

ForumIAS

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Prelims Marathon

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HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT

FORUMIAS

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Civil Uprising Against British

1. With reference to the revolts in the Maratha region during the 1840s, consider the following statements:

1. The Gadkaris, a hereditary military class garrisoning Maratha forts, rebelled in Kolhapur due to the administrative reorganization that left them unemployed.
2. The Savantvadi revolt was led by Anna Sahib, who was supported by local coastal chieftains against the British decision to depose the local ruler.
3. Unlike other civil uprisings, these revolts were successfully suppressed within a few weeks due to the lack of support from the local peasantry.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Gadkaris were the hereditary military class who held land in return for service. When the British took over the administration of Kolhapur, they disbanded this force, leading to the 1844 revolt.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Anna Sahib led the Savantvadi revolt in 1844. The rebels captured several forts before being pushed into Goa by British troops.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** These revolts were quite persistent. The Gadkaris held several forts like Samangarh and Bhudargarh for a significant time, and the Savantvadi unrest continued into 1845 despite heavy British military pressure.

2. Regarding the Wahabi Movement in India, consider the following statements:

1. It was essentially an Islamic revivalist movement founded by Syed Ahmed of Rai Bareilly, who was inspired by the teachings of Abdul Wahab of Arabia.
2. The movement initially directed its 'Jihad' against the Sikh Kingdom of Punjab before turning its focus toward the British.
3. Patna served as the primary organizational center where a secret network of agents and a "viceregal" system were established to collect funds.

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Syed Ahmed Barelvı sought to return Islam to its pristine form. He was the key figure who popularized the movement in India.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Initially, the Wahabis fought the Sikhs in the North-West. After the British annexed Punjab in 1849, the focus shifted entirely against the British "infidels."
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Patna was the headquarters (Sittana was the military base on the frontier). The organization was so robust that it survived several "Wahabi Trials" in the 1860s.

3. With reference to the Kuka Movement in Punjab, consider the following statements:

1. It originated as a socio-religious reform movement within Sikhism, founded by Bhagat Jawahar Mal (Sian Saheb).
2. Under the leadership of Baba Ram Singh, the movement transformed into a political campaign to oust the British and restore Sikh sovereignty.
3. The Kukas advocated for the boycott of British education, laws, and manufactured cloth, predating the Non-Cooperation Movement of the 20th century.

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** It began in Western Punjab to remove superstitions and caste distinctions within Sikhism.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Baba Ram Singh moved the headquarters to Bhaini Sahib (Ludhiana) and organized the "Namdhari" sect into a disciplined military-style organization.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The Kukas were pioneers in using "Swadeshi" and non-cooperation as political weapons. They were severely suppressed in 1872 when 65 Kukas were blown from guns.

4. Consider the following statements regarding the Narkelberia Uprising:

1. It is often cited as the first armed peasant uprising against the British in India, led by Mir Nithar Ali (Titu Mir).
2. The movement was solely an agrarian protest against the illegal cesses imposed by Hindu zamindars, with no religious undertones.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Led by Titu Mir in 1831 in West Bengal, the rebels built a bamboo fort (Bansher Kella) in Narkelberia to defy British authority.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** While it was a peasant struggle against zamindars (who imposed a "beard tax"), it was also a Wahabi-inspired religious movement that aimed at Islamic purification.

5. With reference to the Pagal Panthis in Bengal, consider the following statements:

1. The Pagal Panthis were a semi-religious sect following a mixture of Hindu, Muslim, and tribal folk beliefs, founded by Karam Shah.
2. The revolt was primarily a struggle by the Hajong and Garo tribes against the oppressive rent extractions by zamindars in the Mymensingh district.
3. Tipu Shah, the successor of Karam Shah, succeeded in establishing an independent administration that collected its own taxes for over a decade.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** It was a syncretic sect popular in East Bengal.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The movement took a political turn when Tipu Shah led the peasants against the zamindars' exactions in 1825.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** While Tipu Shah captured the area and acted as a local sovereign for a short period (1825–1835), the British suppressed the movement through massive military force within a few years; they did not allow an independent administration for a "decade."

6. Which one of the following statements best describes the core philosophy of the Faraizi movement under Dudu Miyan?

- (a) The restoration of the Mughal Empire as the only legitimate authority in India.
- (b) The belief that "land belongs to God" and therefore no one has the right to demand taxes or rent for it.
- (c) The total isolation of Muslim peasants from the Hindu-majority administration of Bengal.
- (d) The adoption of Western scientific education to reform Islamic society.

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement: Correct.** Dudu Miyan (son of Haji Shariatullah) organized the Muslim peasantry of East Bengal into a highly disciplined secret society and preached that since God created the earth, the zamindars had no right to charge rent.

