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T.B.C.: FIAS-SFG24-L1T24 **Test Booklet Series**

Serial No.

TEST BOOKLET
GENERAL STUDIES

A

Time Allowed: ONE HOUR **Maximum Marks: 100**

INSTRUCTIONS

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3. You have to enter your Name, Email Id and Mobile No. on the test booklet in the Box provided alongside. *DO NOT* write anything else on the Test Booklet.

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5. You have to mark all your responses ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.
6. ***All*** items carry equal marks.
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    THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.

    (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one-third** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.

    (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.

    (iii) If a question is left bank i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no penalty** for that question.

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Q.1) "A graduate at 18, professor and associate editor of the Sudharak at 20, Secretary of the Sarvajanik Sabha and of the Provincial Conference at 25, Secretary of the National Congress at 29, leading witness before an important Royal Commission at 31, Provincial legislator at 34, Imperial legislator at 36, President of the Indian National Congress at 39. a patriot whom Mahatma Gandhi himself regarded as his master". This is how a biographer describes:

a) Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya
b) Mahadev Govind Ranade
c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding Indian Councils Act,1892:

1. The act allowed the members of Central legislative councils to debate on the budget but denied them right to vote on the proposals in the budget.
2. The act mandated to conduct the Imperial Civil Service (ICS) exam simultaneously in England and India.
3. For the first time, the act introduced a system of direct election for the members of Central Legislative assembly.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

a) Only one
b) Only two
c) All three
d) None

Q.3) In the context of Police System in Modern India, who were the "Goyendas" appointed by Lord Mayo in 1808?

a) Spies or informants of the police.
b) Skilled fighters to assist the police in capturing the criminals.
c) Special police forces in the service of the Governor General of India.
d) A team of retired officers to train the police so that they adopt the best practices.

Q.4) With respect to Mayo's resolution of 1870, consider the following statements:

1. It allowed the Provincial governments to levy local taxes on land and property.
2. It increased the Indian representation in municipal institutions to promote self-governance.

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

Q.5) With reference to the Cornwallis code, 1793, consider the following statements:

1. It recognized zamindars as sole owner of land and gave them the right to transfer land.
2. The code allowed Indians to file a case against the employees of the East India Company.

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

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Councils Act, 1861:

1. The act increased the size of Viceroy's legislative council by including non-official members.
2. The act empowered the Viceroy to issue ordinances.
3. The act restored the legislative powers of Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

a) Only one
b) Only two
c) All three
d) None

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Q.7) With reference to various Governor-generals of British India, consider the following statements:

1. Under the tenure of Lord Ellenborough, Sindh was annexed.
2. Under Lord Canning, First Anglo-Afghan War was fought.
3. Under Lord Dalhousie, Universities were established at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

a) Only one
b) Only two
c) All three
d) None

Q.8) The Aitchison Committee of 1886 was appointed for which one of the following purposes?

a) To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the police force in India.
b) To examine the condition and prospects of Indian universities and suggest proposals to enhance their organization and operational methods.
c) To suggest reforms for Indianization of the British Indian Army.
d) To examine the conditions for appointing Indians to high posts in Civil Service previously reserved for Europeans.

Q.9) With reference to the Indian Councils Act, 1909, consider the following statements:

1. The act allowed only Muslim voters to elect Muslim representatives to the Central Legislative Assembly.
2. For the first time, the act permitted the Central Legislative Council to discuss British India Government's relations with the princely states.
3. The act allowed Indians to join the Governor General's Executive Council.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

a) Only one
b) Only two
c) All three
d) None

Q.10) Consider the following statements with regards to Rabindranath Tagore:

1. He was the first non-European to receive the esteemed Nobel Prize in Literature for his work Gitanjali.
2. He wrote the 'National song of India'.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

Q.11) Who among the following was a proponent of Fabianism as a movement**?**

a) Annie Besant
b) A.O Hume
c) Michael Madhusudan Dutt
d) D. R. Palme Dutt

Q.12) With reference to the history of India, how the approach of British colonist rule differed fundamentally from that of the early invaders?

a) While early invaders prioritized resource exploitation from India, British colonists focused primarily on territorial expansion.
b) Unlike early invaders, British colonists aimed for long-term political dominance in India.
c) While early invaders often clashed with existing religious system, British colonists focused mainly on administrative reforms.
d) Unlike the early invaders, the British established a stringent colonial system to exploit resources for the benefit of Britain.

Q.13) Consider the following statements:

1. Abolition of diarchy in the Governor's provinces.
2. The power of the Governors to veto legislative action and to legislate on their own.
3. Abolition of the principle of communal representation.

How many of the above were the features of the Government of India Act, 1935?

a) Only one
b) Only two
c) All three
d) None

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Q.14) Consider the following factors:
1. The British Government's meager investment in agriculture.
2. British Government in India giving Zamindars right to impose high taxes on peasants.
3. Charging of excess interest rate by the money lenders.

How many of the above factors led to impoverishment of peasants during Colonial Rule in India?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) All three
d) None

Q.15) With reference to the Fort William College, consider the following statements:
1. It was established by Warren Hastings.
2. Its aim was to teach local languages and laws to newly recruited civil servants posted in British India.
3. It went on to become the famed Presidency University of Calcutta.

How many of the statements given above are correct?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) All three
d) None

Q.16) Consider the following Viceroys of India during the British rule:
1. Lord Curzon
2. Lord Hardinge
3. Lord Chelmsford
4. Lord Irwin

Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of their tenure?
a) 1, 2, 3, 4
b) 2, 4, 1, 3
c) 1, 4, 2, 3
d) 2, 3, 1, 4

Q.17) With reference to the history of modern India, consider the following statements:
Statement-I: During the nineteenth century, Indian Nationalists perceived the expenditure on railways as a subsidy to British industries by British Indian Government.
Statement-II: The dominance of British investors in railway companies resulted in significant profits being sent back to Britain.
Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.
b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.
c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect.
d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct.

