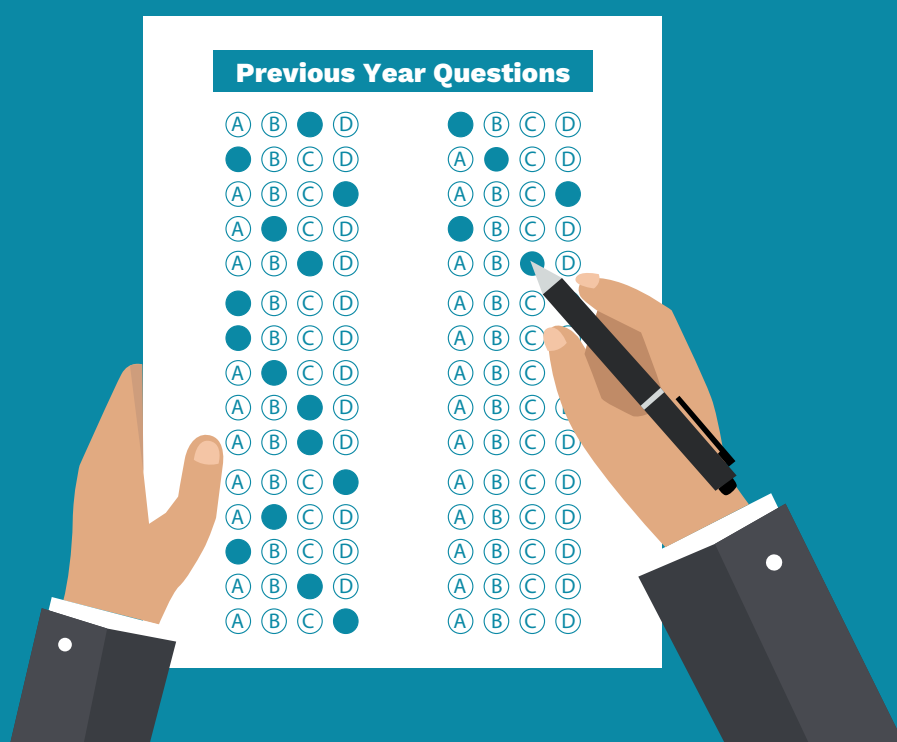


Previous Years' Questions



UPSC CSE Prelims

Topic-wise Solved Paper GS I (2013-2024)

PREFACE

Every year, the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) conducts the Civil Services Examination (CSE) to recruit for various Civil Services of the Government of India, including the Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Foreign Service (IFS), and Indian Police Service (IPS) and other Central Services.

One of the most difficult exams in the world, it aims to select the best of the best through a rigorous testing process. Consequently, it becomes challenging for the candidates to prepare for the exam because the previous year's papers and guidance are not readily available.

Therefore, we at Unacademy have designed this topic-wise UPSC Prelims GS Paper I containing more than 1000 questions featured in the last decade, along with answers and explanations.

While due care has been taken to ensure accuracy in the preparation of this book. Nonetheless, if there are any corrections, feedback or suggestions, [email us at learnersupport.upsc@unacademy.com](mailto:email_us_at_learnersupport.upsc@unacademy.com).

We appreciate the work done by the content team, headed by Ajit Satapathy, for releasing one of the most accurate answer keys by any coaching institute.



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1

MODERN INDIA



1. With reference to revenue collection by Cornwallis, consider the following statements: (2024)

1. Under the Ryotwari Settlement of revenue collection, the peasants were exempted from revenue payment in case of bad harvests or natural calamities.
2. Under the Permanent Settlement in Bengal, if the Zamindar failed to pay his revenues to the state, on or before the fixed date, he would be removed from his Zamindari.

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

2. Who among the following rulers of medieval Gujarat surrendered Diu to the Portuguese? (2023)

- (a) Ahmad Shah
- (b) Mahmud Begarha
- (c) Bahadur Shah
- (d) Muhammad Shah

3. By which one of the following Acts was the Governor General of Bengal designated as the Governor General of India? (2023)

- (a) The Regulating Act
- (b) The Pitt's India Act
- (c) The Charter Act of 1793
- (d) The Charter Act of 1833

4. With reference to Indian History, Alexander Rea, A.H. Longhurst, Robert Sewell, James Burgess and Walter Elliot were associated with (2023)

- (a) archaeological excavations
- (b) establishment of English Press in Colonial India
- (c) establishment of Churches in Princely States
- (d) construction of railways in Colonial India

5. With reference to Indian history, consider the following statements: (2022)

1. The Dutch established their factories/ warehouses on the east coast on lands granted to them by the Gajapati rulers.
2. Alfonso de Albuquerque captured Goa from the Bijapur Sultanate.
3. The English East India Company established a factory at Madras on a plot of land leased from a representative of the Vijayanagara empire.

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

6. 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? (2021)

1. Broach
2. Chicacole
3. Trichinopoly



Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

7. Which of the following statements correctly explains the impact of the Industrial Revolution on India during the first half of the nineteenth century? (2020)

- (a) Indian handicrafts were ruined.
- (b) Machines were introduced in the Indian textile industry in large numbers.
- (c) Railway lines were laid in many parts of the country.
- (d) Heavy duties were imposed on the imports of British manufactures.

8. With reference to the history of India, consider the following pairs: (2020)

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. Aurang: | In-charge of treasury of the State |
| 2. Banian: | Indian agent of the East India Company |
| 3. Mirasidar : | Designated revenue payer to the State |

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

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

9. Wellesley established the Fort William College Calcutta because (2020)

- (a) He was asked by the Board of Directors at London to do so
- (b) He wanted to revive interest in oriental

learning in India

- (c) He wanted to provide William Carey and his associates with employment
- (d) He wanted to train British civilians for administrative purpose in India

10. Which one of the following groups of plants was domesticated in the New world and introduced in the Old World? (2019)

- (a) Tobacco, cocoa and rubber
- (b) Tobacco, cotton and rubber
- (c) Cotton, coffee and sugarcane
- (d) Rubber, coffee and wheat

11. Consider the following statements about 'the Charter Act of 1813': (2019)

- 1. It ended the trade monopoly of the East India Company in India except for trade in tea and trade with China.
- 2. It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Indian territories held by the Company.
- 3. The revenues of India were now controlled by the British Parliament.

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

12. The staple commodities of export by the English East India Company from Bengal in the middle of the 18th century were: (2018)

- (a) Raw cotton, oil-seeds and opium
- (b) Sugar, salt, zinc and lead
- (c) Copper, silver, gold, spices and tea
- (d) Cotton, silk, saltpetre and opium



13. Which one of the following statements does not apply to the system of Subsidiary Alliance introduced by Lord Wellesley? (2018)

- (a) To maintain a large standing army at others expense
- (b) To keep India safe from Napoleonic danger
- (c) To secure a fixed income for the Company
- (d) To establish British paramountcy over the Indian States

14. Who among the following was/were associated with the introduction of Ryotwari Settlement in India during the British rule? (2017)

- 1. Lord Cornwallis
- 2. Alexander Read
- 3. Thomas Munro

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

15. Consider the following: (2012)

- 1. Assessment of land revenue on the basis of nature of the soil and the quality of crops.
- 2. Use of mobile cannons in warfare.
- 3. Cultivation of tobacco and red chillies.

Which of the above was/were introduced into India by the English?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) None

16. With reference to Ryotwari Settlement, consider the following statements (2012)

- 1. The rent was paid directly by the peasants to the government.
- 2. The government gave the Pattas to the Ryots.
- 3. The lands were surveyed and assessed before being taxed.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) None of the above

17. The tendency for increased litigation was visible after the introduction of the land settlement system of Lord Cornwallis in 1793. The reason for this is normally traced to which of the following provisions? (2011)

- (a) Making Zamindar's position stronger vis-a-vis the ryot
- (b) Making East India Company an overlord of Zamindars
- (c) Making judicial system more efficient
- (d) None of the (a), (b) and (c) above



1. Answer: (b)

Statement 1 is not correct: Under the Ryotwari Settlement for revenue collection, peasants were obligated to pay revenue even in the event of poor harvests or natural disasters.

Statement 2 is correct: Zamindars could sell, mortgage, or transfer land, passing rights and duties to descendants. However, the 'sunset clause' introduced in 1794 stipulated that if the tax owed was not paid by a specific sunset deadline, the government would seize and auction off the zamindari, transferring its rights to the new owner.

2. Answer: (c)

In 1534, the Bahadur Shah signed the Treaty of Bassein with the Portuguese. By this, he ceded Diu to the Portuguese, as well as other territories of his empire such as Vasai and the islands that today form Mumbai.

3. Answer: (d)

The Government of India Act 1833 or the Charter Act 1833 was an act of the British Parliament, later renamed the St Helena Act 1833. This extended the charter granted to the East India Company for another 20 years. Reorganized the British Indian government.

Provision of the Charter Act 1833

- Governor-General of Bengal, renamed Governor-General of India. This made Sir William Bentinck the first Governor General of India.
- In this way, the administration of the country was unified under one administration.
- Governors of Bombay and Madras lose legislative power.
- The governor-general had legislative power over all of British India.

- The Governor-General of the Council has the power to change, repeal or amend laws affecting all persons and places within the British Indian Territory, whether British, foreigners or Indians. Rice field.
- The civil and military affairs of the Company were administered by the Governor-General of the Council.
- The Governor's Council needs him to have 4 members. A fourth member had limited powers.
- For the first time, the Government of the Governor-General was called the Government of India and the Council was called the Council of India.

4. Answer: (a)

1. **Alexander Rea:** He was an archaeologist who served as the Director-General of Archaeology in British India. Rea conducted excavations and surveys in various regions of India, including ancient sites like Taxila and Amaravati. He made important discoveries and contributions to the understanding of Indian history and art.
2. **A.H. Longhurst:** A.H. Longhurst was an archaeologist and art historian who specialized in the study of Indian architecture and sculpture. He conducted extensive research and documentation of historical sites and monuments in India. Longhurst authored several books and publications on Indian art and architecture.
3. **Robert Sewell:** Robert Sewell was a British civil servant and historian. He is known for his work on the history and administration of the Vijayanagara Empire. Sewell's book, "A Forgotten Empire: Vijayanagar - A Contribution



to the History of India,” is considered a seminal work on the subject.

4. **James Burgess:** James Burgess was a Scottish archaeologist and epigraphist who played a crucial role in the documentation and preservation of Indian archaeological sites. He conducted excavations and surveys across different regions of India and made significant contributions to the understanding of Indian history, architecture, and culture.
5. **Walter Elliot:** Walter Elliot was a British administrator and politician who also had a keen interest in archaeology. He conducted archaeological excavations in various parts of India, particularly in the region of Tamil Nadu. Elliot’s work contributed to the exploration and preservation of historical sites in South India.

These individuals made important contributions to the study of Indian history and archaeology, helping to uncover and document the rich cultural heritage of the country.

5. Answer: (b)

Statement 1 is incorrect: The first factory established by Dutch was in Masulipatnam in 1605, whereas Gajapati’s rule lasted till the middle of the 16th century.

Statement 2 is correct: Albuquerque acquired Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur in 1510.

Statement 3 is correct. The rulers of Vijayanagara appointed chieftains called Nayaks to rule independently in their areas. Darmala Venkatadri Nayaka was in charge of what is Chennai today. He gave land to the British on which they established settlements of British factory workers and merchants.

6. Answer: (a)

Option (a) is correct: The English East India

Company had very humble beginnings in India. Captain Hawkins arrived in the court of Jahangir in April 1609. But the mission to establish a factory at Surat did not succeed due to opposition from the Portuguese, and Hawkins left Agra in November 1611.