7. Regarding the participation of peasants in the Revolt of 1857, consider the following statements:

1. In several areas, the peasants did not just target the British but specifically attacked moneylenders and destroyed debt records and account books.
2. The "pauperization" caused by the Mahalwari and Ryotwari settlements acted as the primary motivation for peasants to join the sepoys.
3. Most peasant groups in South India and Punjab remained largely indifferent or actively supported the British during the 1857 crisis.

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The 1857 revolt in rural areas was often a "social war" against the new class of landlords and moneylenders created by British law.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The heavy revenue demands in the North-Western Provinces (Oudh and Agra) led to mass land transfers, fueling the fire of rebellion.

- **Statement 3: Correct.** The 1857 revolt was primarily concentrated in North and Central India; the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, as well as the newly annexed Punjab, were relatively quiet or pro-British.

8. Consider the following pairs of Peasant Movements:

No.	Movement	Region	Key Leader
I	Indigo Revolt (1859)	Bengal	Digambar Biswas
II	Pabna Agrarian Leagues (1873)	East Bengal	Ishwar Chandra Roy
III	Deccan Riots (1875)	Maharashtra	Vasudev Balwant Phadke
IV	Rangpur Rebellion (1783)	Bengal	Dirjinarain

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one pair
 (b) Only two pairs
 (c) Only three pairs
 (d) All four pairs

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Pair I: Correct.** Led by Digambar and Bishnu Biswas in Nadia district.
- **Pair II: Correct.** Ishwar Chandra Roy was the primary leader of the Pabna movement against zamindari excesses.
- **Pair III: Incorrect.** While Phadke was a revolutionary leader in Maharashtra, the Deccan Riots of 1875 were a spontaneous peasant uprising against moneylenders and were not led by him.
- **Pair IV: Correct.** Dirjinarain (Dhiraj Narayan) led the peasants against the revenue farmer Debi Singh.

9. With reference to the Moplah (Mappila) uprisings in the Malabar region, consider the following statements:

1. The uprisings were rooted in the transformation of the 'Jenmi' (landlords) into absolute owners of the land under British administration.
2. The Moplahs were Muslim tenants who felt oppressed by the Hindu landlords, who were backed by the British police and courts.
3. The frequency of these outbreaks (over 20 between 1836 and 1854) was largely due to the British policy of religious neutrality, which emboldened the Moplahs.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** British land policy removed the traditional shared rights over land, favoring the Jenmi and making the tenants insecure.

- **Statement 2: Correct.** This gave the economic struggle a communal color, as the landlords were mostly Hindu and the tenants Muslim.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The British were far from neutral; they actively supported the landlords to ensure stable revenue, which is why the Moplahs viewed the British as their primary enemy.

10. Consider the following statements regarding the features of Peasant Revolts and their differences from Civil Revolts:

1. Civil revolts were generally led by traditional elites (deposed kings/zamindars), whereas peasant revolts were more spontaneous and led by local agrarian leaders.
2. While civil revolts sought to restore the "old order," peasant revolts were often aimed at specific grievances like high taxes or moneylending.
3. Civil revolts were geographically more widespread, whereas peasant revolts were always confined to a single village or district.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Peasant leadership emerged from the ranks of the oppressed, while civil revolts were led by those who had lost political power.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Peasant movements were often "reactive" to economic distress, seeking immediate relief rather than a total change in political sovereignty.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Many peasant revolts, like the Indigo Revolt or the Santhal Hool, covered massive areas (several districts or even provinces), making them as widespread as many civil rebellions.

Tribal/ North-East And Military Resistance

1. With reference to the Koya revolts in the eastern Godavari tract, consider the following statements:

1. The 1879-80 uprising was primarily directed against the "Mansabdars" and the new forest laws that restricted the traditional rights of the Koyas to the forest.
2. The rebellion was led by Tomma Sora, who was later succeeded by Anantayyar, who attempted to organize the Koyas into a disciplined military force.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The Koyas of the Rampa region rebelled against the oppressive Mansabdars (revenue farmers) and the colonial forest regulations that prohibited shifting cultivation (Podu) and taxed minor forest produce.

- **Statement 2: Correct.** Tomma Sora was the primary leader of the 1879 revolt. After his death, Raja Anantayyar continued the struggle in 1886, attempting to create a more organized resistance against the British.

2. Regarding the Bhil uprisings in the Khandesh region, consider the following statements:

1. The early Bhil rebellions (1817-19) were a direct consequence of the transition of power from the Marathas to the British, which the Bhils perceived as an intrusion into their autonomy.
2. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the movement underwent a socio-religious transformation under Govind Guru, who started the "Bhagat Movement" to reform Bhil 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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Following the British occupation of Khandesh after the Third Anglo-Maratha War, the Bhils resisted the new administration and its revenue regulations.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Govind Guru organized the Bhils of Banswara and Sunth states, emphasizing temperance and religious reform, which eventually took a political turn against British and princely state oppression.

