

Chapter

3

Modern History

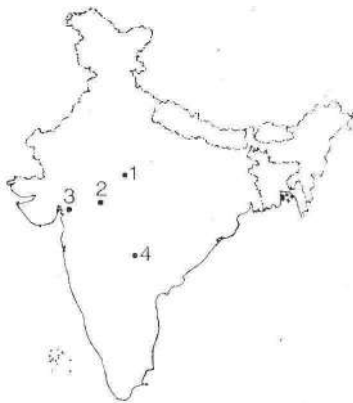
- In the interim government formed in 1946, the Vice-President of the Executive Council was: [1995]
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
(c) C. Rajagopalachari
(d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- Hooghly was used as a base for piracy in the Bay of Bengal by: [1995]
(a) the Portuguese (b) the French
(c) the Danish (d) the British
- The 'Modi script' was employed in the documents of the: [1995]
(a) Wodeyars (b) Zamorins
(c) Hoysalas (d) Marathas
- Examine the map given below: [1995]
- Which one of the following rivers thrice forks into two streams and reunites a few miles farther on, thus, forming the islands of Srirangapattanam, Sivasamudram and Srirangam? [1996]
(a) Cauvery (b) Tungabhadra
(c) Krishna (d) Godavari
- Match List I with List II and select the correct answer [1996]

List I

- Governor-General of Presidency of Fort William in Bengal (under Regulating Act, 1773)
- Governor-General of India (under Charter Act, 1833)
- Governor-General and Viceroy of India (under Indian Council Act, 1858)
- Governor-General and Crown Representative (under Government of India Act, 1935)

List II

- Archibald Percival Wavell, Viscount and Earl Wavell
 - James Andrew Broun-Ramsay, Earl and Marquess of Dalhousie
 - Charles Cornwallis 2nd Earl and first Marquess of Cornwallis
 - Gilbert John Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound, Earl of Minto
 - Louis Mountbatten, Earl Mountbatten of Burma
- (a) A-3; B-2; C-4; D-1 (b) A-1; B-2; C-3; D-4
(c) A-2; B-5; C-3; D-1 (d) A-2; B-4; C-5; D-3
- His principle forte was social and religious reform. He relied upon legislation to do away with social ills and work unceasingly for the eradication of child marriage and 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 session alongside the Indian National Congress. The reference in this passage is to: [1996]
(a) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
(b) Behramji Merwanji Malabari
(c) Mahadev Govind Ranade
(d) B.R. Ambedkar



The places marked 1, 2, 3 and 4 were respectively the seats of powers of the:

- Scindias, Holkars, Gaekwads and Bhonsles
 - Holkars, Scindias, Gaekwads and Bhonsles
 - Gaekwads, Bhonsles, Scindias and Holkars
 - Scindias, Holkars, Bhonsles and Gaekwads
- Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?
(a) Battle of Buxar—Mir Jafar vs. Clive [1995]
(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
 - The word Adivasi was used for the first time to refer to the tribal people by: [1995]
(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Thakkar Bappa
(c) Jyotiba Phule (d) B.R. Ambedkar

10. The following advertisement. [1996]

THE MARVELOF THE CENTURY
THE WONDER OF THE WORLD
LIVING PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES
IN

LIFE-SIZED REPRODUCTIONS

BY

MESSERS LUMIERE BROTHERS CINEMATOGRAPHIE

A FEW EXHIBITIONS WILL BE GIVEN

AT

WATSON'S HOTEL

TONIGHT

Appeared in the Times of India dated 7th August:

- (a) 1931 (b) 1929
(c) 1921 (d) 1896
11. 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? [1996]
- (a) Clive (b) Dupleix
(c) Albuquerque (d) Warren Hastings
12. Consider the following landmarks in Indian education: [1996]
- Hindu College, Calcutta
 - University of Calcutta
 - Adam's Report
 - Wood's Despatch
- The correct chronological order of these landmarks is:
- (a) 1, 3, 4, 2 (b) 1, 4, 3, 2
(c) 3, 1, 4, 2 (d) 3, 2, 4, 1
13. Which one of the following is an important historical novel written during the latter half of the nineteenth century? [1996]
- (a) Rast Goftar (b) Durgesh Nandini
(c) Maratha (d) Nibandhamala
14. Who among the following was associated with suppression of thugs? [1997]
- (a) General Henry Prendergast
(b) Captain Sleeman
(c) Alexander Burres
(d) Captain Robert Pemberton
15. What is the correct chronological sequence of the following?
- Wood's Education Despatch
 - Macaulay's minute on education
 - The Sargent Education Report
 - Indian Education (Hunter Commission)
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- (a) 2, 1, 4, 3 (b) 2, 1, 3, 4 [1997]
(c) 1, 2, 4, 3 (d) 4, 3, 1, 3
16. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists: [1997]
- | List-I | List-II |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| A. Moplah revolt | 1. Kerala |
| B. Pabna revolt | 2. Bihar |
| C. Eka movement | 3. Bengal |
| D. Birsa Munda revolt | 4. Awadh |

Codes:

