

1. Consider the following statements:
 1. First European power to capture Pondicherry were Portugese.
 2. At first Dutch started joint capital company to trade with India.
 3. British never captured Pondicherry.
 4. Portugese built their first fort in Cochin.
 Which of the statements given above are correct?
 - (a) 1, 3 and 4 only
 - (b) 1, 2 and 4 only
 - (c) 2, 3 and 4 only
 - (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
2. Consider the following:
 1. Oppose of Idol worship and monotheism
 2. Faith on vedas
 3. Opposed western education
 4. Supported women's education but opposed their economic education
 Which of the statement/s given above about Brahmo Samaj is/are correct?
 - (a) 1 and 4 only
 - (b) 1 only
 - (c) 4 only
 - (d) None of the above
3. Consider the following statements:
 1. Dharma Sabha was an orthodox society founded by Gopal Hari Deshmukh.
 2. Dharma Sabha opposed the abolition of sati and western education.
 3. One caste, one religion and one God for all was the slogan of Sree Narayan Guru.
 Which of the statement/s given above is/are correct?
 - (a) 1, 2 and 3
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) 3 only
 - (d) None of the above
4. Which of the following Act permitted the Christian Missionaries to propagate their thoughts in India?
 - (a) Charter Act of 1833
 - (b) Charter Act of 1813
 - (c) Regulating Act of 1773
 - (d) None of the above
5. Consider the following statements:
 1. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha submitted a petition to the House of Commons demanding India's direct representation in British Parliament.
 2. Pherozechah Mehta was the founder of Bombay Association.
 3. Madras Native Association was formed by G.L. Chetty in 1852.
 Which of the statements given above are correct?
 - (a) 1, 2 and 3
 - (b) 1 and 2 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only
 - (d) 2 and 3 only
6. Consider the following statements:
 1. First Anglo-Mysore war ended with the Treaty of Madras, during the course of treaty Haider Ali died.
 2. Third Anglo-Mysore war ended with the Treaty of Mangalore, in which Tipu had to give nearly half of his state to Britishers.
 Which of the statement/s given above is/are correct?
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
7. Consider the following statements:
 1. Treaty of Amritsar (1809) was signed between Ranjit Singh and Lord Metcalf.
 2. Treaty of Amritsar was a diplomatic victory of Britishers over Sikhs.
 Which of the statement/s given above is/are correct?
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
8. Consider the following statements:
 1. Permanent settlement was influenced by the physiocratic philosophy.
 2. Faulty permanent settlement caused absentee landlordism.
 Which of the statement/s given above is/are correct?
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
9. Consider the following pairs:
 1. All-India agitation for Civil Services Reforms – Surendranath Bannerjee
 2. End of patronage for entry Services – Charter Act of 1833

3. Training college for Civil Services at Fort William – Cornwallis
Which of the above pair(s) is/are incorrectly matched?
- 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3 only
10. Consider the following statements about
- Over-assessment to maximise revenue.
 - Arrears of payments, debts on peasants.
 - Land dispossession
 - Rising agrarian disturbances.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
11. Consider the following statements about trade of European Companies with Indian during 16th – 18th centuries:
- They bought a wide variety of commodities from Indian market in return for gold and silver.
 - The European companies had fewer things to offer to self-sufficient Indian market.
 - The Mughal Emperors did not stop this trade despite knowing that it benefit India.
- Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
- 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
12. Under the Subsidiary Alliance System of East India Company
- In case of non-payment of subsidy, the Indian state was required to allot territory yielding subsidy equal to the amount required for maintaining troops for its protection.
 - The Indian state was required to pay only cash subsidy to the East India Company for providing military protection.
 - In some cases, there was neither allotment of territory nor payment of cash subsidy, both provided military support to each other under mutual agreement.
- Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
13. Which of the following statements best describes Clive's Dual Government in Bengal?
- Company's control of Diwani Rights
 - Control over Directors and the Board of control.
 - Company's control by Nawab of Bengal and Court of Directors of East India Company.
 - Company's control over Bengal as well as Mughal Emperor at Delhi.
14. The Education Despatch of 1854 was related to
- Mass education
 - Anglo-Vernacular education
 - Establishment of universities
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below
- 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
15. Consider the following statements about Ilbert Bill, 1883:
- It was officially called Criminal Procedure Amendment Code Bill.
 - It recommended abolition of any discrimination in judicial trial.
 - It was introduced by law member of Viceroy's Executive Council.
 - It was supported by European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
16. Consider the following statements:
- The moderate nationalists also undertook campaigns or sent deputations of Indians to educate the British public opinion in Britain.

