

ForumIAS

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Prelims Marathon

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HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT

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Reform Movements of Western India.

1. With reference to Balshastri Jambhekar, the "Father of Marathi Journalism," consider the following statements:

1. He started the first Marathi newspaper, Darpan, in 1832 to create awareness about social reforms like widow remarriage.
2. He founded the 'Bombay Native Improvement Society', which served as a precursor to several student-led scientific and literary societies.
3. He was the first Indian to be appointed as a Professor at the Elphinstone College in Mumbai.

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.** Darpan was a bilingual (English and Marathi) paper used to attack orthodox rituals and promote scientific temper.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** He used this society to encourage the study of western sciences and local history among Indians.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Known as a "pioneer of the renaissance in Western India," he broke racial barriers in the academic field of the colonial era.

2. Regarding the 'Paramhansa Mandali', consider the following statements:

1. It was a secret society founded in 1849 by Dadoba Pandurang and Mehtaji Durgaram, following the principles of the Manav Dharma Sabha.
2. The members were primarily concerned with the worship of one God and the abolition of caste, often demonstrating their rejection of caste by eating food cooked by lower-caste persons.

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 an offshoot of the Manav Dharma Sabha (Surat). It remained secret to avoid the wrath of the orthodox Hindu community.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Their meetings were private, where they shared a common meal as a radical act against untouchability and caste hierarchy.

3. With reference to Mahatma Jyotiba Phule and the Satyashodhak Samaj, consider the following statements:

1. Phule challenged the Aryan theory by claiming that the Shudras and Ati-shudras were the original inhabitants of the land, conquered by "Aryan invaders."
2. The Satyashodhak Samaj prohibited the use of Brahmin priests in marriage ceremonies, replacing them with rituals conducted in the mother tongue.

3. In his work Gulamgiri (Slavery), Phule dedicated the book to the American movement to abolish slavery, linking the struggle of Indian lower castes with the global struggle against oppression.

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 used the "Theory of Aryan Invasion" to argue that Brahmins were outsiders and that the indigenous people (Non-Brahmins) should reclaim their rights.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** One of the core tenets was to eliminate the need for a priestly intermediary between man and God.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Published in 1873, the dedication emphasized a universal bond of human rights.

4. Consider the following statements regarding Gopal Baba Walangkar, a pioneer of the Dalit movement in Maharashtra:

- 1. He was the author of Vital Vidhvansak (Destruction of Ceremonial Pollution), the first book to argue against the practice of untouchability from a rational and historical perspective.
- 2. He established the 'Anarya Dosh-Parihar Mandali' to organize the depressed classes and demand their recruitment into the British Indian Army.
- 3. He was a contemporary of Jyotiba Phule and was deeply influenced by the Satyashodhak philosophy.

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.** Vital Vidhvansak (1888) was a seminal text that questioned the purity-pollution binary.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** As a retired soldier himself, he petitioned the British government when they stopped recruiting Mahars into the army following the 1857 revolt.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** He is considered the first modern leader of the Untouchables in Maharashtra, predating the work of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

5. With reference to Gopalhari Deshmukh, consider the following statements:

- 1. Under the pen name 'Lokahitawadi', he wrote a series of 108 letters known as Shatapatre in the weekly Prabhakar, attacking religious orthodoxy.
- 2. He advocated for a total Westernization of Indian society, including the adoption of the English language and British social customs, as the only way to progress.

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.** His Shatapatre covered wide-ranging topics from economics to women's rights.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** While he supported modern education and rationalism, he did not advocate for blind Westernization. He critiqued the British for the economic drain and wanted Indians to become self-reliant and modern within their own cultural context.

6. Regarding Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, consider the following statements:

1. He served as the first editor of the Marathi newspaper Kesari, but later parted ways with B.G. Tilak due to ideological differences regarding the priority of social reform over political independence.
2. He founded the periodical Sudharak, which focused on rationalist critique of social evils like child marriage and the subversion of women.

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.** Agarkar believed that society must be reformed before it is fit for self-rule ("Social reform first"), while Tilak focused on political agitation first.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Sudharak (The Reformer) was his platform to preach uncompromising rationalism and individual liberty.

7. With reference to Gopal Krishna Gokhale and the Servants of India Society, consider the following statements:

1. The society was founded in 1905 with the objective of training "national missionaries" for the service of India and promoting the true interests of the people.
2. Gokhale was a firm believer in the "politics of protest" and was the primary architect of the Swadeshi Movement's radical phase.
3. He presided over the Benaras session of the Indian National Congress in 1905, where he expressed support for the Swadeshi movement in Bengal.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The society emphasized character-building and selfless service.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** Gokhale was a "Moderate" leader who believed in constitutional methods, petitions, and dialogue rather than radical protests.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** In the 1905 session, he condemned the partition of Bengal and supported the use of Swadeshi as a legitimate economic tool.

8. Consider the following statements regarding the Social Service League:

1. It was founded in 1911 by Narayan Malhar Joshi (N.M. Joshi), a prominent member of the Servants of India Society.
2. The League worked primarily among the working classes of Bombay, establishing night schools, libraries, and dispensaries.
3. N.M. Joshi later became a key figure in the formation of the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) in 1920.