- (a) A - 1; B - 3; C - 4; D - 2
(b) A - 2; B - 3; C - 4; D - 1
(c) A - 1; B - 2; C - 3; D - 4
(d) A - 3; B - 4; C - 1; D - 2
17. The educated middle class in India: [1998]
- (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
18. The paintings of Abanindranath Tagore are classified as: [1999]
- (a) realistic (b) socialistic
(c) revivalistic (d) impressionistic
19. There was no independent development of industries in India during British rule because of the: [1999]
- (a) absence of heavy industries
(b) scarcity of foreign capital
(c) scarcity of natural resources
(d) preference of the rich to invest in land
20. The first feature film (talkie) to be produced in India was: [1999]
- (a) Hatimtai (b) Alam Ara
(c) Pundalik (d) Raja Harishchandra
21. The Governor-General who followed a spirited "Forward" policy towards Afghanistan was: [1999]
- (a) Minto (b) Dufferin
(c) Elgin (d) Lytton
22. 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? [1999]
- (a) Warren Hastings (b) Lord Cornwallis
(c) Lord Wellesley (d) Lord Hastings
23. Which one of the following statements is not correct? [1999]
- (a) 'Neel Darpan' was a play based on the exploitation of the Indigo farmers
(b) The author of the play 'Ghashiram Kotwal's is Vijay Tendulkar
(c) The play 'Navann' by Nabin Chandra Das was based on the famine of Bengal
(d) Urdu theatre used to depend heavily on Parsi theatre
24. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists: [1999]
- | List-I (Books) | List-II (Authors) |
|---|-----------------------------|
| A. The First Indian War of Independence | 1. Rabindranath Tagore |
| B. Anand Math | 2. Sri Aurobindo |
| C. Life Divine | 3. Bankim Chandra Chatterji |
| D. Sadhana | 4. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar |

Codes:

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

25. Consider the following events: [1999]

1. Indigo Revolt 2. Santhal Rebellion
3. Deccan Riot 4. Mutiny of the Sepoys

The correct chronological sequence of these events is:

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

26. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists: [1999]

List-I (Year)

- A. 1775
B. 1780
C. 1824
D. 1838

List-II (Event)

1. First Anglo-Burmese War
2. First Anglo-Afghan War
3. First Anglo-Maratha War
4. Second Anglo-Mysore War

Codes:

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

27. The last major extension of British Indian territory took place during the time of: [2000]

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

28. Which one of the following statements is incorrect? [2000]

- (a) Goa attained full statehood in 1987
(b) Diu is an island in the Gulf of Khambhat
(c) Daman and Diu were separated from Goa by the 56th Amendment of the Constitution of India
(d) Dadra and Nagar Haveli were under French colonial rule till 1954

29. Who among the following Indian rulers established embassies in foreign countries on modern lines? [2001]

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

30. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched? [2001]

- (a) India's first technicolour film – Jhansi ki Rani
(b) India's first 3-D film – My dear Kuttichathan
(c) India's first insured film – Taal
(d) India's first actress to win the Bharat Ratna – Meena Kumari

31. Under the Permanent Settlement, 1893, the Zamindars are required to issue pattas to the farmers which were not issued by many of the Zamindars. The reason was: [2001]

- (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

32. Consider the following statements: [2001]

1. Arya Samaj was founded in 1835
2. Lala Lajpat Rai opposed the appeal of Arya Samaj to the authority of Vedas in support of its social reform programme

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

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

Which of these statements are correct?

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

33. Who amongst the following Englishmen, first translated Bhagavad-Gita into English? [2001]

- (a) William Jones
(b) Charles Wilkins
(c) Alexander Cunningham
(d) John Marshall

34. Which one of the following submitted in 1875 a petition to the House of Commons demanding India's direct representation in the British parliament? [2002]

- (a) The Deccan Association
(b) The Indian Association
(c) The Madras Mahajan Sabha
(d) The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha

35. 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? [2002]

- (a) Garos (b) Khasis
(c) Kukis (d) Tipperahs

36. 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: [2002]

List-I

(Acts of Colonial Government of India)

- 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
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