By 1623 it had established factories (trading posts) at Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Agra, and Masulipatam. From the very beginning, it tried to combine trade and diplomacy with war and control of the territory where its factories were situated.

The factories of the British East India Company were not located in Chicacole and Trichinopoly in the first quarter of the 17th century.

7. Answer: (a)

India was a major exporter for textiles in the early 18th century, but by the middle of the 19th century it had lost all of its export market and much of its domestic market. At the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, cotton industries were developed in England which made industrial groups worry about imports from other countries. The government was pressured to impose import duties on cotton textiles so that Manchester goods could sell in Britain without facing any competition from outside.

Option (a) is correct: At the same time, the East India Company was also persuaded by industrialists to sell British manufactures in Indian markets as well. Exports of British cotton goods increased dramatically in the early nineteenth century and the export market of the cotton weavers collapsed. Produced by machines at lower costs, the imported cotton goods were so cheap that weavers could not easily compete with them. By the 1850s, reports from most weaving regions of India narrated stories of decline and desolation. Thus, Indian handicrafts were ruined as one of the impacts of the Industrial Revolution.

Elimination Technique



- Due to the industrial Revolution Indian handicrafts were ruined and not the other way around. Machines were introduced in the later time. Railway line was for the support of industrialisation in Britain.

8. Answer: (b)

Pair 1 is not correctly matched: Aurang, a Persian term for a warehouse –a place where goods are collected before being sold; also refers to a workshop.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: The use of intermediaries with expertise of the local markets and languages became common in the 18th and 19th centuries because of the linguistic difficulties and cultural barriers faced by European merchants, who opened and deepened trade routes throughout Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The intermediaries, called ‘banians’ in the Anglo-Indian trade, fulfilled various internal and external roles for trading companies including, managing treasury functions, securing credit, and acting as brokers in the local markets. They were the interpreter, head bookkeeper, head secretary, head broker, the supplier of cash and cash-keeper. Also, they were known as the Indian agent of the East India Company.

Pair 3 is correctly matched: Under the ryotwari settlement system, the government recognized mirasidars as the sole proprietors of land, dismissing tenants’ rights completely. Mirasidars were the designated revenue payer to the State. Only in villages where the mirasdar system was absent, the villagers holding permanent occupancy rights were recognized as landholders responsible for the payment of land revenue.

9. Answer: (d)

Option (d) is correct: Fort William College was established on 18 August 1800 by Lord Richard Wellesley, Governor General of Bengal in order to

provide instruction in the vernacular languages of India to the civil and military officials of the East India Company. It was named after King William III of England. It was aimed to train British civilians for administrative purposes in India, towards fostering Indian languages and making the British officials familiar with the local languages so that it could ease the administrative work, as it involved interaction with the Indian natives.

10. Answer: (a)

The New and Old World is often quoted in the context of agricultural crops. Europe, Asia, and Africa share a common agricultural history that originated from the Neolithic Revolution. The three continents shared common domesticated plants making it easy to group them together.

Option (a) is correct: The Old-World crops include wheat, rye, oats, lentils, and barley. Such crops did not exist in America until their introduction in the 1490s by post-Columbian contact. The famous New World crops include rubber, tobacco, sunflower, cocoa, and cashew. Some plants such as cotton and yam as well as some animals like the dog are believed to have existed in both worlds.

11. Answer: (a)

The British Parliament passed the Charter Act 1813 which is also known as the East India Company Act 1813, to renew the charter of British East India Company. The Act sought to redress these grievances by allowing all the British merchants to trade with India under a strict license system.

Key Provisions of the Charter Act of 1813:

- The act regulated the company’s territorial revenues and commercial profits by asking territorial and commercial accounts to be kept separate.
- The Company’s monopoly over trade in India ended, but the Company retained the trade with China and the trade in tea.



(Statement 1 is correct)

- The Company was to retain the possession of territories and the revenue for 20 years more, without prejudice to the sovereignty of the Crown. Thus, the constitutional position of the British territories in India was defined explicitly for the first time.

(Statement 2 is correct and statement 3 is not correct)

A provision that the Company should invest Rs. 1 Lakh every year on the education of Indians was also proposed. The local governments, under this Act, were empowered to impose taxes on the persons subject to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Elimination Technique

Statement 1 and statement 2 are closely related.

12. Answer: (d)

Option (d) is correct: Crucial to the emergence of a powerful capitalist economy, British-Indian territory was developed as a source of food and raw material for Britain. In the 1750s, fine cotton and silk was exported from India to markets in Europe, Asia, and Africa. Also, raw materials which chiefly consisted of saltpetre, opium and indigo, accounted for most of India's exports.

Elimination Technique

- Bengal was not a producer of sugar or sugar cane and salt. Option (b) can be eliminated.
- Most of the production of spice varieties were in southern Indian states. Even today, southern Indian states are known for the production of spices. Bengal is less significant for spice production or export. So, option (c) can be easily eliminated.
- Bengal was also not significant for oil-seeds production or export during the British time. So, Option (a) can also be

easily eliminated.

- We can mark option (d) as the correct answer.

13. Answer: (c)

The doctrine of Subsidiary Alliance was introduced by Lord Wellesley, British Governor-General in India from 1798 to 1805. Under the subsidiary alliance system, the ruler of the allying Indian State was obliged to accept the permanent stationing of a British force within his territory and to pay a subsidy for its maintenance.

Option (c) is correct: Some Important features of Subsidiary Alliance are, to maintain a large standing army at others expense, to keep India safe from Napoleonic danger, to establish British paramountcy over the Indian States, etc. To secure a fixed income for the Company was not a part of it.

14. Answer: (c)

Option (c) is correct: The Ryotwari System was devised by Captain Alexander Read and Sir Thomas Munro at the end of the 18th century and was introduced by Munro when he was the Governor of Madras Presidency (1819–26).

In this system, the ownership rights were handed over to the peasants, and the British Government collected taxes directly from them. The Individual cultivator called Ryot had full rights regarding the sale, transfer, and leasing of the land.

The Ryots could not be evicted from their land as long as they paid the rent. It was prevalent in most of southern India, first introduced in Tamil Nadu. It was later extended to Maharashtra, Berar, East Punjab, Coorg, and Assam. The advantages of this system were the elimination of middlemen, who often oppressed villagers.



15. Answer: (d)

Statement 1 is not correct: Assessment of land revenue on the basis of the nature of soil and the quality of crops was introduced into India by Sher Shah Suri and further rationalized by Akbar.

Statement 2 is not correct: Use of mobile cannons in warfare was first done by Babur.

Statement 3 is not correct: Tobacco was introduced to India during the reign of Akbar by the Portuguese. The first tobacco plant was established in Gujrat in 1613 and it was also exported to Arakan and Pegu.

Potatoes and chillies were introduced in India by the Portuguese during early 17th century and 15th century respectively. Both were originally from South America.

Elimination Technique

- It is well known that Tea was introduced by the British in India. So, statement 3 or option (c) can be easily eliminated.
- If we can recall, the British period in India- use of mobile canon is not mentioned anywhere. That means option (b) can also be easily eliminated.
- Assessment of land revenue was based on soil and crop quality was introduced during the Mughal. So, option (a) can also be eliminated.
- We can mark option (d) as the correct answer.

16. Answer: (c)

Statement 1 is correct: Ryotwari system, one of the three principal methods of revenue collection in British India. It was prevalent in most of southern India, being the standard system of the Madras Presidency. The system was devised by Capt. Alexander Read and Sir Thomas Munro at the end of the 18th century and introduced by the latter when he was governor (1820–27) of Madras (now Chennai). The principle was the direct collection of the

land revenue from each individual cultivator by government agents.

Statement 2 is correct: The registered agreements called Pattas were given to the Ryots to recognize their ownership rights.

Statement 3 is correct: For the purpose all holdings were measured and assessed according to crop potential and actual cultivation. The advantages of this system were the elimination of middlemen, who often oppressed villagers, and an assessment of the tax on land actually cultivated and not merely occupied. This system also gave much power to subordinate revenue officials, whose activities were inadequately supervised.

17. Answer: (d)

Option (d) is correct: The main features of the land settlement system of Lord Cornwallis were as under:

- The Zamindars who collected land revenues were made owners of the land.
- The Zamindars had to pay a fixed amount to the company.
- It was decided that the Government would claim 10/11 of the gross revenue.
- In case, any Zamindar failed to pay the fixed amount of revenue, the government had the right to confiscate some part of his land holding to recover the amount due.
- The farmers or the ryots were made the tenants of the Zamindars.
- The Zamindars were deprived of their administrative and judicial powers.
- The government assured that it would not interfere with the traditions of the Zamindars

Cornwallis abolished the court fees which affected the earnings of the company and resulted in a massive increase in the number of cases. Abolition of Court fees encouraged litigation without any restraint.



1. With reference to Madanapalle of Andhra Pradesh, which one of the following statements is correct? (2021)

- (a) Pingali Venkayya designed the tricolour Indian National Flag here.
- (b) Pattabhi Sitaramaiah led the Quit India Movement of the Andhra region from here.
- (c) Rabindranath Tagore translated the National Anthem from Bengali to English here.
- (d) Madame Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott set up headquarters of Theosophical Society first here.

2. The Vital-Vidhwansak, the first monthly journal to have the untouchable people as its target audience, was published by: (2020)

- (a) Gopal Baba Walangkar
- (b) Jyotiba Phule
- (c) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
- (d) Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar

3. In the context of Indian history, the Rakhmabai case of 1884 revolved around: (2020)

- 1. Women's right to gain education
- 2. Age of consent
- 3. Restitution of conjugal rights

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

4. Consider the following pairs: (2019)

Movement/Organisation	Leader
-----------------------	--------

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. All India Anti-Untouchability League | Mahatma Gandhi |
| 2. All India Kisan Sabha | Swami Sahajanand Saraswati |
| 3. Self-Respect Movement | Naicker E.V. Ramaswami |

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

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

5. Which among the following events happened earliest? (2018)

- (a) Swami Dayanand established Arya Samaj.
- (b) Dinabandhu Mitra wrote Neel Darpan.
- (c) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote Anandmath.
- (d) Satyendranath Tagore became the first Indian to succeed in the Indian Civil Services Examination.

6. Satya Shodhak Samaj organised: (2016)

- (a) a movement for upliftment of tribals in Bihar
- (b) a temple-entry movement in Gujarat
- (c) an anti-caste movement in Maharashtra
- (d) a peasant movement in Punjab

7. Consider the following: (2016)

- 1. Calcutta Unitarian Committee



2. Tabernacle of New Dispensation
3. Indian Reform Association

Keshab Chandra Sen is associated with the establishment of which of the above?

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

8. Annie Besant was: (2013)

1. Responsible for starting the Home Rule Movement.
2. The founder of the Theosophical Society.
3. Once the President of the Indian National Congress.

Select the correct statement/statements using the code given below:

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

9. Which of the following parties were established by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar? (2012)

1. The Peasants and Workers Party of India
2. All India Scheduled Castes Federation
3. The Independent Labour Party

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

10. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Brahmo Samaj? (2012)

1. It opposed idolatry.
2. It denied the need for a priestly class for interpreting the religious texts.
3. It popularised the doctrine that the Vedas are infallible.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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



1. Answer: (c)

Option (c) is correct: Madanapalle is a city in the Annamayya district of the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh.

Rabindranath Tagore translated “Jana Gana Mana” from Bengali to English and also set it to music in Madanapalle, Andhra Pradesh.

