Important Note about this test.

1. Now we are giving in PDF form. Print it and solve or just take a sheet of white paper and mark your answers and check once we upload the answers.

2. Test consists of 100 questions. Each carries 2 marks. Negative marking carries -0.667 (i.e.) 33% of total mark which you must deduce for negative /incorrect answer.

3. The unique part is that the score should be calculated by yourself deducing the negative markings. This will enhance a quick GLANCE mode of the question - a micro revision is emphasized by this way.

4. Keep time by yourself - say 2 hours is the stipulated time given by UPSC.

5. In this way the Entire test will be in your control. We are just the path provider through sharing.

6. We will upgrade to a new platform or may continue in this based on the feedback from the test givers.

7. Once you complete the test you can give n. number of times as a part of revision - all free of cost.
1. Consider the following statements
1) Portuguese navigator Vasco Da Gama landed at Cochin on 21st May, 1498.
2) The initial objective of Portuguese was to seize the spice trade and Naval Supremacy in the east sea trade route.
Which of the following statement(s) given is/are correct?
   a) only 1
   b) only 2
   c) both 1 and 2
   d) none of the above
2. Which among the following was not annexed to the British Empire under subsidiary Alliance
   a) Hyderabad
   b) Mysore
   c) Jodhpur
   d) Jhansi
3. Consider the following statements about the ‘Battle of Plassey’
1) Mir Jafar was bribed by the English East India Company to fight against the Nawab
2) The French assistance to the English proved decisive in the battle.
Which of the following statements given above is/are correct
   a) only 1
   b) only 2
   c) only 1 and 2
   d) none of the above
4. Which of the following was the historical significance of the Battle of Buxar 1764?
   a) It demonstrated the superiority of English on over the combined Army of Two of the major Indian power
   b) Its firmly established the Britisher as the masters of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa
   c) It placed award at the mercy of the English
   d) It formally abolished the Mughal Empire
5. Consider the following statements
1) Ranjit Singh came to power in 1792
2) Gulab Singh purchased Kashmir from Ranjit Singh
Which of the statement given above is/are correct?
   a) only 1
   b) only 2
   c) both 1 and 2
   d) none of the above
6. Consider the following statements
1) ShujaUd Din was first appointed Diwan and Deputy Governor of Bengal
2) Murshidquli Khan was appointed as the Diwan of Bengal in 1707
3) SirajUddaulah ascended the throne of Bengal with the help of his cousin Shakat Jang
Which of the statement given above is/are correct
   a) only 1
   b) only 2
   c) only 1 and 2
   d) none of the above
7. Which of the statement given above is/are correct
1) After Anglo Tibet war Dalai Lama was forced you to sign the Treaty of Lhasa
2) Friendly relations between the Dalai Lama and the British established when the British send a Goodwill Mission under BJ Gould
Which of the statement given above is/are correct
   a) Only 1
   b) only 2
   c) only 1 and 2
   d) None of these
Which of the statements given above are correct
a) only 1
b) only 2
c) only 1 and 2
d) none of these

9. Consider the following about the regulating act of 1773
1) The Act was based on the report of a committee headed by the British PM Lord North
2) The Act also led to the establishment of Supreme Court at Calcutta
3) As per this act the governor of Bengal was nominated as the Governor General of all three presidencies of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras
Which of the statements given above correct
a) 1 and 2
b) 2 and 3
c) 1 and 3
d) all of these

10. Consider the following about Pitt’s India act of 1784
1) It distinguish between the commercial and political functions of the East India Company
2) However, the court of directors still managed both the commercial and political affairs of the company
Which of the statements given above are correct
a) only one
b) only 2
c) both 1 and 2
d) none of these

11. Consider the following statements
1) The Government of India Act, 1858 abolished the dual system of government introduced by Pitt’s act of 1784
2) The Governor General received the title of Viceroy according to the Government of India Act 1858

Which of the following statements above are correct
a) 1 and 2
b) 1 and 3
c) 1 and 3
d) none of these

12. Consider the following statements about the Morley Minto reforms of 1909
1) The reforms abolished the separate ‘Electorates’ for Muslims
2) The maximum number of a additional members to the legislature was increased from 16 to 60
Which of the statement given above is/are correct
a) only 1
b) only 2
c) both 1 and 2
d) none of these

13. Consider the following statements about the Government of India Act 1919
1) As per the Act, dyarchy was introduced in the provinces
2) The list of reserved subject included education, health, local government, industry etc
Which of the statement given above is/are correct
a) only one
b) only 2
c) both 1 and 2
d) none of these