37. Which one of the following Acts of British India strengthened the Viceroy's authority over his Executive Council by substituting "Portfolio" or departmental system for corporate functioning? [2002]
- Indian Council Act, 1861
 - Government of India Act, 1858
 - Indian Council Act, 1892
 - Indian Council Act, 1909
38. During the colonial period in India, what was the purpose of the Whitley Commission? [2003]
- To review the fitness of India for further political reforms
 - To report on existing conditions of labour and to make recommendations
 - To draw up a plan for financial reforms for India
 - To develop a comprehensive scheme for Civil Services in India
39. With reference to the entry of European powers into India, which one of the following statements is not correct? [2003]
- The Portuguese captured Goa in 1499
 - The English opened their first factory in South India at Masulipatam
 - In Eastern India, the English Company opened its first factory in Orissa in 1633
 - Under the leadership of Dupleix, the French occupied Madras in 1746
40. In India, among the following locations, the Dutch established their earliest factory at: [2003]
- Surat
 - Pulicat
 - Cochin
 - Cassimbazar
41. The aim of education as stated by the Wood's Despatch of 1854 was: [2003]
- the creation of employment opportunities for native Indians
 - the spread of western culture in India
 - the promotion of literacy among the people using English medium
 - the introduction of scientific research and rationalism in the traditional Indian education
42. Which one of the following statements is not correct? [2003]
- Ali Mardan Khan introduced the system of revenue farming in Bengal
 - Maharaja Ranjit Singh set up modern foundries to manufacture cannons at Lahore
 - Sawai Jai Singh of Amber had Euclid's Elements of Geometry translated into Sanskrit
 - Sultan Tipu of Mysore gave money for the construction of the idol of Goddess Sharda in the Shringeri temple
43. Which one of the following provisions was not made in the Charter Act of 1833? [2003]
- The trading activities of the East India Company were to be abolished
 - The designation of the supreme authority was to be changed as the Governor-General of India in Council
 - All law-making powers to be conferred on Governor-General in Council
 - An Indian was to be appointed as a Law Member in the Governor-General's Council
44. With reference to colonial rule in India, what was sought by the Ilbert Bill in 1883? [2003]
- To bring Indians and Europeans at par as far as the criminal jurisdiction of courts was concerned
 - To impose severe restrictions on the freedom of the native press as it was perceived to be hostile to colonial rulers
 - To encourage the native Indians to appear for civil service examinations by conducting them in India
 - To allow native Indians to possess arms by amending the Arms Act
45. In India, the first Bank of limited liability managed by Indians and founded in 1881 was: [2003]
- Hindustan Commercial Bank
 - Oudh Commercial Bank
 - Punjab National Bank
 - Punjab and Sind Bank
46. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?
- | List-I (Period) | List-II |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 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: [2004]
- Codes:**
- 2 and 4
 - 3 and 4
 - 1 and 2
 - 2 and 3
47. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched? [2004]
- Pitt's India Act : Warren Hastings
 - Doctrine of Lapse : Dalhousie
 - Vernacular Press Act : Curzon
 - Ilbert Bill : Ripon
48. Consider the following Viceroys 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? [2004]
- 1, 3, 2, 4
 - 2, 4, 1, 3
 - 1, 4, 2, 3
 - 2, 3, 1, 4
49. Consider the following statements:
- In the Third Battle of Panipat, Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated Ibrahim Lodi
 - Tipu Sultan was killed in the Third Anglo-Mysore War
 - Mir Jafar entered in a conspiracy with the English for the defeat of Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah in the Battle of Plassey

- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
[2004]
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 (d) None
50. Which one of the following places did Kunwar Singh, a prominent leader of the Revolt of 1857 belong to?
[2005]
- (a) Bihar (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Rajasthan (d) Uttar Pradesh
51. Which one of the following territories was not affected by the Revolt of 1857?
[2005]
- (a) Jhansi (b) Chittor
(c) Jagdishpur (d) Lucknow
52. 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 Governor General.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
[2005]
- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
53. Who among the following repealed the Vernacular Press Act?
[2005]
- (a) Lord Dufferin (b) Lord Ripon
(c) Lord Curzon (d) Lord Hardinge
54. Which one of the following is the correct statement?
[2005]
- (a) The modern Kochi was a Dutch colony till India's independence.
(b) The Dutch defeated the Portuguese and built Fort Williams in the modern Kochi.
(c) The modern Kochi was first a Dutch colony before the Portuguese took over.
(d) The modern Kochi never became a part of a British colony.
55. 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 are correct?
[2005]
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
56. Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the battles fought in India in the 18th Century?
[2005]
- (a) Battle of Wandiwash–Battle of Buxar–Battle of Ambur–Battle of Plassey
(b) Battle of Ambur–Battle of Plassey–Battle of Wandiwash–Battle of Buxar
(c) Battle of Wandiwash–Battle of Plassey–Battle of Ambur–Battle of Buxar
(d) Battle of Ambur–Battle of Buxar–Battle of Wandiwash–Battle of Plassey
57. Who among the following was a proponent of Fabianism as a movement?
[2005]
- (a) Annie Besant
(b) A.O. Hume
(c) Michael Madhusudan Dutt
(d) R. Palme Dutt
58. Consider the following statements:
1. The Charter Act, 1853 abolished East India Company monopoly of Indian trade.
 2. Under the Government of India Act, 1858 the British Parliament abolished the rule of East India Company and undertook the responsibility of ruling India directly.
- Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
[2006]
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
59. Which one of the following revolts was made famous by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in his novel 'Anand Math'?
- (a) Bhil uprising [2006]
(b) Rangpur and Dinapur uprising
(c) Bishnupur and Birbhum rebellion
(d) Sanyasi rebellion
60. With reference to the 'revolt of the year' who of the following was betrayed by 'friend' captured and put to death by the British?
[2006]
- (a) Nana Sahib
(b) Kunwar Singh
(c) Khan Bahadur Khan
(d) Tatya Tope
61. Who was the Governor-General of India during the Sepoy Mutiny?
[2006]
- (a) Lord Canning (b) Lord Dalhousie
(c) Lord Hardings (d) Lord Lytton
62. Who among the following started the newspaper Shome Prakash?
[2007]
- (a) Dayanand Saraswati
(b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
(c) Raja Rammohan Roy
(d) Surendranath Banerjee
63. The ruler of which one of the following States was removed from power by the British on the pretext of misgovernance?
[2007]
- (a) Awadh (b) Jhansi
(c) Nagpur (d) Satara
64. Who among the following Europeans were the last to come to pre-independence India as traders?
[2007]
- (a) Dutch (b) English
(c) French (d) Portuguese