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.** Joshi realized that the urban working class needed organized social support.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Their focus was on practical welfare and providing legal and medical aid to the poor.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** His work with the League led him to recognize the need for a national-level union for labor rights.

9. With reference to the 'Indian Social Conference', consider the following statements:

1. Founded by M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao, it was often referred to as the "Social Reform Cell" of the Indian National Congress.
2. The conference started the "Pledge Movement" to inspire people to take an oath against child marriage.

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 at the same venue as the INC until 1895, when Tilak and other political radicals forced it to move to a different venue, arguing that the INC should focus only on politics.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This was one of the first organized attempts to use public oaths as a tool for social change.

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

1. It was founded in 1867 by Atmaram Pandurang in Bombay, inspired by the visit of Keshab Chandra Sen.
2. Unlike the Brahmo Samaj, the Prarthana Samaj did not insist on a complete break from the traditional Hindu fold or its scriptures.
3. The movement was characterized by its reliance on the teachings of the Marathi Bhakti saints like Namdev, Tukaram, and Ramdas.

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 sought to bring the Brahmo-style reform to Western India.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** It was a more moderate and "inclusive" movement that sought to reform Hinduism from within through the lens of monotheism.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** It used local traditions and the egalitarian spirit of the Varkari movement to make reformist ideas more acceptable to the masses.

Socio-religious reform movements

1. With reference to the SNDP movement in Kerala, consider the following statements:

1. The movement was a regional response to the exclusion of the Ezhava community, who were historically considered "untouchables" and restricted from education and temple entry.
2. It gained momentum with the 'Aruvippuram Movement' in 1888, when Sree Narayana Guru performed the revolutionary act of installing a Sivalinga, challenging the Brahminical monopoly over religious rituals.
3. The SNDP Yogam was formally registered as an organization in 1903 to advocate for civil rights and social equality for all oppressed classes, not just the Ezhavas.

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 Ezhavas (toddy-tappers) were the single largest caste group in Kerala but faced severe social disabilities.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The installation of the Sivalinga at Aruvippuram by a non-Brahmin was a watershed moment in the socio-religious history of South India.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** While the SNDP movement influenced other communities, the **SNDP Yogam** was specifically founded (by Sree Narayana Guru, Dr. Palpu, and Kumaran Asan) to work for the upliftment and rights of the **Ezhava community**.

2. Regarding the Vokkaliga Sangha of the early 20th century, consider the following statements:

1. It was an anti-Brahmin movement launched in the Mysore State in 1905 to challenge the dominance of Brahmins in government services and education.
2. The movement was unique because it represented an agricultural community and aimed at consolidating their political and social influence in Karnataka.

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 Vokkaliga Sangha was part of the broader non-Brahmin awakening in South India, specifically targeting the Mysore region's power structure.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Unlike many movements led by urban intellectuals, this was rooted in the dominant agricultural community of Karnataka.

3. With reference to the 'Justice Movement' in Madras Presidency, consider the following statements:

1. It was founded by leaders like C.N. Mudaliar, T.M. Nair, and P. Tyagaraja Chetti to represent the interests of non-Brahmin "forward" castes.
2. The movement's primary objective was to secure communal representation and job opportunities for non-Brahmins in the administrative machinery.
3. The Madras Presidency Association, founded in 1917, was an auxiliary body that supported the Justice Party's pro-British stance in exchange for social reforms.

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.** These leaders issued the 'Non-Brahmin Manifesto' in 1916, which eventually led to the formation of the South Indian Liberal Federation (Justice Party).
- **Statement 2: Correct.** They argued that Brahmins held a disproportionate share of government jobs relative to their population.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The **Madras Presidency Association (MPA)** was actually formed in 1917 as a **rival** to the Justice Party. It was led by pro-Congress non-Brahmins who supported the demand for Home Rule, unlike the Justice Party which initially opposed it.

4. Regarding the Self-Respect Movement and E.V. Ramaswamy 'Periyar', consider the following statements:

1. Periyar founded the movement in 1925 after leaving the Indian National Congress, which he perceived as being dominated by Brahminical interests.
2. The movement promoted "Self-Respect Marriages" which were conducted without the presence of Brahmin priests or religious rituals.
3. Periyar advocated for a radical restructuring of society that rejected the authority of the Puranas and traditional Hindu scriptures.

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.** Periyar's disillusionment with Congress's stance on communal representation and social hierarchy led to the movement's birth.

- **Statement 2: Correct.** These marriages were a practical way to bypass priestly dominance and assert social equality.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** He critiqued the caste system as a tool of exploitation rooted in religious myths and advocated for a rationalist, atheist outlook.

5. Consider the following statement regarding the history of the Temple Entry Movement in India:

"The Aruvippuram consecration by Sree Narayana Guru in 1888 was a revolutionary act that challenged the Brahminical monopoly over religious rituals by declaring that God belongs to all, regardless of caste".

Which of the following describes this statement most accurately?

- (a) It was the first instance of a non-Brahmin claiming the right to install a deity in a temple.
- (b) It led directly to the Temple Entry Proclamation of 1936.
- (c) It was a symbolic act that rejected the idea that only certain castes could interact with the divine.
- (d) It was condemned by the Justice Party as a religious distraction from political goals.

