



1. Which of the following Governor Generals was called "Liberator of India Press"?

- [A] Lord William Bentinck
- [B] Sir Charles Metcalfe
- [C] Lord Auckland
- [D] Lord Ellenborough

Correct Answer: B [Sir Charles Metcalfe]

Notes:

Sir Charles Metcalfe (1835-36) is known to have given full liberty to the press and thus was known so. He had though a short tenure which ended quickly due to politics at home.

2. The Cartaz system with reference to naval trade was used by which of the following?

- [A] Dutch
- [B] French
- [C] English
- [D] Portuguese

Correct Answer: D [Portuguese]

Notes:

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Cartaz system referred to a naval trade license or pass issued by the Portuguese in Indian ocean during the sixteenth century. A similar system used by British was navicert system in 20th century.

3. Which of the following is NOT a correct statement with respect to Surendranath Banerjee?

- [A] He was co-founder of Indian National Association
- [B] He was founder of Ripon College in Kolkata
- [C] He is known to have evolved National Consciousness as a formal concept
- [D] He co-founded Sadharan Brahmo Samaj with Anandmohan Bose

Correct Answer: D [He co-founded Sadharan Brahmo Samaj with Anandmohan Bose]

Notes:

The fourth statement is not correct. Banerjee had co-founded Indian National Association with Anandmohan Bose but was not related to Sadharan Brahmo Samaj which was created by Bose along with Shibnath Shastri, Sib Chandra Deb, Umesh Chandra Dutta etc.

4. During Freedom Struggle, Rabindranath Tagore renounced his Knighthood in protest for?

- [A] Partition of Bengal
- [B] Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- [C] Execution of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev
- [D] None of them

Correct Answer: B [Jallianwala Bagh Massacre]

Notes:

Rabindranath Tagore had renounced his knighthood against the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. He had written to Lord Chelmsford regarding this.

5. Which among the following Congress sessions was known for concession of separate electorates for the Muslims by the Congress Party?

- [A] 1913 Karachi Session
- [B] 1915 Bombay Session
- [C] 1916 Lucknow Session
- [D] 1917 Calcutta Session

Correct Answer: C [1916 Lucknow Session]

Notes:

Lucknow Session 1916 {presided by Ambica Charan Majumdar} was known for concession of separate electorates for the Muslims by the Congress Party.

**Notes:**

Lord Lytton served as Viceroy of India between 1876 and 1880. He has been criticised for his handling of the Great Famine of 1876–78 and the Second Anglo-Afghan War. He passed the Vernacular Press Act and the Arms Act of 1878.

15. Who was the only Viceroy of India to be murdered in office?

- [A] Lord Mayo
- [B] Lord Auckland
- [C] Lord Lawrence
- [D] Lord Northbrook

Correct Answer: A [Lord Mayo]

Notes:

Lord Mayo was the only Viceroy of India to be murdered in office. While visiting the convict settlement at Port Blair in the Andaman Islands in 1872 for the purpose of inspection, he was assassinated by a Pathan convict.

16. Lord Ripon appointed Hunter commission for:

- [A] combating terrorism and other anti-national activities
- [B] educational reforms in India
- [C] appointment of Indian Judges in higher judiciary
- [D] None of the Above

Correct Answer: B [educational reforms in India]

Notes:

Lord Ripon appointed the Education Commission on February 3, 1882 under the Chairmanship of Sir William Hunter, a member of the Executive Council of Viceroy. The commission recommended changes to be brought in primary and secondary education in India for educational reform in country.

17. Which Viceroy passed the famous Indian Coinage and Paper Currency act (1899)?

- [A] Lord Minto
- [B] Lord Hardinge
- [C] Lord Curzon
- [D] Lord Dufferin

Correct Answer: C [Lord Curzon]

Notes:

In January 1899, Lord Curzon was appointed Viceroy of India. Passed the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency act (1899) and put India on a gold standard.

18. Who among the following was also known as Maratha Machiavelli?

- [A] Nana Phadnavis
- [B] Balaji Vishwanath
- [C] Narayanrao Bajirao
- [D] Sambhaji

Correct Answer: A [Nana Phadnavis]

Notes:

Nana Phadnavis was an influential minister and statesman of the Maratha Empire during the Peshwa administration. He was called "the Maratha Machiavelli" by the Europeans. He played a pivotal role in holding the Maratha Confederacy together in the midst of internal dissension and the growing power of British.

