

1. Who among the following were official Congress negotiators with Cripps Mission?
 - (a) Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel
 - (b) Acharya J. B. Kripalani and C. Rajagopalachari
 - (c) Pandit Nehru and Maulana Azad
 - (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
2. Consider the following statements:
 1. The "Bombay Manifesto" signed in 1936 openly opposed the preaching of socialist ideals.
 2. It evoked support from a large section of business community from all across India. 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. What was the immediate cause for the launch of the Swadeshi movement?
 - (a) The partition of Bengal done by Lord Curzon.
 - (b) A sentence of 18 months rigorous imprisonment imposed on Lokmanya Tilak.
 - (c) The arrest and deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh, and passing of the Punjab Colonization Bill.
 - (d) Death sentence pronounced on the Chapekar brothers.
4. After Quit India Movement, C. Rajagopalachari issued a pamphlet entitled "The Way Out". Which one of the following was a proposal in this pamphlet?
 - (a) The establishment of a "War Advisory Council" composed of representatives of British India and the Indian States.
 - (b) Reconstitution of the Central Executive Council in such a way that all its members, except the Governor General and the Commander – in – Chief should be Indian leaders.
 - (c) Fresh elections to the Central and Provincial Legislatures to be held at the end of 1945 and the Constitution making body to be convened as soon as possible.
 - (d) A solution for the constitutional deadlock.
5. Consider the following statements:
 1. The discussions in the Third Round Table Conference eventually led to the passing of the Government of India Act of 1935.
2. The Government of India Act of 1935 provided for the establishment of an All India Federation to be based on a Union of the provinces of British India and the Princely States. 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. Consider the following statements: The Cripps Proposals include the provision for
 1. Full independence for India
 2. Creation of Constitution making body
 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. During the freedom struggle, Aruna Asaf Ali was a major woman organizer of underground activity in:
 - (a) Civil Disobedience Movement
 - (b) Non-Cooperation Movement
 - (c) Quit India Movement
 - (d) Swadeshi Movement
8. Consider the following statements:
 1. The Charter Act 1853 abolished East India Company's monopoly of Indian trade.
 2. Under the Government of India Act, 1858, the British Parliament abolished the East India Company altogether and undertook the responsibility of ruling India directly. 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
9. Which one of the following revolts was made famous by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in his novel Anand Math?
 - (a) Bhil uprising
 - (b) Rangpur and Dinapur uprising
 - (c) Bishnupur and Birbhum rebellion
 - (d) Sanyasi rebellion
10. In the year 1613, where was the English East India Company given permission to set up a factor (trading post)?
 - (a) Bangalore
 - (b) Madras
 - (c) Masulipattam
 - (d) Surat
11. "Lecturer from Colombo to Almora" is based on the experience of which one of the following?
 - (a) Veer Savarkar
 - (b) Annie Besant
 - (c) Ramkrishna Paramhansa
 - (d) Swami Vivekanand

