Sapru
- 4. Annie Beasant

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

97. Which of the following was/were the major influences on the revolutionary activities in the Indian National Movement in the 1920s?

1. The Russian Revolution of 1917 and the success of the USSR
2. Books and Newspapers published by revolutionary leaders
3. Growing discontent among the worker class
4. Influence of Russian Nihilists

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

98. Consider the following statements with respect to the agrarian reforms undertaken by the Congress ministries after 1937 elections:

1. Nazrana and begar were completely abolished in Uttar Pradesh.
2. They passed Debtors' Relief Acts which provided for drastic reduction in accumulated interest rates.
3. The reforms mainly benefitted sub-tenants of occupancy tenants while statutory and occupancy tenants were overlooked.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

99. With reference to C. Rajagopalachari (CR) Formula, consider the following statements:

1. It asked Muslim league to form a provisional government with the Indian

National Congress.

2. It proposed a plebiscite in the North-West and North East India for creation of a separate nation.
3. Mohammed Ali Jinnah opposed the plan as he wanted the Congress to accept the Two Nation Theory.
4. Mahatma Gandhi strongly condemned the CR Plan.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

100. Consider the following statements with reference to the upsurges of 1945-46:

1. Rebellion by Naval Ratings was against the racial discrimination and unpalatable food provided to them.
2. Students belonging to Forward Bloc, Students Federation and Islamia College participated in the upsurge of Calcutta over INA trials.
3. The Congress did not officially support these three upsurges because of their tactics and timing.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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