19. The Treaty of Seringapatam is associated with which of the following wars?

- [A] Second Anglo-Maratha War
- [B] Third Anglo-Mysore War



- [A] Partition of Bengal
- [B] Ilbert Bill
- [C] Passage of the Rowlatt Act
- [D] Minto-Morley Reforms

Correct Answer: C [Passage of the Rowlatt Act]

90. Which among the following events was a major set back to Khilafat Movement?

- [A] Announcements of concession to Muslims by British Government
- [B] Pact signed between Indian National Congress and Muslim League
- [C] Revolution in Turkey
- [D] Violence in Chauri Chaura

Correct Answer: C [Revolution in Turkey]

Notes:

In 1922, there was a revolution in Turkey under the leadership of Mustafa Kamal Pasha, under whom a secular government was established over there. This government buried the concept of Khilafat within two years and the result was that Khilafat Conference had lost its raison d 'etre and was dying thereafter.

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91. Shivaji had formed a council of eight ministers that administered the Maratha empire. The council was named as:

- [A] Nyaya Pradhan
- [B] Ashta Sena
- [C] Ashta Siddhi
- [D] Ashta Pradhan

Correct Answer: D [Ashta Pradhan]

Notes:

Ashta Pradhan was a council of eight ministers that administered the Maratha empire. The council was formed in 1674 by founding Emperor Chhatrapati Shivaji. The term Ashta Pradhan literally translates to "the Prime Eight", from the Sanskrit ashta ("eight") and pradhan ("prime"). The body discharged the functions of a modern council of ministers; this is regarded as one of the first successful instances of ministerial delegation in India. The council is credited with having implemented good governance practices in the Maratha heartland, as well as for the success of the military campaigns against the Mughal Empire.

92. Who among the following signed the Treaty of Bassein in 1802 with the British East India Company?

- [A] Baji Rao II
- [B] Baji Rao I
- [C] Sultan Bahadur
- [D] None of the above

Correct Answer: A [Baji Rao II]

Notes:

The Treaty of Bassein (Now called Vasai) was a pact signed on December 31, 1802 between the British East India Company and Baji Rao II, the Maratha peshwa of Pune (Poona) in India after the Battle of Poona. The treaty was a decisive step in the dissolution of the Maratha Confederacy, which led to the East India Company's usurpation of the peshwa's territories in western India in 1818.

93. Who among the following introduced the subsidiary alliance system in India?

- [A] Lord Clive
- [B] Lord Wellesley



[C] Lord Cunningham

[D] Lord Canning

Correct Answer: B [Lord Wellesley]

Notes:

The doctrine of subsidiary alliance was introduced by Lord Wellesley, British Governor-General of India from 1798 to 1805.

The Nizam of Hyderabad was the first to enter into such an alliance in 1798. Tipu Sultan of Mysore refused to do so, but after the British victory in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War, Mysore was forced to become a subsidiary state in 1799.

The Nawab of Awadh was the next to accept the Subsidiary Alliance, in 1801.

94. Which among the following Charter Acts ended the commercial monopoly of East India Company in India?

[A] Charter Act of 1793

[B] Charter Act of 1813

[C] Charter Act of 1833

[D] Charter Act of 1853

Correct Answer: B [Charter Act of 1813]

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Notes:

Charter Acts of 1813 was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom which renewed the charter issued to the British East India Company, and continued the Company's rule in India. However, the Company's commercial monopoly was ended, except for the tea trade and the trade with China. Reflecting the growth of British power in India.

95. Who among the following was the first Indian woman president to chair the Indian National Congress at Kanpur session of 1925?

[A] Sarojini Naidu

[B] Annie Besant

[C] Nellie Sengupta

[D] Indira Gandhi

Correct Answer: A [Sarojini Naidu]

Notes:

Sarojini Naidu presided the Indian National Congress at Kanpur session in 1925.

96. Who among the following played a dominant role in establishing the All India Trade Union Congress?

[A] Basawon Singh (Sinha)

[B] Subodh Banerjee

[C] Lala Lajpat Rai

[D] Ashok Mehta

Correct Answer: C [Lala Lajpat Rai]

Notes:

The All India Trade Union Congress is the oldest trade union federations in India and one of the five largest. It was founded on 31 October 1920 in Bombay by Lala Lajpat Rai and Joseph Baptista. It was the primary trade union organization in India. Since then it has been associated with the Communist Party of India.