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement (c) is the most comprehensive.** Sree Narayana Guru famously replied to critics that he installed an "Ezhava Siva," not a "Brahmin Siva," thereby democratizing the access to divinity. While (a) is technically correct in context, (c) captures the philosophical essence of the overall movement.

6. With reference to the Vaikom Satyagraha (1924-25), consider the following statements:

1. It was the first organized struggle in South India to demand the opening of public roads near the Vaikom temple to all Hindus, regardless of caste.
2. Periyar E.V. Ramaswamy was the only prominent leader to be arrested twice during the movement, earning the title 'Vaikom Virar' (Hero of Vaikom).
3. The movement received spiritual and moral support from Sree Narayana Guru, who even offered his ashram for the use of the Satyagrahis.

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 was a civil rights movement focused on the right to use public roads near temples.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Periyar's role was crucial in sustaining the movement after local leaders were arrested.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Sree Narayana Guru's cooperation provided social legitimacy to the movement.

7. Regarding the Temple Entry Proclamations and Satyagrahas, consider the following statements:

1. The Guruvayur Satyagraha (1931-32), led by K. Kelappan, failed to immediately open the temple but successfully mobilized public opinion through a referendum.
2. The Temple Entry Proclamation issued by the Maharaja of Travancore in 1936 was the first of its kind in a Princely State, opening all state-controlled temples to all Hindus.

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.** Kelappan's fast and the referendum (where a majority of upper castes voted for entry) were major milestones.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** It was a historic decree that followed years of agitation by movements like the Vaikom and Guruvayur Satyagrahas.

8. With reference to the Arya Samaj, consider the following statements:

1. Founded in 1875, it rejected the authority of the Puranas and other later scriptures, advocating a "Go Back to the Vedas" philosophy.
2. The Samaj introduced the 'Shuddhi' movement for the reconversion of Hindus who had converted to other religions.
3. The movement eventually split into two factions: the 'Gurukula' section which promoted traditional Vedic education, and the 'College' section which promoted Western-style DAV institutions.

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.** Dayanand believed the four Vedas to be the only infallible source of truth.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This was a controversial proselytizing wing of the Samaj.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The split (1893) was over the issue of curriculum—Lala Hansraj led the DAV group, while Swami Shraddhanand led the Gurukula group.

9. Consider the following statements regarding the vision of Dayanand Saraswati:

1. In his work Satyarth Prakash, he criticized existing religious beliefs including Christianity and Islam as being inconsistent with Vedic truth.
2. He accepted the four-fold varna system but argued that it should be determined by merit and ability (guna, karma, swabhava) rather than birth³¹.
3. He was the first to give the call for 'Swaraj' and popularized the slogan "India for Indians."

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.** His critique was aimed at purging religion of what he considered "superstitions."
- **Statement 2: Correct.** He sought to reform the caste system by restoring its original functional basis.

- **Statement 3: Correct.** Annie Besant and later national leaders acknowledged him as a pioneer of Indian nationalism.

10. With reference to Swami Vivekananda and the Ramakrishna Mission, consider the following statements:

1. Vivekananda gained international recognition at the Parliament of Religions in 1893, where he emphasized the harmony of all religions and the balance between spiritualism and materialism.
2. The Ramakrishna Mission was founded in 1897 to combine the Vedantic philosophy of self-realization with the Western concept of humanitarian service.
3. Vivekananda rejected the practice of idol worship, viewing it as a lower form of religious expression unsuitable for the modern age.

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.** His speech highlighted that the East and West must exchange spiritual and materialistic knowledge for a global culture.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The Mission's motto is Atmano mokshartham jagat hitaya cha (For one's own salvation and the welfare of the world).
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Unlike the Brahmo Samaj or Arya Samaj, Vivekananda **did not reject idol worship**. He argued it was a helpful aid for many to achieve concentration and spiritual growth, although not the ultimate stage of Vedantic realization.

Indian socio-religious reform movements.

1. Consider the following statements regarding the Theosophical Movement and the work of its leaders:

1. The movement was founded in New York in 1875 by Madame Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott, drawing heavily from the philosophy of the Upanishads and the concept of Karma.
2. Under Annie Besant, the movement shifted its headquarters to Adyar and focused on the revival of Hindu social structures, including the defense of the caste system in its original functional form.
3. The Central Hindu College, founded by Besant in Benares, later served as the foundational nucleus for the establishment of the Banaras Hindu University.

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 movement sought to create a universal brotherhood and studied ancient religions, specifically being inspired by Indian Vedantic thought.

- **Statement 2: Correct.** Annie Besant arrived in India in 1893. While she advocated for reform, she initially defended many traditional Hindu customs (including a functional view of Varna) as a means of restoring Indian self-respect against Western cultural imperialism.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The Central Hindu College (1898) was handed over to Madan Mohan Malaviya to become part of BHU in 1916.

2. Consider the following statements regarding the Wahabi Movement in India:

1. Shah Waliullah aimed to reform Indian Islam by reconciling the different schools of Islamic jurisprudence and purifying it of un-Islamic folk traditions.
2. Under the leadership of Syed Ahmad Bareilvi, the movement took a political-military turn, establishing a base in the North-West Frontier to wage Jihad against the Sikh Kingdom of Ranjit Singh.
3. The movement was essentially revivalist and remained strictly apolitical, focusing only on the internal spiritual cleansing of the Muslim community.