12. Consider the following statements:
1. Warren Hastings was the first Governor General who established a regular police in India on the British pattern.
 2. A Supreme Court was established at Calcutta by the Regulating Act, 1773.
 3. The Indian Penal Code came into effect in the year 1860.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
13. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched? Movement/Satyagraha Person Actively Associated With
1. Champaran : Rajendra Prasad
 2. Ahmedabad Mill Workers : Morarji Desai
 3. Kheda : Vallabhbhai Patel
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
14. Who among the following was not associated with the formation of U.P. Kisan Sabha in February 1918?
- (a) Indra Narain Dwivedi
(b) Gauri Shankar Mishra
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru
(d) Madan Mohan Malviya
15. Consider the following statements:
1. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar founded the Bethune School at Calcutta with the main aim of encouraging education for women.
 2. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay was the first graduate of the Calcutta University.
 3. Keshav Chandra Sen's campaign against Sati led to the enactment of a law to ban Sati by the then Governor General.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
16. Consider the following statements:
1. In the First Round Table Conference Dr. Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for the depressed classes.
 2. In the Poona Act, special provisions for representation of the depressed people in the local bodies and civil services were made.
 3. The Indian National Congress did not take part in the Third Round Table Conference.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
17. Who among the following was a proponent of Fabianism as a movement?
- (a) Annie Besant
(b) Michael Madhusudan Dutt
(c) A.O. Hume
(d) R. Palme Dutt
18. Where were the Gadhar revolutionaries, who became active during the outbreak of the World War I based?
- (a) Central America
(b) North America
(c) West America
(d) South America
19. Consider the following statements: Some of the main features of the Government of India Act, 1935 were the
1. abolition of diarchy in the Governor's provinces
 2. power of the Governors to veto legislative action and to legislate on their own
 3. abolition of the principle of communal representation.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
20. Consider the following statements:
1. The First Session of the Indian National Congress was held in Calcutta.
 2. The Second Session of the Indian National Congress was held under the presidentship of Dadabhai Naoroji.
 3. Both Indian National Congress and Muslim League held their sessions at Lucknow in 1916 and concluded the Lucknow Pact.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 3 only
21. Which one of the following statements is correct?
- (a) The Constituent Assembly of India was elected by the Provincial Assemblies in the year 1946

- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru, M.A. Jinnah and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel were members of the Constituent Assembly of India
- (c) The First Session of the Constituent Assembly of India was held in January, 1947
- (d) The Constitution of India was adopted on 26th January, 1950
22. Which one of the following statements is NOT correct?
- (a) The National Song Vande Mataram was composed by Bankimchandra Chatterji originally in Bengali
- (b) The National Calendar of India based on Saka era has its 1st Chaitra on 22nd March normally and 21st March in a leap year
- (c) The design of the National Flag of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 22nd July, 1947
- (d) The song 'Jana-gana-mana', composed originally in Bengali by Rabindra Nath Tagore was adopted in its Hindi version by the Constituent Assembly on 24th January, 1950 as the National Anthem of India.
23. In the context of East India Company, the term 'Dastak' was
- (a) free transit pass with payment of custom dues at tolls.
- (b) free transit pass without payment of custom dues at tolls.
- (c) free transit pass for the company's trade and private trade of Indian merchants.
- (d) free transit pass issued by the company for Indian merchants in Calcutta.
24. During the rule of East India Company which Indian state was annexed on ground of misrule by the Indian ruler?
- (a) Punjab (b) Jhansi
- (c) Awadh (d) Hyderabad
25. Which of the following statements best describes Clive's Dual Government in Bengal?
- (a) Company's control of Diwani functions directly and Nizamat functions indirectly.
- (b) Control over Company by Court of Directors and the Board of control.
- (c) Company's control by Nawab of Bengal and Court of Directors of East India Company.
- (d) Company's control over Bengal as well as Mughal Emperor at Delhi
26. The Education Despatch of 1854 was related to
1. Mass education
 2. Anglo-Vernacular education
 3. Establishment of universities
- Select the correct code:
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
27. Consider the following statements concerning Lord William Bentinck.
- (a) He created the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit Courts
- (b) He established the "Thuggee & Dacoity Department"
- (c) Coorg & Mysore state were annexed by him to the British empire
- (d) He allowed a large number of Indians to be employed with the English East India company
28. Identify the incorrect match with regards to civil rebellions and tribal uprisings in India.
- (a) Kuka - Western Punjab
- (b) Diwan Velu Thampi - Travancore
- (c) Ramosi - Maharashtra
- (d) Gadkari- Rajasthan
29. With reference to the colonial rule of India, which one of the following was not the feature of subsidiary Alliance System?
- (a) A subsidiary British army was to be maintained in the Indian State
- (b) The determination of expenses incurred on the subsidiary British army was the duty of Indian State
- (c) The Indian State had to keep a British resident in her capital
- (d) Indian soldiers could be used by the company commanders
30. Who among the following brought the first Printing Machine in India?
- (a) Portuguese (b) French
- (c) Dutch (d) British
31. The Treaty of Amiens made Ceylon a colony of the
- (a) Dutch (b) French
- (c) British (d) Portuguese
32. Which among the following was the source of money for 'Clive Fund'?
- (a) His salary and emoluments in the East India Company
- (b) Money earned by him as gifts and bribes from the Indians
- (c) Money left by Mir Jafar for him as Gift