3. The Koli Risings in the Western Ghats during the 19th century were predominantly a reaction against:

- (a) The British policy of dismantling Maratha forts and the subsequent loss of employment for the local militia.
- (b) The introduction of the Permanent Settlement in the Bombay Presidency.
- (c) The prohibition of the traditional "Mariah" sacrifice by the British.
- (d) The Christian missionary activities in the Sahyadri hills.

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement (a): Correct.** The Kolis (who served in Maratha forts) rebelled in several phases (1824, 1828, 1839, and 1844-48). The primary cause was the British administration's decision to dismantle hill forts and disband the local irregular troops, leaving them without livelihood.

4. With reference to the Ramosi uprisings in Maharashtra, consider the following statements:

1. The first major revolt in 1822 was led by Chittur Singh in response to the heavy land revenue assessment and the British administrative changes in Satara.
2. Between 1825 and 1829, the movement gained momentum under the leadership of Umaji Naik, who aimed to restore the Maratha power.
3. The British ultimately pacified the Ramosis by recruiting them into the local police force and granting them land rights.

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Chittur Singh led the initial resistance in Satara following the annexation of the Peshwa's territories.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Umaji Naik was a legendary figure who organized the Ramosis into a formidable guerrilla force during the late 1820s.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Recognizing the difficulty of suppressing them entirely, the British adopted a policy of conciliation, providing them with employment in the hill police and land grants.

5. Consider the following pairs:

Row	Tribe/Revolt	Region	Leader
I	Larka Kols	Chhotanagpur	Buddho Bhagat
II	Rampa Revolt	Godavari	Alluri Sitarama Raju
III	Khonds	Odisha	Chakra Bisnoi
IV	Singhphos	Assam	Nirang Phidu

How many of the above rows are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one row
- (b) Only two rows
- (c) Only three rows
- (d) All four rows

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Row I: Correct.** Buddho Bhagat led the Larka Kols in 1831-32.
- **Row II: Correct.** Alluri Sitarama Raju led the famous 1922-24 Rampa rebellion (inspired by Non-Cooperation).
- **Row III: Correct.** Chakra Bisnoi led the Khonds against the suppression of human sacrifice and new taxes.
- **Row IV: Correct.** Nirang Phidu led the Singhphos in their 1830 rebellion.

6. With reference to the Khasi Uprising (1829–1833), consider the following statements:

1. The revolt was triggered by the British attempt to construct a military road through the Khasi Hills to connect the Brahmaputra Valley with Sylhet.
2. Tirut Singh, the chief of Nongkhlaw, organized a confederacy of Khasi, Garo, and Khampti tribes to resist the British project.
3. The rebellion was characterized by the use of "scorched earth" tactics by the British, which eventually led to the surrender of the Khasi chiefs.

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The British road project was seen as an infringement on tribal sovereignty and a precursor to permanent occupation.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Tirut Singh successfully brought together various hill tribes in a rare instance of inter-tribal cooperation against the Company.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The British conducted a brutal campaign, burning villages and destroying crops, which forced the tribes to submit by 1833.

7. Regarding the Singpho Rebellion in Assam, consider the following statements:

1. The first uprising occurred in 1830 when the Singphos attacked the British garrison at Sadiya.
2. A major cause of the Singpho discontent was the British abolition of slavery, which disrupted the traditional social and economic structure of the tribe.
3. The 1843 rebellion saw a coordinated effort between the Singphos and the Tipam Raja to expel the British from Upper Assam.

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The 1830 uprising was the first significant challenge by the Singphos to British authority post-annexation.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The Singphos relied on slave labor for agriculture; the British anti-slavery stance was a direct hit to their elite's wealth.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The later phase involved wider alliances, including the Tipam Raja, reflecting the deep-seated resentment against colonial rule.

8. With reference to the military uprisings in the Company's army before 1857, consider the following statements:

1. Discrimination in payment and promotion, as well as the denial of 'Bhatta' (foreign service allowance), were the primary economic grievances of the Indian sepoys.
2. The religious sentiments of the sepoys were often offended by regulations regarding the wearing of sectarian marks, turbans, and the requirement of overseas service.
3. Unlike the 1857 revolt, these earlier mutinies were strictly confined to military grievances and lacked any connection to local civilian unrest.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Indian sepoys were paid significantly less than European counterparts and faced a "glass ceiling" in promotions.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Religious restrictions (like the 1806 Vellore turban) and the General Service Enlistment Act (1856) regarding crossing the "black water" (Kala Pani) were major triggers.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Earlier mutinies often mirrored or were triggered by civilian distress. For instance, the 1824 Barrackpore mutiny was partly influenced by the sepoys' fear of the difficult conditions during the Burmese war, which was a shared concern with the rural population they came from.

