

1. (b)

In 1700, **Murshid Quli Khan** became the Dewan of Bengal and ruled till his death in 1727. He was succeeded by his son-in-law, Shujauddin who ruled till 1739. After that, for a year (1739-40), Sarfaraz Khan, an incapable son of Murshid Quli Khan, became the ruler; he was killed by Alivardi Khan. Alivardi Khan ruled till 1756 and also stopped paying tributes to the Mughal emperor.

**Black Hole Incident** is the name given to an event that took place during Nawab sirajuddaula's capture of Calcutta on 20 June 1756. Siraj-ud-daula is believed to have imprisoned 146 English persons who were lodged in a very tiny room due to which 123 of them died of suffocation. After the Battle of Plassey, Mir Jafar was increasingly irritated by the interference of Clive. Vansittart, the new Governor of Calcutta, agreed to support Mir Kasim's claim after a treaty between Mir Kasim and the Company was signed in 1760. The combined armies of Mir Kasim, the Nawab of Awadh and Shah Alam II were defeated by the English forces under Major Hector Munro at Buxar on October 22, 1764 in a closely contested battle. The importance of this battle lay in the fact that not only the Nawab of Bengal but also the Mughal Emperor of India was defeated by the English. Hence, Option (b) is the correct option.

2. (a)

**Statement 1 is not correct and 2 is correct:** Warren Hastings took charge as the governor general at a critical period of British rule when the British were to encounter the powerful combination of the Marathas, Mysore and Hyderabad. He followed a policy of ring fence which aimed at creating buffer zones to defend the Company's frontiers. It was the policy of defence of their neighbors' frontiers for safeguarding their own territories. This policy of Warren Hastings was reflected in his war against the Marathas and Mysore. The chief danger to the Company's territories was from the Afghan invaders and the Marathas.

**Statement 3 is not correct:** Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliance was, in fact, an extension of the ring-fence system which sought to reduce the Indian states into a position of dependence on the British government.

3. (b)

During the late 1820s and early 1830s, there emerged a radical, intellectual trend among the youth in Bengal, which came to be known as the 'Young Bengal Movement'. A young Anglo-Indian, Henry Vivian Derozio (1809-31), was the leader and inspirer of this progressive trend.

**Statement 1 is correct:** Drawing inspiration from the great French Revolution, Derozio inspired his pupils to think freely and rationally, question all authority, love liberty, equality and freedom, and oppose decadent customs and traditions. The Derozians also supported women's rights and education. Also, Derozio was perhaps the first nationalist poet of modern India.

**Statement 2 is not correct:** There was no support from any other social group or class.

The Derozians lacked any real link with the masses; for instance, they failed to take up the peasants' cause.

**Statement 3 is not correct:** The Derozians, however, failed to have a long-term impact. Derozio was removed from the Hindu College in 1831 because of his radicalism. The main reason for their limited success was the prevailing social conditions at that time, which were not ripe for the adoption of radical ideas.

4. (c)

**Option 2 and 3 are correct:** After the First Anglo Burmese War, the British planned the construction of a road connecting Brahmaputra Valley (present day Assam) with Sylhet (present day Bangladesh). The Jaintias and the Garos in the North-Eastern part of India (present day Meghalaya) opposed the construction of this road which was of strategic importance to the British for the movement of troops. In 1827, the Jaintias tried to stop work and soon the unrest spread to the neighbouring Garo hills. Alarmed, the British burnt several Jaintias and Garo villages. Hostilities increased with the introduction of House Tax and Income Tax by the British in 1860's. Jaintias leader U Kiang Nongbah was captured and publicly hanged and the Garo leader Pa Togan Sangma was defeated by the British.

**Option 1 is not correct:** Rani Gaidinliu, a Kabui Naga from Rongmei tribe, was born on 26 January 1915 in Tamenglong district. She joined a movement launched by Jadonang, a Naga leader from Tamenglong, against the British at the age of 13. In December 1932, Gaidinliu was arrested and sentenced to life imprisonment.

5. (b)

**Statements 1, 2 and 3 are correct:** Some features of the 'Cabinet Mission of 1946' in India are:

1. The Mission proposed a two-tiered federal plan which was expected to maintain national unity while conceding the largest measures of regional autonomy.

2. It rejected the idea of two constituent Assemblies.

3. There was to be a federation of the provinces and the States, with the federal centre controlling only defence, foreign affairs and communications.

4. Both the Congress and the Muslim League could not agree on the plan for an interim government, which would convene a constituent assembly to frame a constitution for free, federal India. Ultimately neither the congress nor the league agreed to the Cabinet Mission proposal.

5. The Cabinet Mission rejected the proposal of sovereign Pakistan with six provinces as a non-viable concept.

**Statement 4 is not correct:** As per the Cabinet Mission, there was to be a federation of the provinces and the states. Individual provinces could form regional unions to which they could surrender by mutual agreement, some of their powers.

6. (c)

**Pair 1 is correctly matched:** **Tulsi Ram**, a banker from Agra, also known as **Shiv Dayal Saheb**, founded this movement in 1861. The

**Radhaswamis** believe in one supreme being, supremacy of the guru, a company of pious people (satsang), and a simple social life. **Pair 2 is not correctly matched: Wahabi/ Waliullah Movement, the teachings of Abdul Wahab of Arabia** and the preachings of Shah Waliullah (1702-1763) inspired this essentially revivalist response to Western influences and the degeneration which had set in among Indian Muslims and called for a return to the true spirit of Islam. He was the first Indian Muslim leader of the 18th century to organise Muslims around the two-fold ideals of this movement. The teachings of Waliullah were further popularised by Shah Abdul Aziz and Syed Ahmed Barelvi who also gave them a political perspective. Haji Shariatullah, who militantly led Farazi Movement that stood as a source of inspiration for several revolutionaries in the Indian Freedom Struggle, was born in 1780 in Bahadur / Banderlakola village, Faridpur district in Bengal. His father Abdul Zaalib was a weaver. **Pair 3 is correctly matched: Ahmadiyya Movement: The Ahmadiyya forms a sect of Islam which originated from India.** It was founded by **Mirza Ghulam Ahmad in 1889**. It was based on liberal principles. It described itself as the standard-bearer of Mohammedan Renaissance, and based itself, like the Brahmo Samaj, on the principles of universal religion of all humanity, opposing jihad (sacred war against non-Muslims).

7. (a)

**Option (a) is correct:** Main Provisions of Indian Councils Act 1892

1. Number of additional members in Imperial Legislative Councils and the Provincial Legislative Councils was raised. In Imperial Legislative Council, now the governor-general could have ten to sixteen non-officials (instead of six to ten previously). Hence, Statement 1 is not correct.

2. The non-official members of the Indian legislative council were to be nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and provincial legislative councils. The members could be recommended by universities, municipalities, zamindars and chambers of commerce. So the principle of representation was introduced.

3. Budget could be discussed. **Hence, Statement 3 is correct.**

4. Questions could be asked.

#### Limitations

1. The officials retained their majority in the council, thus making ineffective the non-official voice. **Hence, Statement 2 is correct.**

2. The 'reformed' Imperial Legislative Council met, during its tenure till 1909, on an average for only thirteen days in a year, and the number of unofficial Indian members present was only five out of twenty-four.

3. The budget could not be voted upon, nor could any amendments be made to it.

4. Supplementaries could not be asked, nor could answers to any question be discussed.

108. (c)

The suggestion of Sir John Simon (to convene a conference of the representatives of both British India and the Indian states to take a final decision on the question of constitutional reforms for India) was accepted by the British cabinet (at that time Ramsay MacDonald was British Prime Minister).

**Statement 1 is correct:** Lord Irwin, the Governor General of India made his famous declaration, known as the 'Deepavali Declaration' (October 31, 1929).

**Statement 2 is correct:** The objective of British policy was to grant Dominion status to India and a round table conference would be held in London after the Simon commission had reported.

9. (b)

**Pair 1 is correctly matched:** Queen Victoria assumed the title of 'Kaiser-i-Hind' or Queen Empress of India during the Viceroyship of Lord Lytton (1876-1880).

**Pair 2 is not correctly matched:** The Ilbert Bill controversy (1883-84) happened during the Viceroyship of Lord Ripon (1880-1884).

**Pair 3 is correctly matched:** Durand Commission (1893) was set up to define the Durand Line between India and Afghanistan (now between Pakistan and Afghanistan; a small portion of the line touches India in Pakistan occupied Kashmir). Lord Lansdowne (1888-1894) was the Viceroy at that period.

10. (a)

The Charter Act of 1793 The Act renewed the Company's commercial privileges for next 20 years. The Company, after paying the necessary expenses, interest, dividends, salaries, etc., from the Indian revenues, was to pay 5 lakh pounds annually to the British government. The royal approval was mandated for the appointment of the governor-general, the governors, and the commander-in-chief. **Statement 1 is correct:** Senior officials of the Company were debarred from leaving India without permission—doing so was treated as resignation.

**Statement 2 is not correct:** The Company was empowered to give licenses to individuals as well as the Company's employees to trade in India. The licenses, known as 'privilege' or 'country trade', paved the way for shipments of opium to China.