Rabindranath Tagore was a Bengali poet, short-story writer, essayist, and painter. He was highly influential in introducing Indian culture to the West and vice versa, and he is generally regarded as the outstanding creative artist of early 20th-century India. In 1913 he became the first non-European to receive the Nobel Prize for Literature. The song for “Jana Gana Mana” was composed by Margaret Cousins, the wife of educationist Dr James Henry Cousins.

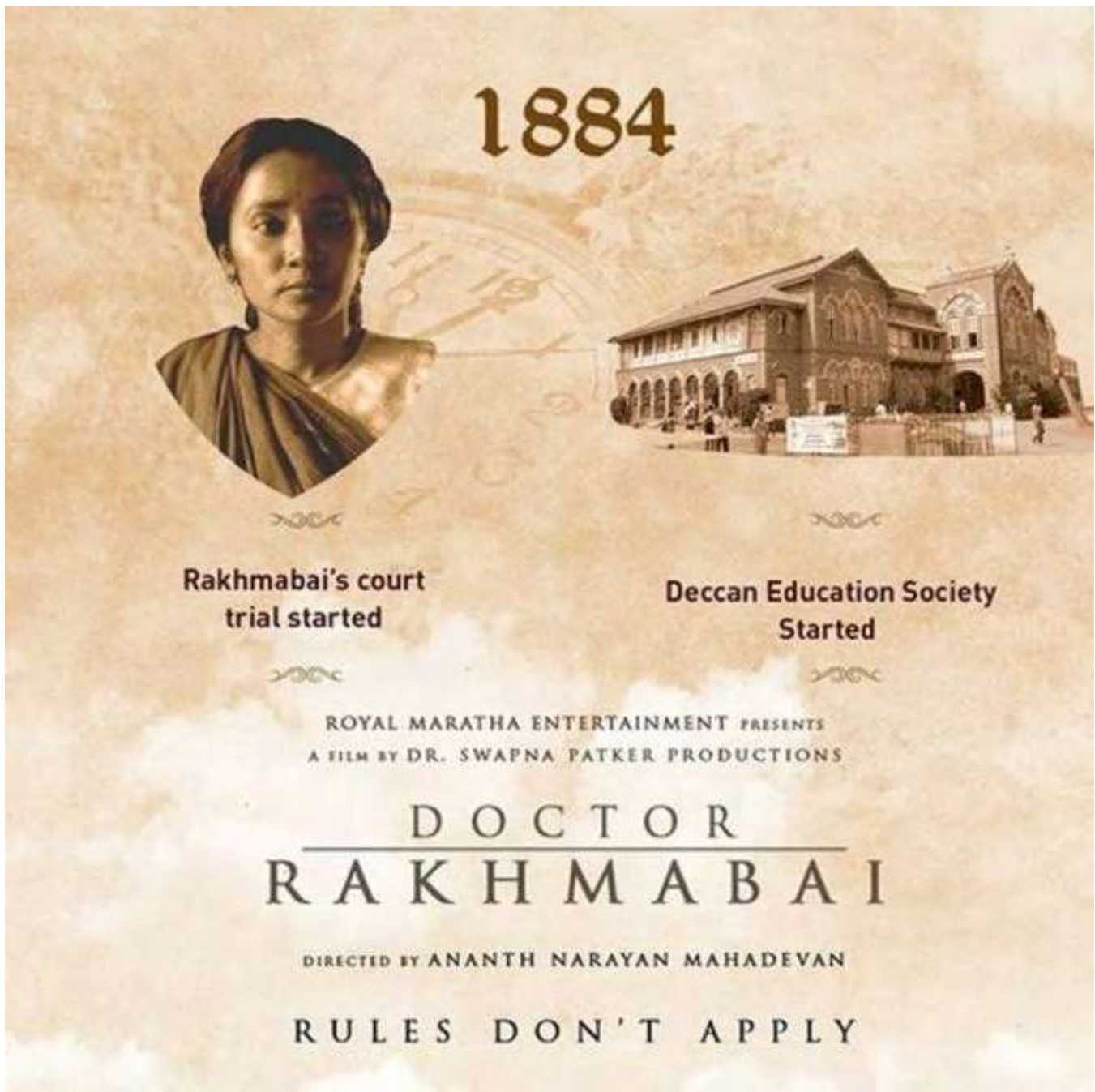
2. Answer: (a)

Option (a) is correct: Gopal Baba Walangkar, also known as Gopal Krishna, (1840-1900) was an activist working to release the untouchable people of India from their

historic socio-economic oppression. He is generally considered to be the pioneer of that movement. He developed a racial theory to explain oppression. In 1888, Walangkar began publishing the monthly journal titled Vital-Vidhwansak (Destroyer of Brahmanical or Ceremonial Pollution), which was the first to have the untouchable people as its target audience.

3. Answer: (b)

Option (b) is correct: Dr. Rakhmabai Bhikaji was a 19th century pioneer in the field of medicine and women's rights. She was instrumental in raising the age of consent for women in 1891. She became India's first practicing lady doctor after having studied in the London school of Medicine for Women in 1889. Rakhmabai who got married at 11-years of age to the 19-year-old Dadaji Bhikaji, sought a legal divorce, demanding 'freedom' from her non-consensual marriage and sought restitution of conjugal rights.



This led to a nation-wide debate over infant and non-consensual marriage. The legal and social controversies provoked by the case revolved round notions of colonial law, marriage and conjugality, and the prospect of state intervention. Behramji Malabari and Pandita Ramabai came to her defense and formed the Rakhmabai Defense Committee.

4. Answer: (d)

Pair 1 is correctly matched: The All-India Anti-Untouchability League was set up by Mahatma Gandhi in 1932 to lend a conducive environment for the upliftment of the oppressed classes or 'Harijans'. Gandhi advised that the activities of the League should be mainly directed towards the economic, social and educational improvement of the depressed classes rather than limiting it to the issue of temple



entry and inter-dining. Henceforth, the word untouchable was replaced by Harijan and the Anti-Untouchability League was renamed as Harijan Sevak Sangh.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: To spearhead peasant movements in colonial India, All India Kisan Sabha was formed in 1936, at the Lucknow session of the Congress, with Swami Sahajanand Saraswati as its first President. It later issued a Kisan manifesto which demanded the abolition of Zamindari and occupancy rights for all tenants. Under pressure from its socialist members and leaders, the Congress adopted an Agrarian Programme in December 1936.

Pair 3 is correctly matched: Self-Respect Movement, started by E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker in Tamil Nadu in 1925, was a dynamic social movement aimed at destroying the contemporary Hindu social order in its totality and creating a new, rational society without caste, religion, and God. It was an egalitarian movement that propagated the ideologies of breaking down the Brahminical hegemony, equal rights for the backward classes and women in the society and revitalization of the Dravidian languages like Telugu, Tamil, Kannada, and Malayalam.

5. Answer: (b)

Option (b) is correct: Neel Darpan is a famous Bengali play which was written by Dinabandhu Mitra in 1858-59, published in Dhaka in 1860. The aim of this play was to protest against the imperial rule of British rule in India. The main context of the play is on the event of Indigo Revolt in Bengal.

Swami Dayanand established the Arya Samaj in April 1875, in Bombay. Formed with the motto Krinvanto Vishvam Aryam (Make this world noble), the socio-cultural movement aimed to reform society by raising awareness about Vedic knowledge among people. The movement believed in infallibility of Vedas and took them as the only truth and source of

all the knowledge. It also believed that post-Vedic texts such as Puranas were responsible for polluting the Vedic religion. It opposed the idol-worship and reincarnation theory of God.

Satyendranath Tagore was selected for the Indian Civil Service in June 1863. He completed his probationary training and returned to India in November 1864.

Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote Anandamath in 1882. It was set in the background of the Sanyasi Bidroho (rebellion of monks in late 18th century) and is one of key works on Bengal's nationalism.

6. Answer: (c)

Option (c) is correct: Satya Shodhak Samaj was founded by Mahatma Jyotirao Govindrao Phule on 24 September 1873 with an objective to liberate the Shudras and Ati Shudras and to prevent their 'exploitation' by the upper caste like ruling caste Maratha. It was an anti-caste movement in Maharashtra.

Satya Shodhak Samaj refused to regard the Vedas as sacrosanct, opposed idol worship, denounced the chaturvarnya system (the caste system) and rejected the need for a Brahman priestly class as educational and religious leaders. The existence of God was replaced by Nirmik. Deenbandhu was the name of the mouthpiece of the Satya Shodhak Samaj. Satya Shodhak Samaj wanted a Social Revolution and had encountered the masses quite deeply. A drum in the hand and Dhoti, Turban and blanket was the dress of the preachers of Satya Shodhak Samaj.

7. Answer: (b)

Keshab Chandra Sen was a Hindu philosopher and social reformer who attempted to incorporate Christian theology within the framework of Hindu thought. He was also a member of the Brahmo Samaj.

Option 1 is not correct: The Calcutta Unitarian Committee, jointly founded by William Adam



and Rammohun Roy in September 1821, sought to bring together prominent Brahmins who were friends of Roy's and supporters of his agenda for the promotion of religious monotheism and social reform among Hindus with British and European residents of Calcutta who were Unitarian Christians. Keshab Chandra Sen was not associated with the establishment of the Calcutta Unitarian Committee.

Option 2 is correct: In 1868, on the occasion of Magh celebration on 24th January, Keshab Chandra Sen laid the foundation stone of his new church - the Tabernacle of New Dispensation (Naba Bidhan) for the purpose of establishing the truth of all the great religions in an institution that he believed would replace them all.

Option 3 is correct: The Indian Reform Association was formed on 29 October 1870 with Keshub Chunder Sen as president. It represented the secular side of the Brahmo Samaj. The objective was to put into practice some of the ideas Sen was exposed to during his visit to Great Britain. Its objective also included to create public opinion against child marriage, get Brahmo form of marriage legalized, promote status of women.

8. Answer: (c)

Statement 1 is correct: The Home Rule Movement was the Indian response to the First World War in a less charged but more effective way than the response of Indians living abroad which took the form of the romantic Ghadr adventure. Two Home Rule Leagues were launched—one by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and the other by Annie Besant, both with the aim of beginning a new trend of aggressive politics. She set up her All-India Home Rule League in September 1916 in Madras and covered the rest of India (including Bombay city).

Statement 2 is not correct: A group of westerners led by Madame H.P. Blavatsky (1831-1891) and Colonel M.S. Olcott, who was inspired by Indian thought and culture, founded the

Theosophical Society in the United States in 1875. In India, the movement became popular with the election of Annie Besant (1847-1933) as its president after the death of Olcott in 1907.

Statement 3 is correct: In the 1917 Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress, Annie Besant (the first woman) became the President of Indian National Congress.

9. Answer: (b)

Statement 1 is not correct: The Peasants and Workers Party of India is a Marxist political party in Maharashtra, founded in 1949.

Statement 2 is correct: All India Scheduled Castes Federation, a political party, was founded by Dr.B.R.Ambedkar in 1942 to fight for the rights of the Dalit Community. This party was the successor organisation of the Independent Labour Party also led by Ambedkar.

Statement 3 is correct: Dr.B.R.Ambedkar founded the Independent labour Party, it participated in the provincial elections and he himself was elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly. Statement 3 is Correct.

10. Answer: (b)

Brahmo Samaj was founded by Raja Rammohan Roy in August 1828. It was later renamed Brahmo Samaj. Through the Sabha he wanted to institutionalise his ideas and mission. The Samaj was committed to "the worship and adoration of the Eternal, Unsearchable, Immutable Being who is the Author and Preserver of the Universe".

Option (b) is correct: The features of Brahmo Samaj are:

- It denounced polytheism and idol worship.
- It discarded faith in divine avatars (incarnations).
- It denied that any scripture could enjoy the status of ultimate authority transcending human reason and conscience.



