

MODERN HISTORY UPSC Civil Services Exam Questions (2015)

Q1. With reference to the Cabinet Mission, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It recommended government 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

Ans : A

Explanation

Statements 2 and 3 are incorrect :

- There is no power of judiciary was discussed in Cabinet mission proposals.
- The last recruitment for ICS was in 1944.

Cabinet Mission

- The Britain's Prime minister Clement Attlee was announced the **dispatch of the Mission** of three Cabinet Ministers **Pethic Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps, and A. V. Alexander**. This is known as the Cabinet Mission.
- The mission arrived India on March 24, 1946.
- The Cabinet Mission put forward a plan for solution of the constitutional problem.

Proposals of the Cabinet Mission

- The country could have a **Federal government** consisting of the Indian provinces and princely States. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- To frame a constitution for India and formulation of constitution-making body.
- Establishment of Executive Council with the support of the major Indian parties.

- A proposal was envisaged for setting up an Interim Government, which would remain in office till a new government was elected on the basis of the new Constitution framed by the Constituent Assembly.

Q2. 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.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Ans : B

Explanation

Statement 1 is correct :

- Rowlatt Act of 1919 was passed on the **recommendations of Sedition Committee** chaired by Sir Sidney Rowlatt.
- The main purpose of the committee was to evaluate political terrorism in India, especially in Bengal and Punjab.
- The act gave government the enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

Statement 2 is correct :

- The Rowlatt Satyagraha was the first genuinely all-India upsurge against British colonialism.
- In organizing his satyagraha Gandhi tried to utilize three types of political networks - the **Home Rule Leagues**, certain Pan Islamist groups and a Satyagraha Sabha which he himself started in Bombay on 24 February.

Statement 3 is incorrect

The commission arrived in British India in 1928 to study constitutional reform in Britain's largest and most important possession. Hence it has no relation with Rowlatt satyagraha.

Reference : Modern India – Sumit Sarkar

Q3. 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

Ans : D

Explanation

Congress Socialist Party (CSP)

- It was a socialist party within the Indian National Congress.
- Founded in : 1934
- It was founded by **Congress members** who rejected what they saw as the anti-rational mysticism of Gandhi as well as the sectarian attitude of the Communist Party of India towards the Congress.
- The CSP advocated **decentralized socialism** in which co-operatives, trade unions, independent farmers, and local authorities would hold a substantial share of the economic power.
- As secularists, they hoped to transcend communal divisions through class solidarity. Some, such as Narendra Deva or Basawon Singh (Sinha), advocated a democratic socialism distinct from both Marxism and reformist social democracy.

Hence, **all the statements are incorrect.**

Q4. 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

Ans : B

Explanation

- The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms or the Government of India Act in 1919 clearly defined the jurisdiction of the central and provincial governments. Hence **option (B) is correct.**
- The central and provincial legislatures were authorised to make laws on their respective list of subjects. However, the structure of government continued to be centralised and unitary.
- It further divided the provincial subjects into two parts—transferred and reserved which is what we know as diarchy.

Q5. 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

Ans : B

Explanation

- Rajaji emulated his master (Gandhiji) by organizing a march from Trichinopoly to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore coast to break the salt law in April 1930.
- The march comprised of one hundred fifty volunteers, most of whom belonged to the Indian National Congress.

Reference : Modern India – Sumit Sarkar

Q6. Who of the following was/were economic critic/ critics of colonialism in India?

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

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Ans : D

Explanation

The early leaders of the congress, the moderates, were the first to develop an economic critique of colonialism. This was the most important contribution to the development of national movement in India.

- **Dadabhai Nauroji** was the grand old man of India. He spent his entire life and wealth in forming a national movement. He popularized the drain theory in his book "Poverty and UnBritish Rule in India".
- Justice MG Ranade was his contemporary and taught an entire generation of Indians the importance of industrial development. **RC Dutt** examined minutely the entire economic impact of colonial rule from 1757. GV Joshi, **G Subramaniam iyer**, GK Gokhale, PC Ray were the others.
- They understood that British imperialism was leading to subordination of Indian economy by British economy. They agitated against the British policies that aimed to turn India into supplier of raw materials and consumer of British manufactured goods.

