

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This Test Booklet contains 50 items (Questions). Each item is printed in English. Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response with you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
2. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See direction in the answers sheet.
3. All items carry equal marks. Attempt all items. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses marked by you in the answer sheet. **For every incorrect response 1/3rd of the allotted marks will be deducted.**

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1. Consider the following statements with regard to the Indian Universities Act, of 1904:

1. It was based on the recommendations of the Raleigh Commission.
2. The government was provided with power to veto the regulations made by the senates of the universities.
3. It provided for a sanction of five lakh rupees per annum for five years for the improvement of higher education and universities.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

2. The Chamber of Princes, consultative body to discuss matters related to Princely States was established based on the recommendations of:

- (a) Morley Minto reforms
- (b) Montford Reforms
- (c) Simon Commission
- (d) Government of India Act, 1935

3. Consider the following statements with respect to Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee:

1. It was formed by Indian National Congress during the Non-Cooperation movement.
2. Madan Mohan Malaviya was a member of the Committee.
3. Its objective was to bring about boycott of foreign cloth by advocating the adoption of handwoven Khadar.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

4. Consider the following statements with reference Azad Hind Fauj also known as the Indian national army (INA):

1. It was demonstratively non-communal with Muslims prominent among its officers and ranks.
2. The ultimate goal of it was campaigned through 'Delhi Chalo'.
3. While the Congress opposed the trials of INA officers, Muslim league supported the trials by the British Government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

5. With reference to the peasant movements in the early 20th century, which of the following statements is **not** correct?

- (a) N.G. Ranga was the first General Secretary of the All India Kisan Sabha.
- (b) A Kisan manifesto was adopted by the Congress at its Faizpur session.
- (c) The Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929 was enacted after a powerful agitation organised by the Karshaka Sanghams.
- (d) In Bihar, the restoration of bakasht lands became a major ground of contention between the kisan sabha and the Congress Ministry.

6. With reference to the Wardha Scheme of Basic Education, consider the following statements:

1. It was prepared by a committee chaired by Zakir Hussain.
2. Mother tongue was proposed as the medium of instruction.

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

7. Consider the following statements regarding the Vernacular Press Act, 1878:

1. It was directed only against Indian language newspapers.
2. It provided for the confiscation of the printing press and other materials of a newspaper if the Government believed that it was publishing seditious materials.
3. It was repealed in 1881 by Lord Lytton.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

8. With reference to Civil Disobedience Movement, consider the following statements :

1. The salt march started from Ahmedabad's Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi.
2. The salt march did not have any women volunteer.

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

9. "It is considered as "Magna Carta" of English education in India. It was the first to emphasize on mass education and recommended systemized hierarchy of education system."

The above mentioned description best described which of the following?

- (a) Lord Macaulay's minute
- (b) Wood's Dispatch
- (c) Aitchison Commission
- (d) Saddler commission

10. In the context of princely states that existed in British India, consider the following statements

with regard to the Chamber of Princes (Narendra Mandal):

1. The chamber was established in 1858 by a decree passed by Viceroy Canning.
2. The chamber had no say in the internal affairs of individual states.
3. For the purpose of the chamber, the Indian states were divided into three categories.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

11. With reference to the famous Ahmedabad Mill Strike of 1918, which of the statements given below is/are correct?

1. It was led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
2. It was due to the discontent over the increase in the working hours of the workers.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

12. In the context of modern history, the Punnappa Vayalar Movement is related to:

- (a) temple entry movement in Kerala.
- (b) agitation against the visit of Prince of Wales to India in 1905 in Madras.
- (c) the non-violent and constructive programme during the Quit India movement.
- (d) communist uprising in the Princely State of Travancore.

13. Which one of the following statements is **not** correct regarding the Eka movement or unity peasant movement in the 1920s?

- (a) It was led by low-caste leaders who were inclined to not accept the discipline of non-violence.

- (b) The main grievance of the movement was related to the extraction of high rent.
- (c) The Eka meetings were marked by a religious ritual.
- (d) Unlike the earlier Kisan Sabha movement, the Eka Movement excluded zamindars from its ranks.