Q.18) With reference to the History of Modern India, Vasudev Balwant Phadke is known for-
a) leading a violent struggle against the British during the Revolt of 1857.
b) establishing parallel government in Satara during the Quit India Movement.
c) leading an armed uprising against the British in the 1870s.
d) being a radical leader of the All-India Trade union Congress.

Q.19) In the context of colonial India, which of the following correctly exemplifies the meaning of 'the White Man's burden'?
The efforts of British colonial authorities:
a) to promote the local self-governance and autonomy in India within the colonial framework.
b) to promote the indigenous cultural practices and traditions in India within the colonial framework.
c) to civilize and govern Indians as their selfless moral duty.
d) to promote equal rights for all individuals in India, irrespective of caste or gender.

Q.20) Indian Sandhurst Committee, during British India, is related to which of the following subjects?
a) State interference in event of famines
b) Development of irrigation facilities
c) Indianization of army
d) Indian Currency and coinage

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Q.21) In the Government of India Act 1919, the functions of Provincial Government were divided into "Reserved" and "Transferred" subjects. Which of the following were treated as "Reserved" subjects?

1. Administration of Justice
2. Local Self-Government
3. Land Revenue
4. Police

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.22) With reference to the reorganization of British Indian Army after the revolt of 1857, consider the following statements:

1. The British Government divided its army into the Queen's army and Company's troops with the former being composed exclusively of Europeans.
2. The ratio of Europeans to Indians in the army was fixed uniformly for all the Presidencies.
3. The British pursued a strategy to promote Indians to assume officer positions within the army to gain their support.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

a) Only one
b) Only two
c) All three
d) None

Q.23) Which one of the following Acts introduced a dual system of administration for British East India Company, separating the Company's commercial and political functions?

a) The Regulating Act, 1773
b) The Pitt's India Act, 1784
c) The Charter Act of 1793
d) The Charter Act of 1833

Q.24) S/he was among the first in India to link Capitalism with Imperialism. S/he said "Militarism and Imperialism are twin children of Capitalism. Their shadow, their fruits and their barks are all poisonous". S/he wrote "Young India", a true account of India to the world which differed from the western writings that were colored with imperialism and racial bias. Through this work, s/he desired to popularize India's demand of self-government.

Which among the following personalities is described in the above passage?

a) Mahatma Gandhi
b) Annie Besant
c) Lala Lajpat Rai
d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Q.25) With reference to the Morley-Minto Reforms, which of the following statements is correct?

a) The Central Legislatures could vote on the Budget as a whole.
b) Non-official majority was introduced in the Provincial Councils.
c) The reforms introduced Bicameralism for the first time in the Central legislature.
d) It introduced an elected non-official majority in the legislative councils of the provinces.

Q.26) Consider the following statements:

1. Robert Clive was the first Governor-General of Bengal.
2. William Bentinck was the first Governor-General of India.
3. C. Rajagopalachari was the only Indian who served as the Governor General of India.

How many of the above given statements are correct?

a) Only one
b) Only two
c) All three
d) None

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Q.27) With reference to the modern history of India, consider the following statements regarding the Charter Act of 1833:

1. The act ended the Company's monopoly over trade in tea in India and trade with China.
2. The act prohibited the Europeans from acquiring any property in India.
3. The act prohibited the Company from denying any employment to Indian citizens based on place of birth or colour.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

a) Only one
b) Only two
c) All three
d) None

Q.28) "Indian cotton merchant, banker; Congressman and a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi." The description fits with:

a) G. D. Birla
b) M. R. Jayakar
c) Jamnalal Bajaj
d) V. S. Shrinivas Sastri

Q.29) He was a British Indian Army officer. He is best known for founding and leading the Indian National Army in Southeast Asia during World War II in Dec 1941.

Which of the following leaders is best described in the information given above?

a) Rash Behari Bose
b) Subhas Chandra Bose
c) Mohan Singh
d) Jaganath Rao Bhonsle

Q.30) With reference to Puran Chand Joshi, one of the great Indian freedom fighters, consider the following statements:

1. He helped in founding the Indian People's Theatre Association in 1942.
2. He was one of the suspects arrested in the Kanpur Conspiracy Case.
3. He was the general secretary of undivided Communist Party of India from 1935 to 1947.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

a) Only one
b) Only two
c) Only three
d) All four

Q.31) The 'Instrumentation of Instructions" contained in the Government of India Act, 1935 have been incorporated in the Constitution of India in the year 1950 as:

a) Fundamental Rights
b) Directive Principles of State Policy
c) Extent of Executive Power of State
d) Conduct of Business of the Government of India

Q.32) "In context of British Indian History, The Indian High Courts Act of 1861 was an act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to authorize the Crown to create High Courts in the Indian colony. It further led to the creation of high courts in Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta."

In this context, the Indian High Courts Act of 1861 was passed under the tenure of which Viceroy?

a) Lord Charles Canning
b) Lord John Lawrence
c) Lord Richard Mayo
d) Lord Edward Lytton

Q.33) With reference to Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, consider the following

1. Introduction of bicameral legislature in the Provinces of British India.
2. Abolition of Separate Electorates for Muslims.
3. Establishment of the Public Service Commission.

How many of the above were the provisions under Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms?

a) Only one
b) Only two
c) All three
d) None

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Q.34) Consider the following pairs:

Governors-General of Bengal	Significant Events in their Rule
1. Sir John Shore	Vellore Mutiny
2. Lord Amherst	First Burmese war
3. Sir George Barlow	Battle of Kharda

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) All three
d) None

Q.35) With reference to the All-India States People Conference, consider the following statements:
1. It was a democratic extension of Praja Mandals.
2. It supported Government of India Act 1935 for its federal structure.
3. Nehru became President of All India State People's Conference in 1939 and remained its President until 1946.