**Statement 3 is not correct:** The revenue administration was separated from the judiciary functions and this led to the disappearance of the Maal Adalats. The Home Government members were to be paid out of Indian revenues which continued up to 1919.

11. (c)

**Statement 1 is correct:** By the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the portfolio system introduced by Lord Canning laid the foundations of cabinet government in India, each branch of the administration having its official head and spokesman in the government, who was responsible for its administration.

**Statement 2 is correct:** By the Charter Act of 1853, local representation was introduced in the Indian legislature. The

legislative wing came to be known as the Indian Legislative Council. However, a law to be promulgated needed the assent of the governor-general, and the governor-general could veto any Bill of the legislative council.

12. (a)

The Charter Act of 1833 In India, a financial, legislative and administrative centralisation of the government was envisaged:

**Option (a) is not correct:** The governor general was given the power to superintend, control and direct all civil and military affairs of the Company.

**Option (b) is correct:** Bengal, Madras, Bombay and all other territories were placed under complete control of the governor general.

**Option (c) is correct:** The Governments of Madras and Bombay were drastically deprived of their legislative powers and left with a right of proposing to the governor general the projects of law which they thought to be expedient.

**Option (d) is correct:** All revenues were to be raised under the authority of the governor general who would have complete control over the expenditure too.

13. (c)

**Statement 1 is correct:** Pedro Alvarez Cabral to trade for spices; he negotiated and established a factory at Calicut, where he arrived in September 1500.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The Dutch founded their first factory in Masulipatnam.

**Statement 3 is not correct:** Captain Hawkins arrived in the court of Jahangir in April 1609 itself. But the mission to establish a factory at Surat didn't succeed due to opposition from the Portuguese, and Hawkins left Agra in November 1611. In 1611, the English had started trading at Masulipatnam on the southeastern coast of India and later established a factory there in 1616. It was in 1612 that Captain Thomas Best defeated the Portuguese in the sea off Surat; an impressed Jahangir granted permission to the English in early 1613 to establish a factory at Surat under Thomas Aldworth and not Captain Hawkins.

14. (c)

**Statement 1 is correct:** Alamgir II was a grandson of Jahandar Shah. Ahmed Shah Abdali, the Iranian invader, reached Delhi in January 1757. During his reign, the Battle of Plassey was fought in June 1757. The Battle of Plassey, in 1757, is usually regarded by historians as the decisive event that brought about ultimate British rule over India. **Statement 2 is correct: Shah Alam II** (1759- 1806) His reign saw two decisive battles—the Third Battle of Panipat (1761) and the Battle of Buxar (1764). In 1765, according to the terms of Treaty of Allahabad (August 1765), he was taken under the East India Company's protection and resided at Allahabad. He also issued a farman granting to the Company in perpetuity the Diwani (the right to collect revenue) of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

15. (d)

**Statement 1 is correct:** John Lawrence (1864- 1869) started a policy of masterly inactivity which was a reaction to the disasters of the First Afghan War and an outcome of practical common sense and an intimate knowledge of the frontier problem and of Afghan passion for independence.

**Statement 2 is correct:** Lytton, a nominee of the Conservative government under Benjamin Disraeli (1874-80), became the Viceroy of India in 1876. He started a new foreign policy of 'proud reserve', which was aimed at having scientific frontiers and safeguarding spheres of influence'. According to Lytton, the relations with Afghanistan could no longer be left ambiguous.

**Statement 3 is correct:** Auckland who came to India as the governor-general in 1836, advocated a forward policy. This implied that the Company government in India itself had to take initiatives to protect the boundary of British India from a probable Russian attack.

16. (c)

**Correct option is (c):** The revolt of the Moamarias in 1769 was a potent challenge to the authority of Ahom kings of Assam. Velayudhan Chempakaraman Thampi of Thalakulam (1765–1809) was the Dalawa or Prime Minister of the Indian kingdom of Travancore between 1802 and 1809 during the reign of Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal. He is best known for being one of the earliest individuals to rebel against the British East India Company's supremacy in India during (1808-1809). The poligars (or palayakkargal) of South India gave a stiff resistance to the British between 1795 and 1805. The main centres of these strong uprisings were Tinneveli (or Thirunelveli), Ramanathapuram, Sivaganga, Sivagiri, Madurai, and North Arcot. The Paika Rebellion, also called the Paika Bidroha. It was an armed rebellion against Company rule in India in 1817. The Paikas rose in rebellion under their leader Bakshi Jagabandhu and, projecting Lord Jagannath as the symbol of Odia unity, the rebellion quickly spread across most of Odisha before being put down by the Company's forces. It is now declared to be the first Indian armed movement to gain independence, replacing the prevailing view of the first one being the Indian Rebellion of 1857.

17. (d)

**Option (a) is not correct:** Raja Rammohan Roy founded the Brahmo Sabha in August 1828; it was later renamed Brahmo Samaj. Through the Sabha he wanted to institutionalise ideas of rationalism.

**Option (b) is not correct:** The long-term agenda of the Brahmo Samaj was to purify Hinduism and to preach monotheism, it was based on the twin pillars of reason and the Vedas and Upanishads.

**Option (c) is not correct:** Rammohan Roy did not want to establish a new religion. He only wanted to purify Hinduism of the evil practices which had crept into it.

**Option (d) is correct:** The Samaj also tried to incorporate teachings of other religions and kept its emphasis on human



dignity, opposition to idolatry and criticism of social evils such as sati.

18. (d)

The dual system of government (1765-72) where the Company had the authority but no responsibility and its Indian representatives had all the responsibility but no authority continued for seven years. The period prior to enactment of the Regulating act, 1773 was characterised by—

- rampant corruption among servants of the Company who made full use of private trading to enrich themselves;
- excessive revenue collection and oppression of peasantry;
- the Company's bankruptcy, while the servants were flourishing.

By then the British government decided to regulate the Company to bring some order into its business. The 1773 Regulating Act brought about the British government's involvement in Indian affairs in the effort to control and regulate the functioning of the East India Company. Hence, all statements are correct.

19. (b)

The Aitchison Commission (Public Service Commission) was set up in 1886 under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison to come up with a scheme for fulfilling the claims of Indians to higher and more extensive employment in public service. Lee Commission, body appointed by the British government in 1923 to consider the ethnic composition of the superior Indian public services of the government of India. The chairman was Lord Lee of Fareham, and there were equal numbers of Indian and British members. The Islington Commission's report (1917) had recommended that 25 percent of the higher government posts should go to Indians. That report had become a dead letter in 1918, when the Montagu-Chelmsford Report proposed Indian appointments to one-third of the posts.

20. (b)

Many newspapers emerged during 19th century India under distinguished and fearless journalists. These included The Hindu and Swadesamitran under G. Subramaniya Aiyar, The Bengalee under Surendranath Banerjee, Voice of India under Dadabhai Naoroji, Amrita Bazar Patrika under Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh, Indian Mirror under N.N. Sen, Kesari (in Marathi) and Maharatta (in English) under Balgangadhar Tilak, Sudhakar under Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, and Hindustan and Advocate under G.P. Verma. Other main newspapers included, Tribune and Akbhar-i-am in Punjab, Gujarati, Indu Prakash, Dhyani Prakash and Kal in Bombay and Som Prakash, Banganivasi and Sadharani in Bengal. **Hence, Pair 1 and 3 are correctly matched.**

21. (d)

The withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922 was followed by the arrest of Gandhiji in March and his conviction and imprisonment for six years for the crime of spreading disaffection against the Government. The result was

the spread of disintegration, disorganization and demoralization in the nationalist ranks. There arose the danger of the movement lapsing into passivity. Many began to question the wisdom of the total Gandhian strategy. Others started looking for ways out of the impasse. Statement 1 is not correct: A new line of political activity, which would keep up the spirit of resistance to colonial rule, was now advocated by C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru. They suggested that the nationalists should end the boycott of the legislative councils, enter them, expose them as 'sham parliaments' and as 'a mask which the bureaucracy has put on,' and obstruct 'every work of the council.' This, they argued, would not be giving up non-cooperation but continuing it in a more effective form by extending it to the councils themselves. It would be opening a new front in the battle. They were known as Pro-changers. Statement 2 is not correct: The adherents of the council entry programme came to be popularly known as 'pro-changers' and those still advocating boycott of the councils as 'no-changers.' C.R. Das as the President of the Congress and Motilal as its Secretary put forward this programme of 'either mending or ending' the councils at the Gaya session of the Congress in December 1922. Another section of the Congress, headed by Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad and C. Rajagopalachari, opposed the new proposal. They were known as no-changers.

22. (d)

**Option (a) is correct:** Under later mughals, the efficiency of the imperial administration broke down. It became increasingly difficult for the later Mughal emperors to keep a check on their powerful mansabdars. Nobles appointed as governors (subadars) often controlled the offices of revenue and military administration (diwani and faujdari) as well. This gave them extraordinary political, economic and military powers over vast regions of the Mughal Empire. As the governors consolidated their control over the provinces, the periodic remission of revenue to the capital declined. **Option (b) is correct:** Peasant and zamindari rebellions in many parts of northern and western India added to these problems. These revolts were sometimes caused by the pressures of mounting taxes. At other times they were attempts by powerful chieftains to consolidate their own positions. Mughal authority had been challenged by rebellious groups in the past as well. But these groups were now able to seize the economic resources of the region to consolidate their positions. The Mughal emperors after Aurangzeb were unable to arrest the gradual shifting of political and economic authority into the hands of provincial governors, local chieftains and other groups.

