



DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
SRI Y.N COLLEGE (A), NARSAPUR
(Affiliated to Adikavi Nannayya University)
Accredited by NAAC with 'A+' Grade (4th cycle)



HISTORY
FREE COMPETATIVE COACHING
2025-2026

Venu: Nyruthi Block

TIME: 4:00PM TO 5:00PM

The department of History took an initiative to conduct competitive coaching on History to B.A, B.Com & B.Sc., students to give sufficient knowledge on the subject required for the University and other competitive examinations which helps them in building their future.

Students who attend this program selected for the government sector as well as private sector too.

200 COMPETITIVE BITS

1. Which of the following statement is not correct?

- A. The tenth and the last Sikh guru was Guru Gobind Singh.
- B. Banda Bahadur succeeded Guru Gobind Singh.
- C. The followers of Guru Gobind Singh called him Sachha pad shah-the true emperor.
- D. Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali helped the rise of the Sikh power to a great extent.

Ans: C[The followers of Guru Gobind Singh called him Sachha pad shah-the true emperor]

2. When was First Anglo Sikh War fought?

- A. 1846 AD.
- B. 1826 AD.
- C. 1725 AD.
- D. 1816 AD.

Ans: A[1846 ad]

3. First Anglo Sikh War fought between.....

- A. The English & French
- B. The English & Portuguese
- C. The English & king Dalip Singh
- D. None of the above

Ans: C[The English & king Dalip Singh]

4. Treaty of Lahore taken place on

- A. 1836 AD.
- B. 1846 AD.

C. 1725 AD.

D. 1816 AD.

Ans: B[1846 AD]

5. Sawai Raja Jai Singh was the ruler of.....

A. Amber

B. Ajmer

C. Satara

D. Kannauj

Ans: A[Amber]

6. Which of the following is not true about First Anglo-Mysore War?

A. First Anglo-Mysore War fought in AD 1767-69.

B. Hyder Ali defeated the English in the First Anglo-Mysore War

C. Treaty of Madras was the result of First Anglo-Mysore War

D. All of the above are incorrect

Ans: D[All of the above are incorrect]

7. When was the second Anglo-Mysore War fought?

A. 1780-84

B. 1788-89

C. 1784-88

D. 1770-74

Ans: A[1780-84]

8. Which of the following is not true about Tipu Sultan?

A. He was a Great admirer of Jagadguru Sankracharya of Sringeri.

B. His autobiography was Tarikh-i-Khudai

C. He died during the fourth Anglo-Mysore war.

D. He laid the foundation of Krishnaraj Sagar Dam on Cauvery.

Ans: C[He died during the fourth Anglo-Mysore war]

9. Which of the following statement is not correct?

A. He completed Lal Bagh Project (Bangalore) started by his father Haider Ali.

B. He signed the treaty of Mangalore in 1784

C. He signed the treaty of Srirangapatnam in 1792

D. Fourth Anglo Mysore war fought in 1796

Ans: D[Fourth Anglo Mysore war fought in 1796]

10. Who built Imambara and Rumi Darwaza?

A. Wajid Ali Shah

B. Asaf-ud-daula

C. Shuja-ud-daula

D. Adbdul Mansur

Ans: B[Asaf-ud-daula]

11. The Battle of Buxar fought between.....

A. The English, the Nawab of Bengal and the French

B. Mir Kasim, the Nawab of Bengal, Nawab of Oudh and Shah Alam II, The Mughal Emperor

C. Akbar II, the Nawab of Bengal and Nawab of Oudh

D. Akbar II, the Nawab of Bengal and the Marathas

Ans: B[Mir Kasim, the Nawab of Bengal, Nawab of Oudh and Shah Alam II, The Mughal Emperor]

12. Who introduced the Subsidiary Alliance System in India?

A. Lord Dalhousie

B. Lord Ripan

C. Lord Wellesley

D. None of these

Ans: C[Lord Wellesley]

13. When was the battle of Buxar fought?

A. October 1764

B. October 1754

C. Sept. 1564

D. Jan. 1824

Ans: A[October 1764]

14. Which of the following statement is not true about “Doctrine of Lapse”?

A. It was started by Lord Dalhousie.

B. It was in operations between 1848 and 1856.

C. Nagpur was the first state annexed under this rule.

D. Satara, Jaipur, Jhansi and Nagpur states were annexed under this rule.

Ans: C[Nagpur was the first state annexed under this rule]

15. Which of the following war decided the English as the ultimate rulers of India?

A. Revolt of 1857

B. Battle of Buxar

C. Third Battle of Panipat

D. First battle of Mysore

Ans: B[Battle of Buxar]

16. The treaty of Allahabad took place between.....

A. Shuja-ud-daulah, Robert Clive and Shah Alam II

B. Shuja-ud-daulah, Mir Jafar and Shah Alam II

C. Shuja-ud-daulah, Wajid Ali Shah and Shah Alam II

D. None of the Above

Ans: A[Shuja-ud-daulah. Robert Clive and Shah Alam II]

17. What was the policy of “doctrine of lapse”?

A. States were allowed to adopt son as an heir.

B. States were not allowed to adopt son as an heir.

C. According to this system, every ruler in India had to accept to pay a subsidy to the British for the maintenance of British army.

D. None of these

Ans: B[States were not allowed to adopt son as an heir]

18. Which state was the first victim of “The Subsidiary Alliance System”?

A. Satara

B. Mysore

C. Hyderabad

D. Awadh

Ans: C[Hyderabad]

19. Which of the following state was not the victim of “The Subsidiary Alliance System”?

A. Mysore

B. Satara

C. Awadh

D. Hyderabad

Ans: B[Satara]

20. What is the correct order (first to last) of states annexed under the policy of “Doctrine of Lapse”?

A. Satara > Jaipur > Sambhalpur > Bahat

B. Jaipur > Satara > Sambhalpur> Bahat

C. Bahat >Satara > Jaipur > Sambhalpur>

D. Satara > Jaipur > Bahat> Sambhalpur>

Ans: A[Satara > Jaipur > Sambhalpur> Bahat]

21. Vasco da Gama a sailor belongs to.....

A. Portuguese

B. American

C. German

D. South American

Ans: A[Portuguese]

22. Who discovered a direct sea route to India?

A. Portuguese

B. Germans

C. The French

D. The Dutch

Ans: A[Portuguese]

23. Where Dutch does founded their first factory in India?

A. Nagapatam

B. Masaulipatam

C. Pulicat

D. Cochin

Ans: B[Masaulipatam]

24. Which European power was the last who reached India?

A. Portuguese

B. Germans

C. The French

D. The Dutch

Ans: C[The French]

25. Where French established their first factory?

A. Surat

B. Masaulipatam

C. Pulicat

D. Cochin

Ans: A[Surat]

26. Which of the following statement is not correct about The French East India Company?

A. The French East India Company took hold of Yanam in 1723 AD, Mahe on Malabar Coast in 1725 AD and Karaikal in 1739 AD.