- It took no definite stand on the doctrine of karma and transmigration of soul and left it to individual Brahmos to believe either way.
- It criticised the caste system.
- It denied the need for a priestly class for interpreting the religious texts.
- The doctrine of infallibility of vedas, was not popularized by Brahmo Samaj. Though the Brahmo samaj originated as a reformist movement on the ancient foundations of Vedic religion, yet there infallibility of vedas was questioned by many of its members.





1. Indigo cultivation in India declined by the beginning of the 20th century because of: (2020)

- (a) peasant resistance to the oppressive conduct of planters
- (b) its unprofitability in the world market because of new inventions
- (c) national leaders' opposition to the cultivation of indigo
- (d) Government control over the planters

2. With reference to the history of India, "Ulgulan" or the Great Tumult is the description of which of the following events? (2020)

- (a) The Revolt of 1857
- (b) The Mappila Rebellion of 1921
- (c) The Indigo Revolt of 1859-60
- (d) BirsaMunda's Revolt of 1899-1900

3. After the Santhal Uprising subsided, what were the measure/measures taken by the colonial government? (2018)

- 1. The territories called 'Santhal Parganas' were created.
- 2. It became illegal for a Santhal to transfer land to a non-Santhal.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

4. What was/were the object/objects of Queen Victoria's Proclamation (1858)? (2014)

- 1. To disclaim any intention to annex Indian States.
- 2. To place the Indian administration under the British Crown.
- 3. To regulate East India Company's trade with India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

5. Which amongst the following provided a common factor for tribal insurrection in India in the 19th century? (2011)

- (a) Introduction of a new system of land revenue and taxation- of tribal products
- (b) Influence of foreign religious missionaries in tribal areas
- (c) Rise of a large number of money lenders, traders and revenue farmers as middlemen in tribal areas
- (d) The complete disruption of the old agrarian order of the tribal communities



1. Answer: (b)

Option (b) is correct: New inventions took place in Germany where the invention of scientific techniques like modern synthetic chemistry took place. By the late 19th century, nearly all indigo came from indigo bush plantations in India. The Germans succeeded in making it in the laboratory in 1878, but it took nearly three decades for the large-scale production of synthetic indigo.

The breakthrough came in 1890, when Karl Heumann in Zurich found a way of making indigo from aniline. A lucky accident at the German firm had a revelation that mercury was a catalyst for a key part of the synthesis which led to production of synthetic indigo in 1897. The synthetic dye was much cheaper and the final blow to the naturally produced indigo dye. Hence, indigo crop became a part of history for its unprofitability in the world market because of new inventions.

2. Answer: (d)

Option (d) is correct: Munda Rebellion was one of the prominent 19th century tribal rebellions in the subcontinent. It was led by Birsa Munda in the region south of Ranchi in 1899-1900. The Ulgulan, meaning 'Great Tumult', sought to establish Munda Raj and independence. It is also known as the Birsa Munda's Revolt of 1899-1900. The Mundas traditionally enjoyed a preferential rent rate as the khuntkattidar or the original clearer of the forest. But in the 19th century, this khuntkatti land system was eroded by the jagirdars and thikadars who came as merchants and moneylenders. The government attempted to redress the grievances of the Mundas through the survey and settlement operations of 1902-10. The Chotanagpur Tenancy Act of 1908 provided some recognition to their khuntkatti rights and banned beth begari. Chotanagpurtribals won a

degree of legal protection for their land rights.

3. Answer: (c)

Santhals are a group of tribes concentrated in the state of Jharkhand. The Santhal Revolt took place in 1855-56. This was the first peasant movement which took place in India. The revolt has reference to the establishment of the permanent land settlement of 1793.

Statement 1 is correct: Santhal rebellion was led by four Murmu brothers named Sindhu, Kanhu, Chand and Bhairav against the oppressive zamindari system. The Santhals showed exemplary courage in fighting against the British, despite being beaten and harassed. In order to be able to rule the area, the British finally agreed on demands of Santhals following which the district of Santhal Pargana was created in 1885, carving out 5,500 square miles from the districts of Bhagalpur and Birbhum.

Statement 2 is correct: Also, the British government enacted laws to ensure that the tribal land is not taken away by outsiders (dikus). This means, it became illegal for a Santhal to transfer land to a non-Santhal.

4. Answer: (a)

The assumption of the Government of India by the sovereign of Great Britain was announced by Lord Canning at a durbar at Allahabad in the 'Queen's Proclamation' issued on November 1, 1858.

- The era of annexations and expansion had ended, and the British promised to respect the dignity and rights of the native princes.

(Statement 1 is correct)

- The direct responsibility for the administration of the country was assumed by the British Crown and Company rule was abolished. **(Statement 2 is correct)**

- The Governor-General acquired the additional title of 'Viceroy'.
- It proclaimed the end of an era of the East India Company's rule. (Statement 3 is not correct)
- People of India were promised freedom of religion without interference from British officials.
- The proclamation announced pardon to Indians who had taken part in the Revolt of 1857 against the British.

Elimination technique: Queen Victoria's Proclamation (1858) proclaimed the end of an era of the East India Company's rule and not to regulate **hence statement 3 is not correct.**

5. Answer: (d)

Option (d) is correct: The main cause of tribal insurrection was the rapid changes that the British introduced in the economy, administration, and land revenue system. These changes led to the disruption of the old agrarian order of the tribal communities causing prolonged and widespread suffering among tribal communities. Also, increasing demands for land revenue and extracting as large an amount as possible by the British government proved to be devastating for Indian villages, throwing millions on the verge of impoverishment. The British government encroached upon the traditional tribal land rendering tribals in a condition of destitution in their own land.



- 1. With reference to the book 'Desh' written by Sakthi Ganesh Deviskar during the freedom struggle, consider the following statements: (2020)**

1. It warned against the Colonial State's hypnotic conquest of the mind.
2. It inspired the performance of swadeshi street plays and folk songs.
3. The use of 'desh' by Deviskar was in the specific context of the region of Bengal.

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

- 2. Economically one of the results of the British rule in India in the 19th century was the: (2018)**

- (a) Increase in the export of Indian handicrafts
- (b) Growth in the number of Indian owned factories
- (c) Commercialization of Indian agriculture
- (d) Rapid increase in the urban population

- 3. He wrote biographies of Mazzini, Garibaldi, Shivaji and Shrikrishna, stayed in America for some time; and was also elected to the Central Assembly. He was: (2018)**

- (a) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (b) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (d) Motilal Nehru

- 4. Consider the following pairs: (2017)**

1. Radhakanta Deb — First President of the British Indian Association
2. Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty — Founder of the Madras Mahajana Sabha
3. Surendranath Banerjee — Founder of the Indian Association

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

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

- 5. Consider the following statements: (2017)**

1. The Factories Act, 1881 was passed with a view to fix the wages of industrial workers and to allow the workers to form trade unions.
2. N.M. Lokhande was a pioneer in organising the labour movement in British India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

- 6. What was the main reason for the split in the Indian National Congress at Surat in 1907? (2016)**

- (a) Introduction of communalism into Indian politics by Lord Minto.
- (b) Extremists' lack of faith in the capacity of the moderates to negotiate with the British Government.



- (c) Foundation of Muslim League.
- (d) Aurobindo Ghosh's inability to be elected as the president of the Indian National Congress.

7. The 'Swadeshi' and 'Boycott' were adopted as methods of struggle for the first time during the (2016)

- (a) Agitation against the partition of Bengal
- (b) Home Rule Movement
- (c) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (d) Visit of Simon Commission to India

8. Which one of the following movements has contributed to a split in the Indian National Congress resulting in emergence of 'moderates' and 'extremists'? (2015)

- (a) Swadeshi Movement
- (b) Quit India Movement
- (c) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (d) Civil Disobedience Movement

9. Consider the following statements: (2015)

1. The first woman President of the Indian National Congress was Sarojini Naidu.
2. The first Muslim President of the Indian National Congress was Badruddin Tyabji.

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

10. Who of the following was/were economic critic/critics of colonialism in India? (2015)

1. Dadabhai Naoroji
2. G. Subramania Iyer
3. R. C. Dutt

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

11. The Partition of Bengal made by Lord Curzon in 1905 lasted until (2014)

- (a) the First World War when Indian troops were needed by the British and the partition was ended.
- (b) King George V abrogated Curzon's Act at the Royal Durbar in Delhi in 1911.
- (c) Gandhiji launched his Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (d) the Partition of India in 1947 when East Bengal became East Pakistan.

12. The Ilbert Bill controversy was related to the (2013)

- (a) imposition of certain restrictions to carry arms by the Indians.
- (b) imposition of restrictions on newspapers and magazines published in Indian languages.
- (c) removal of disqualifications imposed on the Indian Magistrates with regard to the trial of the Europeans.
- (d) removal of a duty on imported cotton cloth.

13. During the Indian freedom struggle, the National Social Conference was formed. What was the reason for its formation? (2012)

- (a) Different social reform groups or organisations of the Bengal region united to form a single body to discuss the issues of larger interest and to prepare appropriate petitions/ representations



to the government.

- (b) Indian National Congress did not want to include social reforms in its deliberations and decided to form a separate body for such a purpose.
- (c) Behramji Malabari and M. G. Ranade decided to bring together all the social reform groups of the country under one organisation.
- (d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct in this context.

14. Consider the following statements: (2012)

The most effective contribution made by Dadabhai Naoroji to the cause of Indian National Movement was that

- 1. Exposed the economic exploitation of India by the British.
- 2. Interpreted the ancient Indian texts and restored the self-confidence of Indians.
- 3. Stressed the need for eradication of all the social evils before anything else.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

15. With reference to the period of colonial rule in India, “Home Charges” formed an important part of the drain of wealth from India. Which of the following funds constituted “Home Charges”? (2011)

- 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

16. What was the purpose with which Sir William Wedderburn and W.S.Caine had set up the Indian Parliamentary Committee in 1893? (2011)

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



1. Answer: (a)

Statement 1 is correct: Sakharan Ganesh Deuskar (1869-1912) a close associate of Sri Aurobindo was a marathi brahmin who had settled in Bengal, Sakharan was born in Deoghar. His text, titled Desher Katha (Story of the Nation/Country), written in 1904, warned against the colonial state's 'hypnotic conquest of the mind'.

Statement 2 is correct: This book had an immense repercussion in Bengal, captured the mind of young Bengal and assisted more than anything else in the preparation of the Swadeshi movement. The government of Bengal banned the book in 1910 and confiscated all the copies. But by the time DesherKatha was banned by the colonial state in 1910, it had sold over 15,000 copies, inspired swadeshi street plays and folk songs, and had become a mandatory text for an entire generation of swadeshi activists. Deuskar used 'desh' to mean nation. It is worth quoting part of an article "Amader Desher Katha" [About our Country], that appeared in the children's periodical Prakriti [Nature] in 1907.

Statement 3 is not correct: The interpretation of Bengal as 'desh' can be seen in the book. But, use of 'desh' by Deuskar was not in the specific context of the region of Bengal.

2. Answer: (c)

Option (c) is correct: Commercialization of Indian agriculture was the result of British rule in India in the 19th century. Farmers were forced to grow Indigo and other cash crops which were exported to Great Britain as raw materials of the English factories. In the 19th century, agriculture became commercial due to the use of modern agricultural equipment and Indians started producing crops for commercial use and on a large scale basis. Commercialisation of agriculture further enhanced the speed of transfer of ownership of land thereby increasing

the number of landless labourers.