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Waliullah was the intellectual father of the movement, focusing on the Quran and Hadis.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Syed Ahmad Bareilvi transformed it into a militant movement. After the British annexed Punjab, the Wahabis directed their efforts against the British.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** It was highly political and anti-colonial, leading to several Wahabi Trials by the British in the 1860s.

3. With reference to Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and the Aligarh Movement, consider the following statements:

1. He argued that the word of God (Quran) must be interpreted in accordance with the work of God (laws of nature), emphasizing a rationalist approach to religion.
2. The Aligarh Movement aimed at the social reform of Muslims through the abolition of piri-muridi (the master-disciple relationship) and the promotion of modern Western education.
3. Throughout his life, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was a staunch supporter of the Indian National Congress, believing it to be the best vehicle for Muslim political representation.

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.** He was a naturalist (nechari) who believed that religion should not be in conflict with science and reason.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** He attacked superstitions and the hold of traditional clergy to modernize the community.

- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Sir Syed Ahmad Khan advised Muslims against joining the Congress, fearing that the majority rule (democracy) would lead to the permanent subjugation of Muslims in India.

4. Regarding the Deoband Movement, consider the following statements:

1. It was a revivalist movement established at Deoband (Saharanpur) in 1866 with the aim of training religious leaders to propagate pure Islamic teachings.
2. Unlike the Aligarh Movement, the Deoband School welcomed the socio-political inclusion of Muslims within the Indian National Congress and issued a fatwa against Sir Syed Ahmad's organizations.
3. The movement actively promoted the synthesis of Western scientific education with traditional Islamic theology.

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 founded by Mohammad Qasim Nanotavi and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi to keep the spirit of Jihad and religious purity alive.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** In 1888, Deoband leaders issued a fatwa supporting the Congress and opposing Sir Syed's United Indian Patriotic Association.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Deoband was strictly traditionalist and opposed the Westernization/secularization of education advocated by Aligarh.

5. Consider the following statements regarding the Ahmadiyya Movement:

1. Founded by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad in 1889, the movement described itself as the Standard-bearer of Mohammedan Renaissance and preached the principles of a universal religion.
2. The movement was characterized by its fierce advocacy of 'Jihad of the Sword' against both the British and the Arya Samaj.

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 messianic movement based on liberal principles, emphasizing human rights and religious tolerance.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** Mirza Ghulam Ahmad specifically opposed the Jihad of the Sword, advocating for a peaceful Jihad of the Pen (intellectual debate) and spiritual reform.

6. Regarding the Faraizi Movement of East Bengal, consider the following statements:

1. It was initiated by Haji Shariatullah to encourage Muslims to fulfill their primary religious obligations (faraiz) and abandon un-Islamic local customs.
2. Under Dudu Miyan, the movement became a socio-economic struggle as he organized the peasantry against the illegal exactions of Hindu and Muslim landlords.

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 movement began as a religious purification drive.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Dudu Miyan gave it an egalitarian and revolutionary character, declaring that land belongs to God and no one should pay taxes to landlords.

7. Titu Mir's Movement (Mir Nisar Ali) is best characterized by which of the following?

- (a) A purely theological debate between the Shia and Sunni sects in rural Bengal.
- (b) An armed uprising of Muslim peasants against Hindu landlords and British indigo planters, marked by the construction of a famous 'Bamboo Stockade' (Bansher Kella).
- (c) A collaboration between the Maratha Confederacy and the Muslims of Bengal to drive out the East India Company.
- (d) A literacy campaign launched in the urban centers of Dhaka and Calcutta.

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- Titu Mir was a follower of Syed Ahmad Bareilly. His movement in Narkelbaria (1831) was a defiant peasant rebellion against the 'Beard Tax' and other oppressive levies imposed by zamindars.

8. Consider the following statements regarding the Singh Sabha Movement:

1. The movement was founded in Amritsar in 1873 with the dual objective of bringing modern Western education to Sikhs and purging the community of non-Sikh practices like idolatry and caste.
2. It was a radical anti-British movement that sought to restore the Sikh Empire through military intervention with Russian help.

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 led to the establishment of Khalsa Schools and Colleges.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The Singh Sabha movement was generally loyalist and reformist; it sought to improve the status of Sikhs through education and co-operation with the British.

9. With reference to the Akali Movement (Gurdwara Reform Movement), consider the following statements:

1. It was an offshoot of the Singh Sabha Movement aimed at liberating the Sikh Gurdwaras from the control of corrupt Udasi Mahants.
2. The movement was strictly violent in nature, leading to the creation of the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee (SGPC) through armed conflict with the British.

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.** The Mahants were often pro-British and lived luxurious lives using temple funds.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The movement was famously non-violent (Satyagraha). Gandhi and other leaders praised the Akalis for their disciplined peaceful protests (e.g., Guru-ka-Bagh Morcha). It led to the Sikh Gurdwaras Act of 1925.

