

QUESTION 1.

With reference to Portuguese governors, consider the following statements:

1. Francisco de Almeida, the first Portuguese governor in India, pursued naval dominance in the Indian Ocean through the 'Blue Water Policy' instead of relying on land fortresses
2. Alfonso de Albuquerque, the second governor and key figure behind Portuguese dominance, conquered Goa from the ruler of Vijayanagara Empire.
3. Nino da Cunha extended Portuguese influence by seizing Malacca, Ceylon, and establishing strategic bases in Malabar, Ormuz, East Africa, and the Red Sea.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

QUESTION 2.

Consider the following statements with respect the Dutch East India Company:

1. It was formed through the merger of multiple trading companies, became the world's first multinational corporation and pioneered the issuance of publicly traded shares.
2. Dutch established their first factory in Masulipatnam, which also served as their headquarters in India.
3. The collapse of Dutch power was sealed in 1759 with their defeat by the English in the Battle of Biderra.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

QUESTION 3.

Consider the following crops. Which of them were introduced by Portugese to India?

1. Potatoes
2. Pineapple
3. Chili Pepper

4. Cashew

Select the correct answer:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) All four

QUESTION 4.

Arrange the following battles in chronological order, starting with the earliest and ending with the most recent:

- 1. The Battle of Ambur
- 2. The Battle of Arcot
- 3. The Battle of Adyar
- 4. The Battle of Wandiwash

Select the correct answer by using the code given below:

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

QUESTION 5.

Which of the following statements is/are true regarding the Carnatic Wars?

- 1. They were primarily fought for control over trade routes.
- 2. The battles witnessed alliances between European powers and Indian princely states.
- 3. The wars had no impact on the subsequent colonization of India.
- 4. The British emerged as the dominant force after the conflicts.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) All four

QUESTION 6.

Which of the following factors contributing to the failure of other European powers against England?

1. The Royal Navy of Britain was the largest and most advanced of its time
2. Stable government with efficient monarchs in Britain allowed for long-term planning and development, setting it apart from other European nations
3. Other European powers less zealous approach to religion and lesser focus on spreading Christianity compared to British's made their rule more acceptable to colonial subjects

Select the correct answer by 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

QUESTION 7.

With reference to the Mughal ruler Farrukhsiyar, consider the following statements:

1. Farrukhsiyar ascended to the Mughal Empire throne with the assistance of the Sayyid brothers, who were renowned as influential 'King Makers'.
2. Farrukhsiyar promoted religious intolerance by enforcing the jizya tax on non-Muslims and imposing the pilgrimage tax during his reign.
3. The death of Farrukhsiyar stands as a pivotal event in Mughal history, being the first occurrence of an emperor being assassinated by his own nobles.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

QUESTION 8.

With reference to the Third Carnatic War, consider the following statements:

1. It was triggered by the broader conflict between Britain and France in Europe during the Seven Years' War

2. Count de Lally commanded the French army, while General Eyre Coote led the British forces during the War.

3. The conclusion of the war solidified English supremacy as the leading European power in the Indian subcontinent.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

QUESTION 9.

What concession did the Mughals offer to Ahmad Shah Abdali in their efforts to achieve peace during their conflicts?

- a) Punjab
- b) Delhi
- c) Maratha territory
- d) Rohilla chiefdom

QUESTION 10.

With reference to the Status of Slavery during the 17th and 18th century in India, consider the following statements:

- 1. In the face of economic challenges and social inequalities, certain individuals turned to the sale of children as slaves, while privileged social classes employed women slaves for domestic work.
- 2. The status of slaves in India differed from that in Europe, as they were often treated as mere menials rather than hereditary servants.
- 3. European merchants actively engaged in the trade and sale of Abyssinian slaves, with Surat, Madras, and Calcutta serving as prominent centers for such transactions.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

QUESTION 11.

With reference to the Battle of Plassey, consider the following statements:

1. The primary cause of the battle was the East India Company's abuse of trade privileges, which strained the nawab's finances, and their unauthorized fortification of Calcutta while providing refuge to a political fugitive
2. The arrival of Robert Clive with a strong Madras force strengthened the English position, leading to their victory in the battle
3. Mir Khasim was appointed as the new Nawab of Bengal, rewarding the English with money and zamindari of 24 parganas.

How many of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

QUESTION 12.

Consider the following statements with reference to the Danes in India:

1. Danish factories were established in Masulipatnam and Portonovo, serving as trading facilities in these specific locations.
2. Danish settlements in India were sold to the Portuguese, resulting in a complete divestment of their territorial holdings.
3. Missionary activities took precedence over trade for the Danish, as they focused on spreading their religious beliefs and converting people.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

QUESTION 13.

Why did the English choose not to comply with Siraj-ud-daulah's prohibition on fortifying their positions in 1756, while the French agreed to it?

1. the English claimed that they were preparing for their own protection, implying that the nawab would be unable to provide it.
2. The British's anticipated a potential conflict with the French.