65. 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 [2007]
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
66. Which one of the following was the first fort constructed by the British in India? [2007]
 (a) Fort William (b) Fort St George
 (c) Fort St David (d) Fort St Angelo
67. Who among the following wrote the book Bahubivah? [2007]
 (a) Raja Rammohan Roy
 (b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
 (c) Pandita Rambai
 (d) Rabindranath Tagore
68. Consider the following statements: [2007]
 1. Jawaharlal Nehru was in his fourth term as the Prime Minister of India at the time of his death.
 2. Jawaharlal Nehru represented Rae Bareilly constituency as a Member of Parliament.
 3. The first non-Congress Prime Minister of India assumed the office in the year 1977.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 3 only
 (c) 1 only (d) 1 and 3
69. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists: [2008]
- | List-I (Author) | List-II (Work) |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| A. Bankimchandra | 1. Shatranj ke Khilari |
| B. Dinabandhu Mitra | 2. Debi Chaudhurani |
| C. Premchand | 3. Nil-Darpan |
| | 4. Chandrakanta |
- Code:**
 (a) A-2; B-4; C-1 (b) A-3; B-4; C-2
 (c) A-2; B-3; C-1 (d) A-3; B-1; C-4
70. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists: [2008]
- | List-I (Person) | List-II (Position) |
|-------------------|--|
| A. Nagendra Singh | 1. Chief Election Commissioner of India |
| B. A. N. Ray | 2. President, International Court of Justice |
| C. R. K. Trivedi | 3. Chief Justice of India |
| D. Ashok Desai | 4. Attorney General of India |
- Code:**
 (a) A-1; B-4; C-2; D-3 (b) A-2; B-3; C-1; D-4
 (c) A-1; B-3; C-2; D-4 (d) A-2; B-4; C-1; D-3
71. Consider the following statements: [2008]
 1. Justice V R Krishna Iyer was a Chief Justice of India.
 2. Justice V R Krishna Iyer is considered as one of the initiator of public interest litigation (PIL) in the Indian judicial system.
 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
72. In collaboration with David Hare and Alexander Duff, who of the following established Hindu College at Calcutta? [2009]
 (a) Henry Louis Vivian Derozio
 (b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
 (c) Keshab Chandra Sen
 (d) Raja Rammohan Roy
73. Consider the following statements: [2009]
 1. The first telegraph line in India was laid between Kolkata (formerly Calcutta) and Diamond Harbour
 2. The first Export Processing Zone in India was set up in Kandla.
 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
74. Who among the following Governor Generals created the Covenanted Civil Service of India which later came to be known as the Indian Civil Service? [2010]
 (a) Warren Hastings (b) Wellesley
 (c) Cornwallis (d) William Bentinck
75. 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 a regulation? [2010]
 (a) Lord Cornwallis felt that the District Collector's efficiency of revenue collection would enormously increase without the burden of additional 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
76. What was the immediate reason for Ahmad Shah Abdali to invade India and fight the third battle of Panipat? [2010]
 (a) He wanted to avenge the expulsion by Marathas of his viceroy Timur Shah from Lahore
 (b) The frustrated governor of Jalandhar 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 the fertile plains of Punjab up to the borders of Delhi in his kingdom

77. With reference to Pondicherry (now Puducherry), consider the following statements : [2010]
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
78. The "Instrument of Instructions" contained in the Government of India Act, 1935 have been incorporated in the Constitution of India in the year 1950 as : [2010]
- (a) Fundamental Rights
(b) Directive Principles of State Policy
(c) Extent of executive power of State
(d) Conduct of business of the Government of India
79. 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 ? [2011 - I]
- (a) Making Zamindar's position stronger *Vis-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
80. Which amongst the following provided a common factor for tribal insurrection in India in the 19th century? [2011 - I]
- (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
81. With reference to the period of colonial rule in India, "Home Charges" formed an important part of drain of wealth from India. Which of the following funds constituted "Home Charges" ?
1. Funds used to support the India office in London.
 2. Funds used to pay salaries and pensions of British personnel engaged in India.
 3. Funds used for waging wars outside India by the British.
- [2011 - I]
- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
82. What was the purpose with which Sir William Wedderburn and W.S. Caine had set up the Indian Parliamentary Committee in 1893 ? [2011 - I]
- (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
83. Which of the following is/are the principal feature(s) of the Government of India Act, 1919 ? [2012 - I]
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
- 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
84. With reference to Ryotwari Settlement, consider the following statements : [2012 - I]
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
85. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Brahmo Samaj? [2012 - I]
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
86. Consider the following : [2012 - I]
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
87. With reference to Indian History, the Members of the Constituent Assembly from the Provinces were [2013 - I]
- (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