14. Consider the following about the ‘home charges’ imposed on British India
1) Home charges refer to the expenditures occurred in England on the behalf of India
2) The home charges were significantly reduced after the revolt of 1857
3) Civil and military expenses did not contribute to the home charges
15. Consider the following about the Ryottwari settlement introduced by the British Raj

1) In the system, revenue settlement was to be made directly, between the village and the government
2) 'Bhai Chara’ or common ownership is associated with the Ryottwari settlement

Which of the statements given above is/are correct

a) only 1
b) 1 and 2
c) 1 and 3
d) all of these

18. Consider the following about the sannyasi rebellion of Bengal

1) The basic cause of the rebellion was the restriction imposed on the movement of Hindu, Sanyasi to the religious places
2) Sannyasi rebellion find it’s mentioned in the famous Novel ‘Anandamath’ written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
3) Sannyasi rebellion was basically purely Hindu in nature

Which of the statements given above is/are correct

a) only 1
b) only 2
c) both 1 and 2
d) none of these

16. Consider the following about the famines during Colonial rule in India

1) The first famine Commission was set up in 1878, under the chairmanship of sir Richard Strachey
2) ‘Home charges’ are considered as the indirect reason for the occurrence of these famines

Which of the statement given above is/are correct

a) only 1
b) only 2
c) both 1 and 2
d) None of these

19. Consider the following about the Munda uprising of late 19th century

1) The uprising was concentrated in the region of Satpura forest
2) The main cause of the uprising was the interference of Christian missionaries into the religious matters of Munda tribes

Which of the following statements given above is/are correct

a) only 1
b) only 2
c) both 1 and 2
d) none of these

20. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>leader of Uprising</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Santhals</td>
<td>Sindhu and Kanhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oraons</td>
<td>Raja Jagannath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khasi</td>
<td>TiruthSinghe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munda /ulgulan</td>
<td>Birsa Munda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
21. Consider the following statements
1) Sayyid Ahmad of Raebareli was the founder of Wahabi movement
2) The Wahabi movement had solidarity of sikhs in Punjab
3) Although, it was a religious movement, it assume the character of a class struggle at some places, including uprisings of peasants against the landlord
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 a) 1 and 2
 b) 2 and 3
 c) 1 and 3
 d) none of these

22. Consider the following statements
1) The aim of kuka Revolt was purge the Sikh religion of the abuses and superstitions that had crept into it
2) The kuka movement faded away quickly after the British conquest of Punjab
Which of the statements given above is/are correct
 a) Only 1
 b) Only 2
 c) both 1 and 2
 d) none of these

23. Consider the following statements about the Tana Bhagat movement
1) Tana Bhagat movement was based on the assumption that God would send a most powerful and benevolent delegate to the Earth to redeem the miserable condition of poor
2) The moment was also an attempt to ‘Sanskritise’ the tribals by the inculcation of Hindu beliefs and practices in their lives.
Which of the statement given above is/are correct
 a) only 1
 b) 2 and 3
 c) 1 and 3
 d) all of these

24. Consider the following about the Faraizi movement of Bengal
1) Faraizi Movement outrightly opposed the percepts of wahabism
2) The peasants revolted against landlords and British Indigo planters
Which of the statement given above is/are correct
 a) Only 1
 b) Only 2
 c) both 1 and 2
 d) none of these

25. Which of the following defines the Moplah Rebellion most appropriately
 a) An armed rebellion of Muslim against the British oppressors
 b) Prominently a religious conflict between the Hindu and the Muslims
 c) militant support by Muslims to the Khilafat agitation
 d) A longstanding agrarian discontent, intensified by the religious and ethnic identities

26. Consider the following statements about the uprising of 1905-31
1) Gaidinilu integrated tribal movement with the civil disobedience movement
2) she was given the title of ‘Rani’ by Mahatma Gandhi
3) The moment opposed the payment of house tax and other oppressive laws
Which of the statements given above are correct
 a) 1 and 2
 b) 2 and 3
 c) 1 and 3
 d) all of these
27. Consider the following about the Kol uprising the Chhotanagpur
1) Kol tribes revolted against British rule without any leadership
2) Kols were upset by the territorial extension of British authority's into their land
Which of the given statement is/are correct
a) only 1
b) only 2
c) both 1 and 2
d) None of these.

