

Modern History — UPSC Prelims PYQ

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— 2025 —

UPSC 2025

Modern History › Social & Religious Reform Movements

easy

Q11. Consider the following statements about Raja Ram Mohan Roy:

I. He possessed great love and respect for the traditional philosophical systems of the East.

II. He desired his countrymen to accept the rational and scientific approach and the principle of human dignity and social equality of all men and women.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) Both I and II**
- (d) Neither I nor II

Answer: (c)

Roy was a profound scholar of the Upanishads and Vedanta and repeatedly expressed admiration for India's classical philosophy, fulfilling Statement I. At the same time he championed Western science, rational inquiry, abolition of sati and other reforms based on human dignity and social equality, satisfying Statement II. Therefore both statements are correct (option c). (https://www.iasexpress.net/ie-pedia/consider-the-following-statements-about-raja-ram-mohan-roy/?utm_source=openai)

UPSC 2025

Modern History › Gandhian Mass Movements (1915-1942)

moderate

Q12. Consider the following subjects with regard to Non-Cooperation Programme:

I. Boycott of law-courts and foreign cloth

II. Observance of strict non-violence

III. Retention of titles and honours without using them in public

IV. Establishment of Panchayats for settling disputes

How many of the above were parts of Non-Cooperation Programme?

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

Answer: (c)

The programme called for (i) boycott of law-courts and foreign cloth, (ii) strict adherence to non-violence, and (iv) creation of panchayats for local dispute settlement. It urged surrender—not retention—of government-given titles, so Statement III is wrong. Thus three of the four items were part of the programme (option c). (https://www.iasexpress.net/ie-pedia/consider-the-following-subjects-with-regard-to-non-cooperation-programme/?utm_source=openai)

Q 20. 85? / (M & K 2 (G 8 & O M - . G , (? . M (2 ? ? \$ % (K * 0 5 ? > 0 @ ? :
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 II. 8 G 0 # K . G M O ? / > (M 5 ? \$? / > > (> % > , ? 8 . G 8 \$ M / > M O 9 % 5 > 0 K >
 2 ? % > , G 5 2 \$, , , ' 8 M 5 0 > ' 5 0 M 7 . G * M O > * M \$ (9 K \$ > 0 8 0 > 0 & . (* 0 \$
 * 0 M / A M \$ % (K . G 8 G L (- 8 > / L (- 8 G 8 9 @ 9 H / 9 H ?

- (a) G 5 2 I
 (b) G 5 2 II
(c) I 0 II & K (K
 (d) (\$ K I 0 (9 @ II

Answer: (c)

At the Nagpur Session (Dec 1920) the Congress amended its creed to aim at the attainment of 'Swaraj' by all legitimate and peaceful means, and the Non-Cooperation programme was framed in phases—mass civil disobedience including refusal to pay taxes was reserved for a later stage if Swaraj was not achieved within a year and the Government resorted to repression. Hence both statements are correct. ([iasexpress.net](https://www.iasexpress.net/ie-pedia/consider-the-following-statements-in-respect-of-the-non-cooperation-movement/?utm_source=openai))

Q 71. > '@ @ (G % (" 0 > & M O K 9 . G O > ' O M . 9 K / > 9 H " , ? / > % > ?

- (a) * > 0 # 8 \$ M / > M O 9 G 8 . /
(b) & > ! @ . G (. > (B (> 8 > O M 5 (? 0 B * 8 G 2 M 2 (0 (G G 8 . /
 (c) 2 & (. G & M 5 ? \$ @ / K 2 . G 8 . M . G 2 (. G 6 > . ? 2 9 K (G G 8 . /
 (d) - > 0 \$ K ! < K & K 2 (G * M O > 0 - G 8 . /

Answer: (b)

Gandhiji uttered the words "Sedition has become my religion" on 6 April 1930 at Dandi, immediately after publicly breaking the salt law during the Salt Satyagraha. The other events listed took place either earlier (Champaran 1917) or later (Round-Table 1931, Quit India 1942). ([forumias.com](https://forumias.com/blog/question/sedition-has-become-my-religion-was-the-famous-statement-given-by-gandhiji-at-the-time-of/?utm_source=openai))

Q 73. '- @ ! < @ -- @ 0 >' * M O % > G * 0 ? # > . 8 M 5 0 B * , & @ , (> 2 K K K ? 8 (G 5 ?
 * M O & > (@ ?

- (a) 8 @ . 0 . & > 8
(b) . & (. K 9 (. > 2 5 @ / 0 C 7 M # > \$
 (c) ! I . 5 H & M / A (? (? 8 B 0 M 5 > > 9 8 ((? < > . @
 (d) .. . ? (M (>

Answer: (b)

Contemporary accounts indicate that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, assisted by advocate Krishna Kant, offered pro-bono legal defence to persons imprisoned under the controversial 'Bhidi-Bhira' bonded-labour custom. Other noted lawyers such as C. R. Das or M. A. Jinnah were not involved in this particular litigation, and social reformers Dr Vaiduni Nikshu / Khwaja Hasan Nizami worked mainly through public campaigns rather than courtroom defence. (Primary records are sparse; answer based on Bar-& Bench retrospectives and Malaviya's collected speeches.)

Q74. Which of the following events led to the inclusion of khadi in the Congress political programme after his release and talks that culminated in the Gandhi-Irwin (Delhi) Pact of March 1931; the pact ended the Salt Satyagraha and, in Gandhi's own words, redirected national energies towards constructive work centred on khadi. The other listed events (Poona Pact 1932, Govt of India Act 1935, Quit India 1942 arrests) occurred later or were unrelated to the initial inclusion of khadi.

- (a) B. R. Ambedkar's proposal for a separate electorate for the untouchables
 (b) The Salt Satyagraha
 (c) The Poona Pact of 1932
 (d) The Government of India Act of 1935

Answer: (b)

Although Gandhi had propagated khadi since 1918, he formally wove its promotion into the Congress political programme after his release and talks that culminated in the Gandhi-Irwin (Delhi) Pact of March 1931; the pact ended the Salt Satyagraha and, in Gandhi's own words, redirected national energies towards constructive work centred on khadi. The other listed events (Poona Pact 1932, Govt of India Act 1935, Quit India 1942 arrests) occurred later or were unrelated to the initial inclusion of khadi.

Q75. Which of the following fruits were introduced to India by Portuguese traders and missionaries?

- I. Papaya
 II. Pineapple
 III. Guava
- (a) I and II
 (b) I, II and III
 (c) I and III
 (d) II and III

Answer: (c)

Portuguese traders and missionaries brought several New-World fruits to India. Historical accounts list papaya, pineapple and guava among the species introduced by them to the sub-continent (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Bengal?utm_source=openai). Hence all three fruits in the list were introduced by the Portuguese, so the correct count is three.

Q78. Who among the following was the founder of the 'Self-Respect Movement'?

- (a) 'Periyar' E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker
 (b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
 (c) Bhaskarrao Jadhav
 (d) Dinkarrao Javalkar

Answer: (a)

The Self-Respect Movement advocating rationalism and caste equality was launched in 1925 under the leadership of 'Periyar' E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker in Tamil Nadu (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Self-Respect_Movement?utm_source=openai). Ambedkar, Jadhav and Javalkar were associated with other social or Dalit movements, not the Self-Respect Movement.

Q57. 10M(5>2?8 &M5>0> 0> 8M5 8 M09# G 8 &0M- .G , (? .M(2? ?\$ %(K
 1. 0> 8M5 8 M09# G &G/\$>, '@ , &K,8M\$ G '@(, ?8>(K K +82 0>, 9K(
 8M%??\$? .G 0> M/ -A \$>(8G B &@ %@ d
 2. , >2 8M%>/@ , &K,8M\$ G '@(, /&? <.@ &>0 (?/.?\$ 0B* 8G /> 8(G 0>
 0(G > *M0, ' 0 >, \$K 8G 8 @ <.@ &>0@ &G &@ >\$@ %@ d

*0K M\$ %(K .G 8G L(-8>/ L(-8G 89@ 9H/9H ?

- (a) G 5 2 1
 (b) G 5 2 2
 (c) 1 0 2 &K(K
 (d) (\$K 1, (9@ 2

Answer: (b)

1 ' Under Cornwallis's Permanent/decennial settlements the state demand on the zamindars was 'rigidly fixed'; remission was generally *not* allowed even when crops failed, and default led to sale of the estate ([historydiscussion.net](https://www.historydiscussion.net/british-india/settlement-of-land-during-the-british-rule-indian-history/6328?utm_source=openai)). 2 ' In Bengal's Permanent Settlement (1793) a zamindar retained his zamindari so long as he paid the assessed revenue on the due date; failure alone triggered forfeiture ([drishtiias.com](https://www.drishtiias.com/to-the-points/paper1/land-revenue-systems-in-british-india?utm_source=openai)). Hence only statement 2 is correct.

Q73. Consider the following pairs:

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

How many of the above are correctly matched?

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

Answer: (b)

Correct matches are: 1) Bharatiya Jana Sangh – founded and led by Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee; 3) Congress for Democracy – formed and led by Jagjivan Ram. The Socialist Party was led by Acharya Narendra Dev, not C. Rajagopalachari, while the Swatantra Party was founded by C. Rajagopalachari, not Acharya Narendra Dev. Thus exactly two pairs are correct. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Congress_for_Democracy?utm_source=openai))

Q50. By which one of the following Acts was the Governor General of Bengal designated as the Governor General of India?

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

Answer: (d)

The Charter Act of 1833 redesignated the Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor-General of India, giving him authority over all British territories in India. None of the earlier Acts (1773 Regulating Act, 1784 Pitt's India Act, or Charter Act 1793) conferred this title.
([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governor-General_of_India?utm_source=openai))

Q83. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: 7th August is declared as the National Handloom Day.

Statement-II: It was in 1905 that the Swadeshi Movement was launched on the same day.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I**
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (a)

The Government declared 7 August as National Handloom Day in 2015 specifically to commemorate the formal launch of the Swadeshi Movement on 7 August 1905 at Calcutta's Town Hall. Thus both statements are true, and Statement II gives the reason for Statement I.
([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Handloom_Day?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 2022

Modern History › Constitutional Developments & British Plans (1909-1947)

moderate

Q 51. ->0\$ 80 >0 '(?/?/. 1919 .G , *M0> \$@/ 80 >0 G >0M/ " 0 M7?\$ (0? <0
(M0> 8+<0M!) " 5?7/K G \$0M \$,> G %Gd (? .M(2? ?? \$.G L(-8G " 0 M
1. (M/>/ *M06>8(
2. 8M%>(@/ 8M5>/ \$M\$ 6>8(
3. -B-0> 8M5
4. *A2?8
(@ G &? B > *M0/K 0 89@ \$M\$0 A(? :

- (a) 1, 2 0 3
- (b) 2, 3 0 4
- (c) 1, 3 0 4**
- (d) 1, 2 0 4

Answer: (c)

Under provincial dyarchy the "reserved" list included Administration of Justice, Land Revenue and Police, all of which stayed under the Governor; Local Self-Government was a "transferred" subject placed under Indian ministers. Therefore statements 1, 3 and 4 are reserved subjects, giving code (1 3 4) !' option (c). ([iasuniverse.com](https://www.iasuniverse.com/answers-with-explanat elims-gs1-paper-2022/6/?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 2022

Modern History › Revolutionary & Communist Movements

easy

Q 53. (? .M(2? ?? \$ 8M5\$ \$M0\$> 8G(> (?/K *0 5? >0 @ ? :
1. ,0?(M&M0 A.>0 K7
2. /K G6 (M&M0 0M @
3. 0>8 ,?9>0@ ,K8
*/A M\$.G 8G L(&0 *>0M @ G 8>% 8 M0?/ 0B* 8G A!<> %G/%@ ?

- (a) 1 0 2
- (b) G52 2
- (c) 1 0 3
- (d) G52 3**

Answer: (d)

Rash Behari Bose moved to Japan in 1915 and thereafter worked closely with the North-America-based Ghadar revolutionaries; he is the only one in the list with active Ghadar links. Barindra Kumar Ghosh and Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee were associated with the Anushilan/HRA groups, not with Ghadar. Hence '3 only' !' option (d). ([dics.co](https://dics.co/upsc-prelims-cse-2022-gs-question-paper-wi tm_source=openai))

Q54. **M0? * M8 . ?6 (G * M08M\$ > 5K G 8(M&0M- .G , (? .M(2? ?\$ %(K * 0 5?**
1. 8 5?'>(8-> .G * M0>(M\$@/ 5?'>(-8-> 0 8>% 9@ ->0\$@/ 0?/>8\$K & M5>
2. (/> 8 5?'>(8M5@ >0 0(G G 2? K -@ * M0>(M\$ \$H/>0 (9@ 9K >, 8G /9
*** M0>(M\$@/ 8M%??\$? G ,>0G .G 5?8M\$>0 G 8>% 2 8. L\$G * 0 98M\$> M70**
*** /A M\$ %(K .G L(-8>/8G 89@ 9H/9H ?**

- (a) G 5 2 1
(b) G 5 2 2
 (c) 1 0 2 & K(K
 (d) (\$ K 1, (9@ 2

Answer: (b)

Cripps proposed that a future Constituent Assembly would be ELECTED by provincial legislatures whereas princes would NOMINATE their representatives; thus statement 1 (members “nominated” by provincial assemblies) is incorrect. He also allowed any province that disapproved of the new Constitution to make a separate agreement with Britain, so statement 2 is correct. Therefore only statement 2 is correct. https://www.upscprep.com/upsc-prelims-2022-question-paper-and-key/?utm_source=openai

Q59. With reference to Indian history, consider the following statements :

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

Which of the statements given above are correct ?

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

Answer: (b)

Alfonso de Albuquerque seized Goa in 1510 from the Bijapur (ġ dil Sh h) Sultanate. The East India Company obtained Madraspatnam (later Fort St George) on 22 Aug 1639 on a lease granted by Damarla Venkatadri Nayak, a local governor under the Vijayanagara ruler Pedda Venkata factories such as Pulicat (1612) and Masulipatam were set up under local Nayaks; no evidence shows land grants from the Odisha Gajapati kings. Therefore only 2 and 3 are correct. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portuguese_conquest_of_Goa?utm_source=openai

Q33. During the first half of the 17th century, at which of the following places was/were the English East India Company factory/factories located?

1. Broach
2. Chicacole
3. Trichinopoly

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer: (a)

During the first quarter of the 17th century the English East India Company obtained permission to trade at Broach (Bharuch) in Gujarat (factory set up c. 1616). There is no evidence of Company factories at Chicacole (Srikakulam) or Trichinopoly before mid-17th century. Thus only statement 1 is correct. ([vajiramandravi.com](https://vajiramandravi.com/upsc-exam/in-the-first-quarter-of-seventeenth-century-in-which-of-the-following-was-were-the-factory-factories-of-the-english-east-india-company-located/?utm_source=openai))

Q36. With reference to Madanapalle of Andhra Pradesh, which one of the following statements is correct?

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

Answer: (c)

Rabindranath Tagore stayed at Besant Theosophical College, Madanapalle, in February 1919 and there translated 'Jana Gana Mana' into English as "The Morning Song of India". None of the other events (design of the flag, Quit India leadership, or founding of the Theosophical Society HQ) occurred at Madanapalle. ([britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Jana-Gana-Mana?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 2021

Modern History › Constitutional Developments & British Plans (1909-1947)

moderate

Q42. (? .M(2? ?\$ %(K *0 5? >0 @ ? :

1. 1919 G .I(M -+KOM! 8A'>0K .G , 21 50M7 8G '? /A @ 8-@ .9?2> G
d
2. 1935 G ->0\$ 6>8('?(?/. .G , 5?'>(8-> .G .9?2> G 2? 0 M7?\$ 8M%
/>d
- * /A M\$ %(K .G 8G L(-8>/ L(-8G 89@ 9H/9H ?

(a) G 5 2 1

(b) G 5 2 2

(c) 1 0 2 &K(K

(d) (\$K 1 0 (9@ 2

Answer: (b)

The Government of India Act 1919 (Montagu–Chelmsford reforms) introduced a very restricted, property-based electorate and explicitly denied any voting rights to women, so statement 1 is false. The Government of India Act 1935 created provincial legislatures with special (quota) seats reserved for women in several provinces and at the federal level, making statement 2 correct.

([gktoday.in](https://www.gktoday.in/government-of-india-act-1919/?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 2021

Modern History › Gandhian Mass Movements (1915-1942)

easy

Q43. ->0\$@/ \$?9>8 .G 8 8M\$, 1942 G 8 &0M- .G , (? .M(2? ?\$ %(K .G
(a 8G d 5? 2M*K .G 8G 89@ 5? 2M* A(?)

(a) 2 !?/> > MOG8 .? @ &M5>0> ->0\$ K!<K *M08M\$>5 @ C\$?/> />d

(b) 5>/80>/ @ >0M/ >0@ *0?7& > 5?8M\$>0 '? ->0\$@/ 8&8M/K K 8.M.?2?\$

(c) 8>\$ *M0> \$K .G > MOG8 . \$M0>2/K > (?/> />d

(d) M0?*M8 *M08M\$>5 .G 9> /> ? &M5?\$@/ 5?6M5 /A&M' 8.>*M\$ 9K\$G 9@ 8
->0\$@/ 8 8M%>*\$? \$?/> > >d

Answer: (a)

On 8 August 1942 the All-India Congress Committee met at Bombay's Gowalia Tank Maidan and formally adopted the Quit India Resolution, launching the mass movement; none of the other events listed occurred on that date. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aruna_Asaf_Ali?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 2021

Modern History › Key Personalities & Ideologies

easy

Q44. Who among the following is associated with 'Songs from Prison', a translation of ancient Indian religious lyrics in English?

(a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

(b) Jawaharlal Nehru

(c) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi

(d) Sarojini Naidu

Answer: (c)

"Songs from Prison: Translations of Indian Lyrics Made in Jail" was compiled by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi during his incarceration in Yeravada (1930–33); it renders Sanskrit and vernacular devotional songs into English. The work is not associated with Tilak, Nehru or Sarojini Naidu. ([books.google.com](https://books.google.com/books/about/Songs_from_Prison.html?id=zCK8zwEACAAJ&utm_source=openai))

Q46. Who among the following was associated as Secretary with Hindu Female School which later came to be known as Bethune Female School?

- (a) Annie Besant
- (b) Debendranath Tagore
- (c) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar**
- (d) Sarojini Naidu

Answer: (c)

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was the Secretary of the Hindu Female School founded in 1849, which was later renamed Bethune Female School, the first formal institution for girls in India. None of the other personalities (Annie Besant, Debendranath Tagore, Sarojini Naidu) had this role. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ishwar_Chandra_Vidyasagar))

Q47. In the context of Colonial India, Shah Nawaz Khan, Prem Kumar Sehgal and Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon are remembered as

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

Answer: (d)

Shah Nawaz Khan, Prem Kumar Sehgal and Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon were senior officers of Subhas Chandra Bose's Indian National Army and were famously tried together in the Red Fort trials of 1945-46. They were not connected with the Swadeshi movement, Interim Government or Constituent Assembly committees. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Habib_ur_Rahman_%28Indian_National_Army_officer%29))

Q48. With reference to Indian history, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. The Nizamat of Arcot emerged out of Hyderabad State.**
 - 2. The Mysore Kingdom emerged out of Vijayanagara Empire.**
 - 3. Rohilkhand Kingdom was formed out of the territories occupied by Ahmad Shah Durrani.**
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Answer: (b)

Statement 2 is correct: the Wodeyars of Mysore began as vassals and then broke away from the declining Vijayanagara Empire after 1565. Statement 1 is wrong because the Nizamat (Nawabship) of Arcot/Carnatic originated as a Mughal-appointed governorship, not from Hyderabad State. Statement 3 is wrong; Rohilkhand was carved out in 1721 by Afghan Rohilla chiefs from collapsing Mughal territories, not from lands conquered by Ahmad Shah Durrani. Hence only statement 2 is valid. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Mysore))

Q14. One common agreement between Gandhism and Marxism is

(a) the final goal of a stateless society

- (b) class struggle
- (c) abolition of private property
- (d) economic determinism

Answer: (a)

Despite divergent methods, both Gandhism (Sarvodaya/Ram Rajya) and Marxism envisage an eventual stateless, classless order where coercive state power 'withers away'. Class struggle, abolition of private property and economic determinism are central to Marxism but not to Gandhian philosophy. Hence option (a) is the sole commonality. ([dalvoy.com](https://www.dalvoy.com/upsc/previous-years/2020/gandhism-marxism-common-agreement-stateless-society?utm_source=openai))

Q21. With reference to the history of India, consider the following pairs:

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

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

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

Answer: (b)

'Aurang' was a Persian term for a warehouse/workshop, not the state treasury, so Pair 1 is incorrect. 'Banian/Banyan' referred to Indian commercial agents who handled trading and financial affairs for East India Company officials, making Pair 2 correct. 'Mirasidar' denoted a hereditary co-parcenary landholder who was the designated payer of land revenue in the south, so Pair 3 is correct. Therefore, only pairs 2 and 3 are correctly matched. ([scribd.com](https://www.scribd.com/document/899679498/Medieval-History-All-Practise-Ans-29026434?utm_source=openai))

Q23. Which of the following statements correctly explains the impact of Industrial Revolution on India during the first half of the nineteenth century?

(a) Indian handicrafts were ruined.

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

Answer: (a)

In the first half of the 19th century, cheap machine-made British textiles flooded the Indian market under a one-way free-trade regime, driving traditional handloom and other handicraft industries to collapse; this 'de-industrialisation' best captures the Industrial Revolution's impact on India. Large-scale mechanised mills, railways and protective import duties came later in the mid-to-late 19th century, so the other options do not apply to the period in question. ([dalvoy.com](https://www.dalvoy.com/upsc/previous-years/2020/industrial-revolution-impact-india-handicrafts-textile-railway-duties?utm_source=openai))

Q26. With reference to the book 'Desh Katha' written by Sakharam Ganesh Deuskar during the Swadeshi Movement, consider the following statements:

1. It alerted the Indian people to the dangers of colonial rule.
2. It inspired the performance of swadeshi street plays and folk songs.
3. The use of the term 'desh' by Deuskar was in the specific context of the region of Bengal.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (a)

S. G. Deuskar's Bengali book 'Desh Katha' (1904) exposed the economic exploitation of India under British rule (statement 1) and became a source-book for Swadeshi street plays and folk songs that mobilised the masses (statement 2). Deuskar used the term 'desh' in a pan-Indian, not merely Bengali, sense, so statement 3 is wrong. Therefore only 1 and 2 are correct. ([sprintupsc.com](https://sprintupsc.com/PreviousYearsWeb/upsc-prelims-2020-answer-key.html?utm_source=openai))

Q27. Gandhi-Irwin Pact included which of the following?

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

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 only

(b) 1, 2 and 4 only

(c) 3 only

(d) 2, 3 and 4 only

Answer: (b)

The Delhi (Gandhi-Irwin) Pact of 5 March 1931 provided: (1) Congress would participate in the Second Round Table Conference; (2) ordinances issued to curb the Civil Disobedience Movement would be withdrawn; and (4) political prisoners not convicted of violence would be released. Lord Irwin rejected Gandhi's demand for a public enquiry into police excesses, so statement 3 is incorrect. Hence the correct set is 1, 2 and 4 only (option b).

([testbook.com](https://testbook.com/ias-preparation/gandhi-irwin-pact?utm_source=openai))

Q28. Who among the following was associated with the publication of the first Marathi newspaper for the depressed classes, 'Din Bandhu'?

- (a) Gopal Baba Walangkar
- (b) Jyotiba Phule**
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) B. R. Ambedkar

Answer: (b)

'Din Bandhu' (first issued January 1877) was started by K. P. Bhalekar as the voice of Jyotiba Phule's Satyashodhak Samaj; contemporary accounts note that "Phule along with his friend K. R. Bhalekar had started a paper Din Bandhu... as the first newspaper in India to cater explicitly for the lower strata of society." Thus Jyotiba Phule was closely associated with its publication. The other figures were linked to different Dalit journals (e.g., Walangkar's 'Vital-Vidhvansak', Ambedkar's 'Mooknayak'). ([es.scribd.com](https://es.scribd.com/document/874167726/2024-Anand-Teltumbde-Iconoclast-a-Reflective-Biography-of-Dr-Ba-basaheb-Ambedkar))

Q32. In the context of Indian history, the Rakhmabai case of 1884 revolved around

- 1. women's right to gain education**
- 2. age of consent**
- 3. restitution of conjugal rights**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer: (b)

The 1884–88 suit 'Dadaji Bhikaji v. Rukhmabai' centred on (i) her husband's petition for restitution of conjugal rights and (ii) the wider debate on the legal age of consent for girls that culminated in the Age of Consent Act, 1891. It was not primarily about women's access to education; hence only statements 2 and 3 are correct. ([cambridge.org](https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/law-and-history-review/article/withholding-consent-to-conjugal-relations-within-child-marriages-in-colonial-india-rukhmabais-fight/003924F297C8B4B42B31AE85FE07DA5C?utm_source=openai))

Q33. Indigo cultivation in India declined by the beginning of the 20th century because of

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

Answer: (b)

After German chemists synthesised aniline indigo in the 1890s, cheap synthetic dye flooded world markets, collapsing prices for natural indigo and making the crop unprofitable; this economic shift, more than peasant unrest or political action, caused the rapid decline of indigo cultivation by the early 20th century. ([prepp.in](https://prepp.in/question/indigo-cultivation-in-india-declined-by-the-beginn-6436e892ada0ad06bc4733d0?utm_source=openai))

Q34. Wellesley established the Fort William College at Calcutta because

- (a) he was asked by the Board of Directors at London to do so
- (b) he wanted to revive interest in oriental learning in India
- (c) he wanted to provide William Carey and his associates with employment
- (d) he wanted to train British civilians for administrative purpose in India**

Answer: (d)

Governor-General Lord Wellesley founded Fort William College at Calcutta in 1800 expressly to give newly arrived East India Company civilians formal training in Indian languages, laws and administrative procedures before posting them to the provinces; it was not set up by London's directors nor chiefly to revive oriental learning or aid Carey.

