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Prelims Marathon

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HISTORY
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Civil Services in British India

1. Which of the following statements with regard to the early Covenanted Civil Service and the Regulating Act of 1773 is/are correct?

1. Higher civil servants in the Covenanted Service were recruited through open competitive examinations held in India under the Court of Directors.
2. Regulating Act of 1773 explicitly prohibited East India Company servants from engaging in private trade or accepting gifts and bribes.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** In the early Covenanted Civil Service (from 1765 onwards), appointments were made strictly through patronage by the Court of Directors in London (exclusively open to Europeans), not through open competitive examinations in India.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Regulating Act of 1773 marked the first direct Parliamentary intervention to curb rampant administrative corruption, explicitly barring Company officials from engaging in private commercial trade or receiving gifts, presents, and bribes from local Indian princes or merchants.

2. Which of the following statements regarding civil service reforms under Lord Cornwallis and Lord Wellesley are correct?

1. He established the complete separation of revenue collection duties from judicial functions and enforced a policy of total Europeanisation of higher administrative posts.
2. Lord Wellesley established, College of Fort William at Calcutta to provide systematic training to newly appointed civil servants in Indian languages, customs, and laws.
3. Charter Act of 1793 abolished the patronage system and mandated that all civil service salaries be paid out of the British Imperial Treasury in London.

Select the answer using the code given below:

(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 is correct:** Lord Cornwallis (Father of Civil Service in India) separated judicial administration from land revenue collection (Cornwallis Code) and systematically excluded Indians from higher administrative posts, reserving them for Europeans.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Lord Wellesley founded Fort William College (1800) to train young British officers in local languages, law, and customs before entering public service (later replaced by East India College at Haileybury in 1806).

- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** Under the Charter Act of 1793, civil service salaries were explicitly charged to Indian revenues (not the British Imperial Treasury), and the patronage system of recruitment by the Court of Directors was preserved.

3. Which of the following statements with regard to the transition toward open competition in civil services is/are correct?

1. The Charter Act of 1833 attempted to introduce an open competition system for civil service recruitment in principle.
2. Macaulay Committee recommended the complete abolition of the patronage-based recruitment system in favor of open competitive examinations.
3. First open competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service was conducted in Delhi under the supervision of the Civil Service Commission.

Select the answer using the code given below:

(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 is correct:** Clause 87 of the Charter Act of 1833 stated that no Indian subject should be barred from office based on religion, place of birth, or color, attempting to introduce open competition, though court patronage retained practical control.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Macaulay Committee (1854) provided the blueprint for the modern merit-based civil service, recommending open competitive examinations and replacing patronage.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The first open competitive examination was conducted in London in 1855, not in Delhi. Examinations were held exclusively in London until 1922.

4. Which of the following statements with regard to the civil service framework after 1858 is/are correct?

1. In Government of India Act 1858, ultimate administrative control over the civil services was transferred from the East India Company to the Secretary of State for India.
2. Indian Civil Service Act of 1861 reserved key executive and judicial posts for the Covenanted Service while requiring candidates to pass a vernacular language examination for district service.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Act of 1858 ended Company rule, vesting supreme supervisory control over public services in the Secretary of State for India assisted by the Council of India.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Indian Civil Service Act of 1861 formally scheduled key senior posts (e.g., District Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, Civil Judge) exclusively for Covenanted Officers, requiring officers to clear local vernacular tests to serve in district cadres.

5. Which of the following statements regarding the Statutory Civil Service and Aitchison Commission are correct?

1. Statutory Civil Service, introduced under Lord Lytton, allowed nomination of Indians to higher posts without competitive examinations.
2. Lord Lytton reduced the maximum age limit for taking the Indian Civil Service examination in London from 21 to 19 years.
3. Aitchison Commission recommended abolishing the Covenanted Civil Service nomenclature and structuring services into Imperial, Provincial, and Subordinate tiers.

Select the answer using the code given below:

(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 is correct:** Lord Lytton established the Statutory Civil Service in 1878, allowing up to one-sixth of covenanted posts to be filled by nomination of Indians of high birth, bypassing exams (abolished by 1886).
- **Statement 2 is correct:** To discourage Indian candidates from competing in London, Lord Lytton lowered the maximum entry age limit from 21 to 19 years in 1878.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The Aitchison Commission (1886–87) abolished the old classification (Covenanted/Uncovenanted), establishing a three-tiered structure: Imperial Civil Service (recruited in England), Provincial Civil Service (recruited in provinces), and Subordinate Service.

6. Which of the following statements regarding civil service reforms between 1912 and 1919 are correct?

1. Islington Commission recommended that 25% of superior civil service posts be reserved for Indian recruits.
2. Under the Government of India Act 1919, simultaneous competitive civil service examinations were conducted in India for the first time.
3. Government of India Act 1919 categorized AIS under Transferred subjects, placing their dismissal powers under Indian provincial ministers.
4. GOI Act 1919 provided for the creation of a Public Service Commission, which was subsequently established in 1926.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Islington Commission (1912–15) proposed reserving 25% of Class I posts for Indians, with recruitment divided between England and India.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Following the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, simultaneous ICS examinations began in India in 1922 (first in Allahabad, later in Delhi).

- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** All-India Services enjoyed strict statutory safeguards under the Governor/Governor-General and Secretary of State; their pay, pensions, and dismissal powers remained beyond the control of provincial ministers.
- **Statement 4 is correct:** The 1919 Act provided for setting up a Central Public Service Commission, which was established on October 1, 1926 under Sir Ross Barker.

7. Which of the following statements with regard to civil service protections under the Lee Commission and GOI Act 1935 are correct?

1. Lee Commission recommended a long-term parity target of 50:50 Indian to European intake in the Indian Civil Service within 15 years.
2. Government of India Act 1935 stipulated that salaries, pensions, and emoluments of civil servants were subject to voting and reduction by provincial legislatures.
3. Government of India Act 1935 established Federal, Provincial, and Joint Public Service Commissions.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Lee Commission (1923–24) recommended accelerated Indianisation to achieve a 50:50 ratio between Indians and Europeans in the ICS within 15 years.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Under the GOI Act 1935, the salaries, pensions, and service terms of civil servants were non-votable items in legislatures, explicitly protected by the special responsibilities of Governors and the Governor-General.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The 1935 Act provided for a Federal Public Service Commission, Provincial Public Service Commissions, and Joint Public Service Commissions for groups of provinces.

8. Which of the following statements with regard to press regulations during the early Company period and the Censorship of the Press Act, 1799 is/are correct?

1. Before 1799, the East India Company operated a formal statutory licensing mechanism governing all printed broadsheets.
2. Introduce pre-censorship and requiring editors to submit content for government approval prior to publication.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Before 1799, there was no formal statutory censorship law; the press operated under informal government tolerance or summary deportation of individual European editors (e.g., James Augustus Hickey).
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Lord Wellesley enacted the Censorship of the Press Act, 1799 to prevent anti-British or pro-French wartime reporting, introducing mandatory pre-censorship for all newspapers.

9. Which of the following statements regarding press regulations from 1823 to 1835 are correct?

1. John Adam's Licensing Regulation of 1823 made starting a printing press without a government license a penal offense.
2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy shut down his Persian publication Mirat-ul-Akhbar in protest against the stringent provisions of the 1823 Licensing Regulation.
3. Sir Charles Metcalfe passed the Press Act of 1835, earning the title "Liberator of the Indian Press" by repealing restrictive licensing regulations.

Select the answer using the code given below:

(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 is correct:** Adam's Licensing Regulation (1823) made operating a press without an explicit government license illegal, empowering magistrates to confiscate unlicensed equipment.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Raja Ram Mohan Roy ceased publication of his Persian journal Mirat-ul-Akhbar in 1823 as a direct protest against these repressive licensing laws.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Acting Governor-General Sir Charles Metcalfe repealed the 1823 regulations via the Press Act of 1835, requiring only a registration declaration, earning him the title Liberator of the Indian Press.

