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## GENERAL STUDIES TEST SERIES

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION - 2018

### TEST 8: MODERN HISTORY - I

Time Allowed: Two Hours

Maximum Marks: 200

#### Instructions:

1. This Test Booklet contains 100 items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best.
2. All items carry equal marks.
3. Mark your answer on the Answer Sheet provided separately. For marking your answer darken the circle against the option by using a Pencil.
4. **Penalty for wrong Answers:**

**THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS**

- (1) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one-third** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
- (2) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
- (3) If a question is left blank i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for the question.

**Q1.** Consider the following statements:

1. Pondicherry was developed as head quarters by the French by defeating the English in Anglo-French War.
2. One of the causes of the Battle of Plassey was the signing of a treaty between the Bengal Nawab and the Dutch in Bengal.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

**Q2.** Consider the following statements:

1. The outcome of Battle of Plassey was a pre-decided one for the company.
2. The merchant, bankers, nobles and zamindars conspired against Sirajudaulah because under new government of Bengal, their economic interests were hugely compromised.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

**Q3.** Which European Company first started the strategy of using its well-equipped army to intervene in the mutual quarrels of Indian states?

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

**Q4.** Consider the following pairs:

1. All-India agitation for Civil Services Reforms – Surendranath Bannerjee
2. End of patronage for entry into Civil Services – Charter Act of 1833
3. Training college for Civil Services at Fort William – Cornwallis

Which of the above pair(s) is/are incorrectly matched?

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

**Q5.** Consider the following statements about the effects of Land Revenue Systems, used by the British:

1. Land was made saleable, mortgageable and alienable.

2. Such features made it possible for the British to realise revenue from the peasants who, if otherwise, were unable to pay.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

**Q6.** Which of the following series of treaties is arranged in correct chronological order?

- (a) Treaty of Allahabad – Treaty of Srirangapatnam – Treaty of Bassein  
(b) Treaty of Srirangapatnam – Treaty of Allahabad – Treaty of Bassein  
(c) Treaty of Bassein – Treaty of Allahabad – Treaty of Srirangapatnam  
(d) Treaty of Srirangapatnam – Treaty of Bassein – Treaty of Allahabad

**Q7.** Consider the following statements about the effects of Land Revenue Systems introduced by the British:

1. Over-assessment to maximise revenue.
2. Arrears of payments, hence mounting debts on peasants.
3. Land dispossession
4. Rising agrarian disturbances.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

**Q8.** Consider the following statements about trade of European Companies with Indian during 16<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries:

1. They bought a wide variety of commodities from Indian market in return for gold and silver.
2. The European companies had fewer things to offer to self-sufficient Indian market.
3. The Mughal Emperors did not stop this trade despite knowing that it did not benefit India.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

**Q9.** Consider the following statements:

1. Bentinck undertook eradication of sati through legislation.
2. Through provision of Charter Act of 1813, the British government had directed the company to undertake reforms for women.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

**Q10.** Which of the following group of features best describes the character of Revolt of 1857?

- (a) All-India Character, support of middle class intelligentsia to rebels, able central leadership.  
(b) Hindu-Muslim unity, regional uprisings, women leaders.  
(c) Overall competent military leadership, women participation, civilian participation.  
(d) Revolt of Punjab regiment Hindu-Muslim unity, surrender of sepoys.

**Q11.** Consider the following statements about the weakness of Revolt of 1857:

1. The rebel leaders did not have any coherent ideology.
2. The rebel leaders had planned a political alternative for post revolt period.
3. The rebels were more guided by feudal and conservative thoughts.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

**Q12.** The tenure of Governor-General Cornwallis was marked by

1. Revenue settlement
2. Establishment Civil Services
3. Signing of Treaty of Srirangapatnam with Tipu Sultan.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

**Q13.** Consider the following statements about acquisitions of territories by East India Company:

1. It acquired Madras after obtaining royal farman from Mughal Emperor.
2. It acquired Bombay from the Portuguese after defeating them in a battle near Surat.
3. It recovered Calcutta from Bengal Nawab Siraj-ud-daulah after Battle of Plassey.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?

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

**Q14.** In the context of East India Company, the term 'Dastak' was

- (a) free transit pass with payment of custom dues at tolls.  
(b) free transit pass without payment of custom dues at tolls.  
(c) free transit pass for the company's trade and private trade of Indian merchants.  
(d) free transit pass issued by the company for Indian merchants in Calcutta.