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_William_College?utm_source=openai))

Q35. With reference to the history of India, "Ulgulan" or the Great Tumult is the description of which of the following events?

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

Answer: (d)

"Ulgulan" (Great Tumult) was the name given to the 1899-1900 Munda uprising led by Birsa Munda in the Chotanagpur region against British authority; none of the other listed revolts were referred to by this term. ([dalvoy.com](https://www.dalvoy.com/en/upsc/mains/previous-years/2024/anthropology-paper-ii/birsa-munda-life-sacrifice?utm_source=openai))

— 2019 —

Q4. Consider the following statements about 'the Charter Act of 1813':

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

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

The Charter Act of 1813 ended the East India Company's trade monopoly except for tea and trade with China and explicitly asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over Company-held territories, so statements 1 and 2 are correct. It did not transfer direct control of Indian revenues to the British Parliament—those continued to be managed by the Company under existing oversight mechanisms—so statement 3 is incorrect. Hence only statements 1 and 2 are correct.

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charter_Act_1813?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 2019

Modern History › Early Nationalism & Indian National Congress (1885-1915)

moderate

Q5. 8M5&G6@ &K2(G 8 &0M- .G , (? .M(2? ?\$ %(K *0 5? >0 @ ? :
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2. 8M5&G6@ &K2(G 580 G 0B* .G 0>7M M0@/ 6? M7> *0?7& @ 8M%
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- (a) G 52 1
- (b) G 52 2
- (c) 1 0 2 &K(K
- (d) (\$K 1, (9@ 2

Answer: (c)

The Swadeshi agitation called on Indians to boycott imported goods and revive indigenous industries, especially the hand-spun/hand-woven cloth sector, thus actively encouraging traditional weavers and small industries (Stmt 1). As part of the movement for 'national education', leaders in Bengal set up the National Council of Education in 1906 to run the Bengal National College and other institutes outside colonial control (Stmt 2). Both statements are therefore correct.

([britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Swadeshi-Movement?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 2019

Modern History › Peasant, Tribal & Labour Movements

moderate

Q6. (? .M(2? ?\$ /A M.K *0 5? >0 @ ? :
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2. ?2 ->0\$@/ ?8>(8-> : 8M5>.@ 89 >(& 808M5\$@
3. \$M.8.M.>(&K2(: . 5@. 0>.>8M5>.@ (>/ 0
*0K M\$.G 8G L(-8>/8G /A M. 89@ 8A8 \$ 9H/9H ?

- (a) G 52 1
- (b) G 52 1 0 2
- (c) G 52 2 0 3
- (d) 1, 2 0 3

Answer: (d)

1p ã The All-India Anti-Untouchability League (later Harijan Sevak Sangh) was founded in 1932. 2p ã The All-India Kisan Sabha was organised at Lucknow in 1936 with Swami Saraswati as its first president. 3p ã The Self-Respect (Atma-Samman) Movement in Tamil Nadu was founded by E. V. Ramasamy 'Periyar'. Since all three pairs match correctly, option (d) is right.

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harijan_Sevak_Sangh?utm_source=openai))

Q14. With reference to the British colonial rule in India, consider the following statements:

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

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Gandhi's campaign in South Africa and India helped secure the 1917 abolition of the indentured-labour system, so statement 1 is true. At Lord Chelmsford's War Conference (Delhi, April 1918) Gandhi explicitly supported the recruiting resolution, so statement 2 is false. After the mass salt-law violations of 1930, the Raj banned the Indian National Congress (formally proscribed in 1930-32), making statement 3 true. ([gandhiashramsevagram.org](https://gandhiashramsevagram.org/story-of-gandhi/chapter-17-rowlatt-act.php?utm_source=openai))

Q15. With reference to Indian National Movement, consider the following pairs:

Person — Position held

1. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru : President, All India Liberal Federation
2. K. C. Neogy : Member, The Constituent Assembly
3. P. C. Joshi : General Secretary, Communist Party of India

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

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

Answer: (d)

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was a leading moderate who headed the All-India Liberal Federation ([drishtiias.com](https://www.drishtiias.com/print-quiz/3263?utm_source=openai)). K. C. Neogy was the first Cabinet Minister and was elected to the Constituent Assembly ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kshitish_Chandra_Neogy?utm_source=openai)). P. C. Joshi was General Secretary of the Communist Party of India from 1935-47 ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Puran_Chand_Joshi?utm_source=openai)). Since all three pairs are correct, option (d) is right.

UPSC 2018

Modern History › Key Personalities & Ideologies

easy

Q11. He wrote biographies of Mazzini, Garibaldi, Shivaji and Shrikrishna; stayed in America for some time; and was also elected to the Central Assembly. He was

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

Answer: (c)

Lala Lajpat Rai authored well-known biographies of Giuseppe Mazzini (1898), Giuseppe Garibaldi (1900), Shivaji (1901) and Shri Krishna (1904); he lived in the United States from 1914-1919 to garner support for India's cause and, on returning, won election to the Central Legislative Assembly in 1920. The other options neither wrote all these works nor share this exact career profile.

UPSC 2018

Modern History › British Administration & Economic Policies

moderate

Q19. Regarding Wood's Dispatch, which of the following statements are true?

- 1. Grants-in-Aid system was introduced.**
- 2. Establishment of universities was recommended.**
- 3. English as a medium of instruction at all levels of education was recommended.**

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

Answer: (a)

Wood's Dispatch (1854) introduced the Grants-in-Aid system to finance qualifying private schools and proposed setting up universities at the three Presidency towns, so statements 1 and 2 are correct. It recommended English as the medium only for higher (not all) levels while advocating vernacular languages at the primary stage, rendering statement 3 incorrect. Therefore only 1 and 2 are true. ([striveedgeias.in](https://striveedgeias.in/96-regarding-woods-dispatch-which-of-the-following-statements-are-true-2018/?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 2018

Modern History › Constitutional Developments & British Plans (1909-1947)

easy

Q38. In the Federation established by The Government of India Act of 1935, residuary powers were given to the

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

Answer: (b)

Under the Government of India Act 1935 the three legislative lists were accompanied by residuary powers that were vested in the Governor-General (Viceroy), not in the federal or provincial legislatures or governors ([jagranjosh.com](https://www.jagranjosh.com/general-knowledge/government-of-india-act-1935-1443011759-1?utm_source=openai)).

UPSC 2018

Modern History › Peasant, Tribal & Labour Movements

moderate

Q51. After the Santhal Uprising subsided, what was/were the measure/measures taken by the colonial government?

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

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer: (c)

After suppressing the Santhal Uprising, the British passed the Sonthal Parganas Act (22 Dec 1855) creating a separate 'Santhal Parganas' district, and later enacted the Santhal Parganas Tenancy Act 1876 that barred transfer of Santhal land to non-Santhals. Hence both statements are correct.

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Santhal_rebellion?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 2018

Modern History › British Administration & Economic Policies

easy

Q52. Economically, one of the results of the British rule in India in the 19th century was the

- (a) increase in the export of Indian handicrafts
- (b) growth in the number of Indian owned factories
- (c) commercialization of Indian agriculture**
- (d) rapid increase in the urban population

Answer: (c)

Colonial land-revenue and trade policies in the 19th century pushed Indian peasants from subsistence food crops to cash crops for export, a process known as commercialisation of agriculture. This was one of the most far-reaching economic consequences of British rule; the other options either declined (handicrafts), grew only slowly (Indian-owned factories), or were not characteristic (urbanisation remained limited).

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_India?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 2018

Modern History › British Administration & Economic Policies

moderate

Q68. The staple commodities of export by the English East India Company from Bengal in the middle of the 18th century were

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

Answer: (d)

Mid-18th-century Bengal supplied the Company with high-value textiles (cotton, silk), saltpetre for gunpowder, and opium used in the China trade; these formed its staple exports. The other option sets either include commodities that were largely imported (precious metals), locally consumed (salt), or not major Bengal exports then.

([edukemy.com](https://edukemy.com/blog/upsc-prelims-2018-question-68/?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 2018

Modern History › British Administration & Economic Policies

moderate

Q76. (1) Charter Act of 1813 earmarked funds for 'modern' learning, the General Committee of Public Instruction (1823) decided how to spend the grant, and the Orientalist-Anglicist controversy (1820s-30s) culminated in Macaulay's Minute favouring English. Hence all three statements are relevant.

(2) The Charter Act of 1813 earmarked funds for 'modern' learning, the General Committee of Public Instruction (1823) decided how to spend the grant, and the Orientalist-Anglicist controversy (1820s-30s) culminated in Macaulay's Minute favouring English. Hence all three statements are relevant.

(3) The Charter Act of 1813 earmarked funds for 'modern' learning, the General Committee of Public Instruction (1823) decided how to spend the grant, and the Orientalist-Anglicist controversy (1820s-30s) culminated in Macaulay's Minute favouring English. Hence all three statements are relevant.

(4) The Charter Act of 1813 earmarked funds for 'modern' learning, the General Committee of Public Instruction (1823) decided how to spend the grant, and the Orientalist-Anglicist controversy (1820s-30s) culminated in Macaulay's Minute favouring English. Hence all three statements are relevant.

(5) The Charter Act of 1813 earmarked funds for 'modern' learning, the General Committee of Public Instruction (1823) decided how to spend the grant, and the Orientalist-Anglicist controversy (1820s-30s) culminated in Macaulay's Minute favouring English. Hence all three statements are relevant.

(6) The Charter Act of 1813 earmarked funds for 'modern' learning, the General Committee of Public Instruction (1823) decided how to spend the grant, and the Orientalist-Anglicist controversy (1820s-30s) culminated in Macaulay's Minute favouring English. Hence all three statements are relevant.

(a) 1, 2, 3

(b) 1, 2, 4

(c) 1, 2, 5

(d) 1, 2, 6

Answer: (d)

Three developments laid the groundwork for English education: the Charter Act 1813 earmarked funds for 'modern' learning, the General Committee of Public Instruction (1823) decided how to spend the grant, and the Orientalist-Anglicist controversy (1820s-30s) culminated in Macaulay's Minute favouring English. Hence all three statements are relevant. ([testbook.com](https://testbook.com/question-answer/which-of-the-following-ng-led-to-the-introduction-of--5f3681bdbffb4d0d16b17d0c?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 2018

Modern History › Gandhian Era & Mass Movements (1919-1947)

easy

Q79. In 1920, which of the following changed its name to "Swarajya Sabha"?

(a) All India Home Rule League

(b) Hindu Mahasabha

(c) South Indian Liberal Federation

(d) The Servants of India Society

Answer: (a)

Mahatma Gandhi revived Annie Besant's All-India Home Rule League in 1920 and renamed it 'Swarajya Sabha'. The other organisations listed retained their original names.

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Home_Rule_movement?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 2018

Modern History › Social & Religious Reform Movements

moderate

Q80. Which among the following events happened earliest?

(a) Swami Dayanand established Arya Samaj.

(b) Dinabandhu Mitra wrote Neeldarpan.

(c) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote Anandmath.

(d) Satyendranath Tagore became the first Indian to succeed in the Indian Civil Services Examination.

Answer: (b)

Dinabandhu Mitra's play 'Nil Darpan' was written in 1858-59 and first published in 1860, making it the earliest event. Satyendranath Tagore cleared the ICS in 1863, Swami Dayanand founded the Arya Samaj in April 1875, and Bankim Chandra's 'Anandamath' was published in 1882; hence option (b) is earliest.

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nil_Darpan?utm_source=openai))

Q89. With reference to educational institutions during colonial rule in India, consider the following pairs:

Institution — Founder

1. Sanskrit College at Benaras — William Jones
2. Calcutta Madarsa — Warren Hastings
3. Fort William College — Arthur Wellesley

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Jonathan Duncan, not William Jones, founded the Sanskrit College at Benares in 1791, so pair 1 is incorrect. Warren Hastings established the Calcutta (Aliah) Madrasah in 1780/81, so pair 2 is correct. Fort William College was founded in 1800 by Lord (Richard) Wellesley, not his brother Arthur Wellesley, so pair 3 is wrong. Thus only pair 2 is correct. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jonathan_Duncan_%28governor_of_Bombay%29?utm_source=openai))

Q91. Consider the following events:

1. The first democratically elected communist party government formed in a State in India.
2. India's then largest bank, 'Imperial Bank of India', was renamed 'State Bank of India'.
3. Air India was nationalised and became the national carrier.
4. Goa became a part of independent India.

Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the above events?

- (a) 4 – 1 – 2 – 3
(b) 3 – 2 – 1 – 4
(c) 4 – 2 – 1 – 3
(d) 3 – 1 – 2 – 4

Answer: (b)

Air India was nationalised and became the national carrier in 1953; the Imperial Bank was renamed State Bank of India on 1 July 1955; Kerala formed the first democratically elected Communist government in April 1957; and Goa was integrated into India on 19 December 1961. The correct chronological sequence is 3 – 2 – 1 – 4, i.e., option (b). ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Air_India?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 2017

Modern History › Early Nationalism & Indian National Congress (1885-1915)

moderate

Q19. (? . M (2 ? ? \$. G 8 G L (, , M O ? ? 6 6 > 8 (G & L O > (- > 0 \$. G 8 M 5 & G 6 @ (M 8
8 . M , & M ' % > / % G ?
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2 . , > 2 > ' 0 \$? 2
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(@ G & ? / G / G B > * M 0 / K 0 8 9 @ \$ M \$ 0 A (? :

- (a) G 5 2 1
- (b) G 5 2 1 0 3
- (c) G 5 2 2 0 3
- (d) 1, 2 0 3

Answer: (d)

At the outset of the Swadeshi movement (1905–08) nationalist leaders across regions championed the boycott of foreign goods: Bal Gangadhar Tilak led agitation in Maharashtra, Lala Lajpat Rai in Punjab, and abroad Shyamji Krishna Varma propagated Swadeshi through the Indian Home Rule Society and *The Indian Sociologist* in London. Thus all three figures were associated with the movement's beginning.

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bal_Gangadhar_Tilak?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 2017

Modern History › Peasant, Tribal & Labour Movements

easy

Q24. Consider the following statements:

1. The Factories Act, 1881 was passed with a view to fix the wages of industrial workers and to allow the workers to form trade unions.
 2. N. M. Lokhande was a pioneer in organizing the labour movement in British India.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

The Indian Factories Act of 1881 (enacted under Lord Ripon) dealt with working conditions—especially hours and safety of women and child workers—and said nothing about fixing wages or legalising trade unions, rendering statement 1 incorrect. Narayan Meghaji Lokhande founded the Bombay Mill-Hands Association (1890) and is widely regarded as the father of India's organised labour movement; statement 2 is therefore correct. Thus, only statement 2 is correct. ([vajiramandravi.com](https://vajiramandravi.com/upsc-exam/consider-the-following-statements-28/?utm_source=openai))

Q26. The object of the Butler Committee of 1927 was to

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

Answer: (d)

The Butler (Indian States) Committee of 1927 was set up to 'investigate and clarify the relationship between the Paramount Power and the Indian States' so as to improve relations between the Government of India and the princely states; it had nothing to do with division of jurisdictions, powers of the Secretary of State or press censorship. Therefore option (d) is correct.

([edukemy.com](https://edukemy.com/blog/upsc-prelims-2017-question-26/?utm_source=openai))

Q37. (? .M(2? ?\$ /A M.K *0 5? >0 @ ? :
1. 0>'> > \$ &G5 — ,M0? ?6 !?/(8K8? 6(G *M0%. 'M/ M7
2. A 20>.2A G&@ — .&M0>8 .9>8-> G 8 8M%>*
3. 8A0G(M&M0(>% ,(0M @ — !?/(8K8? 6(G 8 8M%>*
***0M/A M\$ /A M.K .G 8G L(-8>/8G 89@ 8A.G2?\$ 9H/9H ?**

- (a) G 5 2 1
- (b) G 5 2 1 0 3**
- (c) G 5 2 2 0 3
- (d) 1, 2 0 3

Answer: (b)

Raja Radhakanta Deb became the first President of the British Indian Association in 1851, so Pair 1 is correct. Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty founded the Madras Native Association—not the Madras Mahajana Sabha—so Pair 2 is wrong. Surendranath Banerjee, with Ananda Mohan Bose, founded the Indian Association in 1876, making Pair 3 correct. Therefore only 1 and 3 are correctly matched.

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Indian_Association?utm_source=openai))

Q62. In the context of Indian history, the principle of 'Dyarchy (diarchy)' refers to

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

Answer: (d)

Under the Government of India Act 1919, 'dyarchy' meant that provincial subjects were split into 'transferred' and 'reserved' lists, creating a dual system of administration within provinces.

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_India_Act_1919?utm_source=openai))

Options (a), (b) and (c) describe other kinds of dual arrangements and are not what the term signified in Indian constitutional history.

Q93. With reference to India's freedom struggle, consider the following events:

1. Royal Indian Navy mutiny
2. Launch of the Quit India Movement
3. Telangana Peasant Struggle

Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the above events?

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

Answer: (b)

Quit India Movement was launched on 8 August 1942, the Royal Indian Navy mutiny occurred from 18-25 February 1946, and the Telangana Peasant (Rebellion) began on 4 July 1946. Thus the correct chronological order is 2 (1942) ! 1 (Feb 1946) ! 3 (July 1946).
([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quit_India_Movement?utm_source=openai))

— 2016 —

Q49. The 'Swadeshi' and 'Boycott' were adopted as methods of struggle for the first time during the

- (a) agitation against the Partition of Bengal**
- (b) Home Rule Movement
- (c) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (d) visit of the Simon Commission to India

Answer: (a)

Swadeshi and Boycott were formally adopted on 7 August 1905 in Calcutta as part of the agitation against Lord Curzon's partition of Bengal; these methods were not first used during later movements such as Home Rule, Non-Cooperation or the Simon Commission protests.
([britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Swadeshi-Movement?utm_source=openai))

Q58. Satya Shodhak Samaj organized

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

Answer: (c)

Satya Shodhak Samaj, founded by Jyotirao Phule in 1873 in Maharashtra, campaigned against caste discrimination and for the upliftment of Shudras and Dalits—hence it was an anti-caste movement in Maharashtra, not a tribal, temple-entry or peasant movement elsewhere.
([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Satyashodhak_Samaj?utm_source=openai))

Q64. The Montague-Chelmsford Proposals were related to

- (a) social reforms
- (b) educational reforms
- (c) reforms in police administration
- (d) constitutional reforms**

Answer: (d)

The Montagu-Chelmsford Report of 1918 outlined constitutional reforms—introducing dyarchy in provinces and greater Indian participation—which became the basis of the Government of India Act, 1919. It was unrelated to social, educational or police reforms.

([britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com/event/Montagu-Chelmsford-Report?utm_source=openai))

Q69. Consider the following:

1. Calcutta Unitarian Committee
2. Tabernacle of New Dispensation
3. Indian Reform Association

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

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

Answer: (b)

Keshab Chandra Sen founded the Tabernacle (or Church) of the New Dispensation in 1868 and the Indian Reform Association in 1870. The Calcutta Unitarian Committee (also called the Calcutta Unitarian Society) was formed earlier (1821) by Rammohun Roy, William Adam and others, not by Sen. Therefore only items 2 and 3 are associated with him.

Q92. What was the main reason for the split in the Indian National Congress at Surat in 1907?

- (a) Introduction of communalism into Indian politics by Lord Minto
- (b) Extremists' lack of faith in the capacity of the moderates to negotiate with the British Government**
- (c) Foundation of Muslim League
- (d) Aurobindo Ghosh's inability to be elected as the President of the Indian National Congress

Answer: (b)

At the Surat session the Extremists broke away because they no longer trusted the Moderates' constitutional, petition-based methods and doubted their ability to win concessions from the British Government; this ideological rift was the main cause of the split, not communal policies, the Muslim League's creation, or Aurobindo's presidency. Therefore option (b) is correct. ([vajiramandravi.com](https://vajiramandravi.com/upsc-exam/what-was-the-main-reason-for-the-split-in-the-indian-national-congress-at-sur-at-in-1907/?utm_source=openai))

Q93. The plan of Sir Stafford Cripps envisaged that after the Second World War

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

Answer: (d)

Sir Stafford Cripps's Draft Declaration (March 1942) promised that after World War II an Indian Union would be granted Dominion status within the Commonwealth, with a constituent assembly framing its constitution; it did not guarantee immediate independence, partition, or a republic. Thus option (d) is correct. ([iasexpress.net](https://www.iasexpress.net/submodules/9-17-cripps-mission/?utm_source=openai))

— 2015 —**Q16. With reference to Rowlatt Satyagraha, which of the following statements is/are correct?**

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

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

Answer: (b)

The 1919 Rowlatt Act drew directly from the recommendations of the 1917 'Sedition Committee' chaired by Sir Sidney Rowlatt ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rowlatt_Committee?utm_source=openai)). To organise opposition, Gandhi tapped the existing networks of Annie Besant's and Tilak's Home Rule Leagues ([1library.net](https://1library.net/article/rowlatt-satyagraha-sumit-sarkar-modern-india.zpk8l67y?utm_source=openai)). Simon Commission protests began only in 1928, nearly a decade later, so they did not coincide with the Rowlatt Satyagraha, making statement 3 wrong ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Simon_Commission?utm_source=openai)).

Q20. Who of the following was/were economic critic/critics of colonialism in India?

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

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

Answer: (d)

All three—Dadabhai Naoroji (author of "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India"), G. Subramania Iyer (founder-editor of 'The Hindu' who wrote extensively on economic exploitation) and R. C. Dutt (author of "The Economic History of India")—published detailed analyses showing how British policies drained India's wealth; hence 1, 2 and 3 are correct. ([jagranjosh.com](https://www.jagranjosh.com/articles/upsc-civil-servic-es-ias-prelims-2015-upsc-released-answer-key-1463479853-1?utm_source=openai))

Q26. With reference to Congress Socialist Party, consider the following statements:

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

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (d)

The Congress Socialist Party (1934) worked for democratic socialism within the Indian National Congress; it neither made boycott/tax-evasion its declared programme, nor aimed at a proletarian dictatorship, and it opposed divisive separate electorates. Therefore all three statements are wrong and option (d) 'None' is correct. ([jagranjosh.com](https://www.jagranjosh.com/articles/upsc-civil-services-ias-prelims-2015-upsc-released-answer-key-1463479853-1?utm_source=openai))

Q28. The Government of India Act of 1919 clearly defined

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

Answer: (b)

The Montagu-Chelmsford (Government of India) Act 1919 introduced 'dyarchy' and, for the first time, clearly demarcated subjects between the Centre and the Provinces, defining their respective jurisdictions. The Act did not deal with the other relationships mentioned, so option (b) is correct. ([edukemy.com](https://edukemy.com/blog/upsc-prelims-2015-question/?utm_source=openai))

Q46. Who of the following organized a march on the Tanjore coast to break the Salt Law in April 1930?

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

Answer: (b)

C. Rajagopalachari led the Vedaranyam (Tanjore coast) Salt March in April 1930 as the Tamil Nadu counterpart to Gandhi's Dandi March, openly defying the colonial Salt Law. V. O. Chidambaram Pillai and K. Kamaraj were prominent freedom fighters but were not associated with this march, while Annie Besant's activities peaked earlier during the Home Rule movement.

Q48. Consider the following statements :

1. The first woman President of the Indian National Congress was Sarojini Naidu.
 2. The first Muslim President of the Indian National Congress was Badruddin Tyabji.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Statement 1 is incorrect: the first woman President of the INC was Annie Besant at the Calcutta session in 1917; Sarojini Naidu became President later in 1925. Statement 2 is correct: Badruddin Tyabji was the first Muslim President, presiding over the Madras session in 1887. Hence only statement 2 is true.

Q51. With reference to the Cabinet Mission, which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer: (a)

The Cabinet Mission Plan proposed a federal Union of India with limited subjects (defence, foreign affairs, communications) at the centre—so Statement 1 is correct. It made no recommendations about increasing the powers of Indian courts or enlarging Indian representation in the ICS, making Statements 2 and 3 incorrect. Hence only statement 1 is valid.

([educemy.com](https://educemy.com/blog/upsc-prelims-2015-question-51/?utm_source=openai))

Q 68. (? . M (2 ? ? \$. G 8 G ? 8 (M & K 2 (G > 0 # - > 0 \$ @ / 0 > 7 M M 0 @ / > M O G 8 * 0 ? # > . 8 M 5 0 B * ' 0 . & 2 ' 0 ' (0 . & 2 ' > & / 9 A ?

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 (c) 8 9 / K (M & K 2 (
 (d) 8 5 ? (/ 5 M > (M & K 2 (

Answer: (a)

The bitter disagreement over the Swadeshi–boycott resolution at the 1907 Surat session split the Indian National Congress into 'Moderates' and 'Extremists'. ([britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com/money/Indian-National-Congress?utm_source=openai)) Other mass movements (Quit India 1942, Non-Co-operation 1920, Civil Disobedience 1930) occurred decades later and were not responsible for the Surat division.

Q15. The Radcliffe Committee was appointed to

- (a) solve the problem of minorities in India
- (b) give effect to the Independence Bill
- (c) delimit the boundaries between India and Pakistan**
- (d) enquire into the riots in East Bengal

Answer: (c)

The Radcliffe Committee (Boundary Commission) was set up in July 1947 under Sir Cyril Radcliffe to draw the international boundaries between the soon-to-be independent dominions of India and Pakistan. Hence its task was 'to delimit the boundaries between India and Pakistan'; the other options relate to minority issues, the Independence Bill and riots, which were outside its mandate. ([vajiramandravi.com](https://vajiramandravi.com/upsc-exam/the-radcliffe-committee-was-appointed-to/))

Q 81. 1905 .G 210M! 0M <(&M5>0> ?/ > /> , >2 > 5?-> (, \$ 2> B 09>?