10. Which of the following statements regarding colonial press legislation between 1857 and 1908 are correct?

1. The Gagging Act, passed under Lord Canning during the Revolt of 1857, restored licensing restrictions on all presses for a temporary period.
2. Lord Lytton's Vernacular Press Act of 1878 applied equal security deposit requirements and pre-publication checks to both English-language and vernacular newspapers.
3. Under the Vernacular Press Act of 1878, affected newspaper publishers were granted the statutory right to appeal District Magistrate confiscation orders before the Supreme Court.
4. The Newspapers Act of 1908 was enacted to suppress radical nationalist print media following the Swadeshi Movement.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Lord Canning passed the Licensing Act of 1857 (Gagging Act) as an emergency measure during the Revolt, reintroducing licensing for all printing presses.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was explicitly discriminatory; it targeted only Indian-language (vernacular) newspapers, completely exempting English-language publications.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The Act empowered District Magistrates to demand security deposits and confiscate presses without any right of appeal to a court of law.

- **Statement 4 is correct:** The Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act of 1908 empowered magistrates to confiscate presses publishing material inciting violence or extremism during the Swadeshi unrest.

British Economic Policies & Trade and Agriculture in British India

1. With reference to revenue collection mechanisms under British rule, consider the following statements:

1. Ryotwari Settlement, peasants were granted automatic statutory exemption from paying revenue in years of crop failure or natural calamities.
2. Permanent Settlement in Bengal, if a Zamindar failed to deposit the state's revenue share on or before the fixed date before sunset, his Zamindari rights were confiscated and auctioned.

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: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Ryotwari system demanded rigid revenue payments directly from individual cultivators (ryots). The state collected tax in cash based on land potential rather than actual yield, and no automatic relief or exemption was granted during bad harvests or natural disasters, driving widespread peasant indebtedness.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Under Lord Cornwallis's Permanent Settlement (1793), the Sunset Law mandated that if a Zamindar failed to pay the fixed revenue by sunset on the specified due date, his land rights were forfeited by the state and sold via public auction.

2. Who among the following was/were associated with the introduction of the Ryotwari Settlement in India during British rule?

1. Lord Cornwallis
2. Alexander Read
3. Thomas Munro

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Item 1 is incorrect:** Lord Cornwallis was responsible for introducing the Permanent Settlement in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa in 1793.
- **Items 2 and 3 are correct:** The Ryotwari System was first tried on a small scale by Captain Alexander Read in the Baramahal region of Madras after the Third Anglo-Mysore War (1792). It was later systematically developed and extended across the Madras Presidency, Bombay, Assam, and Coorg by Sir Thomas Munro during his tenure as Governor of Madras (1820–1827).

3. Which of the following statements with regard to the Ijaradari System under the East India Company is/are correct?

1. The Ijaradari System involved auctioning the right to collect land revenue to the highest bidding contractors for fixed multi-year or annual terms.
2. Warren Hastings introduced a permanent statutory ceiling that legally capped the maximum extraction rate by Ijaradars at 10% of total agricultural yield.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Following the grant of Diwani rights (1765), the Company instituted revenue farming (Ijaradari), auctioning collection rights to contractors (Ijaradars) who extracted maximum revenue from cultivators.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** There was no fixed legal assessment rate or extraction ceiling under the Ijaradari system. Unregulated bidding and rampant extortion contributed directly to severe agrarian distress and the Great Bengal Famine of 1770, leading to the system's abolition after 1772.

4. Which of the following statements regarding the Permanent Settlement introduced by Lord Cornwallis are correct?

1. Zamindars were transformed from state tax-collecting agents into legal, hereditary owners of the land.
2. The state fixed a permanent, unalterable revenue demand, reserving 10/11th of the collected rent for the Company and leaving 1/11th to the Zamindar.
3. The Act mandated that any future increase in agricultural revenue resulting from land reclamation or market expansion must be surrendered entirely to the British Treasury.

Select the answer using the code given below:

(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 is correct:** The Permanent Settlement recognized Zamindars as permanent proprietary owners of land, provided they paid the state's fixed demand punctually.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The total revenue assessment was fixed permanently; out of the collected rent, 10/11th was remitted to the state and 1/11th was retained by the Zamindar.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** A key feature (and drawback for the state) was that the state's revenue claim was fixed forever. Any future profits from agricultural expansion, improved yields, or land reclamation were retained entirely by the Zamindars, depriving the state of expanding revenue.

5. Which of the following statements with regard to the Ryotwari System in British India is/are correct?

1. The settlement was made directly between the state and the individual cultivator, who was recognized as the legal landowner as long as land revenue was paid.

2. Unlike the Permanent Settlement, land revenue demands under the Ryotwari System were permanently fixed in perpetuity across Madras and Bombay.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Ryotwari System established direct legal relations between the state and the individual ryot, eliminating feudal intermediaries.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Revenue demands under Ryotwari were not fixed in perpetuity. Assessments were revised periodically (typically every 20 to 30 years) based on field surveys, soil quality, and market conditions, usually resulting in upward reassessments (up to 45%–55%).

6. Which of the following statements with regard to the Mahalwari System is/are correct?

1. The revenue settlement was executed collectively with the village community or estate, making the village unit jointly responsible for revenue payment.
2. Under the Mahalwari framework formalised by Lord William Bentinck in 1833, the Lambardar was stripped of all tax collection authority, and revenue was collected directly from each peasant by British district collectors.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Formulated by Holt Mackenzie (1822) and modified under Lord William Bentinck (1833) in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Central India, the Mahalwari System treated the entire village (Mahal) as a collective unit for assessment and land ownership.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The system relied specifically on the traditional village headman (Lambardar) to collect revenue from individual villagers and hand it over to state collectors. He was not stripped of tax collection duties.

7. Which of the following statements with regard to colonial river and canal transport networks is/are correct?

1. River steam navigation on major rivers like the Ganga and Brahmaputra was expanded primarily to facilitate inland troop movement and link hinterland agricultural exports to major maritime ports.
2. British colonial administration prohibited the construction of dual-purpose canals, restricting water infrastructure strictly to agricultural irrigation.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Steam navigation along major river routes (Ganga, Indus, Brahmaputra) was expanded in the 19th century to facilitate military transport and move bulk raw materials (like cotton, opium, and tea) to export ports like Calcutta and Karachi.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Major colonial public works projects—such as the Ganga Canal and the Buckingham Canal—were explicitly designed as dual-purpose infrastructure, engineered for both land irrigation and inland water transit.

8. Which of the following statements regarding the origin and expansion of Railways in British India are correct?

1. Lord Dalhousie's Railway Minute of 1853 laid the strategic framework for connecting major hinterland raw-material regions to export ports.
2. Early private British railway companies operated under a guaranteed return system, where losses were underwritten by Indian public revenues at a fixed 5% interest rate.
3. Based on the recommendations of the Acworth Committee, the state unified railway management and introduced a separate Railway Budget in 1924.

Select the answer using the code given below:

(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 is correct:** Lord Dalhousie's Railway Minute of 1853 established the trunk-line construction policy to link internal commercial centers with ports (Calcutta, Bombay, Madras) for military mobilization and export of cash crops.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Under the Old Guarantee System, private British companies received free land and a guaranteed minimum return of 5% on invested capital paid from Indian territorial revenues, removing incentive for cost control.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Following the Acworth Committee (1920–21) recommendations, the government took over private railway lines and separated the Railway Budget from the General Budget in 1924 (a distinction maintained until 2017).

9. Which of the following statements with regard to the evolution of postal services in British India is/are correct?

1. Lord Dalhousie enacted the Post Office Act of 1854, establishing a centralized Director-General of Posts and introducing uniform postage rates irrespective of distance.
2. Under the Post Office Act of 1854, postal rates were calculated based on the distance a letter traveled, making long-distance interstate mail costlier than local mail.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (a)
Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Lord Dalhousie (Father of modern Postal system) enacted the Post Office Act of 1854, creating a unified national postal network under a Director-General and issuing uniform postage stamps (starting with the Scinde Dawk).
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** A key reform of the 1854 Act was abolishing distance-based rates and introducing a flat, uniform postage rate (half an anna for letters weighing up to a quarter tola) anywhere across India, regardless of distance.

10. Which of the following statements with regard to the introduction of electric telegraphy in India is/are correct?

1. The first long-distance operational electric telegraph line in India was opened between Calcutta and Agra in 1854 under Lord Dalhousie.
2. The rapid transmission of intelligence over the electric telegraph grid played a critical role in enabling the British command to coordinate military responses during the Revolt of 1857.