9. Consider the following statements regarding specific mutinies before 1857:

1. The Vellore Mutiny (1806) was triggered by the introduction of a new turban that resembled a European hat and included a cockade made of animal skin.
2. The 1824 Mutiny at Barrackpore was caused by the refusal of the 47th Native Infantry to march to Burma without proper transport and extra allowance.
3. The 1844 mutiny in the Bengal Army was primarily over the issue of the reduction of 'Bhatta' after the annexation of Sindh.

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The new dress code was seen as a step toward forced Christianization.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The sepoys also feared losing caste by crossing the sea to Burma.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Several regiments refused to go to Sindh because the special allowance was withdrawn once Sindh was no longer considered "foreign" territory.

10. Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the major sepoy mutinies before the 1857 Revolt?

- (a) Vellore Mutiny → Barrackpore Mutiny → Sholapur Mutiny → Govindgarh Mutiny
- (b) Barrackpore Mutiny → Vellore Mutiny → Govindgarh Mutiny → Sholapur Mutiny
- (c) Vellore Mutiny → Sholapur Mutiny → Barrackpore Mutiny → Govindgarh Mutiny
- (d) Sholapur Mutiny → Vellore Mutiny → Barrackpore Mutiny → Govindgarh Mutiny

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Vellore Mutiny:** 1806 (Religious/Dress code).
- **Barrackpore Mutiny:** 1824 (Burmese War/Transport).
- **Sholapur Mutiny:** 1838 (Pay issues).
- **Govindgarh Mutiny:** 1849 (Denial of Bhatta after Punjab annexation).

Sepoy Mutinies and the Revolt of 1857

1. Consider the following events involving mutinies by Indian sepoys before the Great Revolt of 1857:

1. Mutiny of the 34th Native Infantry at Firozpur.
2. Mutiny of the sepoys at Vellore against the new dress code.
3. Mutiny of the sepoys in Bengal during the Battle of Buxar.
4. Mutiny of the 47th Native Infantry at Barrackpore during the First Afghan War.

What is the correct chronological order of the events given above?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Event 3:** In 1764, during the Battle of Buxar, a regiment of sepoys in Bengal mutinied and tried to join the forces of Mir Qasim.
- **Event 2:** In 1806, the Vellore Mutiny occurred when sepoys protested against new regulations regarding turbans and sectarian marks.
- **Event 4:** In 1824, the 47th Native Infantry at Barrackpore refused to go to Burma (often associated with the First Anglo-Burmese War period).
- **Event 1:** In 1844, the 34th Native Infantry mutinied at Firozpur over the issue of 'Bhatta' (foreign service allowance).

2. With reference to the nature of civil and peasant uprisings in India before 1857, consider the following statements:

1. These uprisings were geographically isolated and lacked a unified, comprehensive national vision for the future of India.
2. The leadership of these movements usually consisted of traditional semi-feudal elements seeking to restore the pre-colonial social order.
3. These movements were highly successful in presenting a viable alternative to the existing colonial economic and political structure.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** According to the notes, these uprisings were localized and geographically isolated, failing to coordinate on a national scale.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Leaders were often deposed rajas, nawabs, or uprooted zamindars whose primary aim was to regain their lost traditional status and power.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The uprisings were reactive and aimed at challenging an exploitative system, but they did not lead to sweeping changes or provide a modern political alternative to colonial rule.

3. Consider the following pairs of North-East tribal movements and their primary causes:

1. **Ahom Revolt (1828):** Protest against the British refusal to withdraw from Assam after the First Burma War.

2. **Khasi Uprising (1829):** Resistance against the British project of constructing a road linking the Brahmaputra Valley with Sylhet.
3. **Singpho Rebellion (1830s):** Grievance over the loss of land to British tea plantation owners.

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

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The British had pledged to leave Assam after the war but instead attempted to incorporate it into their territories, leading to Gomdhar Konwar's revolt.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Tirut Singh led the Khasis against the road construction which they saw as a threat to their autonomy.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** While the Singphos did rebel, their primary grievance in the 1830s was related to the British attempt to suppress their local autonomy and the subsequent loss of political influence, though tea plantations later became a factor.