3. The British's were provoking Siraj-ud-daulah to engage in a confrontation.
4. The British's perception of the nawab's inability to provide protection reflected their confidence in their own capabilities.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) All four

QUESTION 14.

With reference to the Second Anglo-Mysore War, consider the following statements:

1. Mysore's alliance with the French in India during the American Revolutionary War led to conflicts with the British
2. Haidar Ali captured English leader Braithwaite but died of cancer on 1782, leaving his son Tipu Sultan to continue the fight without success.
3. The Treaty of Mangalore marked a turning point, causing a rapid increase in the British East India Company's stock values

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

QUESTION 15.

With reference to the Treaty of Bassein, consider the following statements:

1. Under the treaty, the Peshwa Baji Rao II accepted a permanent stationing of a native infantry force of at least 6,000 troops, along with field artillery and European artillery men, in his territories.
2. The Peshwa was required to relinquish control of the city of Surat as per the terms of the treaty.
3. Treaty of Bassein might be an exaggeration to claim that the treaty "gave the English the key to India" considering the circumstances, such a viewpoint is understandable

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) Only one

- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

QUESTION 16.

Which states among the following are classified as successor states in the post-Mughal era?

- 1. Awadh
- 2. Hyderabad
- 3. Mysore
- 4. Maratha
- 5. Bengal

Select the correct answer by using the codes given below.

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

QUESTION 17.

Arrange the following Treaties in chronological order, starting with the earliest and ending with the most recent:

- 1. The Treaty of Salbai
- 2. The Treaty of Bassein
- 3. The Treaty of Srirangapatna
- 4. The Treaty of Gwalior

Select the correct answer by using the code given below:

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

QUESTION 18.

Match the following Governor Generals with the wars they were engaged in.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Lord Cornwallis | A. Fourth Anglo-Mysore War |
| 2. Lord Wellesley | B. Third Anglo-Mysore War |
| 3. Warren Hastings | C. Third Anglo-Maratha War |
| 4. Lord Hastings | D. First Anglo-Maratha War |

Select the correct answer by using the code given below:

- a) 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C
- b) 1-A, 2-B, 3-D, 4-C
- c) 1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D
- d) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D

QUESTION 19.

Consider the following statements with respect to the relationship between Lord William Bentinck and Maharaja Ranjit Singh:

- 1. Lord William Bentinck establish friendly relations with Ranjit Singh and the Amirs of Sind to counter the Russian threat
- 2. The purpose of the Indus Navigation Treaty was to establish a military alliance with British'sand Maharaja Ranjit Singh

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

QUESTION 20.

What was the primary objective of Warren Hastings' "ring-fence" policy and Wellesley's subsidiary alliance policy in British India?

- a) To establish territorial control over the Maratha and Mysore regions
- b) To establish the dependence of Indian states on the British government
- c) To counter the influence of Afghan invaders in British territories
- d) All of the above

QUESTION 21.

With reference to the First Anglo-Burma War, consider the following statements:

1. It resulted from Burma's expansion, occupation of Arakan and Manipur, and the threat to Assam and the Brahmaputra Valley, leading to British intervention for strategic protection.
2. British forces showcased their determination to safeguard their territories and interests in the region, leading to the establishment of peace via the Treaty of Sugauli.
3. Burma acknowledged British authority over Assam, Cachar, and Jaintia, relinquishing its claims, while also recognizing Manipur as an independent state.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

QUESTION 22.

Consider the following statements with reference to the Anglo-Afghan wars:

1. The Anglo-Afghan wars were a consequence of the Great Game between Great Britain and French
2. In the context of the Great Game, the First Anglo-Afghan War witnessed British efforts to establish a puppet administration in Kabul
3. The Tripartite Treaty, signed by Ranjit Singh, Shah Shuja, and Lord Auckland, stipulated mutual aid, restoration of Shah Shuja's throne, and joint foreign policy with British support

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

QUESTION 23.

Who was the Governor-General associated with implementing the policy of Non-Interference or Masterly Inactivity?

- a) Robert Clive
- b) Warren Hastings
- c) John Lawrence
- d) Lord Dalhousie

QUESTION 24.

With reference to the Administrative organization during the colonial period, consider the following statements:

1. Early civil servants in India were recruited through patronage, engaging in corrupt practices including bribery, illegal trade, and exploitation
2. Cornwallis increased civil servants' salaries, making the Company's Civil Service highly paid for its time to ensure honesty and efficiency
3. Cornwallis initiated the inclusion of Indians in higher positions within the Civil Services, breaking significant barriers and promoting their participation

How many of the statements given above is/are not correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

QUESTION 25.

Consider the following statements:

1. The Act introduced the separation of executive and legislative functions of the Governor-General's council, adding new members specifically for legislation
2. The Act resulted in a reduction of the Company's directors from 24 to 18, with 6 of the positions now being nominated by the Crown
3. The Act brought about a significant change by introducing competitive recruitment for the Indian Civil Service, thereby diminishing the Company's authority over appointments

Based on the statements given above, identify the specific Act that is being described?