**Q15.** Consider the following statements:

1. Madras had never been captured by the French Company.
2. Pondicherry had been captured by the English more than once.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

**Q16.** With reference East India Company, the Anglicist-Orientalist controversy was known in the context of

- (a) revenue                      (b) education  
(c) trade                         (d) railways

**Q17.** Consider the following statements about the Indian Nation Congress (INC) during the British Rule?

1. The INC had been presided by some non-Indian Presidents as well.
2. The London session of the INC, in 1892 was presided by William Wedderburn.

3. At the time of formation, the INC had support from Viceroy Dufferin.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

**Q18.** Consider the following pairs about the British Governors-General/viceroy and their policies:

1. Father of Local-self government – Ripon
2. Father of Civil Services – Wellesley
3. Father of Indian Telegraph – Canning

Select the correctly matched pair:

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

**Q19.** Consider the following statements:

1. In 1686, Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb ordered blockading the English factory at Bombay.
2. The English had blockaded Mughal harbours and captured vessels sailing for Mecca.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

**Q20.** During the rule of East India Company which Indian state was annexed on ground of misrule by the Indian ruler?

- (a) Punjab                                (b) Jhansi  
(c) Awadh                                (d) Hyderabad

**Q21.** Under the Subsidiary Alliance System of East India Company

1. In case of non-payment of subsidy, the Indian state was required to allot territory yielding subsidy equal to the amount required for maintaining troops for its protection.
2. The Indian state was required to pay only cash subsidy to the East India Company for providing military protection.
3. In some cases, there was neither allotment of territory nor payment of cash subsidy, both provided military support to each other under mutual agreement.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

**Q22.** Consider the following statements:

1. When Portuguese landed at Calicut in 1498, they were soon expelled from there by Vijaynagar ruler.
2. Francisco de Almeida captured Goa after defeating Vijaynagar ruler Krishnadev Raya.
3. Cochin was never captured by the Portuguese.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are **incorrect**?

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

**Q23.** After death of Tipu Sultan in 1799, the British

- (a) restored Mysore to Tipu's successor  
(b) annexed Mysore to the British territory  
(c) a small Mysore kingdom was formed out of Tipu's territory and was given to the Wodeyar rulers.  
(d) shared the whole territory with Marathas, and the Nizam.

**Q24.** Which of the following was/were the causes of defeat of the French in the Carnatic Wars?

1. It was State-owned hence suffered from lack of finances and independent decision making.
2. Mutual quarrels among French officials in India regarding the strategies.
3. Recall of Dupleix from India.

Select the correct code:

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

**Q25.** Consider the following statements:

1. After 1805, Wellesley was recalled from India.
2. The British government wanted to use military generalship of Wellesley against the French threat in Europe.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

**Q26.** Consider the following statements about Indian National Congress:

1. It was founded as a mass-based organisation with regional units in all the provinces.
2. The Indian middle class intelligentsia sent the British, A.O. Hume to present a petition in the British Parliament, for the cause of Indian interests.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

**Q27.** Which of the women leaders did not preside the session of Indian National Congress?

1. Annie Besant
2. Sarojini Naidu
3. Kadambini Ganguli
4. Aruna Asaf Ali

Select the correct code:

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

**Q28.** Consider the following statements:

1. In 1835, Governor-General Bentinck passed a resolution regarding the promotion of European literature and Sciences through the medium of vernacular languages.
2. Bentinck favoured Macaulay's Report (1835) on English education but did not get support from the Court of Directors.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

**Q29.** Consider the following statements:

1. Dalhousie annexed Awadh by 1856.
2. In annexing Awadh Dalhousie, being a reformer, acted with the aim of improving the conditions of the subjects of Awadh.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

**Q30.** Which of the following statements best describes Clive's Dual Government in Bengal?

- (a) Company's control of Diwani functions directly and Nizamat functions indirectly.  
(b) Control over Company by Court of Directors and the Board of control.  
(c) Company's control by Nawab of Bengal and Court of Directors of East India Company.  
(d) Company's control over Bengal as well as Mughal Emperor at Delhi.

**Q31.** Which of the following was/were not factors related to Battle of Plassey 1757?

1. trade issues between Bengal government and company.
2. French illegal intervention in the Bengal trade.
3. court politics in Bengal government.
4. Bengal Nawab's political alliance with the French at Chandranagar in Bengal.