Select the answer using the code given below:
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Correct Answer: (c)
Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** After an experimental line between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour (1850), the first long-distance public telegraph line connecting Calcutta to Agra (800 miles) was opened in 1854 under Lord Dalhousie.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** During the Revolt of 1857, the electric telegraph enabled British officials to warn command centers at Ambala and Lahore, coordinate troop movements, and send dispatches ahead of rebel advances. Contemporary observers noted that the electric telegraph saved India for the British Empire.

Labour Related Legislations, Tribal and Peasant Movements

1. With reference to labor movement history and legislation in British India, consider the following statements:

1. Indian Factories Act of 1881 was enacted primarily to fix minimum wages for industrial workers and to guarantee the legal right to form trade unions.
2. N.M Lokhande was a pioneer of the organized labor movement in British India, founding the Bombay Millhands Association in 1890.

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: (b)
Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Indian Factories Act of 1881 focused strictly on regulating child labor (fixing working hours for children between 7 and 12 years to 9 hours a day) and basic fencing of dangerous machinery. It did not fix minimum wages for adult workers nor did it grant workers the legal right to form trade unions (trade unions were only legalized under the Trade Unions Act of 1926).
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Narayan Meghaji Lokhande was a pioneer of the labor movement in British India. A close associate of Jyotirao Phule's Satyashodhak Samaj, he organized textile mill workers in Bombay and founded the Bombay Millhands Association (1890), which published the journal Deenbandhu to articulate worker grievances.

2. Which of the following statements regarding the Factories Acts of 1891 and 1911 are correct?

1. Factories Act of 1891 raised the minimum age for child employment from 7 to 9 years and introduced a compulsory weekly holiday for all factory workers.
2. In Factories Act of 1891, the daily working hours for adult women workers were capped at 11 hours per day.
3. Factories Act of 1911 regulated the working hours of adult male industrial workers for the first time, capping them at 12 hours per day.
4. Factories Acts of 1891 and 1911 applied strictly and equally to British-owned tea and coffee plantations in Assam and Nilgiris.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Factories Act of 1891 raised the minimum employment age for children from 7 to 9 years (and upper age from 12 to 14 years) and mandated a weekly holiday for all workers.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The 1891 Act regulated female labor by capping women's daily working hours at 11 hours per day with a mandatory 1.5-hour rest interval.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The Factories Act of 1911 for the first time placed statutory limits on adult male working hours, restricting them to a maximum of 12 hours per day in textile factories.
- **Statement 4 is incorrect:** British-owned tea, coffee, and rubber plantations were explicitly exempted from the restrictive provisions of both the 1891 and 1911 Factories Acts, allowing planters to continue using unorganized, contractually bound indentured labor.

3. Which of the following statements with regard to colonial labor legislation in the 1920s is/are correct?

1. Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 established strict no-fault liability, making employers legally liable to pay compensation for employment injuries.
2. Trade Unions Act of 1926 granted registered trade unions immunity from civil suits and criminal conspiracy charges arising from legitimate trade disputes.
3. Trade Disputes Act of 1929 conferred an absolute, unrestricted statutory right to strike on all industrial workers across all public utility sectors without prior notice.

Select the answer using the code given below:

(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 is correct:** The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 introduced strict "no-fault" employer liability, ensuring statutory cash compensation for workers suffering occupational injuries or death during employment without needing to prove employer fault.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Trade Unions Act of 1926 provided legal recognition for trade unions, shielding registered unions and their officers from civil liability and criminal conspiracy prosecution for actions taken in furtherance of trade disputes.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The Trade Disputes Act of 1929 did not grant an unrestricted right to strike; rather, it restricted strikes in public utility services (requiring 14 days' prior notice) and explicitly banned sympathetic or general strikes aimed at coercing the government.

4. Which of the following statements with regard to labor policy evaluations and wartime regulations (1929–1945) is/are correct?

1. Royal Commission on Labor providing the basis for the Payment of Wages Act of 1936.
2. Payment of Wages Act of 1936 permitted employers to make arbitrary cash deductions from workers' wages.
3. Defence of India Rules enforced during World War II, the government made strikes and lockouts illegal without notice.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (a)
Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Whitley Commission (1929–31) exhaustively documented industrial working conditions, recommending statutory protection against irregular pay and arbitrary fines, laying the groundwork for the Payment of Wages Act of 1936.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Payment of Wages Act of 1936 was designed specifically to prohibit arbitrary wage deductions, allowing only authorized deductions (e.g., for absence or actual damage) and mandating timely monthly payments.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Under Rule 81A of the Defence of India Rules (1939–45) during WWII, the colonial government banned strikes/lockouts without prior notice and empowered itself to refer any industrial dispute to compulsory conciliation and binding adjudication.

5. Which of the following statements regarding the centers, rebel leaders, and British commanders during the Revolt of 1857 are correct?

1. Delhi, nominal leadership was held by Bahadur Shah II, while actual military command of the rebel forces was exercised by General Bakht Khan against British forces under John Nicholson.
2. Kanpur, rebellion was led by Nana Saheb, where British resistance was directed by Sir Hugh Wheeler and later Sir Colin Campbell.
3. Lucknow, Begum Hazrat Mahal declared her minor son Birjis Qadr as Nawab, leading resistance against British officers including Henry Lawrence and James Outram.

4. Bareilly in Rohilkhand, Khan Bahadur Khan assumed leadership of the rebellion, which was eventually suppressed by British forces commanded by Sir Colin Campbell.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** In Delhi, while Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah II was the symbolic head, military leadership was driven by General Bakht Khan, who organized the defense against John Nicholson and Lieutenant Hudson.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** In Kanpur, Nana Saheb (adoptive son of Peshwa Baji Rao II) led the uprising alongside Tantia Tope, confronting Sir Hugh Wheeler and Sir Colin Campbell.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** In Lucknow, Begum Hazrat Mahal led the siege of the British Residency against Sir Henry Lawrence (who died during the siege), James Outram, and Havelock.
- **Statement 4 is correct:** In Bareilly, Khan Bahadur Khan (grandson of Hafiz Rahmat Khan) led the rebel administration until Sir Colin Campbell recaptured Rohilkhand.

6. After the Santhal Uprising subsided, what measure(s) was/were taken by the colonial government?

1. The non-regulation territory called 'Santhal Parganas' was created by carved-out districts.
2. It was made illegal for a Santhal to transfer land rights to a non-Santhal.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Following the Santhal Hool (1855–56) led by Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu, the British enacted Act XXXVII of 1855, creating a distinct administrative unit called the Santhal Parganas (comprising 5,500 sq miles from Bhagalpur and Birbhum) designated as a non-regulation district.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** To protect Santhals from dispossession by non-tribal moneylenders and dikus, statutory laws prohibited land transfers from a Santhal to a non-Santhal, establishing custom-based tenancy regulations.

7. Which of the following statements regarding early tribal uprisings against British expansion are correct?

1. Pahariya Rebellion of the Rajmahal Hills was led by Raja Jagganath against British expansion of settled agriculture into tribal forest lands.
2. Chuar Rebellion occurred in the Jungle Mahals of Bengal, where leaders like Durjan Singh fought against oppressive land revenue demands.
3. Tamar Revolts were launched by Oraon and Munda tribals in Chotanagpur against British revenue taxes and alien landholders.
4. Bhil Revolts in the Western Ghats resulted from British forest restrictions and territorial intrusion following the fall of the Maratha Empire.

Select the answer using the code given below:
(a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 1 and 4 only
(c) 2 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct Answer: (d)
Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Pahariyas of Rajmahal Hills rebelled in the late 18th century under Raja Jagganath when the British cleared forests to introduce settled agriculture via Santhal settlers.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Chuar Uprisings (1766–1799) in Midnapore/Jungle Mahals saw leader Durjan Singh resist Company revenue demands and land confiscation.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The Tamar Revolts (1789–1832) in Chotanagpur were recurrent uprisings led by Bhola Nath Sahay and tribal chiefs against Company taxes and outsider (diku) control.
- **Statement 4 is correct:** The Bhil Uprisings (1817–1819) in Khandesh occurred after the British occupied Maratha territories and imposed agricultural taxes and forest restrictions.