2. The campaigns in England were actively carried out by Indian leaders only.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2 the
 - Neither 1 nor 2
17. In the context of East India Company's trade in Bengal the term 'private trade' refers to
- trade permission to company given by Indian rulers through a royal farman.
 - trade permission to servants of company to engage in trade apart from that of company.
 - trading permits which allowed merchants to trade with company.
 - trade by company's servants which was officially exempted from taxes.
18. Consider the following statements about Ryotwari Revenue settlement:
- The revenue was directly settled with the ryot.
 - The revenue paying capacity of the ryot was not assessed and the rate of revenue was fixed arbitrarily.
 - The revenue rates were subject to periodic revisions.
- Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
- 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
19. Consider the following features of the Judiciary under British Rule:
- The rule of law was established.
 - Government servants were made answerable to the civil courts.
 - European subjects were brought under the jurisdiction.
 - The codified law replaced the religious and personal laws of the rulers.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- 1, 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 4 only
 - 1 and 4 only
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
20. Which of the following commissions were constituted during the British rule for Civil Services?
- Aitchison commission
 - Lee commission
 - Butler commission
 - Islington Commission
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- 1 and 2 only
 - 1, 2 and 4 only
 - 2, 3 and 4 only
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
21. Consider the following statements about Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan:
- He was offered presidency of Indian National Congress in 1931 which he refused.
 - He was in support of partition of India.
 - He actively participated in Civil Disobedience movement.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
22. Consider the following statements regarding Deoband Movement?
- It is a revivalist movement with the objective of propagating pure teachings of Quran.
 - It welcomed the formation of Indian National Congress and issued a Fatwa against Sir Sayyad A. Khan's organization.
 - Shibl Numani, a supporter of the movement, favored the inclusion of English language and European science in the system of education.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
23. Consider the following statements about differences between Moderates and Extremists:
- Social base of moderates was Zamindars and upper middle classes in towns where as social base of extremists were middle and lower middle classes in towns.

2. Moderates took ideological inspiration from European history whereas extremists took ideological inspiration from Indian History.
3. Moderates professed loyalty to British crown whereas extremists believed that British crown was unworthy of claiming Indian loyalty.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3 only
24. Consider the following statements about C. Rajagopalachari Formula:
1. It was to solve the political deadlock between the All India Muslim League and Indian National Congress.
 2. At the end of war a commission would demarcate those contiguous areas in NWFP and North-East India where Muslims were in majority.
 3. Gandhi supported the formula.
- Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) None
25. Arrange the following events in chronological order of their occurrence:
1. Alipore Bomb Conspiracy
 2. Chittagong Armoury Raid
 3. Kakori Train Robbery Case
 4. Dalhousie Square Bomb Case
 5. Delhi-Lahore Conspiracy
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- (a) 1-5-3-4-2
(b) 5-1-3-2-4
(c) 1-5-3-2-4
(d) 5-1-3-4-2
26. Consider the following statements:
1. Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood in protest against Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
 2. Homi Modi and M.S. Anney renounced knighthood in protest against the arrest of Annie Besant during Home Rule movement.
 3. S. Subramaniam Aiyar resigned from viceroy's executive council during Gandhiji's 21-days fast during Quit India movement.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3
27. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Maulana Abul Kalam Azad?
1. He became the youngest person to serve as the President of Indian National Congress.
 2. He was one of the main organizers of the Dharsana Satyagraha in 1931.
 3. He worked for Hindu-Muslim unity through the Al-Hilal.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3
28. Consider the following statements about Prarthana Samaj:
1. It strongly supports Widow Remarriage.
 2. Two of its great leaders were R.G. Bhandarkar and Mahadeo Govind Ranade.
 3. It was powerfully influenced by Brahmo Samaj.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3
29. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the Theosophical Society of India?
1. It was a movement led by westerners who glorified Indian religion and philosophical traditions.
 2. It accepted the Hindu beliefs in reincarnation and karma, and drew inspiration from the philosophy of the Upanishads.