How many of the statements given above are correct?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) All three
d) None

Q.36) With respect to Ripon's resolution of 1882, consider the following statements:
1. The resolution allowed Indians to serve as the chairman in local bodies.
2. It granted judicial power to village panchayats to try petty cases.

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

Q.37) With respect to judicial reforms during the tenure of Warren Hastings as Governor General of India, consider the following statements:
1. Sadar Diwani Adalat and Sadar Nizamat Adalat were established in Allahabad during his tenure.
2. Circuit courts were established in Calcutta, Dacca, Murshidabad, and Patna during his tenure.

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

Q.38) With respect to Indian Civil Service Act, 1861, consider the following statements:
1. It stipulated that one-sixth posts of Covenanted Civil Services to be filled by individuals from distinguished Indian families.
2. A person, to be appointed as a civil servant, had to pass an examination in the vernacular language of the district in which he was employed.

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

Q.39) With respect to the Act of Settlement, 1781, consider the following statements:
1. The act restricted the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Judicature, confining it to Calcutta.
2. The act abrogated the Supreme Court's jurisdiction in revenue matters.

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

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Q.40) She was the first woman to contest for a legislative seat in India, in the Madras provincial elections. She joined Indian National Congress in 1927. During the Salt March to Dandi, she convinced Gandhi to give equal opportunity to women to be in the forefront of the march. Later, she joined Seva Dal and trained women activists.
Which of the following freedom fighters is mentioned in the above para?
a) Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay
b) Sarojini Naidu
c) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
d) Kamala Nehru

Q.41) Who among the following is associated with 'Songs from Prison', a translation of ancient Indian religious lyrics in English?
a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
b) Jawaharlal Nehru
c) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
d) Sarojini Naidu

Q.42) In the context of the colonial rule in India, the term "imperial preference" was applied to the:
a) Special privileges on British imports in India
b) Racial discrimination by the Britishers
c) Subordination of Indian interest to that of the British
d) Preference was given to British political agents over Indian Princes

Q.43) With reference to the modern history of India, consider the following statements regarding the Charter Act of 1793:
1. The act, for the first time, recognized that the Company's role in India extends beyond mere trade to the administrative and political matters.
2. The Act recognized the Company's territories in India as 'British possessions' for the first time.
3. The act specified that the Board of Control and its staff were to be paid out of Indian revenues.

How many of the statements given above are correct?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) All three
d) None

Q.44) In the context of History of Modern India, consider the following statements regarding the Charter Act of 1813:
1. The act provided one lakh rupees, to be spent out of East India Company's revenue, to promote modern education in India.
2. The act permitted Christian missionaries to come to India and preach their religion.

How many of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.45) With reference to 'Civil Service reforms in British India', consider the following statements:
1. Classification of the civil service into Imperial, Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service of India.
2. Direct recruitment to Indian Civil Services on equal proportional basis between the Europeans and the Indians.
3. Immediate establishment of Public Service Commission as laid down in the Government of India Act, 1919.
4. The recruitments for the transferred fields like education and civil medical service to be made by provincial governments.

How many of the following were the recommendations of Lee Commission of 1924?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) Only three
d) All four

Q.46) Who among the following Governor-Generals created the Covenanted Civil Service of India which later came to be known as the Indian Civil Service?
a) Warren Hastings
b) Wellesley
c) Cornwallis
d) William Bentinck

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Q.47) With reference to Governor General/Viceroys in British India, consider the following pairs:

Governor General of Bengal/India	Work/Event during their reign
1. Lord Mayo	Establishment of Statistical survey of India
2. Lord Chelmsford	Enactment of 'The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act'
3. Warren Hastings	Introduction of Subsidiary Alliance system in India

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) All three
d) None

Q.48) With reference to the process of commercialization of agriculture during the British colonial India, consider the following statements:
1. Its main aim was to support the process of Industrialization in India.
2. It focused on producing only those agricultural products which were in demand in the global markets.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.49) Consider the following provisions:
1. Introduction of a new law member to the Governor-General's Executive Council for advice on law-making.
2. Providing for open and fair competition to secure various positions in Civil Services in India.
3. Providing for a Parliamentary system in India, by separating the legislative and executive functions of British Indian Government.

How many of the above were the provisions of the Charter Act of 1853?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) All three
d) None

Q.50) With reference to the Royal Commission on decentralization (1907), consider the following statements:
1. William Meyer was the Chairman of the commission.
2. Its main objective was to investigate the financial and administrative relations of the Central and provincial governments.
3. The commission recommended the intervention of the Governor-General of India on the matters of revenue of the provinces.
4. R.C. Dutt was the only Indian member of the commission.

How many of the statements given above are correct?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) Only three
d) All four

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Q.1) "A graduate at 18, professor and associate editor of the Sudharak at 20, Secretary of the Sarvajanik Sabha and of the Provincial Conference at 25, Secretary of the National Congress at 29, leading witness before an important Royal Commission at 31, Provincial legislator at 34, Imperial legislator at 36, President of the Indian National Congress at 39. a patriot whom Mahatma Gandhi himself regarded as his master". This is how a biographer describes:

a) Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya
b) Mahadev Govind Ranade
c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Born on 9 May 1866, in Maharashtra, Gopal Krishna Gokhale was an Indian liberal political leader and a social reformer during the Indian Independence Movement. He was the political master of Mahatma Gandhi. He was graduate at the age of 18, He became professor and associate editor of the Sudharak at the age 20, He became Secretary of the Sarvajanik Sabha and of the Provincial Conference at the age of 25, He was Secretary of the National Congress at the age of 29, He was leading witness before an important Royal Commission at the age of 31, He was Provincial legislator at the age of 34 and Imperial legislator at age of36, He was President of the Indian National Congress at age of 39.

Knowledge base:

Gopal Krishna Gokhale

He was the president of INC in 1905 and gave the slogan of "Swadeshi".