It also brought in many merchants, traders and middlemen who further exploited the situation; There was an enormous drain of wealth from India to Britain due to the various economic policies. Additional financial burden was placed on India due to expenditures on salaries, pensions, and training of military and civilian staff employed by the British to rule India.

3. Answer: (c)

Option (c) is correct: Lajpat Rai was a famous nationalist in India who was also known for his proficiency in writing. To rouse and inspire the Punjabis with patriotic zeal, he wrote the biographies of Mazzini, Garibaldi, Shivaji, Dayanand and Shri Krishna, besides other important works in English, Hindi, and Urdu. He was famously called the "Lion of Punjab".

4. Answer: (b)

Pair 1 is correctly matched: British Indian Association was created after consolidating the "Landholders Society" and "British India Society" on 31 October 1851. It was the first political organisation to bring the Indians together. The President of the first committee of this organisation was Raja Radhakanta Deb, while Debendranath Tagore was its secretary. The newspaper of this society was "Hindu patriot", which adopted a strongly critical political tone.

Pair 2 is not correctly matched: The Madras Mahajana Sabha was established in May 1884 by M. Veeraraghavachariar, G. Subramania Iyer, and P. Anandacharlu

Pair 3 is correctly matched: Indian National Association was the first declared Nationalist Organisation founded in British India by Surendranath Banerjee and Anand Mohan Bose



in 1876. It was originally established as Bharat Sabha and held its first annual conference in Calcutta. It merged with the Indian National Congress in 1885. It sought to bring Hindus and Muslims together for political action.

5. Answer: (b)

Statement 1 is not correct: The first Factory Act was passed in 1881. It aimed to improve the working conditions of labour. The Act prohibited the employment of children under the age of seven, limited the number of working hours for children below the age of twelve and required that dangerous machinery should be fenced properly. Thus, for the first time, the British Government tried to improve the working conditions of labourers in factories. It neither fixed the wages of industrial workers nor allowed the workers to form trade unions exclusively.

Statement 2 is correct: N.M Lokhande was a pioneer of the labour movement in British India. He is remembered for working towards improving the working conditions of textile mill-hands in the 19th century and for his courageous initiatives on caste and communal issues.

Elimination technique: We know that N.M Lokhande was a pioneer of the labour movement in British India. Hence we are left with the b and c now if we see 1st statement closely it is too deep for a first labour code to talk about fixing the wages of industrial workers, so 1st statement is incorrect.

6. Answer: (b)

Option (b) is correct: The Surat Split was a turning point in the history of Nationalist Movement in India. The Congress split into two groups i.e., moderates and extremists at the Surat in 1907. The main reason for the split in the Indian National Congress (INC) is because of the extremists' lack of faith in the capacity of the moderates to negotiate with the British

Government.

The Rift between these two sections became clearly visible at the Banaras Session of Congress (1905) when some nationalist led by Tilak denounced the method of the moderates and suggested passive resistance. They also advocated the boycott of British goods and government institutions. The moderates after the Surat Split in 1907 demanded colonial self-government, as against the extremist demand of complete independence.

7. Answer: (a)

Option (a) is correct: The 'Swadeshi' and 'Boycott' were adopted as methods of struggle for the first time during the agitation against the partition of Bengal. The Swadeshi movement of Bengal (1905-1908) is seen as an important historical event in the episodic narrative of the Indian Nationalist Movement, which takes the story forward to its eventual climax in 1947. Lord Curzon's unpopular decision to partition the province of Bengal in 1905, led to this popular movement, which was organised around the effective use of 'swadeshi' and 'boycott' as methods of agitation, under Extremist leadership. The subsequent unification of Bengal in 1911 came to be regarded as a marker of the movement's success

Mahatma Gandhi described Swadeshi as "a call to the consumer to be aware of the violence he is causing by supporting those industries that result in poverty, harm to workers and to humans and other creatures." The Swadeshi Movement was an attempt to take economic power from the British using domestic made products.

8. Answer: (a)

Option (a) is correct: The Swadeshi Movement has contributed to a split in the Indian National Congress resulting in emergence of 'moderates' and 'extremists'.

- The Surat Split was a turning point in the



history of Nationalist Movement in India. The Congress split into two groups, i.e., moderates and extremists at Surat in 1907. The Rift between these two sections became clearly visible at the Banaras Session of Congress (1905) when some nationalists led by Tilak denounced the method of the moderates and suggested passive resistance.

- They also advocated the boycott of British goods and government institutions. The moderates after the Surat Split in 1907 demanded colonial self-government, as against the extremist demand of complete independence.

9. Answer: (b)

Statement 1 is not correct: Annie Besant, of Irish origin, was the first woman President of Indian National Congress (INC), who presided over the INC at the Calcutta Session of 1917. Sarojini Naidu was appointed the President of the Indian National Congress in 1925 and later became the Governor of the United Provinces in 1947, becoming the first woman to hold the office of Governor in the Dominion of India.

Statement 2 is correct: Badruddin Tyabji was the first Indian to practice as a barrister of the High Court of Bombay who served as the third President of the Indian National Congress. He was one of the founding members and first Muslim President of the Indian National Congress.

Elimination technique: Annie Besant was the first woman President of Indian National Congress (INC) not Sarojini Naidu. The 2nd statement is fact based.

10. Answer: (d)

Option (d) is correct: Dadabhai Naoroji, R. C. Dutt, Ranade, Gokhale, G. Subramania Iyer were among those who anchored Indian nationalism firmly on the foundation of anti-imperialism by

carving the world's first economic critique of colonialism before Hobson and Lenin. The drain theory was developed by Dadabhai Naoroji. According to R.C. Dutt, increased poverty and lower wages were among the indirect products of colonial rule.

Elimination technique: All were freedom fighters and they all criticised foreign rule (who will not criticise). Hence even if we don't know, there is a strong chance that all will be the answer.

11. Answer: (b)

The British government's decision to partition Bengal had been made public in December 1903. The idea was to have two provinces: Bengal comprising Western Bengal as well as the provinces of Bihar and Orissa and Eastern Bengal and Assam. Bengal retained Calcutta as its capital, while Dacca became the capital of Eastern Bengal.

Option (b) is correct: Bengal was officially partitioned on October 16, 1905, by Viceroy Curzon. King George V held a darbar in Calcutta in 1911 and announced the annulment of the Partition of Bengal mainly to curb the menace of revolutionary activities and to shift the capital of British India to Delhi.

12. Answer: (c)

Option (c) is correct: In 1883 Viceroy Ripon's law member, Lord Ilbert had sought to abolish "judicial disqualification based on race distinctions" and to give the Indian members of the covenanted civil service the same powers and rights as those enjoyed by their European colleagues. Ripon had to modify the bill, thus almost defeating the original purpose, because of the stiff opposition from the European community.

13. Answer: (b)

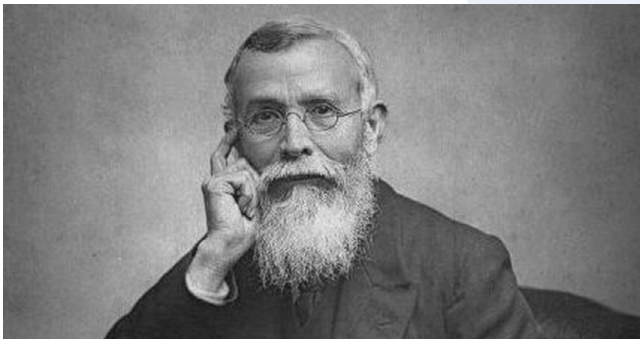
Option (b) is correct: Indian (National) Social Conference Founded by M.G. Ranade and



Raghunath Rao, the Indian Social Conference met annually from its first session in Madras in 1887 at the same time and venue as the Indian National Congress. It focussed attention on the social issues of importance; it could be called the social reform cell of the Indian National Congress, in fact. The conference advocated inter-caste marriages, opposed polygamy and kulinism. It launched the 'Pledge Movement' to inspire people to take a pledge against child marriage.

14. Answer: (a)

The early intellectuals of the first half of the nineteenth century supported British rule under the impression that it would modernise the country based on the latest technology and capitalist economic organisation. After the 1860s, disillusionment started to set in among the politically conscious and they began to probe into the reality of British rule in India.



Option (a) is correct: The foremost among these economic analysts was Dadabhai Naoroji, the 'Grand Old Man of India', who after a brilliant analysis of the colonial economy put forward the theory of economic drain in Poverty and Under British Rule in India and exposed the economic exploitation of India by the British.

15. Answer: (b)

During the period of direct British rule from 1858 to 1947, official transfers of funds to the UK by the colonial government were called the "Home Charges". They mainly represented debt service, pensions, India Office expenses

in the UK, purchases of military items and railway equipment. Government procurement of civilian goods, armaments and shipping was carried out almost exclusively in the UK. By the 1930s these home charges were in the range of £40 to £50 million a year. Some government expenditure was on imports which an independent government would have bought from local manufacturers. Of these official payments, we can legitimately consider service charges on non-productive debt, pensions, and furlough payments as a balance of payment drain due to colonialism.

Home Charges:

- Cost of the Secretary of State's India Office in London. **(Option 1 is correct)**
- East India Company's military adventure.
- Salaries and pensions to British Indian officials and army officers. **(Option 2 is correct)**
- The compensation of the Company's shareholders.
- Cost of army training.
- Transport, equipment, and campaigns outside India.
- Guaranteed interest on railways.

Elimination technique: Funds used for waging wars outside India by the British were not included in the Home Charges.

16. Answer: (a)

Option (a) is correct: In 1893, Sir William Wedderburn became a member of British Parliament. He along with W.S. Caine and Lord Clywd, established the Indian Parliamentary Committee to present the Indian problems in the British Parliament (House of Commons) in their true shape.

- Sir William Wedderburn served as the President of the Indian National Congress in 1889 and 1910.



1. Consider the following freedom fighters: (2022)

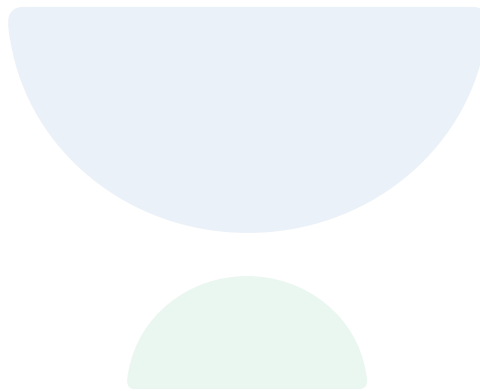
1. Barindra Kumar Ghosh
2. Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee
3. Rash Behari Bose

Who of the above was/were actively associated with the Ghadar Party?

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

2. The Ghadr (Ghadar) was a: (2014)

- (a) Revolutionary association of Indians with headquarters at San Francisco
- (b) Nationalist organization operating from Singapore
- (c) Militant organization with headquarters at Berlin
- (d) Communist movement for India's freedom with headquarters at Tashkent





1. Answer: (d)

Option d is correct:



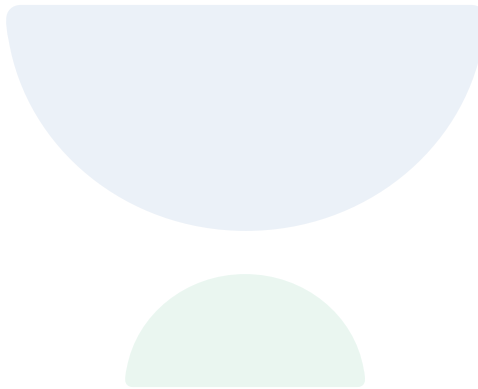
BARINDRA KUMAR GHOSH: ANUSHILAN SAMITI

JOGESH CHANDRA CHATTERJEE:- ANUSHILAN SAMITI

RASH BEHARI BOSE: GHADAR PARTY

2. Answer: (a)

Option (a) is correct: Ghadar Party was an Indian revolutionary organization, which was formed in 1913 in San Francisco, the United States, by migrant Indians with the aim to liberate India from British rule. The party was established as the Hindi Association of Pacific Coast under the leadership of Lala Har Dayal with Baba Sohan Singh Bhakna as its president.