8. Which of the following statements regarding late 19th and early 20th-century tribal movements are correct?

1. Koya Revolt in the Godavari Agency of Andhra Pradesh was led by Tomma Dora against the erosion of customary rights and exploitation by moneylenders.
2. Munda Rebellion led by Birsa Munda sought to destroy the traditional Khuntkatti land tenure system to establish British-administered private ownership.
3. Bastar Rebellion was triggered by colonial proposals to reserve two-thirds of state forests and ban shifting cultivation, forcing the British to reduce reserved areas.
4. Tana Bhagat Movement among the Oraons of Chotanagpur, led by Jatra Bhagat, aligned with the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Select the answer using the code given below:
(a) 1, 3 and 4
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct Answer: (a)
Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Koya Rebellion (1879–80) in Rampa/Godavari was led by Tomma Dora against muttadars (tax farmers), British forest restrictions, and liquor duties.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Birsa Munda's Ulgulan sought to restore and defend the traditional tribal joint landholding system (Khuntkatti), which had been destroyed by British revenue laws and zamindars (leading to the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act of 1908).
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The Bastar Rebellion (1910) (Bhumkal) protested against forest reservation policies, resulting in the British reducing the proposed reserved forest area by roughly half.
- **Statement 4 is correct:** The Tana Bhagat Movement (1914–21) led by Jatra Bhagat began as a spiritual reform among Oraons and evolved into a non-violent anti-tax campaign supporting Mahatma Gandhi's Non-Cooperation Movement.

9. Consider the following comparative information regarding early civil rebellions against British rule:

Rebellion	Leader / Region	Key Cause
1. **Revolt of Raja of Vizianagaram (1794)**	Chinna Ramagajapathi Raju / Andhra Pradesh	Triggered by British reduction of zamindari territory and excessive revenue demands, leading to the Battle of Padmanabham.
2. **Kutch Rebellion (1816–1832)**	Rao Bharamal II / Gujarat	Caused by British treaty interference in internal governance, high land revenue, and deposition of the ruler in favor of a Regency Council.
3. **Waghera Uprising (1818–1820)**	Waghera Chiefs of Okha Mandal / Gujarat	Resentment against arbitrary exactions and military intrusions by the British and the Gaekwad of Baroda.
4. **Velu Thambi Revolt (1808–1809)**	Velu Thambi Dalawa / Travancore	Triggered by British financial demands and Resident interference under the 1795 Subsidiary Alliance system.

In which of the above rows is the given information correctly matched?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Row 1 is correctly matched:** The Raja of Vizianagaram revolted when the East India Company demanded an excessive subsidy and ordered the disbandment of his troops. He was killed at the Battle of Padmanabham (1794).
- **Row 2 is correctly matched:** The Kutch Rebellion (1816–32) broke out when Rao Bharamal II resisted British interference. The British deposed him, establishing a Regency Council that raised land taxes, driving continued chieftain resistance.
- **Row 3 is correctly matched:** The Waghera Chiefs of Okha Mandal rebelled against taxes levied by the Gaekwad of Baroda with British backing, concluding with a peace treaty in 1820.
- **Row 4 is correctly matched:** Velu Thambi (Dewan of Travancore) issued the Kundara Proclamation in 1809 calling for an armed uprising against British Resident interference and heavy financial subsidies under the Subsidiary Alliance.

10. Which of the following statements with regard to anti-feudal and anti-colonial peasant struggles is/are correct?

1. Poligar Rebellions in Tamil Nadu were against Company land annexations and tax demands.
2. Kisan Sabha Movement organized by leaders like Gauri Shankar Mishra and Indra Narayan Dwivedi, campaigned against high rents, illegal exactions, and forced labor.
3. Tebhaga Movement in Bengal was a sharecropper struggle demanding that the landlord's share of harvested crops be reduced, implementing recommendations of the Floud Commission.

Select the answer using the code given below:

(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 is correct:** The Poligar Wars (1799–1805) in Southern India were armed resistance campaigns led by regional Poligar chieftains (such as Veerapandia Kattabomman and the Marudu Brothers) against Company attempts to abolish their local military authority and collect land taxes directly.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The UP Kisan Sabha (formed 1918) led by Gauri Shankar Mishra, Indra Narayan Dwivedi, and supported by Madan Mohan Malaviya, mobilized tenants against ejectment, illegal cesses (abwabs), and unpaid forced labor (begar).
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The Tebhaga Movement (1946–47) was led by the Bengal Pradesh Kisan Sabha, demanding that bargadars (sharecroppers) retain two-thirds of the produce, leaving one-third to the jotedars, based on the Floud Commission report. All three statements are correct.

Socio-Religious Reform

1. Which of the following statements with regard to Raja Ram Mohan Roy and the Brahmo Samaj is/are correct?

1. Atmiya Sabha was established in Kolkata by Raja Ram Mohan Roy as a philosophical discussion circle opposing idolatry and rigid caste rules.
2. Following the ideological split of 1866, Devendranath Tagore led the Adi Brahmo Samaj, while Keshab Chandra Sen established the Brahmo Samaj of India.
3. Keshab Chandra Sen strongly opposed the enactment of the Native Marriage Act of 1872 and supported traditional child marriage practices.

Select the answer using the code given below:
(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 is correct:** Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded the Atmiya Sabha in 1815 in Calcutta to promote rational theological debate, monotheism, and social reform, serving as the precursor to the Brahmo Sabha/Samaj (1828).
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Due to differences over radical social reforms (such as inter-caste marriages and inclusion of non-Hindu scriptures), the Brahmo Samaj split in 1866: Devendranath Tagore's group became the Adi Brahmo Samaj, while Keshab Chandra Sen founded the Brahmo Samaj of India.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** Keshab Chandra Sen actively campaigned against child marriage and polygamy, playing a central role in securing the Native Marriage Act (Civil Marriage Act) of 1872, which fixed minimum marriage ages (14 for girls, 18 for boys) and legalized inter-caste marriages.

2. Which of the following statements with regard to the Young Bengal Movement is/are correct?

1. Led by Henry Vivian Derozio at Hindu College, the movement promoted free, critical rationalism while attacking orthodox social and religious customs.

2. Movement failed to build a lasting mass base primarily because it remained disconnected from the agrarian grievances of the peasantry.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Henry Vivian Derozio (teaching at Hindu College from 1826 to 1831) inspired a radical group of young intellectuals known as the Derozians, who questioned blind tradition, demanded freedom of thought, and advocated women's rights via journals like Parthenon and The East Indian.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Despite their radicalism, the Derozians remained an elite, urban intellectual group that did not take up peasant grievances or connect with the rural masses, resulting in a short-lived impact. Both statements are correct.

3. Which of the following statements regarding Debendranath Tagore and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar are correct?

1. Debendranath Tagore founded the Tattvabodhini Sabha to propagate Raja Ram Mohan Roy's ideas and promote a systematic study of India's past.
2. He upheld the doctrine of absolute Vedic infallibility as the foundational tenet of the reorganized Brahmo Samaj.
3. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, as Principal of Sanskrit College, opened its doors to non-Brahmin students and introduced Western thought into the curriculum.
4. He initially opposed the Hindu Widows Remarriage Act of 1856, arguing that statutory legislation interfered with traditional family structures.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Debendranath Tagore established the Tattvabodhini Sabha (1839) and its organ Tattvabodhini Patrika to revive Rammohan Roy's monotheistic mission and foster rational Bengali scholarship.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Debendranath Tagore (alongside rationalist Akshay Kumar Dutt) rejected the doctrine of Vedic infallibility, placing human reason and conscience above scriptural authority.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Upon becoming Principal of Sanskrit College in 1851, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar broke priestly monopoly by opening admissions to non-Brahmin students and introducing Western philosophy and science.
- **Statement 4 is incorrect:** Vidyasagar was the chief crusader behind the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act of 1856, writing Bidhobabivah and personally supervising the first legal upper-caste Hindu widow remarriage in 1856.