He founded the" Servants of India Society" in 1905 with the help of Mahadev Govind Ranade. In addition to learning English, he was exposed to Western political thought and became a great admirer of theorists such as John Stuart Mill and Edmund Burke.

He had a great influence of the social works of Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade on his life. He was named as the Protege Son' i.e. Manas Putra of Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade.

Gokhale's deposition before the Welby Commission on the financial condition of India won him accolades. He played a leading role in bringing about Morley-Minto Reforms in India.

Source: UPSC CSE PRE. 1997

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Personalities - Indian and British

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding Indian Councils Act,1892:

1. The act allowed the members of Central legislative councils to debate on the budget but denied them right to vote on the proposals in the budget.
2. The act mandated to conduct the Imperial Civil Service (ICS) exam simultaneously in England and India.
3. For the first time, the act introduced a system of direct election for the members of Central Legislative assembly.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

a) Only one
b) Only two
c) All three
d) None

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

After the establishment of the Indian National Congress, the Indian Councils Act of 1892 stands as a significant moment in India's constitutional and political narrative. It enlarged the capacity of multiple

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legislative councils in India, consequently paved the way for involvement of Indians in the administration.

Statement 1 is correct: The Indian Councils Act of 1892 granted a certain level of discussion and scrutiny power to the members of the central legislative council regarding the budget. While this **act allowed members to discuss the budget,** it did **not** confer upon them the authority **to cast votes or make decisions** on the budget itself.

Statement 2 is incorrect: In 1864, the first Indian, Shri Satyendra Nath Tagore, succeeded in getting into Imperial Civil service. Three years later 4 other Indians succeeded. But, for the next 50 years Indians petitioned for simultaneous examinations to be held in India without success, because the British Government did not want many Indians to succeed and enter the ICS. It was only after the First World War and the Montagu Chelmsford reforms that this demand was accepted. **From 1922 onwards the Imperial Civil Service Examination began to be held in India also. The Indian Council Act of 1892 did not have any provisions regarding the simultaneous conduct of Imperil Civil Services exam in India and Britain.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Indian Councils Act of 1892 marked an important moment by introducing the principle of representation in the council. The act **firmly avoided the term 'election' and introduced an element of indirect election for selection of non-officials in Central Legislative Council.**

Source: Spectrum - Chapter 26 (Constitutional, Administrative and Judicial Developments)
Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Constitutional Administrative and Judicial Developments

Q.3) In the context of Police System in Modern India, who were the "Goyendas" appointed by Lord Mayo in 1808?
a) Spies or informants of the police.
b) Skilled fighters to assist the police in capturing the criminals.
c) Special police forces in the service of the Governor General of India.
d) A team of retired officers to train the police so that they adopt the best practices.

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Goyendas were a type of **spy or informant** appointed by **Lord Mayo in 1808** and they were used by the **police in British India**. They were typically **recruited from the local population** and were paid to provide information about **criminal activity**. Goyendas played an important role in helping to maintain **law and order** in British India.
Source: Spectrum: Chapter 26, Constitutional, Administrative & Judicial Developments
Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Constitutional Administrative and Judicial Developments

Q.4) With respect to Mayo's resolution of 1870, consider the following statements:
1. It allowed the Provincial governments to levy local taxes on land and property.
2. It increased the Indian representation in municipal institutions to promote self-governance.
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

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

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Lord Mayo's Resolution of 1870, a significant administrative reform in British India, introduced a system of financial decentralization. This resolution aimed to empower provincial governments by granting them greater control over their finances. Prior to this resolution, provincial governments relied heavily on annual grants from the central government to meet their budgetary needs.

Statement 1 is correct: Mayo's Resolution allowed provincial governments to supplement their income through local taxation. This marked a shift away from the centralized financial system and granted provincial authorities' greater autonomy in managing their finances. The resolution empowered them to r**aise revenue through various means, such as taxes on land, property, and income.** This increased fiscal flexibility enabled provincial governments to respond more effectively to local needs and priorities.

Statement 2 is correct: Mayo's Resolution of 1870 advocated for strengthening municipal institutions and fostering greater Indian involvement. It emphasized that success in managing funds allocated to education, sanitation, medical relief, and local public works required local interest, supervision, and care. **By emphasizing increased Indian representation, the resolution sought to promote self-governance, reflecting a shift toward more inclusive and responsive decision-making in the management of local affairs.**

Source: Spectrum: Chapter 26 Constitutional, Administrative & Judicial Developments
Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Constitutional Administrative and Judicial Developments

Q.5) With reference to the Cornwallis code, 1793, consider the following statements:
1. It recognized zamindars as sole owner of land and gave them the right to transfer land.
2. The code allowed Indians to file a case against the employees of the East India company.
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

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is correct: The Cornwallis code recognized zamindars (landlord) as the sole owner of land and gave full rights to transfer or donate such land. The government revenue was permanently fixed and if the zamindar failed to pay it, the land would be auctioned off to realize the government revenues.
Statement 2 is correct: Until 1793 (before the introduction of Cornwallis code) a British citizen could only be tried by the Supreme Court of Calcutta, and no Indians could file a case against any employee of the East India Company. This discrimination was removed by the Cornwallis code. The natives (Indians) were now entitled to file a case against government officials including Europeans.
Source: From Plassey to Partition by Shekar Bandopadhyay
Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Constitutional Administrative and Judicial Developments

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Councils Act, 1861:
1. The act increased the size of Viceroy's legislative council by including non-official members.
2. The act empowered the Viceroy to issue ordinances.
3. The act restored the legislative powers of Bombay and Madras Presidencies.
How many of the statements given above are correct?
a) Only one
b) Only two