10. Consider the following pairs of 19th-20th Century Organizations:

Row	Year	Place	Organization	Founder
I	1851	Bombay	Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha	Naoroji Furdonji & Dadabhai Naoroji
II	1887	Lahore	Dev Samaj	Shiv Narain Agnihotri
III	1908	Bombay	Seva Sadan	Behramji M. Malabari
IV	1911	Bombay	Social Service League	N.M. Joshi

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Row I: Correct.** It was a Parsi reform movement.
- **Row II: Correct.** Dev Samaj focused on the eternity of the soul and moral ethics.
- **Row III: Correct.** Seva Sadan specialized in the care of socially discarded women.
- **Row IV: Correct.** N.M. Joshi founded the Social Service League to improve the conditions of life and work for the masses.

Rise of Nationalism in India.

1. Consider the following statements regarding the stages of evolution of the Indian National Movement:

1. During the Early Phase (1885–1905), the movement was largely restricted to the educated middle-class and was heavily influenced by Western liberal thought.
2. The Second Phase (1905–1918) saw the movement maturing into a quest for 'Swaraj' and incorporated socio-economic and cultural upliftment.

3. The Final Phase (post-1919) shifted the objective from political autonomy within the empire to the demand for 'Purna Swaraj' under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

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 early nationalists (Moderates) were mostly lawyers, doctors, and journalists who believed in constitutional agitation and Western liberalism.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This phase (Extremist phase) saw a broader base and a radical demand for Swaraj (self-rule), often linked to the Swadeshi movement.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Following the arrival of Gandhi and the failure of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, the movement eventually moved toward the Lahore Resolution's goal of Purna Swaraj (1929).

2. With reference to the factors influencing Indian nationalism, consider the following statements:

- 1. The memory of the 1857 Revolt, particularly the resistance of leaders like Nana Sahib and Rani Laxmi Bai, served as a recurring inspiration for the "toe-fight" against British rule.
- 2. The growth of nationalism was a "dual outcome"—it was partially a result of colonial policies and partially a reaction against them.

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.** Despite its suppression, the revolt left a profound psychological impact and a legacy of resistance.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The PDF explicitly mentions that nationalism was shaped by both the introduction of modern systems (colonial policy) and the resentment against colonial exploitation (reaction).

3. Regarding the unification of India under British rule, consider the following statements:

- 1. The introduction of the Railways and the Telegraph acted as an "inadvertent bridge," facilitating communication across regional and social barriers.
- 2. The establishment of a unified legal system, including the Indian Penal Code (1860), created a sense of "equality under the law" among Indians for the first time.
- 3. The integrated market and the "Wealth Drain" theory helped Indians realize that British economic interests were fundamentally at odds with Indian welfare.

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.** Infrastructure meant for military and economic extraction accidentally allowed nationalist leaders to organize at an all-India level.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Though the British were racially biased, the formal existence of a single code for all subjects promoted a collective identity.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Economic nationalism, pioneered by Dadabhai Naoroji, turned economic grievances into a political tool for unification.

4. Consider the following statements regarding the role of Western education in the rise of nationalism:

1. Thomas Babington Macaulay's intention was to create a class of Indians "English in taste, in opinions, in morals, and in intellect" to serve colonial administration.
2. Exposure to Western thinkers like John Stuart Mill, Rousseau, and Voltaire provided Indians with the intellectual framework to critique colonial autocracy.
3. The new intelligentsia rejected Indian cultural roots entirely, choosing to adopt Western secularism as the only path to modernization.

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.** This was the core philosophy of the "Minute on Education" (1835).
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Concepts of liberty, equality, and democracy were imported through English education.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** While they adopted Western rationalism, they also used it to rediscover and reform their own cultural and religious heritage (as seen in the socio-religious reform movements).

5. With reference to the role of the Indian Press in the 19th century, consider the following statements:

1. By 1877, there were approximately 169 vernacular newspapers in India, reaching a wide audience across various regions.
2. The press served as a medium to disseminate concepts of democracy, civil rights, and the critique of the colonial economy.
3. Vernacular newspapers were largely ignored by the British administration as they were only read by rural populations with no political influence.

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 PDF notes the significant number of 169 newspapers by 1877.

- **Statement 2: Correct.** Newspapers like Amrita Bazar Patrika and Kesari were instrumental in political education.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The British were so concerned about the influence of the vernacular press that Lord Lytton enacted the **Vernacular Press Act of 1878** to suppress them.

6. Consider the following pairs regarding nationalist literature:

1. Anand Math : Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay (Centered on the Sanyasi Rebellion)
2. Nil Darpan : Dinabandhu Mitra (Focused on the exploitation of Indigo farmers)
3. Bharat Durdasha : Bharatendu Harishchandra (Critique of British rule in Hindi)

Which of the pairs 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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** It contained the song 'Vande Mataram' and inspired many revolutionaries.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** It was a powerful play that exposed the brutality of the indigo planters.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Bharatendu is often called the father of modern Hindi literature and used his work for political awakening.

7. Regarding the socio-religious reform movements of the 19th century, consider the following statements:

1. These movements aimed to align religious beliefs with emerging rationalist and scientific perspectives.
2. They rejuvenated the confidence of educated Indians by challenging the perception of Western cultural superiority.
3. The movements were primarily focused on spiritual salvation and avoided discussing secular or nationalist issues.