3. They advocated reforms in ancient religions of Hinduism, Zoroastrianism and Buddhism.
 Select the correct answer using the code given below:
 (a) 1 and 2 only
 (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only
 (d) 1, 2 and 3
30. Which of the following statements is/ are correct regarding the Indian Factory Act 1881?
 1. The act dealt primarily with the problem of child labour.
 2. Employment of children less than 7 years of age was prohibited.
 3. Its significant provision was the hazardous machinery to be properly fenced off
 Select the correct answer using the code given below:
 (a) 1 only
 (b) 2 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only
 (d) 1, 2 and 3
31. Which of the following was the reason for the Ahom Revolt?
 (a) British efforts to put an end to Ahom's practice of human sacrifice.
 (b) The oppression by revenue officials, police, money lenders, landlords in general by the outsiders.
 (c) The British attempted to incorporate the Assam territories in Company's domination
 (d) British efforts of radical religious, social and political changes
32. Which of the following statements is/ are correct regarding the Vernacular Press Act of 1878?
 1. It was meant to control seditious writing in publications in oriental languages everywhere in the country, except for the South.
 2. The magistrate's action was final and no appeal could be made in the Court of Law.
 3. The SomPrakash turned overnight into an English newspaper to escape the VPA.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
 (a) 1 and 2 only
 (b) 2 only
 (c) 3 only
 (d) None
33. With reference to the freedom struggle in princely states, which of the following statements are correct?
 1. The Nagpur session of the Congress in 1920 requested all the princes to form responsible government.
 2. In Lahore session 1929, the Congress demanded that the Princes guarantee fundamental rights to their people.
 3. Haripura session of the Congress in 1938 authorized the congressmen to take part in their individual capacity in the freedom struggle going on in the princely states.
 Select the correct answer using the code given below:
 (a) 1 and 2 only
 (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only
 (d) 1, 2 and 3
34. Consider the following statements about Delhi Proposals:
 1. It consists the demands of Muslim League that is to be incorporated into the draft constitution.
 2. This proposal was out rightly rejected by Congress.
 Which of the above statements is/are correct?
 (a) 1 only
 (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2
 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
35. During British rule there were revolutionary changes in Indian trade and economy. In this context consider the following statements:
 1. During initial phase of British rule India was importer of foreign goods on a large scale.
 2. The items like woolen cloth, copper, lead and paper were imported from Europe.
 3. Bengal's textiles were very famous and exported in different parts of the world.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

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

36. Consider the following statements:

1. The Trade Union Act, 1926 recognized trade unions as legal associations.
2. The workers did not support the World War II.
3. Meerut Conspiracy Case was related to the working class.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

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

37. Consider the following statements:

1. Hridaynath Kunjru, N.M. Joshi, B.N. Rao were members of Servant of India Society.
2. George Yule was the first elected European President of Congress.
3. Earlier Sayad Ahmad was member of Congress, but later on he was separated from Congress and became member of Muslim League.
4. Motilal Nehru had never been President of Congress.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 1 and 4 only
- (d) None of the above

38. Consider the following statements:

1. Neel revolt started from the Nadiya district of Bengal.
2. Harishchandra Mukherjee, the editor of Hindu patriot opposed Neel revolt.
3. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee has mentioned Neel revolt in his novel 'Anand Matha'.
4. Mappila rebellion was revolt in Malabar region in 1921, where most of the peasants were Hindus and Muslims were landlords.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

39. Which of the following newspapers supported revolutionary methods?

1. Sandhya
2. Yugantar
3. Kaal

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

40. Consider the following statements:

1. First Indian who got punishment for Journalism by British was Balagangadhar Tilak.
2. Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar published newspaper named Shome Prakash.
3. Bhimrao Ambedkar started 'Bahiskrit Bharat' fortnightly in Marathi.
4. Lajpat Rai published 'Vande Mataram' paper from Lahore which was urdu daily.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) None of the above
- (d) All of the above

41. During the British rule in India, home charges were the prominent components of drain of wealth. Which of the following were the components of home charges?