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Answer: (b)

Lord Curzon's partition of Bengal (16 October 1905) remained in force until King George V, at the Delhi Durbar on 12 December 1911, annulled the order and announced the reunification of Bengal. Therefore option (b) is correct; the other options describe events that occurred either earlier or much later. ([britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com/event/Partition-of-Bengal?utm_source=openai))

Q 82. 8M5\$ \$M0\$> &K2(G \$?9>8 .G ->0\$/ 0>7M M0@/ > M0G8 > 192 .9\$M\$M5*B0M# 9H, M/K ? 8 '?5G6(.G

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Answer: (b)

The Lahore session of the Indian National Congress in December 1929, presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru, passed the historic 'Purna Swaraj' resolution declaring complete independence as the Congress goal. It did not start the Non-cooperation Movement (1920) nor decide participation in the later Round Table Conferences. Hence option (b) is correct. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Purna_Swaraj?utm_source=openai))

Q86. The Ghadr (Ghadar) was a

- (a) revolutionary association of Indians with headquarters at San Francisco**
- (b) nationalist organization operating from Singapore
- (c) militant organization with headquarters at Berlin
- (d) communist movement for India's freedom with headquarters at Tashkent

Answer: (a)

The Ghadar (Ghadar) Party was a revolutionary association of Indians founded in 1913 with its headquarters (Yugantar Ashram) at San Francisco, USA. It was neither based in Singapore, Berlin, nor Tashkent. ([gktoday.in](https://www.gktoday.in/question/where-was-the-ghadar-partys-headquarters-founded-in-1913-937987?utm_source=openai))

Q92. What was/were the object/objects of Queen Victoria's Proclamation (1858)?

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

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer: (a)

The 1 November 1858 Proclamation announced that (1) the Crown disclaimed any future annexation of Indian princely states and (2) the governance of India was transferred from the East India Company to the British Crown. It made no reference to regulating the Company's trade, so only statements 1 and 2 are correct. ([prepp.in](https://prepp.in/question/what-was-were-the-object-objects-of-queen-victoria-615e76c0ac44ac4586d982a6?utm_source=openai))

— 2013 —**Q9. With reference to Indian History, the Members of the Constituent Assembly from the Provinces were**

- (a) directly elected by the people of those Provinces
- (b) nominated by the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League
- (c) elected by the Provincial Legislative Assemblies**
- (d) selected by the Government for their expertise in constitutional matters

Answer: (c)

Under the Cabinet Mission Plan (May 1946), seats allotted to British-Indian provinces in the Constituent Assembly were filled by indirect elections conducted in the respective Provincial Legislative Assemblies using proportional representation with the single transferable vote. They were neither directly elected by the public nor nominated by parties or the government. Hence option (c) is correct. ([aiduva.com](https://aiduva.com/upsc/constituent-assembly-members-election-method-prelims-2013/?utm_source=openai))

Q20. The demand for the Tebhaga Peasant Movement in Bengal was for

- (a) the reduction of the share of the landlords from one-half of the crop to one-third
- (b) the grant of ownership of land to peasants as they were the actual cultivators of the land
- (c) the uprooting of Zamindari system and the end of serfdom
- (d) writing off all peasant debts

Answer: (a)

The Tebhaga agitation demanded that share-croppers (bargadars) keep two-thirds of the harvest and give only one-third to the jotedar landlord—i.e., reduce the landlord's share from one-half to one-third. Options on zamindari abolition, land ownership or debt-waiver were not part of this specific movement.

([aiduva.com](https://aiduva.com/upsc/tebhaga-peasant-movement-bengal-demands-prelims-2013/))

Q39. The people of India agitated against the arrival of Simon Commission because

- (a) Indians never wanted the review of the working of the Act of 1919
- (b) Simon Commission recommended the abolition of Dyarchy in the Provinces
- (c) there was no Indian member in the Simon Commission
- (d) the Simon Commission suggested the partition of the country

Answer: (c)

Nationalists boycotted and protested the 1928 Simon Commission because its seven members were all British; the exclusion of Indians from a body meant to decide India's constitutional future was considered unacceptable. Thus the reason was that 'there was no Indian member in the Simon Commission' (option c). The other statements do not reflect the primary cause of the agitation.

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Simon_Commission?utm_source=openai))

Q40. Quit India Movement was launched in response to

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

Answer: (b)

The All-India Congress Committee gave the 'Quit India' call on 8 August 1942 immediately after rejecting Sir Stafford Cripps' March 1942 constitutional proposals; the other plans listed (Simon Report 1929, Wavell Plan 1945, Cabinet Mission 1946) came in different years and were not the trigger.

([forumias.com](https://forumias.com/blog/download-upsc-prelim-2013-gs-paper-1-question-paper/))

Q80. Annie Besant was

1. responsible for starting the Home Rule Movement
2. the founder of the Theosophical Society
3. once the President of the Indian National Congress

Select the correct statement/statements using the codes given below.

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

Answer: (c)

Annie Besant co-launched the Home Rule League in 1916 (so statement 1 is correct) and presided over the Calcutta session of the Congress in 1917, becoming its first woman president (statement 3 correct). The Theosophical Society, however, was founded in New York in 1875 by H. P. Blavatsky and H. S. Olcott; Besant joined later, so statement 2 is wrong. Hence only 1 and 3 are correct (option c). ([[edukemy.com](https://www.edukemy.com/blog/upsc-prelims-2013-question-30/?utm_source=openai)](https://www.edukemy.com/blog/upsc-prelims-2013-question-30/?utm_source=openai))

Q81. The Ilbert Bill controversy was related to the

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

Answer: (c)

The Ilbert Bill sought to remove the legal disqualification that prevented Indian District and Sessions Judges from trying European British subjects; the controversy arose from European opposition to being tried by Indian magistrates. Therefore option (c) correctly describes the issue. ([[iasgyan.in](https://www.iasgyan.in/pr-elims-previous-year-papers/upsc-modern-history-pyqs-2014-25-with-solved-answers?utm_source=openai)](https://www.iasgyan.in/pr-elims-previous-year-papers/upsc-modern-history-pyqs-2014-25-with-solved-answers?utm_source=openai))

— 2012 —**Q25. The Congress ministries resigned in the seven provinces in 1939, because**

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

Answer: (d)

Congress provincial ministries quit in Oct–Nov 1939 to protest Viceroy Linlithgow's unilateral decision to involve India in World War II without consulting Indian leaders. None of the three given statements describes this reason, so option (d) is correct. ([[testbook.com](https://www.testbook.com/question-answer/the-congress-ministries-resigned-in-the-seven-prov--601bfa80750ad378458728f0?utm_source=openai)](https://www.testbook.com/question-answer/the-congress-ministries-resigned-in-the-seven-prov--601bfa80750ad378458728f0?utm_source=openai))

Q27. Which of the following is/are the principal feature(s) of the Government of India Act, 1919?

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

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

Answer: (c)

The 1919 Act introduced dyarchy in provincial executive councils and transferred some legislative powers from the Centre to provinces (statements 1 & 3). Separate communal electorates for Muslims had already been created under the 1909 Morley-Minto reforms, so statement 2 is incorrect. Therefore 1 and 3 only. ([superkalam.com](https://superkalam.com/upsc-prelims/previous-year-question-paper/2012/which-of-the-following-is-are-the-principal-features-of-the-government-of-india-act-introduction-of-dyarchy-in-the-execut-f50d8e85-31a0-476e-af01-723dfe2ffb9?utm_source=openai))

Q28. During Indian freedom struggle, the National Social Conference was formed. What was the reason for its formation?

- (a) Different social reform groups or organizations of Bengal united to form a single body to discuss the issues of larger interest and to prepare appropriate petitions/representations to the government
(b) Indian National Congress did not want to include social reforms in its deliberations and decided to form a separate body for such a purpose
(c) Behramji Malabari and M. G. Ranade decided to bring together all the social reform groups of the country under one organization
(d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct in this context

Answer: (b)

At the 1887 Madras session, Congress leaders felt political issues should be kept distinct from social reform; Ranade and others therefore convened a parallel 'National Social Conference' to discuss topics like widow-remarriage. Thus it arose because INC chose to exclude social reform from its agenda, making option (b) correct; the other statements misstate its genesis. ([testbook.com](https://testbook.com/question-answer/ques--601c06c0284a3aafc44cccef?utm_source=openai))

Q29. Which of the following parties were established by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar?

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

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

Answer: (b)

Ambedkar founded the Independent Labour Party in 1936 and the All-India Scheduled Castes Federation in 1942. The Peasants and Workers Party of India (1947) was created by socialist leaders like Keshavrao Jedhe, not by Ambedkar. Hence only statements 2 and 3 are correct. ([drishtias.com](https://www.drishtias.com/current-affairs-news-analysis-editorials/news-analysis/07-12-2022/print/manual?utm_source=openai))

Q36. Mahatma Gandhi undertook fast unto death in 1932, mainly because

- (a) Round Table Conference failed to satisfy Indian political aspirations
- (b) Congress and Muslim League had differences of opinion
- (c) Ramsay Macdonald announced the Communal Award**
- (d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct in this context

Answer: (c)

Gandhi began a fast while imprisoned in Yerawada Jail on 20 September 1932 to protest Ramsay Macdonald's Communal Award that granted separate electorates to the Depressed Classes. He considered the Award a threat to Hindu social unity; it was this issue—not the Round Table Conference or Congress–League differences—that prompted the fast.

Q37. With reference to Ryotwari Settlement, consider the following statements:

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

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (c)

Under the Ryotwari system (introduced by Sir Thomas Munro), each cultivator (ryot) paid land revenue directly to the government, received a patta (title deed) from it, and liability was fixed only after detailed survey and assessment of the holding. Therefore all three statements are correct. ([teachmint.com](https://www.teachmint.com/tfile/studymaterial/upsc/math/indianhistory/e7cdf5-4b0a-411e-831a-df307a83e74d?utm_source=openai))

**Q66. (? . M (2 ? ? \$ % (K * 0 5 ? > 0 @ ? :
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- (b) G 5 2 2 0 3
- (c) G 5 2 1 0 3
- (d) 1, 2 0 3

Answer: (a)

Naoroji's most influential contribution was his 'Drain of Wealth' analysis, exposing the economic exploitation of India under British rule (elaborated in "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India") ([britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com/biography/Dadabhai-Naoroji?utm_source=openai)). He was not noted for interpreting ancient texts or for leading campaigns against social evils; hence statements 2 and 3 are not central to his legacy. Only statement 1 is correct.

Q70. The Rowlatt Act aimed at

- (a) compulsory economic support to war efforts
- (b) imprisonment without trial and summary procedures for trial**
- (c) suppression of the Khilafat Movement
- (d) imposition of restrictions on freedom of the press

Answer: (b)

The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes (Rowlatt) Act, 1919 empowered the colonial government to arrest and detain people without warrant or trial and to try political offences by summary courts without jury.

Therefore option (b) correctly describes the object of the Act; the other options relate to contributions, Khilafat and press laws which were not the purpose of the Rowlatt legislation.

([britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com/event/Rowlatt-Acts?utm_source=openai))

Q71. The Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress (1929) is very important in history, because

1. the Congress passed a resolution demanding complete independence
2. the rift between the extremists and moderates was resolved in that Session
3. a resolution was passed rejecting the two-nation theory in that Session

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Answer: (a)

At the Lahore Session (December 1929) presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress adopted the historic Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence) resolution. The extremists-moderates split had already been healed in 1916 (Lucknow); the two-nation theory was yet to be articulated by the Muslim League. Hence only statement 1 is correct.

([britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Indian-National-Congress?utm_source=openai))

Q74. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Brahma Samaj?

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

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Answer: (b)

The Brahma Samaj rejected image-worship (idolatry) and the hereditary priesthood, insisting that individuals could read and interpret scriptures themselves, so statements 1 and 2 are correct. It also rejected the authority and infallibility of the Vedas, unlike the Arya Samaj; hence statement 3 is incorrect.

([britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Brahmo-Samaj?utm_source=openai))

Q81. Consider the following :

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

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

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

Answer: (d)

None of the three items were first introduced by the English: (1) land-revenue assessment based on soil/crop quality was devised by Sher Shah and refined under Akbar (Todarmal); (2) mobile field-artillery was used by Babur in 1526; (3) tobacco and red-chilli cultivation came with the Portuguese from the New World. Hence 'None' is correct. ([studyadda.com](https://www.studyadda.com/solved-papers/solved-paper-general-studies-2012_q62/772/355586?utm_source=openai))

— 2011 —

Q53. The tendency for increased litigation was visible after the introduction of the land settlement system of Lord Cornwallis in 1793. The reason for this is normally traced to which of the following provisions ?

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

Answer: (d)

Permanent Settlement gave zamindars proprietary rights and introduced complex revenue-sale and sunset clauses. These legal innovations produced frequent disputes over ownership and arrears, swelling cases in Company courts. The increased litigation was thus due to new legal-revenue provisions, not because any of statements (a)–(c) were introduced; consequently 'none of the above' is correct. ([upscprep.com](https://www.upscprep.com/upsc-prelims-2011-gs-question-paper-and-answer-key/))

Q54. Which one of the following observations is not true about the Quit India Movement of 1942 ?

- (a) It was a non-violent movement
- (b) It was led by Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) It was a spontaneous movement
- (d) It did not attract the labour class in general**

Answer: (d)

The Quit India upsurge drew sizeable participation from industrial and railway workers through strikes and hartals; therefore the remark that it 'did not attract the labour class in general' is untrue. The movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi, arose spontaneously across regions, and although intended to be non-violent, it did witness violent incidents—thus only statement (d) is factually incorrect. ([upscprep.com](https://www.upscprep.com/upsc-prelims-2011-gs-question-paper-and-answer-key/))

Q55. Which amongst the following provided a common factor for tribal insurrection in India in the 19th century ?

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

Answer: (d)

During the 19th century the British revenue settlements, forest laws and commercial penetration shattered the traditional land relations, political authority and socio-cultural life of most tribes. This comprehensive disruption of the old agrarian order was the one constant background factor behind diverse tribal uprisings such as the Kol (1831-32), Santhal (1855-56) and Munda (1899-1900) revolts—hence option (d). Other factors like new taxes, missionaries or money-lenders were area-specific and not universally present. ([gktoday.in](https://www.gktoday.in/solution-of-the-upsc-prelims-2011-general-studies-paper/))

Q60. What was the reason for Mahatma Gandhi to organize a satyagraha on behalf of the peasants of Kheda?

1. The Administration did not suspend the land revenue collection in spite of a drought.

2. The Administration proposed to introduce Permanent Settlement in Gujarat.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

Kheda Satyagraha was started because, despite crop failure caused by drought, the Bombay Presidency government refused to suspend land-revenue collection; Gandhi therefore led peasants in a no-tax campaign. There was no proposal to extend Permanent Settlement to Gujarat, so statement 2 is wrong. Hence only statement 1 is correct. ([striveedgeias.in](https://striveedgeias.in/74-what-was-the-reason-for-mahatma-gandhi-to-organise-a-satyagraha-on-behalf-of-the-peasants-of-kheda-2011/?utm_source=openai))

Q63. What was the purpose with which Sir William Wedderburn and W. S. Caine had set up the Indian Parliamentary Committee in 1893?

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

Answer: (a)

Sir William Wedderburn and W. S. Caine, both Liberal MPs sympathetic to Indian interests, created the Indian Parliamentary Committee in 1893 to press for political and administrative reforms for India within the House of Commons. It was not about judicial posts, independence, or sending Indians to Westminster, so option (a) is correct. ([sarhaks.com](https://www.sarhaks.com/2761571/what-was-purpose-with-which-william-wedderburn-caine-indian-parliamentary-committee-1893?utm_source=openai))

Q67. Mahatma Gandhi said that some of his deepest convictions were reflected in a book titled "Unto this Last" and the book transformed his life. What was the message from the book that transformed Mahatma Gandhi?

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

Answer: (b)

Gandhi wrote that John Ruskin's 'Unto This Last' taught him that "the good of the individual is contained in the good of all," a principle he later called Sarvodaya; this single idea was what he said transformed his life, so option (b) is right, while statements (a) and (c) were not the specific message he cited. ([studyadda.com](https://www.studyadda.com/solved-papers/solved-paper-general-studies-2011_q69/771/355477?utm_source=openai))

Q68. With reference to Indian freedom struggle, Usha Mehta is well-known for

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

Answer: (a)

During the 1942 Quit India Movement, the young Gandhian Usha Mehta set up and operated the clandestine 'Congress Radio' to broadcast uncensored news and messages; thus she is renowned for running the secret Congress Radio, making option (a) correct, while the other activities listed are associated with different leaders or events. ([testbook.com](https://testbook.com/question-answer/with-reference-to-indian-freedom-struggle-usha-me--60212607951004394b5e628d?utm_source=openai))

Q70. With reference to the period of Indian freedom struggle, which of the following was/were recommended by the Nehru report?

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

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Answer: (b)

The Nehru Report asked for Dominion Status, not complete independence, so statement 1 is false. It favoured joint electorates with minority seat reservations and included a bill of fundamental rights, making statements 2 and 3 true. Hence only 2 and 3 are correct (option b). ([testbook.com](https://testbook.com/question-answer/with-reference-to-the-period-of-the-indian-freedom--60212d7997268a702fca084f?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 2010

Modern History › Constitutional Developments & British Plans (1909-1947)

easy

Q51. With reference to Simon Commission's recommendations, which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) It recommended the replacement of diarchy with responsible government in the provinces**
- (b) It proposed the setting up of inter-provincial council under the Home Department
- (c) It suggested the abolition of bicameral legislature at the Centre
- (d) It recommended the creation of Indian Police Service, with a provision for increased pay and allowances for British recruits as compared to Indian recruits

Answer: (a)

The Simon Commission Report (1930) recommended that diarchy in the provinces be abolished and replaced by full-fledged responsible government with ministers answerable to provincial legislatures. It did not emphasise an inter-provincial council, abolition of bicameralism, or differential pay for an Indian Police Service, so options (b), (c) and (d) are wrong. ([sarthaks.com](https://www.sarthaks.com/2716549/with-reference-simon-commissions-recommendations-which-following-statements-correct?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 2010

Modern History › Early Nationalism & Indian National Congress (1885-1915)

moderate

Q52. Four resolutions were passed at the famous Calcutta session of Indian National Congress in 1906. The question of either retention OR of rejection of these four resolutions became the cause of a split in Congress at the next Congress session held in Surat in 1907. Which one of the following was not one of those resolutions?

- (a) Annulment of partition of Bengal**
- (b) Boycott
- (c) National education
- (d) Swadeshi

Answer: (a)

At Calcutta (1906) Congress adopted four militant resolutions—Swaraj (self-government), Swadeshi, Boycott, and National Education. The demand for immediate annulment of the partition of Bengal, though central to the movement, was not one of the four resolutions that later provoked the Surat split; hence option (a) is not included and is the correct choice. Options (b), (c) and (d) were explicitly part of the four resolutions. ([prepp.in](https://prepp.in/question/four-resolutions-were-passed-at-the-famous-calcutt-6453b5753c1bc691f01fa330?utm_source=openai))

Q54. 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**

Answer: (d)

Rajagopalachari's pamphlet 'The Way Out' (1942-44) put forward the C.R. Formula, offering Congress-League cooperation and a plebiscite-based partition plan as a way to resolve the constitutional deadlock between the two parties. It was not about creating a War Advisory Council, reshaping the Viceroy's Executive Council, or scheduling fresh elections; therefore (a), (b) and (c) are incorrect while (d) is correct. ([chronicleindia.in](https://www.chronicleindia.in/online-magazine/archive-csce-october-2024/c-r-for-mula-1944?utm_source=openai))

Q82. Who among the following Governor Generals created the Covenanted Civil Service of India which later came to be known as the Indian Civil Service?

- (a) Warren Hastings
- (b) Wellesley
- (c) Cornwallis**
- (d) William Bentinck

Answer: (c)

Governor-General Lord Cornwallis (1786-1793) instituted the Covenanted Civil Service through the Cornwallis Code, laying the foundation of what later became the Indian Civil Service. Warren Hastings preceded him, while Wellesley and William Bentinck came later and only modified the system. ([cambridge.org](https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/journal-of-asian-studies/article/problem-of-recruitment-for-the-indian-civil-service-during-the-late-nineteenth-century/472276E88291F3399AF26BFBD9EF7A60?utm_source=openai))

Q83. 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

Answer: (a)

The Swadeshi (and boycott) movement was triggered immediately by Lord Curzon's announcement and implementation of the partition of Bengal on 16 October 1905. The other events (Tilak's imprisonment in 1908, Lajpat Rai's deportation in 1907, Chapekar brothers in 1899) occurred later or were unrelated to the launch. ([britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Swadeshi-Movement?utm_source=openai))

Q84. Consider the following statements:

1. Dr. Rajendra Prasad persuaded Mahatma Gandhi to come to Champaran to investigate the problem of peasants.

2. Acharya J. B. Kripalani was one of Mahatma Gandhi's colleagues in his Champaran investigation.

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

Answer: (b)

Raj Kumar Shukla, an indigo peasant, persuaded Mahatma Gandhi to visit Champaran, not Dr. Rajendra Prasad, so Statement 1 is incorrect. Acharya J. B. Kripalani was indeed one of Gandhi's colleagues who helped during the Champaran enquiry, making Statement 2 correct; hence only statement 2 is true.

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raj_Kumar_Shukla?utm_source=openai))

Q85. By a regulation in 1793, the District Collector was deprived of his judicial powers and made the collecting agent only. What was the reason for such regulation?

- (a) Lord Cornwallis felt that the District Collector's efficiency of revenue collection would enormously increase without the burden of other work
- (b) Lord Cornwallis felt that Judicial power should compulsorily be in the hands of Europeans while Indians can be given the job of revenue collection in the districts
- (c) Lord Cornwallis was alarmed at the extent of power concentrated in the District Collector and felt that such absolute power was undesirable in one person**
- (d) The judicial work demanded a deep knowledge of India and a good training in law and Lord Cornwallis felt that District Collector should be only a revenue collector

Answer: (c)

In the Cornwallis Code (Regulation III of 1793), Lord Cornwallis separated revenue and judicial functions because he feared that conferring both on the Collector created an unhealthy concentration of authority. He therefore removed the Collector's magisterial/civil powers and placed them in the hands of a separate District Judge, retaining the Collector solely as 'collector'. Hence option (c) reflects the motive; the other options either mis-state Cornwallis's rationale or add conditions he never cited. ([zigyan.com](https://www.zigyan.com/ask-questions/by-a-regulation-in-1793-the-district-collector-was-deprived-of-his-judicial?utm_source=openai))

Q119. 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

Answer: (c)

The 1936 ‘Bombay Manifesto’, signed by 21 prominent industrialists, expressly denounced Jawaharlal Nehru’s advocacy of socialist ideas (statement 1). It was welcomed by a wider spectrum of Indian big-business groups fearful of state-socialism, so statement 2 is also correct. Therefore option (c) ‘Both 1 and 2’ is right; options (a)/(b) overlook one statement, while (d) rejects both.

([iasexamportal.com](https://iasexamportal.com/Answer-Key/General-Studies-Solution-CSP-2010))

Q121. For the Karachi session of Indian National Congress in 1931 presided over by Sardar Patel, who drafted the Resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Programme ?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru**
- (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Answer: (b)

At the special Karachi session (26-31 March 1931) chaired by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the historic ‘Resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Programme’ was drafted by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru; it laid down civil liberties and socio-economic goals that later influenced the Constitution. ([iasexamportal.com](https://iasexamportal.com/Answer-Key/General-Studies-Solution-CSP-2010?utm_source=openai))

Q122. 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

Answer: (c)

When Sir Stafford Cripps visited India in March 1942, the Indian National Congress appointed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad as its official negotiators; they held the formal talks that ultimately failed. Other pairs in the options did not serve in this official capacity. ([iasexamportal.com](https://iasexamportal.com/Answer-Key/General-Studies-Solution-CSP-2010?utm_source=openai))

Q139. What was the immediate reason for Ahmad Shah Abdali to invade India and fight the Third Battle of Panipat ?

- (a) He wanted to avenge the expulsion by Marathas of his viceroy Timur Shah from Lahore
- (b) The frustrated governor of Jullundhar Adina Beg Khan invited him to invade Punjab
- (c) He wanted to punish Mughal administration for non-payment of the revenues of the Chahar Mahal (Gujarat, Aurangabad, Sialkot and Pasrur)
- (d) He wanted to annex all the fertile plains of Punjab up to the borders of Delhi to his kingdom

Answer: (a)

In 1758 the Marathas drove Abdali's son and viceroy, Timur Shah, out of Lahore; Abdali's 1759–61 campaign culminating in the Third Battle of Panipat was launched primarily to avenge this humiliation and re-establish Afghan authority in Punjab. Other options refer to earlier or long-term factors but not the immediate trigger. ([sarthaks.com](https://www.sarthaks.com/2714746/what-was-immediate-reason-ahmad-shah-abdali-invade-india-and-fight-the-third-battle-panipat?utm_source=openai))

Q140. With reference to Pondicherry (now Puducherry), consider the following statements :

1. The first European power to occupy Pondicherry were the Portuguese.
2. The second European power to occupy Pondicherry were the French.
3. The English never occupied Pondicherry.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

Answer: (a)

Portuguese merchants were the first Europeans to establish a trading centre at Pondicherry in 1521. After them the Dutch (not the French) captured the town in 1693, and the British occupied it several times (1761, 1793, 1803, 1804) before restoring it to France; hence statements 2 and 3 are wrong, leaving only statement 1 correct. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pondicherry))

Q48. 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 statements given above is/are correct ?

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

Answer: (c)

The constitutional proposals hammered out during the three Round Table Conferences (1930-32)—including the Third Round Table Conference—were consolidated into a White Paper that became the basis of the Government of India Act 1935. The Act explicitly provided for an 'All-India Federation' comprising provinces of British India and willing princely states (though this federation never materialised). Hence both statements are correct. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Round_Table_Conferences_%28India%29?utm_source=openai))

Q52. In collaboration with David Hare and Alexander Duff, who of the following established Hindu College at Calcutta?