4. Which of the following statements with regard to Jyotirao Phule and Savitribai Phule is/are correct?

1. Jyotirao Phule founded the Satyashodhak Samaj to dismantle Brahmanical hegemony and champion social equality for lower castes.
2. Savitribai Phule established the Mahila Seva Mandal and co-founded the Balhatya Pratibandhak Griha to prevent female infanticide.
3. Jyotirao Phule strictly prohibited individuals from Brahmin backgrounds from joining or supporting the Satyashodhak Samaj.

Select the answer using the code given below:

(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 is correct:** Jyotirao Phule founded the Satyashodhak Samaj (Truth-Seekers' Society) on September 24, 1873, in Pune to combat caste oppression, untouchability, and priestly intermediation.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Savitribai Phule founded the Mahila Seva Mandal (1852) to raise awareness of women's rights, organized barbers' strikes against widow head-shaving, and co-founded the Balhatya Pratibandhak Griha (1863) to shelter destitute pregnant widows.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The Satyashodhak Samaj was open to members of all castes and religions, and Phule welcomed progressive Brahmin allies who supported anti-caste reform.

5. Which of the following statements regarding 19th-century social reform movements are correct?

1. Bal Shastri Jambhekar launched the Marathi weekly Darpan in Bombay to challenge Brahmanical orthodoxy and spread modern scientific knowledge.
2. Paramahansa Mandali, founded by Dadoba Pandurang and Durgaram Mehtaji in Maharashtra, operated secretly to promote monotheism, inter-caste dining, and widow remarriage.
3. G.H Deshmukh wrote his famous critique of social orthodoxy, Shatpatre, under the pen name Lokahitawadi in the journal Harijan.
4. Veda Samaj was founded in Calcutta by Radhakanta Deb to defend traditional Hindu ritual orthodoxy against Brahmo influence.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Bal Shastri Jambhekar (Father of Marathi Journalism) started the bilingual weekly Darpan in 1832 to promote rational social reform and modern learning in Bombay.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Founded in 1849 in Maharashtra by Dadoba Pandurang and Durgaram Mehtaji, the Paramahansa Mandali functioned as a secret society (to avoid orthodox backlash) practicing inter-caste dining and opposing caste rules.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** While Gopal Hari Deshmukh wrote under the pen name Lokahitawadi, his Shatpatre was published in the Marathi weekly Prabhakar (1848–1850), not Harijan (which was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1933).

- **Statement 4 is incorrect:** The Veda Samaj was founded in Madras in 1864 by K. Sridharalu Naidu and Keshab Chandra Sen (inspired by the Brahmo Samaj), advocating progressive social reforms rather than orthodox defense.

6. Which of the following statements regarding modern socio-educational organizations are correct?

1. Deccan Education Society was founded in Pune by leaders including Gopal Ganesh Agarkar and Bal Gangadhar Tilak to promote indigenous mass education and establish Fergusson College.
2. Dev Samaj, founded in Lahore by Pandit Shiv Narayan Agnihotri, emphasized moral ethics, inter-caste marriage, and co-education.
3. Self-Respect Movement was launched by C. Rajagopalachari to defend traditional Varnashrama Dharma in Madras Presidency.
4. Harijan Sevak Sangh was founded by Mahatma Gandhi in Delhi/Mumbai to eradicate untouchability and secure temple entry and educational access for depressed classes.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Deccan Education Society (1884) was established in Pune by Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and Vishnushastri Chiplunkar, founding Fergusson College (1885).
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Pandit Shiv Narayan Agnihotri founded the Dev Samaj (1887) in Lahore, advocating rationalist morality, widow remarriage, and female education (establishing schools at Moga).
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The Self-Respect Movement (1925) was launched by E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker (Periyar) and S. Ramanathan specifically to dismantle Brahmanical supremacy and caste hierarchy, not defend Varnashrama Dharma.
- **Statement 4 is correct:** Following the Poona Pact (1932), Mahatma Gandhi established the All India Anti-Untouchability League, later renamed the Harijan Sevak Sangh, to work for the upliftment of depressed classes.

7. Which leader spearheaded the Islamic revivalist Wahabi Movement in India during the 1820s–1830s, establishing Patna as its primary organizational center before it acquired an anti-landlord agrarian character in Bengal?

(a) Haji Shariatullah
(b) Syed Ahmed Barelvi
(c) Mirza Ghulam Ahmad
(d) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- Syed Ahmed Barelvi (of Rae Bareli) led the Wahabi Movement in India, inspired by the teachings of Shah Waliullah of Delhi and Abdul Wahab of Arabia.

- He established an organized network with Patna as its headquarters. In Bengal (under leaders like Titu Mir), the movement merged religious revivalism with peasant resistance against oppressive Hindu and British landlords/indigo planters.

8. Which of the following statements with regard to the Ahmadiyya Movement is/are correct?

1. Founded in Punjab by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, the movement emphasized universal humanitarian values and the spread of modern Western education among Muslims.
2. Ahmadiyya Movement actively endorsed violent armed Jihad against the British Crown to re-establish Mughal sovereignty in Northern India.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Founded by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad at Qadian (Punjab) in 1889, the Ahmadiyya Movement promoted universal peace, mercy, inter-faith harmony, and the establishment of schools and colleges.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Unlike militant revivalist movements, Mirza Ghulam Ahmad explicitly opposed violent armed Jihad against the British government, advocating peaceful moral and educational reform instead.

9. Which of the following statements with regard to reform movements in Punjab are correct?

1. Kuka Movement, transformed under Baba Ram Singh, enforced strict moral codes, opposed female infanticide and dowry, and promoted simple Anand marriages.
2. Singh Sabha Movement focused on promoting modern education alongside Sikh heritage, establishing Khalsa College at Amritsar.
3. Akali Movement violently opposed the passage of the Sikh Gurudwaras Act of 1925, demanding that hereditary Mahants retain permanent control over Sikh shrines.

Select the answer using the code given below:

(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 is correct:** The Namdhari (Kuka) Movement (initiated by Bhagat Jawaharmal and developed by Baba Ram Singh) preached monotheism, boycotted British goods/courts, abolished caste distinctions, and introduced simplified **Anand Karaj** weddings.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Singh Sabha Movement (1873) aimed to counter Christian missionary and Arya Samaj proselytization by promoting Punjabi literature and Sikh education, founding Khalsa College, Amritsar (1892).
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The Akali Movement (Gurdwara Reform Movement, 1920–25) was a non-violent mass Satyagraha launched specifically to remove corrupt hereditary Mahants from gurdwaras

and transfer management to an elected body, culminating in the passage of the Sikh Gurudwaras Act of 1925 (establishing the SGPC).

10. Which of the following statements with regard to 19th-century orthodox and revivalist organizations are correct?

1. Dharma Sabha was founded by Raja Radhakanta Deb to defend orthodox Hindu practices and oppose the British abolition of Sati.
2. Deoband Movement, founded by Muhammad Qasim Nanautavi and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi, emphasized pure Quranic and Hadith teachings.
3. Bharat Dharma Mahamandala was founded in Lahore by Dayananda Saraswati to dismantle idol worship and reject the authority of the Puranas.

Select the answer using the code given below:

(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 is correct:** Raja Radhakanta Deb established the Dharma Sabha (1830) in Calcutta as an orthodox counter-organization to Raja Ram Mohan Roy's Brahmo Samaj, opposing government interference in religious customs such as the abolition of Sati (while paradoxically supporting Western education).
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Founded at Darul Uloom Deoband (1866) by Muhammad Qasim Nanautavi and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi, the Deoband Movement was an anti-colonial Islamic revivalist school focusing on scriptural orthodoxy and opposing Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's pro-British Aligarh school.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The Bharat Dharma Mahamandala (1887, Haridwar) was an orthodox Hindu organization founded by Pandit Din Dayal Sharma (and later associated with Madan Mohan Malaviya) specifically to defend Sanatan Dharma and Puranic rituals against reformists like Dayananda Saraswati's Arya Samaj.