**Option (c) is correct:** In the midst of this economic and political crisis, the ruler of Iran, Nadir Shah, sacked and plundered the city of Delhi in 1739 and took away immense amounts of wealth. This invasion was followed by a series of plundering raids by the Afghan ruler Ahmad Shah Abdali, who invaded north India five times between 1748 and 1761.

**Option (d) is not correct:** With the decline in the authority of the Mughal emperors, the governors of large provinces, subadars, and the great zamindars consolidated their authority in different parts of the subcontinent. Through the eighteenth century, the Mughal Empire gradually fragmented into a number of independent, regional states. Broadly speaking the states of the eighteenth century can be divided into three overlapping groups: (1) States that were old Mughal provinces like Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad. Although extremely powerful and quite independent, the rulers of these states did not break their formal ties with the Mughal emperor. (2) States that had enjoyed considerable independence under the Mughals as watan jagirs. These included several Rajput principalities. (3) The last group included states under the control of Marathas, Sikhs and others like the Jats. These were of differing sizes and had seized their independence from the Mughals after a long-drawn armed struggle.

23. (d)

**Statement 1 is correct:** The meeting at Lucknow marked the reunion of the moderate and radical wings of the Congress. The pact dealt both with the structure of the government of India and with the relation of the Hindu and Muslim communities.

**Statement 2 is correct:** Lucknow Pact, (December 1916), agreement made by the Indian National Congress headed by Maratha leader Bal Gangadhar Tilak and the AllIndia Muslim League led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah; it was adopted by the Congress at its Lucknow session on December 29 and by the league on Dec. 31, 1916.

**Statement 3 is correct:** The Congress agreed to separate electorates for Muslims in provincial council elections and for weightage in their favour (beyond the proportions indicated by population) in all provinces except the Punjab and Bengal, where they gave some ground to the Hindu and Sikh minorities. This pact paved the way for Hindu-Muslim cooperation in the Khilafat movement and Mohandas Gandhi's noncooperation movement from 1920.

24. (b)

The name, "Poona Sarvajanik Sabha", the literal meaning of "sarvajanik" is "of or for all the people" (sarva = all + janik = of the people). Though many of these associations functioned in specific parts of the country, their goals were stated as the goals of all the people of India, not those of any one region, community or class. They worked with the idea that the people should be sovereign – a modern consciousness and a key feature of nationalism. In other words, they believed that the Indian people should be empowered to take decisions regarding their affairs.

25. (c)

The partition of Bengal infuriated people all over India. All sections of the Congress – the Moderates and the Radicals, as they may be called – opposed it. Large public meetings and

demonstrations were organized and novel methods of mass protest developed. The struggle that unfolded came to be known as the Swadeshi movement, strongest in Bengal but with echoes elsewhere too – in deltaic Andhra for instance, it was known as the Vandemataram Movement.

26. (a)

Ghadar, (Urdu: "Revolution"), an early 20th century movement among Indians, principally Sikhs living in North America, to end British rule in their homeland of India. The movement originated with an organization of immigrants in California called the Hindustani Workers of the Pacific Coast. Shortly after the outbreak of World War I, many of the Ghadarites returned to India and for several months during 1915 carried on terrorist activities in central Punjab. Attempted uprisings were quickly crushed by the British. After the war, the party in America split into Communist and anti-Communist factions. The party was dissolved in 1948, after India had achieved independence.

27. (d)

Simon Commission, group appointed in November 1927 by the British Conservative government under Stanley Baldwin to report on the working of the Indian constitution established by the Government of India Act of 1919. The commission consisted of seven members—four Conservatives, two Labourites, and one Liberal—under the joint chairmanship of the distinguished Liberal lawyer, Sir John Simon, and Clement Attlee, the future prime minister. Its composition met with a storm of criticism in India because Indians were excluded. The commission was boycotted by the Indian National Congress and most other Indian political parties. It, nevertheless, published a two-volume report, mainly the work of Simon.

28. (b)

**Statement 1 is correct:** Zamindari System was introduced by Cornwallis in 1793 through Permanent Settlement Act. It was introduced in provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Varanasi. It was also known as Permanent Settlement System. Zamindars were recognized as owner of the lands. Zamindars were given the rights to collect the rent from the peasants.

**Statement 2 is not correct:** In Mahalwari System the landlords or Zamindars had a whole village or a group of villages under their control. The Mahalwari system prevailed in UP, the North Western Province, Punjab and parts of Central India. In Zamindari System, the Zamindars are responsible to pay a fixed rent to the government for the lands they owned.

**Statement 3 is not correct:** The Jagirdari system was similar to the Zamindari system.

29. (b)

In 1854, the Court of Directors of the East India Company in London sent an educational despatch to the Governor-General in India. Issued by Charles Wood, the President of the Board of Control of the Company, it has come to be known as Wood's

Despatch. Outlining the educational policy that was to be followed in India, it emphasized once again the practical benefits of a system of European learning, as opposed to Oriental knowledge. One of the practical uses the Despatch pointed to was economic. European learning, it said, would enable Indians to recognise the advantages that flow from the expansion of trade and commerce, and make them see the importance of developing the resources of the country. Introducing them to European ways of life, would change their tastes and desires, and create a demand for British goods, for Indians would begin to appreciate and buy things that were produced in Europe. Wood's Despatch also argued that European learning would improve the moral character of Indians. It would make them truthful and honest, and thus supply the Company with civil servants who could be trusted and depended upon. The literature of the East was not only full of grave errors, it could also not instill in people a sense of duty and a commitment to work, nor could it develop the skills required for administration.

30. (a)

**Pair 1 is not correctly matched:** Gradually, by the second half of the nineteenth century, people from within the Non-Brahman castes began organising movements against caste discrimination, and demanded social equality and justice. The Satnami movement in Central India was founded by Ghasidas who worked among the leatherworkers and organised a movement to improve their social status.

**Pair 2 is correctly matched:** According to Phule, the "upper" castes had no right to their land and power: in reality, the land belonged to indigenous people, the so-called low castes. Phule argued that the Aryans were foreigners, who came from outside the subcontinent, and defeated and subjugated the true children of the country – those who had lived here from before the coming of the Aryans. Phule claimed that before Aryan rule there existed a golden age when warrior-peasants tilled the land and ruled the Maratha countryside in just and fair ways. He proposed that Shudras (labouring castes) and Ati Shudras (untouchables) should unite to challenge caste discrimination. The Satyashodhak Samaj, an association Phule founded, propagated caste equality.

**Pair 3 is not correctly matched:** Convinced that untouchables had to fight for their dignity, E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker, or Periyar founded the Self Respect Movement. He argued that untouchables were the true upholders of an original Tamil and Dravidian culture which had been subjugated by Brahmans. He felt that all religious authorities saw social divisions and inequality as God-given. Untouchables had to free themselves, therefore, from all religions in order to achieve social equality.

31. (d)

**Statement 1 is correct:** Battle of Buxar, (22 October 1764), conflict at Buxar in northeastern India between the forces of the British East India Company, commanded by Major Hector Munro, and the combined army of an alliance of Indian states including

Bengal, Awadh, and the Mughal Empire. This decisive battle confirmed British power over Bengal and Bihar after their initial success at the Battle of Plassey in 1757 and marked the end of the attempt to rule Bengal through a puppet nawab. Thenceforth the company took control. The British victory at Buxar resulted in a large area of the Indian subcontinent coming under British control.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The battle resulted in the 1765 Treaty of Allahabad, in which the Mughal Emperor surrendered sovereignty of Bengal to the British. **Statement 3 is not correct:** Lord Robert Clive, the victor at the Plassey, became the first governor of Bengal.

32. (b)

**Statement 1 is not correct:** In 1866, Dadabhai Naoroji organised the East India Association in London to discuss the Indian question and to influence British public men to promote Indian welfare. Later he organised branches of the Association in prominent Indian cities as well.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The key activities of the Society were to ventilate the Indian political, social and literary subjects and formulate the Indian grievances

33. (a)

**Statement 1 is correct:** The famous Lord Macaulay's Minute settled the row in favor of Anglicists—the limited government resources were to be devoted to teaching of Western sciences and literature through the medium of English language alone.

**Statement 2 is not correct:** The British planned to educate a small section of upper and middle classes, thus creating a class "Indian in blood and color but English in tastes, in opinions, in morals and in intellect" who would act as interpreters between the government and masses and would enrich the vernaculars by which knowledge of Western sciences and literature would reach the masses. This was called the 'downward filtration theory'.

34. (a)

**Option (a) is correct:** Indian Reform Association; Calcutta (1870)- To create public opinion against child marriages; for uplift of social status of women; to legalise Brahmo type of marriage. **Option (b) is not correct:** Arya Samaj Asserted Hindu faith over other religions; within a revivalist framework, denounced rites, Brahmins' supremacy, idolatry, superstitions. Dayanand Anglo-Vedic (DAV) schools were established. **Option (c) is not correct:** The Theosophical Society-Drew inspiration from Upanishads, philosophy of the Vedanta, etc to aim at religious revival and social reform. Option (d) is not correct: Ahmadiya Movement; Qadiani in Punjab (1889)- Defended Islam from attacks by Christian missionaries, Hindu revivalists; belief in a universal religion.