4. Regarding the immediate cause and the initial phase of the 1857 Revolt, consider the following statements:

1. The immediate catalyst was the introduction of the Enfield rifle, which required sepoys to bite off cartridges rumored to be greased with beef and pig fat.
2. The revolt formally began in Meerut on May 10, 1857, following the sentencing of 85 sepoys to 10 years of imprisonment for refusing the cartridges.
3. Upon reaching Delhi, the sepoys declared Mirza Mughal as the Emperor of India to lead the administrative affairs.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** This offended both Hindu and Muslim religious sentiments.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The Meerut outbreak was the spark that turned localized sepoy grievances into a massive rebellion.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The sepoys declared the aged Mughal Emperor **Bahadur Shah II (Zafar)** as the Emperor of India. Mirza Mughal was one of the military commanders, but not the declared Emperor.

5. With reference to the 1857 Revolt, consider the following statements:

1. The "pauperization" of rural India was primarily driven by heavy land revenue assessments and the commercialization of agriculture.
2. The British trade policy included the imposition of high tariffs on Indian manufactured goods while allowing British goods to enter India duty-free.

3. The Religious Disabilities Act of 1850 was seen as an attempt to facilitate conversions by allowing converts to inherit ancestral property.

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** High taxes forced peasants into debt, leading to land transfers to moneylenders.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This "one-way free trade" destroyed Indian handicrafts and textiles.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This Act (Lex Loci Act) was perceived as a direct intervention in Hindu and Muslim personal laws to encourage Christian missionary work.

6. With reference to the political and administrative factors behind the 1857 Revolt, consider the following statements:

1. Lord Dalhousie's 'Doctrine of Lapse' was the primary political instrument used to annex states like Satara, Sambalpur, and Jhansi.
2. The annexation of Awadh in 1856 was based on the 'Doctrine of Lapse' following the death of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah without a male heir.
3. The exclusion of Indians from high-ranking civil and military posts created a deep sense of racial humiliation among the educated and the sepoys.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** This policy refused to recognize adopted heirs as legitimate successors to the throne.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** Awadh was annexed on the grounds of "**misgovernance**" or "maladministration," not the Doctrine of Lapse. This move was particularly significant as many sepoys came from Awadh.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Administrative posts were reserved for Europeans, and the highest rank an Indian could reach in the army was that of a Subedar.

7. Consider the following rows regarding the centers of the 1857 revolt and the British officials involved:

Row	Center of Revolt	Indian Leader	British Official (Suppression)
I	Delhi	General Bakht Khan	John Nicholson
II	Kanpur	Nana Saheb	Colin Campbell

III	Jhansi	Rani Laxmibai	Hugh Rose
IV	Jagdishpur	Kunwar Singh	William Taylor

In how many of the above rows is the information correctly matched?

- (a) Only one row
- (b) Only two rows
- (c) Only three rows
- (d) All four rows

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Row I: Correct.** Bakht Khan led the troops in Delhi; Nicholson was instrumental in the recapture.
- **Row II: Correct.** Nana Saheb led at Kanpur; Campbell suppressed the revolt there and at Lucknow.
- **Row III: Correct.** Hugh Rose famously described Rani Laxmibai as the "only man among the rebels."
- **Row IV: Correct.** The elderly Kunwar Singh led in Bihar; suppressed by William Taylor and Vincent Eyre.

8. Regarding the failure of the 1857 Revolt, consider the following statements:

1. The revolt lacked an all-India character, as South India and significant parts of West and East India remained largely unaffected.
2. The British had the strategic advantage of the electric telegraph, which allowed them to coordinate military movements faster than the rebels.
3. The lack of a unified political vision or a coherent plan for a post-British administration among the rebels led to internal disarray.

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The revolt was mostly concentrated in North and Central India.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Modern communication and superior weaponry (like the Enfield rifle used by British troops) gave them a tactical edge.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Various leaders were fighting for their own localized interests rather than a single national objective.

9. Which of the following groups did NOT actively support or join the 1857 Revolt?

1. Educated middle-class Indians.
2. The Scindias of Gwalior and the Holkars of Indore.
3. The big zamindars of Bengal and Awadh (mostly).
4. Moneylenders and merchants.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

(d) 1, 2, 3, and 4

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Group 1:** Educated Indians saw British rule as a modernizing force and were repelled by the feudal nature of the revolt.
- **Group 2:** Most Indian rulers remained loyal and were described by Canning as "breakwaters to the storm."
- **Group 3:** While some zamindars in Awadh joined, many others across the country stayed loyal to preserve their estates.
- **Group 4:** Moneylenders and merchants were often the targets of rebel violence due to their role in the colonial debt system; they naturally supported the British for protection.

10. With reference to the consequences of the 1857 Revolt, consider the following statements:

1. The Government of India Act of 1858 transferred the administration of India from the East India Company to the British Crown.
2. The British army was reorganized based on the concept of 'Martial' and 'Non-Martial' races to prevent future uprisings.
3. The British government decided to abandon the policy of annexation and promised to respect the rights and dignity of Indian princes.