- a) The Charter act 1833
- b) The Charter act 1853
- c) The Charter act 1793
- d) The Charter act 1813

QUESTION 26.

Consider the following statements with respect Dual system of Government:

1. In the dual system of governance in Bengal, the Company held authority over revenue collection, while the Nawab controlled police and judicial matters.
2. The Company appointed two deputy diwans who were entrusted with the responsibility of exercising the diwani functions, one of them also served as the deputy subahdar.

3. The dual system was abolished by Warren Hastings.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

QUESTION 27.

Which of the following reforms in the judicial system was/were implemented during Lord Cornwallis' tenure?

- 1. The responsibility for administering justice shifted from the Nawab to the British East India Company
- 2. Cornwallis established circuit courts with a superior court in Calcutta for reviewing lower court decisions.
- 3. During Cornwallis' time, a significant number of judges in the courts were native individuals, primarily Indians.

Select the correct answer by 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

QUESTION 28.

With reference to the phases in the progression of indirect rule in India until the Revolt of 1857, consider the following statements:

- 1. In the initial phase of indirect rule in India, the primary emphasis of the Company's Residents was on the maintenance of diplomatic relations
- 2. Under Lord Wellesley's policy of Subsidiary Alliance, the role of Residents changed from diplomatic representatives to Territorial expansion facilitators
- 3. The temporary cessation of territorial expansion during the second phase of indirect rule can be attributed primarily to the British defeat in the Anglo-Mysore wars

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two

- c) All three
- d) None

QUESTION 29.

With reference to the Indian Police Act of 1861, consider the following statements:

1. The primary objective of the Indian Police Act of 1861 was to establishing a civilian constabulary
2. The local magistrate was assigned the responsibility of overseeing and controlling village policing
3. In the initial implementation of the Indian Police Act of 1861, higher ranks of officers were predominantly held by Europeans

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

QUESTION 30.

What was the purpose of establishing Fort William College in 1800 during Lord Arthur Wellesley's administration?

- a) To train military officers
- b) To provide education for the general public
- c) To promote scientific research
- d) To train civil servants

QUESTION 31.

With reference to the 'Permanent settlement', consider the following statements:

1. The state's fixed land revenue resulted in zamindars not being elevated from revenue collectors to landowners with hereditary and non-transferable ownership rights; hence it is called Permanent settlement
2. The "patta" agreement, which recorded the rent amount between cultivators and zamindars, was often disregarded by zamindars, leaving peasants entirely at their mercy.
3. The zamindars had to pay the fixed land revenue amount punctually by the designated due date, with no allowances for shortfalls caused by floods, droughts, or other calamities

How many of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

QUESTION 32.

In the context of the Permanent Settlement system, the term 'subinfeudation' refers to?

- a) The transfer of land rights from zamindars to cultivators
- b) The introduction of written agreements between cultivators and zamindars
- c) The imposition of additional taxes on agricultural production
- d) The inclusion of intermediaries between zamindars and cultivators

QUESTION 33.

With reference to the Ryotwari System, consider the following statements:

1. The Ryotwari System, introduced by Alexander Reed and continued by Sir Thomas Munro, was initially implemented in Madras Presidency
2. In the Ryotwari System, the cultivators were considered the rightful owners of the land, and they dealt directly with the authorities for settlements.
3. The settlement within the Ryotwari System was subject to periodic revisions and was not made permanent.
4. Cultivators had the freedom to decide the extent of land they wanted to cultivate as they had the right to contract or relinquish land according to their choice

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) All four

QUESTION 34.

Consider the following statements:

1. The Ryotwari System decreased inequalities among the peasantry, creating a wealthy group of landowning peasants called the peasant bourgeoisie
2. The implementations of the Ryotwari System restricted the rights of cultivators in terms of their ability to contract or relinquish land

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

QUESTION 35.

Who among the following was/were associated with the introduction of Mahalwari Settlement in India during British rule?

- 1. Holt Mckenzie
- 2. R.M. Bird
- 3. James Thomson

Select the correct answer by using the codes below:

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

QUESTION 36.

With reference to the land revenue settlements during 19th century by the British East India Company, consider the following statements:

- 1. The British East India Company's implementation of different settlement systems shared a common feature, which was the tendency to recognition of communal land ownership
- 2. The presence of British colonial rule enabled the transformation of land into a commodity, permitting its unrestricted buying and selling

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

QUESTION 37.

Which of the following option pertains to the description of 'home charges' during the colonial rule?

- a) Expenses incurred for Indian officials working in Britain
- b) Payments made to Indian merchants for exporting goods to Britain
- c) Costs associated with maintaining British military bases in India
- d) Payments made to sustain the British administration and personnel both in Britain and in India

QUESTION 38.