97. On which among the following dates, the Second Round Table Conference was held?

[A] November 17, 1932

[B] November 12, 1930



- [A] Motilal Nehru
- [B] Jawahar Lal Nehru
- [C] Mahatma Gandhi
- [D] C R Das

Correct Answer: C [Mahatma Gandhi]

Notes:

Declaration of Independence Pledge Though the congress passed the Poorna Swaraj Resolution in December 1929, it was a month later on January 26, 1930, when a Pledge of Indian Independence also known as Declaration of Independence was taken. While the Poorna Swaraj Resolution was drafted by Jawaharlal Nehru, the "Declaration of Independence" pledge was drafted by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930 and it echoed the essence of American Declaration of Independence. After this pledge January 26, 1930 was declared as Independence Day by Indian National Congress.

106. In context with the Constituent Assembly, which among the following observations is / are correct?

- 1. The members of Constituent Assembly were elected directly
- 2. The basis of seats allocation was population
- 3. Composition of the Constituent Assembly was roughly in line with the suggestions of the Cabinet Mission plan

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1 & 2 are correct
- [B] Only 2 & 3 are correct
- [C] Only 1 & 3 are correct
- [D] 1, 2 & 3 are correct

Correct Answer: B [Only 2 & 3 are correct]

Notes:

Election of the members of the Constituent Assembly had been elected firstly, for undivided India. Its first sitting was held on December 9, 1946 and re-assembled as Constituent Assembly for divided India on 14 August 1947. Its members were elected by indirect election by the members of the Provisional Legislative Assemblies that had been established in 1935. The Constituent Assembly was composed roughly along the lines suggested by the plan proposed by the committee of the British cabinet, known as the Cabinet Mission. As per the Cabinet Mission plan, each Province and each Princely State or group of States were allotted seats proportional to their respective population roughly in the ratio of 1:10 Lakh. As a result the Provinces (that were under direct British rule) were to elect 292 members while the Princely States were allotted a minimum of 93 seats. The seats in each Province were distributed among the three main communities, Muslims, Sikhs and general, in proportion to their respective populations. Members of each community in the Provisional Legislative Assembly elected their own representatives by the method of proportional representation with single transferable vote. The method of selection in the case of representatives of Princely States was to be determined by consultation. As a consequence of the Partition under the plan of 3 June 1947 those members who were elected from territories which fell under Pakistan ceased to be members of the Constituent Assembly. The numbers in the Assembly were reduced to 299 of which 284 were actually present on 26 November 1949 and appended their signature to the Constitution as finally passed.

107. Which of the following was the primary objective of the Cripps Mission?

- [A] To prevent the launch of Quit India Movement
- [B] To persuade Indian Leaders to support the British War Efforts
- [C] To Convince the Congress Ministries to withdraw their resignations
- [D] To set up a Constitution making body

Correct Answer: B [To persuade Indian Leaders to support the British War Efforts]

Notes:

The Cripps mission was an attempt in late March 1942 by the British government to secure Indian cooperation and support for their efforts in World War II. The mission was headed by Sir Stafford



- [A] 10th May
- [B] 16th April
- [C] 26th June
- [D] 11th July

Correct Answer: A [10th May]

Notes:

The Indian Rebellion of 1857 began as a mutiny of sepoys of the East India Company's army on 10th May 1857, in the town of Meerut. It soon escalated into other mutinies and civil rebellions largely in the upper Gangetic plain and central India, with major hostilities confined to present-day Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, northern Madhya Pradesh, and the Delhi region

281. By which among the following acts, the ban on missionaries in India was lifted?

- [A] Charter Act 1793
- [B] Charter Act 1813
- [C] Charter Act 1853
- [D] Charter Act 1773

Correct Answer: B [Charter Act 1813]

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282. In which among the following states of India, the parallel Government was running between 1942 to 1944 during the Quit India Movement?

- [A] Odisha
- [B] Bihar
- [C] West Bengal
- [D] Bombay

Correct Answer: C [West Bengal]

283. In which year, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was conferred Bharat Ratna?

- [A] 1988
- [B] 1991
- [C] 1992
- [D] 1996

Correct Answer: C [1992]

284. Which among the following freedom fighter is known to have written "Gita Rahasya" ?

- [A] Gopal Krishna Gokhle
- [B] Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- [C] Bidhan Chandra Roy
- [D] KM Munshi

Correct Answer: B [Bal Gangadhar Tilak]

285. Takht Harmandir Sahib, the birthplace of Guru Gobind Singh is located in which among the following cities?

- [A] Amritsar
- [B] Bhatianda
- [C] Patna
- [D] Ropar

Correct Answer: C [Patna]

286. During which of the following years, Port Blair was the headquarters of the Azad Hind



government under Subhash Chandra Bose?