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The office of the Secretary of State for India was created.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Recruitment shifted toward Sikhs, Gurkhas, and Pathans (labeled martial), while the proportion of Europeans in the army was increased.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858 ended the 'Doctrine of Lapse' and assured non-interference in religious and social matters.

Socio-Religious Reform Movements.

1. With reference to the Indian Renaissance of the 19th century, consider the following statements:

1. Unlike the European Renaissance, the Indian Renaissance was not just a revival of ancient knowledge but a synthesis of Indian tradition and Western rationalism.
2. The movement was predominantly characterized by a "re-interpretation" of scriptures to prove that modern social evils had no religious sanction.
3. The intellectual awakening was primarily limited to the urban middle class and did not significantly alter the rural social structure during the 19th century.

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The Indian Renaissance sought a middle path, utilizing Western tools like rationalism and humanism to purge Indian society of its decadence while maintaining its core identity.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Dayanand Saraswati used the Vedas and Upanishads to argue against Sati, idol worship, and caste, claiming these were later "distortions."
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Due to the spread of English education and the nature of the colonial economy, the movement remained largely an urban, middle-class phenomenon, failing to penetrate the deep rural masses in its early phase.

2. Consider the following statements regarding the factors that led to the socio-religious reform movements in India:

1. The arrival of Christian missionaries acted as a "catalyst" by challenging traditional beliefs, forcing Indian intellectuals to defend and reform their own religions.
2. The "Discovery of India's Past" by European Indologists like William Jones and Max Mueller led to a sense of "cultural inferiority" that prompted reformers to seek Westernization.
3. The emergence of a new English-educated middle class provided the social base and leadership for these reformist ideas.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Missionary criticism of Indian society forced Indians to introspect and remove social ills to prevent large-scale conversions.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The discovery of India's ancient past actually helped instill a sense of **pride** and self-respect among Indians, countering the notion of Western superiority. It led to "Revivalism" rather than "Westernization."
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This class was the vanguard of the Renaissance, as they were the first to be exposed to modern ideas of liberty, equality, and rationalism.

3. With reference to the ideological foundations of Indian reform, consider the following statements:

1. Rationalism was the primary filter used by reformers, asserting that any belief or practice that failed the test of reason should be abandoned.
2. The concept of Universalism argued that all religions essentially taught the same moral truths, which helped in countering communalism.
3. Reformers strictly followed the principle of Infallibility, holding that ancient scriptures were the absolute, unchangeable word of God.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Raja Ram Mohan Roy and others argued that even religious scriptures must be subjected to rational scrutiny.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Roy's "Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhidin" and the Brahmo Samaj's philosophy emphasized the unity of God and the commonality of all faiths.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Most "Reformist" (as opposed to some Revivalist) groups rejected the infallibility of scriptures. Even the Brahmo Samaj under Akshoy Kumar Dutt moved away from the idea that the Vedas were infallible.

4. Regarding the progress of women's education in the 19th century, consider the following statements:

1. The Bethune School, founded in 1849 in Calcutta, was the first successful attempt at providing secular education for girls in India.
2. Charles Wood's Despatch of 1854 explicitly placed a high emphasis on female education, marking the first time the colonial government took a formal interest in the matter.
3. Jyotiba Phule and Savitribai Phule were pioneers in opening schools for girls from the marginalized and depressed classes in Maharashtra.

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** J.E.D. Bethune founded the school to provide a modern, secular curriculum for girls.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Known as the "Magna Carta of English Education in India," the Despatch of 1854 urged the government to support female education through grants-in-aid.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The Phules opened their first school in Bhide Wada, Pune (1848), focusing on the education of girls and lower castes.

5. With reference to the 'Bharat Stree Mahamandal', consider the following statements:

1. It was founded by **Sarala Devi Chaudhurani** in 1910 at Allahabad as the first major pan-India women's organization.
2. Its primary objective was to demand political voting rights for women and representation in the British Parliament.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** It was a significant milestone in the women's movement, moving beyond regional barriers.

- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** Its primary focus was on **women's education** and providing a platform for women to discuss social issues, rather than active political lobbying for suffrage in its initial years.

6. Consider the following statements regarding the Ladies Social Conference:

1. It was established in 1904 as a sub-division of the Indian National Social Conference.
2. Its founding was largely driven by Ramabai Ranade with the aim of discussing social reforms specifically affecting women, such as child marriage and widowhood.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** It met annually alongside the Indian National Congress/Social Conference sessions.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Ramabai Ranade, the wife of M.G. Ranade, was a key figure who helped organize women for social causes through this platform.