- 1. In the Government of India Act 1919, the functions of Provincial Government were divided into “Reserved” and “Transferred” subjects. Which of the following were treated as “Reserved” subjects? (2022)**

1. Administration of Justice
2. Local Self-Government
3. Land Revenue
4. Police

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

- 2. Consider the following statements: (2021)**

1. The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919 recommended granting voting rights to all women above the age of 21.
2. The Government of India Act of 1935 gave women reserved seats in the legislature.

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

- 3. Who among the following is associated with ‘Songs from Prison’, a translation of ancient Indian religious lyrics in English? (2021)**

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru

- (c) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
- (d) Sarojini Naidu

- 4. The Gandhi-Irwin Pact included which of the following? (2020)**

1. Invitation to Congress to participate in the Round Table Conference
2. Withdrawal of Ordinances promulgated in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement
3. Acceptance of Gandhi’s suggestion for enquiry into police excesses
4. Release of only those prisoners who were not charged with violence

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

- 5. With reference to the British colonial rule in India, consider the following statements: (2019)**

1. Mahatma Gandhi was instrumental in the abolition of the system of ‘indentured labour’.
2. In Lord Chelmsford’s ‘War Conference’, Mahatma Gandhi did not support the resolution on recruiting Indians for World War.
3. Consequent upon the breaking of Salt Law by Indian people, the Indian National Congress was declared illegal by the colonial rulers.

Which of the statements given above are correct?



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

6. With reference to the Swadeshi Movement, consider the following statements: (2019)

1. It contributed to the revival of the indigenous artisan crafts and industries.
2. The National Council of Education was established as a part of the Swadeshi Movement.

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

7. Which one of the following is a very significant aspect of the Champaran Satyagraha? (2018)

- (a) Active all-India participation of lawyers, students and women in the National Movement
- (b) Active involvement of Dalit and Tribal communities of India in the National Movement
- (c) Joining of peasant unrest to India's National Movement
- (d) Drastic decrease in the cultivation of plantation crops and commercial crops

8. In 1920, which of the following changed its name to "Swarajya Sabha"? (2018)

- (a) All India Home Rule League
- (b) Hindu Mahasabha
- (c) South Indian Liberal Federation
- (d) The Servants of India Society

9. In the federation established by the Government of India Act of 1935, residuary powers given to the (2018)

- (a) Federal Legislature
- (b) Governor General
- (c) Provincial Legislature
- (d) Provincial Governors

10. The Trade Disputes Act of 1929 provided for (2017)

- (a) The participation of workers in the management of industries.
- (b) Arbitrary powers to the management to quell industrial disputes.
- (c) An intervention by the British Court in the event of a trade dispute.
- (d) A system of tribunals and a ban on strikes.

11. In the context of Indian history, the principle of 'Dyarchy (diarchy)' refers to (2017)

- (a) Division of the central legislature into two houses.
- (b) Introduction of double government, i.e., Central and State governments.
- (c) Having two sets of rulers, one in London and another in Delhi.
- (d) Division of the subjects delegated to the provinces into two categories.

12. The object of the Butler Committee of 1927 was to? (2017)

- (a) Define the jurisdiction of the Central and Provincial Governments.
- (b) Define the powers of the Secretary of State for India.
- (c) Impose censorship on the national press.
- (d) Improve the relationship between the

Government of India and the Indian States.

13. The Montague-Chelmsford Proposals were related to (2016)

- (a) Social reforms
- (b) Education reforms
- (c) Reforms in public administration
- (d) Constitutional reforms

14. The Government of India Act of 1919 clearly defined (2015)

- (a) the separation of power between the judiciary and the legislature
- (b) the jurisdiction of the central and provincial governments
- (c) the powers of the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy
- (d) None of the above

15. Who of the following organised a march on the Tanjore coast to break the Salt Law in April 1930? (2015)

- (a) V.O Chidambaram Pillai
- (b) C. Rajagopalachari
- (c) K. Kamaraj
- (d) Annie Besant

16. With reference to Rowlatt Satyagraha, which of the following statements is/are correct? (2015)

1. The Rowlatt Act was based on the recommendations of the 'Sedition Committee'.
2. In Rowlatt Satyagraha Gandhiji tried to use the Home Rule League.
3. Demonstrations against the Simon Commission coincided with the Rowlatt Satyagraha.

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

17. With reference to the Congress Socialist Party, consider the following statements: (2015)

1. It advocated the boycott of British goods and evasion of taxes.
2. It wanted to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat.
3. It advocated separate electorate for minorities and oppressed classes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) None of the above

18. The 1929 Session of Indian National Congress is of significance in the history of the Freedom Movement because the (2014)

- (a) attainment of Self-Government was declared as the objective of the Congress
- (b) attainment of Poorna Swaraj was adopted as the goal of the Congress
- (c) Non-Cooperation Movement was launched
- (d) decision to participate in the Round Table Conference in London was taken

19. The people of India agitated against the arrival of the Simon Commission because (2013)

- (a) Indians never wanted the review of the working of the Act of 1919



- (b) Simon Commission recommended the abolition of Dyarchy (Diarchy) in the provinces
- (c) there was no Indian member in the Simon Commission
- (d) the Simon Commission suggested the partition of the country

20. Which of the following is/are the principal feature(s) of the Government of India Act, 1919? (2012)

- 1. Introduction of diarchy in the executive government of the provinces
- 2. Introduction of separate communal electorates for Muslims
- 3. Devolution of legislative authority by the center to the provinces

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

21. The Rowlatt Act aimed at: (2012)

- (a) Compulsory economic support to war efforts.
- (b) Imprisonment without trial and summary procedures for trial.
- (c) Suppression of the Khilafat Movement.
- (d) Imposition of restrictions on freedom of the press.

22. The Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress (1929) is very important in history, because (2012)

- 1. The Congress passed a resolution demanding complete independence.
- 2. The rift between the extremists and moderates was resolved in that Session.

- 3. A resolution was passed rejecting the two-nation theory in that Session.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) None of the above

23. The Congress ministries resigned in the seven provinces in 1939, because (2012)

- (a) The Congress could not form ministries in the other four provinces.
- (b) Emergence of a 'left wing' in the Congress made the working of the ministries impossible.
- (c) There were widespread communal disturbances in their provinces.
- (d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct.

24. Mahatma Gandhi said that some of his deepest convictions were reflected in a book titled, "Unto this Last" and the book transformed his life. What was the message from the book that transformed Mahatma Gandhi? (2011)

- (a) Uplifting the oppressed and poor is the moral responsibility of an educated man
- (b) The good of individual is contained in the good of all
- (c) The life of celibacy and spiritual pursuit are essential for a noble life
- (d) All the statements (a), (b) and (c) are correct in this context

25. With reference to the period of India freedom struggle, which of the following was/were recommended by the Nehru Report? (2011)

- 1. Complete Independence for India.



2. Joint electorates for reservation of seats for minorities.
3. Provision of fundamental rights for the people of India in the Constitution.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

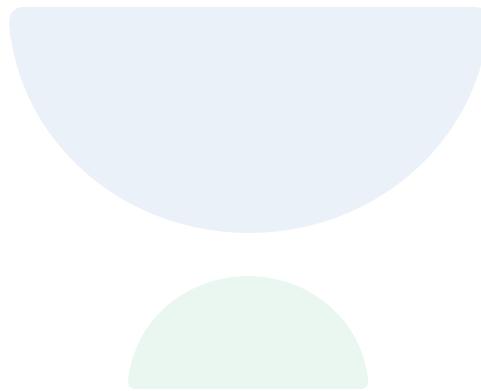
26. What was the reason for Mahatma Gandhi to organise a satyagraha on behalf of the

peasants of Kheda? (2011)

1. The Administration did not suspend the land revenue collection in spite of a drought.
2. The Administration proposed to introduce Permanent Settlement in Gujarat.

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





1. Answer: (c)

Option (c) is correct: Justice, the police, land revenue, and irrigation were among the reserved subjects under the category of law and order. Local self-government, education, public health, public works, agriculture, forests, and fisheries were among the transferred topics (i.e., those under the control of Indian ministers).

2. Answer: (b)

Statement 1 is not correct: In line with the government policy contained in Montagu's statement of August 1917, the government announced further constitutional reforms in July 1918, known as **Montagu-Chelmsford or Montford Reforms**. **Women were also given the right to vote, but it was not granted to all women. It was not universal suffrage. It granted a franchise to a limited number of people based on property, tax or education.**

Statement 2 is correct: The Government of India Act 1935 extended the principle of communal representation by providing **separate electorates for depressed classes (Scheduled Castes), women and labour (workers)**. Women can also fight in general seats. So, this act gave women reserved seats in the legislature.

3. Answer: (c)

Option (c) is correct: During his imprisonment at Yerwada Prison in 1930, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi Ji translated hymns and lyrics from the Upanishads and other sacred texts. These texts were known as the **'Songs from Prison'**.

4. Answer: (b)

Option (b) is correct: Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed by Gandhiji on behalf of the Congress and by Lord Irwin on behalf of the Government,

on 5 March 1931. The pact placed the Congress on an equal status with the Government. The terms of the agreement included immediate release of all political prisoners not convicted of violence, remission of all fines not yet collected, withdrawal of emergency ordinances promulgated in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement, return of all lands not yet sold to third parties, to name a few. The viceroy, however, turned down two of Gandhi's demands which included public inquiry into police excesses and commutation of Bhagat Singh and his comrades' death sentence to life sentence. Gandhi on behalf of the Congress agreed to suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement and the Congress got the invitation to participate in the next Round Table Conference.

5. Answer: (b)

Statement 1 is correct: Indentured labour was bonded labour hired on contract for working on plantations in various colonies of western imperialists. Since India was going through agricultural distress & stagnation, many farmers ended up into the system of indentured labour because of luring advances & good salaries in foreign states. A mass meeting was organised by Mahatma Gandhi on September 11, 1906 at the Imperial Theatre in Johannesburg, where 3,000 people pledged to disregard the law.

Statement 2 is not correct: Lord Chelmsford, the then viceroy of India invited Gandhi to Delhi, at an award conference in order to gain the trust of the empire and Gandhi agreed to move people to enlist in the army for World War I. He agreed to the resolution with the belief that absolutely unconditional and whole-hearted cooperation with the government on the part of educated India will bring us within sight of our goal of Swaraj as nothing else will.

Statement 3 is correct: At the Calcutta congress



of 1928, Gandhi declared that the British must grant dominion status to India otherwise a revolution for complete independence would blow up in the country. The Salt March or the Dandi March commenced on March 12th, 1930 and extended for a period of 24 days. The march was from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi in Gujarat. The salt law was broken by Gandhi on April 6th when he collected salt from mud. The police resorted to their usual brutal methods in dealing with the breakers of the salt law and the Indian National Congress was declared illegal.

6. Answer: (c)

The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal was announced by the Indian National Congress against the announcement of the partition of Bengal in July 1905 by Lord Curzon. Launched as a protest movement, it also paved the way for the Boycott movement in the country which led to the use of goods produced in India.