B. They established their first company in Surat

C. The French East India Company was formed in 1764 AD

D. The French East India Company was formed during the reign of King Louis XIV

Ans: C[The French East India Company was formed in 1764 AD]

27. Which of the following statement is NOT correct?

A. Battle of Wandiwash fought between French and Portuguese

B. The French came to India mainly with a purpose of trade and commerce.

C. In 1673 AD the Mughal Subedar of Bengal allowed the French to set up a township at Chandernagore.

D. India Company was formed in 1664 AD

Ans: A[Battle of Wandiwash fought between French and Portuguese]

28. Which of the following statement is not correct?

- A. Anglo-Dutch Treaty was signed in 1814 AD.
- B. The Dutch, during their stay in India, tried their hands on the minting of coinages.
- C. The Dutch, minted coins with an image of Lord Venkateswara, (God Vishnu).
- D. All of the above are wrong

Ans: D[All of the above are wrong]

29. Which of the following statement is not correct about Portuguese?

- A. They brought tobacco cultivation in India.
- B. They spread Catholicism in western and eastern coast of India.
- C. They established first printing press in India at Goa in AD 1556.
- D. 'The Indian Medicinal Plants' was the first scientific work which was published at Andhra Pradesh in 1563.

Ans: D['The Indian Medicinal Plants' was the first scientific work which was published at Andhra Pradesh in 1563]

30. Who introduced the Subsidiary Alliance System in India?

- A. Lord Dalhousie
- B. Lord Ripan
- C. Lord Wellesley
- D. None of these

Ans: C[Lord Wellesley]

31. Azad Hind Fauz was formed in which among the following countries?

- [A] India
- [B] Singapore
- [C] Japan
- [D] Germany

Ans: B [Singapore]

32. Who among the following presided over the Surat Session of Indian National Congress in 1907?

- [A] Dadabhai Naoroji
- [B] Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- [C] Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya
- [D] Ras Bihari Ghosh

Ans: D [Ras Bihari Ghosh]

33. Which among the following was the first Presidency of British East India Company in India ?

- [A] Madras
- [B] Masulipattam
- [C] Surat
- [D] Hungli

Ans: C [Surat]

34. As per Warren Hastings reforms, which among the following court was set up as appeal court in criminal cases?

- [A] Circuit court
- [B] Provincial Court
- [C] Sadar Diwani Adalat
- [D] Sadar Nizamat Adalat

Ans: D [Sadar Nizamat Adalat]

35. In which year Jahangir issued the charter to East India Company for establishing the trade establishments in India?

- [A] 1615
- [B] 1616
- [C] 1617
- [D] 1618

Ans: C [1617]

36. At which among the following places, the modern armory was established by Hyder Ali?

- [A] Mysore
- [B] Dindigul
- [C] Dharmapuri
- [D] Hosur

Ans: B [Dindigul]

37.The impact of the first world war drew two classes of Indian society into the national movement. Who were they?

- [A]Hindu&Muslims
- [B]PeasantsandBusinessgroups
- [C]MiddleClassandeducatedgroups
- [D] Sepoys

Ans: B [Peasants and Business groups]

38.Kleptocracy is related to which of the following Social evils?

- [A]Casteism
- [B]Corruption
- [C]Rituals
- [D] Communalism

Ans: B [Corruption]

39.Who among the following was President of United States when Cripps Mission visited India?

- [A]HerbertHoover
- [B]HarryS.Truman
- [C]FranklinD.Roosevelt
- [D] Calvin Coolidge

Ans: C [Franklin D. Roosevelt]

40.Consider the following:

1. Botanical Survey of India
2. Zoological Survey of India
3. Archeological Survey of India
4. Anthropological Survey of India

Which among the following represents the correct chronological arrangement of their establishments ?

- | | | | |
|-------------|---|---|---|
| [A]1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| [B]3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| [C]1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| [D] 3 1 4 2 | | | |

Ans: B [3 1 2 4]

41.Who among the following said that “*The Rowlatt Act is a Preventive Murder*“?

- [A]MahatmaGandhi
- [B]LalaLajpatRai

[C]EdwinSamuelMontagu

[D] Jawahar Lal Nehru

Ans: C [Edwin Samuel Montagu]

42. Who founded the association ‘ Naujawan Bharat Sabha’ to help foster revolution against the British Raj by gathering together worker and peasant youth in 1928 ?

[A]ChandraShekharAzad

[B]SuryaSen

[C]BhagatSingh

[D] V.D.Savarkar

Ans: C [Bhagat Singh]

43. Who among the following was the Viceroy of India when the Revolt of 1857 occurred?

[A]LordDalhousie

[B]LordCanning

[C]MajorWilliamTaylor

[D] Gen. Hugh Rose

Ans: B [Lord Canning]

44. Under whose Viceroyalty the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act (1904) was passed ?

[A]LordElgin-II

[B]LordCurzon

[C]LordLansdowne

[D] Lord Dufferin

Ans: B [Lord Curzon]

45. Who among the following authors wrote “Ganga Lahri”?

[A]Bhimsen

[B]SujanRai

[C]PadmaShankar

[D] Jagannatha Pandit

Ans: D [Jagannatha Pandit]

46. Who among the following authors wrote “Bhanuchandracharita”?

[A]SiddhichandraUpadhyaya

[B]SujanRai

[C]PadmaShankar

[D] Jagannatha Pandit

Ans: A [Siddhichandra Upadhyaya]

47. In 1787, Warren Hastings was impeached in the Parliament by Edmund Burke and the Whigs for ____:

[A] Corruption & Personal Business

[B] Administrative excess

[C] Tortures upon Indian peasants

[D] None of them

Ans: B [Administrative excess]

48. Which of the following was the reason behind Gandhi organizing Kheda Satyagraha?

[A] Confiscation of land of those who did not pay the land tax to British Administration

[B] To end the discrimination between Ujla Paraj and the Kali Paraj

[C] To introduce permanent settlement in Gujarat

[D] It was revolt against conditions in indigo plant cultivation

Ans: A [Confiscation of land of those who did not pay the land tax to British Administration]

49. Consider the following statements about Wood's Despatch:

1. It proposed setting up of several vernacular primary schools in the villages

2. It encouraged privatization in the field of education

3. It encouraged developing practical and vocational skills of Indian people

4. It recommended English as the language for higher education

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

[A] Only 1, 2 & 3

[B] Only 2, 3 & 4

[C] Only 1, 3 & 4

[D] 1, 2, 3 & 4

Ans: D [1, 2, 3 & 4]

50. Which Act during British India abolished the monopoly of East India Company in tea trade with China?

[A] Charter Act of 1813

[B] Charter Act of 1833

[C] Charter Act of 1853

[D] Government of India Act of 1858

Ans: B [Charter Act of 1833]

51. Who among the following is known to have launched the “No rent campaign” in the last leg of 19th century?

[A] Mahatma Gandhi

[B] Bal Gangadhar Tilak

[C] Sri Arunondo

[D] Lala Lajpat Rai

Ans: A [Mahatma Gandhi]

52. Which act gave recognition to the ‘portfolio system’ introduced by Lord Canning in 1859?

[A] Indian Councils Act, 1861

[B] Indian Councils Act, 1892

[C] Government of India Act, 1858

[D] None of the Above

Ans: A [Indian Councils Act, 1861]

53. Lord Cornwallis sent an instruction to who of the following English residents of Poona to approach Peshwas to fight against Tipu Sultan?