Hence, **all are correct.**

Q7. 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

Ans : B

Explanation

Statement 1 is incorrect :

- Sarojini Naidu was the **first Indian woman** to preside over the session of Indian National Congress.
- Annie Besant was the **first woman** to preside over the session of Indian National Congress. She presided over the 1917 Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress.

Statement 2 is correct : The first Muslim President of the Indian National Congress was Badruddin Tyabji.

Q8. Which one of the following movements has contributed to a split in the Indian National Congress resulting in the emergence of 'moderates' and 'extremists'?

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

Ans : A

Explanation

Swadeshi Movement - 1905

Non co-operation movement - 1920–22

Civil Disobedience Movement – 1930

Quit India Movement – 1942

- The moderates and extremists re-united in the Lucknow session, 1916 which was before Non-cooperation, Quit India and Civil Disobedience Movements. Hence, **answer cannot be option (b),(c) and (d).**
- The disagreements between Moderates and extremists resulted in Surat split – 1907.
- The tension between the militants and the moderates became more pronounced regarding the methods for protest against the partition of Bengal (in the Swadeshi Movement). Hence **option (a) is correct answer.**

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Q1. 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

Ans :D

Explanation

- Sir Stafford Cripps(1889 – 1952) was a senior left-wing politician and government minister in the war cabinet of Prime Minister Winston Churchill.
- A mission headed by Stafford Cripps in March 1942, was sent to India with **constitutional proposals** to seek Indian support for the Second World War.
- Cripps promised to give **dominion status** after the second world war as well as elections to be held after the war.
- But this attempt, known as the Cripps Mission, was a total failure as the Indians did not agree to it.

Q2. 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

Ans : B

Explanation

- The Surat split (Congress split) happened in 1907.
- The Moderates were dissatisfied by extremists methods of boycott. They felt that it involved the use of force. But, the **extremists lack their faith in the capacity of the moderates to negotiate** with the British Government. Hence, split was inevitable.

Q3.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

Ans : A

Explanation

- The partition of Bengal in 1905 is a prime example of the British divide and rule policy acted as the catalyst for the growth of **anticolonial swadeshi nationalism**.
- When the partition came into effect, the people of Bengal organised protest meetings and observed a day of mourning.

- The whole political life of Bengal underwent a change.
- The anti-partition movement culminated into the **Swadeshi Movement (Swadeshi and 'Boycott) for the first time** and spread to other parts of India.

Hence, option (a) was correct.

Q4.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

Ans : C

Explanation

- Satyashodhak Samaj was a social reform society founded by Jyotirao Phule in Pune, **Maharashtra**, on 1873. It espoused a mission of education and increased social rights and political access for underprivileged groups, focused especially on women, Shudras, and Dalits, in Maharashtra.
- It **rejected all kinds of Brahman domination** and exploitation on the basis of religion and all religious sources of inequality. Hence it is a anti-caste movement.
- Satyashodhak Samaj was open to all castes, sects and religions.

Q5.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

Ans : B

Explanation

- **Calcutta Unitarian Committee** was formed by Raja Rammohan Roy, Dwarkanath Tagore and William Adam. Hence, **it was not relevant.**
- In 1881 Keshab founded the **Church of the New Dispensation** (Naba Bidhan) for the purpose of establishing the truth of all the great religions in an institution that he believed would replace them all. When he died in 1884, the Brahma Samaj began to decline.
- The **Indian Reform Association** was formed on 1870 with Keshab Chandra Sen as president. It represented the secular side of the Brahma Samaj and included many who did not belong to the Brahma Samaj. The objective was to put into practice some of the ideas Sen was exposed to during his visit to Great Britain.