- [A] 1941-42
- [B] 1942-43
- [C] 1943-44
- [D] 1944-45

Correct Answer: C [1943-44]

287. The name of "Operation Trojan Horse" has been linked to martyrdom of which among the following freedom fighters?

- [A] Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev,
- [B] Chandra Shekhar Azad
- [C] Khudiram Bose
- [D] Madan Lal Dhingra

Correct Answer: A [Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev,]

Notes:

According to Allahabadi — as recalled by Kulwant and presented by Sindhra — the 'execution' of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev marked the execution of a conspiracy code-named "Operation Trojan Horse", which, in effect, facilitated the pacification of the British officers in general and the prospective in-laws of the late J P Saunders in particular. Accordingly, Bhagat Singh and his associates did go through the formality of 'hanging' but only to the extent of breaking their necks; semi-conscious, they were taken to the Lahore Cantonment where the 'Death Squad', comprising Saunders' family, shot them to quench their thirst for revenge.

288. The Namgyal Monarchy used to rule which among the following current states of India, once upon a time?

- [A] Arunachal Pradesh
- [B] Meghalaya
- [C] Nagaland
- [D] Sikkim

Correct Answer: D [Sikkim]

289. In which year, Partition of Bengal was annulled?

- [A] 1909
- [B] 1910
- [C] 1911
- [D] 1912

Correct Answer: C [1911]

290. In which year, Sabarmati Ashram was established?

- [A] 1914
- [B] 1915
- [C] 1916
- [D] 1917

Correct Answer: B [1915]

291. In which year, IAS (Not ICS) exam was conducted in India for the first time?

- [A] 1949
- [B] 1950
- [C] 1951



[D] 1953

Correct Answer: B [1950]

292. Year 1757 is remembered to which among the following battles?

- [A] Battle of Plassey
- [B] Battle of Chinsura
- [C] Battle of Buxar
- [D] Battle of Poona

Correct Answer: A [Battle of Plassey]

293. In which year Calcutta became Capital of British India?

- [A] 1768
- [B] 1770
- [C] 1772
- [D] 1776

Correct Answer: C [1772]

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294. Who among the following has written the book Bahubivah?

- [A] Ishwar Chand Vidyasagar
- [B] Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay
- [C] Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- [D] Sri Aurobindo

Correct Answer: A [Ishwar Chand Vidyasagar]

295. In which year, former PM Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated?

- [A] 1989
- [B] 1990
- [C] 1991
- [D] 1992

Correct Answer: C [1991]

296. What are the foundations of Gandhi's principles?

- [A] Capitalist
- [B] Socialist
- [C] Ethical
- [D] Religious

Correct Answer: C [Ethical]

297. Which among the following was the Last Hindu Empire of India?

- [A] Maratha Empire
- [B] Durrani Empire
- [C] Kingdom of Mysore
- [D] Sikh Empire

Correct Answer: A [Maratha Empire]

298. Who was the Last Viceroy of India?

- [A] Richard Wellesley
- [B] Warren Hastings



first permanent trading post was in Indonesia. In India, they established the first factory in Masulipattanam in 1605, followed by Pulicat in 1610, Surat in 1616, Bimilipatam in 1641 and Chinsura in 1653.

304. Who among the following is known as the "Saint of Dakhineshwar"?

- [A] Ramkrishna Paramahansa
- [B] Swami Vivekananda
- [C] Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- [D] Saint Tikaram

Correct Answer: A [Ramkrishna Paramahansa]

305. Who among the following established the Swadhyay Movement and the Swadhyay Parivar organization?

- [A] Achyutananda
- [B] Satsvarupa dasa Goswami
- [C] Swami Sivananda
- [D] Pandurang Shastri Athavale

Correct Answer: D [Pandurang Shastri Athavale] bijiv_kun_kslstra | siddu.bijju99@gmail.com |

306. Which among the following personality is known for publishing the **Mooknayak (Leader of the Silent)** in Mumbai ?

- [A] GG Agarkar
- [B] K. M. Munshi
- [C] Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar
- [D] Shyamji Krishna Varma

Correct Answer: C [Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar]

307. Who among the following has written the "Civil Disobedience" that had a profound impact on Gandhi?

- [A] Leo Tolstoy
- [B] John Ruskin
- [C] Karl Marx
- [D] Henry David Thoreau

Correct Answer: D [Henry David Thoreau]

Notes:

Henry David Thoreau was an American author, poet, and philosopher, who is best known for his book *Walden*, a reflection upon simple living in natural surroundings, and his essay *Civil Disobedience*, an argument for individual resistance to civil government in moral opposition to an unjust state. Thoreau's philosophy of civil disobedience influenced the political thoughts and actions of such later figures as Leo Tolstoy, Mahatma Gandhi, and Martin Luther King, Jr.