[A] Malet

[B] Rupert

[C] Jacob

[D] Samuel

Ans: A [Malet]

54. Which of the following treaty ended the first Anglo Sikh war?

[A] Treaty of Aligarh

[B] Treaty of Lahore

[C] Treaty of Gwalior

[D] Treaty of Satara

Ans: B [Treaty of Lahore]

55. Which among the following battles was / were fought before the annexation of Punjab?

1. Battle of Ramnagar

2. Battle of Chillianwala

3. Battle of Gujarat

Choose the correct option from the codes given below :

- [A] 1 only
- [B] 1 & 3
- [C] 2 & 3
- [D] 1, 2 & 3

Ans: D [1, 2 & 3]

56. Lord Dalhousie was appointed as the Governor-general of India in which year?

- [A] 1842
- [B] 1848
- [C] 1850

[D] 1853

Ans: B [1848]

57. Gandhi Irwin Pact was signed on which date?

- [A] 5th March 1931
- [B] 5th March 1932
- [C] 16th August 1931
- [D] 16th August 1932

Ans: A [5th March 1931]

58. Which among the following about the Government of India Act of 1935 are correct?

- 1. Establishment of Federal Court was recommended
- 2. India Council of the Secretary of State was abolished
- 3. Responsible government in provinces were introduced
- 4. Establishment of Reserve Bank of India was recommended

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] 1 & 3
- [B] 1 & 4
- [C] 1, 2 & 4
- [D] 1, 2, 3 & 4

Ans: D [1, 2, 3 & 4]

59. Cabinet Mission came to India in which year?

- [A] 1942
- [B] 1945
- [C] 1946
- [D] 1948

Ans: C [1946]

60. Who among the following are the Moderate leaders of the Indian National Congress?

1. Dadabhai Nauroji
2. Surendranath Banerjee
3. Lala Lajpat Rai
4. M. G. Ranade

Choose the correct option from the codes given below :

- [A] 1 & 2
[B] 1, 2 & 3
[C] 1, 2 & 4
[D] 1, 2, 3 & 4

Ans: C [1, 2 & 4]

61. Which of the following amendments of the Nehru report proposed by Md. Ali Jinnah in 1928 is/are correct?

1. The central legislature must have 1/3rd representation of Muslims
2. In Bengal and Punjab reservation of Muslim will be fixed proportionally with their population
3. Residuary power should be vested on the provinces

Choose the correct option from the codes given below :

- [A] 1 only
[B] 1 & 3
[C] 2 & 3
[D] 1, 2 & 3

Ans: D [1, 2 & 3]

62. Gandhi Irwin Pact was signed on which date?

- [A] 5th March 1931
[B] 5th March 1932
[C] 16th August 1931
[D] 16th August 1932

Ans: A [5th March 1931]

63. Why did Congress refuse to join the interim government at first?

- [A] There was no discretionary power
[B] Presence of communal representation
[C] No assurance of separate Hindu State
[D] None of the above

Ans: B [Presence of communal representation]

64. Which of the following clearly defines the slogan “Inquilab Zindabad”?

[A] Long live the revolution

[B] We will win

[C] Freedom is inevitable

[D] None of the above

Ans: A [Long live the revolution]

65. Which of the following was the real meaning of “Wahabi”?

[A] Victory of Islam

[B] Renaissance

[C] Secularism

[D] Path showed by Islam

Ans: B [Renaissance]

66. In which of the following sessions of the Indian National Congress, Gandhiji served as the president?

[A] Belgaum session 1925

[B] Ahmedabad session 1921

[C] Tripuri session 1939

[D] He never served as the president of INC in any session

Ans: A [Belgaum session 1925]

67. Rabindranath Tagore quoted “One wonders how God, in the process of producing forty million Bengalis, produced a man” about who among the following?

[A] Swami Vivekananda

[B] Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

[C] Mahatma Gandhi

[D] None of the above

Ans: B [Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar]

68. Which among the following plays were written by Madhusudan Dutt?

1. Buro Shaliker Ghare Ron

2. Padmavati

3. Sermista

4. Krishna Kumari

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A]1&2
- [B]1&3
- [C]1,3&4
- [D] 1, 2, 3 & 4

Ans: D [1, 2, 3 & 4]

69.Which of the following is considered as the organizer of the Sikh Confederacy and the Dal Khalsa?

- [A]JassaSinghAhluwalia
- [B]BandaBahadur
- [C]KapurSingh
- [D] Ranjit Singh

Ans: C [Kapur Singh]

70.The correct chronological order in which the following princely states were annexedbytheBritishare

- 1.Jhansi
- 2.Sambhalpur
- 3.Satara
- 4.Nagpur

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- | | | | |
|----------------|----|----|---|
| [A]1, | 2, | 3, | 4 |
| [B]2, | 1, | 3, | 4 |
| [C]4, | 3, | 2, | 1 |
| [D] 3, 2, 1, 4 | | | |

Ans: D [3, 2, 1, 4]

71.Which of the following statements are correct regarding the Mahalwari System oflandrevenue?

1. It was introduced in the Ganga valley, the northwest provinces, parts of central IndiaandthePunjab.
2. The revenue settlement under this system was done with landlords or heads of families who collectively claimed to be landlords of the village or the estate.
3. Under this system, the land revenue was determined on a permanent basis.

Select the correct chronological order using the codes given below:

- [A]1and2only
- [B]2and3only
- [C]1and3only
- [D] 1, 2 and 3

Ans: A [1 and 2 only]

72.Which of the following villages were amalgamated to form the city of Calcutta during British colonialism?

- [A]Midnapur,Chittagong,Burdwan
- [B]24-Parganas,Kalikata,Thakurgaon
- [C]Sutanuti,Kalikata,Gobindapur
- [D] Midnapur, Thakurgaon, Gobindapur

Ans: C [Sutanuti, Kalikata, Gobindapur]

73.In which of the following year Surendra Nath Bannerjee was eliminated from Indian Civil Services?

- [A]1874AD
- [B]1877AD
- [C]1855AD
- [D] 1892 AD

Ans: D [1892 AD]

74.Which of the following led the agitation against the Partition of Bengal which happened in 1905?

- [A]SurendranathBanerjee
- [B]C.R.Das
- [C]AshutoshMukherjee
- [D] Rabindranath Tagore

Ans: A [Surendranath Banerjee]

75.Which of the following influenced Mahadev Govind Ranade to establish Prarthana Samaj in Bombay?

- [A]KeshavChandraSen
- [B]DevendraNathTagore
- [C]RajaRamMohanRoy
- [D] Tek Chand

Ans: A [Keshav Chandra Sen]

76.After the independence of India which among the following states announced that they did not intend to join either dominion?

- 1.Travancore
- 2.Bhopal
- 3.Hyderabad

Choose the correct option from the codes given below :

- [A]1&2
- [B]1&3
- [C]2&3
- [D] 1, 2 & 3

Ans: D [1, 2 & 3]

77.In which year, Sardar Patel led the Borsad Satyagrah?

- [A]1921
- [B]1922
- [C]1923
- [D] 1924

Ans: C [1923]

78.Rebellion among the naval ratings in RIN (Royal Indian Navy) started IN 1946 from which of the below places?