Statement 1 is correct: The Swadeshi Movement saw the growth of indigenous industries by the establishment of swadeshi textile mills, soap and match factories, tanneries, banks, insurance companies, shops, etc. This inculcated a feeling of self-reliance by reducing the dependence on foreign goods. These enterprises were based more on patriotic zeal than on business acumen.

Statement 2 is correct: As an impact of the movement, the demand for the establishment of national education reached its peak which resulted in the setting up of various national schools and colleges. To impart education through the vernacular medium, the National Council of Education was also set up on August 15, 1906 to organise a system of education—literary, scientific, and technical—on national lines and under national control.

7. Answer: (c)

Option (c) is correct: The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was India's first Civil Disobedience

Movement that opened a new phase in the national movement by joining it to the great struggle of the Indian peasantry for bread and land. Gandhi led the struggle of indigo workers as India's first Satyagraha that set the pace for involvement of peasant unrest to the National Movement.

The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms introduced Dyarchy in the provinces with the Government of India Act, 1919. The Moderates welcomed these reforms, while the Extremists rejected them. The Rowlatt Act was also passed in 1919 to suppress political violence. At this juncture appeared a new face in the political arena of India's freedom movement. This was Gandhi, who filled the vacuum created in the top leadership of the Congress. Gandhi had led the movement against discrimination meted out to Indians in South Africa. He had used the political weapon called Satyagraha (Truth force, or Love force, or Soul force). His first triumph in India was the Champaran Satyagraha.

8. Answer: (a)

Option (a) is correct: The year 1919 opened with two main political bodies in the field, viz., the All India Home Rule League established in 1916 mainly by Mrs. Besant and Tilak's Indian Home Rule League started in 1917. The Home Rule League demanded self-government based on the Irish model. Tilak's League with its stronghold in the Deccan. Mrs. Besant on the other hand had for some time been losing ground everywhere. All India Home Rule League which in October 1920 was renamed the "Swarajya Sabha" with the avowed object of securing complete Swaraj for India in accordance with the wishes of the people of India.

9. Answer: (b)

Option (b) is correct: The Government of India Act of 1935 provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation consisting of Provinces and Princely States as units. The Act divided



the powers between the Centre and units in terms of three lists, Federal List (for Centre, with 59 items), Provincial List (for provinces, with 54 items) and the Concurrent List (for both, with 36 items). Residuary powers were given to the Governor General.

The Government of India Act of 1935 abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced 'provincial autonomy' in its place and introduced bicameralism in six out of eleven provinces. Thus, the legislatures of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Bihar, Assam and the United Provinces were made bicameral consisting of a legislative council (upper house) and a legislative assembly (lower house), further extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for depressed classes (scheduled castes), women and labour (workers). It abolished the Council of India, established by the Government of India Act of 1858. The secretary of state for India was provided with a team of advisors. It provided for the establishment of a Reserve Bank of India to control the currency and credit of the country and provided for the establishment of not only a Federal Public Service Commission but also a Provincial Public Service Commission and Joint Public Service Commission for two or more provinces.

10. Answer: (d)

Option (d) is correct: The main objective of the Trade Dispute Act 1929 Act was to make provisions for the establishment of Courts of Inquiry and Boards of Conciliation (system of tribunals) with a view to investigate and settle trade disputes. The Act prohibited strikes or lock-outs without notice in public utility services.

It also made any strike or lock-out illegal, which had any object other than advocating a trade dispute within the trade or industry. Prior to the year 1947 (India's Independence), the Trade Disputes Act, 1929 used to settle industrial disputes.

11. Answer: (d)

Dyarchy was a system of double government introduced by the Government of India Act (1919) for the provinces of British India. It marked the first introduction of the democratic principle into the executive branch of the British administration of India. Though much-criticised, it signified a breakthrough in British Indian government and was the forerunner of India's full provincial autonomy (1935) and independence (1947). Dyarchy was introduced as a Constitutional reform by Edwin Samuel Montagu (secretary of state for India, 1917–22) and Lord Chelmsford (viceroy of India, 1916–21).

Option (d) is correct: The principle of dyarchy was a division of the executive branch of each provincial government into authoritarian and popularly responsible sections. The first was composed of executive councillors, appointed, as before, by the crown. The second was composed of ministers who were chosen by the governor from the elected members of the provincial legislature. The various fields, or subjects of administration were divided between the councillors and the ministers, being named reserved and transferred subjects, respectively. The reserved subjects came under the heading of law and order and included justice, the police, land revenue, and irrigation. The transferred subjects (i.e., those under the control of Indian ministers) included local self-government, education, public health, public works, and agriculture, forests, and fisheries. The system ended with the introduction of provincial autonomy in 1935.

12. Answer: (d)

Option (d) is correct: Harcourt Butler Committee or Butler Commission was a three-member committee headed by Harcourt Butler, appointed on December 16, 1927, to examine the relations between the native states and the paramount power. The Committee was formed to inquire into the relationship between the Indian states and the paramount power and to suggest ways and means for more satisfactory



adjustments of the existing relations between them and British India. The Committee visited 16 States and submitted its report in 1929.

13. Answer: (d)

After Montagu took over as the Secretary of State for India in July 1917, he made a historic declaration that British policy in India would have an overall objective of “gradual development of self-governing institutions, with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British empire”.

Option (d) is correct: The Montford (Montague-Chelmsford) proposals were related to Constitutional reforms. The Montford (Montague-Chelmsford) commission submitted its report in 1918. It professed to give a way for self-government in India. However, it also aimed at appeasing Indians to persuade them to support the British during the First World War (1914-18). This reform was important in a way that it was the first-time government showed its intention of gradual introduction of responsible government in India.

It established parliamentary democracy in India and began the process of decolonisation. Provisions of the Government of India Act of 1919 included Provincial Diarchy in the form of a dual form of government for the major provinces. It relaxed control over provinces by demarcating subjects as ‘central subjects’ and ‘provincial subjects’.

14. Answer: (b)

On August 20, 1917, the British Government declared, for the first time, that its objective was the gradual introduction of a responsible Government in India. The Government of India Act of 1919 was thus enacted, which came into force in 1921. This Act is also known as Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (Montagu was the Secretary of State for India and Lord Chelmsford was the Viceroy of India).

Option (b) is correct: The Government of India Act 1919 clearly defined the jurisdiction of the central and provincial governments in the following ways:

- It relaxed the central control over the provinces by demarcating and separating the central and provincial subjects. The central and provincial legislatures were authorised to make laws on their respective list of subjects. However, the structure of government continued to be centralised and unitary.
- It further divided the provincial subjects into two parts– transferred and reserved. The transferred subjects were to be administered by the Governor with the aid of Ministers responsible to the legislative council. The reserved subjects, on the other hand, were to be administered by the Governor and his executive council without being responsible to the legislative council. This dual scheme of governance was known as ‘dyarchy’–which means a dual system of government.
- It introduced bicameralism and direct elections in the country. Thus, the Indian legislative council was replaced by a bicameral legislature consisting of an Upper House (Council of State) and a Lower House (Legislative Assembly). Most members of both the Houses were chosen by direct election.
- It also separated, for the first time, provincial budgets from the Central budget and authorized the provincial legislatures to enact their budgets.

15. Answer: (b)

On March 12, 1930, Mahatma Gandhi embarked on a historic Salt March from Sabarmati Ashram in Gujarat’s Ahmedabad to the village of Dandi in the state’s coastal area to protest the steep tax the British levied on salt. The Salt March began on 12th March 1930 and continued till 6th April 1930. Upon reaching the seashore



in Dandi, Mahatma Gandhi broke the law by producing illegal salt.

Option (b) is correct: C Rajagopalachari (the last Governor-General of India and had served India during the freedom struggle) organized a March on the Tanjore coast to break the Salt Law in April 1930. He was arrested in April 1930 for leading a salt march from Trichinopoly to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore coast.

16. Answer: (b)

Statement 1 is correct: Rowlatt Act was passed on the recommendations of the Sedition Committee Chaired by Sir Sidney Rowlatt.

- This Act had been hurriedly passed in the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members. The purpose of the Committee was to evaluate political terrorism in India, especially Bengal and Punjab. It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed the detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
- In organizing his Satyagraha, Gandhi tried to utilize three types of political networks - The Home Rule Leagues, Certain pan-Islamist groups and a Satyagraha Sabha which he himself started in Bombay on 24 February. **(Statement 2 is correct)**
- Rowlatt Satyagraha occurred in 1919 while Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928. **(Statement 3 is not correct)**

Elimination technique: Rowlatt Satyagraha occurred in 1919 while Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928. So Statement 3 is incorrect.

17. Answer: (d)

Congress Socialist Party, or (CSP), was a left-wing group within the Congress. It was formed with Acharya Narendra Deva as President and Jay Prakash Narayan as General Secretary in

1934. The rise of this party was due to the increased left influence in the Indian National Congress. By 1935, one-third of the Congress members were Congress Socialists.

- These leaders rejected the idea of Gandhi (which they saw as anti-rational). Though they remained active in the workers and peasant's movement, they rejected the sectarian attitude of the Communist Party of India. It did not advocate the boycott of British goods and the evasion of taxes. **(Statement 1 is not correct)**
- They believed in Marxist Ideas, Liberal and Social democracy of the west with Nationalism and Independence as their goal. It advocated decentralised socialism in which co-operatives, trade unions, independent farmers, and local authorities would hold a substantial share of the economic power. **(Statement 2 is not correct)**
- The CSP was not separate from Congress. Its Constitution defined that the members were all required to be members of the Indian National Congress. Members of communal organisations or political organisations, whose goals were incompatible with the ones of CSP, were barred from CSP membership. As secularists, they hoped to surpass communal divisions through class solidarity. **(Statement 3 is not correct)**

18. Answer: (b)

Option (b) is correct: In 1929 the Congress session was held at Lahore. This session was very significant because in the Lahore session the prominent party Indian National Congress, took the resolution of Poorna Swaraj for complete independence. In this, the Indian tri-colour flag was hoisted by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru on the bank of the Ravi River.

The following major decisions were taken at the Lahore Session:

- The Round Table Conference was to be boycotted.



- Complete independence or Poorna Swaraj was declared as the aim of the Congress.
- Congress Working Committee was authorised to launch a programme of civil disobedience including non-payment of taxes and all members of legislatures were asked to resign their seats.
- January 26, 1930 was fixed as the first Independence (Swarajya) Day, to be celebrated everywhere.
- The Nehru report was declared to be null and void.

19. Answer: (c)

The Government of India Act, 1919 had a provision that a Commission would be appointed ten years from date to study the progress of the governance scheme and suggest new steps. An all-white, seven-member Indian Statutory Commission, popularly known as the Simon Commission (after the name of its chairman, Sir John Simon), on 8th November 1927.

Option (c) is correct: The Commission was to recommend to the British government whether India was ready for further constitutional reforms and along what lines. The Indian response to the Simon Commission was immediate and nearly unanimous. What angered the Indians most was the exclusion of Indians from the Commission and the basic notion behind the exclusion that foreigners would discuss and decide upon India's fitness for self-government.

Elimination Technique

Eliminating options in this question is not easy because options are very close and analytical. Still, the options can be eliminated if one has the idea of the Government of India Act of 1919.

- As we know, it was decided in the Government of India Act of 1919 that a commission will be set up every 10 years to assess the working of the Act. And, the Simon Commission was created for this.

20. Answer: (c)

On August 20, 1917, the British Government declared, for the first time, that its objective was the gradual introduction of a responsible Government in India. The Government of India Act of 1919 was thus enacted, which came into force in 1921. This Act is also known as Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (Montagu was the Secretary of State for India and Lord Chelmsford was the Viceroy of India).