308. Who said that Gandhi may die, but Gandhism shall remain forever ?

- [A] Mahatma Gandhi
- [B] Jawaharlal Nehru
- [C] Subhash Chandra Bose
- [D] Rabindranath Tagore

Correct Answer: A [Mahatma Gandhi]

Notes:

Gandhiji said Gandhi may die, but Gandhism shall remain forever in 1931 Karachi session.



- [C] The Unity of India
- [D] Freedom in Exile

Correct Answer: D [Freedom in Exile]

Notes:

Freedom in Exile is an autobiography of Dalai Lama

476. Pingali Venkaya is related to which of the following?

- [A] Indian Army
- [B] India's National Flag
- [C] India's National Anthem
- [D] India's Constitution

Correct Answer: B [India's National Flag]

Notes:

Tricolor flag was first accepted by Indian National Congress in 1931. It had charkha in the center of the white band which was later replaced by Wheel taken from Sarnath Asoka pillar. The design of the national flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on 22 July 1947. In the constituent assembly, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the head of the Ad hoc committee on National Flag. The flag was designed by Pingali Venkayya.

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477. In which year Government of India launched the International Gandhi Peace Prize ?

- [A] 1990
- [B] 1992
- [C] 1995
- [D] 1996

Correct Answer: C [1995]

Notes:

1995 on the occasion of the 125th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

478. "My Country My Life" is an autobiography of which of the following leaders?

- [A] Dr. R venkatramanan
- [B] Lal Krishna Advani
- [C] AB Vajpayee
- [D] APJ Abdul Kalam

Correct Answer: B [Lal Krishna Advani]

479. The battle of Aliwal was fought between which of the following?

- [A] English and Marathas
- [B] English and Nawab of Awadh
- [C] English and Sikhs
- [D] English and Tipu Sultan

Correct Answer: C [English and Sikhs]

480. In which of the following gives International Gandhi Award ?

- [A] Government of India
- [B] Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation
- [C] United nations
- [D] Gandhi Foundation

Correct Answer: B [Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation]

Notes:

To commemorate Mahatma Gandhi's service and scientific approach to leprosy, in 1986 the Gandhi



Memorial Leprosy Foundation instituted the International Gandhi Award

481. Which of the following administers Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding, instituted by Government of India?

- [A] Indian Council of Social Science Research
- [B] Indian Council for Cultural Relations
- [C] Jawahar Lal Nehru University
- [D] Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

Correct Answer: B [Indian Council for Cultural Relations]

482. In which year First Roundtable conference on Kashmir was held in New Delhi ?

- [A] 2002
- [B] 2004
- [C] 2005
- [D] 2006

Correct Answer: D [2006]

Notes:

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The first round table conference on Kashmir was held on 25th May 2006 under prime minister man Mohan Singh .

483. During tenure of which of the following all high Indian officials were dismissed and all posts worth more than £500 a year were reserved for Europeans?

- [A] Lord Dalhousie
- [B] Lord Curzon
- [C] Lord Wellesley
- [D] Lord Cornwallis

Correct Answer: D [Lord Cornwallis]

Notes:

He is known for beginning of Indian Civil Service and Europeanization of Higher postings

484. Which among the following suspended the Non cooperation movement?

- [A] Jallianwala Bagh Incident
- [B] Chauri Chaura Incident
- [C] Peterloo massacre of 1819,
- [D] None of the above

Correct Answer: B [Chauri Chaura Incident]

485. Consider the following statements:

1. The charter act of 1813 allowed the Christian missionaries to spread their religious ideas in India.
2. The East India Company , for the first time acknowledged the state responsibility for promotion of Education India

Which among the above statements are correct ?

- [A] 1 only
- [B] 2 only
- [C] Both 1 & 2
- [D] None of the above

Correct Answer: C [Both 1 & 2]

486. Who among the following made English the court language replacing the Persian Language?

- [A] Lord Macaulay



British Paramountcy in India:

1. Subordinate Isolation
2. Policy of Ring Fence
3. Policy of Subordinate Union

Which of the following is the correct sequence of their adoption in the course of the establishment of British rule in India?