14. Consider the following statements regarding the Nehru report:

- 1. It envisaged India to be a federation with linguistic provinces.
- 2. It recommended reservation for religious minorities in proportion to their population in Central and Provincial levels.
- 3. The report rejected the demand of separating Sindh from Bombay province.
- 4. It suggested for joint electorates instead of separate electorates.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

15. In the context of colonial history of India, the Rajah-Moonje pact was signed to advocate

- (a) constitutional reforms in British India
- (b) joint electorate on the basis of reserved seats for untouchables
- (c) political reforms in princely states
- (d) Indian capitalists' interests

16. Consider the following statements regarding the Khilafat movement:

- 1. Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali were the leaders of the Khilafat agitation.
- 2. The purpose of the movement was to pressure the British government to preserve the authority of Khalifa over the Muslim sacred places in the erstwhile Ottoman empire.

3. Khilafat agitation became part of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

17. With reference to Poona Pact of 1932, which of the following statements is correct?

- 1. It was an agreement between Gandhiji and B.R. Ambedkar to resolve issue related to political representation of depressed classes.
- 2. The Pact was rejected by the British Government.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

18. Which of the following commissions were related to reforms in education in India?

- 1. Raleigh Commission, 1902
- 2. Saddler Commission, 1917
- 3. Hunter Commission, 1882

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

19. With reference to Quit India movement, consider the following statements:

- 1. The movement was a leaderless one and there was wide spread violence.
- 2. Lord Linlithgow was the Viceroy of India during the Movement.

3. The three Indian members of the Viceroy Executive committee, continued to work for the British.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

20. Consider the following statements in the context of Rowlatt Satyagraha:

1. The Rowlatt Act authorized the Government to imprison any person without trial and conviction in a court of law.

2. Madan Mohan Malaviya and Muhammad Ali Jinnah resigned from the Imperial Legislative Council in protest against the act.

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

21. Consider the following statements about the Tebhaga movement:

1. Share-croppers were demanding one thirds of the produce from the land.

2. The Floud Commission was set up to look into the demands of this movement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

22. The Government of India Act of 1935 marked the second milestone towards a completely responsible government in India after the Act of

1919. In this context, the Government of India Act of 1935 was enacted based on

- 1. Simon Commission Report
- 2. Recommendations of the Round Table Conferences
- 3. Joint Select Committee Report

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

23. Consider the following statements regarding Kheda Satyagraha:

1. According to the Revenue Code, if the yield was less than one-sixth the normal production, the farmers were entitled to remission.

2. Gandhi undertook fast unto death to strengthen farmers' resolve.

3. While Gandhi was the spiritual head Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the political head of the movement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

24. Who among the following were the Responsivists within the Swaraj Party, in the 1920's?

- 1. Narasimha Chintaman Kelkar
- 2. Lala Lajpat Rai
- 3. Madan Mohan Malaviya
- 4. Motilal Nehru

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

25. In the context of Jallianwala Bagh, arrange the following in the chronological order of happening.

1. Passage of Rowlatt Act.
2. Arrest of Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew.
3. Formation of Disorders Inquiry Committee.
4. Tagore renounced his knighthood.

Select the correct answer from the code given below.

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

26. Consider the following statements regarding the organizational structure of Congress during non-cooperation movement:

1. A 15 member working committee was formed to look after day to day affairs.
2. The Provincial Congress Committees were organised on linguistic basis.
3. Membership fees was reduced thereby leading to mass involvement.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

27. In the context of British India, consider the following statements regarding the development of press:

1. The first newspaper of British India was The Bengal Gazette.
2. The first newspaper in an Indian language was the Sambad Kaumudi.
3. This first news agency was the Associated Press of India (API).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

28. Consider the following statements regarding the Lahore Session (1929) of the Indian National Congress (INC):

1. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was elected as the President of the Indian National Congress.
2. In this session, INC had authorized the Congress Working Committee to launch a programme of civil disobedience including non-payment of taxes.
3. In this Session, INC passed the resolution for the 'Purna Swaraj' declaration.

Which of the statements given above are correctly matched?