- [A]Madra
- [B]Calcutta
- [C]Bombay
- [D] Vishakhapatnam

Ans: C [Bombay]

79.Ila Sen was associated with which among the following freedom movement incidents?

- [A]Anti-SimonCommissionagitation
- [B]SaltSatyagrahaof1930
- [C]Bothofthem
- [D] Quit India Movement

Ans: C [Both of them]

80.Who among the following is best known for the abolition of Devadasi system as a legislator in 1927?

- [A]MiraDattaGupta
- [B]S.MuthulakshmiReddy
- [C]ShobhanaRanade
- [D] Parbati Giri

Ans: B [S. Muthulakshmi Reddy]

81. Which of the following statement is not correct about Raja Ram Mohan Roy?

A. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was born in a well-to-do family in Bengal, probably in 1772.

- B. He died in India in 1833.
- C. He was given the title of Raja by the Mughal Emperor.
- D. He started the newspaper named "Sambad Kaumudi"

Ans: B[He died in India in 1833]

82. Who wrote the book 'A Gift to monotheists'?

- A. David Hare
- B. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- C. Mahadev Govind Ranade
- D. Ramkrishna Bhandarkar

Ans: B[Raja Ram Mohan Roy]

83. Which of the following statement is not correct?

- A. Rajaram Mohan Rai set up Brahmo Sabha in 1828.
- B. Brahmo Sabha forbade idol-worship and discarded meaningless rites and rituals.
- C. Rajaram Mohan Rai worked to abolish child marriage.
- D. Sati Pratha was abolished in 1829.

Ans: C[Rajaram Mohan Rai worked to abolish child marriage]

84. Who of the following leaders is not associated with the Brahma Samaj?

- A. Debendranath Tagore
- B. Keshab Chandra Sen
- C. Raja Ram Mohan Rai
- D. Atma Ram Pandurang

Ans: D[Atma Ram Pandurang]

85. When was Brahmo Samaj split?

A. 1866

B. 1826

C. 1843

D. 1857

Ans: A[1866]

86. When was the Hindu College, Calcutta established?

A. 1829

B. 1817

C. 1858

D. 1853

Ans: B[1853]

87. What was the greatest contribution of Ishwar Chand Vidyasagar in the social reforms in India?

A. He ensured the widow's marriage and girl's education.

B. Help in the abolition of Sati Pratha.

C. Established the Brahma Samaj

D. He adopted 100 villages to relocate them from Andhra Pradesh to Bengal for better life.

Ans: A[He ensured the widow's marriage and girl's education]

88. Who established Prarthna Samaj?

A. Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar

B. Derozio

C. David Hare

D. Athmaram Panduranga with the help of Keshav Chandra Sen

Ans: D[Athmaram Panduranga with the help of Keshav Chandra Sen]

89. Who is called the “Lokhitwadi”?

A. Dayanand saraswati

B. Gopal Hari Deshmukh

C. Mahadev Govend Ranade

D. Mul Sankara

Ans: B[Gopal Hari Deshmukh]

90. Which of the following statement is not correct?

A. Vivekananda participated in the All World Religions Conference in 1893 at Chicago,U.S.A.

B. Satyashodhak samaj was established by the Jyotiba Phule.

C. Dayanand Saraswati established the Prarthna Samaj.

D. ARYA Samaj was founded in 1875 in Bombay.

Ans: C[Dayanand Saraswati established the Prarthna Samaj]

91. Which of the following is not correct about Prarthana Samaj?

A. The Prarthana Samaj was founded in Bombay in 1867.

B. The Prarthana Samaj was founded by Athmaram panduranga (with the help of Keshav Chandra Sen).

C. The main aim behind the establishment of the Prarthana Samaj was to make people believe in one God and worship only one God.

D. This society was against the widow remarriage.

Ans: D[This society was against the widow remarriage]

92. Who was the founder of Satyashodhak Samaj?

- A. Jyotiba Phule
- B. Gopal Hari Deshmukh
- C. Mahadew Govind Ranade
- D. Ramakrishna Bhandarkar

Ans: A[Jyotiba Phule]

93. What was the original name of Dayananda Saraswati?

- A. Malku das
- B. Mul Shankara
- C. Narendra
- D. Dadu

Ans: B[Mul Shankara]

94. Who is the author of the book “Satyarth Prakash”?

- A. Dayanand Saraswati
- B. Rajaram Mohan Ray
- C. Mahadev Govind Ranade
- D. Ramakrishna Bhandarkar

Ans: A[Dayanand Saraswati]

95. Which of the following is not correct about Arya Samaj?

- A. The Arya Samajists opposed child marriages and encouraged remarriage of widows.
- B. It was founded in 1875.

C. Its main motive was to promote faith in one God.

D. None of the above is correct.

Ans: D[None of the above is correct]

96. Which of the following statement is not correct?

A. Veda Samaj was established in Madras in 1864.

B. By drawing inspiration from the Brahmo Samaj, the Veda Samaj was established.

C. An outstanding leader of the reform movements in western India was Kandukuri Veeresalingam.

D. Veda Samaj also condemned superstitions and rituals of orthodox Hinduism and propagated belief in one supreme God.

Ans: C[An outstanding leader of the reform movements in western India was Kandukuri Veeresalingam]

97. Where was Narayana Guru born?

A. Kerala

B. Maharashtra

C. Bengal

D. Punjab

Ans: A[Kerala]

98. Where was the Devdasi System prevailed in India?

A. Southern India

B. Northern India

C. East India

D. West India

Ans: A[Southern India]

99. Who advocated the concept of one caste, one religion and one God' for all?

A. Mahatma Gandhi

B. Narayan Guru

C. Periyar

D. Swami Vivekananda

Ans: B[Narayan Guru]

100. Who founded the Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam?

A. Daya Nand Saraswati

B. Periyar Swami

C. Narayan Guru

D. Gopal Hari Deshmukh

Ans: C[Narayan Guru]

101. Which of the following is called "Magna Carta of English Education in India"?

A. Wood's Dispatch

B. Macaulay Commission

C. Vernacular Act

D. Both A & B

Ans: A[Wood's Dispatch]

102. Which of the following act was the revision of Vernacular Act?

- A. Indian Press act, 1910
- B. Newspaper Act, 1908
- C. Both A & B
- D. None of the above

Ans: A[Indian Press act, 1910]

103. Which of the following reform is the legislative contribution of Raja Rammohan Roy?

- A. Abolition of sati
- B. Indianisation of superior services
- C. Reduction of export duties on Indian goods
- D. Abolition of east India company's trading rights

Ans: A[Abolition of sati]

104. The first lawful Hindu widow remarriage among upper castes in our country was celebrated under which of the following reformer:

- A. Raja Rammohan Roy
- B. Keshub Chandra Sen
- C. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- D. Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Ans: C[Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar]

105. The Bengal Regulation Act of 1829 dealt with which of the following issues primarily:

- A. Abolition of sati

B. Female infanticide

C. Child marriages

D. Dowry prohibition

Ans: A[Abolition of sati]

106. Which of the following provisions are included under female infanticide act of 1870? I. Declared female infanticide illegal equivalent to murder II. Parents to register the birth of all babies compulsorily. III. Verification of female children after some years of birth particularly in areas where the custom is still prevalent.