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Q6. 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.

Ans : D

Explanation

- The Indian States committee appointed a committee under the Sir Harcourt Butler. It was popularly known as the **Butler Committee**.
- The objective of the Butler Committee 1927 is to investigate and clarify the relationship between the Government of India and the Indian States.
- The Butler Committee visited 16 states and submitted its report in 1929.

Q7. With reference to Indian freedom struggle, consider the following events :

1. Mutiny in Royal Indian Navy
2. Quit India Movement launched
3. Second Round Table Conference

What 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

Ans : C

Explanation

- Mutiny in Royal Indian Navy - 1946
- Quit India Movement launched - 1942
- Second Round Table Conference – 1931

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Q8.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

Ans : B

Explanation

The Factories Act, 1881 aimed to **improve the working conditions of labour**. Hence, **statement 1 is incorrect**.

It will prohibit the employment of children under the age of seven and also limited the number of working hours for children below the age of twelve and required that dangerous machinery should be fenced properly.

Statement 2 is correct:

- Narayan Meghaji Lokhande (1848–1897) was a **pioneer of the labour movement** in India.
- He is remembered not only for ameliorating the working conditions of textile mill-hands in the 19th century but also for his courageous initiatives on caste and communal issues.

Q9. Who among the following was/were associated with the introduction of Ryotwari Settlement in India during the British rule?

1. Lord Cornwallis
2. Alexander Read
3. Thomas Munro

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Ans : C

Explanation

Lord Cornwallis was associated with Permanent settlement. Hence, eliminate 1 and the answer is C.

The **Ryotwari Settlement** was devised by Capt. **Alexander Read and Thomas Munro** at the end of the 18th century and introduced by the latter when he was governor (1820–27) of Madras. The principle was the

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direct collection of the land revenue from each individual cultivator by government agents. For this purpose all holdings were measured and assessed according to crop potential and actual cultivation. The advantages of this system were the elimination of middlemen, who often oppressed villagers, and an assessment of the tax on land actually cultivated and not merely occupied. Offsetting these advantages was the cost of detailed measurement and of individual collection. This system also gave much power to subordinate revenue officials, whose activities were inadequately supervised.



MODERN HISTORY UPSC Civil Services Exam Questions (2018)

Q1. 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

Ans : A

Explanation

All India Home Rule League : In 1920, the name of All India Home Rule League was changed to Swarajya Sabha . **Hence, option (a) is correct answer.** The Swarajya Sabha was under a leadership of the Freedom Fighters like Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Hindu Mahasabha : The Hindu Mahasabha is a right wing Hindu nationalist political party in India. it was established in 1915 and it was previously known as the Sarvadeshak Hindu Sabha.

South Indian Liberal Federation : The Justice Party, officially the South Indian Liberal Federation, was a political party in the Madras Presidency of British India. It was established in 1916.

The Servants of India Society : It was founded by Gopala Krishna Gokhale in 1905 to unite and train Indians of different ethnicities and religions in welfare work. It was the first secular organization in that country to devote itself to the underprivileged, rural and tribal people, emergency relief work, the increase of literacy, and other social causes.

Q2. 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

Ans : C

Explanation

Lala Lajpat Rai

- Lala Lajpat Rai was a prominent political activist and played an important role in India's struggle for freedom.
- He was a famous nationalist in India was also known for his proficiency in writing. He was famously called as the "Lion of Punjab".
- He was the author for the biography of **Mazzini and Garibaldi**.
- He has also written the biographies of **Shivaji, Dayanand and Shri Krishna** as he was patriotic and a revolutionary.
- He was the president of Indian National Congress in the year 1920.
- He **was resided in America** for several years and was also elected as a member of central assembly.

Hence **option (c) is correct answer**.

Q3. Who among the following were the founders of the "Hind Mazdoor Sabha" established in 1948 ?