- (d) Money confiscated from the Beghum of Nawab of Awadh
33. Which one of the following statements is NOT correct?
- (a) Ali Mardan Khan introduced the system of revenue farming in Bengal
- (b) Maharaja Ranjit Singh set up modern foundries to manufacture cannons at Lahore
- (c) Sawai Jai Singh of Amber had Euclid's Elements of Geometry' translated into Sanskrit
- (d) Sultan Tipu of Mysore gave money for the construction of the idol of Goddess Sarda in the Shringeri temple
34. With reference to the Indian freedom struggle, which one of the following statements is not correct?
- (a) Hakim Ajmal Khan was one of the leaders to start a nationalist and militant Ahrar movement
- (b) When the Indian National Congress was formed, Sayyid Ahmad Khan opposed it
- (c) The All-India Muslim League which was formed in 1906 vehemently opposed the partition of Bengal and separate electorates
- (d) Maulana Barkatullah and Maulana Obeidullah Sindhi were among those who formed a Provisional Government of India in Kabul
35. Which one of the following submitted in 1875 a petition to the House of Commons demanding India's direct representation in the British Parliament?
- (a) The Deccan Association
- (b) The Indian Association
- (c) The Madras Mahajan Sabha
- (d) The Poona Sarvajanic Sabha
36. The real intention of the British to include the princely states in the Federal Union proposed by the India Act of 1935 was to:
- (a) exercise more and direct political and administrative control over the princely states
- (b) involve the princes actively in the administration of the colony
- (c) finally effect the complete political and administrative take-over of all the princely states by the British
- (d) use the princes to counter-balance the anti-imperialist doctrines of the nationalist leaders
37. Which one of the following Acts of British India strengthened the Viceroy's authority over his executive council by substituting "portfolio" or departmental system for corporate functioning?
- (a) Indian Councils Act, 1861
- (b) Government of India Act, 1858
- (c) Indian Councils Act, 1892
- (d) Indian Councils Act, 1909
38. Consider the following statements:
1. Arya Samaj was founded in 1835.
 2. Lala Lajpat Rai opposed the appeal of Arya Samaj to the authority of Vedas in support of its social reform programmes
 3. Under Keshab Chandra Sen, the Brahma Samaj campaigned for women's education.
 4. Vinoba Bhave founded the Sarvodaya Samaj to work among refugees. Which of these statements are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 2 and 4 (d) 3 and 4
39. Who among the following leaders proposed to adopt Complete Independence as the goal of the Congress in the Ahmedabad session of 1920?
- (a) Abdul Kalam Azad
- (b) Hasrat Mohani
- (c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (d) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
40. Who among the following organized the famous Chittagong armoury raid?
- (a) Laxmi Sehgal
- (b) Surya Sen
- (c) Batukeshwar Datta
- (d) J.M. Sengupta
41. A London branch of the All India Muslim League was established in 1908 under the presidency of
- (a) Aga Khan
- (b) Ameer Ali
- (c) Liaquat Ali Khan
- (d) M.A. Jinnah
42. The Indian National Army (I.N.A.) came into existence in 1943 in
- (a) Japan (b) then Burma
- (c) Singapore (d) then Malaya
43. The last major extension of British Indian territory took place during the time of
- (a) Dufferin (b) Dalhousie
- (c) Lytton (d) Curzon
44. As an alternative to the partition of India, Gandhiji suggested to Mountbatten that he
- (a) postpone granting of independence