Code:

A. Only I

B. All the above statement

C. Only II and III

D. Only I and II

Ans: B[All the above statement]

107. Match the following regarding various acts passed regarding child marriage

ACT	DESCRIPTION
I. Age of consent	a. changed marriageable age to 18 and 14 for boys and girls
II. Child marriage act of 1872	b. changed marriage age to 18 and 21 for girls and boys
III. Sarda act	c. not applicable to Hindus, Muslims and other recognized faiths
IV. Child marriage restraint act 1978	d. forbade marriage of girls below 12 years

Options are-

A. I- a II-b III-c IV-d

B. I-b II-c III-d IV-a

C. I-d II-c III-a IV-b

D. I-c II-d III-b IV-a

Ans: C[I-d II-c III-a IV-b]

108. Which of the following legislative measures taken till 1861 regarding women rights and marriage are true? I. Permitted inter-caste marriage II. Daughter to be treated equal with son regarding inheritance III. Equal remuneration to both men and women IV. Immoral traffic of women to be illegal Options are-

A. I and II

- B. II and III
- C. III, II and I
- D. All the above

Ans: A[I and II]

109. Charles wood's dispatch deals with which of the following issues?

- A. Child marriages
- B. Female education
- C. Abolition of sati
- D. Female infanticide

Ans: B[Female education]

110. Which of the means adopted under Self Respect Movement? I. Violent protests against upper classes II. Undermine position of Brahmin priests by formalizing weddings without them III. Boycott of temples and places of Brahmin residence Options are-

- A. I and III
- B. Only II
- C. Only III
- D. All the above

Ans: B[Only II]

111. What was the role of Tatia Tope in the 1857 mutiny?

- A. He was commander-in-chief of the army of Nana Saheb
- B. He organized Bhils of Panchamahar region against the British
- C. Both A and B

D. Neither A nor B

Ans. C[Both A and B]

112. Who was the governor-general during the Revolt of 1857?

A. Lord Canning

B. Lord Irwin

C. Lord Lytton

D. Lord Willington

Ans A[Lord Canning]

113. Who was the prominent leader in Lucknow during the Revolt of 1857?

A. Begum Hazrat Mahal

B. Rani Laxmi Bai

C. Kuar Singh

D. Bahadur Shah Zafar

Ans. A[Begum Hazrat Mahal]

114. Sir Huge Rose described whom as ‘the best and bravest military leader of the rebel’?

A. Begum Hazrat Mahal

B. Rani Laxmi Bai

C. Kuwar Singh

D. Bahadur Shah Zafar

Ans. B[Rani Laxmi Bai]

115. Who is the author of the book” The First Indian War of Independence- 1857-59”?

A. Karl Marx

B. Syed Ahmad Khan

C. R. C. Mazumdar

D. S. N. Sen

Ans. A[Karl Marx]

116. Consider the following statements related to the cause of the 1857 revolt and select the right one.

A. It was a great disparity in salaries between the Indian and European soldiers.

B. The Indian sepoys were treated with contempt by their European officers.

C. The sepoys were sent to distant parts of the empire but were not paid any extra allowance.

D. All the above

Ans. D[All the above]

117. Which of the following is one of the social reasons for 1857 revolt?

A. The English could not establish any social relationship with the Indians.

B. The racial arrogance of the British created a difference between the rulers and the ruled.

C. Both A & B

D. The company's trade policy destroyed Indian handicrafts.

Ans. C[Both A & B]

118. Which of the following leader associated with Barout in Uttar Pradesh during the 1857 revolts?

A. Shah Mal

B. Maulavi Ahamadullah Shah

C. Tatya Tope

D. Veer Kuwar Singh

Ans. A[Shah Mal]

119. Who among the following British Officials suppressed the Revolt of Jhansi?

A. Colin Campbell,

B. Henry Havelock

C. Henry Lawrence

D. Hugh Rose

Ans. C[Henry Lawrence]

120. Consider the following statement (s) related to the administrative causes of the 1857 revolt and select the correct one.

A. Deprivation of the traditional ruling classes of their luxury due to the establishment of the company's suzerainty over the Indian states;

B. Introduction of new and revenue system which snatched the land from cultivator and gave it to the moneylender or traitor.

C. Lord Canning's announcement to that Mughals would lose the title of King and be mere Princess.

D. None of the above

Ans. C[Lord Canning's announcement to that Mughals would lose the title of King and be mere Princess]

121. Which among the following names is not associated with the theosophical society?

A. Col. Occolt.

B. Madame Blavatsky.

C. Annie Besant.

D. Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Ans: D [Bal Gangadhar Tilak]

122. The theosophical society was marked by the close understanding of the cosmos and the mundane life. Which among the listed options is not a part of their curriculum?

- A. Divinity.
- B. Salvation.
- C. Means of enlightenment.
- D. Mystic superstition.

Ans: D[Mystic superstition]

123. Social reforms were a major task of the theosophical society. With respect to Indian traditions and culture, which one does not find its occurrence in the societal activities?

- I. Resistance to child marriage.
- II. Resistance to widow remarriage.
- III. Spread of education.
- IV. Abolition of caste and Untouchability.
- V. Accommodation of conversion in religious faith.

Codes:

- A. I and III
- B. II and IV
- C. II, V
- D. only V

Ans: C[II, V]

124. Consider the following statements:

- (i) The theosophical society preached the Aryan philosophy and religion
- (ii) It laid great emphasis on the Vedas and Upanishad.

(iii) It considered Hinduism to be the best religion and the only means to attain salvation.

(iv) It called for universal brotherhood.

(v) The Upanishads revealed the essence of life.

Which among the above stated is/ are not correct?

A. I, III AND V

B. II, II AND V

C. Only III.

D. I and III.

Ans: C[Only III]

125. Which of the following cannot be said to be a cardinal principle of the theosophical society?

A. It questioned the ancient philosophies that dominated the Indian thinking.

B. Aimed Hindu spiritual wisdom through western enlightenment.

C. It believed in the existence of unique connections between god and every being.

D. It believed in the possibility of reincarnation and karma.

Ans: A[It questioned the ancient philosophies that dominated the Indian thinking]

126. Henry Vivian Derozio started young Bengal movement with the inspiration of which revolutionary ideas?

A. Industrial revolution

B. French revolution

C. American Revolution

D. Marxian theory

Ans: B[French revolution]

127. Which of the following are the main reasons for failure of Young Bengal Movement?

I. Suppression by British new law

II. Did not involve peasant cause

III. Radicalism was bookish in character and did not develop links with masses

Codes:

A. Only I

B. Only II

C. Both II and III

D. All the above

Ans: C[Both II and III]

128. Which of the following works taken up even after the decline of the movement?

A. Fight for women's rights and education

B. Carry forward Raja Ram Mohan Roy's tradition of public education on social, economic and political questions.

C. Took up farmers issues and fought for their better treatment and against oppressive zamindars

D. All the above

Ans: D[All the above]

129. Which of the following statement regarding Henry Vivian Derozio are correct?

I. He is an Anglo-Indian

II. Was called first nationalist poet of modern India

III. He taught at Hindu college and was later removed because of his radicalism

Codes:

A. Only I

B. Only I and II

C. Only II and III

D. All the above

Ans: D[All the above]

130. Which of the following is/are the main aim/s of Young Bengal Movement?

A. Inspire pupil to think freely and rationally

B. Question all authority and oppose decadent customs and traditions

C. Love liberty, equality and freedom

D. All the above

Ans: D[All the above]

131. Who among the following initiated reforms among Muslims?

A. Muhammad Iqbal

B. Sayyid Ahmad Khan

C. Naoriji Furdonji

D. Altaf Husain Hali

Ans: A[Muhammad Iqbal]

132. Which of the following principle propagated by Aligarh school which helped in bringing reforms in Muslims?

I. Intolerance to other religions and religious texts

II. Quran was the only authoritative work for Islam and all others are secondary.

Therefore said belief in only Islam

III. Incorporate modern western thought

Options are-

A. Only I

B. Both I and II

C. Both II and III

D. All the above

Ans: C[Both II and III]

133. What was the contribution of Sayyid Ahmad Khan towards education of Muslims?

I. Brought translation of books to Urdu

II. Founded Aligarh Muhammedan Anglo-Oriental College for spreading western sciences

III. Encouraged people to send their children to schools.

Options are-

A. Only II

B. Only I and II

C. Only I and III

D. All the above

Ans: D[All the above]

134. Aligarh Movement towards the end reverted its followers from joining the national movement. Which of the following reasons made it to take this decision though it initially propagated for unity?

A. It felt that immediate political progress was not possible and British Government couldn't be easily dislodged

B. Indians are educationally forward so in order to suppress them their activities need to be discouraged

C. Gain support of British officials

D. National movement is waste of time so should concentrate on other works

Ans: A[It felt that immediate political progress was not possible and British Government couldn't be easily dislodged]

135. The following are the lessons taught to masses i.e. Muslim women in particular

A. Urged the Muslims to give up medieval customs and ways of thought and behavior

B. Removal of purdah and spread of education

C. Both A and B

D. None of the above.

Ans: C[Both A and B]

136. Which of the following are the reasons for which Wahabi / Walliullah movement was started?

A. Spreading education among Muslim women

B. Encouraging to give up puradh system

C. Reviving Muslim principles in response to western influences

D. Propagating Quran as the only source

Ans: C[Reviving Muslim principles in response to western influences]

137. Wahabi movement aimed to organize Muslims around two fold ideas, which of the following forms the ideas among them?

I. Harmony among 4 schools of Muslim which were divided at that time

II. Recognition of the role of individual conscience in religion as conflicting interpretations were derived from quran and other practices

Options are-

- A. Only I
- B. Only II
- C. Both I and II
- D. None of the above stated

Ans: C[Both I and II]

138. Titu mir's movement considered one of the Muslim reform movement mainly aimed at eradicating which of the following systems?

- A. Polygamy
- B. Against Hindu landlords and British indigo planters
- C. Easy divorce
- D. Working against Indian national movement

Ans: B[Against Hindu landlords and British indigo planters]

139. Which of the following statements regarding Ahmadiya Movement is/are correct?

- I. Founded by Mirza Ghulam Ahmed
- II. It described itself as standard bearer of Mohammedan Renaissance
- III. Based itself on the principles of Brahmo Samaj
- IV. Opposed jihad and worked for spreading western liberal education among Indian Muslims

Options are-

- A. Only I and II
- B. Only I and IV
- C. Only I II and IV
- D. All the above are correct

Ans: D[All the above are correct]

140. Faraizi Movement which aimed at removing social reforms in muslims started in which of the following regions?

A. East Bengal

B. Madhya Pradesh

C. Kerala

D. Delhi

Ans: A[East Bengal]

141. Which of the following are the paths chosen by Ramakrishna Paramahansa towards salvation

A. Gyana marg

B. Belief in one single god monotheism

C. Vedas and Upanishads are the only way to salvation

D. Renunciation, meditation and devotion

Ans: D [Renunciation, meditation and devotion]

142. Who among the following is the great disciple of Ramakrishna Paramahansa and helped in spreading the message that there are many roads to god and salvation and service of god for man was embodiment of god?

A. Raja Rammohan Roy

B. Swami Vivekananda

C. Swami Dayananda Saraswati

D. Annie Besant

Ans: B[Swami Vivekananda]

143. Which of the following ideas propagated through Ramakrishna Mission?

- I. Social and religious reform
- II. Women education
- III. Doctrine of service
- IV. Service of jiva and worship of Shiva

Code: D

- A. Both I and II
- B. II, III and IV
- C. III and IV
- D. I, III and IV

Ans: C[III and IV]

144. Which of the following reasons can be attributed to the success of Ramakrishna mission?

- A. Focused mainly on teachings of Upanishads and Vedas
- B. Popularized the saying” for our own motherland a junction of both Hinduism and Islam is necessary”
- C. Though a religious body never considered itself as a sect of Hinduism
- D. Worked for upliftment of depressed classes.

Ans: D[Worked for upliftment of depressed classes]

145. Swami Vivekananda’s contribution to society and educating masses is through following ways:

- I. Condemned caste system and current rituals and superstitions

II. Criticized for having lost touch with rest of world and for becoming stagnant and mummified

III. Subscribed to Vedanta which he considered fully rational system

Options are-

A. Only I

B. Only II

C. Only III

D. All the above

Ans: D[All the above]

146. Raja Rammohan Roy and Brahma Samaj which of the following statements regarding Raja Rammohan Roy are correct?

I. Considered as father of Indian renaissance

II. Started Brahmo Samaj

III. Set up Atmiya Sabha in Calcutta

IV. Translated Vedas and five Upanishads to Bengali language

Options are-

A. Only II and III

B. I, II, III

C. I, II and IV

D. All of the above

Ans: D[All of the above]

147. The main purpose of Brahmo Samaj for which it was set up are-

A. Purify Hinduism and to preach monotheism

B. Criticize social evils, oppose idolatry and emphasize human dignity

C. Both A and B

D. None of the above

Ans: C[Both A and B]

148. The following are the legislative contributions of Raja Rammohan Roy

A. Abolition of sati

B. Indianisation of superior services

C. Reduction of export duties on Indian goods

D. Abolition of east India company's trading rights

Ans: A[Abolition of sati]

149. Raja Rammohan Roy's contribution to education are:

I. Assisted David Hare in setting Hindu college

II. English school at Calcutta was maintained at his own cost

III. Established Vedanta College which taught only western social and physical sciences

Options are-

A. Only III

B. Both II and III

C. Only I and II

D. All the above

Ans: C[Only I and II]

150. Which of the following is considered as the main reason for division of Brahmo Samaj?

A. Resolutely opposing Christian missionaries and their work against Hinduism

B. Internal conflicts among Debendranath Tagore and Keshub Chandra Sen for including teachings of all religions

C. Lack of strong propagator of views

D. Opposition by people for disturbing traditional caste practices like abolition of sati, widow remarriage and women education.