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

29. The 1924 Belgaum session of Indian National Congress is significant in the history of the freedom movement, because:

- (a) It was the first session of Indian National Congress to be held in village
- (b) It was decided that attainment of Purna Swaraj to be declared as the objective of the Congress
- (c) It led to formation of Swaraj Party by C R Das and Moti Lal Nehru
- (d) None of the above

30. Which of the following statements regarding the Telangana peasant struggle is/are correct?

1. During the movement, gram raj committees, units of local self-governance were set up.
2. The struggle ended with the accession of Hyderabad state in India.
3. Communist Party of India played an important role in this struggle.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

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

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

31. With reference to the Faizpur session of the Indian National Congress in 1936, consider the following statements:

1. The agrarian programme adopted by the INC at this session called for the abolition of the Zamindari system.
2. It was during this session that the first meeting of All India Kisan Sabha was held under the presidentship of Swami Sahajanand Saraswati.

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

32. Consider the following statements regarding All India State People Conference:

1. Its objective was to raise moderate demands for democratic rights and constitutional changes in Princely States.
2. It was formed by the Indian National Congress with its headquarter at Bombay.

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

33. Which of the following was/were included in the Non-Cooperation movement launched in 1920?

1. Surrender of titles and honorary offices
2. Boycott of British courts
3. Boycott of elections to provincial and Central assembly elections

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 only

34. Consider the following statements with respect to the Swaraj Party:

1. It was formed after the Gaya session of the Indian National Congress.
2. It was to function as a group within the Congress.
3. The Party won more than fifty percent of the elected seats in the Central Legislative Assembly in the 1923 elections.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

35. Consider the following statements regarding Bardoli Satyagraha:

1. It was against the withdrawal of plague bonus by the mill owners of the region.
2. During this satyagraha, Vallabhbhai Patel was given the title of 'Sardar'.

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

36. With respect to the political integration of India, consider the following statements with respect to the integration of Princely states:

1. Under the Mountbatten plan, Princely states were given the choice to either remain independent or accede to India or Pakistan.
2. Hyderabad's accession to India was completed in 1947.
3. The concept of Privy-purse offered by the British administration to princely states was abolished immediately after independence.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

37. Awadh Kisan Sabha was founded in the year 1920 under the leadership of which of the following personalities?

- (a) Baba Ramchandra
- (b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) M.M Lokhande
- (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

38. With reference to colonial history of India, consider the following statements regarding Anti Non-Cooperation society:

1. The society was started in Bengal to oppose Non-Cooperation movement.
2. Purushottam Thakurdas was associated with the society.

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

39. Consider the following provisions:

1. An Indian Union with a dominion status.
2. A constituent assembly having only Indian members to frame a Constitution
3. Provinces given freedom to have a separate Constitution.

Which of the following proposals contained all the above provisions?

- (a) Wavell Plan
- (b) August Offer
- (c) Cabinet Mission Plan
- (d) Cripps proposal

40. In the context of the colonial history of India, 16th August 1946 is well known for which of the following?

- (a) Formation of Interim government under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Muslim League observing Direct Action Day
- (c) The Royal Indian Navy mutiny was started
- (d) Shimla conference was organized

41. In the 1920s, labour movement in India got a major fillip with the formation of All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC). In this context, consider the following statements regarding AITUC :

1. Chittaranjan Das was the first president of AITUC.
2. Congress at its Gaya session in 1922 welcomed the formation of the AITUC and formed a committee to assist it.

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

42. With reference to the Royal Indian Navy Mutiny of 1946, consider the following statements:

1. It started as a strike by ratings of HMIS Talwar at Cochin harbour.
2. Indian National Congress (INC) officially supported the mutiny.

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

43. The integration of princely states into the British India was a result of different policies. With respect to this, consider the following pairs:

Policy

Objective

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Policy of Ring Fence: | To create buffer zones to defend Company's frontiers |
| 2. Policy of subordinate isolation: | States surrendered all forms of external sovereignty |
| 3. Policy of subordinate union: | To punish or depose the states but not to annex |

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

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

44. With reference to Champaran Satyagraha, consider the following statements:

- 1. The movement was led by Mahatma Gandhi along with Rajendra Prasad, Narhari Parikh, and J.B Kripalani.
- 2. The satyagraha ended when planters agreed to refund all of the money they had taken illegally from the peasants.