- (b) invite Jinnah to form the government
(c) invite Nehru and Jinnah to form the government together
(d) invite the army to take over for some time
45. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Councils Act of 1861.
1. It made a beginning of representative institutions.
 2. It further centralized the governance and administration in India.
- Select the correct statement(s) using the codes given below.
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
46. Which of the following was/were the main provisions of the Indian Councils Act 1892?
1. Number of members in Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils was raised.
 2. Element of election was introduced.
 3. Budget could be voted upon.
- 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
47. Consider the following statements regarding Indian Council Act of 1909
1. Legislatures could pass resolution, ask questions and vote on separate items in budget.
 2. A new province consisting of Bihar and Orissa was created.
 3. Muslims and Christians were provided separate electorate.
- Select the correct code from below
- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
48. Consider the following statements regarding Government of India Act 1919.
1. Bi-Cameralism in central legislative council
 2. Indians admitted into Viceroys' council
 3. Establishment of Central Public service commission
 4. Women were given voting rights
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
49. The Government of India Act, 1935 provided for which of the following?
1. Establishment of a Federal Court
 2. Establishment of the Reserve Bank of India
 3. Abolition of dyarchy in the provinces
 4. Adoption of dyarchy at the Centre.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
50. During British Era, the Duke Memorandum became the basis of which among the following?
- (a) Nehru Report
 - (b) Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms
 - (c) Indian Councils Act 1909
 - (d) Government of India Act 1935
51. The Indian Independence Act, 1947 provided for
1. a common Governor general if both India and Pakistan agreed.
 2. the princely states to remain independent or join either India or Pakistan.
 3. both the dominions to make constitutions of their respective countries.
- 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
52. Which of the following was the reason behind the Khilafat agitation in India?
- (a) Bengal was partitioned making it a Muslim minority state
 - (b) Opposition of the Public Safety Act
 - (c) Eviction of a large number of traditional tenants without notice
 - (d) British imposed a harsh treaty on the Turkish Sultan
53. The Swadeshi movement encouraged the idea(s) of
- (a) Widespread National Education and use of Indian languages rather than English
 - (b) Boycott of British products and institutions
 - (c) Socialist path to Industrial development
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
54. The 'Pledge movement' was organised by
- (a) Servants of India society
 - (b) Social service league

- (c) Indian social conference
(d) Students literary and scientific societies
55. Which was the first newspaper to be published in India ?
(a) Bengal Chronicle
(b) Bengal Today
(c) Bengal Gazette
(d) Bengal Samachar
56. Which of the following statements is correct regarding Vande Matram Movement?
(a) It was a peasants movement started by All India Kisan Sabha in Lucknow.
(b) It was a tribal uprising against the British in Nagaland.
(c) It was an armed rebellion in Jhansi during the 1857 mutiny.
(d) It was a student's protest in Hyderabad against the authorities' refusal to let them sing Vande Mataram.
57. The capital of India was shifted to Delhi during the reign of
(a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Hardinge
(c) Lord Minto (d) Lord Chelmsford
58. The Wood's Despatch 1854 came to India with which of the following objectives?
1. Deciphering ancient Indian texts to bring out their relevance to the modern society
2. To educate the natives of India so that a class of public servants could be created.
3. To develop practical and vocational skills of the Indians to increase production in India
4. Promote education free of cost in India
Select the correct answer using the codes below.
(a) 2 and 3 only
(b) 1, 3 and 4 only
(c) 2 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
59. Lytton's Vernacular Press Act, 1878 specifically targeted
(a) Amrit Bazaar Patrika
(b) Bengalee
(c) Kesari
(d) Maratha
60. The song Jana-Gana-Mana composed by Rabindranath Tagore, was first published in January 1912 under the title of
(a) Bharat Bhagya Vidhata
(b) Bharat Vidhata
(c) Rashtra Jagrati
(d) Aamor Sonar Bangla
61. With reference to the Indian Press Act, 1910 which of the following statements is correct?
(a) It was enacted to repeal the Vernacular Press Act.
(b) It imposed strict censorship on both vernacular and English publications.
(c) It was based on the recommendations of a committee led by Motilal Nehru.
(d) It was enacted during the tenure of Lord Curzon.
62. The Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress (INC) was significant for which of the following reasons?
1. Election of Gandhiji as INC President
2. Proclamation of commitment to Purna Swaraj
Which of the above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
63. The Karachi Session of the Indian National Congress is popularly known for
1. Adopting the Nehru report
2. A concrete Fundamental Rights and Economic Programme
3. Endorsing the Gandhi Irwin Pact
Select the correct answer using the codes below.
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only (d) 2 only
64. Which act was passed on the recommendation of the 'Raleigh commission'?
(a) Vernacular press act, 1870
(b) Indian Universities Act, 1904
(c) Sarda Act, 1930
(d) Government resolution on Education Policy, 1913.
65. Which of the following pair(s) is/are correctly matched?
1. Peel commission – Federal structure
2. Butler commission – Indian states
3. Sir Andrew Frazer – Police reform
4. Hilton Young Commission – Currency
Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
(a) 1 and 4 only
(b) 1, 2 and 3 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
66. Which among the following is not a committee/commission on education?
(a) Harshell Committee
(b) Sargeant Plan
(c) Indian Disbandment Committee