7. With reference to the National Council of Women in India (NCWI), consider the following statements:

1. It was founded in 1925 by Mehribai Tata as a national branch of the International Council of Women.
2. The NCWI focused on elitist charitable work and social service rather than radical political agitation for independence.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Mehribai Tata (wife of Sir Dorabji Tata) was instrumental in its formation to link Indian women with global movements.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The council was mostly composed of women from elite families and focused on philanthropic activities, health, and welfare.

8. Regarding the All India Women's Conference (AIWC), consider the following statements:

1. It was founded in 1927 by Margaret Cousins to focus primarily on educational reform for women.
2. Over time, the AIWC expanded its scope to advocate for the Hindu Women's Right to Property Act and the Sarda 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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Its first session was held in Pune with a strict focus on education.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** It soon realized that education was impossible without social reform, leading it to lobby for the Age of Consent and inheritance rights.

9. Arrange the following colonial-era legislations in their correct chronological order:

1. The Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act
2. The Bengal Sati Regulation
3. The Child Marriage Restraint Act
4. The Age of Consent Act

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

1. **Bengal Sati Regulation:** 1829 (William Bentinck).
2. **Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act:** 1856 (Lord Dalhousie/Canning).
3. **Age of Consent Act:** 1891 (Raised age to 12 years).
4. **Child Marriage Restraint Act (Sarda Act):** 1929 (Raised age to 14 for girls).

10. With reference to the struggle against untouchability, consider the following statements:

1. The All-India Anti-Untouchability League was founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1932, following the Poona Pact.
2. It was later renamed the Harijan Sevak Sangh, and Gandhi started the journal 'Harijan' to propagate its views.
3. The organization primarily focused on political representation for Dalits in the central and provincial legislatures.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Gandhi founded it to work for the social upliftment of the "Depressed Classes" after the communal award crisis.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** It promoted temple entry, education, and sanitation. Gandhi's 'Harijan' became the mouthpiece of the movement.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The Harijan Sevak Sangh was a **social reform** organization. Political representation was the primary focus of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and his organizations like the Scheduled Castes Federation. Gandhi's focus was on heart-cleansing and social integration.

Indian Renaissance

1. With reference to Raja Rammohan Roy and the early reform movement in Bengal, consider the following statements:

1. The Atmiya Sabha was established in 1814 as a philosophical circle to propagate monotheistic ideals and challenge the rigidity of the caste system.
2. In his work Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhidin, Roy argued that all religions essentially emphasize the unity of God.
3. The original Trust Deed of the Brahmo Samaj (1830) strictly prohibited the use of images, statues, and sacrifices within the premises of the Samaj.

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Atmiya Sabha (Society of Friends) was the precursor to the Brahmo Samaj, focusing on theological discussions against idolatry.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Written in Persian with an Arabic introduction, this was Roy's first published work defending monotheism.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The Trust Deed defined the Samaj as a place for the worship of the "unsearchable Eternal Being," explicitly banning any form of idol worship or sectarian rituals.

2. Regarding the Deva Samaj founded in the late 19th century, consider the following statements:

1. It was founded by Shiv Narain Agnihotri, who was originally a follower of the Brahmo Samaj but later moved towards an atheistic philosophy centered on the supremacy of the Guru.
2. The Samaj emphasized a strict moral code of conduct (Deva Shastra) which forbade the consumption of non-vegetarian food and intoxicants.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Agnihotri founded Deva Samaj in 1887. Over time, it diverged from Brahmo monotheism to focus on the "Eternity of the Soul" and the worship of the Guru (Dev Guru).
- **Statement 2: Correct.** It was highly focused on social ethics and moral purity, emphasizing that good actions and the Guru's guidance were the only paths to salvation.

3. With reference to the Tattvabodhini Sabha, consider the following statements:

1. It was established by Debendranath Tagore in 1839 with the primary aim of propagating the Vedantic ideas of Raja Rammohan Roy.
2. The Tattvabodhini Patrika, the organ of the Sabha, promoted the systematic study of India's past in the Bengali language.

3. The Sabha was instrumental in merging the radical 'Young Bengal' elements with the traditionalist 'Dharma Sabha' to create a unified reformist front.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Tagore founded it to revive the waning influence of the Brahmo Samaj.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The Patrika was a pioneer in Bengali journalism, focusing on rationalism, science, and historical research.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The Tattvabodhini Sabha was a moderate reformist group. It did not merge with the Dharma Sabha (which was an orthodox group led by Radhakanta Deb that opposed Sati abolition) nor did it fully align with the radical Derozians.