28. Consider the following statements
1) Nadir Shah was the founder of the Afsharid dynasty
2) The excuse for Nadir Shah’s invasion of India was that the Persian envoy was insulted at Delhi.
3) However Nadir shah was defeated in the ‘Battle of Karnal’
Which of the statements given above are correct?
 a) 1 and 2
 b) 2 and 3
 c) 1 and 3
 d) All of the above

29. The Saiyidbrothers effort to contain rebellions and to save the empire from administrative disintegration failed because
a) the feelings of the rebels had become too strong to be controlled
b) a stage had been reached when nothing could work
c) they were faced with constant political rivalry, quarrels and conspiracies at the court
d) the fabric of the empire had been destroyed by the nibblings of the rebels and the English

30. Which of the following pairs is not perfectly matched?
Major Autonomous state: Ruler
a) MurshidQuli khan : Bengal
b) Asaf Jah Nizam-ul-Mulk : Hyderabad
c) Saadat Khan : Mysore
d) Sawal Jai Singh : Amber

31. Consider the following statements
1) Sawai Jai Singh created observatories at Delhi, Jaipur, Ujjain, Varanasi and mathura
2) His invention Zij Mohammed Shahi dealt with anatomy of human body
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) only 1
b) only 2
c) both 1 and 2
d) None of the above

32. Consider the following statements
1) Maharaja Ranjit Singh was the founder of Punjab
2) He was not very liberal in religious matters
3) He was forced to sign the Tripartite Treaty allowing East Indian Company to pass freely through Punjab
Which of the following given statements are correct?
a) 1 and 2
b) 2 and 3
c) 1 and 3
d) All of the above

33. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
Company                                     Year Of Establishment
a) Portuguese East India                    :           1948
b) English East India                       :            1600
  Company                                 :            1602

d) Danish East India Company : 1616

34. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
   a) First Anglo-Burmese War : Lord Amherst
   b) First Anglo-Aghan War : Lord Clive
   c) Third Anglo-Burmese War : Lord Dufferin
   d) Anglo-Nepalese war : Lord Hastings

35. Consider the following statements
   1. Warren Hastings was the first Governor-General of East India Company
   2. Warren Hastings introduced the dual System of government in Bengal

Which of the above statements given is/are true?
   a) only 1
   b) only 2
   c) both 1 and 2
   d) None of the above

36. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
   a) Lord Cornwallis : Permanent settlement
   b) William Bentinck : Abolition of sati
   c) Charles Metcalfe : Establishment of railways
   d) Lord Dalhousie : Doctrine of Lapse

37. Consider the following statements
   1) The committee headed by lord Macaulay emphasised the promotion of European Education of India
   2) The government Resolution of 1835 made English the official and literary language of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
   a) only 1
   b) only 2
   c) both 1 and 2
   d) None of these

38. Consider the following statements
   1) Punjab was annexed to British Empire under the doctrine of lapse
   2) Citing mis-governance and maladministration, Dalhousie annexed the Awadh province of North India

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
   a) only 1
   b) only 2
   c) both 1 and 2
   d) none of the above

39. Consider the following statements about the Charter act of 1833
   1) As per the act the East India Company ceased to be the political agent for the crown and was reduced to a commercial agency
   2) The act made the Governor General of Fort Williams the ‘Governor-General of India’

Which of the statement given above is/are correct
   a) only 1
   b) only 2
   c) both 1 and 2
   d) none of these

40. Consider the following statements about lord lytton
   1) Lytton introduced Vernacular Press Act in 1878 which empowered a magistrate to secure and seize the equipment of press it needed
   2) Lytton also introduced the concept of local self governance in 1882

Which of the statement given above is/are correct
   a) only 1
   b) only 2
   c) both 1 and 2
   d) None of these
41. Consider the following statements about the Hunter Commission
1) Hunter Commission was appointed by Lord William Bentinck to review the working of education system.
2) The commission suggested to fold approach for secondary education literary education and vocational.
3) However, the commission neglected the status of women education in India.
Which of the given statements about is/are correct?
   a) only 1
   b) only 2
   c) Both 1 and 3
   d) All of the above

42. Consider the following statements
1) The downward filtration theory of educating Indians was given by Lord Macaulay.
2) As per this theory a new class of natives was to be educated in Vernacular medium and away from the influence of Western science and literature.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
   a) Only 1
   b) Only 2
   c) Both 1 and 2
   d) None of these

43. Consider the following statements
1) Wood's despatch is considered as the Magna Carta of Western education in India.
2) The grant in aid was recommended by the wood's despatch.
3) The dispatch neglected the promotion of Indian regional and classic languages.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
   a) only 1
   b) Only 2
   c) Both 1 and 2
   d) None of these

44. Consider the following statements about the Wardha scheme
1) Wardha scheme of education (1937) was submitted by a committee under the chairmanship of PT Subhash Chandra Bose.
2) The main concern of the scheme was to fight for the cause of national system of education in the country.
Which of the statement given above is/are correct?
   a) only 1
   b) only 2
   c) Both 1 and 2
   d) None of the above

45. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
   School/College                          Established by
   a) Calcutta Madarsa: Warren Hastings
   b) Sanskrit college of Benaras: Annie Besant
   c) Asiatic Society of Bengal: William Jones
   d) Benaras Hindu University: Madan Mohan Malviya