Select the correct code:

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

**Q32.** Consider the following statements:

1. The Portuguese appeared on the south western coast of India when a powerful Vijaynagar Empire was dominating politics in south India.
2. Later the Portuguese could establish themselves in south India as they did not face any Mughal resistance in south India.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

**Q33.** Consider the following statements about Regulating Act, 1773:

1. It formally recognised the right of British Parliament to control company's affairs in India.
2. The Act was passed on the report of a Parliamentary Committee in England.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

**Q34.** Which of the following Governors-General/Viceroy supported the cause of Indian Press?

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Wellesley | 2. Metcalfe |
| 3. Lytton    | 4. Ripon    |

Select the correct code:

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

**Q35.** By which of the following Acts, a law member was added to Governor-General's Council?

- (a) Pitt's India, 1784
- (b) Charter Act, 1813
- (c) Charter Act, 1833
- (d) Charter Act, 1853

**Q36.** Consider the following statements about Charter Act, 1813:

1. The Charter Act of 1813, directed the company to spend the sum of one lakh of rupees for the purpose of education.
2. The Act also permitted the company to continue its trade monopoly in tea only.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

**Q37.** Consider the following statements:

1. The Regulating Act of 1773 had a provision of establishment of Supreme Court at Calcutta.
2. All British subjects in Bengal, European or Indians could seek redress in it.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

**Q38.** The land revenue settlements in the Awadh province during the rule of East India Company were done by

1. Alexander Read
2. Mervin Birds
3. Holt Mackenzie
4. Henry Lawrence

Select the correct code:

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

**Q39.** Consider the following statements:

1. During 19<sup>th</sup> century Indian economy was transformed according to the developing industrial economy of the British.
2. Indian Industries were also benefitted as exports of Indian goods increased at a fast pace.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

**Q40.** The Education Despatch of 1854 was related to

1. Mass education
2. Anglo-Vernacular education
3. Establishment of universities

Select the correct code:

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

**Q41.** Which of the following organisations opposed Abolition of Sati Act, implemented during the tenure of William Bentinck?

- (a) Brahma Samaj
- (b) Dharma Sabha
- (c) Prarthana Sabha
- (d) Atmiya Sabha

**Q42.** Consider the following statements about Ilbert Bill, 1883:

1. It was officially called Criminal Procedure Amendment Code Bill.
2. It recommended abolition of any discrimination in judicial trial.
3. It was introduced by law member of Viceroy's Executive Council.
4. It was supported by European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

**Q43.** Which of the following feature(s) mark(s) the changed British Policy regarding Indians in the years following the revolt of 1857?

1. Creating division between Hindu and Muslim.
2. No intervention in the customs and traditions of Indians.

Select the correct code:

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

**Q44.** Consider the following statements:

1. Warren Hastings concluded Treaty of Salbai with Marathas.
2. The Treaty brought out a status quo and peace between the company and the Marathas upto 1802.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

**Q45.** In the context of trading practices of East India Company in India, the term 'Investments' referred to

- (a) exchange of Indian goods for gold and silver brought from England.
- (b) purchase of Indian goods in exchange for spices from South East Asia.
- (c) purchase of Indian goods with the revenue from India.
- (d) dividend earned by investors from England after passage of Charter Act of 1813.

**Q46.** Which of the following pair(s) is/are correctly matched?

Persons	Policy/Position
1. John Shore	: Ryotwari Settlement
2. Job Charnock	: first factory in Bengal
3. Thomas Munro	: Governor of Madras
4. Thomas Roe	: British Ambassador

Select the correct code:

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

**Q47.** Consider the following statements about Education Commission of 1882:

1. It was appointed to review the progress of education in the country since Woods Despatch, 1854.
2. It's main emphasis was on improvement of primary education.
3. Review of University education was not part of its term of reference.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

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

**Q48.** Which of the following reforms was/were undertaken by Viceroy Ripon?

1. Press reforms
2. Municipal reforms
3. Educational reforms
4. Labour reforms

Select the correct code:

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

**Q49.** Which of the following was/were the prominent issue(s) raised by Indian National Congress during early phase?

1. Indianisation of Civil Services.
2. Economic exploitation of Indians in tea plantations in Assam.
3. Reforms in Councils.
4. Appointment of Indians in the higher rank in Army.