1. Public debt of Government of India.
2. Counter guarantee on the invested capital on railway.
3. Amount used by British in wars outside India.
4. Debt to other countries by British government.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

42. Consider the following statements:
1. The Sadler Commission was appointed to study the problems of the Calcutta University.
 2. Recommendations of the Sadler Commission were applicable to other universities also.
- Which of the statement/s given above is/are incorrect?
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
43. The academic association was founded by:
- (a) Henry Vivian Derozio
 - (b) Syed Ahmad
 - (c) C.F. Andrews
 - (d) None of the above
44. Who among the following leaders took part in individual Satyagraha?
1. Brahmadrutt
 2. Sarojini Naidu
 3. Jawaharlal Nehru
 4. VinobaBhave
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
 - (b) 3 and 4 only
 - (c) 2, 3 and 4 only
 - (d) All of the above
45. Consider the following statements:
1. Second split in Indian National Congress took place due to August Declaration in 1917.
 2. T.B. Saprú formed Indian Liberal Party.
- Which of the statement/s given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
46. Consider the following statements:
1. The Indian Sociologist newspaper was started by Shyamji Krishna Verma.
 2. Paris Indian Society was formed by Madam Bhikaji Kama.
 3. Indian Independence Committee was formed by Sohan Singh Bhakna.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) 1, 2 and 3
 - (b) 1 and 2 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only
 - (d) 2 and 3 only
47. Consider the following statements:
1. The Lucknow Pact of 1916 promoted the spirit of unity between the Indian National Congress and the All India Muslim League.
 2. Annie Besant favoured the unity between Indian National Congress, while Tilak opposed it.
- Which of the statement/s given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
48. Consider the following statements about Wavell Plan:
1. The Wavell Plan proposed for the formation of a new executive council at the centre, in which all the members except the viceroy and commander-in-chief would be Indian.
 2. Muslim League and Congress, each of both was given right to select six representatives.
- Which of the statement/s given above is/ are incorrect?
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
49. Consider the following statements:
1. August Offer is related with Viceroy Lord Wellington.
 2. There was a provision of war advisory council in August Offer.
 3. Gandhiji started individual Satyagrah after the failure of August Offer.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
 - (b) 1 and 2 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only
 - (d) 1 and 3 only
50. Consider the following statements:
1. Surendra Nath Banerjee wrote a book named 'India a nation in making'.
 2. Surendra Nath Banerjee opined that India can become a nation.