88. The demand for the Tebhaga Peasant Movement in Bengal was for [2013 - I]
 (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
89. Annie Besant was [2013 - I]
 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
90. The Ilbert Bill controversy was related to the [2013 - I]
 (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
91. The Radcliffe Committee was appointed to [2014 - I]
 (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
92. The Partition of Bengal made by Lord Curzon in 1905 lasted until [2014 - I]
 (a) the First World War when Indian troops were needed by the British and the partition was ended
 (b) King George V abrogated Curzon's Act at the Royal Durbar in Delhi in 1911
 (c) Gandhiji launched his Civil Disobedience Movement
 (d) the Partition of India in 1947 when East Bengal became East Pakistan
93. What was/were the object/objects of Queen Victoria's Proclamation (1858)? [2014 - I]
 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
94. With reference to Indian history, which of the following is/are the essential element/elements of the feudal system? [2015-I]
 1. A very strong centralized political authority and a very weak provincial or local political authority
 2. Emergence of administrative structure based on control and possession of land
 3. Creation of lord-vassal relationship between the feudal lord and his overlord
 Select the correct answer using the code given below.
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
95. Who of the following was/were economic critic/ critics of colonialism in India? [2015-I]
 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
96. With reference to Congress Socialist Party, consider the following statements: [2015-I]
 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
97. The Government of India Act of 1919 clearly defined [2015-I]
 (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
98. Who of the following organized a march on the Tanjore coast to break the Salt Law in April 1930? [2015-I]
 (a) V. O. Chidambaram Pillai
 (b) C. Rajagopalachari
 (c) K. Kamaraj
 (d) Annie Besant
99. Consider the following statements [2015-I]
 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

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (a) C. Rajagopalachari was the Head of the Department of Education and Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the Head of the Department of Food & Agriculture in the Executive Council.
2. (a)
3. (d) It was mainly used in maintaining the revenue and administrative records.
4. (a) Scindias of Gwalior; Holkars of Indore; Gaekwads of Baroda; Bhonsles of Nagpur.
5. (b) Battle of Wandiwash in 1760 and French were finally defeated by English. Battle of Buxar (1764) - English under Munro defeated Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-daula and Shah Alam II
6. (b) Adivasi means primitive people.
7. (a) River Cauvery has formed three big islands on her journey from Talacauvery to join the Bay of Bengal Sea. The islands are Srirangapatnam, Shivasamudram in Karnataka and Srirangam in Tamil Nadu. All the three islands are pilgrimage centers with temples dedicated to Lord Ranganatha.
8. (a) The Earl Cornwallis took office on 12 September 1786 and left office on 28 October 1793. The Marquess Cornwallis took office on 30 July 1805 and left office on 5 October 1805.
James Andrew Broun-Ramsay, 1st Marquess of Dalhousie served as Governor-General of India from 1848 to 1856.
Lord Mountbatten was the last Viceroy of India (1947) and the first Governor-General of the independent Dominion of India (1947-48).
The Viscount Wavell tenure is 1 October 1943 - 21 February 1947.
9. (c) Ranade worked for social reform in the areas of child marriage, widow remarriage, and women's rights. He was a distinguished Indian scholar, social reformer and author.
10. (d) This was the first advertisement of Indian cinema in Times of India dated 7th August, 1896.
11. (b) He succeeded Dumas as the French governor of Pondicherry. His ambition now was to acquire for France vast territories in India, and for this purpose he entered into relations with the native princes, and adopted a style of oriental splendour in his dress and surroundings. He built an army of native troops, called sepoys, who were trained as infantrymen men in his service also included the famous Hyder Ali of Mysore. Colonial administrator and governor-general of the French territories in India, who nearly realized his dream of establishing a French empire in India.
12. (a) Hindu College, Calcutta - 1817; University of Calcutta - 1858; Adam's Report - 1835-38; Wood's Despatch - 1854
13. (b) Durgesh Nandini was written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in 1862-1864 in Bangla.
14. (b) Captain William Sleeman was appointed by Lord William Bentick (1828-35) to suppress the thugs.
15. (a) Wood's Despatch (Magna Carta of English education) - 1854; Macaulay's Minute on Education - 1835; Sargent Education Report - 1944; Hunter Commission - 1882-83
16. (a) Moplah revolt in Malabar in Kerala in 1921; Pabna revolt in East Bengal (now in Bangladesh) in 1873; Eka movement in 1921-22 in districts of UP; Birsa Munda revolt in 1899 in Ranchi, Bihar (But now part of Jharkhand).
17. (c) The revolt did not spread to all parts of the country. Nor was it supported by all groups and sections of the Indian society. South and West India remained largely outside the fold of the revolt. Many Indian rulers refused to help the rebels and some were openly hostile to the rebels and helped the British in suppressing the revolt. The middle and upper classes and the modern educated Indians also did not support the revolt.
18. (c) Abanindranath Tagore is known as the leader of the Revivalist Movement in the field of modern Indian painting in Bengal.
19. (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru emphasized on setting up of heavy industries in the second five year plan.
20. (b) Alam Ara was the first Indian sound film directed by Ardeshir Irani. The first Indian talkie was so popular that police aid had to be summoned to control the crowds.
21. (d) Lord Lytton (1876-80)
22. (d) Lord Hastings (1813-23)
23. (c) Ghashiram Kotwal is a Marathi play written by playwright Vijay Tendulkar in 1972. Neel Darpan, the Mirror of Indigo; translated as Neel Darpan; or, the Indigo Planting Mirror is a Bengali play written by Dinabandhu Mitra in 1858-1859. The play was essential to Neel bidroha, or Indigo Revolt.
24. (a) The Life Divine is Sri Aurobindo's major philosophical opus. It combines a synthesis of western thought and eastern spirituality with Sri Aurobindo's own original insights, covering topics such as the nature of the Divine (the Absolute, Brahman), how the creation came about, the evolution of consciousness and the cosmos, the spiritual path, and human evolutionary-spiritual destiny.
25. (a) Indigo revolt - 1860; Santhal rebellion - 1855-56; Deccan riot - 1875