With reference to the impact of colonial rule on de-industrialization, consider the following statements:

- 1. Invasion of the home market by cheap British goods contributed to the decline of indigenous handicraft industries in India
- 2. The decline of indigenous handicraft industries resulted in the economic hardship of artisans and craftsmen who relied on these secondary sectors for their sustenance
- 3. The diminishing power of Indian rulers during British rule resulted in an increase in the demand for luxury goods

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

QUESTION 39.

“Under his administration, there was a significant shift towards recognizing the rights and well-being of the Indian population, setting a precedent for subsequent British governance in India. As part of his reforms, he introduced English education and appointed a committee headed by Lord Macaulay to promote education. He implemented important social reforms, including the abolition of Sati in 1829, along with the banning of female infanticide and child sacrifice, declaring them illegal. These reforms were instrumental in challenging inhumane practices and paving the way for social transformation in India”.

The paragraph refers to the achievements and reforms of which among the following?

- a) Lord Ripen
- b) Lord William Bentinck
- c) Lord Dalhousie
- d) Lord Canning

QUESTION 40.

With reference to the Lord Dalhousie, consider the following statements:

1. Lord Dalhousie crafted the Railway Minute, which laid out the forthcoming railway policy in India and introduced the 'guarantee system' as a means to entice investments
2. Lord Dalhousie aimed to decentralize control over newly acquired territories through the Non-Regulation System
3. Lord Dalhousie's social agenda included the significant enactment of the Widow Remarriage Act, promoting widow remarriage and addressing social issues

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

QUESTION 41.

What was the significance of the Indian Evidence Act passed during Lord Mayo's tenure?

- a) It introduced a uniform set of laws that applied to all Indians, eliminating differentiation based on social groups.
- b) It granted special privileges to the British colonial authorities.
- c) It restricted the rights of Indian citizens to present evidence in court.
- d) It reinforced the existing caste-based legal system in India.

QUESTION 42.

With reference to the 1717 Magna Charta of the East India Company, consider the following statements:

1. The company was granted freedom from any additional customs duties, with the exception of a prescribed annual payment
2. The Company was authorized to mint its own coins, and those minted in Bombay were acknowledged as lawful currency across the entire Mughal Empire.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

QUESTION 43.

What was a common characteristic of the political dynamics in the regional states during the 18th century?

- a) The adoption of secular governance and the avoidance of religious discrimination
- b) Dominance of the Mughal Empire over all regional states
- c) Consolidation of resources and power for all-India polity
- d) Modernization of industrial and commercial structures

QUESTION 44.

With reference to the judicial system reforms during 18th century, consider the following statements:

- 1. The new judicial system involved the process of systematically codifying laws and ensuring their uniformity across the entire country.
- 2. The new system did not exhibit tolerance towards traditional and religious laws, nor did it make any modifications to reduce the severity of Muslim criminal law.
- 3. The emergence of a professional and trained judicial hierarchy in the new judicial system enhanced the legal system with expertise and specialization.

How many statements in the above is/are correct?

- a) One only
- b) Two only
- c) All three
- d) None of the above

QUESTION 45.

Consider the following statements with reference to the Subsidiary Alliance system:

- 1. The Subsidiary Alliance system was an extension of Policy of annexation
- 2. Indian rulers were not allowed to form alliances or initiate wars without prior permission from the British
- 3. It allowed the Company to expand its influence without engaging in battles or incurring additional costs

How many statements in the above is/are correct?

- a) One only
- b) Two only
- c) All three
- d) None of the above

QUESTION 46.

With reference to the Doctrine of Lapse, consider the following statements:

1. The Doctrine of Lapse served as a policy of annexation.
2. Under the Doctrine of Lapse, Indian states under British influence would be annexed if the ruler lacked a natural male heir or competent natural heirs upon their death
3. The Doctrine of Lapse stripped Indian sovereigns of their right to select a successor and granted the British the authority to determine the capability of Indian rulers

How many statements in the above is/are correct?

- a) One only
- b) Two only
- c) All three
- d) None of the above

QUESTION 47.

The Treaty of Yandaboo, a significant historical agreement, was signed by the British East India Company and which of the following?

- a) Konbaung Dynasty
- b) Ahom Dynasty
- c) Nawab of Dacca
- d) Miang Dynasty

QUESTION 48.

With reference to the Differences between Jagirdar and Zamindar during the decline of Mughal rule, consider the following statements:

1. Jagirdars held non-hereditary positions with reassignable jagirs, while zamindars had hereditary positions, enabling them to pass down their landholdings.
2. Jagirdars maintained law and order and provided military support to the Mughal Empire, while zamindars collected and delivered revenue to the imperial treasury.
3. Jagirdars, typically nobles or military officers, received land grants from the Mughal emperor, while zamindars, from diverse social backgrounds, held land rights.

How many statements in the above is/are correct?

- a) One only
- b) Two only

- c) Three only
- d) None of the above

QUESTION 49.