- (a) B. Krishna Pillai, E.M.S. Namboodiripad and K.C. George
- (b) Jayaprakash Narayan, Deen Day al Upadhyay and M.N. Roy
- (c) C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer, K. Kamaraj and Veeresalingam Pantulu
- (d) Ashok Mehta, T.S. Ramanujam and G.G. Mehta

Ans : D

Explanation

- The Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS) is a national trade union centre in India.
- The founders of the 'Hind Mazdoor Sabha' were Ashok Mehta, T.S. Ramanujam and G.G. Mehta. Hence, **option (d) is the correct answer**.
- It was established in 1948.
- T.S Ramanujam was the first president of the union, in 1948. It has the 13% of the total trade union membership of the country i.e; 3,342,213 members.

Q4. Which one of the following is a very significant aspect of the Champaran Satyagraha?

- (a) Active all-India participation of lawyers, students and women in the National Movement
- (b) Active involvement of Dalit and Tribal communities of India in the National Movement
- (c) Joining of peasant unrest to India's National Movement
- (d) Drastic decrease in the cultivation of plantation crops and commercial crops

Ans : C

Explanation

The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was the first Satyagraha movement inspired by Gandhi and a major revolt in the Indian Independence Movement. It was a farmer's uprising that took place in Champaran district of Bihar, India during the British colonial period. The farmers were protesting against having to grow indigo with barely any payment for it.

Thus, the very significant aspect of the Champaran satyagraha is **joining of peasant unrest to India's National Movement.**

Hence **option (c) is correct answer.**

Q5. Consider the following pairs:

1. Radhakanta Deb — First President of the British Indian Association
2. Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty — Founder of the Madras Mahajana Sabha
3. Surendranath Banerjee — Founder of the Indian Association

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

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

Ans : B

Explanation

Radhakanta Deb was the first President of the British Indian Association

Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose founded India Association (1876).

Madras Mahajansabha (1884) was setup by M.Viraghavachari, B.Subramaniya Aiyer and P. Ananda Charlu.

Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty founder of Madras Native Association.

Q6. 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

Ans : A

Explanation

Sir Charles Wood, the President of the Board of Control, had an important effect on spreading English learning and female education in India. When in 1854 he sent a dispatch to [Lord Dalhousie], then the Governor-General of India. Wood suggested that primary schools must adopt vernacular languages, high schools must adopt Anglo vernacular language and on college-level English medium for education. This is known as Wood's despatch.

Recommendations of woods' dispatch

- English education will increase moral character in Indian's mind and thus supply EIC with civil servants who can be trusted upon.
- An education department was to be set up in every province.
- Universities on the model of the London **university be established** in big cities such as Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Hence **statement 2 is correct**.
- At least one government school be opened in every district.
- Affiliated private schools should be given **grant in aid**. Hence **statement 1 is correct**.

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- The Indian natives should be given training in their mother tongue also.
- Provision was made for a systematic method of education from primary level to the university level.
- The government should always support education for women.
- The medium of instruction at the primary level was to be vernacular while at the **higher levels it would be English**. Hence **statement 3 is incorrect**.

Q7. With reference to educational institutes 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

Ans : B

Explanation

Sanskrit college -	Jonathan Duncan
Calcutta madarsa -	Warren Hastings
Fort William College -	Richard Wellesly

Thus, **Calcutta Madrassa** was founded by Hastings. So, the **correct answer is B**.

- In 1791 due to the sincere efforts of the British resident, Jonathan Duncan, a **Sanskrit College of Benaras** was established to promote the study of Hindu laws and philosophy.
- Sir **William Jones** is associated with Asiatic Society of Bengal.
- **Fort William College** was established by Lord Wellesley (1798) for the training of civil servants.
- **Arthur Wellesley** was the brother of Lord Wellesley who fought the 4th Anglo-Mysore war against Tipu Sultan. Arthur Wellesley, forced Tipu to retreat to his capital Srirangapattinam.

Q8. Which among the following events happened earliest ?

- (a) Swami Dayanand established AryaSamaj.
- (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.