Select the correct code:

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

**Q50.** With which of the following area(s) of work, Dadabhai Nauroji was associated?

1. campaign for Indian cause outside India.
2. economic critique of British rule in India.
3. calculation of per capita income of the Indians.

Select the correct code:

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

(c) 1 and 3 only                      (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Q51.** With the support of whom, did David Hare founded Hindu College in Calcutta in 1817?

- (a) Dwarkanath Tagore
- (b) Ram Mohun Roy
- (c) Radhakant Deb
- (d) Henry Vivian Derozio

**Q52.** Consider the following statements:

1. A few months after the French defeat at Wandiwash, Pondicherry was lost to the British.
2. Pondicherry could only be recovered later with the help of Mysore under Tipu Sultan.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

**Q53.** Consider the following statements about the Third Battle of Panipat:

1. The outcome of the Third Battle of Panipat benefitted neither Afghans nor any other Indian power.
2. The Battle was led by Marathas in alliance with other North Indian states against the Afghans.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

**Q54.** Which of the following state(s) was/were captured by the British on the ground of compulsory succession by prince of blood?

1. Jhansi                                      2. Punjab
3. Udaipur                                      4. Awadh

Select the correct code:

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

**Q55.** Consider the following statements:

1. Tipu Sultan understood well the importance of economic strength as the foundation of military strength.
2. Though he blocked the British trade on Malabar coast, he did not undertake any measure to develop foreign trade.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

**Q56.** Consider the following statements about conditions in India in 18<sup>th</sup> Century:

1. The balance of trade was favourable to India as India exported more than it imported during the major period of 18<sup>th</sup> century.
2. It the beginning of 18<sup>th</sup> century, India was one of the main centres of world trade and industry.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

**Q57.** Consider the following statements about Indian states in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century:

1. The rulers of these states were guided by religious considerations in public appointments whether civil or military.
2. There was complete breakdown of internal law and order in these states after apparent decline of Mughal.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

**Q58.** The British policy towards India in the early phase of 19<sup>th</sup> century was influenced by

1. free trade principle or Laissez Faire.
2. superiority of Christianity in civilizing India.
3. dominant concerns of rising industry in Britain.
4. rising influence of educated middle class in the internal affairs of Indian states.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

**Q59.** Consider the following statements:

1. The moderate nationalists also undertook campaigns or sent deputations of Indians to educate the British public opinion in Britain.
2. The campaigns in England were actively carried out by Indian leaders only.



Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

**Q60.** Consider the following statements about Permanent Settlement, 1793:

1. Initially it was implemented only in Bengal and Bihar.
2. It was based on the fixed rate of revenue which the Zamindars could collect from the cultivators.
3. The cultivators paid the revenue as per the 'patta' or legal document issued by the East India Company.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are **incorrect**?

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

**Q61.** Who was the first Chairman of British Committee of Indian National Congress formed in England in 1890?

- (a) William Digby  
(b) William Wedderburn  
(c) Dadabhai Nauroji  
(d) W.C. Bonnerjee

**Q62.** Which of the following statements is/are correct about Fourth Anglo-Mysore War?

1. Tipu attacked the English headquarters at Madras to reclaim his lost territory after the Third Anglo-Mysore War.
2. Tipu was defeated by company's army in which Arthur Wellesley participated who would later defeat Napoleon as well.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

**Q63.** Under which of the following Land Revenue Systems of the East India Company the largest cultivated area fell?

- (a) Zamindari System  
(b) Ryotwari System  
(c) Mahalwari System  
(d) Ijaradari System

**Q64.** Consider the following pairs of social reforms and the leaders associated with them.

1. Sati Abolition – Ram Mohun Roy
2. Widow Remarriage – Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar
3. Age of Consent – B.M. Malabari

Which of the above pair(s) is/are correctly matched?

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

**Q65.** Consider the following statements about Indian Press in the tenure of Lytton:

1. Act for the Better Control of Publication in Oriental Languages 1878, empowered a magistrate to call upon the printer and publisher of vernacular newspapers to enter a bond undertaking not to publish anything that could cause disaffection against the government.
2. The Act was not applicable to English language newspaper published by Indians or Europeans.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

**Q66.** By the provisions of which Act, the Legislative Council was named as Imperial Legislative Council?

- (a) Charter Act of 1833  
(b) Charter Act of 1853  
(c) Government of India Act, 1858  
(d) Indian Councils Act, 1861