46. Consider the following statements about Sayyid Ahmad Khan
1) In 1887, Sayyid Ahmad Khan established the Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College at Aligarh.
2) He wanted to establish the college to train Muslims for the government service of the British.
3) However he denounced the modern scientific thought propagated by western education.
Which of the statement given above is/are correct?
   a) only 1
   b) 1 and 2
   c) 2 and 3
   d) 1 and 3
47. Which of the following act/regulation enacted by Charles Metcalfe earned him the epithet, 'liberator of the Indian press'?
   a) Licensing regulations, 1823
   b) Press Act, 1835
   c) Licensing Act, 1857
   d) Registration Act, 1867

48. Which of the following was/were the reasons for enactment of the Vernacular Press Act, 1978?
   a) After 1858, the European press always rallied behind the government and political controversies while the Vernacular Press was critical of the government
   b) The Vernacular Press build strong public opinion against the imperialistic policies of Lytton
   c) both a and b
   d) none of the above

49. With reference to the British rule in India, consider the following statements
   1) Raja Ram Mohan Roy's 'Miratul Akbar' had to stop being published as a consequence of John Adams licensing regulations, 1823
   2) The Censorship of Press Act, 1799 required the publisher to submit all material for pre censorship to the secretary to the government

Which of the statement given above is are correct
   a) 1 and 2
   b) only 1
   c) only 2
   d) all of these

50. During the Indian freedom struggle, who amongst the following started the weekly Yugantar in April, 1906?
   a) Krishna Kumar Mitra and Hem Chandra kanugo
   b) Ashwin Kumar Gupta and Satish Chandra Mukherjee
   c) Barindra Kumar Ghosh and Bhupendra Nath Datta
   d) Jnonendra Nath Basir and Bipin Chandra Pal

51. Consider the following statements in light of the Delhi proposals of 1927:
   1) Sindh should not be made a separate province
   2) The North West frontier provinces should not be treated on constitutionally different footings
   3) Muslims should be given 20% representation in the central legislature
   4) In Punjab and Bengal, the proportion of representations should be in accordance with the population

Which of the above stated statements are correct?
   a) only 4
   b) 1, 2 and 3
   c) 2 and 4
   d) All are correct

52. Who among the following has been addressed as the 'Ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity' by Sarojini Naidu?
   a) M.A. Jinnah
   b) Aga Khan
   c) Abdul kalam Azad
   d) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

53. Consider the following statements:
   1) The royal Indian Navy Revolt started in February, 1946 when 1100 naval ratings of HMIS Talwar struck work at Bombay
   2) The naval ratings were protesting against the treatment meted out to them flagrant racial discrimination unpalatable food and abuses to boot.
   3) Madras was the major Centre during the RIN revolt

Which of the above stated statements are correct?
   a) 1 and 2
   b) 2 and 3
   c) 1 and 3
   d) All are correct
54. Consider the following statements:
1) Swami Sahajanand was the founder of Bihar provincial Kisan Sabha in 1929.
2) Indulal Yagnik was the editor of Kisan manifesto
3) In Bengal, under the leadership of Bankim Mukherjee, the peasants of Burdwan agitated against the enhancement of the canal tax on the Damodar canal.

Which of the above stated statement are correct?
a) All are correct
b) 1 and 2 are correct
c) 1 and 3
d) 2 and 3

55. Consider the following statements about the Tebhaga struggle of Bengal in 1946.
1) In 1946, the shares-croppers of Bengal began to assert that they would no longer pay a half share of their crop to the jotedars but only one third and that before division the crop would be stored in their godowns and not that of the jotedars.
2) The jotedars were encouraged by the fact that the Bengal land revenue Commission, popularly known as the Flood Commission had already made this recommendation in its report to the government
3) The department resulted in clashes between jotedars and bargadars

Which of the statements are correct?
a) All are correct
b) 1 and 2
c) 2 and 3
d) 1 and 3

56. Assertion (A): The period of the Congress ministers witnessed the emergence of serious weakness in the Congress
Reason ®: There was a great deal of factional strifes and bickering both on ideological and personal basis

Which of the above statements are correct?
a) Both A and R is individual true and R is the correct explanation of A
b) Both A and R is individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
c) A is true but R is false
d) A is false but R is true

57. Consider the following statements:
1) The Congress ministers resigned in October, 1939, because of the political crisis brought about by World War 2
2) Gandhiji was upset at the resignation of the Congress ministers
3) During its tenure in Ministries, the Congress leadership foiled the imperialist design of using constitutional reforms to weaken the national movement and instead demonstrated how the constitutional structure could be used by a movement aiming at capture of State Power to further its own aims without getting co-opted.