- (a) Henry Louis Vivian Derozio
- (b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- (c) Keshab Chandra Sen
- (d) Raja Rammohan Roy**

Answer: (d)

Raja Rammohan Roy collaborated with educationist David Hare and missionary Alexander Duff to establish Hindu College at Calcutta in 1817 (later Presidency College). The other personalities were associated with Bengal's renaissance but not with the college's founding. Therefore option (d) is correct. ([drishtias.com](https://www.drishtias.com/current-affairs-news-analysis-editorials/news-analysis/23-05-2022?utm_source=openai))

Q53. Who of the following Prime Ministers sent Cripps Mission to India?

- (a) James Ramsay MacDonald
- (b) Stanley Baldwin
- (c) Neville Chamberlain
- (d) Winston Churchill**

Answer: (d)

The 1942 Cripps Mission was dispatched by Britain's wartime Prime Minister Winston Churchill to secure Indian cooperation during World War II. Consequently, option (d) Winston Churchill is the right answer; the other prime ministers had left office before 1942. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cripps_Mission?utm_source=openai))

Q55. During the Indian Freedom Struggle, why did Rowlatt Act arouse popular indignation?

- (a) It curtailed the freedom of religion
- (b) It suppressed the Indian traditional education
- (c) It authorized the government to imprison people without trial**
- (d) It curbed the trade union activities

Answer: (c)

The Rowlatt Act (1919) empowered the colonial government to arrest and detain people without trial and to try political offences summarily; this denial of legal safeguards provoked mass indignation. It had nothing to do with religion, education, or trade-union regulation. ([upscgspedia.com](https://upscgspedia.com/upsc-prelims-pyqs-indian-national-movement/?utm_source=openai))

Q56. Which one of the following began with the Dandi March?

- (a) Home Rule Movement
- (b) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (c) Civil Disobedience Movement**
- (d) Quit India Movement

Answer: (c)

Gandhi's Salt (Dandi) March of 12 March 1930 was the dramatic opening of the nationwide Civil Disobedience Movement, launched to break the salt laws; therefore the movement that began with the march is the Civil Disobedience Movement. The Home Rule, Non-Co-operation and Quit India movements belong to 1916-18, 1920-22 and 1942 respectively. ([upscgspedia.com](https://upscgspedia.com/upsc-prelims-pyqs-indian-national-movement/?utm_source=openai))

Q58. With which one of the following movements is the slogan "Do or die" associated?

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

Answer: (d)

Mahatma Gandhi's speech at Bombay on 8 August 1942 launching the Quit India Movement contained the rousing call "Do or Die," making the slogan synonymous with the Quit India Movement; it is unrelated to the Swadeshi, Non-Cooperation or Civil Disobedience movements. ([upscgspedia.com](https://upscgspedia.com/upsc-prelims-pyqs-indian-national-movement/?utm_source=openai))

Q59. Who of the following founded the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (c) N. M. Joshi
- (d) J. B. Kripalani

Answer: (a)

The official answer key credits Mahatma Gandhi with founding the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association (Majoor Mahajan Sangh) in 1920; he organised the Ahmedabad mill workers, chaired the union and formulated its ethical framework. (Historically Anasuya Sarabhai spearheaded the effort under Gandhi's guidance, but the exam attributes the founding to Gandhi.) The other leaders listed were not connected with its establishment. ([upscgspedia.com](https://upscgspedia.com/upsc-prelims-pyqs-indian-national-movemen t/?utm_source=openai))

Q60. In the context of the Indian freedom struggle, 16th October 1905 is well known for which one of the following reasons?

- (a) The formal proclamation of Swadeshi Movement was made in Calcutta town hall
- (b) Partition of Bengal took effect
- (c) Dadabhai Naoroji declared that the goal of Indian National Congress was Swaraj
- (d) Lokmanya Tilak started Swadeshi Movement in Poona

Answer: (b)

The partition of Bengal ordered by Lord Curzon actually came into force on 16 October 1905, making that date famous in the freedom-struggle chronology. The Swadeshi resolution in Calcutta Town Hall had been earlier (7 August 1905), while the other events occurred in different years. ([britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com/event/Partition-of-Bengal?utm_source=openai))

Q61. In the 'Individual Satyagraha', Vinoba Bhave was chosen as the first Satyagrahi. Who was the second?

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) C. Rajagopalachari
- (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Answer: (b)

Gandhi selected Acharya Vinoba Bhave as the first individual satyagrahi in October 1940 and named Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as the second to court arrest for the same cause. Other leaders such as Rajendra Prasad or C. Rajagopalachari were not chosen next. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/August_Offer?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 2009

Modern History › Constitutional Developments & British Plans (1909-1947)

moderate

Q62. 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

Answer: (b)

The Cripps Offer promised a Constitution-making body (elected after the war) but only dominion status, not immediate full independence; therefore statement 2 is correct whereas statement 1 is not.

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cripps_Mission?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 2009

Modern History › Gandhian Mass Movements (1915-1942)

easy

Q63. 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

Answer: (c)

After the leaders were arrested in August 1942, Aruna Asaf Ali went underground and became one of the key organizers of the clandestine Quit India resistance, earning the sobriquet 'Heroine of 1942'. She played no comparable underground role in the earlier mass movements listed.

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quit_India_Movement?utm_source=openai))

— 2008 —

UPSC 2008

Modern History › Post-Independence India

easy

Q38. Which was the Capital of Andhra State when it was made a separate State in the year 1953?

(a) Guntur

(b) Kurnool

(c) Nellore

(d) Warangal

Answer: (b)

When the Telugu-speaking Andhra State was carved out of Madras State on 1 October 1953, Kurnool was chosen as its capital until the formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1956. Hence option (b) is correct; Guntur, Nellore and Warangal were not the capital.

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andhra_State?utm_source=openai))

Q55. Who among the following rejected the title of Knighthood and refused to accept a position in the Council of the Secretary of State for India?

- (a) Motilal Nehru
- (b) M. G. Ranade
- (c) G. K. Gokhale**
- (d) B. G. Tilak

Answer: (c)

Gopal Krishna Gokhale (1866-1915) declined the British offer of knighthood and also refused a seat in the Council of the Secretary of State in 1905, consistent with his moderate nationalist principles. The other leaders either never received such an offer (Motilal Nehru, B.G. Tilak) or accepted British honours (M.G. Ranade accepted CIE in 1893). ([gkgsindia.wordpress.com](https://gkgsindia.wordpress.com/2016/11/26/upsc-previous-question/?utm_source=openai))

Q58. During the Indian Freedom Struggle, who of the following raised an army called 'Free Indian Legion'?

- (a) Lala Hardayal
- (b) Rashbehari Bose
- (c) Subhas Chandra Bose**
- (d) V. D. Savarkar

Answer: (c)

Subhas Chandra Bose organised the 'Free Indian Legion' (also called the Indians Legion or 950th Infantry Regiment) in Germany in 1941–42 from Indian POWs to fight the British; neither Lala Hardayal, Rashbehari Bose nor V.D. Savarkar raised this force. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Legion?utm_source=openai))

Q59. Which one of the following suggested the reconstitution of the Viceroy's Executive Council in which all the portfolios including that of War Members were to be held by the Indian leaders?

- (a) Simon Commission
- (b) Simla Conference**
- (c) Cripps Proposal
- (d) Cabinet Mission

Answer: (b)

Lord Wavell's plan, placed before the Simla Conference of June–July 1945, proposed to reconstitute the Viceroy's Executive Council so that all portfolios, including the crucial War (Defence) member, would be held by Indians, leaving only the Viceroy and C-in-C as exceptions. This specific suggestion did not come from the Simon Commission (1927), Cripps Mission (1942) or the later Cabinet Mission (1946). ([indiaexamjunction.com](https://indiaexamjunction.com/discussions/2528?utm_source=openai))

Q74. Who among the following gave a systematic critique of the moderate politics of the Indian National Congress in a series of articles entitled New Lamps for Old?

- (a) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (b) R. C. Dutt
- (c) Syed Ahmad Khan
- (d) Viraraghavachari

Answer: (a)

Sri Aurobindo (Aurobindo Ghosh) wrote the series of articles titled "New Lamps for Old" in the Bombay journal Indu Prakash in 1893-94, sharply criticising the moderate leadership of the Indian National Congress; none of the other figures listed produced this critique.

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Induprakash?utm_source=openai))

Q75. Who among the following used the phrase 'Un-British' to criticize the English colonial control of India?

- (a) Anandmohan Bose
- (b) Badruddin Tyabji
- (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (d) Pherozeshah Mehta

Answer: (c)

Dadabhai Naoroji popularized the term "Un-British" in the title of his 1901 book "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India," using it to denounce the exploitative nature of colonial governance. Anandmohan Bose, Badruddin Tyabji and Pherozeshah Mehta were moderate nationalists but never employed this specific phrase. ([indianexpress.com](https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/this-quote-means-dadabhai-naoroji-drain-theory-explained-8821959/?utm_source=openai))

Q84. Who was the Viceroy of India when the Rowlatt Act was passed?

- (a) Lord Irwin
- (b) Lord Reading
- (c) Lord Chelmsford
- (d) Lord Wavell

Answer: (c)

The Rowlatt Act (Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act) was enacted in March 1919 during the tenure of Viceroy Lord Chelmsford (1916-1921). Lords Irwin, Reading and Wavell served as Viceroys in later periods (1926-31, 1921-26 and 1943-47 respectively).

([britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com/event/Rowlatt-Acts?utm_source=openai))

Q118. Who among the following Gandhian followers was a teacher by profession?

- (a) A. N. Sinha
- (b) Braj Kishore Prasad
- (c) J. B. Kriplani**
- (d) Rajendra Prasad

Answer: (c)

J. B. (Acharya) Kripalani taught at Muzaffarpur's L. S. College and later headed Gujarat Vidyapith (1920-27); hence he was prominently known as a teacher, earning the honorific 'Acharya'. A. N. Sinha and Rajendra Prasad did have short stints as professors (history at T.N.B. College, Bhagalpur, and economics/English at Langat Singh College & Calcutta City College, respectively) but they are chiefly remembered for their legal and political careers. Braj Kishore Prasad was a practising lawyer. Thus, Kripalani is the only one whose principal pre-movement profession was teaching, making option (c) correct.

Q119. Which one of the following was a journal brought out by Abul Kalam Azad?

- (a) Al-Hilal**
- (b) Comrade
- (c) The Indian Sociologist
- (d) Zamindar

Answer: (a)

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad launched the Urdu weekly 'Al-Hilal' in 1912, using it to voice strong anti-British views. 'Comrade' was started by Mohammad Ali, 'The Indian Sociologist' by Shyamji Krishna Varma, and 'Zamindar' by Maulana Zafar Ali Khan.
([britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com/biography/Abul-Kalam-Azad?utm_source=openai))

Q120. Where was the First Session of the Indian National Congress held in December 1885?

- (a) Ahmadabad
- (b) Bombay**
- (c) Calcutta
- (d) Delhi

Answer: (b)

The inaugural session of the Indian National Congress was held from 28–31 December 1885 at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay. Hence, option (b) Bombay is correct; Ahmedabad, Calcutta and Delhi hosted sessions only in subsequent years.
([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_National_Congress?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 2008

Modern History › Gandhian Mass Movements (1915-1942)

moderate

Q135. Assertion (A): The Congress Ministries in all the provinces resigned in the year 1939.

Reason (R): The Congress did not accept the decision of the Viceroy to declare war against Germany in the context of the Second World War.

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are 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

Answer: (a)

Both statements are historically accurate: on 22–23 October 1939 all Congress ruled provinces resigned, and the immediate trigger was the Viceroy's unilateral decision (3 September 1939) to commit India to war against Germany without consulting Indian leaders. Hence R correctly explains A. ([drishtias.com](https://www.drishtias.com/print-quiz/3263?utm_source=openai))

— 2007 —

UPSC 2007

Modern History › Post-Independence India

easy

Q12. Who wrote the book "The Story of the Integration of Indian States"?

- (a) B. N. Rau
- (b) C. Rajagopalachari
- (c) Krishna Menon
- (d) V. P. Menon

Answer: (d)

V. P. Menon, the key bureaucrat who negotiated the accession of the princely states after 1947, authored the classic account "The Story of the Integration of Indian States". None of the other personalities listed (B. N. Rau, C. Rajagopalachari, Krishna Menon) wrote this book. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V._P._Menon?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 2007

Modern History › Post-Independence India

easy

Q53. Which one of the following was associated with Acharya Vinoba Bhave's Bhoodan Movement at the beginning of the movement?

- (a) Udayagiri
- (b) Rapur
- (c) Pochampalli
- (d) Venkatagiri

Answer: (c)

Acharya Vinoba Bhave launched the Bhoodan (land-gift) movement on 18 April 1951 at Pochampalli village (now in Telangana) when landlord V. Ramachandra Reddy donated 100 acres to landless peasants. Therefore Pochampalli was the place associated with the start of the movement. ([jagranjosh.com](https://www.jagranjosh.com/articles/ias-prelims-general-studies-solved-question-paper-2007-1307667428-1?utm_source=openai))

Q55. Assertion (A): According to the Wavell Plan, the number of Hindu and Muslim members in the Executive Council were to be equal.

Reason (R): Wavell thought that this arrangement would have avoided the partition of India.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are 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

Answer: (c)

The Wavell Plan proposed that the Viceroy's Executive Council be 'Indianised' with parity between caste-Hindu and Muslim members, so the Assertion is true. However, Wavell's aim was to break the constitutional deadlock, not specifically to 'avoid partition'; the plan failed and partition still followed. Thus the Reason is false while the Assertion is true. ([jagranjosh.com](https://www.jagranjosh.com/articles/ias-prelims-general-studies-solved-question-paper-2007-1307667428-1?utm_source=openai))

Q56. Which one of the following aroused a wave of popular indignation that led to the massacre by the British at Jallianwala Bagh?

- (a) The Arms Act
- (b) The Public Safety Act
- (c) The Rowlatt Act**
- (d) The Vernacular Press Act

Answer: (c)

The Anarchical & Revolutionary Crimes Act, 1919—popularly called the Rowlatt Act—allowed detention without trial, sparking nationwide anger. Mass protests against this Act in Punjab led to the brutal firing on 13 April 1919 at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar. Hence the Rowlatt Act was the immediate trigger. ([jagranjosh.com](https://www.jagranjosh.com/articles/ias-prelims-general-studies-solved-question-paper-2007-1307667428-1?utm_source=openai))

Q57. At which one of the following places did Mahatma Gandhi first start his Satyagraha in India?

- (a) Ahmedabad
- (b) Bardoli
- (c) Champaran**
- (d) Kheda

Answer: (c)

Mahatma Gandhi's first experiment with Satyagraha in India was the indigo-peasants' movement at Champaran, Bihar, in 1917; Ahmedabad (1918), Kheda (1918) and Bardoli (1928) came later. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Champaran_District?utm_source=openai))

Q58. Who among the following started the newspaper "Shome Prakash"?

- (a) Dayanand Saraswati
- (b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar**
- (c) Raja Rammohun Roy
- (d) Surendranath Banerjee

Answer: (b)

The weekly 'Shome Prakash' (Som Prakash) was started in 1858-59 by the Bengali reformer Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar under the editorship of Dwarkanath Vidyabhushan. It was not launched by Dayanand Saraswati, Raja Rammohun Roy or Surendranath Banerjee. ([sarthaks.com](https://www.sarthaks.com/2711445/who-started-the-newspaper-shom-prakash?utm_source=openai))

Q59. The ruler of which one of the following States was removed from power by the British on the pretext of misgovernance?

- (a) Awadh**
- (b) Jhansi
- (c) Nagpur
- (d) Satara

Answer: (a)

Nawab Wajid Ali Shah of Awadh was deposed and his state annexed in 1856 by Lord Dalhousie on the alleged ground of 'misgovernance'. Jhansi and Nagpur were annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse, while Satara had already been taken in 1848. ([web.shriramias.in](https://web.shriramias.in/upsc-zone/political-causes-of-the-revolt-of-1857/?utm_source=openai))

Q60. Who among the following Europeans were the last to come to pre-independence India as traders?

- (a) Dutch
- (b) English
- (c) French**
- (d) Portuguese

Answer: (c)

Of the European powers listed, the French East India Company was the last to establish trading operations in India (chartered 1664), after the Portuguese (1498), English (1600) and Dutch (1602). Hence the French were the last to arrive as traders.

([doubtnut.com](https://www.doubtnut.com/qna/648594548?utm_source=openai))

Q61. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Robert Clive was the first Governor-General of Bengal.**
 - 2. William Bentinck was the first Governor-General of 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

Answer: (b)

Statement 1 is incorrect: Warren Hastings, not Robert Clive, became the first Governor-General of Bengal in 1773. Statement 2 is correct: after the Charter Act 1833, Lord William Bentinck was styled the first Governor-General of India. Therefore only Statement 2 is true. ([iasbook.com](https://www.iasbook.com/governor-governor-general-vice-roy-questions/?utm_source=openai))

Q62. Which one of the following was the first fort constructed by the British in India?

- (a) Fort William
- (b) Fort St. George**
- (c) Fort St. David
- (d) Fort St. Angelo

Answer: (b)

Fort St. George at Madras (founded 1639, completed 1644) was the first English/British fortress built in India; the other forts listed were constructed later or by other European powers. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_St._George?utm_source=openai))

Q63. The song 'Amar Sonar Bangla', written during the Swadeshi Movement of India, inspired the Liberation Struggle of Bangladesh and was adopted as the National Anthem of Bangladesh. Who wrote this song?

- (a) Rajni Kanta Sen
- (b) Dwijendralal Ray
- (c) Mukunda Das
- (d) Rabindranath Tagore**

Answer: (d)

The patriotic song 'Amar Sonar Bangla' was composed by Rabindranath Tagore in 1905 during the anti-partition Swadeshi agitation; it later became Bangladesh's national anthem. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amar_Sonar_Bangla?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 2007

Modern History › British Administration & Economic Policies

moderate

Q64. The first Factory Act restricting the working hours of women and children and authorizing local governments to make necessary rules was adopted during whose time?

- (a) Lord Lytton
- (b) Lord Bentinck
- (c) Lord Ripon**
- (d) Lord Canning

Answer: (c)

India's first Factory Act (1881) – which limited working hours for women/children and empowered local authorities to frame rules – was enacted under Viceroy Lord Ripon (1880-84). ([britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Bombay-Presidency-Association?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 2007

Modern History › Social & Religious Reform Movements

easy

Q65. Who among the following wrote the book "Bahubivah"?

- (a) Raja Rammohun Roy
- (b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar**
- (c) Pandita Rambai
- (d) Rabindranath Tagore

Answer: (b)

'Bahubivah' (1871), arguing against polygamy, was authored by the Bengali reformer Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar; the other figures did not write this tract. ([mpaathshaala.com](https://www.mpaathshaala.com/who-wrote-the-book-bahubivah/?utm_source=openai))

— 2006 —

UPSC 2006

Modern History › Revolutionary & Communist Movements

easy

Q51. Who among the following wrote "The Communist Manifesto" along with Karl Marx?

- (a) Emile Durkheim
- (b) Friedrich Engels**
- (c) Robert Owen
- (d) Max Weber

Answer: (b)

The Communist Manifesto (1848) was co-authored by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Durkheim, Owen and Weber were influential thinkers in sociology, cooperative movements and sociology respectively, but none co-wrote the Manifesto, making option (b) correct. ([britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com/question/Where-did-Marxism-come-from?utm_source=openai))

Q52. Which portfolio was held by Dr. Rajendra Prasad in the Interim Government formed in the year 1946?

- (a) Defence
- (b) External Affairs and Commonwealth
- (c) Food and Agriculture**
- (d) None

Answer: (c)

In the Interim Government set up on 2 September 1946, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was in charge of the Food & Agriculture portfolio, whereas Defence went to Sardar Baldev Singh and External Affairs to Jawaharlal Nehru. Hence option (c) is correct. ([brainscape.com](https://www.brainscape.com/flashcards/interim-government-1946-17790090/packs/21461603?utm_source=openai))

Q78. Who was the Governor-General of India during the Sepoy Mutiny?

- (a) Lord Canning**
- (b) Lord Dalhousie
- (c) Lord Hardinge
- (d) Lord Lytton

Answer: (a)

Charles John Canning was Governor-General from 1856 to 1862 and therefore held office during the 1857 Sepoy Mutiny; the other listed Viceroys served earlier or later. ([britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com/biography/Charles-John-Canning-Earl-Canning?utm_source=openai))

Q79. Consider the following statements about Madam Bhikaji Cama :

- 1. Madam Cama unfurled the National Flag at the International Socialist Conference in Paris in the year 1907.**
- 2. Madam Cama served as private secretary to Dadabhai Naoroji.**
- 3. Madam Cama was born to Parsi parents.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Madam Bhikaji Cama unfurled an early Indian flag at the 1907 International Socialist Congress in Stuttgart, Germany—not Paris—so statement 1 is incorrect. She worked as Dadabhai Naoroji's private secretary and was born into a Parsi family, making statements 2 and 3 correct. Hence option (b) (2 and 3 only) is right. ([britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com/biography/Bhikaji-Cama))

Q89. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (a) States Reorganization Act : Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Treaty of Yandabu : Assam
- (c) State of Bilaspur : Himachal Pradesh
- (d) Year 1966 : Gujarat becomes a State**

Answer: (d)

Andhra Pradesh was indeed formed under the States Reorganisation Act 1956; the 1826 Treaty of Yandabo ceded Assam to the British; and the erstwhile State of Bilaspur merged with Himachal Pradesh in 1954—all correctly matched. Gujarat, however, became a separate state on 1 May 1960, not in 1966, so pair (d) is the one NOT correctly matched.

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Yandabo?utm_source=openai))

Q126. 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

Answer: (b)

The East India Company's trade monopolies were already removed by the Charter Acts of 1813 (general trade) and 1833 (tea/China); the Charter Act 1853 dealt mainly with creating a separate Legislative Council, so statement 1 is wrong. The Government of India Act 1858 indeed dissolved the Company and vested rule directly in the British Crown, so statement 2 is correct. Hence only statement 2 is true, making option (b) the right choice.

([britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com/event/Government-of-India-Acts?utm_source=openai))

Q132. 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**

Answer: (d)

Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's nationalist novel 'Anand Math' (1882) is explicitly set against the backdrop of the late-18th-century Sanyasi (or Sannyasi) Rebellion in Bengal; none of the other uprisings listed form the theme of this work. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anandamath?utm_source=openai))

Q133. In the year 1613, where was the English East India Company given permission to set up a factory (trading post)?

- (a) Bangalore
- (b) Madras
- (c) Masulipatnam
- (d) Surat**

Answer: (d)

Emperor Jahangir's firman of 1613 permitted the English East India Company to build its first permanent factory at Surat; Bangalore, Madras (Fort St George, 1639) and Masulipatnam were granted or occupied in later years. ([gktoday.in](https://www.gktoday.in/question/in-the-year-1613-where-was-the-english-east-india?utm_source=openai))

Q134. With reference to the revolt of the year 1857, who of the following was betrayed by a friend; captured and put to death by the British?

- (a) Nana Sahib
- (b) Kunwar Singh
- (c) Khan Bahadur Khan
- (d) Tantia Tope**

Answer: (d)

Tantia Tope was betrayed to the British by Man Singh, Raja of Narwar, captured and hanged on 18 April 1859. Nana Sahib disappeared into Nepal, Kunwar Singh died of wounds while retreating, and Khan Bahadur Khan was caught separately; none of them were betrayed in this manner. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tantia_Tope?utm_source=openai))

Q135. Under whose presidency was the Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress held in the year 1929 wherein a resolution was adopted to gain complete independence from the British?

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru**
- (d) Motilal Nehru

Answer: (c)

The Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress (29 Dec 1929) elected Jawaharlal Nehru as President; under his chairmanship the Congress adopted the Purna Swaraj resolution. Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Gopal Krishna Gokhale had died earlier, and Motilal Nehru was not the session's president. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_National_Congress?utm_source=openai))

Q13. Which party was founded by Subhash Chandra Bose in the year 1939 after he broke away from the Congress?

- (a) Indian Freedom Party
- (b) Azad Hind Fauj
- (c) Revolutionary Front
- (d) Forward Bloc**

Answer: (d)

After resigning the Congress presidency in April 1939, Subhas Chandra Bose formed the All-India Forward Bloc in May 1939; none of the other options corresponds to the party he founded.

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/All_India_Forward_Bloc?utm_source=openai))

Q23. Consider the following statements :

The Government of India Act, 1935 provided for

- 1. the provincial autonomy**
- 2. the establishment of Federal Court**
- 3. All India Federation at the centre**

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**

Answer: (d)

The 1935 Act (i) abolished dyarchy in provinces and introduced full provincial autonomy, (ii) created a Federal Court (which actually started in 1937) and (iii) provided for an All-India Federation of British Provinces and Princely States (though the federation never materialised). Hence all three statements are correct. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_India_Act_1935?utm_source=openai))

Q24. Consider the following statements :

1. Warren Hastings was the first Governor General who established a regular police force 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 is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

1 is wrong: the first regular police force on the British model was established by Lord Cornwallis through the Cornwallis Code (1793), not by Warren Hastings. ([gktoday.in](https://www.gktoday.in/police-reforms-of-cornwallis/)) 2 is correct because the Regulating Act 1773 set up the Supreme Court at Fort William, Calcutta (opened 1774). ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regulating_Act_1773?utm_source=openai)) 3 is treated as correct in UPSC keys; the Indian Penal Code was enacted in 1860 (it formally commenced on 1 January 1862). ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Penal_Code?utm_source=openai)) Therefore only statements 2 and 3 are correct.

Q25. Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the battles fought in India in the 18th Century?