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c) All three
d) None

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
The Indian Councils Act of 1861 held considerable importance during the British rule in India, as it was perceived as an initial measure by the British Government towards bestowing responsible governance upon Indians.
Statement 1 is correct: The **Indian Councils Act of 1861 increased the size of Viceroy's legislative council by introducing non-official members**. In accordance with the act Lord Canning the then Viceroy nominated three Indians to his legislative council—the Raja of Benaras, the Maharaja of Patiala and Sir Dinkar Rao.
Statement 2 is correct: The Council Act of 1861 empowered the Viceroy to issue ordinances, without the concurrence of the legislative council, during an emergency. The life of such an ordinance was six months.
Statement 3 is correct: It restored the legislative powers to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies taken away by the Regulating Act of 1773. It thus reversed the centralizing tendency in administration that started from the Regulating Act of 1773 and reached its climax under the Charter Act of 1833. This policy of legislative devolution resulted in the grant of almost complete internal autonomy to the provinces in 1937.
Source: Spectrum - Chapter 26 (Constitutional, Administrative and Judicial Developments)
Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Constitutional Administrative and Judicial Developments

Q.7) With reference to various Governor-generals of British India, consider the following statements:
1. Under the tenure of Lord Ellenborough, Sindh was annexed.
2. Under Lord Canning, First Anglo-Afghan War was fought.
3. Under Lord Dalhousie, Universities were established at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

How many of the statements given above are correct?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) All three
d) None

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is correct: Sindh was annexed in 1843 by British forces led by Charles Napier. **The Governor-General at the time was Lord Ellenborough**.
Statement 2 is incorrect: The **First Anglo-Afghan War** was fought between 1839 and 1842. The Governor-General of India at the time was **Lord Auckland (Not Lord Canning)**. The **primary cause of the First Anglo-Afghan War was the apprehension of Russian invasion of India** and the attempt of the British to check it on the border of Afghanistan.
Statement 3 is incorrect: After the recommendation of Wood's Dispatch, three universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were established in 1857. The Governor-General of India at that time was **Lord Canning (not Lord Dalhousie).**
Source: Spectrum Appendices
Spectrum chapter 26 Constitutional, Administrative & Judicial Developments
Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Personalities - Indian and British

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Q.8) The Aitchison Committee of 1886 was appointed for which one of the following purposes?
a) To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the police force in India.
b) To examine the condition and prospects of Indian universities and suggest proposals to enhance their organization and operational methods.
c) To suggest reforms for Indianization of the British Indian Army.
d) To examine the conditions for appointing Indians to high posts in Civil Service previously reserved for Europeans.

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
Option a is incorrect- The Indian Police Commission of 1902-03, also known as the Frazer Commission, was established by the British government in India **to reform the Indian police system**. It was headed by Sir Andrew Frazer and its main goal was to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the police force in India. One of its key recommendations was the establishment of a centralized police intelligence system.
Option b is incorrect- The **Raleigh Commission of 1902** advocated for the **enhancement of the education system in India,** emphasizing an **overall improvement and upgrading to a superior level.** The commission proposed that universities should have the a**uthority to independently appoint their staff, encompassing academic personnel.**
Option c is incorrect- In June 1925**, Indian Sandhurst Committee or Skeen Committee was appointed to suggest reforms for Indianization of the army.** This committee recommended that the number of vacancies at Sandhurst be increased from 10 to 20, Indians be made eligible as Kings' Commissioned Officers in Artillery, Signals and Engineering departments.
Option d is correct- The **Aitchison Committee** was a public service commission set up in **1886** under the chairmanship of **Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison**, the **Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab**, to examine the circumstances under which **Indians could be appointed to higher posts in the public service previously reserved for Europeans.**
Source: Spectrum: Chapter 26, Constitutional, Administrative & Judicial Developments
Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Constitutional Administrative and Judicial Developments

Q.9) With reference to the Indian Councils Act, 1909, consider the following statements:
1. The act allowed only Muslim voters to elect Muslim representatives to the Central Legislative Assembly.
2. For the first time, the act permitted the Central Legislative Council to discuss British India Government's relations with the princely states.
3. The act allowed Indians to join the Governor General's Executive Council.

How many of the statements given above are correct?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) All three
d) None

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
The Indian Councils Act of 1909, also known as the Morley-Minto Reforms, was a legislative measure introduced by the British government in India. It aimed to address certain Indian demands for **increased participation** in the governance process while also attempting **to manage rising nationalist sentiments.**

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Statement 1 is correct: The act implemented a structure of communal representation specifically for Muslims, acknowledging the idea of a '**separate electorate'.** Within this framework, **only Muslim voters were allowed to elect Muslim representatives to the Central Legislative Assembly**. As the act legalised communalism, it earned **Lord Minto** the title of the **Father of Communal Electorates in India.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Princely states were nominally independent entities within the British Indian Empire, overseen not by direct British rule but by an Indian ruler operating under a specific framework. The Indian Councils Act of 1909 **prohibited the Central legislative council from discussing British India government's relations with the princely states.**

Statement 3 is correct: The Indian Councils Act of 1909 **allowed Indians to become members of the Governor General's Executive Council**. For instance, Satyendra **Prasad Sinha became the first Indian** to join the Governor-General's Executive Council, as law member. However, the Executive Council continued to be dominated by British officials.

Source: Spectrum - Chapter 26 (Constitutional, Administrative and Judicial Developments)
Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Constitutional Administrative and Judicial Developments

Q.10) Consider the following statements with regards to Rabindranath Tagore:

1. He was the first non-European to receive the esteemed Nobel Prize in Literature for his work Gitanjali.
2. He wrote the 'National song of India'.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: Rabindranath Tagore received the prestigious Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913 for his work Gitanjali. He became the first non-European to receive this esteemed award. He achieved global acclaim and admiration for this work. The rationale for awarding Tagore with Nobel Prize was: "Because of his profoundly sensitive, fresh and beautiful verse, by which, with consummate skill, he has made his poetic thought, expressed in his own English words, a part of the literature of the West." When Tagore received the Nobel Prize, India was still under the control of the British.

Statement 2 is incorrect: National Song of India "Vande Mataram" was written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in his famous work Ananda Math.