Which of the following statements are correct?
a) All are correct
b) 2 and 3
c) 1 and 3
d) 1 and 2

58. Consider the following statements:
1) In 1938 the government passed the industrial disputes act which was based on the philosophy of class collaboration and not class conflict.
2) The Act was designed to prevent lightning strikes and lockouts
3) The act empowered the government to refer and industrial dispute to the court of industrial arbitration
4) The Act was welcomed by the left wing ideological parties in the country

Which of the above statements are correct?
a) 1,2 and 3
b) All are correct
59. Consider the following statements:
1) In Madras, a committee under the chairmanship of T Prakasam recommended that in the areas under permanent zamindari settlement the ryot and the Zamindar was the owner of the soil and therefore the level of rents prevailing when the settlement was made in 1806 should be restored
2) The report was rejected by the premier of Madras C. Rajagopalachari
Which of the statements are correct?
   a) Both are correct
   b) Both are incorrect
   c) only 1
   d) only 2

60. Consider the following statements:
1) By the treaty of Deogaon (1803) the Bhosale Raja ceded to the company the province of Cuttack and whole of the territory west of the river Warda
2) The Sindhia concluded the treaty of SurjiArjangaon (1803) by which he surrendered to the company all his territories between Jamuna and the Ganga
3) The Treaty of Rajpurghat (1805) was signed between English and Holkar by which the Maratha chief gave up his claims to places north of the river Chambal, over Bundelkhand, over the Peshwa and other allies of the company.
Which of the statements are correct?
   a) 1 and 2
   b) 3 only
   c) 1 and 3
   d) All are correct

61. Consider the following statements:
1) In Bombay, S.A. Dange published a pamphlet, ‘Gandhi and Lenin’ and started the first socialist weekly, “The Socialist”
2) In Bengal, Muzaffar Ahmed brought out “Navyug” and later founded the “Langal” with the cooperation of the poet Nazrul Islam.
3) In Madras, M. Singaravelu founded the “Labour-Kisan Gazette”
Which of the statements are correct?
   a) 1 and 2
   b) 2 and 3
   c) 1 and 3
   d) 1, 2 and 3

62. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
   a) Gandhiji suggested to the Khilafat committee that it should adopt a program of non-violent Non-Cooperation to protest against the government unfavourable attitude.
   b) In the Nagpur session of the Congress in 1920 Motilal Nehru moved the resolution of Corporation
   c) The program of Non-Cooperation included the surrender of honours and titles
   d) after the Vijayawada session of the Congress in 1921, Charkhas were popularised on a wide scale and Khadi became the uniform of the National Movement

63. Consider the following military reforms initiated by Lord Dalhousie
1) He shifted the headquarters of the Bengal artillery from Kolkata to Meerut
2) The permanent headquarters of the army was gradually shifted to Kolkata
3) A new irregular force was created in the Punjab under the direct control of the Punjab administration and with a separate system and discipline
Which of the statements are correct?
   a) 1 and 2
   b) 2 and 3
   c) 1 and 3
   d) All are correct
64. Which of the given statements about the "August offer, 1940" are correct?
1) It proposed expansion of the Governor-General's executive Council and the establishment of an advisory war Council
2) It reaffirmed to give full weight to the minority opinion
3) The August offer was rejected by the congress and Muslim League in totality
Which of the statements are correct?
- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All are correct

65. Which one of the following highlights the recommendations of Rajagopalachari formula:
1) Muslim League to endorse Congress demand for independence
2) League to cooperate with Congress in forming a provisional government at center
3) After the end of the war, entire population of Muslim majority areas in the north west and north east of India to decide by a plebiscite, whether or not to form a separate Sovereign state
which of the statements are correct?
- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All are correct

66. Consider the following statements regarding the Delhi pact or the Gandhi Irwin pact, 1931:
1) Government agreed to release all the political prisoners not convicted of violence
2) government agreed to return all lands not yet sold to third parties
3) Congress agreed to suspend the CDM and participate in the next round table conference
which of the statements are correct?
- a) Only 1
- b) only 2
- c) Both are correct
- d) both are incorrect

67. Which one of the following is correct about the Karachi congress session of 1931:
1) It rejected the Delhi pact or Gandhi Irwin pact of 1931
2) There was no mention of the goal of Purna Swaraj
3) No Resolution was passed during the Karachi session because of fight between two Wings of the Congress
which of the statements are correct?
- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All are correct

68. Consider the following statements:
1) By 1924, the swarajist position at weakened because of widespread communal riots, split amongst swarajists themselves on communal and responsivist, non-responsivist, lines and the death of CR Das in 1925.
2) The Responsivist among the Swarajist- LalaLajpat, Madan Mohan Malaviya, and N.C. Kelkar- advocated cooperation with the government and holding of office wherever possible to protect the so-called Hindu interests
Which of the statements are correct?
- a) Only 1
- b) only 2
- c) Both are correct
- d) both are incorrect