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.** Reformers like Raja Rammohan Roy used reason to attack rituals like Sati.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** By proving the greatness of India's ancient heritage, they provided a newfound identity to the intelligentsia.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The PDF concludes that these movements fostered a "new secular and nationalist outlook," directly contributing to political consciousness.

8. Consider the following match between international events and their impact on Indian Nationalism:

Row	International Event	Impact on Indian Mindset
I	Japanese victory over Russia (1905)	Shattered the myth of European military invincibility

II	Italian Unification (Risorgimento)	Inspired the idea of a unified nation-state
III	Boer Wars (South Africa)	Exposed the moral vulnerabilities of British Imperialism

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

- (a) Only one row
- (b) Only two rows
- (c) All three rows
- (d) None of the rows

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Row I: Correct.** Japan's victory was a watershed moment for Asian nationalism.
- **Row II: Correct.** Leaders like Mazzini and Garibaldi were heroes to Indian nationalists.
- **Row III: Correct.** The struggle of the Boers against the British was closely watched and discussed in Indian newspapers.

9. With reference to British policies in the late 19th century, consider the following statements:

1. Lord Lytton reduced the maximum age for the Indian Civil Service (ICS) from 21 to 19 years to intentionally discourage Indian candidates.
2. The Ilbert Bill controversy arose because Europeans in India fiercely opposed the idea of being tried by Indian judges.
3. Racial arrogance was limited to social clubs and did not manifest in official legislative or administrative policies.

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.** This was a major point of grievance and led to the ICS agitation by the Indian Association.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The "white mutiny" against the Ilbert Bill (1883) taught Indians the power of organized protest.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Racism was systemic, appearing in policies like the **Arms Act of 1878**, which exempted Europeans but required Indians to have licenses.

10. Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of the reactionary events/policies that fueled Indian nationalism?

- (a) Reduction of ICS age limit → Vernacular Press Act → Ilbert Bill Controversy → First Delhi Durbar
- (b) First Delhi Durbar → Vernacular Press Act → Reduction of ICS age limit → Ilbert Bill Controversy
- (c) Reduction of ICS age limit → First Delhi Durbar → Vernacular Press Act → Ilbert Bill Controversy
- (d) Vernacular Press Act → Reduction of ICS age limit → First Delhi Durbar → Ilbert Bill Controversy

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

1. **Reduction of ICS Age (1876):** Age reduced from 21 to 19.
2. **First Delhi Durbar (1877):** Held during a severe famine, seen as a waste of resources.
3. **Vernacular Press Act (1878):** Aimed at silencing anti-British newspapers.
4. **Ilbert Bill Controversy (1883):** Occurred during Lord Ripon's tenure, being the final spark before the formation of the INC in 1885.

Rise of Nationalism and Pre-Congress Political Associations.

1. With reference to the economic critique of British rule by early nationalists, consider the following statements:

1. The Home Charges constituted a significant part of the Drain of Wealth, including interest on public debt raised in England and pensions of British civil and military officials.
2. The British policy of One-Way Free Trade involved the abolition of duties on Indian exports to Britain while maintaining high tariffs on British manufactured goods entering India.
3. The Commercialization of Agriculture was driven primarily by the colonial need for raw materials like indigo, cotton, and tea, often leading to a forced shift from food crops to cash crops.

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.** Home charges were essentially the cost of the British administration in India paid for by Indian taxpayers.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** It was the opposite. The British practiced One-Way Free Trade by removing duties on **British goods** entering India (making them cheaper and destroying local industry) while keeping high tariffs on **Indian textiles** entering Britain.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This shift was a primary cause of the frequent famines in the late 19th century as food security was compromised for colonial profits.

2. Consider the following pairs regarding foreign women who contributed to Indian society and the freedom struggle:

Personality	Known For / Contribution
I. Annie Besant	Led the Home Rule Movement and was the first woman President of the INC.
II. Sister Nivedita	Supported Indian revolutionaries and helped organize the Anushilan Samiti.
III. Mira Alfassa (The Mother)	Collaborated with Sri Aurobindo for spiritual and social evolution in Pondicherry.

IV. Mother Teresa	Arrived in India (1929) and focused on the Missionaries of Charity for the destitute.
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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: (d)

Explanation:

- All pairs are correctly matched. While Mother Teresa's work was humanitarian and largely post-independence, her arrival and service began during the colonial era. Sister Nivedita (Margaret Noble) was a staunch supporter of the Swadeshi movement and secret revolutionary societies.

3. Consider the following statements regarding Western personalities who influenced Indian nationalism:

1. Sir William Jones founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal to rediscover India's ancient past, which helped counter the British narrative of Indian cultural inferiority.
2. A.O. Hume, a retired civil servant, is credited with conceptualizing the Indian National Congress as a Safety Valve to provide a constitutional outlet for Indian political discontent.
3. Benjamin Guy Horniman, the editor of The Bombay Chronicle, was deported by the British for his bold reporting on the Jallianwala Bagh massacre and his support for the Satyagraha 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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** His work on Sanskrit and Indian heritage provided the intellectual basis for the Golden Age narrative.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Hume's involvement was strategic, aiming to prevent a repeat of the 1857-style violent uprising.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Horniman was a rare British voice who consistently supported Indian independence and worked closely with the Home Rule League.