Ans : B

Explanation

- **1859: Dinabandhu Mitra wrote Neeldarpan.**
- 1863: Satyendranath Tagore became the first Indian to succeed in the Indian Civil Services Examination.
- 1875: Swami Dayanand established AryaSamaj.
- 1882: Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote Anandmath.

Q9. Which of the following led to the introduction of English Education in India ?

1. Charter Act of 1813
2. General Committee of Public Instruction, 1823
3. Orientalist and Anglicist Controversy

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

Ans : D

Explanation

Charter Act of 1813, General Committee of Public Instruction, 1823 and Orientalist and Anglicist Controversy led to the introduction of English Education in India.

Q10. 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

Ans : C

Explanation

Commercialization of agriculture

- It was the result of British rule in India in the 19th century. Farmers were forced to grow cash crops which were exported to Great Britain as raw materials of the English factories. As a result urban population reduced and domestic industries were destroyed.
- This period also saw decline in urban population and destroyed domestic factories.
- Indians started producing crops for commercial use and on a large scale basis. The 19th century agriculture became **commercial** due to the use of modern agricultural equipment.

Q11. Which one of the following statements does not apply to the system of Subsidiary Alliance introduced by Lord Wellesley?

- (a) To maintain a large standing army at other's expense
- (b) To keep India safe from Napoleonic danger
- (c) To secure a fixed income for the Company
- (d) To establish British paramountcy over the Indian States

Ans : C

Explanation

- To keep India safe from Napoleonic danger and any further development in French Power in India, Wellesley, who was extremely **influenced with the imperial thoughts**, came up with the scheme of eliminating the French Power from India for ever.

- The Fourth Anglo Mysore war had placed England on the Military supremacy in India and now Wellesley used the Subsidiary Alliance.
- Subsidiary Alliance was a Treaty, between the company and the Indian native rulers. In return for a payment or subsidy, the company would place garrison troops in that ruler's territory to fight against their rivals.
- When an Indian ruler entering into a subsidiary alliance with the British then they would accept British forces within his territory and to pay for their maintenance.

Q12. 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

Ans : D

Explanation

Cotton, silk, saltpetre and opium were the staple commodities of export by the English East India Company from Bengal in the middle of the 18th century.

Q13. After the Santhal Uprising subsided, what was/were the measure/ measures taken by the colonial government?