69. Consider the following regarding the Kheda Satyagraha of 1918:
1) Because of flood, the crops were ruined in Kheda district and according to the revenue code, if the yield
was less than one-fourth the normal produce, the farmers were entitled to remission.
2) Gandhiji supported the peasants and asked them to withhold the revenue
3) During the Kheda Satyagraha many young nationalists such as Sardar Patel, and Indulal Yagnik became his followers

which of the statements are correct?

a) 1 and 2
b) 2 and 3
c) 1 and 3
d) All are correct

**70. Consider the following statements:**
1) Several of the fundamental rights incorporated in the Nehru Committee report appeared in the constitution substantially and unchanged
2) Several of the social and economic rights mentioned in the 1931 Lahore Resolution found expression in the Directive Principles of State Policy in the constitution of India

which of the statements given above is correct?

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

**71. Assertion (A): Battle of Plassey placed the British yoke on Bengal which could not be put off.**
Reason (R): The new Bengal Nawab, Mir Jaffar, was depended on British bayonets for the maintenance of his position in Bengal and for protection against foreign invasion

Codes:

a) both A and R is individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
b) Both A and R is individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
c) A is true but R is false
d) A is false but R is true

**72. Consider the following statements:**
1) The first English factory was established in Bengal at Calcutta in 1551
2) In 1598, the English obtained from Mir Kasim, the zamindari of the villages of Sultanti, Kalikata and Govindpur.
3) In 1651, Jahangir confirmed the trade privileges granted earlier Subahdars of Bengal

Which of the statements are correct?

a) All are correct
b) 1 and 2
c) 2 and 3
d) None of the above is correct

**73. Consider the following statements regarding the Treaty of Allahabad (1765):**
1) ShujaUddaula surrendered Allahabad and Kora to Emperor Shah Alam
2) ShujaUddaulah agree to pay rupees 50 lakhs to company as war indemnity
3) ShujaUddaulah confirmed Balwant Singh, Zamindar of Benaras in full possession of his estate

Which of the statements are correct?

a) All are correct
b) 1 and 2
c) 2 and 3
d) None of the above is correct

**74. Consider the following statements:**
1) By the Farman of August, 12, 1765, Emperor Shah Alam granted the Diswani functions to the company in return for an annual payment of rupees 126 lakh to the emperor and providing for the expenses of the Nizamat (fixed at rupees 543 lakh) of Hyderabad
2) For the exercise of Diwani functions, the company appointed two Deputy diwans, Mohammad Reza Khan for Guntur and Raja Shitab for Bihar

which of the statements are correct?

a) 1 and 2
b) only 1

75. consider the following statements regarding the Rohilla war of 1774:

1) Both Rohilla Chief and the Nawab of Qudh feared the Maratha attack
2) In 1772 the Maratha defeated Zabeta Khan and occupied all his territories of Rohilkhand
3) The decisive battle for Rohilkhand at Miranpur Karta in 1774.

a) 1 and 2
b) 2 and 3
c) 1 and 3
d) All are correct

76. Consider the following statements:

1) Sindh in 18th century was ruled by the Talpura chiefs
2) In 1831 sir Alexander Burnes, under orders from Lord Ellenborough, then president of The Board of Control was sent for the exploration of the Indus under pretence of carrying presents to Ranjit Singh.
3) In 1832 William Bentinck sent colonial Pottinger to Sindh to sign a new commercial treaty with the Amirs.
4) In September 1842, Sir Charles Napier replaced a major Qutram as the company's resident in Sindh.

a) 1, 2 and 3
b) 2,3 and 4
c) 2 and 4
d) All are correct

77. Consider the following statements:

1) Lord Dalhousie is regarded as the father of Telegraph in India
2) The basis of modern Postal System was also laid down under Lord Dalhousie
3) Lord Dalhousie established a separate Public Works Department.

a) All are correct
b) 1 and 2
c) 2 and 3
d) 1 and 3

78. consider the following statements:

1) Lord Dalhousie established the Fort William college in Calcutta in 1800.
2) In England, the company in 1806 established the East India college at Haileybury for imparting a 2 years training to the young officers appointed for service in the East.

a) Both 1 and 2 are correct
b) Only 1
c) only 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

79. consider the following statements:

1) In 1882 an educational Commission was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir William Hunter to review the progress of education in the country since wood's despatch of 1854 and to suggest measures for the implementation of the policy laid there in.
2) The commission emphasised the state special responsibility for the expansion and improvement of primary education
3) It further recommended that primary education May be entrusted to the care of the newly established Municipal and district border the vigilant supervision and control of the government.

