

Q.10)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Arya Samaj was founded in 1875 by Swami Dayananda Saraswati, not in 1835.**Statement 2 is incorrect: Lala Lajpat Rai was a supporter of Arya Samaj** and its appeal to the authority of Vedas in support of its social reform programme. He was a member of Arya Samaj and also edited its journal, Arya Gazette.**Statement 3 is correct:** Under Keshab Chandra Sen, the **Brahmo Samaj campaigned for women's education and other social reforms.** He organised the Bamabodhini Sabha in 1862 to facilitate women's education and also published the Bamabodhini Patrika, a journal that carried articles on women's issues.**Statement 4 is correct:** Vinoba Bhave founded the **Sarvodaya Samaj (Society for the Welfare of All) in 1952, which aimed to promote the principles of Sarvodaya** through education, social service, and community development activities. He also worked among refugees during the Partition of India and persuaded them to adopt non-violence and constructive work.

Q.16

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The discriminatory policies of the British government, such as the **Arms Act, Vernacular Press Act, and Repeal of the Ilbert Bill**, contributed to **dissatisfaction among Indians toward British rule.** These policies sparked **political consciousness** among Indians, fostering a growing sense of the need for **unity and nationalism.****Statement 1 is correct-** In 1878, Lord Lytton enacted the **Vernacular Press Act to enhance control over the Vernacular Press, suppress and penalize seditious reports.** This legislation also empowered the British government to **seize newspaper assets**, including printing presses and other media. This act was later repealed by **Lord Rippon in 1881.****Statement 2 is correct-** The **Arms Act, 1878 restricted gun ownership of Indians with prior authorization or a valid license.** It also imposed limitations on the manufacturing, sale, possession, and carrying of firearms. Notably, **Europeans were exempted from these provisions.****Statement 3 is incorrect-** The **Ilbert Bill**, introduced in 1883 during **Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty**, granted **Indian judges the authority to preside over cases involving Britishers**, a move supported by **Sir Courtenay Ilbert**, the legal adviser to the Council of India. The Ilbert Bill sought **equality between Indian and British Judges.** However, the legislation faced significant opposition from British citizens in Britain, highlighting pervasive racial prejudice against Indians within English society. The controversy shed light on the true character of British colonialism, raising awareness among educated Indians about the underlying issues and disparities

Q.17)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The reform movement gained strength during the second half of the century. A host of towering personalities emerged on the intellectual scene. The social reform movements were linked to the religious reforms primarily because nearly all social ills like untouchability and gender-based inequity derived legitimacy from religion in one way or the other.

Statement 1 is correct: Vishnu Parashram Shastri Pandit (1827-1876) began his public career with the advocacy of widow-marriage. He was a leading figure in the sphere of the agitation for female

emancipation. He started the **Vidhava Vivaha Uttejaka Mandal (Society for Encouragement of Widow Marriage) in 1865 and worked as its secretary.** He set an example by marrying a widow in 1875.

Statement 2 is correct: In Southern India, the social reform movement in the early stages was led by **Kandukari Veeresalingam (1848-1919).** By profession he was a school teacher for the major part of his life. In his prolific writing, he produced a large number of tracts and pamphlets on social reform in the Telugu language. He is said to be the father of modern Telugu prose literature. **His missionary zeal on issues like re-marriage of widows, female education and generally on the upliftment of women and removal of social vices, made him a prominent figure in Andhra region.**

Statement 3 is correct: The **Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha (Religious Reform Association)** was founded in 1851 by a group of English- educated Parsis for the regeneration of the social conditions of the Parsis. It worked towards the **restoration of the Zoroastrian religion** to its pristine purity. The movement had Naoroji Furdonji, Dadabhai Naoroji, K.R. Cama and S.S. Bengalee as its leaders. The message of reform was spread by the newspaper Rast Goftar (Truth-Teller). Gradually, the Parsis emerged as the most westernised section of the Indian society.

