

Q.7)

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

**Statement 1 is incorrect.** During Mauryan times **the assessment of land revenue was done according to the quality of the land and the nature of the crop**, and the rate of land revenue was not on the gross produce of the land but it was computed after taking into account the gross income and also expenditure per unit of land and also after considering the producers' surplus. Hence this practice of revenue assessment is use in Indian since ancient times.

**Statement 2 is incorrect. The Mughals excelled in the use of firearms. The Mughal emperor Babur conquered India in 1526 using mobile cannons** drawn by bullocks, horses, and camels. Thus, mobile cannons were not introduced into India by the English.

**Statement 3 is incorrect.** The Portuguese contribution to the diversification of Indian agriculture was substantial. They are credited with **introducing into India tobacco, sweet potatoes, red chillies, pineapples, papayas and cashewnuts**. Thus, it was not introduced into India by the English.

Q.13

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Peasant movement in Rajasthan began for the **first time from Bijoliya in 1897**. It continued in 3 phases between 1847-1941. **Bijolia was a Jagir of the Udaipur State.**

- **The first phase-** Between 1897-1915. It was marked by a spontaneous movement that was advanced by local leadership. Important Persons: Initially, Nanji Patel of Berisal and Thakari Patel of Gopal Niwas and later Sadhu Sitaram Das.
- **The second phase-** Between 1915-1923. Marked a new state of consciousness among the peasants and it was led by trained and mature leaders of national status. Not only this but this movement also linked up with the mainstream of the nation. Important Persons: Vijay Singh Pathik, Manik Lal Verma.
- **The third phase-** continued up to 1941

#### Important Tips

- **Champaran:** This was a peasant movement in Bihar in 1917, led by Mahatma Gandhi against the British indigo planters who exploited the farmers and forced them to grow indigo at low prices.
- **Bardoli:** This was a peasant movement in Gujarat in 1928, led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel against the British government's decision to increase the land revenue by 22% despite the crop failure and famine.
- **Begun movement:** It was one of the peasant movements in Rajasthan during the British Raj in India. It was a protest against the high taxes and oppression imposed by the feudal lord (jagirdar) of Begun, who was one of the 16 nobles (solah umrao) of Mewar state. The movement started in 1921 and lasted until 1941, when the peasants achieved some relief and reforms.

Q.15)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

- **Prathana Samaj:** This was a social reform society **founded by Atmaram Pandurang in Bombay in 1867**. It was inspired by the Brahmo Samaj of Bengal and aimed to promote monotheism, rationalism, and human rights among the Hindus.
- **Young India:** This was a weekly journal in English **founded by Lala Lajpat Rai in 1916 and later published by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi from 1919 to 1931**. It was a platform for Gandhi to spread his views on non-violence, civil disobedience, Swaraj, and social issues.

- **Lokahitavadi:** This was the pen name of **Gopal Hari Deshmukh**, a **social reformer and writer from Maharashtra**. He wrote articles on various social issues such as education, women's rights, caste system, religious superstitions, and economic development.
- **Satyashodhak Samaj:** This was a social movement **founded by Jyotiba Phule in Pune in 1873**. It aimed to liberate the oppressed and marginalized sections of society, especially the Dalits, women, and peasants.
- **Rehnumai Mazdayasan Sabha:** This was a religious reform **association founded by Naoroji Furdonji** and other progressive Parsis in 1851. It sought to purify the Zoroastrian religion from the influence of Hindu elements such as child marriage, polygamy, separate dining of men and women, and use of nirang for sterilizing customs.

Q.22

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

**Home Charges' referred to the expenditure incurred in England by the Secretary of State on behalf of India.**

The following constituted the Home Charges:

Dividends on East India Stock, Interest on Public debt raised abroad, **the salaries of the officers**, establishments of the and building connected with the Home Department of Indian Government, **furlough and pensions to British officers in Military and Civil departments in India**. Charges of all descriptions paid to the British troops serving in India and portion of the cost of transporting the British troops to and from India.

Q.26

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

**All of the mentioned international events influenced the course of the Indian national movement before Mahatma Gandhi's arrival:**

- **Italian-Abyssinian War, 1898:** The Italian invasion of Abyssinia (now Ethiopia) in 1898 captured the attention of Indian nationalists. The invasion exposed the imperialistic ambitions of European powers and their disregard for the sovereignty of smaller nations, serving as a reminder of British colonial rule in India.
- **Boxer Movement in China:** The Boxer Rebellion (1899-1901) against foreign influence and Christianity in China resonated with Indians fighting for independence. The rebellion highlighted the consequences of foreign dominance and sparked discussions about anti-imperialism and self-determination.
- **Revolutionary Movement in Ireland:** The Irish struggle against British colonialism, particularly during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, inspired Indian nationalists. The Irish movement's tactics and challenges were often compared to those faced by Indians, fostering solidarity and shared understanding.
- **Victory of Japan in the Russo-Japanese War:** Japan's victory in the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905) showed that an Asian nation could successfully challenge a European power. This boosted the self-confidence of Indians and led them to believe that they too could confront British colonial rule.