35. (b)

Political Associations Before Indian National Congress • 1836—Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha Zamindari Association or



Landholders' Society • 1843—Bengal British India Society • 1851—British Indian Association • 1866—East India Association • 1870—Poona Sarvajanik Sabha • 1875—Indian League • 1876—Indian Association of Calcutta or Indian National Association • 1884—Madras Mahajan Sabha • 1885—Bombay Presidency Association

36. (b)

George Yule (17 April 1829 – 26 March 1892) was a Scottish merchant in England and India who served as the fourth President of the Indian National Congress in 1888 at Allahabad, the first non-Indian to hold that office. Sir William Wedderburn was considered a great friend of the Indian Progressive Movement and presided at the Indian National Congress, 1889 and 1910. At Madras in 1894, Alfred Webb became the third non-Indian (after George Yule and William Wedderburn) to preside over the Indian National Congress. In 1904, Sir Henry Cotton served as President of the Indian National Congress.

37. (a)

**Statement 1 is not correct :** Raja Ram Mohan Roy was an advocate of modern education. He was not opposed to English education and spread of western knowledge. He opened an English school as well as a Vedanta college (1825). He was a firm believer in the concept of one God. He was opposed to idolatry and found Upanishads as the basis of true Hinduism. He wished to purify Hinduism by removing all kinds of evils that had crept into it over centuries.

**Statement 2 is correct :** Swami Vivekananda spread the message of spiritual Hinduism in America and Europe during his tour of 1893–97. He believed that India had to learn work ethics, forms of organisation and technological advances from the West. He pointed out that the present condition of Hindus was due to their ignorance which was helped by their being a subject race. He attempted to establish Hindu spiritual supremacy vis-à-vis the selfish civilisation of the West. He established Ramakrishna Mission in 1897 and set up a Math at Belur. Vivekananda was opposed to degeneration in religion, manifold divisions, caste rigidities, practice of untouchability, superstitions etc.

**Statement 3 is correct :** Dayanand opposed a ritual ridden Hindu religion and called for basing it on the preaching of the Vedas. Only Vedas, along with their correct analytical tools, were true. He attacked puranas, polytheism, idolatry and domination of the priestly class. He adopted Hindi for reaching out to the masses. He also opposed child marriage. Arya Samaj started in the western India and the Punjab, and gradually spread to a large part of the Hindi heartland. It was founded by Dayanand Saraswati (1824-83). In 1875, he wrote Satyarth Prakash and in the same year founded the Bombay Arya Samaj. The Lahore Arya Samaj was founded in 1877. Subsequently, Lahore became the epicentre of the Arya movement.

38. (d)

**Statement 1 is correct :** With respect to financial reform he reduced the salaries and allowances of all officers and additional staff were removed. In the military department, he abolished the system of double batta. (Batta was an allowance to troops on active service.) By these financial reforms at the time of his departure, he left the treasury with a surplus of Rs.1.5 millions.

**Statement 2 is correct :** Bentinck's administrative reforms speak of his political maturity and wisdom. In the judicial department he abolished the provincial courts of appeal established by Cornwallis. They were largely responsible for the huge arrears of cases. This step was readily accepted by the Directors since it cut down their expenditure. Another good measure of Bentinck was the introduction of local languages in the lower courts and English in the higher courts in the place of Persian.

39. (b)

**Mr Rand was president of Plague Committee** at Poona. His provocation was tyranny of Plague Committee on sending soldiers to inspect house of civilians for plague afflicted persons. Mr Rand was target of attack but Lt. Ayerst was shot accidentally.

**Statement 1 is not correct:** It was the chapekar brothers Damodar and Balkrishna who committed the murder.

**Statement 2 is correct:** In 1897, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, known for his criticism of the British, was charged under Section 124A for his views in Kesari, his Marathi-language newspaper..

40. (a)

**Statement 1 is correct:** The Santhal rebellion of 1855-56 was a major tribal rebellion by the Santhals who started an uprising against the oppressive policies of the British. The rebellion spread rapidly to the region between Rajmahal and Bhagalpur (not the Chota Nagpur plateau) but was mercilessly suppressed by the British with people being killed and entire villages being burnt.

**Statement 2 is not correct:** The word "Ulgulan" meaning 'Great Tumult', sought to establish the right of the indigenous people over their resources which were being snatched away from the Mundas in 1899-1900.

**Statement 3 is correct:** Sidhu Murmu and Kanhu Murmu were the leaders of the Santhal rebellion (1855–1856), the rebellion in present-day Jharkhand and Bengal (Purulia and Bankura) in eastern India against both the British colonial authority and the corrupt zamindari system.

41. (b)

The Breakdown Plan was prepared by Lord Wavell and his closest circle of advisors to deal with the fast evolving political situation in India. Two main political tendencies had crystallized in post-War India: Keeping India as one geographic entity; the second one was diametrically opposed to it, espoused by the Muslims, who wanted an independent Muslim-majority state.

42. (a)

Dyarchy, also spelled diarchy, 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-criticized, 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). 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. These latter ministers were Indians.

43. (c)

**Pair 1 is not correctly matched:** Rast Goftar was started by Dada Bhai Naoroji in 1851.

**Pair 2 is correctly matched:** Maulana Abul Kalam Azaad propagated his rationalist and nationalist ideas in his newspaper Al Hilal which he brought out in 1912.

**Pair 3 is not correctly matched:** Udbodhana was started by Swami Vivekananda in 1899. Pair 4 is not correctly matched: Hindu Patriot was written by Girish Chandra Ghosh.

44. (b)

The Royal Indian Navy Mutiny, 1946 happened in when the ratings or sailors of ship HMIS "Talwar", docked at Bombay.

**Statement 1 is not correct:** While the immediate trigger was the demand for better food and working conditions, the agitation soon turned into a wider demand for independence from British rule. **Statement 2 is correct:** In response to the call made by ratings, several processions were taken out in Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta and other places in the subsequent days. Hundreds of Indian citizens were killed and thousands were injured in the British military and police firing on the demonstrators.

**Statement 3 is correct:** It was an event that strengthened further the determination among all sections of the Indian people to see the end of British rule. Deep solidarity and amity among religious groups was in evidence, which appeared to run counter to the rapidly spreading atmosphere of communal hatred and animosity.

45. (c)

The Tehbhaga movement of 1946 in Bengal was by share croppers (bargadars) to assert that they would no longer pay the jotedars onehalf of their crop share, but will pay one-third of it and before the division the crop would be stored in their Khamars or Godowns. It soon develop in to a clash between peasants and jotedars.

46. (a)

Whitley Council, also called Joint Industrial Council, in Great Britain, made up of representatives of labor and management for the promotion of better industrial relations. J.H. Whitley, chairman of the investigatory committee (1916–19) was first instituted as a means of remedying industrial unrest.

47. (c)

**Statement 1 is correct:** The educational boycott was particularly successful in Bengal where students in Calcutta triggered off a province wide strike to force the management of their institutes to disaffiliate themselves from Government. Bombay, UP, Bihar etc showed also active response while Assam and Madras showed lukewarm response.

**Statement 2 is not correct:** The most successful boycott program was boycott of foreign cloth. The boycott of law courts by lawyers was very dramatic and spectacular but not so much successful.

**Statement 3 is correct:** Congress granted permission to Provincial Congress Committees to sanction mass civil disobedience wherever they thought people were ready. In areas like Midnapur (Bengal) movement against Union board taxes was running and in districts of Andhra no tax movements were also in offing.

48. (c)

Indian Council Act, 1909 popularly known as Morley-Minto Reform Act after the Secretary of State for India Lord Morley and Viceroy of India Lord Minto. It enlarged the size as well as the function of legislature both at the central and provincial level.

**Statement 1 is correct:** Members of legislative councils were given the right of discussion and asking supplementary questions, the member in-charge of the subject was authorised to seek time if he could not furnish the information asked for on the spot.

**Statement 2 is not correct:** Members were also given the power to move resolution concerning any alteration in taxation, additional grants to Local governments, new loan which might have been proposed in financial statement or explanatory memorandum but were not empowered to vote on it. Members could discuss, move resolutions and also vote on matters of general public interest. But the President was empowered to disallow whole or part of such resolution without assigning any reason.

**Statement 3 is correct:** The members were not allowed to discuss certain subject like the relations of Government of India with foreign countries, with Indian Princes, a matter under adjudication of court of law, expenditure on state railways, interest on debt etc.

49. (b)

Congress Working Committee decided to accept office under the Act of 1935 and formed ministries in provinces.

**Statement 1 is not correct:** They lifted bans on political organisations like Hindustan Seva Dal, Youth league but were unable to do so for Communist Party since it was imposed by Central Government and could be lifted only by its order.



**Statement 2 is correct:** In congress provinces police powers were curbed and the reporting of public speeches and shadowing of political workers by CID agents stopped.