Socio-Religious Reform-II

1. Which of the following statements regarding 19th-century social reform legislation and legal milestones are correct?

1. Bengal Sati Regulation passed under Lord William Bentinck with support from Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
2. Female Infanticide Prevention Act mandated the compulsory registration of all births and established surveillance over districts.
3. Rakhmabai Case centered on the restitution of conjugal rights in child marriages and was dismissed by the Bombay High Court.
4. Age of Consent Act of 1891, championed by Behramji Malabari, completely banned child marriages across British India.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Enacted on December 4, 1829, by Governor-General Lord William Bentinck (Regulation XVII), the Bengal Sati Regulation made Sati illegal and punishable as culpable homicide, following vigorous campaigning by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Passed in 1870, the Female Infanticide Prevention Act authorized local governments to enforce compulsory birth/marriage/death registration and special police surveillance in regions with skewed sex ratios.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The Rakhmabai Case (Dadaji Bhikaji vs. Rukhmabai) sparked an intense nationwide debate on child marriage and consent in both India and Britain, directly influencing the passage of the Age of Consent Act in 1891 (and Rakhmabai later became one of India's first practicing women doctors).
- **Statement 4 is incorrect:** The Age of Consent Act of 1891 (piloted by Parsi reformer Behramji Malabari) raised the age of consent for sexual intercourse for girls from 10 to 12 years; it did not ban child marriage itself nor raise the marriage age to 18 (which happened much later via the Sarda Act of 1929).

2. Which one of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the establishment of women's organizations and reform bodies in British India, starting from the earliest?

(a) Arya Mahila Samaj → National Social Conference → Bharat Stree Mahamandal → Women's Indian Association → Mahila Atma Raksha Samiti

(b) National Social Conference → Arya Mahila Samaj → Women's Indian Association → Bharat Stree Mahamandal → Mahila Atma Raksha Samiti

(c) Arya Mahila Samaj → Bharat Stree Mahamandal → National Social Conference → Mahila Atma Raksha Samiti Women's Indian Association

(d) Bharat Stree Mahamandal → Arya Mahila Samaj → National Social Conference → Women's Indian Association → Mahila Atma Raksha Samiti

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

The correct chronological sequence of establishment is:

1. **Arya Mahila Samaj (1882):** Founded in Pune by Pandita Ramabai to promote women's education and oppose child marriage.
2. **National Social Conference (1887):** Founded by M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao in Madras as the social reform wing of the Indian National Congress.
3. **Bharat Stree Mahamandal (1910):** Founded in Allahabad by Sarala Devi Chaudhurani, recognized as the first major all-India women's organization led by a woman.
4. **Women's Indian Association (1917):** Founded at Adyar (Madras) by Annie Besant, Margaret Cousins, and Dorothy Jinarajadasa to advocate women's suffrage and education.
5. **Mahila Atma Raksha Samiti (1942):** Formed in Bengal by Communist women leaders (such as Renu Chakravartty and Manikuntala Sen) during the Bengal famine and WWII crisis for women's self-defense and relief.

3. Which of the following statements regarding early political organizations in 19th-century Bengal are correct?

1. Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha was formed by associates of Raja Ram Mohan Roy to discuss public administrative policies.

2. Zamindari Association was founded in Calcutta by leaders including Dwarkanath Tagore and Radhakanta Deb to safeguard landholders' interests through constitutional agitation.
3. Bengal British India Society was established as a militant underground wing to organize armed peasant insurrections against the British Crown.
4. British Indian Association opened its executive membership exclusively to British indigo planters and civil servants residing in Calcutta.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Founded in 1836 by associates of Raja Ram Mohan Roy (like Gourishankar Tarkabagish), the Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha was among the earliest organized political discussion groups in Bengal.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Founded in 1837/1838 by Dwarkanath Tagore, Prasanna Kumar Tagore, and Radhakanta Deb, the Landholders' Society introduced organized constitutional methods to protect landlord rights in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The Bengal British India Society (1843), founded by George Thompson and Dwarkanath Tagore, was a strictly peaceful, loyalist organization aimed at collecting factual data on the condition of Indians and submitting constitutional petitions.
- **Statement 4 is incorrect:** Formed by merging the Landholders' Society and the Bengal British India Society, the British Indian Association (1851) restricted its membership exclusively to Indians (President: Radhakanta Deb; Secretary: Debendranath Tagore).

4. Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the formation of major pre-Congress political associations, starting from the earliest?

(a) East India Association → Poona Sarvajanik Sabha → Indian League→ Indian Association Madras Mahajana Sabha
(b) Poona Sarvajanik Sabha → East India Association → Indian Association → Indian League Madras Mahajana Sabha
(c) East India Association → Indian League → Poona Sarvajanik Sabha → Madras Mahajana Sabha Indian Association
(d) Indian League → East India Association → Poona Sarvajanik Sabha → Indian Association Madras Mahajana Sabha

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

The correct chronological order of these foundational organizations is:

1. **East India Association (1866):** Founded in London by Dadabhai Naoroji to educate British public opinion and Parliament on Indian affairs.
2. **Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (1870):** Founded in Pune by M.G. Ranade, G.V. Joshi, and S.H. Chiplunkar as a bridge between the government and the people.
3. **Indian League (1875):** Founded in Calcutta by Sisir Kumar Ghose to stimulate political nationalism among the masses.

4. **Indian Association of Calcutta (1876):** Founded by Surendranath Banerjea and Ananda Mohan Bose as the most prominent all-India nationalist organization prior to the INC.
5. **Madras Mahajana Sabha (1884):** Founded in Madras by M. Veeraraghavachariar, G. Subramania Iyer, and P. Anandacharlu.

5. Which of the following statements regarding early labor organizations in British India are correct?

1. Bombay Mill-Hands Association founded by N.M Lokhande, campaigned for a weekly Sunday holiday and a 30-minute midday recess for textile workers.
2. Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha was established in Bombay by N.A. Talcherkar and S.K. Bole to petition for regulated working hours.
3. Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association was founded in 1917–18 by Anandi Patel to organize armed railway strikes across Gujarat.
4. Madras Labour Union was founded by Lala Lajpat Rai exclusively for agricultural plantation workers in Punjab.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Narayan Meghaji Lokhande founded the Bombay Mill-Hands Association (1890) and published Dinbandhu, securing a weekly Sunday holiday for Bombay mill workers in June 1890.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Founded in 1910 in Bombay by N.A. Talcherkar, S.K. Bole, and B.R. Nare, the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha published Kamgar Samachar and mediated industrial disputes.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association was formed under the leadership of Anasuyaben Sarabhai (with Mahatma Gandhi's guidance during the 1918 Ahmedabad Mill Strike) using non-violent arbitration to secure a 35% wage hike.
- **Statement 4 is incorrect:** The Madras Labour Union (1918) was founded by B.P. Wadia and V. Kalyanasundaram Mudaliar in Madras for workers of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, recognized as India's first modern registered-style trade union.

6. Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the establishment of trade union federations and unions in India, starting from the earliest?

(a) All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) → Bombay Textile Labour Union (BTLU) → Girni Kamgar Union → Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS)
(b) Bombay Textile Labour Union (BTLU) → All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) → Girni Kamgar Union → Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS)
(c) All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) → Girni Kamgar Union → Bombay Textile Labour Union (BTLU) → Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS)
(d) Girni Kamgar Union → All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) → Bombay Textile Labour Union (BTLU) → Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS)

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

The correct chronological order of establishment is:

1. **All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC - October 1920):** Founded in Bombay with Lala Lajpat Rai as its first President and Dewan Chaman Lall as General Secretary.
2. **Bombay Textile Labour Union (BTLU - 1926):** Formed by N.M. Joshi as one of the earliest registered unions under the Trade Unions Act of 1926.
3. **Girni Kamgar Union (May 1928):** Formed in Bombay under Communist leaders (S.A. Dange, K.N. Joglekar, R.S. Nimbkar) during the massive 1928 Bombay textile strikes.
4. **Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS - December 1948):** Founded at Calcutta by Socialist leaders including Ashok Mehta, R.S. Ruikar, and T.S. Ramanujam post-independence.

7. Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the formal establishment of political organizations in British India, starting from the earliest?