4. Which of the following is the correct chronological order of the establishment of these political associations in Bengal?

- (a) Bangabhasha Prakashika Sabha → Landholders Society → Bengal British India Society → British Indian Association
- (b) Landholders Society → Bangabhasha Prakashika Sabha → British Indian Association → Bengal British India Society
- (c) Bangabhasha Prakashika Sabha → Bengal British India Society → Landholders Society → British Indian Association
- (d) Landholders Society → Bengal British India Society → Bangabhasha Prakashika Sabha → British Indian Association

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

1. **Bangabhasha Prakashika Sabha:** 1836
2. **Landholders Society:** 1838
3. **Bengal British India Society:** 1843
4. **British Indian Association:** 1851 (formed by merging the previous two).

5. Arrange the following political organizations in the correct chronological order of their foundation:

1. East India Association (London)
2. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
3. Indian Association of Calcutta
4. Madras Mahajan Sabha

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

1. **East India Association:** 1866 (Dadabhai Naoroji)
2. **Poona Sarvajanik Sabha:** 1870 (M.G. Ranade)
3. **Indian Association of Calcutta:** 1876 (S.N. Banerjea and A.M. Bose)
4. **Madras Mahajan Sabha:** 1884 (M. Viraraghavachari, B. Subramaniya Aiyer, and P. Anandacharlu).

6. Regarding the Bangabhasha Prakashika Sabha, consider the following statements:

1. It was established in 1836 by the associates of Raja Rammohan Roy and is considered one of the first organized political associations in India.
2. The association was led by Gaurishankar Tarkavagish and focused on discussing government policies and administrative reforms.
3. Its primary objective was to facilitate the entry of Indians into the higher echelons of the British Civil Service through the Simultaneous Examinations demand.

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 & 2: Correct.** It was a pioneer in using public meetings to discuss administrative issues.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The demand for simultaneous examinations became a major focus much later (specifically by the Indian Association of Calcutta in the 1870s). The Sabhas focus was more localized on issues like the taxation of rent-free lands.

7. Consider the following statements regarding the Landholders Society (Zamindari Association):

1. It was founded in 1838 by Dwarkanath Tagore, Radhakant Deb, and Prasanna Kumar Tagore.

2. It was the first organization to employ constitutional agitation for the redressal of grievances, albeit specifically for the interests of the landlord class.
3. The society strictly excluded non-Indians and refused to cooperate with British activists in London.

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 & 2: Correct.** It aimed at protecting the permanent settlement and the rights of zamindars.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** It actually maintained close contact with British India Society in London and even allowed Europeans in India to join as members if they held landed interests.

8. With reference to the Bengal British India Society, consider the following statements:

1. It was founded in 1843 following the visit of George Thompson to India, who was invited by Dwarkanath Tagore.
2. Its membership was primarily composed of the Young Bengal group, who sought to protect the general welfare of all classes of people in British India.
3. The society eventually merged with the Landholders Society due to a lack of popular support and the need for a unified political 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: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 & 2: Correct.** George Thompson was a famous British orator and abolitionist. The society was more pro-people compared to the aristocratic Landholders Society.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This merger in 1851 led to the creation of the **British Indian Association**.

9. Consider the following pairs regarding the British Indian Association (1851):

Position	Leader
I. First President	Radhakant Deb
II. General Secretary	Debendranath Tagore
III. Important Objective	Petitioning for the 1853 Charter Act

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:

- All pairs/objectives are correct. The Association sent a famous petition to the British Parliament in 1852 demanding a separate legislature of a popular character, the abolition of the salt and stamp duties, and the reduction of high official salaries.

10. Regarding the National Indian Association (NIA), consider the following statements:

1. It was founded in 1870 in London by Mary Carpenter, a prominent social reformer and friend of Raja Rammohan Roy.
2. The associations primary focus was on the promotion of female education and social progress in India, acting as a bridge between British and Indian reformers.
3. Keshub Chandra Sen played a key role in its establishment and used it to advocate for the Brahmo Samajs religious doctrines in England.

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 & 2: Correct.** Mary Carpenter visited India multiple times and founded the NIA to create a social bond and improve education, especially for women.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** While Keshub Chandra Sen was in England in 1870 and interacted with Carpenter, the NIA was intended to be a **secular and social** organization, not a vehicle for the religious propagation of the Brahmo Samaj.

Political Associations Before the Indian National Congress.

1. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian League founded in the 19th century:

1. It was established in 1875 by Sisir Kumar Ghosh with the primary objective of stimulating a sense of nationalism among the people and encouraging political education.
2. Unlike the earlier associations that focused on the interests of landlords, the Indian League sought to represent the middle class and the masses.
3. It eventually merged into the Indian Association of Calcutta due to a lack of organizational structure and leadership disputes.

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.** Sisir Kumar Ghosh (founder of Amrita Bazar Patrika) started it in 1875 to foster nationalism.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** It was a shift away from the aristocratic politics of the British Indian Association towards middle-class representation.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Within a year, many of its members felt it was not effective enough, leading to the formation of the more robust **Indian Association of Calcutta** in 1876, which eventually absorbed the League's base.