**Statement 3 is correct:** Congress governments released thousands of political prisoners and detenus and to cancel internment and deportation orders on political workers. Many of the revolutionaries involved in Kakori and other conspiracy cases were released.

50. (d)

**Statement 1 is correct:** Ramprasad Bismil, Jogesh Chatterjea and Sachindranath Sanyal were members of Hindustan Republican Army (Association) in 1924. In 1928 a new collective leadership of young revolutionaries changed the name of party to Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (Army).

**Statement 2 is correct:** Gopinath saha attempted to assassinate Charles Tegart, the hated Police Commissioner of Calcutta but by error another Englishman named Day was killed.

**Statement 3 is correct:** Bhagat singh and Sukhdev organised the Lahore Students Union for open, legal work among the students.

51. (d)

Udham Singh was originally named Sher Singh after his birth in 1899 at Sunam in Sangrur district of Punjab. He lost both his parents at a fairly young age and he along with his brother spent most of their childhood at an orphanage. Having grown up in the early decades of the 20th century, he was heavily influenced by political events in Punjab such as the Komagata Maru incident of 1914 and the Ghadar Party's uprising of 1914-16. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre was a turning point in his life, and he resolved to take revenge. Two decades later, he fulfilled his promise as he shot Michael O' Dwyer at a meeting in Caxton Hall, London. O'Dwyer was the lieutenant governor of Punjab when the Jallianwala Bagh incident had happened.

52. (c)

Motilal Nehru was the principal author of Nehru Report, 1928.

**Statement 1 is correct:** It defined Dominion Status as the form of government desired by India.

**Statement 2 is not correct:** It rejected separate communal electorates but advocated for reservation of seats for Muslims at centre and in those provinces where they were in minority and not in those where they have numerical majority.

**Statement 3 is correct:** It recommended freedom to form unions, disassociation of state from religion in any form, equal rights to women and universal adult suffrage.

53. (b)

**Statement 1 is correct:** Annie Besant established Home Rule league at Madras in 1915 on model of Irish Home Rule leagues. In 1916 Tilak organised Home Rule League at Poona.

**Statement 2 is not correct:** Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak's Home Rule League functioned in Unison and aimed at achievement of self-government for India.

**Statement 3 is correct:** The Home Leagues functioned independently of Congress as the congress could not adopt radical programme as the league.

54. (d)

**Pair 1 is correctly matched:** Rash Behari Ghosh was the president of INC's Surat conference in 1907 as well as the Madras session of 1908. He was a politician, lawyer, social activist and philanthropist. He was one of the most vocal opponents of radicalism or extremism and was part of the moderates.

**Pair 2 is correctly matched:** Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was the president of INC's Belgaum session in 1924.

**Pair 3 is correctly matched:** Motilal Nehru presided over the Amritsar session of INC in 1919 as well the Kolkata session of 1928. Motilal Nehru was an eminent lawyer. The second session presided by him witnessed a tussle between two sections of the party –one which accepted dominion status and the other which wanted complete independence.

55. (a)

The Government of India Act, 1935 was a lengthy and elaborate document detailing about the central and provincial governments. The principal sources from which the act drew materials were : Simon Commission report, Nehru Report, Discussions at the three successive Round Table Conference, White paper issue in March '1933 after Third Round Table Conference, Lothian report which determined electrical provisions of the Act etc.

56. (b)

Dr M E Sadler, chairman VC of Leeds University was appointed chairman of Commission to Study and report on the problems of Calcutta University.

**Statement 1 is correct:** It reviewed entire field of education from school to university. It held the view that improvement of secondary education was necessary condition for improvement of university education.

**Statement 2 is not correct:** It included two Indian members namely Sir Asutosh Mukherji and Dr. Zia Ud din Ahmad.

**Statement 3 is correct:** Although the commission reported on conditions of Calcutta University, its recommendations and remarks were more or less applicable to other Indian Universities also.

57. (a)

The Famine Inquiry Commission, also known as the Woodhead Commission, was appointed by the Government of British India in 1944 to investigate the 1943 Bengal famine. Controversially, it declined to blame the British government and emphasised the natural, rather than man-made, causes of the famine.

58. (a)

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

Several trade unionists, including three Englishmen, were arrested for organizing an Indian railway strike. The British government convicted 27 leftist trade union leaders under a lawsuit. In March 1929, the Government arrested 31 labour leaders, and the three-and-a-half-year trial resulted in the conviction of Muzaffar Ahmed, S.A. Dange, Joglekar, Philip Spratt, Ben Bradley, Shaikat Usmani and others. The trial got worldwide publicity but weakened the working class movement.

59. (d)

The Swadeshi Movement declined : By 1908, the open phase (as different from the underground revolutionary phase) of the Swadeshi and Boycott movement was almost over. This was due to many reasons—

**Statement 1 is correct:** There was severe government repression.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The movement failed to create an effective organisation or a party structure. It threw up an entire gamut of techniques that later came to be associated with Gandhian politics—noncooperation, passive resistance, filling of British jails, social reform and constructive work—but failed to give these techniques a disciplined focus.

**Statement 3 is correct:** Internal squabbles among leaders, magnified by the Surat split (1907), did much harm to the movement. The movement aroused the people but did not know how to tap the newly released energy or how to find new forms to give expression to popular resentment.

**Statement 4 is correct:** The movement was rendered leaderless with most of the leaders either arrested or deported by 1908 and with Aurobindo Ghosh and Bipin Chandra Pal retiring from active politics.

60. (d)

The Chittagong group led by Surya Sen was one of the most active and famous revolt groups. Surya Sen gathered around himself a large band of revolutionary youth including Anant Singh, Ganesh Ghosh and Lokenath Baul. They decided to organize a rebellion, on however small a scale, to demonstrate that it was possible to challenge the armed might of the British Empire in India. Their action plan was to include occupation of the two main armouries in Chittagong and the seizing of their arms with which a large band of revolutionaries could be formed into an armed detachment; the destruction of the telephone and telegraph systems of the city; and the dislocation of the railway communication system between Chittagong and the rest of Bengal. The action was carefully planned and was put into execution at 10 o'clock on the night of 18 April 1930. Statement 1 is correct: A group of six revolutionaries, led by Ganesh Ghosh, captured the Police Armoury and another group of ten, led by Lokenath Paul, took over the Auxiliary Force Armoury.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The raid was undertaken in the name of Indian Republican Army.

**Statement 3 is correct:** All the revolutionary groups gathered outside the Police Armoury where Surya Sen hoisted the National

Flag among shouts of Bande Mataram and Inquilab Zindabad, and proclaimed a Provisional Revolutionary Government.

61.(d)

**Statement 1 is not correct:** In 1800, Wellesley set up the Fort William College for training of new recruits. In 1806 Wellesley's college was disapproved by the Court of Directors and instead the East India College was set up at Haileybury in England to impart two years training to the recruits.

**Statement 2 is not correct:** The Lee Commission of 1924 recommended a Public Service Commission be immediately established (as laid down in the Government of India Act, 1919).

The Aitchison Commission (Public Service Commission) was set up in 1886 under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison to come up with a scheme for fulfilling the claims of Indians to higher and more extensive employment in public service. It made the following recommendations in its report submitted in 1887: The two-tier classification of civil services into covenanted and uncovenanted should be replaced by a three-tier classification - Imperial, provincial and subordinate civil services.

- The maximum age for entry into civil services should be 23 years.
- Commission was set up by Lord Dufferin
- The statutory civil service system of recruitment should be abolished. The competitive exam should not be held simultaneously in England and India
- Certain percentage of posts in the imperial civil service should be filled by promotion of the members of provincial civil service. The above recommendations were implemented and consequently the statutory civil service was abolished in 1892.

62. (b)

**Statement 1 is not correct:** In accordance with The Regulating Act of 1773, a Supreme Court of judicature was to be established in Bengal with original and appellate jurisdictions where all subjects could seek redressal. In practice, however, the Supreme Court had a debatable jurisdiction vis-a-vis the council which created various problems. An amendment in 1781 - The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was defined—within Calcutta, it was to administer the personal law of the defendant.

**Statement 2 is correct:**

- The Pitt's India Act gave the British government a large measure of control over the Company's affairs. In fact, the Company became a subordinate department of the State. The Company's territories in India were termed 'British possessions'.
- The government's control over the Company's affairs was greatly extended. A Board of Control consisting of the chancellor of exchequer, a secretary of state and four members of the Privy Council (to be appointed by the Crown) were to exercise control over the Company's civil, military and revenue affairs. All dispatches were to be approved by the board. Thus a dual system of control

was set up. In India, the governor-general was to have a council of three (including the commander-in-chief), and the presidencies of Bombay and Madras were made subordinate to the governor-general.

- A general prohibition was placed on aggressive wars and treaties (breached often).