- (a) Battle of Wandawash - Battle of Buxar - Battle of Ambur - Battle of Plassey
- (b) Battle of Ambur - Battle of Plassey - Battle of Wandawash - Battle of Buxar**
- (c) Battle of Wandawash - Battle of Plassey - Battle of Ambur - Battle of Buxar
- (d) Battle of Ambur - Battle of Buxar - Battle of Wandawash - Battle of Plassey

Answer: (b)

Chronological order: Battle of Ambur

(1749) ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Ambur?utm_source=openai)) Battle of Plassey (1757) ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Plassey?utm_source=openai)) Battle of Wandiwash

(1760) ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Wandiwash?utm_source=openai)) Battle of Buxar (1764) ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Buxar?utm_source=openai)).

Option (b) lists exactly this sequence.

Q52. Consider the following statements:

1. Lord Mountbatten was the Viceroy when Shimla Conference took place.

2. Indian Navy Revolt, 1946 took place when the Indian sailors in the Royal Indian Navy at Bombay and Karachi rose against the Government.

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

Answer: (b)

The Simla Conference of June 1945 was convened by Viceroy Lord Wavell, not Lord Mountbatten, so statement 1 is wrong. The Royal Indian Navy mutiny of February 1946 indeed began at HMIS Talwar in Bombay and quickly spread to ships and shore establishments in both Bombay and Karachi, so statement 2 is correct. Therefore only statement 2 is correct.

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Simla_Conference?utm_source=openai))

Q53. Which one of the following territories was not affected by the Revolt of 1857?

- (a) Jhansi
- (b) Chittor**
- (c) Jagdishpur
- (d) Lucknow

Answer: (b)

Major flashpoints of the 1857 revolt included Jhansi, Jagdishpur (in Bihar) and Lucknow; Chittor in present-day Rajasthan was not a centre of the uprising. Hence Chittor was unaffected. ([compass.rauias.com](https://compass.rauias.com/modern-history/centres-leaders-revolt-1857/?utm_source=openai))

Q54. Which one of the following places did Kunwar Singh, a prominent leader of the Revolt of 1857, belong to?

- (a) Bihar**
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

Answer: (a)

Kunwar Singh was the Zamindar-ruler of Jagdishpur estate in present-day Bihar and led the rebellion there, so he belonged to Bihar.

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kunwar_Singh?utm_source=openai))

Q55. Which one of the following pairs are correctly matched?

Movement / Satyagraha

1. Champaran

2. Ahmedabad Mill Workers

3. Kheda

Person Actively Associated With

Rajendra Prasad

Morarji Desai

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

Answer: (c)

Dr. Rajendra Prasad assisted Gandhi in the Champaran Satyagraha of 1917; Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was Gandhi's main lieutenant in the Kheda Satyagraha of 1918, so statements 1 and 3 are correct. The Ahmedabad Mill-Workers strike (1918) was led by Gandhi with Anasuya Sarabhai—Morarji Desai had no role—so statement 2 is incorrect. Thus only 1 and 3 are correctly matched.

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Champaran_Satyagraha?utm_source=openai))

Q56. 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 Misra

(c) Jawaharlal Nehru

(d) Madan Mohan Malviya

Answer: (c)

The United Provinces (U.P.) Kisan Sabha was set up in February 1918 at Lucknow by Gauri Shankar Mishra and Indra Narain Dwivedi with the active support of Madan Mohan Malviya. Jawaharlal Nehru became involved with Awadh peasant activities only later (1920 onwards), so he was ****not**** among the founders.

Hence option (c) is not associated. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kisan_Sabha_movement_%281919%E2%80%931922%29?utm_source=openai))

Q57. Who among the following drafted the resolution on fundamental rights for the Karachi Session of Congress in 1931?

(a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

(b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

(c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

(d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Answer: (b)

The Fundamental Rights and Economic Programme resolution placed before the special Karachi Session (March 1931) was drafted by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, with some editorial changes by Gandhi. Other leaders listed were not involved in drafting this resolution. ([nehruarchive.in](https://nehruarchive.in/documents/resolution-on-fundamental-rights-31-march-1931-llwk7?utm_source=openai))

Q58. In October 1920, who of the following headed a group of Indians gathered at Tashkent to set up a communist party of India?

- (a) H.K. Sarkar
- (b) P.C. Joshi
- (c) M.C. Chagla
- (d) M.N. Roy**

Answer: (d)

On 17 October 1920 a handful of Indian revolutionaries in Tashkent founded what they called the 'Indian Communist Party'; the group was led by M. N. Roy, who had recently been working with the Comintern. None of the other options were present in Tashkent at that time or led the effort. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communist_Party_of_India?utm_source=openai))

Q59. At which Congress Session was the Working Committee authorized to launch a programme of Civil Disobedience?

- (a) Bombay
- (b) Lahore**
- (c) Lucknow
- (d) Tripuri

Answer: (b)

The Lahore Session of December 1929 (presided over by J. L. Nehru) adopted the Poorna Swaraj resolution and expressly authorised the Congress Working Committee to launch a programme of civil disobedience, including non-payment of taxes, whenever it considered the moment ripe. ([insightsonindia.com](https://www.insightsonindia.com/modern-indian-history/national-movement-1919-1939/lahore-session-1929/?utm_source=openai))

Q60. In which one of the following provinces was a Congress Ministry not formed under the Act of 1935?

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Madras
- (c) Orissa
- (d) Punjab**

Answer: (d)

After the 1937 provincial elections Congress formed ministries in Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, and later NWFP; it could not form a ministry in Punjab, where the Unionist Party dominated. Hence Punjab is the only province among the given options without a Congress ministry. ([bissoy.com](https://www.bissoy.com/mcq/1043847?utm_source=openai))

Q61. Consider the following statements: On the eve of the launch of Quit India Movement, Mahatma Gandhi

1. asked the Government servants to resign.
 2. asked the soldiers to leave their posts.
 3. asked the Princes of the Princely States to accept the sovereignty of their own people.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (c)

In his Gowalia Tank speech Gandhi told (i) government servants to stay in their jobs but declare allegiance to Congress (so he did NOT ask them to resign) and (ii) soldiers to remain in the army but refuse to fire on compatriots (he did NOT ask them to leave posts). He did, however, call upon the Princes to 'accept the sovereignty of their own people'. Therefore only statement 3 is correct.

([compass.rauias.com](https://compass.rauias.com/modern-history/quit-india-movement-1942/))

Q62. Where were the Ghadar 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

Answer: (b)

The Ghadar Party, formed in July 1913, operated from Yugantar Ashram in San Francisco and from immigrant centres in the U.S.-Canada Pacific coast; during World War I its revolutionary network was therefore based in North America. Central, West or South America were never centres of Ghadar activity, so option (b) is correct.

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ghadar_Movement?utm_source=openai))

Q63. What was Komagata Maru?

- (a) A political party based in Taiwan
- (b) Peasant communist leader of China
- (c) A naval ship on voyage to China**
- (d) A Chinese village where Mao Tse Tung began his Long March

Answer: (c)

Komagata Maru was a Japanese steamship chartered by Punjabi migrants that sailed to Vancouver in 1914; its passengers were refused entry and the ship was sent back, making it a symbol of colonial discrimination. It was a vessel—not a party, person or village—so option (c) "a naval ship" is the only correct description.

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Komagata_Maru_incident?utm_source=openai))

Q64. Who among the following was a proponent of Fabianism as a movement?

- (a) Annie Besant
- (b) A.O. Hume
- (c) Michael Madhusudan Dutt
- (d) R. Palme Dutt

Answer: (a)

Before coming to India, Annie Besant was sponsored by George Bernard Shaw to join Britain's Fabian Society and soon became one of its leading speakers, making her the noted advocate of Fabianism among the choices. Hume founded the INC but was not a Fabian, Michael Madhusudan Dutt was a poet, and R. Palme Dutt was a Marxist historian; hence (a).

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Annie_Besant?utm_source=openai))

Q75. Consider the following statements :

1. In the First Round Table Conference Dr. Ambedkar demanded electorates for the depressed classes.
 2. In the Poona Pact, 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

Answer: (c)

Dr B. R. Ambedkar did demand separate electorates for the Depressed Classes at the First Round Table Conference (1930–31), so Statement 1 is true. The Poona Pact (1932) replaced separate electorates with reserved seats in provincial legislatures; it did not give special representation in local bodies or civil services, so Statement 2 is false. The Indian National Congress boycotted the Third Round Table Conference (1932), making Statement 3 true. Therefore Statements 1 and 3 only are correct.

([scribd.com](https://www.scribd.com/document/732020741/2005-GS1-Set-A-With-Answers))

Q76. 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

Answer: (b)

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was closely associated with, and is traditionally credited as a co-founder/prime mover of, the Bethune (Hindu Female) School established in 1849 to promote women's education, so Statement 1 is treated as correct in official keys. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay was one of the first two graduates of Calcutta University in 1858–59, making Statement 2 correct. Sati had already been legally abolished in 1829 by Lord William Bentinck; Keshab Chandra Sen's later reformist activities did not lead to that law, so Statement 3 is incorrect. Hence Statements 1 and 2 only are correct. ([[edukemy.com](https://edukemy.com/blog/upsc-prelims-topic-wise-questions-modern-history-press-and-education-in-colonial-india/?utm_source=openai)](https://edukemy.com/blog/upsc-prelims-topic-wise-questions-modern-history-press-and-education-in-colonial-india/?utm_source=openai))

Q77. Who among the following repealed the Vernacular Press Act?

- (a) Lord Dufferin
- (b) Lord Ripon**
- (c) Lord Curzon
- (d) Lord Hardinge

Answer: (b)

The Vernacular Press Act (1878) was introduced by Lord Lytton but was withdrawn in 1882 by his successor, Lord Ripon, who championed liberal reforms and press freedom. Lords Dufferin, Curzon, and Hardinge served later and had no role in repealing this Act.

Q3. 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 these statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

The 1935 Act abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced provincial autonomy (statement 1). It also armed Governors with discretionary powers, including the right to veto bills or promulgate ordinances (statement 2). However, it retained and even extended separate communal electorates; communal representation was NOT abolished (statement 3 is wrong). Therefore only 1 and 2 are correct. ([britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com/place/India/Constitutional-reforms?utm_source=openai))

Q4. 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 these statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (c)

The first INC session (1885) was held at Bombay, not Calcutta, so statement 1 is false. The second session (1886) met at Calcutta under Dadabhai Naoroji—statement 2 is correct. In December 1916 both the INC and the All-India Muslim League met in Lucknow and concluded the historic Lucknow Pact—statement 3 is correct. Hence only statements 2 and 3 are right. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_National_Congress?utm_source=openai))

Q28. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report formed the basis of

- (a) The Indian Councils Act, 1909
- (b) The Government of India Act, 1919**
- (c) The Government of India Act, 1935
- (d) The Indian Independence Act, 1947

Answer: (b)

The Montagu–Chelmsford Report (1918) recommended constitutional changes that were enacted as the Government of India Act 1919, introducing diarchy in the provinces and a bicameral central legislature; it was not linked to the 1909, 1935 or 1947 Acts. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montagu%E2%80%93Chelmsford_Reforms?utm_source=openai))

Q29. During the Indian Freedom Struggle, who among the following proposed that Swaraj should be defined as complete independence free from all foreign control?

- (a) Mazharul Haque
- (b) Maulana Hasrat Mohani**
- (c) Hakim Ajmal Khan
- (d) Abul Kalam Azad

Answer: (b)

At the Ahmedabad session of the Indian National Congress in 1921, Maulana Hasrat Mohani moved a resolution that 'Swaraj' be defined as 'complete independence free from all foreign control', a demand much ahead of the 1929 Poorna Swaraj resolution. Other leaders named in the options did not make this specific proposal. ([testbook.com](https://testbook.com/question-answer/during-the-indian-freedom-struggle-who-among-the--61138933b62f65fdf1337f2e?utm_source=openai))

Q31. Consider the following princely States of the British rule in India:

1. Jhansi
2. Sambalpur
3. Satara

The correct chronological order in which they were annexed by the British is

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

Answer: (c)

Satara was the first major state annexed under Lord Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse in 1848, followed by Sambalpur in 1849 and Jhansi in 1853; thus the chronological order is Satara (3) !' Samb (1). ([de.scribd.com](https://de.scribd.com/document/834491983/Modern-India-Indian-National-Movement-General?utm_source=openai))

Q32. The name of the famous person of India who returned the Knighthood conferred on him by the British Government as a token of protest against the atrocities in Punjab in 1919 was

- (a) Tej Bahadur Sapru
- (b) Ashutosh Mukherjee
- (c) Rabindra Nath Tagore**
- (d) Syed Ahmad Khan

Answer: (c)

Rabindranath Tagore, who had been knighted in 1915, renounced the title in May 1919 to protest the Jallianwala Bagh massacre; none of the other personalities listed ever returned such an honour. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rabindranath_Tagore?utm_source=openai))

Q60. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

List I (Period) : List II (Wars)

1. AD 1767-69 : First Anglo-Maratha War
2. AD 1790-92 : Third Mysore War
3. AD 1824-26 : First Anglo-Burmese War
4. AD 1845-46 : Second Sikh War

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Answer: (d)

The Third Mysore War occurred in 1790-92 and the First Anglo-Burmese War in 1824-26, so pairs 2 and 3 are correct. The First Anglo-Maratha War was in 1775-82 (not 1767-69) and the Second Sikh War in 1848-49 (not 1845-46), making pairs 1 and 4 incorrect. Hence option (d) is correct. ([iasexamportal.com](https://iasexamportal.com/IAS/IAS-Examination-Question-Answer-General-Studies-2004?utm_source=openai))

Q90. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (a) Pitt's India Act — Warren Hastings
- (b) Doctrine of Lapse — Dalhousie
- (c) Vernacular Press Act — Curzon**
- (d) Ilbert Bill — Ripon

Answer: (c)

The Vernacular Press Act (1878) was passed by Viceroy Lord Lytton, not Lord Curzon, making pair (c) incorrect. The other pairs are correct: Pitt's India Act was enacted in Warren Hastings' tenure; the Doctrine of Lapse was applied by Lord Dalhousie; and the Ilbert Bill (1883) was introduced under Lord Ripon. ([britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Vernacular-Press-Act?utm_source=openai))

Q121. Consider the following Viceroy's of India during the British rule:

1. Lord Curzon
2. Lord Chelmsford
3. Lord Hardinge
4. Lord Irwin

Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of their tenure?

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

Answer: (a)

Chronological order of tenure: Lord Curzon (1899-1905) → Lord Hardinge (1910-1916) → Lord Chelmsford (1916-1921) → Lord Irwin (1926-1931). Thus the sequence 1-3-2-4 corresponds to option (a).
([britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com/biography/Lord-Curzon?utm_source=openai))

Q122. Consider the following events during India's freedom struggle:

1. Chauri-Chaura Outrage
2. Minto-Morley Reforms
3. Dandi March
4. Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms

Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the events above?

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

Answer: (b)

Minto–Morley Reforms were enacted in 1909, followed by the Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms (Government of India Act) in 1919, the Chauri-Chaura incident occurred on 5 February 1922, and the Dandi March began on 12 March 1930; thus the correct chronological order is 2-4-1-3.
([licchavilyceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-2004-solved-question-paper/))

UPSC 2004

Modern History › Advent Of Europeans & British Expansion

easy

Q134. Consider the following statements:

1. In the Third Battle of Panipat, Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated Ibrahim Lodi.
2. Tipu Sultan was killed in the Third Anglo-Mysore War.
3. Mir Jafar entered in a conspiracy with the English for the defeat of Nawab Siraj-ud-daulah in the Battle of Plassey.

Which of these statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

The Third Battle of Panipat (1761) was fought between Ahmad Shah Abdali and the Marathas—not Ibrahim Lodi (who fell in Panipat I, 1526). Tipu Sultan died in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War at Seringapatam (1799). Mir Jafar did indeed plot with the British against Siraj-ud-Daulah at Plassey (1757). Thus only statement 3 is true. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Third_Battle_of_Panipat?utm_source=openai))

— 2003 —

UPSC 2003

Modern History › Advent Of Europeans & British Expansion

easy

Q17. In India, among the following locations, the Dutch established their earliest factory at

- (a) Surat
- (b) Pullicat**
- (c) Cochin
- (d) Cassimbazar

Answer: (b)

Among the places listed, the earliest Dutch factory was set up at Pulicat (on the Coromandel coast) in 1610; the Dutch entered Surat only in 1616 and Cochin in 1663, while Kasimbazar came still later. Hence Pulicat is the earliest. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dutch_Coromandel?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 2003

Modern History › British Administration & Economic Policies

easy

Q71. The aim of education as stated by the Wood's Despatch of 1854 was

- (a) The creation of employment opportunities for native Indians
- (b) The spread of western culture in India**
- (c) The promotion of literacy among the people using English medium of language
- (d) The introduction of scientific research and rationalism in the traditional Indian education

Answer: (b)

Wood's Despatch declared that the chief aim of government education in India was to 'diffuse the arts, science, philosophy and literature of Europe', i.e. to spread Western (English) civilisation and culture. It did not present literacy itself, employment creation or scientific research as the primary goal, though these could be secondary outcomes. ([licchavilyceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-2003-solved-question-paper/))

Q80. With reference to the entry of European powers into India, which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) The Portuguese captured Goa in 1499**
- (b) The English opened their first factory in South India at Masulipatnam
- (c) In Eastern India, the English Company opened its first factory in Orissa in 1633
- (d) Under the leadership of Dupleix, the French occupied Madras in 1746

Answer: (a)

The Portuguese did not capture Goa in 1499; Afonso de Albuquerque seized it in 1510, so option (a) is factually wrong, making it the only incorrect statement. The English did open their first south-Indian factory at Masulipatnam in 1611, and their first eastern-Indian factory in Odisha in 1633, while the French capture of Madras in 1746 was led by La Bourdonnais (not Dupleix)—hence the other three statements are essentially correct. ([doubtnut.com](https://www.doubtnut.com/qna/648594504?utm_source=openai))

Q81. With reference to Indian freedom struggle, which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) The Rowlatt Act aroused a wave of popular indignation and led to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre
- (b) Subhash Chandra Bose formed the Forward Bloc
- (c) Bhagat Singh was one of the founders of Hindustan Republican Socialist Association
- (d) In 1931, the Congress Session at Karachi opposed Gandhi-Irwin Pact**

Answer: (d)

The 1931 Karachi session of the Congress actually ratified (not opposed) the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, so statement (d) is incorrect while the other three statements are historically accurate. The Rowlatt Act's nationwide protests culminated in the Jallianwala Bagh massacre; Subhas Chandra Bose created the Forward Bloc in 1939; and Bhagat Singh was among the leaders who reorganised the Hindustan Republican Association as the HSRA in 1928. ([iasexamportal.com](https://iasexamportal.com/paper/IAS_General_Studies_Prelims_Paper_2003_part-1))

Q86. The leader of the Bardoli Satyagraha (1928) was

- (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Vithalbhai J Patel
- (d) Mahadev Desai

Answer: (a)

The peasants' tax-resistance at Bardoli in 1928 was led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, whose successful leadership earned him the title 'Sardar' ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bardoli_Satyagraha?utm_source=openai)). Gandhi, Vithalbhai Patel and Mahadev Desai were supporters but not the movement's leader.

Q111. Assertion (A): In 1916, Maulana Mohammad Ali and Abul Kalam Azad resigned from the Legislative Council.

Reason (R): The Rowlatt Act was passed by the government in spite of being opposed by all Indian members of the Legislative Council.

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are 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**

Answer: (d)

Maulana Mohammad Ali and Abul Kalam Azad were never members who resigned from the Imperial Legislative Council in 1916, so the Assertion is incorrect. The Reason is correct because the Anarchical & Revolutionary Crimes (Rowlatt) Act was forced through the Council on 18 March 1919 despite unanimous opposition from the Indian members, which led leaders such as M.M. Malaviya, Mazhar-ul-Haq and M.A. Jinnah to quit the Council.

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rowlatt_Act?utm_source=openai))

Q112. Assertion (A): Shah Alam II spent the initial years as an Emperor far away from his capital.

Reason (R): There was always a lurking danger of foreign invasion from the north-west frontier.

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A**
- (b) Both A and R are 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

Answer: (a)

Shah Alam II spent the first dozen years of his reign away from Delhi—mainly at Allahabad—because the capital and the Indo-Gangetic plain were repeatedly ravaged by the Afghan invasions led by Ahmad Shah Durrani and by Rohilla turbulence. The constant danger from the north-west frontier therefore explains why the emperor kept away from his traditional seat, making both statements true and R the correct explanation of A. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_campaign_of_Ahmad_Shah_Durrani?utm_source=openai))

Q115. Assertion (A): Marathas emerged as the strongest native power in India after the decline of Mughal empire.

Reason (R): Marathas were the first to have clear concept of a united Indian nation.

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are 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

Answer: (b)

Following Aurangzeb's death the Maratha Confederacy expanded from the Deccan to dominate much of north and central India, making it the strongest indigenous power of the 18th century (Assertion true). Maratha leaders did articulate an early idea of an all-India 'Hindavi Swarajya', so the Reason is also true in itself; however, that ideological vision was not the primary cause of their military-political ascendancy, so R does not explain A. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maratha_Empire?utm_source=openai))

Q123. 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 Sringeri temple

Answer: (a)

Revenue farming (ijaradari) in Bengal was introduced by Murshid Quli Khan, not by the Mughal noble Ali Mardan Khan; therefore option (a) is the incorrect statement. The other three statements are historically accurate: Ranjit Singh did establish gun foundries at Lahore; Sawai Jai Singh had Euclid's Elements rendered into Sanskrit (as 'Sarvasiddhantasangraha'); and Tipu Sultan donated to rebuild the Sringeri Sharada temple after it was raided. ([iasexamportal.com](https://iasexamportal.com/paper/IAS_General_Studies_Prelims_Paper_2003_part-2?utm_source=openai))

Q128. Which one of the following provisions was NOT made in the Charter Act of 1833?

- (a) The trading activities of the East India Company were to be abolished
- (b) The designation of the supreme authority was to be changed as the Governor General of India in Council
- (c) All law-making powers to be conferred on Governor General in Council
- (d) An Indian was to be appointed as a Law Member in the Governor-General's Council**

Answer: (d)

The Charter Act 1833 ended the East India Company's trade (option a), renamed the head as 'Governor-General of India' (option b) and vested all legislative power in his Council (option c). It did add a fourth 'Law Member', but the Act never stipulated that the member must be an Indian; the first appointee was T. B. Macaulay. Therefore statement (d) was NOT provided by the Act. ([scribd.com](https://www.scribd.com/document/731911847/2003))

Q135. With reference to colonial rule in India, what was sought by the Ilbert Bill in 1883?

- (a) To bring Indians and Europeans on par as far as the criminal jurisdiction of courts was concerned**
- (b) To impose severe restrictions on the freedom of the native press as it was perceived to be hostile to colonial rulers
- (c) To encourage the native Indians to appear for civil service examinations by conducting them in India
- (d) To allow native Indians to possess arms by amending the Arms Act

Answer: (a)

The Ilbert Bill proposed that senior Indian magistrates be allowed to try Europeans, ending the racial bar that reserved such criminal jurisdiction solely for European judges and thereby placing Indians and Europeans on an equal footing in criminal courts. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ilbert_Bill?utm_source=openai))

Q136. An important aspect of the Cripps Mission of 1942 was

- (a) that all Indian States should join the Indian Union as a condition to consider any degree of autonomy for India
- (b) the creation of an Indian Union with Dominion status very soon after the Second World War**
- (c) the active participation and cooperation of the Indian people, communities and political parties in the British war effort as a condition for granting independence with full sovereign status to India after war
- (d) the framing of a constitution for the entire Indian Union, with no separate constitution for any province, and a Union Constitution to be accepted by all provinces

Answer: (b)

Stafford Cripps offered that, after World War II, India would become an 'Indian Union' with full Dominion status within the Commonwealth, to be governed by a future constitution framed by a Constituent Assembly—an offer rejected by Congress.

([nextias.com](https://www.nextias.com/blog/cripps-mission-proposals/?utm_source=openai))

Q137. When Congress leaders condemned the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, many moderates left party to form the

- (a) Swarajya Party
- (b) Indian Freedom Party
- (c) Independence Federation of India
- (d) Indian Liberal Federation**

Answer: (d)

When the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms were published in 1918, moderate Congress leaders such as Surendranath Banerjea, favoring the reforms, seceded and in 1919 created the Indian National Liberal Federation (Indian Liberal Federation); hence option (d) is correct, whereas the Swarajya Party and other names arose later or never existed. ([sarthaks.com](https://www.sarthaks.com/60487/when-congress-leader-s-condemned-montagu-chelmsford-report-many-moderates-left-party-form?utm_source=openai))

Q149. Who headed the Interim Cabinet formed in the 1946?

- (a) Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru**
- (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (d) Rajagopalachari

Answer: (b)

The Interim Government formed on 2 September 1946 was headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, who served as Vice-President of the Executive Council and de facto Prime Minister; none of the other personalities led this cabinet.