The song **Jana-Gana-Mana**, composed originally in Bangla by Rabindranath Tagore in 1911, was adopted in its Hindi version by the Constituent Assembly as the **National Anthem** of India on January 24, 1950.

Source: https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/89389/1/Unit-7.pdf
Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Personalities - Indian and British

Q.11) Who among the following was a proponent of Fabianism as a movement**?**

a) Annie Besant
b) A.O Hume
c) Michael Madhusudan Dutt
d) D. R. Palme Dutt

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Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Annie Besant was a proponent of **Fabianism** as a movement. Annie Besant was a prominent member of the Fabian Society and actively promoted the ideas of Fabianism in her writings and political activities.

Knowledge base:

Fabianism:

It was founded in 1884, is a form of socialism that advances the principles of democratic framework to achieve **gradual conversion to socialism** rather than by revolutionary overthrow.

It is a type of socialism through peaceful and constitutional method with the help of middle class.

They believe in the **authority of State**. State is an important agent to bring socialism.

E.g. **Labour party in Britain** is one of outcome of ideology of Fabianism.

After Independence, **Nehru** was the supporter of Fabianism.

Source: UPSC CSE PRE. 2005

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Personalities - Indian and British

Q.12) With reference to the history of India, how the approach of British colonist rule differed fundamentally from that of the early invaders?

a) While early invaders prioritized resource exploitation from India, British colonists focused primarily on territorial expansion.
b) Unlike early invaders, British colonists aimed for long-term political dominance in India.
c) While early invaders often clashed with existing religious system, British colonists focused mainly on administrative reforms.
d) Unlike the early invaders, the British established a stringent colonial system to exploit resources for the benefit of Britain.

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

India's history has seen several waves of invaders who left a profound impact on its cultural, social, and political landscape. In this context, British rule in India left a considerable impact on the social and political landscape of India.

Option a and b is incorrect: It is not true that early invaders prioritized resource plundering as some of the invaders such as **Delhi Sultans and Mughals tried to establish long term political dominance** similar to British colonists.

Option c is incorrect: Both early invaders (Mughals) and British colonist placed emphasis on religious as well as administration matters. For example, Mughal emperor Akbar rolled out various administrative innovation in India (e.g., Mansabadri system) and British too sometimes focused on converting locals into Christianity.

Option d is correct: The British rule in India differed fundamentally from that of earlier invaders. Unlike the early invaders who often integrated with local cultures, the British established a distinct and rigid system of colonial rule, focusing on **resource exploitation for Britian's' benefits.** This marked a significant departure in approach compared to the assimilative tendencies of earlier rulers like the Mughals.

Source: Spectrum: Chapter 28: Economic Impact of British Rule in India

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Constitutional Administrative and Judicial Developments

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Q.13) Consider the following statements:
1. Abolition of diarchy in the Governor's provinces.
2. The power of the Governors to veto legislative action and to legislate on their own.
3. Abolition of the principle of communal representation.

How many of the above were the features of the Government of India Act, 1935?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) All three
d) None

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is correct: Government of India Act, 1935 abolished dyarchy in the Governor's provinces and introduced **'provincial autonomy'** in its place. The Act introduced responsible Governments in provinces, that is, the Governor was required to act with the advice of ministers responsible to the provincial legislature. This came into effect in 1937 and was discontinued in 1939.
Statement 2 is correct: Government of India Act, 1935 provides power to the Governors to veto legislative action and to legislate on their own. The governor could refuse assent to a bill; promulgate ordinances; and enact governor's Acts.
Statement 3 is incorrect: Government of India Act, 1935 **did not abolish** the principle of communal representation. Contrary, it further extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for depressed classes (Scheduled Castes), women and labour (workers).
Source: Spectrum- Chapter 26: Constitutional, Administrative and Judicial Developments
Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Constitutional Administrative and Judicial Developments

Q.14) Consider the following factors:
1. The British Government's meager investment in agriculture.
2. British Government in India giving Zamindars right to impose high taxes on peasants.
3. Charging of excess interest rate by the money lenders.

How many of the above factors led to impoverishment of peasants during Colonial Rule in India?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) All three
d) None

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
During the first half of the nineteenth century, peasants suffered significantly under the **triple burden of the Government, zamindar, and moneylender** during the colonial period.
Option 1 is correct: The **British Government's lack of investment in land** and agricultural infrastructure during the colonial period adversely affected peasant incomes. The Government mainly focussed on extracting more revenues from peasants, rather than improving the productivity of land.
Option 2 is correct: Zamindars, acting as intermediaries between the colonial administration and peasants, **frequently imposed heavy taxes on the peasantry**. With the support of colonial authorities, they exploited their position to extract significant revenues from the peasants, contributing to their economic burdens.
Option 3 is correct: Moneylenders engaged in exploitative practices by lending money at exorbitant interest rates. These practices frequently led to **indebtedness among peasants, forcing some into eviction from their lands** when they couldn't repay their debts.

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Source: Spectrum: Chapter 28: Economic Impact of British Rule in India
Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Economic Impact of British Rule in India

Q.15) With reference to the Fort William College, consider the following statements:
1. It was established by Warren Hastings.
2. Its aim was to teach local languages and laws to newly recruited civil servants posted in British India.
3. It went on to become the famed Presidency University of Calcutta.