4. Regarding the progress of female education during the 19th-century reform movement, consider the following statements:

1. The Bethune School, established in 1849, was the first successful outcome of a collaborative effort between Indians and Europeans to provide secular education to girls.
2. Charles Wood's Despatch of 1854 was the first official British policy document to place significant stress on the necessity of female education in India.
3. In Western India, the Student's Literary and Scientific Society was the first indigenous body to open schools for girls in Bombay.

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** J.E.D. Bethune founded it with the support of reformers like Vidyasagar and Dakshinaranjan Mukherjee.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** It advocated for grants-in-aid to support female education, recognizing it as a state responsibility.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Formed by Elphinstone College students (including Dadabhai Naoroji), it was a pioneer in organizing schools for Parsi, Hindu, and Muslim girls.

5. With reference to the leadership of Keshab Chandra Sen in the Brahmo Samaj, consider the following statements:

1. His radical stance on inter-caste marriages and the removal of the sacred thread led to the first major split in the Samaj in 1866.
2. He founded the 'Brahmo Samaj of India,' while the older, more conservative group under Debendranath Tagore came to be known as the 'Adi Brahmo Samaj.'
3. The second split in his organization occurred in 1878 because he allowed his minor daughter to marry the Prince of Cooch Behar in violation of the Samaj's principles.

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Sen's radicalism pushed the Samaj beyond mere theological reform into active social agitation.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This split divided the movement into those following the Vedantic roots (Adi) and those following Sen's more universalist/Christian-influenced approach.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This led to the formation of the **Sadharan Brahmo Samaj** by his disillusioned followers like Anandamohan Bose and Sivanath Sastri.

6. The 'Matua Mahasangha' movement, which emerged in the mid-19th century in Bengal, was primarily:

1. A socio-religious movement for the upliftment of the Namasudra (Chandala) community through the philosophy of self-reliance and education.
2. Founded by Harichand Thakur, it rejected the traditional Brahminical mediation in religious rituals.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** It was a powerful Dalit awakening movement in East Bengal that focused on "Mukti Path" (path to liberation) through work and morality.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Harichand Thakur and later his son Guruchand Thakur preached that "Goshta" (community) and education were the only means to break the shackles of untouchability.

7. With reference to the Young Bengal Movement, consider the following statements:

1. It was an intellectual movement inspired by the French Revolution, characterized by a radical challenge to all traditional authority.
2. Henry Vivian Derozio, the leader of the movement, was removed from Hindu College on charges of spreading atheism and corrupting the youth.
3. The movement was highly successful in mobilizing the Indian peasantry and rural masses against colonial economic exploitation.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The 'Derozians' advocated for freedom of thought and expression.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The orthodox management of the college dismissed him in 1831 due to his radical teachings.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The movement was essentially urban and elitist. It lacked links with the masses and failed to develop a pragmatic social program, remaining largely an academic rebellion.

8. Regarding the contributions of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, consider the following statements:

1. He served as the Principal of Sanskrit College and was instrumental in opening the institution to non-Brahmin students to break the priestly monopoly on scriptural knowledge.
2. His persistent advocacy led to the enactment of the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act of 1856.
3. He wrote the primer Varnaparichay, which is still considered the foundation of modern Bengali typography and language learning.

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** He believed that Sanskrit education should be modernized and made inclusive.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** He famously used the Parasara Samhita to prove that widow remarriage was sanctioned by the Shastras.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** He is often called the "Father of Modern Bengali Prose" for his linguistic reforms.

9. Which of the following were the characteristic features of the socio-religious reform movements in Western India during the 19th century?

1. A stronger emphasis on social reform (caste and women's rights) rather than purely theological or metaphysical debates.
2. The movements were deeply rooted in the local Bhakti tradition of Maharashtra, emphasizing the equality of all devotees before God.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Unlike the early Brahmo Samaj which was heavily Vedantic, the Western Indian reformers (like Phule and Ranade) focused more on the practical removal of caste barriers and female education.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The Prarthana Samaj, for instance, drew inspiration from the teachings of Tukaram and Namdev to bridge the gap between religion and social equality.

10. With reference to the Prarthana Samaj, consider the following statements:

1. It was founded in 1867 in Bombay by Atmaram Pandurang, with the support of Keshab Chandra Sen.

2. Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade joined the Samaj and turned it into a powerful platform for all-India social reform.
3. The four-point social agenda of the Samaj included: Disapproval of the caste system, women's education, widow remarriage, and raising the age of marriage for both boys and girls.

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Sen's visit to Bombay in 1864 inspired the local intelligentsia to form the Samaj.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Ranade's leadership gave the Samaj an institutional framework, leading to the formation of the Widow Remarriage Association and the Deccan Education Society.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The Samaj was more moderate than the Brahmo Samaj; it did not insist on a total break from the Hindu fold but focused on specific, achievable social changes.