**Q67.** Viceroy Canning's Rules of Business, 1861 were related to

- (a) Trade  
(b) Proceedings in Legislature Councils  
(c) System of Departmental Governance in the Viceroy's Executive Council  
(d) Tariff protection provided to British Cotton textiles in India

**Q68.** The provisions of Factory Acts of 1881 and 1891, were applicable to

1. Child workers

- 2. Women workers
- 3. Tea plantation workers

Select the correct code:

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

**Q69.** In the context of East India Company’s trade in Bengal the term ‘private trade’ refers to

- (a) trade permission to company given by Indian rulers through a royal firman.
- (b) trade permission to servants of company to engage in trade apart from that of company.
- (c) trading permits which allowed Indian merchants to trade with company.
- (d) trade by company’s servants which was officially exempted from taxes.

**Q70.** Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

Governor General	Important Measures
(a) Cornwallis	: Judicial Reforms
(b) Lord Hastings	: Pindari menace
(c) Warren Hastings	: Asiatic society of Bengal
(d) Dalhousie	: Resolution on Local self government

**Q71.** Consider the following statements about state of Awadh:

- 1. Awadh was brought under Subsidiary Alliance by Wellesley.
- 2. It was annexed by Dalhousie as the state witnessed a large number sepoy uprisings.
- 3. It was annexed as for the British its trade potential as a market for Manchester goods was immense.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

**Q72.** Which of the following pair(s) is/are correctly matched:

Newspaper/Book/Journal	Associated Editor/Organisation
1. Economic History of India	R.C. Dutta

2. India	Indian National Congress
3. Precepts of Jesus	Henry Vivian Derozio

Select the correct code:

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

**Q73.** Consider the following statements about intellectual awakening in the 19<sup>th</sup> century:

- 1. Ram Mohun Roy wanted Indians to learn from the west.
- 2. Roy’s cultural ideology was based on complete replacement of Indian social norms with western social ideals.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

**Q74.** With which of the following organisations Ram Mohun Roy was **not** associated?

- 1. Atmiya Sabha
- 2. Calcutta Unitarian Society
- 3. Landholder’s Society

Select the correct code:

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

**Q75.** Consider the following statements:

- 1. Tilak was the first Indian to go to jail in performance of his duty as a journalist in 1897.
- 2. He was accused of spreading disaffection against the British government through his newspaper Kesari.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

**Q76.** Which of the following Governors-General/Viceroy specifically took measures to diminish Indian presence in Civil Services?

- (a) Warren Hastings                              (b) Cornwallis
- (c) Lytton                                      (d) Ripon

**Q77.** Consider the following statements:

1. The Committee of Public Instructions under Macaulay suggested introduction of English education in 1835.
2. One of the purposes of introduction of English education in 1835 was minimising cost of administration.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

**Q78.** Which of the following is/are **not** correctly matched?

Cities	:	Founders
1. Calcutta	:	Charles Eyre
2. Madras	:	Eyre Coote
3. Pondicherry	:	Francis Day

Select the correct code:

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

**Q79.** Which of the following was the earliest settlement by a European company in India?

- (a) Surat (b) Calcutta  
(c) Goa (d) Masulipatnam

**Q80.** Consider the following statements about Ryotwari Revenue settlement:

1. The revenue was directly settled with the ryot.
2. The revenue paying capacity of the ryot was not assessed and the rate of revenue was fixed arbitrarily.
3. The revenue rates were subject to periodic revisions.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

**Q81.** By which of the following Acts did the phase of industrial capitalism begin in India.

- (a) Charter Act 1813  
(b) Charter Act 1833  
(c) Charter Act 1853  
(d) Government of India Act, 1858

**Q82.** Lytton's Vernacular Press Act, 1878 specifically targeted

- (a) Amrit Bazaar Patrika  
(b) Bengalee  
(c) Kesari  
(d) Maratha

**Q83.** Which of the following is/are **not** correctly matched?

Person	Related to/Post
1. Badruddin Tyabji	First Muslim President of Indian National Congress
2. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee	A book, Durgesh Nandini
3. James Prinsep	Land revenue settlement in Awadh

Select the correct code:

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

**Q84.** Which of the following leaders could not attend the first session of Indian National Congress, though he played an important role in its formation?

- (a) Dadabhai Nauroji  
(b) Surendranath Bannerjee  
(c) Devendranath Tagore  
(d) A.O. Hume

**Q85.** In which of the following Congress Sessions of the Indian National Congress, Rabindranath Tagore also participated.