63. (b)

**Option B is not correct:** Charter Act 1813 asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Indian territories held by the Company. The Charter Act, 1833 contains the following provisions

- The lease of 20 years to the Company was further extended. Territories of India were to be governed in the name of the Crown. The Company's monopoly over trade with China and in tea also ended.
- All restrictions on European immigration and the acquisition of property in India were lifted. Thus, the way was paved for the wholesale European colonisation of India.
- **In India, a financial, legislative and administrative centralisation of the government was envisaged:**
- The governor-general was given the power to superintend, control and direct all civil and military affairs of the Company.
- Bengal, Madras, Bombay and all other territories were placed under complete control of the governor-general.
- All revenues were to be raised under the authority of the governor-general who would have complete control over the expenditure too.
- The Governments of Madras and Bombay were drastically deprived of their legislative powers and left with a right of proposing to the governor general the projects of law which they thought to be expedient.
- A law member was added to the governor general's council for professional advice on law-making.
- Indian laws were to be codified and consolidated.
- No Indian citizen was to be denied employment under the Company on the basis of religion, colour, birth, descent, etc. (Although the reality was different, this declaration formed the sheet-anchor of political agitation in India.)
- The administration was urged to take steps to ameliorate the conditions of slaves and to ultimately abolish slavery. (Slavery was abolished in 1843.)

64. (a)

**Statement 1 is correct:** Dyarchy in the provinces was abolished and provinces were given autonomy, i.e., the distinction between Reserved and Transferred Subjects was abolished and full responsible government was established, subject to certain safeguards.

**Statement 2 is correct:** There was a provision for joint sitting in cases of deadlock between the houses. There were to be three

subject lists—the Federal Legislative List, the Provincial Legislative List and the Concurrent Legislative List. Residuary legislative powers were subject to the discretion of the governor-general. Even if a bill was passed by the federal legislature, the governor-general could veto it, while even Acts assented to by the governor-general could be disallowed by the King-in-Council.

**Statement 3 is not correct:** Provinces derived their power and authority directly from the British Crown. They were given independent financial powers and resources. Provincial governments could borrow money on their own security.

65. (c)

**Statement 1 is correct:** In 1853 : In a famous minute, Lord Dalhousie expressed strong opinion in favour of vernacular education

**Statement 2 is correct:** In 1882 : The Hunter Commission held that State should make special efforts for extension and improvement of vernacular education. Mass education was to be seen as instructing masses through vernaculars.

66. (a)

**Statement 1 is correct:** Netaji in his presidential speech he prophesied that an imperialist war was about to take place in Europe. He declared: "In the first place, we must give clear and unequivocal expression to what I have been feeling for some time past, namely, that the time has come for us to raise the issue of Swaraj and submit our national demand to the British government in the form of an ultimatum..." He was in favour of giving a six-month ultimatum to Britain to grant the national demand of independence; if the ultimatum was rejected, he said, a mass civil disobedience movement should be launched

**Statement 2 is not correct:** Netaji resigned from the president's post in April 1939. This led to the election of Rajendra Prasad as president of the Congress.

67. (b)

**Option B is correct:** Following are the significant events during the term of various governor generals and viceroys Lord Wellesley 1798-1805 (i) Introduction of the Subsidiary Alliance System (1798); first alliance with Nizam of Hyderabad. (ii) Fourth Mysore War (1799). (iii) Second Maratha War (1803-05) (iv) Took over the administration of Tanjore (1799), Surat (1800) and Carnatic (1801). (v) Treaty of Bassein (1802).

Lord Hastings 1813-1823 (i) Anglo-Nepal War (1814-16) and the Treaty of Sagauli, 1816. (ii) Third Maratha War (1817-19) and dissolution of Maratha Confederacy; creation of Bombay Presidency (1818). (iii) Strife with Pindaris (1817-1818). (iv) Treaty with Sindhia (1817). (v) Establishment of Ryotwari System by Thomas Munro, governor of Madras (1820) First Afghan War took place during the tenure of Lord Auckland

68. (c)



**Option C is correct:** Lord Reading 1921- 1926 (i) Chauri Chaura incident (February 5, 1922) and the subsequent withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement. (ii) Moplah rebellion in Kerala (1921). (iii) Repeal of the Press Act of 1910 and the Rowlatt Act of 1919. (iv) Criminal Law Amendment Act and abolition of cotton excise. (v) Communal riots in Multan, Amritsar, Delhi, Aligarh, Arvi and Calcutta. (vi) Kakori train robbery (1925). (vii) Murder of Swami Shraddhanand (1926). (viii) Establishment of Swaraj Party by C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru (1922). (ix) Decision to hold simultaneous examinations for the ICS both in Delhi and London, with effect from 1923.

69. (a)

**Statement 1 is not correct:** Elections to the Constituent Assembly, formation of Interim Government by the Congress (September 1946) during Lord Wavell's tenure (1944-47)

**Statement 2 is not correct:** Second Round Table Conference (1931) and failure of the conference, resumption of Civil Disobedience Movement was during the tenure of Lord Willingdon (1931-36)

**Statement 3 is correct:** First general elections (1936-37); Congress attained absolute majority and Resignation of the Congress ministries after the outbreak of the Second World War (1939) occurred during the tenure of Lord Linlithgow (1936-1944)

70. (d)

**Option D is correct:** In 1899-1900, the Mundas in the region south of Ranchi rose under Birsa Munda. The Ulgulan was one of the most significant tribal uprisings in the period 1860-1920. The rebellion which began as a religious movement gathered a political force to fight against the introduction of feudal, zamindari tenures, and exploitation by moneylenders and forest contractors. The Mundas claimed Chhotanagpur as their area in 1879. British armed forces were then deployed. Birsa was captured and imprisoned.

71. (b)

**Statement 1 is not correct:** Throughout his campaign, Gandhi was attacked by orthodox and reactionary elements. These elements disrupted his meetings, held black flag demonstrations against him, and accused him of attacking Hinduism.

**Statement 2 is correct:** Poona Pact - Signed by B.R. Ambedkar on behalf of the depressed classes on September 24, 1932, the Poona Pact abandoned the idea of separate electorates for the depressed classes. But the seats reserved for the depressed classes were increased from 71 to 147 in provincial legislatures and to 18 percent of the total in the Central Legislature. The Poona Pact was accepted by the government as an amendment to the Communal Award.

72. (a)

**Statement 1 is correct:** Tarabai Shinde, a woman educated at home at Poona, published a book, Stripurushtulna, (A

Comparison between Women and Men), criticising the social differences between men and women.

**Statement 2 is not correct:** In 1910, Sarla Devi Chaudhurani convened the first meeting of the Bharat Stree Mahamandal in Allahabad. Considered as the first major Indian women's organisation set up by a woman, its objectives included promotion of education for women, abolition of the purdah system and improvement in the socio-economic and political status of woman all over India. Sarla Devi believed that the man working for women's upliftment lived 'under the shade of Manu'

73. (c)

**Statement 1 is correct:** The All India Women's Conference (AIWC), founded by Margaret Cousins in 1927, was perhaps the first women's organisation with an egalitarian approach. Its first conference was held at Ferguson College, Pune. Important founding members included Maharani Chinnabai Gaekwad, Rani Sahiba of Sangli, Sarojini Naidu, Kamla Devi Chattopadhyaya and Lady Dorab Tata. **Statement 2 is correct:** Its objectives were to work for a society based on principles of social justice, integrity, equal rights and opportunities; and to secure for every human being, the essentials of life, not determined by accident of birth or sex but by planned social distribution. For this purpose, the AIWC worked towards various legislative reforms before and after India's independence, some examples being Sarda Act (1929), Hindu Women's Right to Property Act (1937), Factory Act (1947), Hindu Marriage and Divorce Act (1954), Special Marriage Act (1954), Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act (1956), Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act (1956), the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women Act (1958), Maternity Benefits Act (1961), Dowry Prohibition Act (1961) and Equal Remuneration Act (1958, 1976).

74. (b)

**Statement 1 is not correct:** Metcalfe (governor-general—1835-36) repealed the obnoxious 1823 ordinance and earned the epithet, "liberator of the Indian press". The new Press Act (1835) required a printer/publisher to give a precise account of premises of a publication and cease functioning, if required by a similar declaration. The result of a liberal press policy was a rapid growth of newspapers

**Statement 2 is correct:** Indian Press Act, 1910 This Act revived the worst features of the Vernacular Press Act—local government was empowered to demand a security at registration from the printer/publisher and forfeit/deregister if it was an offending newspaper, and the printer of a newspaper was required to submit two copies of each issue to local government free of charge.

75. (a)

**Option A is not correct:** The magistrate's action was final and no appeal could be made in a court of law The district magistrate was empowered to call upon the printer and publisher of any vernacular newspaper to enter into a bond with the government

undertaking not to cause disaffection against the government or antipathy between persons of different religions, caste, race through published material; the printer and publisher could also be required to deposit security which could be forfeited if the regulation were contravened, and press equipment could be seized if the offence re-occurred. A vernacular newspaper could get exemption from the operation of the Act by submitting proofs to a government censor. The Act came to be nicknamed “the gagging Act”. The worst features of this Act were—(i) discrimination between English and vernacular press, (ii) no right of appeal. Under VPA, proceedings were instituted against Som Prakash, Bharat Mihir, Dacca Prakash and Samachar. (Incidentally, the Amrita Bazar Patrika turned overnight into an English newspaper to escape the VPA.) Later, the pre-censorship clause was repealed, and a press commissioner was appointed to supply authentic and accurate news to the press. There was strong opposition to the Act and finally Ripon repealed it in 1882. Surendranath Banerjea became the first Indian journalist to be imprisoned. In an angry editorial in The Bengalee Banerjea had criticised a judge of Calcutta High Court for being insensitive to the religious sentiments of Bengalis in one of his judgements.