(a) All-India Muslim League → Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha → Tilak's Indian Home Rule League → South Indian Liberal Federation (Justice Party)

(b) Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha → All-India Muslim League → South Indian Liberal Federation (Justice Party) → Tilak's Indian Home Rule League

(c) All-India Muslim League → Tilak's Indian Home Rule League → Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha → South Indian Liberal Federation (Justice Party)

(d) South Indian Liberal Federation (Justice Party)→ All-India Muslim League → Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha → Tilak's Indian Home Rule League

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

The correct chronological order is:

1. **All-India Muslim League (December 1906):** Founded in Dacca by Nawab Salimullah, Aga Khan, and Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk.
2. **Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha (April 1915):** Organized at an all-India level at Haridwar under Madan Mohan Malaviya (later reorganized as a political party in 1923).
3. **Tilak's Indian Home Rule League (April 1916):** Launched at Belgaum by Bal Gangadhar Tilak (followed by Annie Besant's All-India Home Rule League in September 1916).
4. **South Indian Liberal Federation / Justice Party (November 1916):** Founded in Madras by T.M. Nair, P. Tyagaraja Chetty, and C. Natesa Mudaliar to champion non-Brahmin representation.

8. Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the formation of political parties and front organizations, starting from the earliest?

(a) All-India Liberal Federation → Communist Party of India (Kanpur) → All-India Depressed Classes Association → Congress Socialist Party All India Kisan Sabha

(b) Communist Party of India (Kanpur) → All-India Liberal Federation → All-India Depressed Classes Association All India Kisan Sabha Congress Socialist Party

(c) All-India Liberal Federation → All-India Depressed Classes Association → Communist Party of India (Kanpur) → Congress Socialist Party → All India Kisan Sabha

(d) All-India Depressed Classes Association → All-India Liberal Federation → Communist Party of India (Kanpur) → All India Kisan Sabha → Congress Socialist Party

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

The correct chronological sequence of formation is:

1. **All-India Liberal Federation (1919):** Formed by Surendranath Banerjea, Tej Bahadur Sapru, and V.S. Srinivasa Sastri after breaking away from the INC over the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.

2. **Communist Party of India (December 1925):** Formally founded on Indian soil at the Kanpur Communist Conference (with S.V. Ghate as General Secretary).
3. **All-India Depressed Classes Association (1926):** Formed at Nagpur with M.C. Rajah as its first President.
4. **Congress Socialist Party (October 1934):** Formed within the INC by Acharya Narendra Deva, Jayaprakash Narayan, and Ram Manohar Lohia.
5. **All India Kisan Sabha (April 1936):** Founded at the Lucknow INC session with Swami Sahajanand Saraswati as President and N.G. Ranga as General Secretary.

9. Consider the following statements regarding the interplay between social reform movements and political mobilization in colonial India:

1. Both the Rajah–Moonje Pact and the Poona Pact rejected separate electorates for the Depressed Classes in favor of joint electorates with reserved seats.
2. All-India Depressed Classes Association led by M.C. Rajah favored joint electorates early on, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar demanded separate electorates during the Round Table Conferences before signing the Poona Pact compromise.

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 is correct:** Signed in early 1932 between M.C. Rajah (Depressed Classes leader) and B.S. Moonje (Hindu Mahasabha), the Rajah–Moonje Pact endorsed joint electorates with reserved seats, serving as an ideological precursor to the Poona Pact (September 1932) between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** During the Round Table Conferences (1930–32), Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (representing the All-India Depressed Classes Congress) argued forcefully for separate electorates to ensure independent political voice, diverging from M.C. Rajah's faction, before accepting increased reserved seats under joint electorates via the Poona Pact. Both statements are correct.

10. With reference to the Swadeshi Movement (1905–1908), consider the following statements:

1. It contributed to the revival of indigenous artisan crafts and Indian-owned industries through the boycott of foreign goods and promotion of local enterprises.
2. National Council of Education was established in August 1906 as an integral part of the Swadeshi Movement to impart literary, scientific, and technical education under national control.

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 is correct:** Triggered by Lord Curzon's Partition of Bengal (1905), the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement actively revived traditional handloom weaving, silk, and artisan crafts while

spurring indigenous industrial ventures—most notably P.C. Ray's Bengal Chemicals, V.O. Chidambaram Pillai's Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company (Tuticorin), and Jamshedji Tata's TISCO (1907).

- **Statement 2 is correct:** To counter the punitive Carlyle Circular (which threatened withdrawal of grants to nationalist schools), the National Council of Education (NCE) was set up on August 15, 1906 by leaders including Satish Chandra Mukherjee, Rashbehari Ghosh, and Aurobindo Ghose. It established the Bengal National College (with Aurobindo Ghose as Principal) and the Bengal Technical Institute (which later evolved into Jadavpur University) to foster vernacular-medium scientific and technical training. Both statements are correct.

Major Revolutionary Movements of British India

1. Which of the following statements regarding the Indian Home Rule Movement are correct?

1. Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant established two separate, parallel Home Rule Leagues with demarcated geographical spheres.
2. The movement demanded complete, immediate severance from the British Crown.
3. Tilak's Home Rule League operated across Maharashtra (excluding Bombay city), Karnataka, Central Provinces, and Berar, while Annie Besant's League covered the rest of India.
4. All-India Home Rule League was later renamed *Swarajya Sabha* in 1920 when Mahatma Gandhi assumed its presidency.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Answer: (a)

Detailed Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** To prevent overlapping leadership friction, Bal Gangadhar Tilak (April 1916) and Annie Besant (September 1916) launched two distinct leagues that operated cooperatively across separate regions.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Home Rule Movement employed strictly peaceful, constitutional, and non-violent agitation aimed at achieving self-government (Dominion Status / Home Rule) within the British Empire.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Tilak's League covered Maharashtra (excluding Bombay city), Karnataka, Central Provinces, and Berar (6 branches), whereas Besant's League covered Bombay city and the rest of India (200 branches).
- **Statement 4 is correct:** In 1920, Mahatma Gandhi accepted the presidency of the All-India Home Rule League and changed its name to *Swarajya Sabha*.

2. Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of early revolutionary organizations and events in British India, starting from the earliest?

(a) Anushilan Samiti (Calcutta) Abhinav Bharat Society Yugantar Weekly Muzaffarpur Conspiracy Case
(b) Abhinav Bharat Society Anushilan Samiti (Calcutta) Muzaffarpur Conspiracy Case Yugantar Weekly
(c) Anushilan Samiti (Calcutta) Yugantar Weekly Abhinav Bharat Society Muzaffarpur Conspiracy Case
(d) Yugantar Weekly Anushilan Samiti (Calcutta) Abhinav Bharat Society Muzaffarpur Conspiracy Case

Answer: (a)

Detailed Explanation:

The correct chronological sequence of early revolutionary milestones is:

1. **Anushilan Samiti (1902):** Founded in Calcutta by Satish Chandra Basu and Pramathanath Mitra (inspired by Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay's *Anushilan-Tattva*).
2. **Abhinav Bharat Society (1904):** Founded in Maharashtra by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar and Ganesh Damodar Savarkar (evolved from *Mitra Mela* established in 1899).
3. **Yugantar Weekly (1906):** Launched in Calcutta by Barindra Kumar Ghosh and Bhupendranath Datta as the revolutionary inner-circle mouthpiece of Anushilan Samiti.
4. **Muzaffarpur Conspiracy Case (April 1908):** Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki threw a bomb at a carriage intended for Chief Presidency Magistrate Douglas Kingsford, leading to the Alipore Bomb Case arrests.

3. Which one of the following is the correct chronological sequence of revolutionary actions and conspiracy trials in British India, starting from the earliest?

(a) Nasik Conspiracy Case Formation of HRA Kakori Train Action Saunders Assassination (Lahore) Central Legislative Assembly Bomb Case

(b) Formation of HRA Nasik Conspiracy Case Kakori Train Action Central Legislative Assembly Bomb Case Saunders Assassination

(c) Nasik Conspiracy Case Kakori Train Action Formation of HRA Saunders Assassination (Lahore) Central Legislative Assembly Bomb Case

(d) Nasik Conspiracy Case Formation of HRA Saunders Assassination (Lahore) Kakori Train Action Central Legislative Assembly Bomb Case

Answer: (a)

Detailed Explanation:

The correct chronological order of these events is:

1. **Nasik Conspiracy Case (December 1909):** Anant Laxman Kanhere assassinated Nasik District Magistrate A.M.T. Jackson using a Browning pistol supplied by V.D. Savarkar.
2. **Formation of Hindustan Republican Association (October 1924):** Founded at Kanpur by Ram Prasad Bismil, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, and Sachin Sanyal.
3. **Kakori Train Action (August 9, 1925):** HRA revolutionaries stopped the 8-Down train near Kakori (Lucknow) to seize government treasury cash.
4. **Assassination of John Saunders / Lahore Conspiracy (December 17, 1928):** Bhagat Singh, Shivaram Rajguru, and Chandrashekhar Azad shot ASP John Saunders in Lahore to avenge Lala Lajpat Rai's death.
5. **Central Legislative Assembly Bomb Case (April 8, 1929):** Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw non-lethal smoke bombs in the Central Assembly in Delhi to protest the Public Safety Bill and Trade Disputes Bill.