a) 1 and 3
b) 1 and 2
c) 2 and 3
d) All are correct
80. Consider the following statement about the Pagalpanthis:
1) PagalPanthis, a semi-religious sect was founded by Tipu Shah.
2) Tipu, the son and successor of Karam Shah, was inspired both by religious and political motives.
3) Tipu fought for the cause of the tenants against the oppressions of the Zaminders.

a) 1 and 2
b) 2 and 3
c) All are correct
d) Only 2

81. Consider the following statements:
1) The Wahabi movement of the most serious and well planned challenge to British Supremacy in India from 1830’s to 1860
2) Syed Ahmed of Raebareli was the leader of Wahabi Movement in India and was influenced by the teachings of Abdul Wahab of Arabia and Shah Waliullah.
3) Syed Mohammed condemned all accretions and innovations in Islam and advocated a return to the pure Islam and Society of Arabia of the prophets time

a) All are correct
b) 2 and 3
c) 1 and 2
d) 1 and 3 are correct

82. Consider the following statements about the decentralization Commission report, 1908
1) It reviewed the entire subject of Urban Development
2) the commission laid emphasis on the development of village panchayats and subdistrict boards
3) the commission appointed of the lack of proper implementation as the great stumbling block in effective functioning of local bodies

a) All are correct
b) 1 and 2
c) 2 and 3
d) Only 2

83. Consider the following statements:
Assertion (A): the regulating act of 1773 was in operation for 11 years till it was superseded by the Pitt’s Act of 1784.
Reason (R): Warren Hastings was the only governor-general who had to administer India under it.

Codes:
a) Both A and R is individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R is individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
c) A is true but R is false
d) A is false but R is true

84. Consider the following statements:
1) In July, 1937, Yusuf Meherally, a socialist leader was prosecuted by the Madras government of the Congress for making inflammatory speech in Malabar
2) In October, 1937, the Madras Government prosecuted SS Batiwala, and other Congress social leader for making seditious speech
3) The Madras government got the support of Jawaharlal Nehru action for its actions against seditious speeches

a) All are correct
b) 1 and 2
c) 1 and 3
d) 2 and 3
85. Consider the following statements:
1) The Communist Party of India was established at Tashkent in October 1920
2) the Labour Swaraj Party of the Indian National Congress was organised by Muzaffar Ahmed, Aziz Nazrul Islam, Hemantakumarsarkar in November 1925
3) By 1928 all the provincial communist organisations were renamed the workers and peasants party
a) 1 and 2
b) 1 and 3
c) 2 and 3
d) All are correct

86. Consider the following statements:
1) In 1924, the government had tried to cripple the nascent Communist movement by trying S.A. Dange, Muzaffar Ahmed, Nalini Gupta and Shaukat Usmani in the Kanpur bolshevik Conspiracy Case
2) In March, 1929, the government arrested 32 radical political and trade union activists, including 3 British communist who had come to India to help organise the trade union movement
3) Guided by the resolutions of the sixth Congress of the communist International, the communist broke their connection with the National Congress and declared it to be a class party of the bourgeoisie.
a) 1 and 2
b) All are correct
c) 2 and 3
d) 1 and 3

87. Consider the following statements regarding the Dutt- Bradley Thesis:
1) According to this thesis, the National Congress would play a great part and a foremost part in the work of realising the anti imperialist people's front
2) This thesis, given in 1936, formed theoretical and political basis for this change in communist politics in India

a) Both A and R is individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
b) both A and R is individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
c) A is true but R is false
d) A is false but R is true

88. Assertion (A) : The Revolutionary nationalists were not attracted by the parliamentary politics of the Swarajists or the patient and undramatic constructive work of the no changes
Reason (R) : Nearly all the major new leaders of the revolutionary Nationalist movement had been enthusiasts participants in the non violent non cooperation movement
Codes:
a) Both A and R is individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
b) both A and R is individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
c) A is true but R is false
d) A is false but R is true

89. Consider the following statements:
1) Ram Prasad Bismil, Jogesh Chatterjea, and Sachindra Nath Sanyal founded the Hindustan Republican Association in October 1924 to organise armed Revolution to overthrow Colonial rule and established in its place a federal Republic of The United States of India whose basic principle would be adult franchise
2) Ashfaqullah Khan, Ram Prasad Bismil, Roshan Singh and Rajendra Lahiri were hanged in the Conspiracy Case
3) Bhagat Singh and B.K. Dutta were tried in the assembly bomb case.
a) All are correct
b) 1 and 2
c) 2 and 3
d) 1 and 3
90. Consider the following statements:
1) After the death of C.R. Das, the Congress leadership in the Bengal got divided into two Wings, one led by Subhash Chandra Bose and the other by JM Sengupta, the Yugantar group joined forces with the first and anushilan with second
2) Article ‘The philosophy of bomb’ written by Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad, and Yashpal, defined revolution as Independence, social, political and economic, establishing a new order of society in which political and economic exploitation had no place
3) The biggest limitation of the revolutionary Nationalist was that they lacked politics of mass movement
   a) All are correct
   b) 1 and 2
   c) 2 and 3
   d) 1 and 3