26. (c) First Anglo-Burmese War – Burmese defeated, Treaty of Yandobo (1826); First Anglo-Afghan War – Afghan defeated (1838); First Anglo-Maratha War – Britishers were defeated, Treaty of Salbai (1782); Second Anglo-Mysore War – Haider Ali died and succeeded by Tipu Sultan, Treaty of Mangalore.
27. (b) The last major extension of British Indian Territory took place during Dalhousie under his Doctrine of Lapse (Jhansi, Satara, Jaitpur, Sambalpur, Udaipur and Nagpur) and on the basis of misgovernance (Awadh).
28. (d) Dadra and Nagar Haveli was under Portuguese colonial rule till 1954 and not French colonial rule.
29. (d) Tipu Sultan established embassies in France, Turkey and Egypt on modern lines.
30. (d) Meena Kumari is not the recipient of Bharat Ratna. Indira Gandhi was the first woman recipient of this award.
31. (b) John Shore planned Permanent Settlement and it was introduced in 1793 by Lord Cornwallis. Zamindars were made the owners of the land and the British got a fixed share of 10/11th of the revenue collected by the zamindars.
32. (d) Arya Samaj was founded in 1875 (not 1835) at Bombay by Dayananda Saraswati. Though Lala Lajpat Rai was follower of Arya Samaj but never opposed it.
33. (b) Charles Wilkins was a member of Asiatic Society of Bengal founded by William Jones. He translated Bhagavad Gita into English in 1794.
34. (b) The Indian Association of Calcutta was founded in 1876 Indian League was established in 1875, by young nationalists of Bengal led by S.N. Banerjee and Anand Mohan Bose.
35. (a) In the later part of the 18th century, the British East India Company started establishing contact with the Garos, after acquiring the Diwani of Bengal from the Mughal emperor. The British won over all the semi-independent estates that bordered the Garo Hills. The British won over all the semi-independent estates that bordered the Garo Hills. But the internal administration of the estates was not disturbed. They were given the responsibility of keeping the power of the Garos in check, as in the time of the Mughals. Hence, the enmity between the Garos and the zaminders grew stronger and the British had to finally intervene. Finally, this chaos ended when the Garo Hills were annexed in 1873.
36. (a) Regulating Act was passed in 1773. Pitts India Act was passed in 1784.
37. (a) The Indian Councils Act of 1861 transformed the viceroy's Executive Council into a miniature cabinet run on the portfolio system, and each of the five ordinary members was placed in charge of a distinct department of Calcutta's government.
38. (b) Whitley chaired the Royal Commission on Labour in India, which reported in 1931.
39. (a) The Portuguese captured Goa from rulers of Bijapur in 1510 and not in 1499.
40. (b) Best answer is b. As Dutch established their first factory at Masulipatam (AP) in 1605. Their second factory was established at Pulicat in 1610.
41. (d) Wood's Despatch of 1854 are considered as the Magna Carta of English education in India. Statement 3 is incorrect as it recommended English as the medium of instructions for higher studies and vernaculars at school level.
42. (a) Murshid Quli Khan introduced revenue farming in Bengal.
43. (d) Charter Act of 1833 provides for the appointment of a law member but not necessarily an Indian.
44. (a) Ilbert Bill was introduced during the viceroyalty of Lord Rippon.
45. (b) The first entirely Indian joint stock bank was the Oudh Commercial Bank, established in 1881 in Faizabad. It collapsed in 1958. The next was the Punjab National Bank was established in Lahore in 1895, which has survived to the present and is now one of the largest banks in India.
46. (d) First Anglo-Maratha War - 1775-1782; First Anglo - Sikh War - 1845-1846; Second Anglo - Sikh War - 1848-1849;
47. (c) Vernacular Press Act was passed by Lord Lytton in 1878 and it was repealed by Ripon in 1882.
48. (a) Lord Curzon (1899-1905); Lord Chelmsford (1916-1921); Lord Hardinge (1910-1916); Lord Irwin (1926-1931)
49. (b) In the first Battle of Panipat (1526), Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Babur. In the Third Battle of Panipat (1761), Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated Marathas. Tipu Sultan was killed in the fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799).
50. (a) Kunwar Singh belonged to a royal Ujjaini house of Jagdispur, currently a part of Bhojpur district, Bihar state.
51. (b) Leader: Jhansi - Rani Laxmibai; Lucknow - Begum Hazrat Mehal; Jagdishpur (Bihar)- Kunwar Singh
52. (b) Statement 3 is incorrect as Raja Ram Mohan Roy's campaign against Sati led to the enactment of Bengal Regulation Act of 1829 to ban Sati by Governor-General William Bentick. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay and Gattunath Bose were the first graduates of the Calcutta University on Jan 30, 1858. JED Bethune founded the Bethune School in Calcutta in 1849. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was also associated with this. That's why the best possible answer here is option (b).
53. (b) Lord Lytton brought Vernacular Press Act came in to force in 1878. It was repealed by Lord Ripon in 1882.
54. (*) No statement is correct. Modern Kochi became a part of the British colony after being a Dutch colony. Kochi was first a Portuguese colony. Fort Williams was built in Calcutta (not in Kochi) by the English.