With reference to the status of education in the 18th century, consider the following statements:

1. In the 18th century, the Hindu elementary schools were called pathshalas, and the Muslim elementary schools were called makhtabs.
2. The curriculum emphasized subjects such as literature, law, religion, philosophy, and logic, while neglecting physical and natural sciences, technology, and geography.
3. Elementary education primarily involves reading, writing, and arithmetic as the main subjects of study.
4. Kasi, Mithila, Nadia, and Utkala were some of the notable centers for Sanskrit education

How many statements in the above is/are correct?

- a) One only
- b) Two only
- c) Three only
- d) All of the above

QUESTION 50.

He was the final Mughal Emperor in India, faced an unsuccessful attempt during the Revolt of 1857 to declare him the emperor of India. Subsequently captured by the British, he was exiled to Rangoon (Yangon), where he eventually passed away in 1862.

Which Mughal ruler is described in the preceding paragraph?

- a) Shah Alam II
- b) Akbar II
- c) Alamgir II
- d) Bahadur Shah II

QUESTION 51.

Consider the following statements with reference to 'Sanyasi Rebellion'.

1. The reason behind this is to impose restrictions on sanyasis to visit holy places.
2. The rebellion witnessed equal participation from Hindus and Muslims.
3. Anandamath and Devi Chaudhurani, a novel by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, is based on this Revolt

How many statements in the above is/are correct?

- a) One only
- b) Two only
- c) Three only
- d) None of the above

QUESTION 52.

Consider the following statements with respect to Rangpur Dhing Rebellion:

1. The main reason behind this rebellion was interference in the religious affairs of peasants.
2. It was led by Dirjinarain.
3. The rebels formed their own government to legitimize their movement.

How many statements in the above is/are correct?

- a) One only
- b) Two only
- c) Three only
- d) None of the above

QUESTION 53.

Which of these personalities were associated with Brahmo Samaj?

1. Debendranath Tagore.
2. Debendra Mohan Bose.
3. Keshab Chandra Sen.

Choose the correct answer using the code below:

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

QUESTION 54.

With reference to the causes of tribal revolt, consider the following statements:

1. Shifting cultivation in forests was curbed and this added to the tribals' problems.

2. Christian missionaries' activity doesn't made impact on the cause of tribal revolts.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

QUESTION 55.

The tribal movements can be categorized into mainland tribal revolts and frontier tribal revolts concentrated mainly in the northeastern part of India. With reference of this, consider the following statements:

- 1. Frontier tribal revolts were forest-based or agrarian revolts.
- 2. The frontier revolts continued for a longer time than the mainland tribal revolts.
- 3. De- sanskritisation movements spread among the frontier tribal.

How many statements in the above is/are correct?

- a) One only
- b) Two only
- c) Three only
- d) None of the above

QUESTION 56.

With reference to the reason responsible for Deccan riots of 1875, consider the following statements:

- 1. Crash of cotton prices due to the end of American Civil War.
- 2. Increased control of money lenders over peasants land and rural economy.
- 3. Hyderabad and Chennai districts were particularly affected by the Deccan riots

Choose the correct answer using the code below:

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

QUESTION 57.

With reference to the campaigns and associations before the establishment of Indian National Congress, which of the following statement is/are correct?

1. Against imposition of import duty on cotton.
2. Against reduction in maximum age for appearing in Indian Civil Service.
3. Against Vernacular Press Act.

Choose the correct answer using the code below:

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

QUESTION 58.

Arrange the establishment of the following Association chronologically starting from the earliest:

1. British Indian Association
2. Bombay Presidency Association
3. Bangbhasha Prakashika Sabha
4. Indian Association

Choose the correct answer from the code given below:

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

QUESTION 59.

Consider the following statements with reference to the East India association organised in London:

1. It was founded by Dadhabhai Naoroji in London.
2. It aimed to present correct picture of India to the British Public
3. It is also known as the predecessor to Indian National Congress.

How many statements in the above is/are correct?

- a) One only
- b) Two only
- c) Three only
- d) None of the above

QUESTION 60.

With reference to Wahabi movement, consider the following statements:

1. This movement aimed to promote Cultural assimilation and secularism.
2. It was a Muslim movement started along with Sikhs of Punjab against Britishers.
3. This movement marked the beginning of sedition law in India.

How many statements in the above is/are correct?

- a) One only
- b) Two only
- c) Three only
- d) None of the above

QUESTION 61.

Which of the following policy measures were adopted by the British Government towards the Princely States after the revolt of 1857?

1. British have to abandon the policy of annexing princely states.
2. Indian ruler was not allowed to maintain relations with other countries except through the British.
3. British have to stop interfering in day to day affairs of princely states.

Choose the correct answer using the code below:

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

QUESTION 62.

"Shome Prakash/Som Prakash", a prominent Bengali newspaper, was founded by:

- a) Rabindranath Tagore

- b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- c) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- d) Keshab Chandra Sen

QUESTION 63.

"An Indian activist, thinker, social reformer and he was well-known for being a part of the Maharashtra Social Reform Movement. He is better known by his pen name Lokahitwadi, wrote his famous 100 letters 'Shatapateran' in the Prabhakar, a Marathi weekly newspaper"

Which of the following personalities is being described in the passage given above?