Q.19)

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer

The **Army Amalgamation Scheme, 1861,** was a significant decision taken by the British government after the **Sepoy Mutiny of 1857.** The mutiny had **exposed the weaknesses of the East India Company's army,** which was largely composed of **Indian sepoys.**

Statement 1 is correct- Under the **Army Amalgamation Scheme, 1861,** the British government decided to bring the **East India Company's troops under the direct control of the British Crown.** This move was seen as a way to strengthen British control over India and prevent future rebellions.

Statement 2 is incorrect- Under the scheme, **all Indian artillery units, with the exception of a few mountain batteries, were rendered non-operational.** Positions of **higher authority in the army and artillery departments were exclusively reserved for Europeans.**

Statement 3 is correct- The British government believed that **European troops were more reliable and disciplined than Indian sepoys.** As a result, European troops in India were **regularly sent back to England for training and redeployment.** This practice helped to ensure that the British army in India maintained a high level of combat readiness

Q.24)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

As a result of the **Revolt of 1857,** the **Government of India Act, of 1858** introduced various provisions, one of which entailed the **complete transfer of powers from the East India Company to the British Crown.** One of the consequences of this act was **the White Mutiny.**

Statement 1 is correct- The **White Mutiny** occurred in response to the **transfer of power from the British East India Company to the British Crown.** A section of European forces employed under the Company **expressed resentment toward the move,** which mandated the **three Presidency Armies to shift their allegiance from the defunct Company to the Queen, mirroring the structure of the British Army.** This discontent materialized into a period of unrest termed as **White Mutiny.**

Statement 2 is correct- The main reason for the White Mutiny was the **termination of "Batta"- extra allowances of pay to cover various expenditures related to operations in areas other than the home**

territories. When these forces were working with East India Company, they used to receive the “batta” but the transfer of power from East India Company to the British government terminated the “Batta”.

Statement 3 is incorrect- The 'European Forces' pressed for **enlistment bonuses or the option to be released from their obligations.** Eventually, the request for a **release with free passage home was granted,** leading many to choose to return to their homes.

Q.26)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: A principle of representation was introduced in the Indian Council Act, 1892. For instance, the **universities, district boards, municipalities, zamindars, trade bodies and chambers of commerce were empowered to recommend members to the provincial councils.**

Statement 2 is correct: Members of the legislative council were empowered to discuss the legislative proposals. For this, members of legislative council could put questions within certain limits to the executive on matters of public interest after giving **6 days' notice.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: The members were **empowered to discuss the annual Financial Statement** presented by the Govt. However, budget was an unalterable document. It means, **the members could not ask Supplementary questions or vote on budget items.** Thus, Members could only present their observations which could have influence on the annual financial statements in subsequent years, not on the budget of the year under consideration.

Q.34)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: Rani Velu Nachiyar, reigning from approximately 1780 to 1790, served as the queen of the Sivaganga estate. She was the first queen to actively resist British rule. Years preceding the Sepoy Mutiny, she, alongside allies Hyder Ali and Gopala Nayaker, waged a victorious war against the British, marking a significant early challenge to colonial dominance.

Statement 2 is correct: Velu Nachiyar introduced the concept of the first human bomb and formed the first army of trained female warriors in the late 1700s. She was also Proficient in archery, horse riding, martial arts, and various languages like French, English and Urdu.

Source: <https://amritmahotsav.nic.in/unsung-heroes-detail.htm?312>

And Tamil Nadu SCERT Higher Secondary First Year Volume II: Chapter 18 (Early resistance to the British Rule)

Q.38)

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

In the ancient and medieval periods women were largely connected only to the family. The educational experiments of the late 19th and early 20th centuries produced a new woman with interests that went beyond the household.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Ramabai Ranade (not Pandita Ramabai Saraswati) founded the Ladies Social Conference (Bharat Mahila Parishad) in 1904 in Bombay. Pandita Ramabai Saraswati founded the Arya Mahila Samaj to serve the cause of women.