- (d) Hartog Committee
67. Regarding the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, all the below statements are correct except,
- The government granted right to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption and sale in local markets.
 - The government returned all lands which were not sold to third parties.
 - All political prisoners not convicted of violence were released immediately.
 - Gandhi agreed to participate in the second-round table conference.
68. Which among the following is not an Indian organization founded on a foreign soil?
- Indian Association
 - Gadar Party
 - India Independence League
 - East India Association
69. Zimmerman plan is associated with which of the following
- Gadar party
 - Berlin Committee
 - Home Rule league
 - Indian National Army
70. The Revolutionary, Surya Sen was associated with
- Yuganatar
 - Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
 - Anushilan Samiti
 - Naujawan Bharat Sabha
71. The Great Famine of Bengal 1943 was largely a man-made famine because
- Government stopped the supplies from Burma due to the fear of the Japanese invasion.
 - Government compelled the peasants of Bengal to sell their food stock
 - Government exported all the food stocks from Bengal to Britain for Second World War
 - All of the above
72. The 'Delhi Proposals' were
- A set of four proposals put forward by Muslim League that were accepted in Nehru Report in 1927 Madras session of the Congress.
 - Set of four proposals put forward by Muslim League accepted in Delhi Pact by Congress.
 - Set of proposals put forward by Muslim League and accepted by Congress for Home Rule movement at 1916 Lucknow session of Congress.
 - Joint proposal by Muslim league and Congress during the Khilafat Movement
73. Consider the following statements regarding the Poona Pact, 1932.
- It provided for reservation of Dalits in Central legislative assembly and provincial assemblies.
 - In education grants of state, due consideration was to be given for promotion of education among depressed classes.
 - The pact was signed between Dr. B.R. Ambedkar on behalf of Harijans and Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of Indian National Congress.
- Select the correct statement/s using the codes given below.
- 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 1 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
74. Consider the following sets of pairs.
- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| Organisation | : | Founder |
| 1. Landholders Society: | | Devendra Nath Tagore |
| 2. Bombay Association: | | Jagannath Shankar Seth |
| 3. Madras Native Association: | | C.Y. Mudaliar |
| 4. Indian League : | | Shishir Kumar Gosh |
- Which of the pairs given above is incorrectly matched?
- 1 only
 - 3 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3 only
75. Who led Quit India Movement in the absence of Mahatma Gandhi?
- Sardar Patel
 - Aruna Asaf Ali
 - Sarojini Naidu
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
76. Which of the following members were associated with Indian Home Rule Society?
- Vinayak D. Savarkar
 - Bhikaji Cama
 - Lala Har Dayal
 - Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - Madan Lal Dhingra
- Select the correct answer using the codes below
- 1, 3 and 5
 - 1, 2, 3 and 5
 - 1, 3, 4 and 5
 - All
77. Which of the following statements about the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre is/are correct?
- The crowd had gathered in the garden at Amritsar to peacefully protest the