Ans: B[Internal conflicts among Debendranath Tagore and Keshub Chandra Sen for including teachings of all religions]

151. Justice movement was started by?

I. C.N Mudaliar

II. T.M Nair

III. P. Tyagaraja

Options are-

A. Only a

B. Only b

C. By both A and B

D. All the three

Ans: C[By both A and B]

152. Temple entry movement started mainly in Kerala aimed at which of the following

A. Allowing untouchables to Hindu temples and roads

B. Keeping the monopoly of temples to Brahmin class

C. Allowing women to enter temple

D. Sanskrit lessons to be imparted only to Brahmin family members and others to be devoid of it in order to preserve its purity.

Ans: A[Allowing untouchables to Hindu temples and roads]

153. Aravippuram movement which is considered as a precursor to all south Indian socio religious reform movement started in which of the following places?

A. Tamil Nadu

B. Kerala

C. Andra Pradesh

D. Karnataka

Ans: B[Kerala]

154. Sri Narayana Guru Swamy initiated a programme of action called Sri Narayana Guru Dharma Paripalana yogam which took up issues regarding depressed classes, contains which of the issues?

I. Encouraging inter caste marriages

II. Right of admission to public schools

III. Recruitment to government schools

IV. Access to temples and roads

Options are-

A. I II and III

B. II III and IV

C. I III and IV

D. II III and IV

Ans: D[II III and IV]

155. Which of the means adopted under Self Respect Movement?

I. Violent protests against upper classes

II. Undermine position of Brahmin priests by formalizing weddings without them

III. Boycott of temples and places of Brahmin residence

Options are-

A. I and III

B. Only II

C. Only III

D. All the above

Ans: B[Only II]

156. Sathya Shodak Samaj also called truth seekers society was started by which of the following reformers?

A. Gopal Krishna Gokhale

B. Jyotiba Phule

C. Dayananda Saraswathi

D. Shiv Narain Agnihotri

Ans: B[Jyotiba Phule]

157. Which of the following statements regarding Gyana Prasarak Mandalis or student literary and scientific societies is / are correct?

I. Formed by common people to educate youth

II. Had two branches Marathi and Gujarati

III. Aimed to start schools for girls.

IV. Organized lectures to propagate their ideas

Options are-

A. I and II only

B. I III and IV only

C. II and III only

D. II III and IV

Ans: D[II III and IV]

158. Paramahansa Mandali primarily aimed at breaking caste rules was founded in which of the following places

A. Maharashtra

B. Kerala

C. Tamil Nadu

D. Gujarat

Ans: A[Maharashtra]

159. Which of the following were the main aims of Satyashodhak Samaj?

I. Social service

II. Spread of education among women and lower caste

III. Complete abolition of caste system and inequalities

Options are-

A. Only II

B. I and II

C. II and III

D. All the above

Ans: D[All the above]

160. The Servants of Indian Society started by Gopal Krishna Gokhale was set up with which of the following objectives?

A. Prepare masses for selfless cause of country and devote their lives if needed

B. Train national missionaries for the service of country

C. Both the above statement

D. Reorganization of Indian society on rational principles

Ans: C[Both the above statement]

161. It is said that Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar's contribution to making of modern India is many sided. Which of the following aspects contribute to it?

A. Farmers and depressed class upliftment

B. New methodology of teaching Sanskrit

C. Uplifting downtrodden women, abolishing child marriage , widow re marriage

D. Both B and C

Ans: D[Both B and C]

162. Which of the contributions of Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar made him true follower of Raja Rammohan Roy and in a way most common aspects in both of them

I. Protest against child marriage

II. Advocacy of widow re marriage

III. Campaign against polygamy

Options are

A. I and II

B. I and III

C. II and III

D. I II and III

Ans: D[I II and III]

163. The main contribution of Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar to education and in particular to women education are :

A. Break priestly monopoly of scriptural knowledge(Sanskrit) and opening to non-Brahmins

B. Charles wood dispatch on education, influenced it towards female education

C. Lady Hardinge medical college at Delhi

D. Both A and B

Ans: D[Both A and B]

164. Who among the following was responsible for the first lawful Hindu widow remarriage among upper castes in India?

A. Raja Rammohan Roy

B. Keshub Chandra Sen

C. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

D. Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Ans: C[Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar]

165. Which of the following are the innovative means used by Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar to bring Sanskrit education to all?

A. Devised new Bengali primer

B. Brought new prose style

C. Both A & B

D. Continued the same method without any new innovation

Ans: C[Both A & B]

166. Theosophical society was started by whom and where, initially?

A. A.O Hume in India

B. Blavatsky and Olcott in united states

C. M.G Ranade in India

D. Mahatma Gandhi in South Africa

Ans: B[Blavatsky and Olcott in united states]

167. Who among the following is the head of theosophical society in India

A. Annie Besant

B. Madan Mohan Malaviya

C. Blavatsky

D. Did not come to india

Ans: A[Annie Besant]

168. What was the main inspiration for establishing Theosophical Society?

A. Tackling zamindars issue

B. Women's education and their upliftment

C. Propagate Indian thought and culture there by revival of ancient religions of Hinduism, Zoroastrianism and Buddhism

D. Work for depressed classes

Ans: C[Propagate Indian thought and culture there by revival of ancient religions of Hinduism, Zoroastrianism and Buddhism]

169. Which of the following were the ideas popularized through theosophical society

I. Doctrine of trans-migration of souls

II. Universal brotherhood of man

III. Reincarnation and Karma, and drew inspiration from philosophy of Upanishads and samkhya, yoga and Vedanta school

IV. Against foreign rule

Code

A. Only III

B. Only I and III

C. I II and III

D. All the following

Ans: C[I II and III]

170. Theosophical movement though not very successful helped in contributing to developments in society. Which of the following are those developments?

I. Women upliftment and recognized their importance

II. Provided self respect needed to fight British colonial rule

III. Did not provide any contribution as they realized that they were giving false sense of pride

Options are-

A. Only I

- B. Only II
- C. Only III
- D. All the above

Ans: B[Only II]

171. Which of the following act led to the introduction of dual system of government in India?

- A. Pitt's India Act, AD 1784
- B. The Regulating Act, AD 1773
- C. Charter Act, 1793 AD
- D. Charter Act, 1813 AD

Ans: A[Pitt's India Act, AD 1784]

172. Which of the following Act, ensured the establishment of the supreme court in India?

- A. Pitt's India Act, AD 1784
- B. The Regulating Act, AD 1773
- C. Charter Act, 1793 AD
- D. Charter Act, 1813 AD

Ans: B[The Regulating Act, AD 1773]

173. Which of the Act made the governor of Bengal as Governor General of India?

- A. Pitt's India Act, AD 1784
- B. The charter Act, 1813 AD
- C. Charter Act, 1793 AD
- D. The Regulating Act, AD 1773

Ans: D[The Regulating Act, AD 1773]

174. Which of the following statement is not correct?

A. The Regulating Act, AD 1773 was the first step to regulate the affairs of the company.

B. Lord William Bentinck was the first governor general of India.

C. Pitt's India Act, AD 1784, established the dual system of governance in India

D. All of the above are wrong.

Ans: D[All of the above are wrong]

175. Which of the following charter act ended the monopoly of trade of east India Company with china and sea route also?

A. Pitt's India Act, AD 1784

B. The charter Act, 1813 AD

C. Charter Act, 1833 AD

D. The Regulating Act, AD 1773

Ans: C[Charter Act, 1833 AD]