- a) Vishnu Shastri Pandit
- b) Daboba Pandurang
- c) Ramakrishna Gopal Bhandarkar
- d) Gopal Hari Deshmukh

QUESTION 64.

"He was one of India's greatest spiritual leaders. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose had called him the "Maker of Modern India". He played an important role in introducing the philosophies of Yoga and Vedanta to the West. He preached 'neo-Vedanta', an interpretation of Hinduism through a Western lens and believed in combining spirituality with material progress."

Which of the following personalities is being described in the passage given above?

- a) Swami Vivekananda
- b) Sri Aurobindo
- c) Paramahansa Yogananda
- d) Sri Yuktेशwara Giri

QUESTION 65.

With reference to the revolt of 1857, consider the following pairs:

Region	Leaders
1. Delhi :	General Bhakt Khan
2. Kanpur :	Nana Saheb
3. Lucknow :	Kunwar Singh
4. Jhansi :	Rani Laxmibai
5. Bihar :	Begum Hazrat Mahal

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

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

QUESTION 66.

Consider the following statements:

1. He was a Sanskrit scholar and rose to the position of the principal of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta.
2. He opened the gates of the colleges to western thought as well as non-Brahmin students.
3. He and Rabindranath Tagore wrote Bengali primers.
4. He devoted his entire life to the specific cause of widow remarriage.

Which of the following personalities is being described by the statements given above?

- a) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- b) Ramakrishna Paramahansa
- c) Dadoba Pandurang Tarkhadkar
- d) Prof. DK Karve.

QUESTION 67.

With respect to administrative changes made by the British after their experience of 1857, consider the following statements:

1. Association of Indians with the legislative process in Imperial Legislative Council.
2. Administrative devolution in provincial administration
3. Decentralization in financial administration at the local level

How many statements in the above are correct?

- a) One only
- b) Two only
- c) All three
- d) None of the above

QUESTION 68.

With reference to the causative factors for people/civil uprisings in British India before 1857, consider the following statements:

1. Heavy duties on Indian handloom industries.
2. The priestly classes instigated hatred and rebellion against alien rule.
3. No revenue administration over tribal lands.

How many statements in the above is/are correct?

- a) One only
- b) Two only
- c) All three
- d) None of the above

QUESTION 69.

Which of the statements represents the demand and contributions of moderate nationalists?

1. Campaign against tariff protection and direct government aid for encouraging modern industry
2. Expansion and Reforms of Legislative Councils
3. Criticism of time consuming Judicial System.
4. Protection of Civil Rights

Choose the correct answer using the code below:

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

QUESTION 70.

Match the following with reference to Muslim Reform movements and their founder/Leader in Modern India:

Movements

Founder/Leader

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Wahabi Movement | A. Mirza Ghulam Ahmad |
| 2. Aligarh Movement | B. Haji Shariatullah |
| 3. Faraizi Movement | C. Sir Ahmed Khan |
| 4. The Deoband School | D. Muhammad Qasim Nanotvi |
| 5. Ahmadiyya Movement | E. Syed Ahmad Bareilvi |

Select the correct code using the code given below:

- a) 1-E, 2-C, 3-B, 4-D, 5-A
- b) 1-E, 2-C, 3-D, 4-B, 5-A
- c) 1-C, 2-E, 3-A, 4-D, 5-B
- d) 1-E, 2-A, 3-B, 4-D, 5-C

QUESTION 71.

Arrange the following tribal movements which took place in British India in their correct chronological order:

1. Khasi Uprising
2. Chuar Uprising
3. Santhal rebellion
4. Bhil Revolt

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

QUESTION 72.

To defend orthodox Hindus, consider the following organizations were merged, to form the single organization of Bharat Dharma Mahamandala?

1. Sanatana Dharma Sabha
2. Dharma Maha Parishad
3. Dharma Sabha
4. Dharma Mahamandali

How many statements in the above is/are correct?

- a) One only
- b) Two only
- c) Three only
- d) All four

QUESTION 73.

Which of the following settled the Orientalist- Anglicist Controversy?

1. Hunter Education Commission
2. Lord Macaulay's Minute
3. Charter Act of 1813
4. Wood's Despatch

Match the following British officials with the centers which were recovered by them during the Revolt of 1857:

British officer	Centers
1. John Nicholson	A. Jhansi
2. Sir Colin Campbell	B. Delhi
3. Sir Hugh Rose	C. Banaras
4. Colonel Neill	D. Kanpur

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

QUESTION 74.

Match the following British officials with the centers which were recovered by them during the Revolt of 1857:

British officer	Centers
1. John Nicholson	A. Jhansi
2. Sir Colin Campbell	B. Delhi
3. Sir Hugh Rose	C. Banaras
4. Colonel Neill	D. Kanpur

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1-C, 2-B, 3-A, 4-D
- b) 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C
- c) 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A
- d) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D

QUESTION 75.