- [A] 1-3-2
- [B] 2-1-3
- [C] 1-2-3
- [D] 3-2-1

Correct Answer: B [2-1-3]

781. Which among the following was/were related to Governor-General William Bentinck:

1. Regulation XVII
2. Committee of Public Instruction
3. Macaulay's Minute
4. Presidency of Agra

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- [A] Only 1
- [B] Only 3
- [C] 1 and 3
- [D] 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct Answer: D [1, 2, 3 and 4]

Notes:

The presidency of Agra was established on 14 November 1834 under the provisions of Government of India Act 1833. Sir C. T. Metcalfe was appointed as the new Governor for the Presidency. However, in 1835 another Act of Parliament renamed the region to the North-Western Provinces, this time to be administered by a Lieutenant-Governor. Presidency ceased to exist on 1 June 1836.

782. Which of the following personalities were the founders of the 'Home Rule Movement' ?

- 1.Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- 2.Annie Besant
- 3.Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- 4.Mahatma Gandhi

- [A] 1 and 2
- [B] 1, 2 and 3
- [C] 1, 3 and 4
- [D] 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct Answer: A [1 and 2]

783. The only session of Indian National Congress which was presided by Mahatma Gandhi was held at:

- [A] Belgaum
- [B] Faizpur
- [C] Allahabad
- [D] Karachi

Correct Answer: A [Belgaum]

784. In the light of events that occurred after the General Elections of 1937 and the subsequent formation of Indian ministries in various provinces, identify the statement which is incorrect:



- [A] Congress was highly successful and Muslim League failed miserably.
- [B] Congress emerged as the largest party in NWFP.
- [C] Unionist Party and Krishak Praja Party formed Governments in Punjab and Bengal respectively.
- [D] Pirpur Report was prepared by Jinnah to highlight the atrocities and misrule of the Congress ministries

Correct Answer: D [Pirpur Report was prepared by Jinnah to highlight the atrocities and misrule of the Congress ministries]

Notes:

To investigate Muslim grievances under Congress rule, the Muslim League formulated the "Pirpur Report" under the chairmanship of Raja Syed Muhammad Mehdi of Pirpur. Other reports concerning Muslim grievances in Congress run provinces were A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq's "Muslim Sufferings Under Congress Rule", and "The Sharif Report". The allegation that Congress was representing Hindus only was voiced also by eminent British personalities.

785. In the tenure of which Governor-General an attempt was made for the first time to codify Hindu and Muslim customary laws?

- [A] Lord Cornwallis
- [B] Warren Hastings
- [C] William Bentinck
- [D] Charles Metcalfe

Correct Answer: B [Warren Hastings]

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786. Socio-religious reform movements in western India were led by some very illustrious personalities, the incorrect statement in this context is:

- [A] Gopal Hari Deshmukh was one of the earliest religious reformers who rationally attacked Hindu orthodox beliefs.
- [B] Bal Gangadhar was a great Indian nationalist who revived the faith of Indians in their rich cultural heritage by celebration of Shivaji and Ganesh festival in Maharashtra.
- [C] Dr Atmaram Pandurang and Justice Ranade, founded the Prarthana Samaj in Maharashtra, inspired by the Brahmo Samaj and espousing principles of enlightened theism based on the ancient Vedas.
- [D] Justice Ranade and Pandita Ramabai were pioneers of women's education in India.

Correct Answer: D [Justice Ranade and Pandita Ramabai were pioneers of women's education in India.]

Notes:

Jyotiba Phule and his wife Savitribai Phule were pioneers of women's education in India.

787. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct regarding the Quit India Movement?

1. It was a leaderless movement, with the reigns of the movement in the hands of the masses.
2. It was also characterized by the outbreak of violence though Gandhi had given a call for a determined, but passive resistance, 'do or die'.
3. The movement failed in terms of achieving immediate objective

- [A] Only 1
- [B] Only 2
- [C] Both 1 and 3
- [D] 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: D [1, 2 and 3]

Notes:

The Quit India Movement was a civil disobedience movement launched in India in August 1942 in response to Mohandas Gandhi's call for immediate independence. The All-India Congress Committee



[D] 1617

Correct Answer: C [1616]**Notes:**

In 1616 AD, the Danish East India company was formed and they established their settlements at Tranquebar in Tamilnadu (1620) and Serampur in Bengal (1676). Though, they failed to strengthen themselves in India and finally in the beginning of 19th century, they sold all their settlements to the British and went back to their country.

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