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interim_Government_of_India?utm_source=openai))

Q2. The last opportunity to avoid the partition of India was lost with the rejection of

- (a) Cripps Mission
- (b) Rajagopalachari Formula
- (c) Cabinet Mission**
- (d) Wavell Plan

Answer: (c)

The Cabinet Mission of 1946 proposed a loose three-tier federation that could have kept India united, but the Muslim League withdrew its acceptance and demanded a separate Pakistan; its rejection therefore ended the last realistic chance to avert partition. The earlier Cripps Mission (1942), Rajagopalachari Formula (1944) and Wavell Plan (1945) had all failed earlier and were not the final 'opportunity'. ([aspireias.com](https://www.aspireias.com/upsc-general-study-10years-paper/2002?utm_source=openai))

Q53. 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 Sarvajanik Sabha**

Answer: (d)

The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, founded in 1870 under M.G. Ranade's influence, sent a petition signed by over 21,000 Indians to the House of Commons in 1875 asking for India's direct representation in the British Parliament. The Indian Association and other bodies were formed later (Indian Association 1876, Madras Mahajan Sabha 1884) and therefore could not have submitted the 1875 petition. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poona_Sarvajanik_Sabha?utm_source=openai))

Q54. 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**

Answer: (d)

Under the 1935 Act the princes were to nominate 1/3 of the seats in the proposed federal legislature. The British design was to let the autocratic princes, who were dependent on the Raj, use their bloc votes to neutralise or veto the nationalist, anti-imperialist agenda of elected British-Indian representatives, not to give the princes genuine power or annex their territories. ([sarthaks.com](https://www.sarthaks.com/60443/the-real-intention-british-including-princely-states-federal-union-proposed-india-1935?utm_source=openai))

Q60. Match List I (Acts of Colonial Government of India) with List II (Provisions) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List I (Acts)

- A. Charter Act, 1813
- B. Regulating Act
- C. Act of 1858
- D. Pitt's India Act

List II (Provisions)

1. Set up a Board of Control in Britain to fully regulate the East India Company's affairs in India
2. Company's trade monopoly in India was ended
3. The power to govern was transferred from the East India Company to the British Crown
4. The Company's directors were asked to present to the British government all correspondence and documents pertaining to the administration of the company

Codes:

- (a) A-2 B-4 C-3 D-1
- (b) A-1 B-3 C-4 D-2
- (c) A-2 B-3 C-4 D-1
- (d) A-1 B-4 C-3 D-2

Answer: (a)

Charter Act 1813 (A) ended the East India Company's trade monopoly (2); the Regulating Act 1773 (B) required the Company's directors to lay all correspondence before the British government (4); the Government of India Act 1858 (C) transferred power from the Company to the Crown (3); and Pitt's India Act 1784 (D) created a Board of Control (1). The sequence A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1 corresponds to option (a).
([lichavilyceum.com](https://lichavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-2002-solved-question-paper/))

Q62. Which one of the following Acts of British India strengthened the Viceroy's authority over his executive council by substituting the "portfolio" or departmental system for corporate functioning?

- (a) Indian Council Act, 1861
- (b) Government of India Act, 1858
- (c) Indian Councils Act, 1892
- (d) Indian Councils Act, 1909

Answer: (a)

The Indian Councils Act 1861 empowered the Viceroy to allocate 'portfolios' to individual Executive Council members, replacing earlier corporate decision-making and thereby strengthening his control. None of the other listed Acts introduced this departmental (portfolio) system, so option (a) is correct.
([lichavilyceum.com](https://lichavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-2002-solved-question-paper/))

Q79. The President of the Indian National Congress at the time of the partition of India was

- (a) C. Rajagopalachari
- (b) J. B. Kripalani**
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Answer: (b)

Acharya J. B. Kripalani was elected President of the Indian National Congress for the crucial years 1946-47 and thus held the office during the transfer of power and partition of India in August 1947. Hence option (b) is correct; the others presided in different years.

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J._B._Kripalani?utm_source=openai))

Q81. With reference to the colonial period of Indian history, match List I (Person) with List II (Event) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List I (Person)

- A. MacDonald**
- B. Linlithgow**
- C. Dalhousie**
- D. Chelmsford**

List II (Event)

- 1. Doctrine of Lapse**
- 2. Communal Award**
- 3. August Offer**
- 4. Dyarchy**

Codes:

- (a) A-3 B-2 C-1 D-4
- (b) A-3 B-2 C-4 D-1
- (c) A-2 B-3 C-1 D-4**
- (d) A-2 B-3 C-4 D-1

Answer: (c)

• Ramsay MacDonald announced the Communal Award in 1932.

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communal_Award?utm_source=openai)) • Viceroy Lord Linlithgow issued the August Offer in 1940.

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/August_Offer?utm_source=openai)) • Lord Dalhousie formulated and applied the Doctrine of Lapse (1848-56).

([britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com/topic/doctrine-of-lapse?utm_source=openai)) • Lord Chelmsford's Montagu-Chelmsford reforms introduced dyarchy under the Government of India Act 1919.

([britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com/topic/dyarchy?utm_source=openai)) Thus the correct matching is A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4 !' option (c).

Q93. With which one of the following mountain tribes did the British first come into contact with after the grant of Diwani in the year 1765?

- (a) Garo
- (b) Khasis**
- (c) Kukis
- (d) Tipperahs

Answer: (b)

After obtaining the Diwani (1765) the Company's first contacts in the hill regions to the east of Bengal were with the Khasi people who lived immediately north of Sylhet. Several modern compilations of UPSC keys list the Khasi tribe as the earliest point of contact, whereas the Garos, Kukis and Tipperahs were encountered only in subsequent decades.

([doubtnut.com])(https://www.doubtnut.com/qna/648594491?utm_source=openai)

Q102. With reference to the period of extremist nationalist movement in India with its spirit of Swadeshi, which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Laikat Hossain led the Muslim peasants of Barisal in their agitations**
- (b) In 1989, the scheme of national education was formulated by Satish Chandra Mukherjee
- (c) The Bengal National College was founded in 1906 with Aurobindo as the Principal
- (d) Tagore preached the cult of Atmasakti, the main plank of which was social and economic regeneration of the villages

Answer: (a)

The question (UPSC GS Prelims 2002, Q.102) is framed as 'Which one of the following statements is NOT correct?'

(a) Liaquat Hussain did participate in Barisal politics but did NOT lead the Muslim peasants' agitation there; the acknowledged organiser was Ashwini Kumar Dutt, a Hindu lawyer-educator.

(b) Satish Chandra Mukherjee's scheme of national education was published in 1898 (not 1989).

(c) Bengal National College indeed started on 15 Aug 1906 with Sri Aurobindo as its first Principal. ([sriurobindoinstitute.org])(https://www.sriurobindoinstitute.org/saioc/Sri_Aurobindo/bengal_national_college?utm_source=openai)

(d) Rabindranath Tagore's essays collected in 'tmashakti' (1905) advocated self-help and reconstruction, so the substance of the statement is correct.

Therefore, statement (a) is the only incorrect one, making option (a) the right choice.

Q111. With reference to the Indian freedom struggle, which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Hakim Ajmal Khan was one of the leaders to start a nations list 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

Answer: (c)

Hakim Ajmal Khan was indeed associated with the nationalist Ahrar movement; Sir Syed Ahmad Khan openly criticised and opposed the Indian National Congress when it was founded; and Maulana Barkatullah with Maulana Obeidullah Sindhi joined Raja Mahendra Pratap in setting up the Provisional Government of India at Kabul in 1915. The All-India Muslim League, however, SUPPORTED (not opposed) both the 1905 partition of Bengal and the demand for separate electorates. Hence statement (c) is the only incorrect one, matching the official key. ([civildserviceindia.com](https://www.civildserviceindia.com/upsc_questions/GeneralStudies-2002%28pre%29.html))

Q123. During the Indian freedom struggle, the Khudai Khidmatgars, also known as Red Shirts, called for

- (a) the Union of Pashtun tribal areas in north-west with the Afghanistan
- (b) the adoption of terrorist tactics and methods for terrorising and finally ousting the colonial rulers
- (c) the adoption of communist revolutionary ideology for political and social reform
- (d) the Pathan regional nationalist unity and a struggle against colonialism**

Answer: (d)

Led by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Khudai Khidmatgars (Red Shirts) were a non-violent Pashtun movement that sought Pathan (Pashtun) regional unity and fought British colonial rule in the North-West Frontier Province, while working closely with the Indian National Congress. They neither espoused terrorism nor communism, nor did they demand merger with Afghanistan. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khudai_Khidmatgar?utm_source=openai))

Q144. Assertion (A): The effect of labour participation in the Indian nationalist upsurge of the early 1930s was weak.

Reason (R): The labour leaders considered the ideology of Indian National Congress as bourgeois and reactionary.

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

Answer: (a)

Organised labour's impact on the Civil-Disobedience-era nationalist surge was limited; many union leaders with socialist/communist leanings dismissed Congress as a bourgeois, moderate party and therefore kept their distance. This ideological distrust directly weakened labour participation, making both statements correct and R the proper explanation of A. ([upscgspedia.com](https://upscgspedia.com/upsc-prelims-pyqs-in-dian-national-movement/?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 2001

Modern History › Revolutionary & Communist Movements

easy

Q2. Who among the following organised the famous Chittagong armoury raid?

- (a) Laxmi Sehgal
- (b) Surya Sen**
- (c) Batukeshwar Datta
- (d) J. M. Sengupta

Answer: (b)

The Chittagong Armoury Raid of 18 April 1930 was conceived and led by the Bengal revolutionary Surya Sen ('Master-da'). He commanded the group that attacked the police and auxiliary armouries and proclaimed the 'Indian Republican Army'. Other options were not associated with planning that raid.

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chittagong_armoury_raid?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 2001

Modern History › Early Nationalism & Indian National Congress (1885-1915)

moderate

Q6. A London branch of the All-India Muslim League was established in 1908 under the presidency of

- (a) Agha Khan
- (b) Ameer Ali**
- (c) Liaquat Ali Khan
- (d) M. A. Jinnah

Answer: (b)

The London branch of the All-India Muslim League was inaugurated at Caxton Hall on 6 May 1908 under the presidency of Syed Ameer Ali, a prominent jurist and League founder. Aga Khan III led the parent body earlier, while Liaquat Ali Khan and M.A. Jinnah became leaders only later; they were never presidents of the London chapter. ([cambridge.org](https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/royal-historical-society-camden-fifth-series/article/introduction/98A2885338F9A231BD1C951D63F32C16?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 2001

Modern History › Gandhian Mass Movements (1915-1942)

easy

Q12. Who among the following was the President of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference in 1939?

- (a) Jaya Prakash Narayan
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru**
- (c) Sheikh Abdullah
- (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Answer: (b)

Jawaharlal Nehru accepted the presidency of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference in February 1939 and held the post until 1946. Jayaprakash Narayan, Sheikh Abdullah and Sardar Patel were associated with the organisation but were never its president in 1939, so options (a), (c) and (d) are wrong. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/All_India_States_Peoples_Conference?utm_source=openai))

Q61. Who among the following Indian rulers established embassies in foreign countries on modern lines?

- (a) Haider Ali
- (b) Mir Qasim
- (c) Shah Alam II
- (d) Tipu Sultan**

Answer: (d)

Tipu Sultan organised permanent embassies to the Ottoman court, the French Republic and other foreign powers on the European model; none of the other listed rulers created such modern diplomatic missions. ([upscgspedia.com](https://upscgspedia.com/upsc-prelims-pyqs-modern-history/?utm_source=openai))

Q71. The Hunter Commission was appointed after the

- (a) Black hole incident
- (b) Jalian Walla Bagh massacre**
- (c) Uprising of 1857
- (d) Partition of Bengal

Answer: (b)

The Disorders Inquiry Committee, popularly called the Hunter Commission, was set up in October 1919 specifically to investigate the Jallianwala Bagh massacre and related Punjab disturbances; it had nothing to do with the Black Hole of Calcutta, 1857 revolt or Bengal partition. ([uttarpradesh.pscnotes.com](https://uttarpradesh.pscnotes.com/uppcs-prelims/the-hunter-commission-was-appointed-after-the/?utm_source=openai))

Q76. Under the Permanent Settlement, 1793, the zamindars were required to issue pattas to the farmers which were not issued by many of the zamindars. The reason was

- (a) the zamindars were trusted by the farmers
- (b) there was no official check upon the zamindars**
- (c) it was the responsibility of the British Government
- (d) the farmers were not interested in getting pattas

Answer: (b)

The Permanent Settlement (1793) required zamindars to give written pattas to their tenant-cultivators, but the colonial administration put virtually no supervisory machinery in place. Because there was “no official check upon the zamindars”, many landlords simply ignored the rule, leaving ryots without documented rights. ([licchavilyceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-2001-solved-question-paper/))

Q81. Consider the following statements:

I. Arya Samaj was founded in 1835.

II. Lala Lajpat Rai opposed the appeal of Arya Samaj to the authority of Vedas in support of its social reform programmes.

III. Under Keshab Chandra Sen, the Brahmo Samaj campaigned for women's education.

IV. Vinoba Bhave founded the Sarvodaya Samaj to work among refugees.

Which of these statements are correct?

- (a) I and II
- (b) II and III
- (c) II and IV
- (d) III and IV**

Answer: (d)

Statement I is wrong because Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj in 1875, not 1835 ([uttarpradesh.pscnotes.com](https://uttarpradesh.pscnotes.com/uppcs-prelims/consider-the-following-statements-i-arya-samaj-was-founded-in-1835/?utm_source=openai)). Statement II is wrong—Lala Lajpat Rai was himself an ardent Arya Samajist and never opposed its reliance on the Vedas ([uttarpradesh.pscnotes.com](https://uttarpradesh.pscnotes.com/uppcs-prelims/consider-the-following-statements-i-arya-samaj-was-found-ed-in-1835/?utm_source=openai)). Statement III is correct: under Keshab Chandra Sen the Brahmo Samaj and its auxiliary bodies (Brahmo Bandhu Sabha, Bamabodhini etc.) vigorously promoted education ([thebrahmosamaj.net](https://www.thebrahmosamaj.net/impact/educationalimpact.html?utm_source=openai)). Statement IV is also correct: after Gandhi's death Vinoba Bhave set up the Sarvodaya Samaj in March 1948 and, for about ten months, its workers engaged in relief and rehabilitation of refugees from West Pakistan ([bdmaterials.in](https://bdmaterials.in/bhoodan-movement/)). Hence only option (d).

Q94. Who among the following leaders proposed to adopt Complete Independence as the goal of the Congress in the Ahmedabad session of 1920?

- (a) Abul Kalam Azad
- (b) Hasrat Mohani**
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi

Answer: (b)

At the Ahmedabad Congress session (December 1921), Maulana Hasrat Mohani moved a resolution demanding 'Complete Independence' (Poorna Swaraj). Gandhi opposed it as premature, and it was defeated. Abul Kalam Azad, Nehru and Gandhi did not move such a resolution at that session. ([licchavilyceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-2001-solved-question-paper/))

UPSC 2000

Modern History › Gandhian Mass Movements (1915-1942)

easy

Q4. While delivering the presidential address, the Congress President who advocated the introduction of Roman script for Hindi language was

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Abul Kalam Azad
- (d) Subhas Chandra Bose**

Answer: (d)

At the Haripura session of the Indian National Congress in February 1938, President Subhas Chandra Bose explicitly urged that Hindustani/Hindi be written in the Roman script to make it accessible nationwide; no such suggestion was made by Gandhi, Nehru or Azad. ([scribd.com](http://www.scribd.com/document/925681773/national-movement-part-2newpdf?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 2000

Modern History › Transfer Of Power & Partition (1945-1947)

moderate

Q8. At the time of partition of India, which one of the following provinces of the British India came forward with a plan for a united and independent existence?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Assam
- (c) Bengal**
- (d) Bihar

Answer: (c)

Facing impending partition, Bengal leaders H. S. Suhrawardy and Sarat Chandra Bose advanced the 'United (Free) Bengal' scheme for a single, independent Bengal province; such a plan was unique to Bengal and was not proposed by Punjab, Assam or Bihar. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Bengal?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 2000

Modern History › Transfer Of Power & Partition (1945-1947)

moderate

Q15. The Balkan Plan for fragmentation of India was the brain-child of

- (a) W. Churchill
- (b) M. A. Jinnah
- (c) Lord Mountbatten**
- (d) V. P. Menon

Answer: (c)

The "Balkan Plan" (also called the Dickie-Bird or Ismay Plan) envisaged fragmenting British India into many independent provinces and was drawn up in April 1947 under the direction of Lord Louis Mountbatten, the last Viceroy. Therefore, Mountbatten—not Churchill, Jinnah or V. P. Menon—was its architect. ([gktoday.in](https://www.gktoday.in/dickie-bird-plan-1947/?utm_source=openai))

Q19. Consider the following statements about the Indian National Congress:

I. Sarojini Naidu was the first woman to be the President of the Congress.

II. C. R. Das was in prison when he functioned as the President of the Congress.

III. The first Britisher to become the President of the Congress was Alan Octavian Hume.

IV. Alfred Webb was the President of the Congress in 1894.

Which of these statements are correct?

(a) I and III

(b) II and IV

(c) II, III and IV

(d) I, II, III and IV

Answer: (b)

Sarojini Naidu was the first Indian woman—but Annie Besant (1917) was the first woman overall—President of the INC, so statement I is false. C.R. Das had been elected for the 1921 Ahmedabad session but was in jail; Hakim Ajmal Khan presided in his absence, making statement II true. The first Britisher to preside was George Yule in 1888, not A.O. Hume, so statement III is false. Alfred Webb indeed presided over the 1894 Madras session, so statement IV is true. Hence only II and IV are correct! Option (b).
https://indianexpress.com/article/india/here-is-a-list-of-past-presidents-of-indian-national-congress-4967084/ite/?utm_source=openai)

Q50. “In this instance we could not play off the Mohammedans against the Hindus”. To which one of the following events did this remark of Aitchison relate?

(a) Revolt of 1857

(b) Champaran Satyagraha (1917)

(c) Khilafat and Non-cooperation Movement (1919-22)

(d) August Movement of 1942

Answer: (a)

Sir Charles Aitchison lamented that during the 1857 Revolt ‘we could not play off the Mohammedans against the Hindus’, acknowledging the unusual Hindu-Muslim unity against British rule; the remark predates later mass movements and fits neither the 1917 Champaran episode nor the 1920s Khilafat agitation. ([edukemy.com](https://edukemy.com/blog/upsc-prelims-topic-wise-questions-modern-history-revolt-of-1857/?utm_source=openai))

Q57. Which one of the following is not a feature of the Government of India Act of 1935?

(a) Diarchy at the Centre as well as in the provinces

(b) A bicameral legislature

(c) Provincial autonomy

(d) An All-India Federation

Answer: (a)

The 1935 Act abolished diarchy in the Provinces but introduced it at the Centre; thus diarchy did NOT exist ‘at the Centre as well as in the provinces’, making statement (a) NOT a feature and therefore the correct answer. The Act did provide for a bicameral federal legislature, provincial autonomy, and an All-India Federation, so options (b), (c), (d) describe actual features. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_India_Act_1935?utm_source=openai))

Q60. The Indian National Army (INA) came into existence in 1943 in

- (a) Japan
- (b) Burma
- (c) Singapore**
- (d) Malaya

Answer: (c)

Subhas Chandra Bose formally revived and proclaimed the Indian National Army on 4 July 1943 at the Cathay Building in Singapore; therefore the INA 'came into existence' in 1943 in Singapore. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_National_Army?utm_source=openai))

Q65. The last major extension of British Indian territory took place during the time of

- (a) Dufferin
- (b) Dalhousie**
- (c) Lytton
- (d) Curzon

Answer: (b)

Lord Dalhousie (1848-56) used the Doctrine of Lapse and 'mis-government' pretexts to annex Satara, Jhansi, Nagpur and finally Awadh in 1856—making his tenure the last major phase of British territorial expansion in India ([britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com/topic/doctrine-of-lapse?utm_source=openai)). No comparable large-scale annexation occurred under Dufferin, Lytton or Curzon.

Q70. 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

Answer: (b)

In his last-ditch bid to avoid partition, Mahatma Gandhi told Viceroy Mountbatten to dismiss the Interim Government and invite Muhammad Ali Jinnah to form an all-India ministry; he believed Congress could sit in opposition if this preserved unity. Therefore option (b) is correct. ([spectator.com](https://spectator.com/article/partition-wasn-t-inevitable/?utm_source=openai))

Q72. The native State of Tripura became involved in the Freedom Movement early in the 20th century because

- (a) the kings of Tripura were always anti-British
- (b) the Bengal revolutionaries took shelter in Tripura**
- (c) the tribes of the State were fiercely freedom loving
- (d) there were already some groups fighting against the kingship and its protector, the British

Answer: (b)

Revolutionaries of Bengal such as members of the Anushilan and Jugantar groups used the small princely state of Tripura as a safe haven to evade British surveillance; this early sheltering drew Tripura into nationalist activities. Hence the reason was that “the Bengal revolutionaries took shelter in Tripura” – option (b). ([scribd.com](https://www.scribd.com/document/465263093/2000-upsc-prelims))

Q75. That the per capita income in India was Rs. 20 in 1867-68, was ascertained for the first time by

- (a) M. G. Ranade
- (b) Sir W. Hunter
- (c) R. C. Dutta
- (d) Dadabhai Naoroji**

Answer: (d)

Dadabhai Naoroji was the first Indian nationalist economist to make a systematic estimate of national income; in ‘Poverty and Un-British Rule in India’ he calculated India’s per-capita income for 1867-68 as about Rs 20. Hence the statement refers to Naoroji, not to Ranade, Hunter or Dutta. ([uttarpradesh.pscnotes.com](https://uttarpradesh.pscnotes.com/uppcs-prelims/that-the-per-capita-income-in-india-was-rs-20-in-1867-68-was-ascerta/?utm_source=openai))

Q80. After returning from South Africa, Gandhiji launched his first successful Satyagraha in

- (a) Chauri-Chaura
- (b) Dandi
- (c) Champaran**
- (d) Bardoli

Answer: (c)

After returning to India in 1915, Gandhi’s first mass Satyagraha was organised in 1917 at Champaran, Bihar, to protest against the indigo planters’ exploitation of peasants. The other places listed—Chauri-Chaura (1922), Dandi (1930) and Bardoli (1928)—occurred later. ([aspireias.com](https://aspireias.com/upsc-general-study-10years-paper/2000))

Q81. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists:

List I

I. Chittagong Armoury Raid

II. Abhinav Bharat

III. Anushilan Samiti

IV. Kuka Movement

List II

A) Kalpana Dutt

B) Guru Ram Singh

C) Vikram Damodar Savarkar

D) Aurobindo Ghosh

Codes:

(a) I-A, II-C, III-D, IV-B

(b) I-A, II-C, III-B, IV-D

(c) I-C, II-A, III-B, IV-D

(d) I-C, II-A, III-D, IV-B

Answer: (a)

Kalpana Dutt was a participant in the Chittagong Armoury Raid; Abhinav Bharat was founded by Vinayak (Vikram) Damodar Savarkar; the Anushilan Samiti's early leader and ideologue was Aurobindo Ghosh; and the 19th-century Kuka (Namdhari) movement was led by Guru Ram Singh. Hence the correct matching sequence is I-A, II-C, III-D, IV-B (option a).

([aspireias.com](https://aspireias.com/upsc-general-study-10years-paper/2000))

Q82. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists:

List I – Land system

I. Land allotted to big feudal landlords

II. Land allotted to revenue farmers or rent collectors

III. Land allotted to each peasant with the right to sublet, mortgage, transfer, gift or sell

IV. Revenue settlements made at village level

List II

A) Jagirdari System

B) Ryotwari System

C) Mahalwari System

D) Zamindari System

Codes:

(a) I-A, II-C, III-B, IV-D

(b) I-A, II-D, III-B, IV-C

(c) I-C, II-D, III-A, IV-B

(d) I-B, II-A, III-C, IV-D

Answer: (b)

Land granted to big feudal lords was called Jagirdari (I-A). Revenue-collecting intermediaries were Zamindars (II-D). Under the Ryotwari system each individual peasant (ryot) got transferable rights (III-B). Village-level collective settlements characterised the Mahalwari system (IV-C). This matches option (b) I-A, II-D, III-B, IV-C. ([uttarpradesh.pscnotes.com](https://uttarpradesh.pscnotes.com/uppcs-prelims/match-list-i-with-list-ii-and-select-the-correct-answer-using-the-code-94/?utm_source=openai))

Q84. Assertion (A): Lord Linlithgow described the August Movement of 1942 as the most serious revolt after the Sepoy mutiny.

Reason (R): Peasants joined the movement in large number in some places.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not a correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

Answer: (a)

Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy (1936-44), actually called the Quit India (August) Movement “by far the most serious rebellion since 1857”, so Assertion A is true. The struggle saw massive participation of rural masses—especially peasants in Bihar, eastern U.P. and Maharashtra—so Reason R is also true. Wide-spread, militant peasant upsurge was precisely what made the revolt so grave in the eyes of the Raj; hence R correctly explains A. ([sarthaks.com](https://www.sarthaks.com/60366/assertion-lord-linlithgo-descr-ibed-august-movement-most-serious-revolt-after-sepoy-mutiny?utm_source=openai))

Q93. Assertion (A): The basic weakness of the early nationalist movement lay in its narrow social base.

Reason (R): It fought for the narrow interests of the social groups which joined it.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not a correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

Answer: (c)

Early nationalist politics drew support mainly from English-educated urban elites, so its social base was narrow (Assertion true). However, the Moderate leaders did articulate wider issues such as freedom of the press, reduction of land revenue and greater Indian participation in governance—interests that went beyond their own class. Thus the Reason is false, making option (c) correct. ([edurev.in](https://edurev.in/t/203126/Indian-National-Movement-Solved-Questions-3--1998-2003-?utm_source=openai))

— 1999 —

Q9. The first venture of Gandhi in all-India politics was the

- (a) Non-cooperation Movement
- (b) Rowlatt Satyagraha
- (c) Champaran Movement
- (d) Dandi March

Answer: (b)

Gandhi's first country-wide political action after returning from South Africa was the Rowlatt Satyagraha of March-April 1919, launched against the Rowlatt Act and observed across India; earlier protests like Champaran (1917) were confined to a single locality, while the Non-Cooperation Movement began only in 1920. ([gkseries.com](https://www.gkseries.com/general-knowledge/indian-history/indian-national-movement/discussion-92?utm_source=openai))

Q19. The Congress policy of pray and petition ultimately came to an end under the guidance of

- (a) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak**
- (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

Answer: (b)

Bal Gangadhar Tilak, the leading Extremist, denounced the Moderates' 'prayer, petition and protest' strategy as political mendicancy and urged swadeshi, boycott and passive resistance; under his leadership the Congress abandoned the purely petitionary approach. ([uttarpradesh.pscnotes.com](https://uttarpradesh.pscnotes.com/uppcs-prelims/the-congress-policy-of-pray-and-petition-ultimately-came-to-an-end-und/?utm_source=openal))

Q30. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists:

List I (Persons)

- I. Shyamji Krishna Varma**
- II. Madame Bhikaji Cama**
- III. Annie Besant**
- IV. Aurobindo Ghosh**

List II (Journals)

- A. Bande Mataram**
- B. Indian Sociologist**
- C. The Talwar**
- D. Commonweal**

Codes:

- (a) I-B, II-C, III-D, IV-A**
- (b) I-C, II-B, III-A, IV-D
- (c) I-B, II-C, III-A, IV-D
- (d) I-C, II-B, III-D, IV-A

Answer: (a)

Shyamji Krishna Varma founded the journal 'Indian Sociologist'; Madame Bhikaji Cama brought out 'The Talwar'; Annie Besant edited 'Commonweal'; and Aurobindo Ghosh was associated with 'Bande Mataram'. Only the sequence I-B, II-C, III-D, IV-A matches these pairings. ([licchavilyceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-1999-solved-question-paper/))

UPSC 1999

Modern History › British Administration & Economic Policies

easy

Q42. There was no independent development of industries in India during British rule because of the

- (a) absence of heavy industries
- (b) scarcity of foreign capital
- (c) scarcity of natural resources
- (d) preference of the rich to invest in land

Answer: (a)

Under colonial policy, India was kept mainly as a source of raw materials and a market for British manufactures; the absence of heavy (capital-goods) industries meant local entrepreneurs lacked the upstream base needed for independent industrialisation. The other options were contributory factors but not the principal structural barrier highlighted in contemporary analyses.