76. (c)

**Option C is correct:** Karve himself married a widow in 1893. He dedicated his life to the upliftment of Hindu widows and became the secretary of the Widow Remarriage Association. He opened a widows' home in Poona to give the high caste widows an interest in life by providing them with facilities for vocational training.

77. (b)

**Statement 1 is not correct:** Prarthana Samaj; founded in Bombay (1867) by Atmaram Pandurang (founder), Govind Ranade (chief mentor), R.G. Bhandarkar. It focussed on Worship and reform of society through an emphasis on monotheism, uplift of women, abolition of caste discrimination, and religious orthodoxy.

**Statement 2 is correct:** Radhaswami Movement; founded in Agra (1861) by Tulsi Ram or Shiv Dayal Sahab (Swamiji Maharaj—founder) It Preached belief in one supreme being, the guru's supreme position, simple social life for believers (the Satsang); stress on achieving spiritual fulfillment without giving up material life.

78. (c)

**Statement 1 is correct:** Aligarh Movement (the Aligarh School grew into the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College in 1877 and later the Aligarh Muslim University (1875—the year of founding the Aligarh School) It focussed on Religious reform through an emphasis on the principle of inquiry in religion, favored scientific and rational outlook, recognized Western education, aimed at social reform; Sir Syed Ahmed founded a scientific society (1864), Tahzib-al-akhlaq (1870)—Urdu journal.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The Deoband School of Islamic Theology (at Deoband Saharanpur, UP—1866) - Muhammad Qasim Nanaytavi (1832-80) and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi (founders),

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mahmud-ul-Hasan, Shibli Numani was a revivalist movement whose religious teachings encompassed a liberal interpretation of Islam; for moral religious upliftment; did not take to western influences in education; opposed Syed Ahmed Khan's views to some extent; welcomed the formation of the Indian National Congress.

79. (d)

**Statement 1 is correct:** In the period 1914- 1947, the capitalist class grew rapidly, increasing its strength and self-confidence. This was achieved primarily through import substitution; by edging out or encroaching upon areas of European domination, and by establishing almost exclusive control over new areas thus accounting for the bulk of the new investments made since the 1920s. Close to independence, indigenous enterprise had already cornered seventy two to seventy three per cent of the domestic market and over eighty per cent of the deposits in the organized banking sector.

**Statement 2 is correct:** Since the early 1920s, efforts were being made by various capitalists like G.D. Birla and Purshottamdas Thakurdas to establish a national level organization of Indian commercial, industrial and financial interests (as opposed to the already relatively more organized European interests in India) to be able to effectively lobby with the colonial government. This effort culminated in the formation of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) in 1927, with a large and rapidly increasing representation from all parts of India. The FICCI was soon recognized by the British government as well as the Indian public in general, as representing the dominant opinion as well as the overall consensus within the Indian capitalist class.

80. (c)

**Statement 1 is correct:** The ‘Post War Economic Development Committee,’ set up by the capitalists in 1942, which eventually drafted the Bombay Plan, was to function. It attempted to incorporate ‘whatever is sound and feasible in the socialist movement’ and see ‘how far socialist demands could be accommodated without capitalism surrendering any of its essential features.’ The Bombay Plan, therefore, seriously took up the question of rapid economic growth and equitable distribution, even arguing for the necessity of partial nationalization, the public sector, land reform, and a series of workers’ welfare schemes. One may add that the basic assumption made by the Bombay planners was that the plan could be implemented only by an independent national Government. **Statement 2 is correct:** Bombay Plan was drawn up by the big three of the Indian capitalist world — J.R.D. Tata, G.D. Birla and Sri Ram. This plan too visualized farreaching land reforms, a large public sector, and massive public and private investment. The signatories to which were Purshottamdas Thakurdas, J.R.D. Tata, G.D. Birla, Ardeshir Dalal, Sri Ram, Kasturbhai Lalbhai, A.D. Shroff and John Mathai.

81. (a)

**Statement 1 is correct:** Bose, who had been arrested 11 times by the British in India, had fled the Raj with one mission in mind. The mission was to seek Hitler's help in pushing the British out of India. Six months later, with the help of the German foreign ministry, he had set up what he called "The Free India Centre", from where he published leaflets, wrote speeches and organised broadcasts in support of his cause. By the end of 1941, Hitler's regime officially recognised his provisional "Free India Government" in exile, and even agreed to help Chandra Bose raise an army to fight for his cause. It was to be called "The Free India Legion".

**Statement 2 is not correct:** Bose was worried. A left-wing admirer of Russia, he was devastated when Hitler's tanks rolled across the Soviet border. So, in February 1943, Bose turned his back on his legionnaires and slipped secretly away aboard a submarine bound for Japan. Back in Germany the men he had recruited were left leaderless and demoralised. After much dissent and even a mutiny, the German High Command despatched them first to Holland and then south-west France.

82. (c)

**Statement 1 is correct:** A group known as 'responsivists' which offered cooperation to the government so that the so-called Hindu interests might be safeguarded. They also accused Motilal Nehru of letting down Hindus of being anti-Hindu of favouring cow-slaughter and of eating beef.

**Statement 2 is correct:** M. M. Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai and N. C. Kelkar were some prominent leaders from this 'Responsivists' group.

83. (c)

**Bharat Dharma Mahamandala:** An all India Organisation of the orthodox educated Hindus. It stood for a defence of Orthodox Hinduism against teachings of Arya samajist, the theosophist, and the RamKrishna Mission. **Deoband movement:** It was organised by orthodox section among muslim ulema as a revivalist movement. **Seva Sadan:** It was founded by a Parsi Reformer Behramji Malabari in 1885. The Organisation specialised in taking care of those women who were exploited and then discarded by society.

84. (c)

**Statement 1 is correct:** This Berlin-Indian Committee played an instrumental part in the Hindu-German Conspiracy. Virendranath Chattopadhyaya, Champakaraman Pillai and Abinash Bhattacharya were the key members of the committee.

**Statement 2 is correct:** Some Indian revolutionaries who were operating from Berlin, and who had links with the Ghadar leader Ram Chandra in America, continued, with German help, to make attempts to organize a mutiny among Indian troops stationed abroad. Raja Mahendra Pratap and Barkatullah tried to enlist with the help of the Amir of Afghanistan and even set up a

Provisional Government in Kabul, but these and other attempts failed to record any significant success.

**Statement 3 is correct:** Madam Bhikaji Cama along with Ajit Singh operated from Paris and Geneva and brought out the journal *Bande mataram*.

**Statement 4 is not correct:** It was Shyamji KrishnaVerma who in 1905 set up the Indian Home Rule Society and India House and brought out the journal 'The Sociologist' in London. Madan Lal Dhingra in 1909 murdered Curzon Wyllie, post which London became too dangerous a place for revolutionaries.

85. (d)

**Statement 1 is correct:** The Deccan Riots of 1875 were primarily targeted at the local moneylenders, whose used variety of exploitative tactics against the ryots. For example, the moneylenders resorted to practices like refusing to give receipts when loans were repaid, entering fictitious figures in loan bonds, acquiring the peasants' harvest at low prices, and ultimately taking over the peasants' property.

**Statement 2 is not correct:** Abolition of zamindari was not an issue in Deccan, which was mostly under the Ryotwari System. Abolition of zamindari rights on non-payment of revenue was an issue in Bengal region.

**Statement 3 is correct:** The revenue demand was increased in 1860s. In the new settlement, the demand was increased dramatically: from 50 to 100 per cent, causing immense hardships to the peasants. **Statement 4 is correct:** American Civil War of 1860s led to a cotton boom. Earlier America used to supply three-fourths of raw cotton requirements in Britain. Later the supply got disrupted because of the civil war which increased the demand for Indian cotton in global markets. This encouraged the export merchants and sahuks in Maharashtra to extend long-term credit to the peasants. However with the end of the American Civil War, cotton production in America revived and Indian cotton exports to Britain steadily declined. Export merchants and sahuks in Maharashtra were no longer keen on extending long-term credit. They could see the demand for Indian cotton fall and cotton prices slide downwards. So they decided to close down their operations, restrict their advances to peasants, and demand repayment of outstanding debts. All this added to the hardships of the peasants which ultimately led to the Deccan Riots.

86. (c)

**Anandamath** (written in 1882) is based on the Sanyasi Rebellion against Mir Jafar, the ruler of Bengal and the British tax collectors. Displaced peasants and demobilized soldiers of Bengal led by religious monks and dispossessed zamindars rose up in the Sanyasi rebellion, made famous by this novel.

87. (a)

**Statement 1 is correct:** All India Harijan Sevak Sangh founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1923 started numerous schools for the Harijan including residential vocational schools.



**Statement 2 is correct:** The first temple to openly welcome Dalits was the Laxminarayan Temple in Wardha.

**Statement 3 is not correct:** The Ramosi revolt was of the Ramosi tribe in western Ghats who raised against British rule and plundered the country around Satara.