55. (b) Statement 1 is incorrect as Lord Curzon was the first Governor General who established a regular police force in India on the British pattern. A Supreme Court was established at Fort Williams by the Regulating Act, 1773 with jurisdiction over Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
56. (b) Battle of Ambur-1749, Battle of Plassey-1757, Battle of Wandiwash-1760, Battle of Buxar-1764
57. (a) The Fabian Society is a British socialist intellectual movement best known for its initial ground-breaking work beginning in the late 19th century and then up to World War I. Fabianism focused on the advancement of socialist ideas through gradual influence and patiently insinuating socialist ideology into intellectual circles and groups with power.
58. (b) The Charter Act, 1813 (not 1853) abolished East India Company monopoly of Indian trade.
59. (d) Anand Math is a Bengali novel, written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee and published in 1882. Set in the background of the Sanyasi Rebellion in the late 18th century.
60. (d) The British forces had failed to subdue him for over a year. He was however betrayed into the hands of the British by his trusted friend, Man Singh, while asleep in his camp in the Paron forest. He was captured on 7 April 1859 by a detachment of native infantry from British General Richard John Meade's troops led to him by Singh and escorted to Shivpuri where he was tried by a military court.
61. (a) Revolt of 1857 is referred as Sepoy Mutiny by many historians. After the mutiny Lord Canning was made the Viceroy and power was transferred from the East India Company to the British crown by Act of 1858.
62. (b) It was started by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.
63. (a) Other three states were annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse by Lord Dalhousie. But doctrine of Lapse was not applicable on Awadh as Nawab Wazid Ali Shah had many children. Therefore, Dalhousie annexed Awadh on the pretext of misgovernance in 1856. Jhansi (1853), Nagpur (1854) and Satara (1848)
64. (c) Portuguese (1498); Dutch (1602); English (1599); French (1664)
65. (b) Statement 1 is incorrect as Warren Hastings was the first governor-general of Bengal.
66. (c) Fort William, Calcutta (1781); Fort St George, Chennai (1644); Fort St David, Madras (1670); Fort St Angelo, Kerala (1505) but by the Portuguese.
67. (b) It was written in protest of the evil of polygamy. Bahu (many or more than one)- bivah (marriage) meaning more than one marriage.
68. (d) Terms of Jawahar Lal Nehru (1947-52; 1952-57; 1957-62; 1962-64). He died in 1964 during his 4th Prime-ministerial term. He represented Phulpur constituency in UP. The first non-congress PM of India was Morarji Desai (Janta Party) from 1977-1979.
69. (c)
70. (b) Ashok Desai was Attorney General of India (1996-98); Nagendra Singh was President of International Court of Justice (1985-88); AN Ray was CJI (1973-77); RK Trivedi was Chief Election Commissioner (1982-85)
71. (b) Justice P. N. Bhagwati and Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer were among the first judges to admit PIL's in their courts.
72. (d) The foundation of Hindu College at Calcutta was laid on January 20, 1817.
73. (c) The first electric telegraph line in India was started between Kolkata and Diamond Harbour in 1850 and first export zone of India set up in Kandla in 1965.
74. (c) Lord Cornwallis (1786-93) was the first to bring into existence and organize the civil services.
75. (c) The judicial reforms undertaken by Lord Cornwallis laid a strong foundation in the British Indian administrative system in the year 1793. The judicial reforms of Cornwallis were documented in the famous Cornwallis Code. However the new judicial reforms of Lord Cornwallis were based on the principle of Separation of Powers. Cornwallis at first sought to separate the revenue administration from the administration of justice. The collector used to be the head of the Revenue Department in a district and also enjoyed extensive judicial and magisterial powers. However Cornwallis wanted Separation of Power and the Cornwallis Code divested the collector of all the judicial and the magisterial powers. Thus the Collectors were given only the power of the revenue administration according to the Cornwallis Code. A new class of officer called the District Judge was created to preside over the district Civil Court. The district judge was also given the magisterial and the police function.
76. (a) To avenge their expulsion of Timur Shah, Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded India for the fifth time in Oct. 1759, and finally conquered Punjab.
77. (c) The first European power to occupy Pondicherry (Mahe in the Malabar, Yanam in Coromandal and Karikal in Tamil Nadu) were the French in 1739.
78. (b) Instrument of instructions under Government of India Act 1935 were instructions issued to Governors of the colonies or Governor in general by British government. Under the draft constitution these instructions were proposed to issue directives to state and central governments and adopted under Directive Principles of State policies.
79. (d) That the reforms of Cornwallis had increased the litigation and the main reason for this was the Court Fee was removed and now every body could drag anybody to courts. The extension to right of appeal was also one of the reasons. Court fees were abolished by Cornwallis. Lawyers were to prescribe their fees. Ordinary people could sue the Government servants (Indians) if they committed mistakes. Inhuman