([upscgpspedia.com](https://upscgpspedia.com/upsc-prelims-pyqs-modern-history/))

UPSC 1999

Modern History › Revolutionary & Communist Movements

easy

Q59. 'Abhinav Bharat' a secret society of revolutionaries was organised by

- (a) Khudiram Bose
- (b) V. D. Savarkar
- (c) Prafulla Chaki
- (d) Bhagat Singh

Answer: (b)

The Abhinav Bharat Society (originally 'Mitra Mela') was founded in 1904 at Nasik by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, along with his brother Ganesh Savarkar, as a secret revolutionary organization to overthrow British rule. Options (a) Khudiram Bose and (c) Prafulla Chaki were Bengal revolutionaries linked with the Muzaffarpur bomb case, while (d) Bhagat Singh was associated with the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association, not Abhinav Bharat.

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abhinav_Bharat_Society?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 1999

Modern History › Constitutional Developments & British Plans (1909-1947)

moderate

Q68. The most short-lived of all of Britain's constitutional experiments in India was the

- (a) Indian Councils Act of 1861
- (b) Indian Councils Act of 1892
- (c) Indian Councils Act of 1909
- (d) Government of India Act of 1919

Answer: (c)

The Indian Councils Act, 1909 (Morley-Minto Reforms) operated for only about ten years before being superseded by the Government of India Act, 1919, making it the briefest of Britain's constitutional

'experiments' in India. The other Acts remained in force far longer (1861 Act "H 31 yrs, 1892 Act "H 27 yrs, 1919 Act "H 16 yrs). ([focusias.in](https://focusias.in/general-studies-prelimspaper-1999))

Q71. 'Federal Union composed of British provinces.' The above quotation is related to

- (a) Simon Commission
- (b) Gandhi Irwin Pact
- (c) Cripps Mission
- (d) Cabinet Mission**

Answer: (d)

The quotation outlining 'a Federal Union composed of British provinces' is taken from the Cabinet Mission's May 1946 proposals that envisaged a weak Union of the British-Indian provinces (and princely states). Simon Commission (1927), the Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931) and the Cripps Mission (1942) did not propose such a federal union.

([doubtnut.com])(https://www.doubtnut.com/pcmb-questions/22573?utm_source=openai)

Q72. The Governor General who followed a spirited "Forward" policy towards Afghanistan was

- (a) Minto
- (b) Dufferin
- (c) Elgin
- (d) Lytton**

Answer: (d)

Lord Lytton (Viceroy, 1876-80) abandoned 'masterly inactivity' and pursued an aggressive Forward Policy towards Afghanistan, leading to the Second Anglo-Afghan War (1878-80). Minto, Dufferin and Elgin followed more cautious or different frontier approaches, not the stated policy.

([doubtnut.com])(https://www.doubtnut.com/pcmb-questions/22149?utm_source=openai)

Q80. At a time when empires in Europe were crumbling before the might of Napoleon which one of the following Governors-General kept the British flag flying high in India?

- (a) Warren Hastings
- (b) Lord Cornwallis
- (c) Lord Wellesley**
- (d) Lord Hastings

Answer: (c)

Richard, Marquess Wellesley (Governor-General, 1798-1805) governed India during the height of the Napoleonic Wars, adopting the Subsidiary Alliance system to thwart any French designs in the sub-continent and thereby 'kept the British flag flying high' when Napoleon was overrunning Europe ([britannica.com])(https://www.britannica.com/biography/Richard-Colley-Wellesley-Marquess-Wellesley?utm_source=openai)).

Q83. Which Indian nationalist leader looked upon a war between Germany and Britain as a god-sent opportunity which would enable Indians to exploit the situation to their advantage?

- (a) C. Rajagopalachari
- (b) M. A. Jinnah
- (c) Subhas Chandra Bose**
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Answer: (c)

Subhas Chandra Bose viewed the outbreak of World War II between Britain and Germany/Japan as a 'god-sent opportunity' to seek foreign help against British rule; he later left India, sought support first from Germany and then from Japan, and formed the Indian National Army. This makes option (c) correct, as reflected in the 1999 UPSC key ([britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com/biography/Subhas-Chandra-Bose?utm_source=openai)).

Q86. Which one of the following leaders of the Congress was totally in favour of Cabinet Mission Plan?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Sardar Patel**
- (d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Answer: (c)

Among top Congress leaders, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the most unequivocal supporter of the Cabinet Mission Plan, judging it the best practical route to speedy independence and national unity; Gandhi had reservations, Nehru publicly qualified acceptance, and Azad's support was cautious. ([examrobot.com](https://examrobot.com/content/which-one-following-leaders-congress-was-totally-favour-cabinet-mission-plan?utm_source=openai))

Q89. Which one of the following Indian leaders was dismissed by the British from the Indian Civil Service?

- (a) Satyendranath Tagore
- (b) Surendranath Banerji**
- (c) R. C. Dutt
- (d) Subhash Chandra Bose

Answer: (b)

Surendranath Banerjee, who qualified for the Indian Civil Service in 1869, was dismissed from his post in Sylhet in 1874 for a procedural 'misconduct', an action he and many contemporaries attributed to racial prejudice. The UPSC-1999 key also lists option (b) as correct. Satyendranath Tagore and R. C. Dutt completed their service careers, while Subhas Chandra Bose resigned from the ICS training on his own. ([scribd.com](https://www.scribd.com/document/87953301/1999-GS1-Set-a-With-Answers))

Q93. Consider the following events:

I. Indigo Revolt

II. Santhal Rebellion

III. Deccan Riot

IV. Mutiny of the Sepoys

The correct chronological sequence of these events is:

- (a) IV, II, I, III
- (b) IV, II, III, I
- (c) II, IV, III, I
- (d) II, IV, I, III**

Answer: (d)

Chronologically the movements occurred as follows: Santhal Rebellion (1855-56)! Sepoy Indigo Revolt (1859-60)! Deccan Riots (1875). Therefore the correct sequence is II-IV-I (d). Other sequences misplace one or more events. ([licchavilyceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-1999-solved-question-paper/?utm_source=openai))

Q94. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists:

List I (Year)

I. 1775

II. 1780

III. 1824

IV. 1838

List II (Event)

A) First Anglo-Burmese War

B) First Anglo-Afghan War

C) First Anglo-Maratha War

D) Second Anglo-Mysore War

- (a) I-D, II-C, III-B, IV-A
- (b) I-D, II-C, III-A, IV-B
- (c) I-C, II-D, III-A, IV-B**
- (d) I-C, II-D, III-B, IV-A

Answer: (c)

The First Anglo-Maratha War began in 1775, the Second Anglo-Mysore War started in 1780, the First Anglo-Burmese War broke out in 1824 and the First Anglo-Afghan War commenced in 1838; matching these years with the events gives the sequence I-C, II-D, III-A, IV-B, which is option (c). ([licchavilyceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-1999-solved-question-paper/?utm_source=openai))

Q96. The term "imperial preference" was applied to the

- (a) special privileges on British imports in India
- (b) racial discrimination by the Britishers
- (c) subordination of Indian interest to that of the British
- (d) preference given to British political agents over Indian Princes

Answer: (a)

'Imperial preference' was the tariff system agreed at the 1932 Ottawa Conference that granted lower customs duties to goods produced within the British Empire; in India this translated into special (preferential) rates for British imports, making option (a) correct. ([lichavilyceum.com](https://lichavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-1999-solved-question-paper/?utm_source=openai))

Q98. Assertion (A): Lord Linlithgow described the August Movement of 1942 as the most serious rebellion since Sepoy Mutiny.

Reason (R): There was massive upsurge of the peasantry in certain areas.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not a correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

Answer: (a)

Viceroy Lord Linlithgow called the Quit India (August) Movement 'the most serious rebellion since 1857' because it witnessed an unprecedented mass upsurge, especially of peasants in regions like Bihar and eastern U.P.; hence both statements are true and the peasant participation is the specific reason for his remark, so option (a) is correct. ([lichavilyceum.com](https://lichavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-1999-solved-question-paper/?utm_source=openai))

— 1998 —

Q8. The educated middle class in India

- (a) opposed the revolt of 1857
- (b) supported the revolt of 1857
- (c) remained neutral to the revolt of 1857
- (d) fought against native rulers

Answer: (c)

Western-educated Indians and the emerging middle class largely kept aloof from the 1857 uprising, viewing it as a feudal–military revolt rather than a nationalist movement; hence they remained neutral rather than supporting or actively opposing it. ([civilscrapper.com](https://civilscrapper.com/upsc-previous-year-questions-on-modern-history/?utm_source=openai))

Q14. Lord Mountbatten came to India as Viceroy with specific instructions to

- (a) balkanize the Indian sub-continent
- (b) keep India united if possible**
- (c) accept Jinnah's demand for Pakistan
- (d) persuade the Congress to accept partition

Answer: (b)

Prime-Minister Attlee's 20 Feb 1947 brief to Lord Mountbatten charged him to 'avoid partition and preserve a united India if possible'; only if unity proved impossible was he authorised to fall back on partition. Hence his specific instruction was to keep India united if feasible, not to force partition or balkanisation.

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord_Mountbatten?utm_source=openai))

Q29. Assertion (A): The Khilafat movement did bring the urban Muslims into the fold of the National Movement.

Reason (R): There was a predominant element of anti-imperialism in both the National and Khilafat Movements.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A**
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT a correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

Answer: (a)

The Khilafat-Non-Co-operation alliance (1919-22) mobilised large sections of urban Muslims behind the Congress-led national struggle. This convergence was possible because both movements shared a pronounced anti-imperialist thrust against British rule, which is precisely what the Reason states; therefore both statements are true and the Reason is the correct explanation.

([aspireias.com](https://www.aspireias.com/upsc-general-study-10years-paper/1998?utm_source=openai))

Q30. Assertion (A): Partition of Bengal in 1905 brought to an end the Moderates' role in the Indian freedom movement.

Reason (R): The Surat session of Indian National Congress separated the Extremists from the Moderates.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT a correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true**

Answer: (d)

Moderate leaders continued to participate actively after 1905 (e.g., they controlled Congress between 1908-15), so the Assertion that their role ended with Bengal's partition is false. The Surat session of 1907 did formally split Moderates and Extremists, making the Reason true. Hence A is false while R is true. ([upscgspedia.com](https://upscgspedia.com/upsc-prelims-pyqs-indian-national-movement/?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 1998

Modern History › Social & Religious Reform Movements

moderate

Q31. Assertion (A): The first ever Bill to make primary education compulsory in India was rejected in 1911. Reason (R): Discontent would have increased if every cultivator could read.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT a correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

Answer: (a)

Gopal Krishna Gokhale's Primary Education Bill, introduced on 16 March 1911, sought compulsory elementary education but was defeated in the Imperial Legislative Council that year. Colonial members argued that universal literacy would make cultivators politically restless, reflecting the fear expressed in the Reason; therefore both A and R are true and R correctly explains the rejection. ([licchavilyceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-1998-solved-question-paper/))

UPSC 1998

Modern History › Constitutional Developments & British Plans (1909-1947)

moderate

Q32. Assertion (A): The Congress rejected the Cripps proposals. Reason (R): The Cripps Mission consisted solely of whites.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT a correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

Answer: (b)

Both statements are factually correct—the Congress did reject the 1942 Cripps proposals and the Mission's delegation was entirely white—but the chief reason for rejection was the inadequate offer of post-war Dominion Status and the possibility of provincial secession, not the racial composition of the Mission; therefore R does not explain A. ([selfstudyhistory.com](https://selfstudyhistory.com/2015/04/05/prelims-ias-general-studies-solved-paper-with-explanations-1998-part-4/))

UPSC 1998

Modern History › Gandhian Mass Movements (1915-1942)

easy

Q35. Assertion (A): Gandhi stopped the Non-cooperation Movement in 1922. Reason (R): Violence at Chauri-Chaura led him to stop the movement.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT a correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

Answer: (a)

Gandhi abruptly called off the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922 after police and protesters were killed in the violent Chauri-Chaura incident; the violence was precisely the reason for the suspension, making both statements true with R correctly explaining A. ([selfstudyhistory.com](https://selfstudyhistory.com/2015/04/05/prelims-ias-general-studies-solved-paper-with-explanations-1998-part-4/))

UPSC 1998

Modern History › Transfer Of Power & Partition (1945-1947)

easy

Q40. When the Indian Muslim League was inducted into the interim government in 1946, Liaquat Ali Khan was assigned the portfolio of

- (a) Foreign affairs
- (b) Home
- (c) Finance**
- (d) Defence

Answer: (c)

When the Muslim League joined the Interim Government on 26 October 1946, its deputy leader Liaquat Ali Khan became the Member in charge of Finance; the other portfolios were held by Congress nominees. ([economicstimes.indiatimes.com](https://economicstimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/finance-ministers-who-shaped-indias-economy/liaquat-ali-khan-1946-1947-interim-government/slideshow/67521580.cms?from=mdr&utm_source=openai))

UPSC 1998

Modern History › Transfer Of Power & Partition (1945-1947)

moderate

Q48. The Indian National Congress agreed in 1947 to the partition of the country mainly because

- (a) the principle of two Nation theory was then acceptable to them
- (b) it was imposed by the British Government and the Congress was helpless in this regard
- (c) they wanted to avoid large-scale communal riots**
- (d) India would have otherwise lost the opportunity to attain freedom

Answer: (c)

Congress leaders, after the communal carnage of 1946-47 (e.g., 'Direct Action Day') accepted Partition reluctantly to avert an imminent civil war; they never endorsed the two-nation theory and were not simply yielding to the British. Preventing large-scale communal riots was cited by Nehru, Patel and Gandhi as the decisive consideration, so option (c) is correct. ([upscgspedia.com](https://upscgspedia.com/upsc-prelims-pyqs-indian-national-movement/?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 1998

Modern History › Key Personalities & Ideologies

easy

Q51. At the time of India's Independence, Mahatma Gandhi was

- (a) a member of Congress Working Committee
- (b) not a member of the Congress**
- (c) the President of the Congress
- (d) the General Secretary of the Congress

Answer: (b)

Gandhi resigned from formal Congress posts in 1934 and, though he remained the moral leader, he held no official membership of the Congress organisation by 15 August 1947. Therefore, at Independence he was 'not a member of the Congress', making option (b) correct. ([upscgspedia.com](https://upscgspedia.com/upsc-prelims-pyqs-indian-national-movement/?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 1998

Modern History › Early Nationalism & Indian National Congress (1885-1915)

moderate

Q69. What is the correct sequence of the following events?

I. Tilak's Home Rule League

II. Kamagatamaru Incident

III. Mahatma Gandhi's arrival in India

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) I, II, III
- (b) III, II, I
- (c) II, I, III
- (d) II, III, I**

Answer: (d)

Chronological order: • Komagata Maru Incident – 23 May 1914

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Komagata_Maru_incident?utm_source=op

Mahatma Gandhi returns to India – 9 Jan 1915

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_independence_movement?utm_s

Tilak launches his Home Rule League – April 1916

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Home_Rule_movement?utm_source=openai)).

Hence the correct sequence is II, III, I (option d).

UPSC 1998

Modern History › Constitutional Developments & British Plans (1909-1947)

easy

Q73. Simon Commission of 1927 was boycotted because

- (a) There was no Indian member in the Commission**
- (b) It supported the Muslim League
- (c) Congress felt that the people of India are entitled to Swaraj
- (d) There were differences among the members

Answer: (a)

All seven members of the 1927 Simon Commission were British; no Indian was included. Indians therefore viewed the body as illegitimate and all major parties, including the Congress, boycotted it with the slogan "Simon Go Back". The other options were not the primary reason for the boycott.

([licchavilyceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-1998-solved-question-paper/))

UPSC 1998

Modern History › Early Nationalism & Indian National Congress (1885-1915)

moderate

Q74. The Indian Muslims, in general, were not attracted to the Extremist movement because of the

- (a) Influence of Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan
- (b) Anti-Muslim attitude of extremist leaders
- (c) Indifference shown to Muslim aspirations
- (d) Extremists' policy of harping on Hindu past**

Answer: (d)

Extremist leaders (Tilak, B.C. Pal, etc.) mobilised masses through symbols such as Shivaji Jayanti, Ganesh Utsav and references to ancient Hindu glory. This stress on a 'Hindu past' alienated many Muslims, so they did not rally to the Extremist movement. Influence of Sir Syed and anti-Muslim attitudes were lesser factors. ([upscgspeedia.com](https://upscgspeedia.com/upsc-prelims-pyqs-indian-national-movement/?utm_source=openai))

Q79. Which one of the following events was characterised by Montague as 'Preventive Murder'?

- (a) Killing of INA activists
- (b) Massacre of Jallianwala Bagh**
- (c) Shooting of the Mahatma
- (d) Shooting of Curzon-Wythe

Answer: (b)

Edwin S. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India, condemned General Dyer's action at Amritsar (13 April 1919) and called the Jallianwala Bagh massacre a case of "preventive murder". Hence, option (b). ([selfstudyhistory.com](https://selfstudyhistory.com/2015/04/05/prelims-ias-general-studies-solved-paper-with-explanations-1998-part-9/))

Q82. What is the correct sequence of the following events?

- I. The August Offer
- II. The I.N.A. trial
- III. The Quit India Movement
- IV. The Royal Indian Naval Ratings' Revolt

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) I, III, II, IV**
- (b) III, I, II, IV
- (c) I, III, IV, II
- (d) II, IV, I, III

Answer: (a)

The August Offer was announced on 8 August 1940, followed by Gandhi's Quit India Movement on 8 August 1942. The first public INA (Red Fort) trial ran from November 1945 to January 1946, while the Royal Indian Naval Ratings' revolt erupted on 18-25 February 1946. Hence the chronological order is I (1940) !' II (late 1945-Jan 1946) !' IV (Feb 1946). ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/August_Offer?utm_source=openai))

Q85. Which one of the following defines extremist ideology during the early phase of Indian freedom movement?

- (a) Stimulating the production of indigenous articles by giving them preference over imported commodities
- (b) Obtaining self-government by aggressive means in place of petitions and constitutional ways**
- (c) Providing national education according to the requirements of the country
- (d) Organising coups against the British empire through military revolt

Answer: (b)

Extremist (assertive) nationalists such as Lal-Bal-Pal rejected the moderates' petitions and instead sought swaraj through aggressive, extra-constitutional agitation and mass action; option (b) captures this core ideology. Options (a) and (c) relate to Swadeshi and national education—methods they used but not the defining ideology—while (d) exaggerates to armed coups, which extremists did not advocate. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assertive_Nationalism_in_India?utm_source=openai))

Q89. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

I. Theodore Beck : Mohamman Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh

II. Ilbert Bill : Ripon

III. Pherozesha : Indian National Congress

IV. Badruddin Tyabji : Muslim League

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) I, II, III and IV
- (b) II and IV
- (c) I, III and IV
- (d) I, II and III**

Answer: (d)

I. Theodore Beck was Principal of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh (1883-1899). II. The controversial Ilbert Bill (1883) was piloted under Viceroy Lord Ripon. III. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was a founder and President (1890) of the Indian National Congress. IV. Badruddin Tyabji was the 3rd President of the INC (1887–88), not the Muslim League (founded 1906). Hence only I, II and III are correctly matched. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theodore_Beck?utm_source=openai))

Q96. “The Congress is tottering to its fall and one of my great ambitions while in India, is to assist it to a peaceful demise.” This statement is attributed to

- (a) Lord Dufferin
- (b) Lord Curzon**
- (c) Lord Lytton
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (b)

The remark about the Congress ‘tottering to its fall’ was made by Viceroy Lord Curzon (1899-1905) who was openly critical of the Indian National Congress and sought to curb its influence. Lords Dufferin and Lytton served earlier and are not associated with this quotation. ([edurev.in](https://edurev.in/t/203127/Indian-National-Movement-Solved-Questions-4--1995-1998-?utm_source=openai))

Q99. Who was the leader of the Ghaddar Party?

- (a) Bhagat Singh
- (b) Lala Hardayal**
- (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (d) V. D. Savarkar

Answer: (b)

The Ghadar Party, founded in 1913 by expatriate Indians in the U.S. and Canada, was led ideologically and organisationally by Lala Hardayal, who edited its newspaper ‘Ghadar’. Bhagat Singh, Tilak and Savarkar were prominent revolutionaries but had no leadership role in the Ghadar Party. ([scribd.com](https://www.scribd.com/document/731910048/1998?utm_source=openai))

Q6. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists:

List I

I. Butler Committee

II. Hurtog Committee Report

III. Hunter Inquiry Committee Report

IV. Muddiman Committee Report

List II

A) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre Report

B) Relationship between the Indian States and Paramount Power

C) Working of Dyarchy as laid down in the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms

D) The growth of education in British India and potentialities of its further progress

Codes:

(a) I-C, II-B, III-A, IV-D

(b) I-A, II-D, III-B, IV-C

(c) I-B, II-A, III-C, IV-D

(d) I-B, II-D, III-A, IV-C

Answer: (d)

• Butler Committee (1927) studied the relationship between Princely States and British paramountcy (I-B). • Hurtog (Hurtog) Committee Report (1929) reviewed the growth of education in British India (II-D). • The Hunter Inquiry Committee (1919) investigated the Jallianwala Bagh massacre (A). • Muddiman Committee (1924) examined the working of provincial dyarchy under the 1919 Reforms (C). Therefore the correct matching is I-B, II-D, III-A, IV-C. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Butler_Committee_%281927%29?utm_source=openai))

Q18. “A graduate at 18, professor and associated editor of the Sudhakar at 20, Secretary of the Sarvajanik Sabha and of the Provincial Conference at 25, Secretary of the National Congress at 29, leading witness before an important Royal Commission at 31, Provincial legislator at 34, Imperial legislator at 36, President of the Indian National Congress at 39 a patriot whom Mahatma Gandhi himself regarded as his master.” This is how a biographer describes

(a) Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya

(b) Mahadev Govind Ranade

(c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

(d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Answer: (c)

The rapid sequence of achievements listed—graduate at 18, editor of Sudhakar, secretary of the Sarvajanik Sabha, president of the INC at 39, and being called ‘my political guru’ by Mahatma Gandhi—uniquely fits Gopal Krishna Gokhale. None of the other leaders match this career profile. Hence option (c) is correct. ([sarthaks.com](https://www.sarthaks.com/60126/graduate-professor-associate-editor-sudhakar-secretary-sarvajanik-provincial-conference?utm_source=openai))

Q22. Who among the following was associated with the suppression of Thugs?

- (a) General Henry Prendergast
- (b) Captain Sleeman**
- (c) Alexander Burnes
- (d) Captain Robert Pemberton

Answer: (b)

Captain (later Sir) William Henry Sleeman headed the Thuggee and Dacoity Department in the 1830s and is credited with crushing the Thugs. The other officers listed had no major role in this campaign. ([scribd.com](https://www.scribd.com/document/829987263/1997-Solved-PYQ-CSE))

Q25. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists:

List I (Events)

I. Morley Minto Reforms

II. Simon Commission

III. The Chauri-Chaura incident

IV. The Dandi March

List II (Results)

A) Country-wide agitation

B) Withdrawal of a movement

C) Communal Electorates

D) Communal outbreaks

E) Illegal manufacture of salt

Codes:

- (a) I-C, II-D, III-E, IV-B
- (b) I-D, II-A, III-B, IV-C
- (c) I-B, II-C, III-D, IV-E
- (d) I-C, II-A, III-B, IV-E**

Answer: (d)

• The Morley–Minto Reforms (Indian Councils Act 1909) introduced separate communal electorates ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Councils_Act_1909?utm_source=openai)) • Arrival of the all-white Simon Commission in 1928 provoked country-wide ‘Simon Go Back’ agitation ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Simon_Commission?utm_source=openai)) • Violence at Chauri-Chaura (Feb 1922) led Gandhi to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement (III! B) ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chauri_Chaura_incident?utm_source=openai)) • Gandhi’s Dandi (Salt) March of 1930 involved the illegal manufacture of salt in defiance of the salt tax ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salt_March?utm_source=openai)) Hence the correct matching is I-C, II-A, III-B, IV-E.

Q26. The Poona Pact which was signed between the British Government and Mahatma Gandhi in 1932 provided for

- (a) the creation of dominion status for India
- (b) separate electorates for the Muslims
- (c) separate electorate for the Harijans
- (d) joint electorate with reservation for Harijans**

Answer: (d)

The Poona Pact replaced the proposed separate electorates for the Depressed Classes with a system of joint electorates in which seats were reserved for them in provincial legislatures—there was no dominion status or separate Muslim electorate involved.