1. The territories called 'Santhal Paraganas' 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:

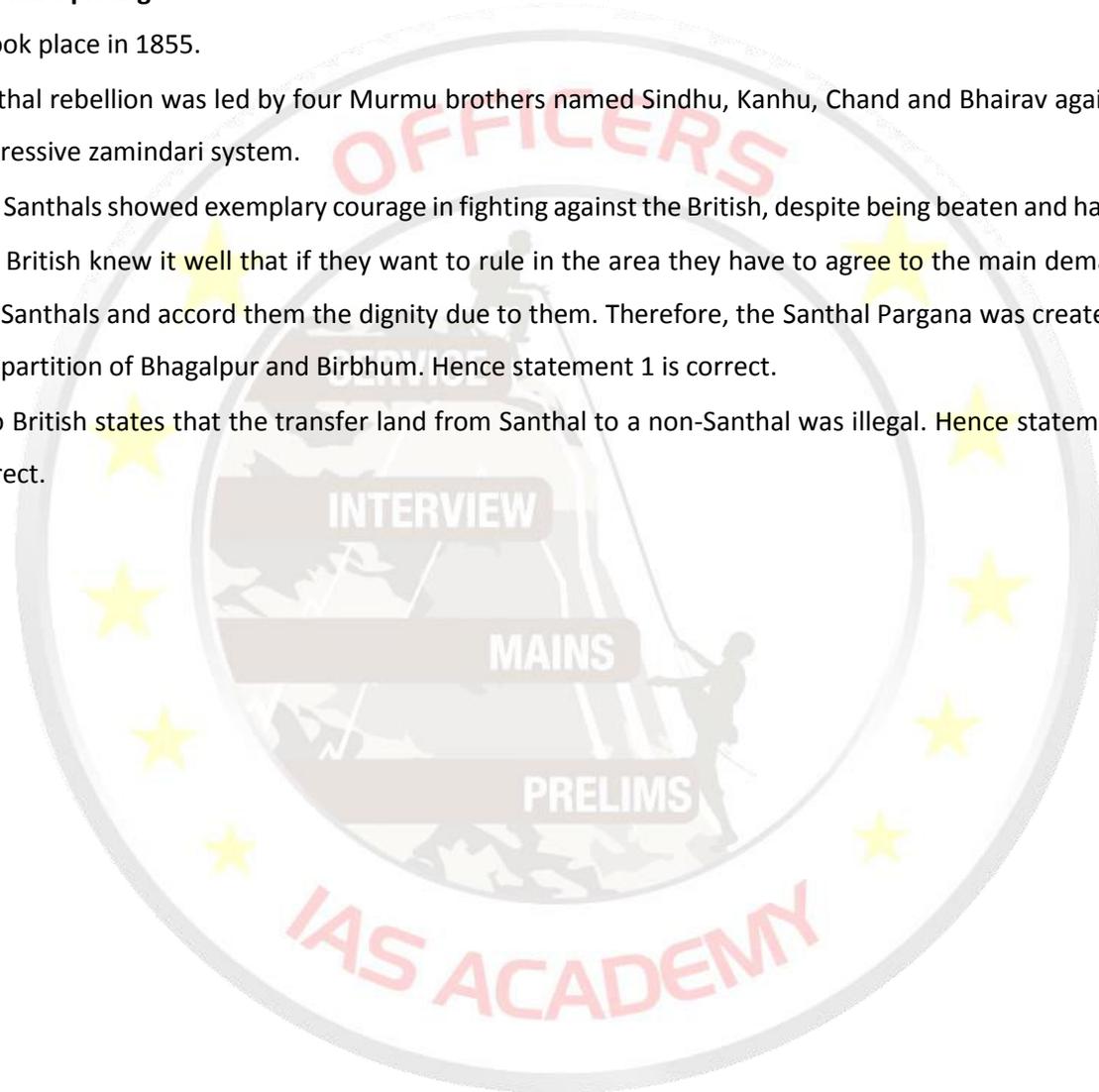
- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans : C

Explanation

Santhal Uprising

- It took place in 1855.
- Santhal rebellion was led by four Murmu brothers named Sindhu, Kanhu, Chand and Bhairav against the oppressive zamindari system.
- The Santhals showed exemplary courage in fighting against the British, despite being beaten and harassed.
- The British knew it well that if they want to rule in the area they have to agree to the main demands of the Santhals and accord them the dignity due to them. Therefore, the Santhal Pargana was created after the partition of Bhagalpur and Birbhum. Hence statement 1 is correct.
- Also British states that the transfer land from Santhal to a non-Santhal was illegal. Hence statement 2 is correct.



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Q1. Consider the following pairs:

Movement/Organization	Leader
1. All India Anti-Untouchability League	Mahatma Gandhi
2. All India Kisan Sabha	Swami Sahajanand Saraswati
3. Self-Respect Movement	E. V. Ramaswami Naicker

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

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

Ans : D

Explanation

- **All India Anti-Untouchability League** : It is a non-profit organisation founded by **Mahatma Gandhi** in 1932 to eradicate untouchability in India, working for Harijan or Dalit people and upliftment of scheduled castes of India. Later it was renamed as Harijan Sewak Sangh.
- **All India Kisan Sabha** : All India Kisan Sabha, was the name of the peasants front of the undivided Communist Party of India, an important peasant movement formed by **Sahajanand Saraswati** in 1936.