4. Which of the following statements with regard to Indian revolutionary activities abroad are correct?

1. India House was established in London in 1905 by Shyamaji Krishna Varma, who also published the journal *The Indian Sociologist*.
2. Madan Lal Dhingra assassinated British official Sir William Curzon Wyllie in London in 1909, triggering a severe British crackdown that disbanded India House.
3. *Komagata Maru* incident involved a Japanese steamship carrying Indian immigrants that was welcomed into Vancouver port by Canadian authorities later denied.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Answer: (a)
Detailed Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Shyamaji Krishna Varma founded the Indian Home Rule Society and India House in London in 1905 as a student hostel and nationalist hub, editing *The Indian Sociologist*.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** On July 1, 1909, Madan Lal Dhingra shot Sir Curzon Wyllie (political aide-de-camp to the Secretary of State), resulting in Dhingra's execution, V.D. Savarkar's arrest, and the closure of India House.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The *Komagata Maru* (1914), chartered by Gurdit Singh carrying 376 Indian passengers, was denied entry at Vancouver under Canada's discriminatory Continuous Journey Regulation, forced back to Budge Budge (Calcutta), where a police clash killed 22 passengers.

5. Which of the following statements with regard to the Rowlatt Satyagraha of 1919 is/are correct?

1. To mobilize the nationwide *hartal* against the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, Mahatma Gandhi established dedicated *Satyagraha Sabhas*, utilizing the Home Rule Leagues.
2. Mahatma Gandhi refused to withdraw the Satyagraha even after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, continuing the civil disobedience campaign uninterrupted until 1922.

Select the answer using the code given below:
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (a)
Detailed Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Because the Indian National Congress did not yet have a mass organizational machinery for direct action, Gandhi founded *Satyagraha Sabhas* (starting in Bombay) and drew heavily upon the cadres of Home Rule Leagues and pan-Islamist networks to organize the April 1919 protests.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Following outbreaks of mob violence in Gujarat and Punjab culminating in the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (April 13, 1919), Gandhi suspended the Rowlatt Satyagraha on April 18, 1919, admitting he had committed a *Himalayan Blunder* by calling for mass disobedience before training people in non-violence.

6. Consider the following statements in respect of the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920):

1. Nagpur Session 1920 INC changed its creed from the attainment of self-government through constitutional means to the attainment of *Swaraj* by all peaceful and legitimate means.
2. Movement was planned to be implemented in stages, escalating to mass civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes only if *Swaraj* was not achieved within a year and the government resorted to severe repression.

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

Answer: (c)
Detailed Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** At the Nagpur INC Session (December 1920), the Congress formally shifted its objective to the attainment of *Swaraj* by all peaceful and legitimate means, transforming into a mass-based party led by a 15-member Congress Working Committee (CWC).
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Gandhi's Non-Cooperation blueprint proceeded in progressive phases: starting with surrender of titles and boycott of schools, courts, and foreign cloth, with mass civil disobedience and non-payment of land revenue held in reserve as a final stage if the British resorted to repression or failed to grant *Swaraj* within one year. Both statements are correct.

7. Which of the following statements with regard to the recommendations of the Indian Statutory Commission (Simon Commission Report, 1930) is/are correct?

1. It recommended the abolition of Dyarchy in the provinces and the establishment of responsible ministerial government at the provincial level.
2. It recommended immediate grant of Dominion Status to India along with parliamentary cabinet responsibility at the Central Government level.

Select the answer using the code given below:
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (a)
Detailed Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Simon Commission Report (published May 1930) recommended abolishing provincial Dyarchy and introducing representative provincial autonomy (while retaining emergency reserve powers with the Governor).
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The report made no mention of Dominion Status and explicitly rejected introducing parliamentary responsibility at the Centre, maintaining that the Central executive must remain responsible solely to the British Crown and Parliament.

8. Which of the following statements regarding regional salt satyagrahas and protests during the Civil Disobedience Movement are correct?

1. In Tamil Nadu, C. Rajagopalachari led a salt march from Trichinopoly to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore coast to break the salt law.
2. In the North-West Frontier Province, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan organized the *Khudai Khidmatgars*, where Garhwal Rifles soldiers famously refused to fire on unarmed protesters.
3. In Malabar, the Vaikom and Payyanur salt marches were led exclusively by Subhas Chandra Bose and J.M. Sengupta.
4. At the Dharasana Salt Works in Gujarat, the peaceful raid following Gandhi's arrest was led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Select the answer using the code given below:
(a) 1 and 2
(b) 2 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3
(d) 1 and 4 only

Answer: (a)

Detailed Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** C. Rajagopalachari led the historic Vedaranniyam March in April 1930 from Tiruchirappalli to Vedaranniyam in Tamil Nadu.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (*Frontier Gandhi*) led the non-violent Khudai Khidmatgar movement in Peshawar; during the Qissa Khwani Bazaar protests (April 1930), soldiers of the 2/18 Royal Garhwal Rifles under Chandra Singh Garhwali refused orders to shoot unarmed demonstrators.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** In Malabar (Kerala), the salt march from Calicut to Payyanur was led by K. Kelappan (known as *Kerala Gandhi*) and P. Krishna Pillai, whereas Subhas Chandra Bose and J.M. Sengupta led protests in Bengal.
- **Statement 4 is incorrect:** The non-violent raid on the Dharasana Salt Works (May 1930) was led by Sarojini Naidu, Imam Sahib, and Manilal Gandhi (Bal Gangadhar Tilak had passed away in August 1920).

9. Which of the following statements with regard to the three Round Table Conferences held in London are correct?

1. First Round Table Conference failed to produce a workable constitutional settlement largely due to the boycott by the Indian National Congress.
2. Second Round Table Conference Ramsay MacDonald announced the formation of NWFP and Sindh as separate provinces and warned of a unilateral Communal Award if minorities failed to agree.
3. Third Round Table Conference was attended by Mahatma Gandhi as the sole representative of the Indian National Congress, resulting in the immediate revocation of the Communal Award.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Answer: (a)

Detailed Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** While the First RTC reached an agreement in principle on an All-India Federation, it achieved no concrete breakthrough because the **INC boycotted the conference** while leading the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Second RTC deadlocked over minority representation; PM Ramsay MacDonald concluded it by announcing the creation of NWFP and Sindh as Muslim-majority provinces and threatening a unilateral Communal Award (issued in August 1932).
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** Mahatma Gandhi attended only the Second RTC (1931). The Third RTC (1932) was boycotted by the INC and the British Labour Party; its deliberations formed the basis of the March 1933 White Paper that became the Government of India Act 1935.

10. The Gandhi-Irwin Pact included which of the following provisions?

1. Invitation to the Indian National Congress to participate in the Second Round Table Conference in London.
2. Withdrawal of emergency ordinances promulgated in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement.
3. Acceptance of Mahatma Gandhi's demand for a formal public judicial inquiry into police excesses during the movement.
4. Immediate release of all political prisoners who were not convicted of violent offenses.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer: (b)
Detailed Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The INC agreed to suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement and participate in the Second Round Table Conference.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Viceroy Lord Irwin agreed to withdraw all emergency ordinances issued to curb civil disobedience and drop pending prosecutions against peaceful protesters.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** Lord Irwin explicitly rejected Gandhi's demand for a public inquiry into police excesses (as well as Gandhi's plea to commute the death sentences of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, and Rajguru).
- **Statement 4 is correct:** The government agreed to release all political prisoners not charged with or convicted of violence, alongside returning confiscated properties not yet sold to third parties and permitting peaceful picketing and coastal salt making for personal consumption.