3. Tilak, Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal and Surendra Nath Banerjee were in prominent among extremist leaders.
4. Dada Bhai Nauroji was elected for the member of House of Commons from Liberal party.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
 (b) 1, 2 and 4 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only
 (d) All of the above
51. Consider the following statements:
1. Santhal Revolt was centralized in the area of Daman-e-Koh.
 2. Siddu, Kanu and Birsa were leader of this revolt.
 3. The main cause of revolt of Munda was the ending of Khuntkatti system by British.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) 1, 2 and 3
 (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 1 and 2 only
 (d) 2 and 3 only
52. Which of the prominent issue(s) following was/were the raised by Indian National Congress during early phase?
1. Indianisation of Civil Services.
 2. Economic exploitation of plantations in Assam.
 3. Reforms in Councils.
 4. Appointment of Indians in the higher rank in Army.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- (a) 1 only
 (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 1, 3 and 4 only
 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
53. The British policy towards India in the early phase of 19th century was influenced by
1. free trade principle or Laissez Faire.
 2. superiority of Christianity in civilizing India.
 3. dominant concerns of rising industry in Britain.
 4. rising influence of educated middle class in the internal affairs of Indian states.
- Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only
 (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
 (c) 2, 3 and 4 only
 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
54. With reference to Indian freedom struggle, which of the following statements is/are true about Swadeshi Movement:
1. The genesis of Swadeshi movement is in the anti-partition movement of Bengal
 2. The INC- Banaras session of 1905 supported the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement for Bengal
 3. The movement gave great emphasis to Atmashakti- Self Reliance
 4. The social base of freedom struggle was widened as new forms of mass mobilisation were observed in the form of women and Corps of volunteers
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
 (b) 1, 2 and 4 only
 (c) 2, 3 and 4 only
 (d) All of these
55. Which of the following statements is/are true about the split in the Congress in 1907:
1. The moderates agreed to the discuss legislative reforms with Minto and Morley, despite the launching of Swadeshi Movement, which was being suppressed by the government
 2. The nationalist leaders learnt from the split in 1907, when similar situations further occurred in 1924
- (a) 1 only
 (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2
 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
56. Which of the following changes were brought in the Congress Party during the days of Non Cooperation Movement:
1. The membership to the Congress was made free so as to attract more and more poor people
 2. To have better control over the movement, Congress was made more centralised removing the hierarchy in terms of village, taluka and district level committees

3. The Congress committees were reorganised on linguistic basis so as to connect well with the common people
- 1 and 3 only
 - 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - All of these
57. About the Khilafat Movement, which of the following statements is/are true:
- Khilafat Movement was launched by Muslims in protest of the Jallianwallahbagh Massacre
 - Khilafat Movement also made an alliance with the Congress to fight for Swaraj
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
58. With reference to Tebhaga Movement, which of the following statements are true:
- The movement occurred in Bengal over the issue of share croppers paying half crop to the jotedars
 - The movement was led by the Congress Socialist Party
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
59. Which of the following statements is/are true about Eka Movement:
- The Movement was primarily a peasant movement started with the support of the congress and the khilafat leaders
 - The movement faded away naturally without facing any repression from the government
 - The movement was unique as it did not attach any religious aspects to carry on the revolt
- 1 and 3 only
 - 1 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - All of these
60. Which of the following statements is/are true about the No-changers:
- No-changers did not prescribe any change in the status of Noncooperation Movement and wanted to continue it even after Chauri Chaura
 - They believed in educating the masses and the constructive program
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
61. With reference to Morley-Minto Reforms:
- It introduced separate electorates for muslims in the central legislative council for the first time
 - The Act allowed discussions on the budget and any resolutions to be passed only after it was finally approved.
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
62. Which of the following statements is/are true about the Revolutionary Terrorism in India in the pre independence period:
- The organisations did not enjoy mass support like the Congress
 - They operated in small groups through violent acts against the government without strategic long term agenda
 - Bhagat Singh founded the Hindustan Republican Association
 - The rivalry between Anushilan and Jugantar also weakened their potential to show impact
- 1, 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 4 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - All of these
63. About Chittagong uprising, which of the following statements is/are true:
- The raiders included women like Pritilata Waddadar and Kalpana Dutta while Surya Sen led the troops
 - The intention of the raiders was to raid of the armoury of police and auxiliary forces from Chittagong armoury
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
64. Which of the following statements is/are true about the Communal Award of Ramsay MacDonald:
- To show his disagreement, Gandhi decided to fast in the Yarawada jail