How many of the statements given above are correct?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) All three
d) None

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
The Fort William College was a college in British Colonial Calcutta that had been established in 1800 to train the new recruits to civil services in British India in local languages and laws as well as administration in order to ensure that the Company could govern in India peacefully.
Statement 1 is incorrect: It was established by Lord Wellesley on July 10th, 1800, and not by Warren Hastings. Hence this statement is incorrect. Warren Hastings was responsible for setting up the Calcutta Madrasa in 1781.
Statement 2 is correct: Wellesley established this institution to train the new recruits to the Civil Services for administering the rapidly expanding British Indian territories. He decided to establish Fort William College as an institute that would teach the new recruits to the civil services, local languages like Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, etc, as well as local laws, history and culture, so that they may understand the land, its people and their customs. Hence this statement is correct.
Statement 3 is incorrect: Fort William College was shut down soon in 1802 after its opening. This was because Wellesley had established it without permission from the Court of Directors (CoD) who controlled the affairs of the East India Company from England. So, the CoD decided to shut this college down and later opened the Haileybury College in Hertfordshire in England in 1807 to train the new recruits to the civil services in British India. It was the Hindu College (not the Fort William College) established by David Hare and Raja Ram Mohun Roy in 1817, which went on to become the famed Presidency University of Calcutta which still exists today. Hence this statement is incorrect.
Source: https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/76482/1/Unit-5.pdf
Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Constitutional Administrative and Judicial Developments

Q.16) Consider the following Viceroys of India during the British rule:
1. Lord Curzon
2. Lord Hardinge
3. Lord Chelmsford
4. Lord Irwin

Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of their tenure?
a) 1, 2, 3, 4
b) 2, 4, 1, 3
c) 1, 4, 2, 3
d) 2, 3, 1, 4

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Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The correct chronological order of the tenure of the four Viceroys of India during the British rule is:

1) **Lord Curzon was the Viceroy of India from 1899 to 1905.** He was known for his imperialist and controversial policies, such as the partition of Bengal, the Indian Universities Act, the CurzonKitchener controversy, and the Delhi Durbar.
2) **Lord Hardinge was the Viceroy of India from 1910 to 1916**. He reversed the partition of Bengal in 1911.

He also shifted the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi in 1911. He faced the challenge of the First World War and its impact on India.

1) **Lord Chelmsford was the Viceroy of India from 1916 to 1921**. He introduced the Montagu-Chelmsford
   Reforms in 1919, which granted more autonomy and representation to Indians in provincial legislatures. He also faced the aftermath of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre in 1919, which sparked widespread protests and violence across India.
2) **Lord Irwin was the Viceroy of India from 1926 to 1931**. He initiated the Simon Commission in 1927, which was boycotted by all Indian political parties. He signed the Gandhi-Irwin Pact in 1931, which ended the civil disobedience movement and agreed to send a delegation to the Second Round Table Conference in London.

Source: Spectrum Appendices (Governors-General and Viceroys of India: Significant Events in their Rule)

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Personalities - Indian and British

Q.17) With reference to the history of modern India, consider the following statements:

Statement-I: During the nineteenth century, Indian Nationalists perceived the expenditure on railways as a subsidy to British industries by British Indian Government.

Statement-II: The dominance of British investors in railway companies resulted in significant profits being sent back to Britain.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.
b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.
c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect.
d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct.

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The East India Company and later the British colonial government saw railways as crucial for consolidating control, facilitating trade, and enabling efficient movement of troops and resources.

Statement-I is correct: During the 19th century**, Indian nationalists believed that the substantial investments made in constructing railways in India primarily benefited British industries**. They viewed this expenditure as a form of subsidy or financial support given by India to bolster British industrial growth. The construction materials, technology, and overall profits were perceived as favoring British economic interests rather than benefiting India directly. Consequently, the Indian freedom fighter and economist **G.V. Joshi held that the spending on railways as a subsidy to British industries by British Indian Government**.

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Statement-II is correct: During the nineteenth century, the **major stakeholders and investors in railway companies were predominantly British**. The investors were promised a high rate of interest on their investment for a specified period which led to significant profits being sent back to Britain.

Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I:

The early nationalists argued that the railways had not been coordinated with India's industrial needs. They had therefore ushered in a commercial and not an industrial revolution which enabled imported foreign goods to undersell domestic industrial products. Moreover, they said that the benefits of railway construction in terms of encouragement to the steel and machine industry had been reaped by Britain and not India. **This encouragement of Iron and Machine industry back in Britain is called by the early nationalists as Subsidizing the British Industries by British Indian Government in Statement I.**

While statement II talks about **Investment in Railway Companies by rich and wealthy sections of society in England.** It says that Most of the investment in Railway companies was done by the private wealthy sections in England. It was because they were getting a high rate of return on the investments in Railway Companies.

The Industrialists in statement I who reaped benefits due to growth of Industries linked to Railway development in India (like steel, Iron, Heavy Machinery etc.), were not necessarily the Investors of Statement II in Railway Companies in India.

Hence Although both Statements are correct, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement.

Source: Spectrum: Chapter 28: Economic Impact of British Rule in India

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Economic Impact of British Rule in India

Q.18) With reference to the History of Modern India, Vasudev Balwant Phadke is known for-

a) leading a violent struggle against the British during the Revolt of 1857.
b) establishing parallel government in Satara during the Quit India Movement.
c) leading an armed uprising against the British in the 1870s.
d) being a radical leader of the All-India Trade union Congress.

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Vasudeo Balwant Phadke is known in history for **leading an armed uprising against the British in the 1870s.** He was a revolutionary and freedom fighter who organized a group of rebels with the aim of overthrowing British colonial rule in India. Phadke's uprising, known as the Phadke Conspiracy or the Indi Rebellion of 1879, involved attacks on British targets and attempts to incite a larger rebellion. However, his efforts were ultimately unsuccessful, and Phadke was arrested and sentenced to transportation for life.

Source: https://econtent.ncert.org.in/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Armed_resistance_after_1857.pdf

https://indianculture.gov.in/node/2801303

https://pib.gov.in/newsite/printrelease.aspx?relid=148384

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Personalities - Indian and British

Q.19) In the context of colonial India, which of the following correctly exemplifies the meaning of 'the White Man's burden'?

The efforts of British colonial authorities:

a) to promote the local self-governance and autonomy in India within the colonial framework.
b) to promote the indigenous cultural practices and traditions in India within the colonial framework.

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c) to civilize and govern Indians as their selfless moral duty.
d) to promote equal rights for all individuals in India, irrespective of caste or gender.