- arrest and deportation of their popular leaders, Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Kitchlu.
- General Dyer was the viceroy of India at the time.
 - Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood in protest against the massacre.
- Select the correct answer using the codes below
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2 only
(c) 3 only (d) 1 and 3 only
- The Barrah dacoity was the first major venture of the revolutionary terrorists of the freedom movement in
 - The Madras Presidency
 - Bombay- Karnataka
 - Punjab
 - East Bengal
 - With reference to the "Pabna Movement" consider the following statements
 - It was a agrarian unrest caused by oppressive practices of the Zamindars
 - it was held in the western parts of Maharashtra
 - The movement eventually resulted in large scale violence and massacre
 - Intellectuals like Bankim Chandra Chettarji, RC Dutt, supported the cause of peasants

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

(a) 1 and 4 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 3 and 4 only
 - Consider the following statements regarding Simon Commission.
 - It was constituted to review the working of Indian Council Act, 1909
 - It was an all-white commission, making Indians to resent against it.
 - The recommendations of Simon Commission form the basis of the Govt of India Act, 1935

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
 - With reference to the Wavell plan proposals, consider the following statements:
 - It proposed the Central Executive Council to be Indianised.
 - All portfolios including defence would be held by the Indian Members.
 - It is also known as Breakdown Plan and was not accepted by the British.

Which of the statement/ statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only (b) 2 only
(c) 3 only (d) 1 and 2 only
 - Which one of the following is a feature of the Nehru Report of 1928?
 - Federal form of government with residuary powers vested in the provinces
 - Federal form of government with residuary powers vested in the centre
 - Rejection of joint electorates
 - Rejection of dominion status
 - The treaty of Purandar was negotiated between
 - Shivaji and Jai Singh of Amber
 - Shivaji and Shaista Khan
 - Shivaji and Afzal Khan
 - Shaista Khan and Jai Singh of Amber
 - Under the Mahalwari settlement
 - Most villages were made to pay equal land revenue irrespective of village population
 - Revenue was to be fixed on a permanent basis
 - The charge of collecting the revenue and paying it to the Company was given to the village headman
 - Peasants became directly accountable to the Zamindar for payment of land revenue
 - Which of the following is incorrect with reference to the Ryotwari system?
 - It was initially tried in some of the areas that were taken over by the East India Company after the wars with Tipu Sultan.
 - The revenue settlement was to be made directly with the cultivators under the system.
 - A revisable land rent was imposed without taking into account the quality and extent of land.
 - All of the above
 - Consider the following statements about Permanent Settlement System.
 - Permanent Settlement System was introduced by Lord Wellesley in 1793.
 - It was introduced on the recommendations of Sir John Shore.

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
 - The Aligarh movement laid great stress on
 - Spreading modern education among Muslims