2. It provided reservation to women in the legislatures
3. It proposed joint electorates to the minorities
 - (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 1 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only
 - (d) All of these
65. Which of the following were the demands of Gandhi at the second RTC:
 1. The untouchables should not be treated as minorities as they were Hindus
 2. A responsible government should be established in both centre and provinces immediately
 3. There should be separate electorates only for Muslims and Sikhs
 - (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 1 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only
 - (d) All of these
66. Consider the following statements in the context of Nehru Report:
 1. There will be separate electorates for Muslims as per the Lucknow Pact
 2. The report defined some fundamental duties for the people of India
 3. The committee was formed based on an all party conference to draft a constitution for India
 4. Jinnah voted against the report
 - (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
 - (b) 3 and 4 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only
 - (d) All of these
67. Which of the following statements is/are true about the Civil Disobedience Movement:
 1. Congress was declared illegal after the movement was resumed after Gandhi's return from London
 2. The Red Shirts carried on the movement in the North Eastern Regions
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
68. Consider the statements in the context of Civil Disobedience Movement and NonCooperation Movement:
 1. There was no wilful violation of law in NCM, unlike the CDM
 2. NCM gathered the support of Muslims, while CDM increased the gap between Hindus and Muslims
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
69. Which of the following is true about Purna Swaraj:
 1. It was the resolution passed by congress with support from leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Subash Chandra Bose
 2. Pledge of independence was made one month after the resolution was passed.
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
70. Consider the following about Gandhi Irwin Pact:
 1. As per the pact, Gandhi discontinued the Civil Disobedience Movement and agreed to participate in second RTC on behalf of congress
 2. Government agreed to release all those detained in connection with the movement
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
71. Which of the following statements is/are true about the Govt of India Act of 1935:
 1. The act was based on the white paper released during the second RTC attended by Gandhi
 2. The act ended the system of diarchy at the provincial level and proposed federation of India
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
72. In the context of the Indian reaction to the Government of India Act 1935:
 1. Congress opposed the Act completely as the Governor General at the centre effectively had all powers with him

2. In the context that the Act recognised separate electorates for minorities, Nehru called the Act as “Only brakes, No engine”
- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
73. All India Forward Bloc is true for:
1. The organisation was setup as an alternative to Congress by Subhash Chandra Bose after he left Congress in 1939
2. Forward Bloc was a Newspaper published by Subhash Chandra Bose
- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
74. Which of the following statements is/are true about the partition of India:
1. The Cabinet Mission approved the partition of India
2. It was done based on the India Independence Act of 1947
3. Mount Batten plan proposed dominions of India and Pakistan separately.
- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) All of the above
75. Which of the following is true about the Indian press during freedom struggle:
1. Till Gandhi arrived, the newspapers resorted to indirect ways of criticising British rule
2. Most of the freedom fighters realised press as an important medium to spread political awareness among people
3. Leaders like BG Tilak were arrested on the charges of Sedition under the section 124A of the IPC
- (a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) All of these
76. Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code which deals with Sedition is often in the news. Which of the following personalities was/were charged under Section 124A of IPC during the Indian National movement?
1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
2. BalGangadharTilak
3. Mahatma Gandhi
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3
77. Which of the following was the main reason behind Deccan Riots of 1875?
- (a) caste violence among the peasants and money lenders in the Deccan.
(b) lack of law and order in the Deccan.
(c) problems due to Ryotwari system.
(d) communal riots in the Deccan
78. The growth and development of decentralisation through local self Government institutions after 1857 was due to
1. financial difficulties faced by the government in providing civic amenities.
2. place a check on the rising political disaffection among Indians by associating them with the administration.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
79. With reference to the Charter Act of 1813, consider the following statements:
1. It provided financial allocations for the encouragement of learned natives and promotion of knowledge of science among the Indians.
2. It provided the blueprint for the introduction of English education in India.
3. It prohibited the Christian missionaries to travel to India.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