- **Self-Respect Movement** : The Self-Respect Movement is launched with the aim of achieving a society where backward castes have equal human rights, and encouraging backward castes to have self-respect in the context of a caste-based society that considered them to be a lower end of the hierarchy. The Self-Respect Movement was founded in 1921 by S.Ramanathan and invited **E.V Ramasamy** to head the campaign.

Hence **all pairs are correctly matched**.

Q2. 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

Ans : B

Explanation

- In a public meeting in Karachi on 2nd March 1917, **Gandhi** insisted on abolition of indenture system by May 31, 1917. Due to the pressure of Gandhi

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and other Indian nationalists indenture labour system was abolished. Hence, **statement 1 is correct.**

- War Conference at Delhi was called by Lord Chelmsford for 1918. **Gandhi supported the resolution** for Indian support to Britain in World war- 1. Hence, **statement 2 is incorrect.** Gandhi was fascinated by the idea that by serving in the army Indians would develop courageousness and thus enhance their ability to become courageous satyagrahis.
- When the salt law was broken by Indian people, the Indian National Congress(INC) was declared as illegal in 1932 by the colonial rulers. Hence, **statement 3 is correct.**

Q3. 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

Ans : D

Explanation

- **Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru** was the President of All India Liberal Federation.
- **K. C. Neogy** was member of Indian Constituent Assembly from West Bengal.
- **P. C. Joshi** was the first general secretary of the Communist Party of India from 1935–47.

Hence **all pairs are correctly matched.**

Q4. With reference to Swadeshi Movement, consider the following statements:

1. It contributed to the revival of the indigenous artisan crafts and industries.
2. The National Council of Education was established as a part of Swadeshi Movement.

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

Ans : C

Explanation

- **Swadeshi Movement** was started in opposition to the partition of Bengal in 1905. It emphasised on self-reliance thus contributing to revival of indigenous artisans craft and industries because foreign goods were boycotted. Hence, **statement 1 is correct.**

- The **National Council of Education** was an organisation founded by Indian nationalists in Bengal in August 1906 to promote science and technology as part of Swadeshi industrialisation movement. Hence, **statement 2 is correct.** It established the Bengal National College and Bengal Institute which would later merge to form Jadavpur University.

Q5. With reference to land reforms in independent India, which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) The ceiling "laws were aimed at family holdings and not individual holdings.
- (b) The major aim of land reforms was providing agricultural land to all the landless.
- (c) It resulted in cultivation of cash crops as a predominant form of cultivation.
- (d) Land reforms permitted no exemptions to the ceiling limits.

Ans : B

Explanation

The Land reform movement was constituted to **improve the economic condition** of agricultural tenants. The Land reforms in post-Independence India has evolved through different phases and these includes intermediary abolition, tenant reforms, consolidation of holdings and determination of holdings per family, imposition of ceilings with fewer exemptions, and to distribute surplus land among landless peoples. Thus the main aim of land reforms was **providing agricultural land to all the landless.**

Hence option (B) is correct answer.

Q6. 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

Ans : A

Explanation

The Charter Act of 1813 ended the trade monopoly of East India company in India except for trade in tea and trade in China. Further it asserted sovereignty of British Crown over the Indian territories held by company.

Hence, **statement 1 and 2 are correct.**

The revenues of India came under the control of British Parliament was in 1858. Even, this process was started with Pits' India act 1784. Hence, **statement 2 is incorrect.**

Q7. Which one of the following groups of plants was domesticated in the 'New World' and introduced into the 'Old World'?

- (a) Tobacco, cocoa and rubber

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(b) Tobacco, cotton and rubber.

(c) Cotton, coffee and sugarcane

(d) Rubber, coffee and wheat

Ans : A

Explanation

- "New World" : It means the **America** which were discovered by European Powers such as Spain, Portuguese and French.
- **Tobacco, Cocoa and Rubber** were originally domesticated or cultivated in the 'NewWorld' (America) and it were introduced in the Old World (Asia and Africa).

Hence, **option (a) is correct answer.**