Consider the following statements regarding the 'White Mutiny':

1. White Mutiny occurred in the wake of the transfer of power from East India Company to the British Crown during the viceroyalty of Lord Canning.
2. Stoppage of extra allowances covering expenditures related to operations in areas other than the home territories was a reason for it.
3. The mutiny ended after the Crown accepted the troop's demand for an enlistment bonus.

How many statements in the above is/are correct?

- a) One only
- b) Two only
- c) All three
- d) None of the above

QUESTION 76.

With reference to economic impact of the British rule in India in the 19th century, consider the following statements:

1. The collapse of Indian Handloom.
2. Increase in land productivity due to the commercialization of agriculture.
3. Absence of Indian capitalist class.

How many statements in the above is/are correct?

- a) One only
- b) Two only
- c) All three
- d) None of the above

QUESTION 77.

Consider the following pairs regarding Journals and with founder associated with them:

1. Bengal Gazette - James Augustus
2. Rast Goftar - Dada Bhai Naoroji
3. Mirat-ul-Akbar - Syed Ahmed Khan
4. Samvad Kaumudi - Sir Raja Ram Mohan Roy

How many pairs in the above is/are correct?

- a) One only
- b) Two only

- c) Three only
- d) All four

QUESTION 78.

Consider the following statements regarding Brahmo Samaj?

1. It denounced polytheism and idol worship.
2. It discarded faith in divine avatars (incarnations).
3. It took definite stand on the doctrine of karma and transmigration of soul.

How many statements in the above is/are correct?

- a) One only
- b) Two only
- c) All three
- d) None of the above

QUESTION 79.

Consider the following statements with reference to Servants of India society founded by Gopala Krishna Gokule:

1. The main aim of the society was to train national missionaries for service of India.
2. The publication of 'The Hitavada' was organ of society.
3. After G.K. Gokhale's death, Naryan Malhar Joshi took over as president of society.

How many statements in the above is/are correct?

- a) One only
- b) Two only
- c) All three
- d) None of the above

QUESTION 80.

In this context Post 1857 revolt, British government brought many reforms in the Army, consider the following statements:

1. The proportion of Europeans to Indians was carefully fixed at one to two in Madras and Bombay and two to five in the Bengal Army.
2. Introduction of caste and communal companies in regiments.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

QUESTION 81.

consider the following reforms and events happened during the tenure of Lord Curzon:

1. Appointment of police commission under Andrew Frazer to review police administration.
2. Appointed a Universities Commission.
3. Split in congress in annual session of Surat.

How many statements in the above is/are correct?

- a) One only
- b) Two only
- c) All three
- d) None of the above

QUESTION 82.

Regarding Presidency of the Indian National Congress Sessions, consider the following statements:

1. W. C. Banerjee was the president of the first session of the INC held in Calcutta.
2. Badruddin Tayabji was never associated with Muslim league and was the first Muslim president of INC session.
3. William Wedderburn was the first English president of the INC.

How many statements in the above is/are correct?

- a) One only
- b) Two only
- c) All three
- d) None of the above

QUESTION 83.

Consider the following statements:

1. He was the first Indian barrister in the Bombay High Court.
2. He was the first Indian to hold the rank of Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court
3. He granted bail to Tilak in a sensational case, which had been rejected three times by others.
4. He and Bonnerjee formed the Indian Parliamentary Committee in England.

Which of the following personalities is being described by the statements given above?

- a) Chittaranjan Das
- b) Badruddin Tyabji
- c) Asaf ali
- d) Lala Lajpat Rai

QUESTION 84.

Consider the following statements regarding Deoband Movement?

1. It is a revivalist movement with the objective of propagating pure teachings of Quran.
2. It welcomed the formation of Indian National Congress and issued a Fatwa against Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's organisation and two other organisations.
3. Shibl Numani, a supporter of the movement, favored the inclusion of English language and European science in the system of education.

How many statements in the above is/are correct?

- a) One only
- b) Two only
- c) All three
- d) None of the above

QUESTION 85.

Consider the following statements with reference to first session of Indian National Congress:

1. It was presided over by W.C.Banerjee and A.O.Hume assumed the charge of General Secretary.
2. When first session of the INC was held in Dec 1885, the secretary of State for India was Lord Randolph Churchill and Viceroy was Lord Dufferin.
3. It was held in Bombay and was attended by 72 delegates.

How many statements in the above is/are correct?

- a) One only
- b) Two only

- c) All three
- d) None of the above

QUESTION 86.

Consider the following statements about Prarthana Samaj:

1. It strongly supports Widow Remarriage.
2. Two of its great leaders were R.G. Bhandarkar and Mahadeo Govind Ranade.
3. It was powerfully influenced by Brahmo Samaj.

How many statements in the above is/are correct?

- a) One only
- b) Two only
- c) All three
- d) None of the above

QUESTION 87.

Which of the following statements are correct regarding the Theosophical Society of India?