88. (c)

**Statement 1 is not correct:** 'Nij' and 'Ryoti' were systems of indigo cultivation. Within the system of nij cultivation, the planter produced indigo in lands that he directly controlled. Under the ryoti system, the planters forced the ryots to sign a contract, an agreement (satta).; **Statement 2 is not correct:** The Blue Rebellion was a rebel movement of Bengali peasants against British planters and not the local government. In March 1859 thousands of ryots in Bengal refused to grow indigo. As the rebellion spread, ryots refused to pay rents to the planters, and attacked indigo factories.

**Statement 3 is correct:** In the British territories in the south there was a move away from the idea of Permanent Settlement. The new system that was devised came to be known as the ryotwar (or ryotwari). It was tried on a small scale by Captain Alexander Read in some of the areas that were taken over by the Company after the wars with Tipu Sultan. Subsequently developed by Thomas Munro, this system was gradually extended all over south India

89. (a)

**The correct order is 1, 2 and 3.** The Cripps Mission was sent by the British government to India in March 1942 to obtain Indian cooperation for the British war efforts in the 2nd World War. The Quit India Movement, also known as the August Movement, was a movement launched at the Bombay session of the All-India Congress Committee by Mahatma Gandhi on 9 August 1942, during World War II, demanding an end to British rule in India. The Cabinet Mission Plan was a statement made by the Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, on May 16, 1946, that contained proposals regarding the constitutional future of India in the wake of Indian political parties and representatives not coming to an agreement.

90. (b)

Extensive trade within the country and between India and other countries of Asia and Europe was carried on under the Mughals. India's most important article of export was cotton textiles which were famous all over the world for their excellence and were in demand everywhere. India also exported raw silk and silk fabrics, hardware, indigo, saltpetre, opium, rice, wheat, sugar, pepper and other spices, precious stones, and drugs, India imported pearls, raw silk, wool, dates, dried fruits, and rose water from the Persian Gulf region; coffee, gold, drugs, and honey from Arabia; tea, sugar, porcelain, and silk from China; gold, musk and woollen cloth from Tibet; tin from Singapore; spices, perfumes, arrack, and sugar from the Indonesian islands; ivory and drugs from Africa; and woollen cloth, metals such as copper, iron, and lead, and paper from Europe.

91. (c)

**Statement 1:** The Kols of Chota Nagpur rebelled from 1820 to 1837. **Statement 2:** The Santhal Revolt took place in 1855-56. Santhals are a tribal group concentrated in the state of Jharkhand. This was the first peasant revolt that occurred in India. The revolt can be attributed to the introduction of the Permanent Land Settlement of 1793. It was decided to raise the banner of revolt, get rid of the outsiders and their colonial masters once and for all. The rebellion continued till 1866.

**Statement 3:** The rebellion of the Munda tribesmen, led by Birsa Munda, occurred during 1899-1919. **Statement 4:** Sanyasi rebellion, made famous by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in his novel Anand Math, lasted from 1763 to 1800.

92. (a)

**Statement 1 is correct:** The first of the revolutionary activities in Maharashtra was the organisation of the Ramosi Peasant Force by Vasudev Balwant Phadke in 1879.

**Statement 2 is not correct:** It aimed to rid the country of the British by instigating an armed revolt by disrupting communication lines. It hoped to raise funds for its activities through dacoities. It was suppressed prematurely. Further, Ramosi peasants belonged to Maharashtra and not Bengal.

93. (a)

**Statement 1 and 2 are correct:** Tipu Sultan of Mysore never agreed to British policy of Subsidiary Alliance/Treaty. On the contrary, he worked incessantly to strengthen his forces for the inevitable struggle with the British. He entered into negotiations for an alliance with the revolutionary France. He also sent missions to Afghanistan, Arabia and Turkey to forge an Anti-British alliance. The British army defeated Tipu in a brief but fierce war in 1799, before French help could reach him. Tipu met a hero's death on 4th May 1799 while defending his capital Seringapatnam. His army remained loyal to him till the very end.

**Statement 3 is not correct:** Nearly half of the Tipu's Dominions were divided between British and their ally, the Nizam. The reduced kingdom of Mysore was restored to the descendants of the original rajas of Wodeyar from whom Haider Ali has seized power. A special treaty of Subsidiary Alliance was imposed on the new Raja by which, Governor-general was authorized to take over the administration of the state in case of necessity. Mysore was, in fact, made a complete dependency of the company.

94. (b)

The Cooperative Credit Societies Act, 1904 was amended in 1912, with a view to broad basing it to enable organisation of non-credit societies. The MacLagan Committee of 1915 was appointed to review their performance and suggest measures for strengthening them. The committee observed that such institutions were eminently suited to cater to the needs of the lower and middle income strata of society and would inculcate the principles of banking amongst the middle classes.

**Statement (a) is not correct:** Linlithgow Commission (1928) was appointed to study the problem in agriculture.

**Statement (b) is correct:** The objective of MacLagon Committee (1914-15) was to advise for cooperative finances.

**Statement (c) is not correct:** Whitley Commission (1929) was appointed to study the condition of labor in Industries and gardens **Statement (d) is not correct:** Indian Measurement Committee (1935) was appointed to arrange for inclusion of labour in Federal assembly.

95. (b)

**Pair 1 is not correctly matched:** M.G. Ranade: Essays in Indian Economics.

**Pair 2 is correctly matched:** Dadabhai Naoroji: Indian Poverty and un-British Rule in India.

**Pair 3 is not correctly matched:** R.C. Dutt: Economic History of India. Scholarly writings of nationalist leaders lead to the economic critique of the British empire in India and lead to the recognition of the true Nature of British rule.

96. (b)

**Option b is correct:** In 1884, M. Veeraraghavachariar, G. Subramania Iyer and P. Anandacharlu established the Madras Mahajana Sabha.

97. (b)

Pair 1 is correctly matched: Abolition of Sati and Female Infanticide was done in 1829 during the reign of Lord William Bentick which was supported by Raja Rammohan Roy. Pair 2 is not correctly matched: Ilbert Bill (1883) was introduced under the reign of the Viceroy Lord Ripon. As per this bill Indian magistrate could preside over the trial of Englishmen, European and Anglo Indians. Lord Canning was Governor-General of India (1856-1862) Pair 3 is correctly matched: Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre happened in 1919 during the reign of Lord Chelmsford in Amritsar by General Dyer. Pair 4 is correctly matched: Communal Award was proposed by the British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald on 16 August 1932 granting separate electorates in India for the Forward Caste, Lower Caste, Muslims, Buddhists, Sikhs, Indian Christians, AngloIndians, Europeans and Untouchables during the reign of Lord Willingdon

98. (c)

**Options 1 and 4 are not correct:** Sardar Patel and Rajendra Prasad were conservative leaders in Congress who were opposed to the increasing inclination of the leaders in Congress towards socialism. In fact worried by Nehru's socialist rhetoric, the conservatives, led by Rajendra Prasad and Sardar Patel, threatened to resign from the Congress Working Committee.

**Options 2, 3 and 5 are correct:** Jayaprakash Narayan, Narendra Dev and N.G. Ranga were the socialist leaders. Moreover, in the 1920s, Jawaharlal Nehru was increasingly influenced by socialism,

and he returned from Europe in 1928 deeply impressed with the Soviet Union.

99. (b)

Reasons for rise of extremism during Swadeshi Movement were many such as:

**Statement 1 is correct:** Emergence of trained leadership in the form of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Aurobindo Ghosh etc. **Statement 2 is correct:** The famine and plague of 1896-97 was eye opening for the exploitative policy for British which degraded the economic condition of people.

**Statement 3 is not correct:** The defeat of the Italian army by Ethiopians (1896), the Boer wars (1899- 1902) where the British faced reverses and Japan's victory over Russia (1905) demolished myths of European invincibility. Defeat of Russian Empire in Crimean War was the reason for the rise of militant activities during the 1857 freedom struggle and not during the Swadeshi Movement.

**Statement 4 is correct:** Recognition of true nature of British rule and their repressive policy. The Natu brothers were deported without trial and Tilak and others imprisoned on charges of sedition.

100. (d)

A significant feature of the Quit India Movement was the emergence of parallel governments in different parts of the country such as Ballia in U.P., Tamluk in Bengal and Satara district of Bombay. Vidyut Bahini: Tamluk in the Midnapur district of Bengal, the Jatiya Sarkar came into existence on 17 December, 1942 and lasted till September 1944. The Jatiya Sarkar undertook cyclone relief work, gave grants to schools and organized an armed Vidyut Vahini. Vidyut Vahini (lightning Army) and Bhagini Sena (Sisters'Army) were formed by inducting best cadres of volunteers corps. Nyayadan Mandals and Gandhi Marriages: Satara, in Maharashtra, emerged as the base of the longest lasting and effective parallel government. From the very beginning of the Quit India Movement, the region played an active role. A parallel government or Prati Sarkar was set up. This phase was marked by attacks on Government collaborators, informers and talatis or lower-level officials and Robin Hood-style robberies. Nyayadan Mandals or people's courts were set up and justice dispensed. Prohibition was enforced, and 'Gandhi marriages' celebrated to which untouchables were invited and at which no ostentation was allowed. Village libraries were set up and education encouraged. The Prati Sarkar continued to function till 1945.'



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