91. Consider the following statements:
1) The Swadeshi bandhaSamiti was set up by Ashwani Kumar Dutta
2) The Swadeshi Movement creative use of traditional popular festivals and meals as a means of reaching out to the masses
3) Nandlal Bose left a major imprint on Indian art was the first recipient of scholarship offered by the Indian society of oriental art founded in 1907
   a) 1 and 2
   b) 2 and 3
   c) 1 and 3
   d) All are correct

92. Assertion (A): The main drawback of the Swadeshi Movement was that it was that it was not able to Garner the support of the mass of Muslims and especially of the Muslim peasantry.
   Reason (R) : The British policy of consciously attempting to use Communalism to turn the Muslims against Swadeshi movement was to a large extent responsible for this.
   a) Both A and R is individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
   b) both A and R is individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
   c) A is true but R is false
   d) A is false but R is true

93. Consider the following statements:
1) SurendranathBanejea, one of the founding fathers of the Indian national movement, was the first Indian to go to jail in performance of his duty as a journalist
2) Book “The Problems of the East” was written by Bentinck.
3) Bal GangadharTilak and G.G Agarkar founded the newspaper kesari (in Marathi) and Mahratta (in English)
   a) 1 and 2
   b) 2 and 3
   c) 1 and 3
   d) All are correct

94. Who among the following asserted that “Self government is the only remedy for India’s for India’s woes and wrongs”
   a) DadabhaiNaoroji
   b) Annie Besant
   c) Bal GangadharTilak
   d) M.A. Jinnah

95. Assertion (A): The Indian Social reformers were aiming at modernizing rather than westernization
   Reason (R) : If the Reform movements had totally rejected tradition, Indian society would have easily undergone a process of westernization
   a) Both A and R is individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
   b) Both A and R is individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
   c) A is true but R is false
96. Consider the following statements about the agrarian outbreak in Poona and Ahmednagar in 1875

1) As a part of the Ryotwari system land revenue was settled directly with the peasants who were also recognised as the owner of his land
2) In 1867, the government raised the land revenue by nearly 50%
3) The peasants in Pune and Ahmednagar got support from Nationalist intelligentsia of Maharashtra, led by justice Ranade

a) only 1
b) 2 and 3
c) 1 and 2
d) All are correct

97. Consider the following statements about the Indigo revolt of 1859-60:

1) the Indigo planters, nearly all Europeans, compelled the tenants to grow Indigo which they processed in factories set up in rural areas
2) Most significant feature of the Indigo Revolt was the role of the inteligencia of Bengal which organised a powerful campaign in support of the rebellious peasantry
3) The Revolt vanished when the government issued a notification in November, 1860 that ryots could not be compelled to sow Indigo and that it would ensure that all disputes were settled by legal means

a) All are correct
b) 1 and 2
c) 2 and 3
d) 1 and 3 are correct

98. Assertion (A): The civil rebellions which run like thread through the first 100 years of British rule were often lead by deposed Raja, and nawabs or their descendants

Reason (R): The backbone of this rebellions, their mass base, and striking power came from the rack rented peasants, ruined artisans, and demobilized soldiers

a) Both A and R is individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
b) Both A and R is individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
c) A is true but R is false
d) A is false but R is true

99. Consider the following statements:

1) In 1902 a police Commission was appointed under the presidetship of Sir Andrew frazer, to enquire into the police administration of every province
2) The commission recommended increasing the salaries of all ranks of the police, increasing in the strength of police force in all provisions, setting up of training schools both for officers and constable direct recruitment in place of promotion in higher ranks
3) The commission also recommended setting up a central department of criminal Intelligence and have a director with subordinate departments in the provinces.

a) All are correct
b) 1 and 2
c) 2 and 3
d) 1 and 3 are correct

100. Which of the following statement about the strachey commission of 1880 is incorrect?

a) It recommended that the cost of famine relief should be Borne by the central government. However, provincial assistance was to be given whenever necessary.
b) In times of excessive draught facilities should be provided for Migration of cattle to grassy forest areas
c) In 1883 the provisional famine code was formulated which formed a guide and basis for the various provincial famine code.
d) None of the above