1. It accepted the Hindu beliefs in reincarnation and karma, and drew inspiration from the philosophy of the Upanishads.
2. In 1893, Besant represented the Theosophical Society at the World Parliament of Religions in Chicago.
3. It was a movement led by westerners who glorified Indian religion and philosophical traditions.

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

QUESTION 88.

With reference to the Viceroy Lord Ripon, consider the following statements:

1. He is known as the father of Local Self government
2. Vernacular Press Act and Arms Act were repealed by him.
3. Indian Evidence Act in 1872 was the most significant legal reform during his tenure.

How many statements in the above is/are correct?

- a) One only
- b) Two only
- c) All three
- d) None of the above

QUESTION 89.

Which of the following was the cause for the Ahom Revolt (1828)?

- a) The oppression by revenue officials, police, money lenders, landlords in general by the outsiders.
- b) British efforts to put an end to Ahom's practice of human sacrifice.
- c) The British attempted to incorporate the Assam territories in Company's domination.
- d) British efforts of radical religious, social and political changes.

QUESTION 90.

Which of the following statements is/are correct about Surendranath Banerjee

- 1. He was also known as Rashtrguru and Indian Edmund Burke.
- 2. He cleared the ICS examination 374078
- 3. He supported the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.

How many statements in the above is/are correct?

- a) One only
- b) Two only
- c) All three
- d) None of the above

QUESTION 91.

Consider the following statements with reference to Ideas and Teachings of Swami Dayananda Saraswati:

- 1. He criticized hindu scriptures such as Puranas
- 2. He rejected the philosophy of 'maya'.
- 3. He started 'Shudhi' movement to convert non-Hindus to Hinduism.

How many statements in the above is/are correct?

- a) One only
- b) Two only
- c) All three
- d) None of the above

QUESTION 92.

Consider the following statements regarding the Munda Rebellion.

1. Birsa Munda fought against and English officials with the support of the landlords.
2. The objective of these rebellion was to attain religious and political independence
3. The Chhotanagpur Tenancy Act of 1908 is related to Munda Rebellion

How many statements in the above is/are correct?

- a) One only
- b) Two only
- c) All three
- d) None of the above

QUESTION 93.

He won immortal fame by his patriotism, determined fighting and skillful guerrilla operations. In November 1857, he had taken command of the rebel forces of the state of Gwalior and driven Gen. C.A. Windham into his entrenchments at Kanpur. He was defeated by Sir Colin Campbell.

Which of the following personalities is being described by the passage given above?

- a) Nana Sahib
- b) Tantia Tope
- c) Bakht Khan
- d) Azimullah

QUESTION 94.

Who is the founder of Dev Samaj?

- a) Behramji M. Malabari
- b) Shiv Narayan Agnihotri
- c) Radhakanta Deb
- d) Shiv Dayal Singh

QUESTION 95.

Consider the following statements:

1. He is the founder of Banaras Hindu University.
2. He popularized the term Satyamev Jayate.
3. He has the title called Mahamana.

Which of the following personalities is being described by the passage given above?

- a) Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee
- b) R C dutt
- c) Madan Mohan Malviya
- d) Gopala Krishna Gokule

QUESTION 96.

With reference to the Derozians, consider the following statements:

1. The Derozians upheld the tradition of public education through their efforts to raise awareness about social, economic, and political issues.
2. The Derozians prioritized the protection of farmers from oppressive landlords as one of their main demands.
3. According to Surendranath Banerjea, the Derozians were seen as adversaries to the modern civilization of Bengal.

How many statements in the above is/are correct?

- a) One only
- b) Two only
- c) All three
- d) None of the above

QUESTION 97.

Consider the following Commissions:

1. John Strachey Commission
2. James Lyall Commission
3. Antony MacDonell Commission

Which of the aforementioned commissions is/are associated with the Famine Commissions established during the British rule?

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

QUESTION 98.

With reference to the Indian Universities Act (1904), consider the following statements:

1. The Hunter Commission evaluated Indian universities, suggested enhancements, and played a role in the implementation of the Indian Universities Act in 1904.
2. The act granted the government the authority to veto universities' senate regulations and make amendments or introduce new regulations as needed.
3. A budget of five lakh rupees per year was allocated for a period of five years to support the improvement of higher education and universities.

How many statements in the above is/are correct?

- a) One only
- b) Two only
- c) All three
- d) None of the above

QUESTION 99.

With reference to Indian Council Act 1892, consider the following statements:

Which of the following statement is/are correct?

1. It introduced a principle of representation in the council.
2. Members were given the right to vote on Annual Budget
3. It empowered Viceroy to issue ordinances.

How many statements in the above is/are correct?

- a) One only
- b) Two only
- c) All three
- d) None of the above

QUESTION 100.



With reference to Vernacular Press Act 1878 also known as 'Gagging Act', consider the following statements:

1. There was no discrimination between English and vernacular newspaper.
2. Under this Act the Magistrate's Action was final and no appeal could be made in any court of Law.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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



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