- punishments such as cutting limbs, cutting nose and ears were abolished. These are some of the reasons that led to increased litigation. The reasons given in the options don't seem to fit in the criteria of the reforms of Cornwallis.
80. (d) The first option is rejected because it used the term "tribal products". The second option is rejected because NOT in all areas, the impact of foreign missionaries was seen. The third option is also NOT correct, because not in all areas saw the rise of money lenders. The fourth option is correct and it includes everything what happened in that era. The most common thing was the foreign interference in the indigenous world of their own which dismantled the structure that existed since centuries.
 81. (d) It is clear from Economic History of India by RC Datt:
"The Indian Tribute whether weighted in the scales of justice or viewed in the light of our interest, will be found to be at variance with humanity, with the commonsense and with the received maxims of economical science. It would be true wisdom then to provide for the future payment of such of the Home Charges of the Indian Government as really from the tribute out of Indian Exchequer. These charges would be probably found to be the dividends on East India Stock, interest in Home debt, the salaries of the officers, establishments of the and building connected with the Home Department of Indian Government, furlough and retired pay to members of the Indian Military and Civil Services when at Home, Charges of all descriptions paid in this country connected with the British troops serving in India and portion of the cost of transporting the British troops to and from India".
 82. (a) On 28 December 1885, the Indian National Congress was founded at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay, with 72 delegates in attendance. A. O. Hume assumed office as the General Secretary. Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee of Calcutta was elected President. The additional British Members were William Wedderburn and Justice John Jardine. All others were the Hindus from Calcutta and Madras Presidency. Wedderburn had entered the parliament as a liberal member in 1893 and had sought to voice India's grievances within the house.
 83. (c) 1st and 3rd are correct.
 84. (b) Ryotwari settlement, the rent was paid directly by the peasants to the Government and the Government gave pattas to the Ryots.
 85. (b) Statements 1 & 2 are correct.
 86. (d) None of the above.
 87. (c) The member of the constituent assembly were elected indirectly by the members of the individual provincial legislative assemblies.
 88. (a) The Tebhaga movement is a peasant movement in the history of Bengal and India. It was a movement of the peasants who demanded two-third share of their produce for themselves and one-third share to the landlord.
 89. (c) Annie Besant had formed and led the Home Rule Movement as she was influenced by the Irish Home Rule League. She also became the President of Indian National Congress in 1917. But she was not the founder of the Theosophical Society; rather she was the second President of the society. The founder was Henry Steel Olcott.
 90. (c) Ilbert bill exempted British subjects from trial by Indian magistrates and in cases involving death or transportation they could only be tried by a high court. This proposal provoked furious protests by the Indians.
 91. (c) The Radcliffe Line is a boundary demarcation line between India and Pakistan upon the Partition of India. The Radcliffe Line was named after its architect, Sir Cyril Radcliffe.
 92. (b) In 1911 King George V visited India. A durbar was held at Delhi and The capital of India was transferred from Calcutta to Delhi also Partition of Bengal was annulled.
 93. (a) The object/objects of Queen Victoria's Proclamation (1858) were to disclaim any intention to annex Indian States as the announcement reversed Lord Dalhousie's pre-war policy of political unification through princely state annexation. It was also to place the Indian administration under the British Crown. Therefore, statement 1 & 2 are correct. However it was not to regulate East India Company's trade with India so statement 3 is wrong.
 94. (b) A person became a vassal by pledging political allegiance and providing military, political, and financial service to a lord. A lord possessed complete sovereignty over land or acted in the service of another sovereign, usually a king. If a lord acted in the service of a king, the lord was considered a vassal of the king. As part of the feudal agreement, the lord promised to protect the vassal and provided the vassal with a plot of land. This land could be passed on to the vassal's heirs, giving the vassal tenure over the land.
 95. (d) Dadabhai Naoroji, R. C. Dutt, Ranade, Gokhale, G. Subramania Iyer, were among those who grounded Indian nationalism firmly on the foundation of anti-imperialism by fashioning the world's first economic critique of colonialism, before Hobson and Lenin.
 96. (d) All statements are wrong.
 97. (b) The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms which became the Government of India Act in 1919 clearly defined the jurisdiction of the central and provincial governments.
 98. (b) C. Rajagopalachari organized a march from Trichinopoly to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore coast to break the salt law in April 1930.
 99. (b) Annie Besant was the first woman President of Indian National Congress. She presided over the 1917 Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress. Badruddin Tyabji was the "First Muslim" to become the "President of Indian National Congress".