2. With reference to the Indian Association of Calcutta (1876), consider the following statements:

1. It was founded by Surendranath Banerjea and Ananda Mohan Bose as a protest against the conservative and pro-landlord policies of the British Indian Association.
2. The association played a pivotal role in organizing the first 'All India Conference' in 1883, which served as a precursor to the Indian National Congress.
3. One of its most significant achievements was the successful agitation against the reduction of the maximum age for the Indian Civil Service (ICS) examination from 21 to 19 years.

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 was the most important pre-Congress association, aiming to create a strong public opinion on political questions.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The 1883 conference in Calcutta was the first major attempt at a national-level political gathering.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This was known as the 'Civil Service Agitation', which Surendranath Banerjea used to tour India and build national unity.

3. Consider the following statements regarding the Bombay Association:

1. Founded in 1852 by Jagannath Shankershet, it was the first political organization in the Bombay Presidency.
2. The association's primary activity was to send petitions to the British Parliament, specifically demanding reforms in the Charter Act of 1853.
3. Naoroji Furdonji and Dadabhai Naoroji were among the key leaders who used this platform to highlight the economic grievances of Western India.

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 was established on the model of the British Indian Association of Bengal.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Its petitions requested a simpler administrative structure and more Indian representation in the legislative councils.

- **Statement 3: Correct.** Naoroji Furdonji served as its Secretary, and the association was a training ground for the "Grand Old Man of India," Dadabhai Naoroji.

4. Regarding the London Indian Society, consider the following statements:

1. It was founded in 1865 under the guidance of Dadabhai Naoroji and W.C. Bonnerjee to voice Indian grievances in the British capital.
2. The society's objective was strictly limited to providing social support to Indian students in London and avoided any political discussion to prevent British surveillance.

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 one of the earliest attempts to lobby for India within the heart of the British Empire.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** On the contrary, its primary purpose was **political**. It aimed to inform the British public about the reality of Indian administration and advocate for reforms.

5. With reference to the East India Association, consider the following statements:

1. Founded in 1866 in London by Dadabhai Naoroji, it aimed to advocate for Indian interests and influence British public opinion on Indian affairs.
2. The association succeeded in opening branches in major Indian cities like Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras to coordinate lobbying efforts between the two countries.

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 platform where retired British officials and Indians collaborated to present the "Indian case" to Parliament.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** It was unique because it functioned both in London and India, providing a dual-front pressure on the colonial government.

6. Regarding the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, consider the following statements:

1. It was established in 1870 by M.G. Ranade and G.V. Joshi with the aim of serving as a bridge between the Government and the people.
2. The Sabha was a pioneer in mobilizing the peasantry, particularly during the famine of 1876-77, where it organized arbitration courts to settle disputes outside British legal systems.

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 one of the most active regional bodies, focusing on constitutional methods.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Its work among the Deccan peasantry and its detailed reports on the agrarian distress made it a formidable critic of British revenue policies.

7. Consider the following statements regarding the Bombay Presidency Association:

1. It was founded in 1885 by the "triumvirate" of Pherozeshah Mehta, K.T. Telang, and Badruddin Tyabji.
2. The association was formed specifically as a reaction to Lord Lytton's reactionary policies and the fierce European opposition to the Ilbert Bill.

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.** These three leaders were the pillars of political life in Bombay.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The Ilbert Bill controversy (1883) taught Indian leaders that they needed a more organized and modern political body to counter European lobbying groups.

8. Consider the following pairs regarding the Madras Native Association:

Attribute	Detail
I. Founder	Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty
II. Foundation Year	1852
III. Primary Contribution	Petitioned against the 'Torture Commission' findings regarding revenue collection

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
(b) Only two pairs
(c) All three pairs
(d) None of the pairs

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Pair I & II: Correct.** It was a branch of the British Indian Association initially but became independent.
- **Pair III: Correct.** The MNA was instrumental in exposing the brutal methods used by revenue officials in Madras, which led to the appointment of the **Torture Commission** by the British government.

9. Regarding the Madras Mahajan Sabha, consider the following statements:

1. It was founded in May 1884 by M. Viraraghavachariar, B. Subramaniya Aiyer, and P. Anandacharlu.
2. Its primary objective was to coordinate the activities of local associations and represent the grievances of the Madras Presidency at a national level.

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 replaced the largely defunct Madras Native Association.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** It was a more inclusive and modern organization that actively collaborated with the Indian Association of Calcutta and the Bombay Presidency Association.

10. With reference to the political agitations in India before 1885, consider the following statements:

1. The 'Vernacular Press Act' of 1878 was met with a massive protest campaign, led primarily by the Indian Association of Calcutta.
2. The 'Arms Act' of 1878 was criticized by political associations for its racial discrimination, as it exempted Europeans from requiring licenses.
3. These associations remained silent on the issue of plantation labor in Assam because they were funded by the wealthy tea garden owners.

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 & 2: Correct.** These reactionary policies of Lord Lytton acted as a catalyst for political unification.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The Indian Association of Calcutta, under Surendranath Banerjea, actually launched a vigorous campaign against the harsh conditions of '**Coolie**' labor in Assam tea plantations, demonstrating their commitment to broader social issues beyond elite interests.