Statement 1 is correct: The Government of India Act 1919 **divided the provincial subjects** into two parts—transferred and reserved. The transferred subjects were to be administered by the governor with the aid of ministers responsible to the legislative Council. The reserved subjects, on the other hand, were to be administered by the governor and his executive council without being responsible to the legislative Council. This **dual scheme of governance was known as 'dyarchy'—double rule.**

Statement 2 is not correct: It extended the principle of communal representation by providing **separate electorates for Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, and Europeans.** Separate electorate was introduced for the first time in 1909 for Muslims.

Statement 3 is correct: It relaxed the central control over the provinces by demarcating and separating the central and provincial subjects. The central and provincial legislatures were authorized to make laws on their respective list of subjects. However, the structure of government continued to be centralised and unitary.

Other Features of the Government of India Act 1919:

- It introduced, for the first time, bicameralism and direct elections in the country. Thus, the Indian legislative council was replaced by a bicameral legislature consisting of an Upper House (Council of State) and a Lower House (Legislative Assembly). The majority of members of both the Houses



were chosen by direct election.

- It required that the three of the six members of the Viceroy's executive Council (other than the Commander-in-Chief) were to be Indian.
- It extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans.
- It granted franchise to a limited number of people on the basis of property, tax or education.
- It created a new office of the High Commissioner for India in London and transferred to him some of the functions hitherto performed by the Secretary of State for India.
- It provided for the establishment of a public service commission. Hence, a Central Public Service Commission was set up in 1926 for recruiting civil servants.
- It separated, for the first time, provincial budgets from the Central budget and authorised the provincial legislatures to enact their budgets.
- It provided for the appointment of a statutory commission to inquire into and report on its working after ten years of its coming into force.

Elimination Technique

- In this question, statement 1 and statement 3 are closely related. But statement 3 is a little confusing. If we can recall then we will find that introduction of separate communal electorates for Muslims is one of the recommendations of the Morley-Minto reforms. So, statement 2 can be easily eliminated along with option (b) and option (d).
- After eliminating Statement 2, we are left with statement 1 and statement 3. If we read in between the lines

carefully, we will get a clue -related to division of power or authority.

- Statement 1 talks about diarchy which means government by two independent authorities and statement 2 talks about devolution of legislative authority by the center to the provinces.
- As both the statements are very close to that clue. We can easily mark Option (c) as the correct answer.

21. Answer: (b)

The popularly known Rowlatt Act was officially called the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act. It was based on the recommendations made in the previous year to the Imperial Legislative Council by the Rowlatt Commission, headed by the British judge, Sir Sidney Rowlatt, to investigate the 'seditious conspiracy' of the Indian people.

Option (b) is correct: The Rowlatt committee had recommended that activists should be deported or imprisoned without trial for two years, and that even possession of seditious newspapers would be adequate evidence of guilt. The act allowed political activists to be tried without juries or even imprisoned without trial. It allowed the arrest of Indians without warrant on the mere suspicion of 'treason'. Such suspects could be tried in secrecy without recourse to legal help.

All the elected Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council voted against the bill, but they were in a minority and easily overruled by the official nominees. All the elected Indian members—who included Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mazhar Ul Haq – resigned in protest.

Elimination Technique

Rowlett Act is a very famous event in modern Indian history. This question is directly asking about the aim of the



Rowlatt Act. If any aspirant is not aware about the event, still he/she can easily hit the question.

- The Rowlatt Act is related to the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. So, option (a) and option (c) can be easily eliminated.
- After eliminating option (a) and Option (c), confusion still remains with option (b) and Option (d). But if we read the statements carefully, we will find that the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre was a disastrous event in Indian modern history, a mere restriction on freedom of press may not result in such events. Therefore, Option (b) is the correct answer.

Elimination Technique

- It is very well known that in the Lahore Session of 1929, the INC passed a resolution demanding complete independence. So, option (d) and option (b) can be easily eliminated.
- Though, statement 3 remains unclear. But if we can recall the period of extremist and moderate leadership, we find that-
 - Period of moderate leadership (1885-1905)
 - Period of extremist leadership (1905-1920)
- So, statement 3 or option (c) can be easily eliminated and the answer is Option (a).

22. Answer: (a)

Jawaharlal Nehru, who had done more than anyone else to popularise the concept of Purna Swaraj, was nominated the president for the Lahore session of the Congress (December 1929) mainly due to Gandhi's backing (15 out of 18 Provincial Congress Committees had opposed Nehru).

Option (a) is correct: The following major decisions were taken at the Lahore session:

- The Round Table Conference was to be boycotted.
- Complete independence was declared as the aim of the Congress.
- Congress Working Committee was authorised to launch a programme of civil disobedience including non-payment of taxes and all members of legislatures were asked to resign their seats.
- January 26, 1930, was fixed as the first Independence (Swarajya) Day, to be celebrated everywhere.

The rift between the extremists and moderates was resolved in the 1916 Lahore Session of the Congress.

23. Answer: (d)

In February 1937, elections to the provincial assemblies were held. Congress ministries were formed in Bombay, Madras, Central Provinces, Orissa, United Provinces, Bihar and later in the Northwest Frontier Province (NWFP) and Assam also and won 716 out of 1,161 seats it contested. (There were 1,585 seats in the legislative assemblies of the eleven provinces). It got a majority in all provinces, except in Bengal, Assam, Punjab, Sindh and the NWFP, and emerged as the largest party in Bengal, Assam and the NWFP.

Option (d) is correct: At the outbreak of World War II, the Viceroy announced India's involvement without consulting the main political parties. Congress demanded an immediate transfer of power in return for cooperation in the war, however the British Government refused. As a result, the Congress ministries resigned from power on December 22, 1939. Jinnah asked the Muslims to celebrate this day as Day of Deliverance.

24. Answer: (b)

The main teachings of “Unto This Last”:

- That the good of the individual is contained in the good of all. **[Option (b) is correct]**
- That a lawyer’s work has the same value as the barber’s in as much as all have the same right of earning their livelihood from their work.
- That a life of labour, that is, the life of the tiller of the soil and the handicraftsman is the life worth living.

25. Answer: (b)

As an answer to Lord Birkenhead’s challenge, an All-Parties Conference met in February 1928 and appointed a sub-committee under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru to draft a constitution. This was the first major attempt by the Indians to draft a constitutional framework for the country.

The Committee included Tej Bahadur Sapru, Subhash Bose, M.S.Aney, Mangal Singh, Ali Imam, Shuaib Qureshi and G.R.Pradhan as its members. The report was finalised by August 1928.

Statement 1 is not correct: In the December 1929 session of the Congress, presided by Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress declared “Purna Swaraj” or Complete independence as its ultimate goal.

The Nehru Report confined itself to British India, as it envisaged the future link-up of British India with the princely states on a federal basis. For the dominion, it recommended:

- Dominion status on lines of self-governing dominions as the form of government desired by Indians.
- Rejection of separate electorates, instead, a demand for joint electorates with reservation of seats for Muslims at the Centre and in provinces where they were in minority (and not in those where Muslims were in majority, such as Punjab and Bengal)

in proportion to the Muslim population there with right to contest additional seats. **(Statement 2 is correct)**

- Linguistic provinces.
- Nineteen fundamental rights including equal rights for women, right to form unions, and universal adult suffrage. **(Statement 3 is correct)**
- Responsible government at the Centre and in provinces.
- Full protection of the cultural and religious interests of Muslims.
- Complete dissociation of State from religion.
- Hindi to be made the official language of India.

Elimination Technique: Dominion status on lines of self-governing dominions as the form of government was demand of the Nehru report. Statement 1 is eliminated. Thus, Option (b) is the correct answer.

26. Answer: (a)

Statement 1 is correct: Due to drought in 1918, the crops failed in Kheda district of Gujarat. According to the Revenue Code, if the yield was less than one-fourth of the normal produce, the farmers were entitled to remission, however the government refused.

Statement 2 is not correct: The Gujarat Sabha, consisting of the peasants, submitted petitions to the highest governing authorities of the province requesting that the revenue assessment for the year 1919 be suspended. The government, however, remained adamant and said that the property of the farmers would be seized if the taxes were not paid. Gandhi asked the farmers not to pay the taxes.

- It was Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and a group of other devoted Gandhians, namely, Narahari Parikh, Mohanlal Pandya and Ravi Shankar Vyas, who went around the villages and gave the necessary political leadership.



1. Consider the following pairs: (2024)

Party	Its Leader
1. Bharatiya Jana Sangh	Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
2. Socialist Party	C. Rajagopalachari
3. Congress for Democracy	Jagjivan Ram
4. Swatantra Party	Acharya Narendra Dev

How many of the above are correctly matched?

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

2. With reference to the Government of India Act, 1935, consider the following statements: (2024)

- It provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation based on the union of the British Indian Provinces and Princely States.
- Defence and Foreign Affairs were kept under the control of the federal legislature.

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

3. With reference to 8th August 1942 in Indian history, which one of the following statements is correct? (2021)

- (a) The Quit India Resolution was adopted by the AICC.
- (b) The Viceroy's Executive Council was expanded to include more Indians.
- (c) The Congress ministries resigned in seven provinces.
- (d) Cripps proposed an Indian Union with full Dominion Status once the Second World War was over.

4. In the context of Colonial India, Shah Nawaz Khan, Prem Kumar Sehgal and Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon are remembered as (2021)

- (a) leaders of Swadeshi and Boycott Movement
- (b) members of the Interim Government in 1946
- (c) members of the Drafting Committee in the Constituent Assembly
- (d) officers of the Indian National Army

5. Who among the following were the founders of the "Hind Mazdoor Sabha" established in 1948? (2018)

- (a) B. Krishna Pillai, E.M.S. Namboodiripad and K.C. George
- (b) Jayaprakash Narayan, Deen Dayal Upadhyay and M.N. Roy
- (c) C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer, K. Kamaraj and Veeresalingam Pantulu
- (d) Ashok Mehta, T.S. Ramanujam and G.G. Mehta

6. With reference to Indian freedom struggle, consider the following events: (2017)

- Mutiny in Royal Indian Navy
- Quit India Movement launched



3. Second Round Table Conference

What is the correct chronological sequence of the above events?

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

7. The plan of Sir Stafford Cripps envisaged that after the Second World War: (2016)

- (a) India should be granted complete independence
- (b) India should be partitioned into two before granting independence
- (c) India should be made a republic with the condition that she will join the Commonwealth
- (d) India should be given Dominion status

8. With reference to Cabinet Mission, which of the following statements is/are correct? (2015)

- 1. It recommended a federal government.
- 2. It enlarged the powers of the Indian courts.
- 3. It provided for more Indians in the ICS.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) None of the above

9. The demand for the Tebhaga Peasant Movement in Bengal was for (2013)

- (a) the reduction of the share of the

landlords from one-half of the crop to one-third

- (b) the grant of ownership of land to peasants as they were the actual cultivators of the land
- (c) the uprooting of Zamindari system and the end of serfdom
- (d) writing off all peasant debts

10. Quit India Movement was launched in response to (2013)

- (a) Cabinet Mission Plan
- (b) Cripps Proposals
- (c) Simon Commission Report
- (d) Wavell Plan

11. With reference to Indian freedom struggle, Usha Mehta is well-known for (2011)

- (a) Running the secret Congress Radio in the wake of Quit India Movement
- (b) Participating in the Second Round Table Conference
- (c) Leading a contingent of Indian National Army
- (d) Assisting in the formation of Interim Government under Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

12. Which one of the following observations is not true about the Quit India Movement of 1942? (2011)

- (a) It was a nonviolent movement
- (b) It was led by Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) It was a spontaneous movement
- (d) It did not attract the labor class in general