- (a) Bombay, 1885  
(b) Calcutta, 1886  
(c) Calcutta, 1896  
(d) Calcutta, 1906

**Q86.** Which of the following organisations was founded by some Indian leaders to counter Indian National Congress?

- (a) Indian National Social Conference  
(b) United Indian Patriotic Association  
(c) Indian Parliament Union  
(d) None of the above

**Q87.** Consider the following statements:

1. Raja Ram Mohun Roy supported English education for Indians as he grew a loyalist to the British Government and had immense faith in their benevolence.
2. Roy started the Young Bengal Movement during 1820s to mobilise the Indian youth in support of English education.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are **incorrect**?

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

**Q88.** Which of the following statements about the early nationalists in Indian National Congress is/are **not** correct?

1. They involved themselves in creation of public interest in political questions.
2. They understood that India was a nation in the making.
3. They organised mass movements throughout India.
4. They refrained from open Press campaigns against the British rule.

Select the correct code:

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

**Q89.** With which of the following event/provision/Acts, Lytton was associated?

1. Arms licensing
2. Statutory Civil Services
3. Delhi Darbar
4. Appointment of Famine Commission

Select the correct code:

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

**Q90.** Which of the following pair(s) is/are not correctly matched?

**Battles**                      **Defeat of European Company**

1. Battle of Swally              : Portuguese
2. Battle of Wandiwash        : Dutch
3. Battle of Bedara             : French

Select the correct code:

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

**Q91.** With reference to the British Rule in India, consider the following pairs:

1. James Wilson    : Decipherment of Ashokan Edicts
2. Elphinstone        : Ryotwari revenue settlement
3. John Marshall    : Excavations at Indus sites
4. William Jones    : Law Commission

Which of the above pair(s) is/are **not** correctly matched?

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

**Q92.** The Act discouraging child marriage was passed in 1891 largely at the instance of

- (a) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and Bhartendu Harish Chandra  
(b) Mahadev Govind Ranade and Radhakant Deb  
(c) Behramji Malabari  
(d) K.C. Sen and M.G. Ranade

**Q93.** The first all-India agitation organised in 1877-78 for demanding reforms in

- (a) Education                  (b) Civil Services  
(c) Revenue                    (d) Labour

**Q94.** Which of the following Viceroys charged Indian National Congress for being a body representing only a handful of Indians?

- (a) Dufferin                    (b) Curzon  
(c) Elgin                         (d) Minto II

**Q95.** Which of the following was not one of the motives of imposing Subsidiary Alliance on Indian states by the British?

- (a) To counter rising French influence in Indian states.  
(b) To improve general administration of Indian states.  
(c) To maintain its troops at the cost of Indian states.  
(d) To control diplomatic affairs of Indian states.

**Q96.** Which of the following was the Magna Carta of modern education in India?

- (a) the Report of the Committee of Public Instruction, 1823.
- (b) the Charter Act of 1813.
- (c) Macaulay's Minutes in Education, 1835
- (d) Despatch of Sir Charles Wood, 1854.

**Q97.** Consider the following statements about the European Companies:

- 1. Bombay had been handed to British King Charles II by the Portuguese through the Treaty of Whitehall in 1661.
- 2. The Treaty of Paris 1763 brought the end of Anglo-French wars in India.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

**Q98.** Which of the following pair(s) is/are correctly matched?

Events	British Officers
1. End of Anglo-Mysore Wars :	Richard Wellesley
2. Annexation of Punjab :	Dalhousie
3. Annexation of Poona :	Lord Hastings

Select the correct code:

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

**Q99.** Which of the following statements is/are not correct about of the economic effects on British Rule on India?

- 1. Policy of free trade based on Principle of Laissez Faire promoted Indian capitalism.
- 2. Increased export of cash crops to European markets led to commercialisation of agriculture in India.
- 3. Revenue policy of Permanent settlement resulted in improvement in agriculture as surplus produce above settled revenue, could be appropriated by the Zamindar.

Select the correct code:

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

**Q100.** Consider the following statements about abolition of Sati during the British Rule:

- 1. Practice of Sati was declared illegal and punishable offence by Regulation XVII of 1829.
- 2. The Regulation was initially applicable to Bengal and later on extended to Bombay and Madras.
- 3. Ram Mohun Roy led a campaign against the practice through his journal, Samvad Kaumudi.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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