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

45. Consider the following statements:

- 1. He was a close associate of Gandhiji and actively participated in Non-Cooperation Movement, Salt Satyagraha, and the Quit India Movement.

2. He was elected as the President of Indian National Congress in 1947.

3. He moved the first-ever No confidence motion in Lok Sabha in 1963.

Which of the following personalities is being described in the above given statements?

- (a) Chittaranjan Das
- (b) Jivatram Bhagwandas Kripalani
- (c) Bhogaraju Pattabhi Sitaramayya
- (d) Neelam Sanjiva Reddy

46. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Rowlatt Act allowed political activists to be imprisoned without trial.
- 2. Mohammad Ali Jinnah resigned in protest against the Rowlatt Act.
- 3. Rowlatt Act was repealed during the reign of the Viceroy Lord Irwin.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

47. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Press Act, 1910:

- 1. It revived the worst features of Lytton's Press Act of 1878.
- 2. The Vernacular press provided no right of appeal to a court of law against the Magistrate's decision.
- 3. It was repealed by the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

48. Which of the following statements are correct with respect to the Cabinet Mission?

1. It was sent to India in 1946 to discuss the terms for the transfer of power to Indians.
2. It proposed a federation of the provinces and the States, with the federal center controlling only defense, foreign affairs, and communication.
3. Both Indian National Congress and Muslim League rejected the Cabinet Mission plan.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

49. Consider the following statements regarding Simon Commission:

1. All the members of the commission were Englishmen.
2. It recommended dominion status for British India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

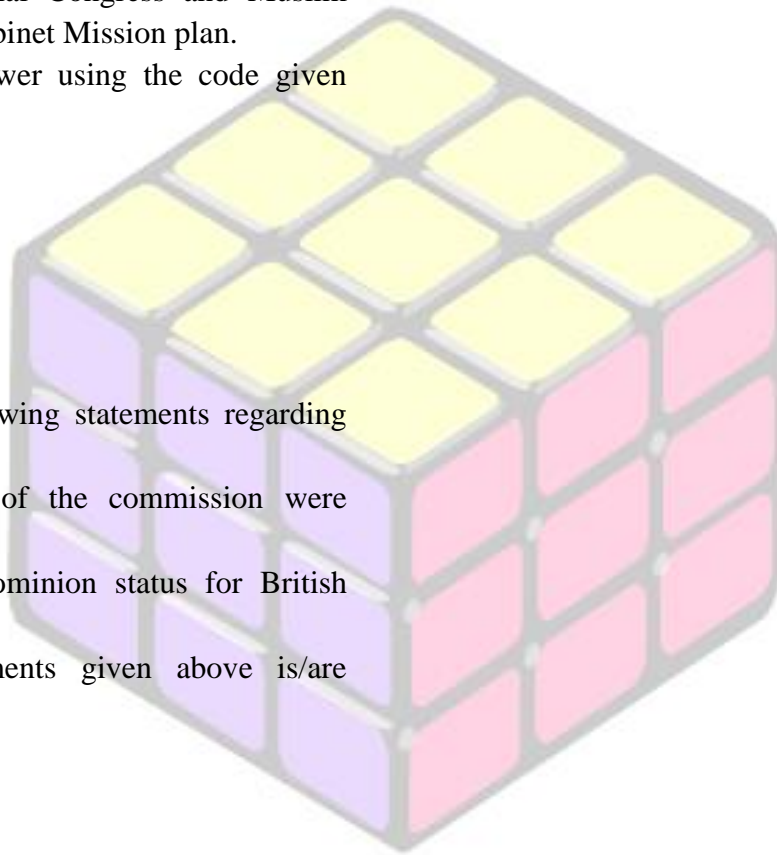
- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

50. Which of the following is/are correct with reference to the August Offer?

1. It was a statement issued on behalf of the British government by Viceroy Linlithgow.
2. It proclaimed dominion status for India as British objective but made clear that the British would retain the key portfolios of finance, defence, and home in official hands.
3. The Congress rejected the offer and decided to launch the Individual satyagraha under the leadership of Gandhi.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 only



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