Statement 2 is correct: Ladies Social Conference (Bharat Mahila Parishad) was formed under the parent organisation National Social Conference. Indian (National) Social Conference was founded by M.G.

Ranade and Raghunath Rao. It was virtually the social reform cell of the Indian National Congress. Its first session was held in Madras in December 1887.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Ladies Social Conference (Bharat Mahila Parishad) was a part of the National Social Conference to provide a forum for the **discussion of social issues concerning women's status in the society. It was only a platform for discussing women's issues and** did not venture into any violent protest activities.

Q.41)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

Decentralisation is the process of transferring authority from the higher level of government to the lower level. Financial decentralisation is transfer of financial power from central level to the lower level such as State & local governments.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Charter Act of 1813 for the first time granted local government the power to impose and collect taxes. The **Indian Council Act, 1861**, initiated the trend of **administrative decentralisation**. The act restored the legislative powers of the Bombay and Madras presidencies, which was earlier deprived by the Charter act of 1833.

Statement 2 is correct: It is true that **Mayo's Resolution of 1870 for the first time authorised the provincial governments to resort to local taxation to balance their budgets.** This was done in the context of transfer of certain departments of administration, such as medical services, education and roads, to the control of provincial governments. **This was the beginning of local finance i.e., financial decentralisation.**

Statement 3 is correct: Lord Ripon is called the father of local self-government in India. One of the main points of **Ripon's resolution 1882 is that it stipulated elected non-official majority in local bodies for the first time.** Also, it demanded non-officials to act as chairpersons of local bodies.

Q.42)

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Mayo's Resolution of 1870 was a legislative devolution inaugurated by the Indian Councils Act of 1861. Apart from the annual grant from the imperial Government, **the provincial governments were authorized to resort to local taxation to balance** their budgets. This was the beginning of local finance.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Ripon Resolution (1882) introduced an election system for the local boards, to ensure popular participation. According to Ripon local self-government plan, the local boards were split into smaller units to achieve greater efficiency.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Royal Commission on De-centralisation (1908) emphasized that village panchayats should be entrusted with more powers like judicial jurisdiction in petty cases, incurring expenditure on minor village works, village schools, small fuel and fodder reserves, etc.

Q.44)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. The **Paramahansa Mandali was founded in 1849 in Maharashtra by Dadoba Pandurang, Mehtaji Durgaram,** and others as a **secret working group** to change the Hindu religion and society in general. The mandali's founders were primarily interested in breaching caste norms. The members of their gatherings ate meals prepared by lower-caste individuals. These mandalis additionally advocated for widow remarriage and education for women.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha, founded by H. A Talcherkar, S. K. Bole and B. R. Nare in 1909. Apart from industrial issues, the KHS also emphasised the caste-based exploitation of workers, specifically how the Brahmin became the exploiter in the mill districts in the name of religion.

Statement 3 is correct. In 1916, Sahu Maharaj founded the Deccan Rayat Association in Nipani. The organisation intended to secure non-Brahmins' political rights and to encourage their equal involvement in politics.

Q.49)

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer

The Indian Association of Calcutta (also known as the Indian National Association) was founded in 1876 by Surendranath Banerjea and Ananda Mohan Bose. It aimed to create a strong public opinion on political questions and unify Indian people in a common political programme.

Statement 1 is correct: It is true that the **Indian Civil service agitation of the 1870s was organised majorly by the Indian National Association.** The association was a forerunner of the Indian National Congress and demanded Indianisation of administration by incorporating more Indians in the higher echelons of service.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The **Indian Civil Service Agitation of the 1870s did not demand for the opening of civil services** for Indians as the **Charter Act of 1853 already had opened Civil service for Indians.** The association demanded simultaneous holding of civil service examinations in England and India.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Viceroy Lord Lytton (1876-1880), to discourage Indians from competing for the civil service examination, **lowered the maximum age of eligibility from 21 to 19 years.** The Indian Association protested against this measure and demanded raising the age limit for civil service examinations.