176. Who was Lord Morley?

A. Secretary of the state

B. Viceroy of India

C. Governor General of India

D. None of the above

Ans: A[Secretary of the state]

177. Which of the following statement is not correct?

A. Morley – Minto reforms introduced the separate electorate for Muslims in India.

B. Government of India act -1858 made the Governor General of India is called the Viceroy.

C. The post of secretary of the state was created under the Government of India act -1858.

D. The recruitment for the civil services began on the basis of charter act of 1833.

Ans: D[The recruitment for the civil services began on the basis of charter act of 1833]

178. Which of the following Government of India Act introduced the diarchy system in the provinces of India?

A. Government of India Act, 1909

B. Government of India Act, 1919

C. Government of India Act, 1935

D. None of these

Ans: B[Government of India Act, 1919]

179. Which of the following act of India ensured the partition of India?

A. Government of India Act, 1909

B. Government of India Act, 1919

C. Government of India Act, 1935

D. None of these

Ans: B[Government of India Act, 1919]

180. Which of the following is not the part of Government of India Act, 1935

A. This act provided for setting up of the federation of India comprising British Indian provinces.

B. Diarchy in the provinces was replaced by provincial autonomy.

C. The post of Indian council of secretary of state for India made permanent.

D. The diarchy was introduced at the centre.

Ans: C[The post of Indian council of secretary of state for India made permanent]

181. Which Government of India Act/charter Act generated the post of Governor-General of India?

- A. Government of India Act -1858
- B. Charter Act-1833
- C. Charter Act-1853
- D. Charter Act-1813

Ans: A[Government of India Act -1858]

182. Which of the following statement is not correct?

- A. British government was responsible to parliament.
- B. The supreme body for India also was the British parliament.
- C. Queen Victoria issued a proclamation which was read out by governor-general Canning at a Durbar held at Kanpur on 1st November 1858.
- D. After 1858, the interests of India were further subordinated to those of Britain.

Ans: C[Queen Victoria issued a proclamation which was read out by governor-general Canning at a Durbar held at Kanpur on 1st November 1858]

183. Which of the following is not the provision of The Act of 1892?

- A. A simultaneous examination of ICS to be held in England and India
- B. Reforms of the legislative council and adoption of the principle of election in place of nomination
- C. support of the annexation of Upper Burma
- D. Reduction in the Military expenditure

Ans: C[support of the annexation of Upper Burma]

184. Which of the following is not the provision of the Government of India Act, 1858?

- A. India was to be governed in the Queen's name.

B. The Queen's Principal Secretary of State received the powers and duties of the Company's Court of Directors.

C. Provision for the creation of an Indian Civil Service under the control of the Secretary of State.

D. The British Parliament was empowered to appoint a Governor-General and the Governors of the Presidencies.

Ans: D[The British Parliament was empowered to appoint a Governor-General and the Governors of the Presidencies]

185. Which of the following is not the provision of government of India act, 1935?

A. This act ended the system of diarchy

B. The structure for “Federation of India” was established for both British India and some or all of the “princely states”.

C. Burma became the part of India.

D. The introduction of direct elections, thus increasing the franchise from seven million to thirty-five million people.

Ans: C[Burma became the part of India]

186. Which of the following is not correct about Montagu- Chelmsford’s Reform & Government of India Act, 1919?

A. It changed the administrative system in India.

B. In this Act the central legislative council was replaced by two houses-the imperial legislative assembly and the council of state.

C. Education and public health were placed under charge of ministers responsible to the legislature.

D. All of the above are incorrect

Ans: D[All of the above are incorrect]

187. Which of the following statement is not correct about the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1858?

A. The Queen's Principal Secretary of State received the powers and duties of the Company's Court of Directors.

B. A council of fifteen members was appointed to assist the Secretary of State for India.

C. For all the communications between Britain and India, the Secretary of State became the real channel.

D. All the above statements are incorrect.

Ans: D[All the above statements are incorrect]

188. When were Morley-Minto reforms taken place?

A. 1905

B. 1909

C. 1919

D. 1857

Ans: B[1909]

189. Who was the prime minister of Britain at the time of commencement of the Government of India Act, 1858?

A. Lord Palmerston

B. Russell II

C. Edward Smith-Stanley

D. Benjamin Disraeli

Ans: A[Lord Palmerston]

190. Which of the following Government of India Act/Indian Council Act brought three separate presidencies (Madras, Bombay and Bengal) into a common system?

- A. Indian Council Act of 1861
- B. Government of India Act, 1935
- C. Government of India Act, 1919
- D. Indian Council Act of 1909

Ans: A[Indian Council Act of 1861]

191. Which of the following leader was not present in the very first meeting of Indian National Congress?

- A. Dadabhai Naoroji,
- B. Kashinath Trimbak Telang
- C. Pherozeshah Mehta
- D. Surendranath Banerjee

Ans: D[Surendranath Banerjee]

192. Which of the following statement is not true about the Indian National Congress?

- A. It was formed in 1885
- B. W.C. Bannerjee was the first president of congress.
- C. It was formed when 72 delegates from all the presidencies and provinces of India met at Bombay.
- D. Its founder, Allan Octavian Hume, was a retired British professor in India.

Ans: D[Its founder, Allan Octavian Hume, was a retired British professor in India]

193. Who told that Indian National Congress represents only microscopic minorities?

- A. Lord Curzon
- B. Lord Dufferin
- C. Lord Minto
- D. None of these

Ans: B[Lord Dufferin]

194. Who said that the congress is tottering to its fall, and one of my great ambitions, while in India, is to assist it to a peaceful demise?

- A. Lord Curzon
- B. Lord Dufferin
- C. Lord Minto
- D. None of these

Ans: A[Lord Curzon]

195. Who said that Indian National Congress is a 'begging institute'?

- A. Mahatma Gandhi
- B. Bipin Chandra Pal
- C. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- D. Aurobindo Ghosh

Ans: D[Aurobindo Ghosh]

196. Which of the following leader was not moderate?

- A. Dada Bhai Naoroji
- B. Anand Charlu
- C. Bipin Chandra Pal

D. Madan Mohan Malviya

Ans: C [Bipin Chandra Pal]

197. Which of the following is not true about Bal Gangadhar Tilak?

A. He wrote 'Gita Rahasya'

B. He started Ganpati Festival in 1893

C. He launched a newspaper 'Kesri' in English

D. He started home rule league in 1916

Ans: C [He launched a newspaper 'Kesri' in English]

198. Who started the English weekly 'New India'?

A. Lala Lajpat Rai

B. Bipin Chandra Pal

C. Dada Bhai Naoroji

D. Madan Mohan Malviya

Ans: D [Madan Mohan Malviya]

199. Which of the following is not true about the Muslim League?

A. It was established by the Nawab Salimullah.

B. It was established in Calcutta in 1906.

C. The league supported the partition on Bengal.

D. The league opposed the Swadeshi movement.

Ans: B [It was established in Calcutta in 1906]

200. When was congress split?

A. At Surat session in 1906

B. At Benares session in 1905

C. At Madras in 1908

D. At Lahore in 1909

Ans: A [At Surat session in 1906]

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