- (b) Reviving and promoting ancient religious practices
(c) Re-establishing the caste-based order in the Islamic society
(d) Overthrowing the British government by use of agitations and not by brute force
88. Which of the following statement is correct about the Lexi Loci Act of 1850?
(a) It granted the legal recognition to widow's marriage.
(b) It extended the prohibition of Sati across all over British India.
(c) It provided right to inherit ancestral property to Hindu converts to Christianity.
(d) It prohibited child marriage below the age of 14
89. With respect to the modern Indian history, the term 'dikus' refers to
(a) the exploitative outsiders in tribal areas.
(b) a form of unpaid labour.
(c) passes issued by the East India Company.
(d) a local term for infertile land in the gangetic plain.
90. The Cartez System introduced by the Portugese in India was
(a) a trade charter given by the Portugal Government
(b) a naval trade license
(c) a diplomatic tool for territorial expansion
(d) a method of currency minting
91. Which of the following statement is correct about 'Satnami movement' of central India:
(a) To stop the practice of sati and widow remarriage in the parts of rural India.
(b) To rebel against the British government who confiscate their land.
(c) Fighting for a social justice for marginalized castes and communities.
(d) Fighting against the improper tax structure of the British government.
92. "Policy of Ring Fence or Buffer state" is associated with which of the following Governor Generals?
(a) Lord Cornwallis
(b) Warren Hastings
(c) Lord Auckland
(d) Lord Ellen borough
93. Who of the following founded the school at Fort William at Calcutta in 1800 to train civil servants of the East India Company?
(a) Lord Cornwallis
(b) Lord Hastings
(c) Lord Wellesley
(d) Lord Ripon
94. Which of the following statements is correct about the battle of Plassey – 1757?
(a) It made the East India Company a dependent of the Mughal ruler.
(b) It exposed the superiority of the Indian military skills and arms.
(c) It paved the way for the British mastery of Bengal and eventually the whole of India.
(d) It made East India Company to introduce the subsidiary alliance in India.
95. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
(a) Battle of Buxar - Mir Jafar vs Clive
(b) Battle of Kharda - Nizam vs East India Company
(c) Battle of Chilianwala - Dalhousie vs Marathas
(d) Battle of Wandiwash - French vs East India Company
96. In 1787, Warren Hastings was impeached in the Parliament by Edmund Burke and the Whigs for
(a) Corruption & Personal Business
(b) Administrative excess
(c) Tortures upon Indian peasants
(d) None of them
97. Via the treaty of Alinagar 1757, Nawab Siraj-ud-daula granted permission to the British to
1. Fortify Calcutta
2. Mint their own coins
3. Duty Free trade in Bengal
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(a) 1 & 2 (b) Only 2
(c) 1, 2 & 3 (d) Only 2 & 3
98. Which among the following is / are correct statements about the Mughal Farman issued to the British in 1717 by Farrukhsiyar?
1. East India Company was entitled to trade in Bengal without paying the normal customs duty
2. It provided immunity from duty for goods belonging to the servants of the East India Company
3. The East India Company issued Dastaks authorising its agents to trade customs-free within the province of Bengal

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) Only 1 & 2 (b) Only 1 & 3
(c) Only 1 (d) 1, 2 & 3

99. With reference to the Subsidiary Alliance system of British, consider the following statements:

1. It was an English invention
2. It took away the rights of Indian rulers in matters of foreign affairs
3. It had no say in the internal matters of the Indian state

Which among the above statements is / are correct?

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

100. Why did the mutinying sepoy proclaim Bahadur Shah, the Mughal Emperor, as the spearhead of the Revolt of 1857?

- (a) To avail the vast resources of the Mughals.
- (b) To give political legitimacy to their revolt.
- (c) They feared Bahadur Shah and his might.
- (d) All the statements are correct.

ANSWER KEYS

1	a	26	d	51	d	76	b
2	a	27	a	52	d	77	d
3	a	28	d	53	c	78	d
4	b	29	d	54	c	79	b
5	c	30	a	55	c	80	c
6	b	31	c	56	d	81	c
7	c	32	c	57	b	82	b
8	b	33	a	58	a	83	a
9	d	34	c	59	a	84	c
10	d	35	d	60	b	85	c
11	d	36	d	61	b	86	c
12	b	37	a	62	b	87	a
13	d	38	d	63	b	88	c
14	c	39	b	64	b	89	a
15	b	40	b	65	d	90	b
16	c	41	b	66	a	91	c
17	a	42	c	67	a	92	b
18	b	43	b	68	a	93	c
19	b	44	b	69	b	94	c
20	c	45	a	70	c	95	d
21	a	46	b	71	a	96	b
22	a	47	b	72	a	97	c
23	b	48	c	73	a	98	b
24	c	49	d	74	a	99	b
25	c	50	b	75	b	100	b