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poona_Pact?utm_source=openai))

Q31. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the Lists:

List I

I. Surat Split

II. Communal Award

III. All-Party Convention

IV. Poorna Swaraj Resolution

List II

A) 1929

B) 1928

C) 1932

D) 1907

E) 1905

Codes:

- (a) I–D, II–C, III–A, IV–E
- (b) I–D, II–C, III–B, IV–A**
- (c) I–B, II–E, III–D, IV–A
- (d) I–A, II–D, III–E, IV–C

Answer: (b)

Surat Split occurred in 1907; the Communal Award was announced in 1932; the All-Parties Convention that produced the Nehru Report met in 1928; and the Lahore session of the INC adopted the Poorna Swaraj Resolution in December 1929. Only the code I-D, II-C, III-B, IV-A satisfies this chronology. ([gktoday.in](https://www.gktoday.in/question/match-list-i-and-list-ii-and-select-the-correct-an-4?utm_source=openai))

Q36. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists:

List I

I. Chittagong Armoury Raid

II. Kakori Conspiracy

III. Lahore Conspiracy

IV. Ghadar Party

List II

A) Lala Hardayal

B) Jatin Das

C) Surya Sen

D) Ram Prasad Bismil

E) Vasudev Phadke

Codes:

(a) I–C, II–D, III–A, IV–E

(b) I–D, II–C, III–B, IV–E

(c) I–C, II–D, III–B, IV–A

(d) I–B, II–D, III–C, IV–A

Answer: (c)

• Chittagong Armoury Raid was led by Surya Sen (Masterda). • Kakori Conspiracy (1925) was organised by Ram Prasad Bismil and colleagues. • The Lahore Conspiracy Case (1929-30) involved Bhagat Singh's group; Jatin Das died during the resulting jail hunger strike. • The Ghadar Party was founded by Lala Hardayal. Thus the correct matching is I–C, II–D, III–B, IV–A, i.e., option (c).

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chittagong_armoury_raid?utm_source=openai))

Q56. M.C. Setalvad, B.N. Rao and Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer were distinguished members of the

(a) Swaraj Party

(b) All India National Liberal Federation

(c) Madras Labour Union

(d) Servants of India Society

Answer: (d)

MC Setalvad, BN Rao and Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer were eminent jurists associated with G.K. Gokhale's Servants of India Society; multiple reliable keys for the 1997 paper give option (d) as the UPSC answer. ([gkseries.com](https://www.gkseries.com/general-knowledge/indian-history/indian-national-movement/discussion-14))

Q60. What is the correct chronological sequence of the following?

- I. Wood's Education Despatch
- II. Macaulay's Minute on Education
- III. The Sargeant Education Report
- IV. Indian Education (Hunter Commission)

- (a) II, I, IV, III
 (b) II, I, III, IV
 (c) I, II, IV, III
 (d) IV, III, I, II

Answer: (a)

Chronological order: Macaulay's Minute on Education (1835) ! Wood's Education Despatch (1839) ! Hunter Commission 'Indian Education' (1882) ! Sargeant Education Report (1944). Option (a) II-I-IV-III sequence.

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_Education_Act_1835?utm_source=openai))

Q79. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists:

List I

- I. Moplah revolt
- II. Pabna revolt
- III. Eka Movement
- IV. Birsa Munda revolt

List II

- A) Kerala
- B) Bihar
- C) Bengal
- D) Awadh

- (a) I-A, II-C, III-D, IV-B
 (b) I-B, II-C, III-D, IV-A
 (c) I-A, II-B, III-C, IV-D
 (d) I-C, II-D, III-A, IV-B

Answer: (a)

The Moplah (Mapilla) revolt of 1921 occurred in Kerala (A); the agrarian Pabna revolt (1873-76) was in Bengal (C); the Eka peasant movement (1921-22) rose in the Awadh region of U.P. (D); and the Birsa Munda (Ulgulan) tribal uprising (1899-1900) took place in the Chota Nagpur area of present-day Jharkhand/Bihar (B). Thus the correct matching is I-A, II-C, III-D, IV-B, i.e. option (a). ([licchavilyceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-1997-solved-question-paper/?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 1996

Modern History › Constitutional Developments & British Plans (1909-1947)

moderate

Q1. The meeting of Indian and British political leaders during 1930-32 in London has often been referred to as the First, Second and Third Round Table Conferences. It would be incorrect to refer to them as such because

- (a) the Indian National Congress did not take part in two of them
- (b) Indian parties other than the Indian National Congress participating in the Conference represented sectional interests and not the whole of India
- (c) the British Labour Party had withdrawn from the Conference, thereby making the proceedings of the Conference partisan
- (d) it was an instance of Conference held in three sessions and not that of three separate conferences**

Answer: (d)

The British Government actually convened three separately-notified Round Table Conferences: First (12 Nov 1930 – 19 Jan 1931), Second (7 Sept – 1 Dec 1931) and Third (17 Nov – 24 Dec 1932). In UPSC's official key, choice (d) is treated as correct, but most historians describe them as three separate conferences rather than sessions of one.

UPSC 1996

Modern History › Revolutionary & Communist Movements

easy

Q3. Who among the following was a prominent leader of the Congress Socialist Party?

- (a) M. N. Roy
- (b) Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
- (c) Pattam Thanu Pillai
- (d) Acharya Narendra Dev**

Answer: (d)

Acharya Narendra Dev, along with Jayaprakash Narayan and Minoo Masani, founded and led the Congress Socialist Party in 1934; he remained one of its foremost theoreticians. M. N. Roy was associated with the Radical Democratic Party, Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi was a journalist-activist martyred in 1931, and Pattom Thanu Pillai was a Travancore-based statesman—none of them led the CSP. ([upscgspedia.com](https://upscgspedia.com/upsc-prelims-pyqs-indian-national-movement/?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 1996

Modern History › British Administration & Economic Policies

moderate

Q4. Consider the following landmarks in Indian education:

I) Hindu College, Calcutta

II) University of Calcutta

III) Adam's Report

IV) Wood's Despatch

The correct chronological order of these landmarks is

- (a) I, III, IV, II**
- (b) I, IV, III, II
- (c) III, I, IV, II
- (d) III, II, IV, I

Answer: (a)

The sequence is: Hindu College, Calcutta (1817) !' Adam's Educational Reports (1835-38 Despatch (1854) !' University of Calcutta (established 1857). Hence the chronological order. Options placing Wood's Despatch before Adam's Report or the University before 1854 are historically inaccurate. ([educemy.com](https://educemy.com/blog/upsc-prelims-topic-wise-questions-modern-history-practice-ess-and-education-in-colonial-india/?utm_source=openai))

Q9. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists:

List I

- I. Surendranath Bannerjee
- II. M. K. Gandhi
- III. Subhash Chandra Bose
- IV. Lajpat Rai

List II

- A) Hind Swaraj
- B) The Indian Struggle
- C) Autobiographical Writings
- D) A Nation in Making

Codes:

- (a) I – D, II – A, III – C, IV – B
- (b) I – A, II – D, III – C, IV – B
- (c) I – A, II – D, III – B, IV – C
- (d) I – D, II – A, III – B, IV – C**

Answer: (d)

Surendranath Banerjee authored the autobiography “A Nation in Making” (D); M. K. Gandhi wrote “Hind Swaraj” (A); Subhas Chandra Bose penned “The Indian Struggle” (B); Lala Lajpat Rai’s collected ‘Autobiographical Writings’ are published as such (C). Therefore the correct matching is I-D, II-A, III-B, IV-C i.e., option (d).

([en.wikisource.org](https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/A_Nation_in_Making?utm_source=openai))

Q10. Consider the following statements about Jawaharlal Nehru:

- I. He was the President of the Congress Party in 1947.
 - II. He presided over the Constituent Assembly.
 - III. He formed the first Congress Ministry in United Province before India’s independence.
- Of these statements**

- (a) I, II and III are correct
- (b) I and III are correct
- (c) I and II are correct
- (d) None is correct**

Answer: (d)

All three statements are incorrect: (I) The Congress president in 1947 was J. B. Kripalani, not Nehru. (II) The Constituent Assembly was presided over by Dr. Rajendra Prasad. (III) The first Congress ministry in the United Provinces (1937) was headed by Govind Ballabh Pant, not Nehru. Hence none of the statements is correct. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J._B._Kripalani?utm_source=openai))

Q11. Which one of the following is not correct about the Cabinet Mission Plan?

- (a) Provincial grouping
- (b) Interim Cabinet of Indians
- (c) Acceptance of Pakistan**
- (d) Constitution framing right

Answer: (c)

The Cabinet Mission Plan proposed (a) grouping of provinces, (b) setting up an interim national government of Indians, and (d) a Constituent Assembly with the power to frame a constitution. It explicitly rejected the Muslim League's demand for a sovereign Pakistan, so 'acceptance of Pakistan' was NOT a feature of the plan. ([howtests.com](https://www.howtests.com/articles/1946-cabinet-mission-plans-provisions-failure-and-implications?utm_source=openai))

Q12. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists:

List I

- I. Abhinav Bharat Society**
- II. Anushilan Samiti**
- III. Ghadar Party**
- IV. Swaraj Party**

List II

- A) Sri Aurobindo Ghosh**
- B) Lala Hardayal**
- C) C. R. Das**
- D) V. D. Savarkar**

Codes:

- (a) I – D, II – A, III – C, IV – B
- (b) I – A, II – D, III – C, IV – B
- (c) I – A, II – D, III – B, IV – C
- (d) I – D, II – A, III – B, IV – C**

Answer: (d)

Abhinav Bharat was founded by V. D. Savarkar; Anushilan Samiti in Bengal was led by Sri Aurobindo and his brother Barin; the Ghadar Party was organised in the U.S. by Lala Hardayal; and the Swaraj Party was started by C. R. Das (with Motilal Nehru) after the 1922 Gaya session. Hence the correct matching is I-D, II-A, III-B, IV-C (option d).

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abhinav_Bharat_Society?utm_source=openai))

Q13. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists:

List I (Period)

- I. 1883
- II. 1906
- III. 1927
- IV. 1932

List II (Event)

- A) Announcement of Communal Award from Whitehall
- B) Formation of the All-India State Peoples Conference
- C) Foundation of Muslim League at Dacca
- D) First session of National Conference at Calcutta

Codes:

- (a) I – D, II – C, III – A, IV – B
- (b) I – C, II – D, III – A, IV – B
- (c) I – D, II – C, III – B, IV – A**
- (d) I – C, II – D, III – B, IV – A

Answer: (c)

The first National Conference met at Calcutta in 1883; the All-India Muslim League was founded at Dacca on 30 December 1906; the All-India States' Peoples Conference held its first session at Bombay in December 1927; and Ramsay MacDonald's Communal Award was announced on 16 August 1932 from Whitehall. The sequence is therefore I-D, II-C, III-B, IV-A (option c).

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_National_Conference?utm_source=openai))

Q14. Consider the following statements: The Non-cooperation Movement led to the

I. Congress becoming a mass movement for the first time.

II. growth of Hindu Muslim unity.

III. removal of fear of the British 'might' from the minds of the people.

IV. British government's willingness to grant political concessions to Indians.

Of these statements

- (a) I, II, III and IV are correct
- (b) II and IV are correct
- (c) I and III are correct**
- (d) III and IV are correct

Answer: (c)

The Non-Cooperation Movement transformed the Congress into a nation-wide mass organisation for the first time and emboldened people by dispelling fear of British power. Hindu-Muslim unity, though initially strengthened through the parallel Khilafat agitation, soon suffered communal strains, and the British offered no fresh political concessions. Thus only statements I and III are correct (option c).

([britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com/event/noncooperation-movement?utm_source=openai))

Q16. Who among the following suggested the winding up of the Indian National Congress after India attained independence?

- (a) C. Rajagopalachari
- (b) Acharya Kripalani
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi**
- (d) Jayaprakash Narain

Answer: (c)

In his note of 27 January 1948—published posthumously as “His Last Will and Testament”—Mahatma Gandhi wrote that the Congress had ‘outlived its use’ in its existing form and should be dissolved into a Lok Sevak Sangh, i.e., he proposed winding up the Indian National Congress after independence. ([cpim.org](https://cpim.org/historical-debates-independence-and-partition-india/?utm_source=openai))

Q29. Of the four forms of political protests mentioned below, which one is derived from the name of the person who used it as a political weapon for the first time?

- (a) Boycott**
- (b) Gherao
- (c) Bandh
- (d) Hartal

Answer: (a)

‘Boycott’ is named after Captain Charles C. Boycott, an Irish land agent ostracised by tenant farmers in 1880; his surname became synonymous with the political tactic of refusing dealings with a person or system. The other terms are of Indian origin, so only ‘boycott’ derives from an individual’s name, making option (a) correct. ([licchavilyceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-1996-solved-question-paper/))

Q33. The Sarabandi (no tax) campaign of 1922 was led by

- (a) Bhagat Singh
- (b) Chittaranjan Das
- (c) Rajaguru
- (d) Vallabhbhai Patel**

Answer: (d)

The planned ‘Sarabandi’ (no-tax) campaign in Bardoli taluka of Gujarat in early 1922 was organised under the leadership of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel; it was called off after the Chauri-Chaura incident. None of the other personalities listed was connected with this movement. ([scribd.com](https://www.scribd.com/document/731910047/1996))

Q38. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists:

List I

I. Governor General of Presidency of Fort William in Bengal (under Regulating Act, 1773)

II. Governor General of India (under Charter Act, 1833)

III. Governor General and Viceroy of India (under Indian Councils Act, 1858)

IV. Governor General and Crown Representative (under Government of India Act, 1935)

List II

A. Archibald Percival Wavell, Viscount and Earl Wavell

B. James Andrew Broun Ramsay, Earl and Marquess of Dalhousie

C. Charles Cornwallis, 2nd Earl and first Marquess of Cornwallis

D. Gilbert John Elliot-Murray-Kynynmond, Earl of Minto

E. Louis Mountbatten, Earl Mountbatten of Burma

Codes:

(a) I-C, II-B, III-D, IV-A

(b) I-C, II-D, III-A, IV-E

(c) I-B, II-C, III-D, IV-E

(d) I-D, II-B, III-C, IV-A

Answer: (a)

Under the Regulating Act 1773 the post was Governor-General of the Presidency of Fort William; Charles Cornwallis (C) held this position (1786-93). The Charter Act 1833 redesignated the office as Governor-General of India; Lord Dalhousie (B) served with this title (1848-56). After the Government of India Act 1858 transferred authority from the Company to the Crown, the Governor-General also became Viceroy of India; Lord Minto (D) was one such holder (1905-10). The Government of India Act 1935 further styled the office as Governor-General & Crown Representative, a designation borne by Lord Wavell (A) from 1943-47. Hence the matching sequence is I-C, II-B, III-D, IV-A !' option (a).

Q43. Which one of the following first mooted the idea of a constituent assembly to frame a constitution for India?

(a) Swaraj Party in 1934

(b) Congress Party in 1936

(c) Muslim League in 1942

(d) All Parties Conference in 1946

Answer: (a)

The first formal proposal for a Constituent Assembly came in 1934 from M. N. Roy, and the demand was adopted that same year by the Swaraj Party; therefore option (a) is correct, while the Congress (1936), Muslim League (1942) and the 1946 conference came later.

([scribd.com](https://www.scribd.com/document/731910047/1996?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 1996

Modern History › Social & Religious Reform Movements

moderate

Q74. His 'principal forte was social and religious reform. He relied upon legislation to do away with social ills and worked unceasingly for the eradication of child marriage, the purdah system To encourage consideration of social problems on a national scale, he inaugurated the Indian National Social Conference, which for many years met for its annual sessions alongside the Indian National Congress.' The reference in this passage is to

- (a) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- (b) Behramji Merwanji Malabari
- (c) Mahadev Govind Ranade**
- (d) B. R. Ambedkar

Answer: (c)

The passage describes the founder of the Indian National Social Conference who used legislative methods against child marriage and purdah; these are hallmarks of Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade. Vidyasagar worked mainly in Bengal much earlier, Malabari campaigned through journalism, and Ambedkar's reforms centred on caste and constitutional means.

([licchavilyceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-1996-solved-question-paper/))(<https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-1996-solved-question-paper/>)

UPSC 1996

Modern History › British Administration & Economic Policies

easy

Q75. Who among the following leaders did not believe in the drain theory of Dadabhai Naoroji?

- (a) B. G. Tilak
- (b) R. C. Dutt
- (c) M. G. Ranade
- (d) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**

Answer: (d)

Dadabhai Naoroji's 'drain theory' was accepted by most nationalist economists such as R.C. Dutt, Ranade and Tilak. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, however, remained broadly pro-British and rejected the idea that colonial policy siphoned India's wealth, making him the only dissenter among the names given.

([licchavilyceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-1996-solved-question-paper/))(<https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-1996-solved-question-paper/>)

UPSC 1996

Modern History › Constitutional Developments & British Plans (1909-1947)

easy

Q77. B. R. Ambedkar was elected to the Constituent Assembly from

- (a) West Bengal
- (b) the Bombay Presidency**
- (c) the then Madhya Bharat
- (d) Punjab

Answer: (b)

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar entered the 1946 Constituent Assembly as the representative of the Bombay Presidency (later re-elected from Bengal after the partition of provinces). He was not elected from Punjab, Madhya Bharat or West Bengal in the first instance.

([licchavilyceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-1996-solved-question-paper/))(<https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-1996-solved-question-paper/>)

UPSC 1996

Modern History › Gandhian Mass Movements (1915-1942)

easy

Q81. The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crime Act (1919) was popularly known as the

- (a) Rowlatt Act**
- (b) Pitt's India Act
- (c) Indian Arms Act
- (d) Ilbert Bill

Answer: (a)

The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act (1919) is better known as the Rowlatt Act, which empowered the colonial government to detain suspects without trial. Pitt's India Act (1784), the Indian Arms Act (1878) and the Ilbert Bill (1883) are unrelated statutes.

([licchavilyceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-1996-solved-question-paper/))

UPSC 1996

Modern History › Advent Of Europeans & British Expansion

easy

Q97. Who among the following was the first European to initiate the policy of taking part in the quarrels of Indian princes with a view to acquire territories?

- (a) Clive
- (b) Dupleix**
- (c) Albuquerque
- (d) Warren Hastings

Answer: (b)

Joseph-François Dupleix, French Governor-General (1742-54), was the first European to exploit succession disputes among Indian princes, intervening militarily to gain territory during the Carnatic struggles—preceding Clive and later British policy.

([scribd.com](https://www.scribd.com/document/731910047/1996?utm_source=openai))

— 1995 —

UPSC 1995

Modern History › Transfer Of Power & Partition (1945-1947)

easy

Q30. In the interim government formed in 1946, the Vice-President of the Executive Council was

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru**
- (b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
- (c) C. Rajagopalachari
- (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Answer: (a)

In the Interim Government formed on 2 September 1946, Jawaharlal Nehru served as Vice-President of the Executive Council (effectively Prime Minister). The other personalities listed held different roles or were not members, so option (a) is correct.

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interim_Government_of_India?utm_source=openai))

Q50. The radical wing of the Congress Party, with Jawaharlal Nehru as one of its main leaders, founded the 'Independence for India League' in opposition to

- (a) the Gandhi Irwin Pact
- (b) the Home Rule Movement
- (c) the Nehru Report**
- (d) the Montford Reforms

Answer: (c)

The Independence for India League was set up in April 1928 by Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Bose and others to protest the Nehru Report, which envisaged dominion status rather than complete independence. It was therefore formed in opposition to the Nehru Report, not the later Gandhi-Irwin Pact. ([[edukemy.com](https://www.edukemy.com/blog/upsc-prelims-topic-wise-questions-modern-history-indian-national-movements-1857-1947/?utm_source=openai)](https://www.edukemy.com/blog/upsc-prelims-topic-wise-questions-modern-history-indian-national-movements-1857-1947/?utm_source=openai))

Q62. Which one of the following was an émigré Communist Journal of M. N. Roy?

- (a) Kisan Sabha
- (b) The Worker
- (c) Vanguard**
- (d) Anushilan

Answer: (c)

While living in exile, M. N. Roy brought out the Communist monthly 'Vanguard' from Moscow/Berlin (first issued 1922) to propagate revolutionary ideas among Indian expatriates. The other titles were either peasant bodies (Kisan Sabha) or periodicals associated with different groups, not Roy's émigré publication. ([[licchavilyceum.com](https://www.licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-1995-solved-question-paper/)](<https://www.licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-1995-solved-question-paper/>))

Q78. Examine the map given below:

The places marked 1, 2, 3 and 4 were respectively the seats of powers of the

- (a) Scindias, Holkars, Gaekwads and Bhonsles**
- (b) Holkars, Scindias, Gaekwads and Bhonsles
- (c) Gaekwads, Bhonsles, Scindias and Holkars
- (d) Scindias, Holkars, Bhonsles and Gaekwads

Answer: (a)

The four numbered locations on the map correspond to: 1 – Gwalior (Scindias), 2 – Indore (Holkars), 3 – Baroda/Vadodara (Gaekwads) and 4 – Nagpur (Bhonsles). Therefore the correct sequential pairing is Scindias, Holkars, Gaekwads and Bhonsles; the other options mix up these centres. ([[licchavilyceum.com](https://www.licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-1995-solved-question-paper/)](<https://www.licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-1995-solved-question-paper/>))

UPSC 1995

Modern History › Advent Of Europeans & British Expansion

moderate

Q81. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- (a) Battle of Buxar — Mir Jafar vs. Clive
- (b) Battle of Wandiwash — French vs. East India Company**
- (c) Battle of Chilianwala — Dalhousie vs. Marathas
- (d) Battle of Kharda — Nizam vs. East India Company

Answer: (b)

The Battle of Wandiwash (22 Jan 1760) was fought between the French forces and the British East India Company, making option (b) the correctly matched pair. The Battle of Buxar was against Mir Qasim–Shuja-ud-Daula–Shah Alam II (not Mir Jafar), Chilianwala was between the British and the Sikh army, and Kharda was fought between the Nizam and the Marathas, so the other pairs are incorrect. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Wandiwash?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 1995

Modern History › Gandhian Mass Movements (1915-1942)

moderate

Q85. 85. What is the correct sequence of the following events?

- I. The Lucknow Pact
- II. The Introduction of Dyarchy
- III. The Rowlatt Act
- IV. The Partition of Bengal

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) I, II, III, IV
- (b) IV, I, III, II**
- (c) I, III, II, IV
- (d) IV, III, II, I

Answer: (b)

Chronologically: the Partition of Bengal was announced in 1905, the Lucknow Pact was concluded in 1916, the Rowlatt Act was passed in March 1919, and dyarchy was introduced in the provinces under the Government of India Act 1919, coming into force in 1921. Thus the correct order is IV ! ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Partition_of_Bengal_%281905%29?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 1995

Modern History › Peasant, Tribal & Labour Movements

easy

Q87. 87. The word Adivasi was used for the first time to refer to the tribal people by

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Thakkar Bappa**
- (c) Jyotiba Phule
- (d) B.R. Ambedkar

Answer: (b)

A.V. Thakkar—popularly known as Thakkar Bappa—coined and first popularised the Sanskrit term “Adivasi” in the 1930s to describe India’s tribal communities. None of the other leaders are credited with introducing this word. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thakkar_Bapa?utm_source=openai))

Q90. 90. The Barrah dacoity was the first major venture of the revolutionary terrorist of the freedom movement in

- (a) Bombay Karnataka
- (b) Punjab
- (c) East Bengal**
- (d) The Madras Presidency

Answer: (c)

The Barrah dacoity (1908) was organised by the Dhaka Anushilan Samiti in East Bengal and is regarded as the first major 'swadeshi dacoity' undertaken by revolutionary terrorists to raise funds for the freedom struggle; it did not occur in Bombay-Karnataka, Punjab or the Madras Presidency. ([gkseries.com](https://www.gkseries.com/history-quiz/1441-the-barrah-dacoity-was-the-first-major-venture-of-the-revolutionary-terrorists-of-the-freedom-movement-in?utm_source=openai))

Q91. 91. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- (a) Battle of Buxar Mir Jafar vs. Clive
 - (b) Battle of Wandiwash French vs. East India Company**
 - (c) Battle of Chilianwala Dalhousie vs. Marathas
 - (d) Battle of Kharda Nizam vs. East India Company
- (a) Battle of Buxar — Mir Jafar vs. Clive
(b) Battle of Wandiwash — French vs. East India Company
(c) Battle of Chilianwala — Dalhousie vs. Marathas
(d) Battle of Kharda — Nizam vs. East India Company

Answer: (b)

The Battle of Wandiwash (22 Jan 1760) was fought between the French forces under Lally and the British East India Company under Eyre Coote, making option (b) correct. The Battle of Buxar was fought against the combined armies of Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-Daulah and Shah Alam II—not Mir Jafar; Chilianwala (1849) pitted the British under Gough against the Sikh Empire, not Dalhousie vs Marathas; Kharda (1795) was between the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Maratha Confederacy, not the East India Company. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Wandiwash?utm_source=openai))

Q98. 98. In 1930 Mahatma Gandhi started Civil Disobedience Movement from

- (a) Sevagram
- (b) Dandi
- (c) Sabarmati**
- (d) Wardha

Answer: (c)

Gandhiji began the Salt (Dandi) March that inaugurated the Civil Disobedience Movement on 12 March 1930 from Sabarmati Ashram near Ahmedabad and walked to Dandi on the Gujarat coast. Therefore, the starting point was Sabarmati (option c). ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salt_March?utm_source=openai))

Q100. 100. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (a) Jamnalal Bajaj — Satyagraha Ashram at Wardha
- (b) Dadabhai Naoroji — Bombay Association
- (c) Lala Lajpat Rai — National School at Lahore
- (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak — Satya Shodhak Sabha**

Answer: (d)

Satya Shodhak (Satyashodhak) Samaj was founded in 1873 by Jyotirao Phule, not by Bal Gangadhar Tilak; Tilak was associated with the Deccan Education Society and other movements. The other pairings—Jamnalal Bajaj with Wardha Ashram, Dadabhai Naoroji with the Bombay Association, and Lala Lajpat Rai with the National School, Lahore—are correct. Hence pair (d) is mismatched. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jyotirao_Phule?utm_source=openai))