Q.27)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

- **Bhikaji Rustom Cama** held a significant role in India's fight for independence. On **August 22, 1907**, she achieved the historic feat of raising the Indian flag on foreign land in **Stuttgart, Germany**.
- **Abdul Hafiz Mohamed Barakatullah** was an Indian freedom fighter who felt **aligned with the PanIslamic movement**.
- **Varahaneri Venkatesa Subramaniam Aiyar**, hailing from **Tamil Nadu**, was an Indian patriot who actively opposed the British rule in India. He shared his time with fellow revolutionaries like **Subramanya Bharathi** and **V.O. Chidambaram Pillai**, who advocated for a more militant approach to resist the British presence.
- In the 20th century, **Manabendra Nath Roy** emerged as an **Indian revolutionary, radical campaigner, and political theorist**, alongside being a distinguished **philosopher**. Roy played a pivotal role in establishing both the **Mexican Communist Party** and the **Communist Party of India**.

Q.41)

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

**Cabinet Mission** went to India in 1946 to discuss the transfer of power from the British government to the Indian political leadership with the aim of preserving India's unity and granting its independence. Formed at the initiative of British Prime Minister Clement Attlee, the mission contained as its members, **Lord Pethick-Lawrence (Secretary of State for India)**, **Sir Stafford Cripps (President of the Board of Trade)**, and **A. V. Alexander (First Lord of the Admiralty)**.

The **Cabinet Mission put forward its own proposals in May 1946**, which included the idea of a **Federal Union composed of British provinces and princely states**, with a common center for defense, foreign affairs and communications. The Cabinet Mission hoped that this plan would preserve the **unity of India and accommodate the demands of the Muslim League** for a separate homeland. However, the plan was rejected by both the Congress and the Muslim League, and eventually led to the partition of India in 1947.

Q.48)

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Government of India Act of 1935 **abolished dyarchy in the provinces. But it provided for the adoption of dyarchy at the Centre**. Consequently, the federal subjects were divided into **reserved subjects** and **transferred subjects**. However, this provision of the Act did not come into operation at all.

**Statement 2 is correct:** It **introduced bicameralism** in six out of eleven provinces. Thus, the legislatures of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Bihar, Assam and the United Provinces were made bicameral consisting of a legislative council (upper house) and a legislative assembly (lower house).

**Statement 3 is correct:** It introduced '**provincial autonomy**' in place of dyarchy in the provinces. The provinces were allowed to act as autonomous units of administration in their defined spheres. Hence, the Act introduced **responsible Governments in provinces**, that is, the Governor was required to act with the advice of ministers responsible to the provincial legislature.

**Statement 4 is correct:** Government of India Act of 1935 provided for the **establishment of an All-India Federation** consisting of provinces and princely states as units.

Q.60)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The correct chronological order of the events is:

1. **First Anglo-Sikh War (1845-46):** The First Anglo-Sikh War of 1845-46 saw the Sikh Empire's partial subjugation, cession of Jammu & Kashmir to British suzerainty. The war resulted from the Sikh Empire's internal turmoil and British military buildup near Punjab, culminating in battles like Ferozeshah and Sobraon. Treaty terms led to British control over the Sikh Empire's government.
2. **Santhal Revolt (1855):** The Santhal Rebellion, also known as Santhal Hool, was a revolt by the Santhal tribal people against the British East India Company's oppressive zamindari system in Bengal Presidency. The rebellion took place on 30 June 1855 and was led by four Murmu Brothers – Sidhu, Kanhu, Chand, and Bhairav.
3. **Lord Lytton's Delhi Darbar (1877):** In 1876, Queen Victoria in addition to her title of 'Queen of Great Britain and Ireland' assumed the title of 'Empress of India'. The Viceroy, Lord Lytton was asked to proclaim this on her behalf throughout India. He decided to hold an Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on 1st January 1877 for this purpose.
4. **Ilbert Bill Controversy (1883):** The Ilbert Bill of 1883 aimed to allow Indian judges to preside over trials of British and European subjects in session courts. The controversy arose from racial prejudices, with Europeans vehemently opposing the idea of being tried by Indian judges. A compromise was reached requiring at least half the jury to be European, deepening British-Indian tensions and paving the way for the Indian National Congress and the freedom struggle.