80. Consider the following statements regarding the Ramakrishna Mission:
1. It was founded by Swami Vivekananda in 1897.
 2. Its mission was to bridge the gap between paramartha (service) and vyavahara (behaviour).
 3. It advocated the use of technology and modern science in the service of mankind.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
81. Which of the following were the reasons for the famous Bengal Famine of 1943?
1. Diversion of food supplies to feed the army.
 2. Rice imports from South-East Asia had been stopped.
 3. Gross mismanagement and deliberate profiteering.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 1 and 3 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
82. With respect to the British Indian Association, consider the following statements:
1. It was formed by merging the Landholders' Society and the Bengal British India Society.
 2. The President of the first committee of this organization was Raja Radhakanta Deb.
 3. The Indian Association of Calcutta was formed as an opposition to it.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
83. Consider the following statements regarding Rehnumai Mazdayasan Sabha:
1. It was founded by Behramji M. Malabari.
 2. It aimed at the modernization of Parsi social customs regarding women education and removal of purdah system.
 3. RastGoftar (Truth teller) was the newspaper to spread the message of the Sabha.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
84. Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) was formed in 1947 by merging
1. Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association
 2. Hind Mazdoor Sewak Sangh
 3. Hind Mazdoo Sabha
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
85. What was the purpose of the formation of Peel Commission after the revolt of 1857?
- (a) To look into the military affairs of India.
 - (b) To facilitate entry of more Indians in civil services by lowering the age.
 - (c) To lay down the blueprint for future relations between the Crown and the Princely States.
 - (d) To lay down the foundation for Western education in India
86. With reference to Safety Valve Theory of formation of Indian National Congress, consider the following statements:
1. It suggests that Congress was founded with the objective of saving the British Empire in India.
 2. It was used by Lala Lajpat Rai to criticise the Moderates.
- 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
87. Who among the following Governor General was the first to advocate forward policy towards Afghanistan?

- (a) Lord Lytton
 (b) Lord Auckland
 (c) Lord Ellenborough
 (d) Lord Hastings
88. Which the following was/were factors behind the growth of commercialisation of agriculture during the British rule?
1. Preference given to rent in form of cash payment.
 2. The growth of transport facilities during the colonial period.
 3. Industrial revolution in England.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) 1 and 2 only
 (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 3 only
 (d) 1, 2 and 3
89. Durand commission was set up to:
- (a) resolve the disputes related to tinkathia system in India.
 - (b) give effect to the diplomatic relationship between Britishers and Tibet.
 - (c) delimit the boundary between united India and Afghanistan.
 - (d) look into demands of separate electorate for dalits
90. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Bombay Plan' put forth by the Indian capitalists:
1. It was proposed during Swadeshi Movement.
 2. It believed that the economy could not grow without government intervention and regulation.
 3. It wanted Bombay to be made as the industrial capital of India.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only
 (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only
 (d) 2 only
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. The Aligarh movement laid great stress on
- (a) 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
93. Match the following columns with regard to policies of British towards Indian States Policy
- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| A. Policy of ring fence | 1. To punish or depose but not to annex |
| B. Policy of subordinate union | 2. To create the buffer zones to defend company frontiers |
| C. Policy of subordinate isolation | 3. An All Indian Federation |
| D. Policy of equal federation | 4. States surrendered all forms of external sovereignty and retained full sovereignty in internal administration. |
- Objective
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- (a) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3
 (b) A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1
 (c) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
 (d) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3
94. 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
95. 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
96. Which of the following statements is correct regarding Vande Matram Movement?
- It was a peasants movement started by All India Kisan Sabha in Lucknow.
 - It was a tribal uprising against the British in Nagaland.
 - It was an armed rebellion in Jhansi during the 1857 mutiny.
 - It was a student's protest in Hyderabad against the authorities' refusal to let them sing Vande Mataram.
97. Mahatma Gandhi was opposed to separate electorates for untouchables for which of the following reasons?
- The system did not allow other communities to get reserved seats in legislatures.
 - A leader could get elected only once on a separate electorate ticket.
- Which of the above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
98. Consider the following about the policy of "paramountcy".
- East India Company was abolished and India began to be governed directly by the British Monarch
 - The British assured the Indian states that their territory would not be annexed in the future.
- Which of the above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
99. 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
100. Mahatma Gandhi undertook a fast in 1943 mainly to
- protest against the violence of the British government during Quit India movement.
 - resolve a deadlock between Indian National Congress and the Muslim League.
 - bring an end to the communal riots in the United Provinces.
 - express his solidarity with the victims of the Famine of Bengal.

ANSWER KEYS

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