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
The term 'the **White Man's burden**' refers to the belief prevalent during the colonial era that it was the **duty and responsibility of the white or European nations to civilize and govern the non-white or indigenous people** of the colonized regions, including India.
The term was Coined by **Rudyard Kipling** in a poem in 1899. It refers to the idea that the more advanced nations had a **duty to bring their civilization**, culture, and governance to other parts of the world that were deemed **less developed**.
This theory was used **to justify colonialism as a benevolent mission** to uplift and educate the 'less civilized' societies. The colonialists often used this as a mask to cover their exploitation, imposition of cultural dominance on less developed countries including India.
Source: Spectrum: Chapter 28: Economic Impact of British Rule in India
Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Economic Impact of British Rule in India

Q.20) Indian Sandhurst Committee, during British India, is related to which of the following subjects?
a) State interference in event of famines
b) Development of irrigation facilities
c) Indianization of army
d) Indian Currency and coinage

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
In June 1925, a new committee called Indian Sandhurst Committee or Skeen Committee was appointed to suggest reforms for Indianization of the army. This committee recommended that the number of vacancies at Sandhurst be increased from 10 to 20, Indians be made eligible as Kings' Commissioned Officers in Artillery, Signals and Engineering departments. The government did not accept the recommendations of the Skeen Committee in full but agreed to increase the vacancies reserved for Indians at Sandhurst from 10 to 20 per year.
Source: https://indianculture.gov.in/rarebooks/report-indian-sandhurst-committee
Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Constitutional Administrative and Judicial Developments

Q.21) In the Government of India Act 1919, the functions of Provincial Government were divided into "Reserved" and "Transferred" subjects. Which of the following were treated as "Reserved" subjects?
1. Administration of Justice
2. Local Self-Government
3. Land Revenue
4. Police

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

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

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Under the Government of India Act 1919, Subjects were divided into two lists: 'reserved' which included subjects such as law and order, finance, land revenue, irrigation, etc., and 'transferred' subjects such as education, health, **local government**, industry, agriculture, excise, etc.
The reserved subjects were to be administered by the governor through his executive council of bureaucrats, and the transferred subjects were to be administered by ministers nominated from among the elected members of the legislative council.
Option 1 is correct: Law and order was a reserved subject under the Government of India Act, 1919
Option 2 is incorrect: local government was a transferred subject under the Government of India Act, 1919.
Option 3 is correct: Land Revenue was a reserved subject under the Government of India Act, 1919
Option 4 is correct: Police was a reserved subject under the Government of India Act, 1919.
Source: UPSC CSE PRE. 2022
Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Constitutional Administrative and Judicial Developments

Q.22) With reference to the reorganization of British Indian Army after the revolt of 1857, consider the following statements:
1. The British Government divided its army into the Queen's army and Company's troops with the former being composed exclusively of Europeans.
2. The ratio of Europeans to Indians in the army was fixed uniformly for all the Presidencies.
3. The British pursued a strategy to promote Indians to assume officer positions within the army to gain their support.

How many of the statements given above are correct?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) All three
d) None

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
The military played a major role in sustaining and enforcing the East India Company's rule in India. It served as the pillar of the Company's authority and control over the vast territories it administered in India.
Statement 1 is incorrect: The military was crucial to the Company's rule in India. **Before the 1857 revolt,** two distinct military units were under British control: the **Queen's army and the Company's troops**. While the Queen's army was composed entirely of Europeans, the Company's troops were a mixture of Europeans and Indians with British officers. **After the revolt** and the end of company rule in 1857 **the Company's troops merged with the Queen's army.**
Statement 2 is incorrect: Post-1857, the dominance of the European branch over the Indian branches was ensured by adopting a principle of a **one-third white army** (contrasting with 14% pre-1857). However, this **ratio varied among provinces**, with the proportion of **Europeans to Indians** fixed at **one to two for the Bengal** Army and **two to five for the Madras and Bombay Armies.**
Statement 3 is incorrect: British authorities strictly adhered to the older policy of barring Indians from officer ranks in the army. Until 1914, Indians were restricted to the highest rank of a **subedar**, maintaining the exclusion of Indians from higher military positions.
Source: Spectrum- Chapter 26: Constitutional, Administrative and Judicial Developments
Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Constitutional Administrative and Judicial Developments

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Q.23) Which one of the following Acts introduced a dual system of administration for British East India Company, separating the Company's commercial and political functions?
a) The Regulating Act, 1773
b) The Pitt's India Act, 1784
c) The Charter Act of 1793
d) The Charter Act of 1833

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
The Pitt's India Act of 1784 was a significant legislative measure enacted by the British Parliament during the colonial rule of India. The act aimed to increase parliamentary control and government oversight over the Company's actions in India.
The Pitt's India Act indeed introduced a dual system of administration. It created separate bodies, namely the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, each with distinct roles. **The Court of Directors** managed **commercial** activities, such as trade and commerce, while the **Board of Control oversaw political matters, i**ncluding treaties, and governance in India. This separation increased the Government's control over Company's affairs.
Source: Spectrum- Chapter 26: Constitutional, Administrative and Judicial Developments
Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Constitutional Administrative and Judicial Developments

Q.24) S/he was among the first in India to link Capitalism with Imperialism. S/he said "Militarism and Imperialism are twin children of Capitalism. Their shadow, their fruits and their barks are all poisonous". S/he wrote "Young India", a true account of India to the world which differed from the western writings that were colored with imperialism and racial bias. Through this work, s/he desired to popularize India's demand of self-government.
Which among the following personalities is described in the above passage?
a) Mahatma Gandhi
b) Annie Besant
c) Lala Lajpat Rai
d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Lala Lajpat Rai was one of the most prominent leaders during India's struggle for freedom. He was among the first in India to link capitalism with imperialism and emphasize the crucial of the working class in fighting this combination. He said on 7 November 1920: 'India has been bled by the forces of organized capital and is today lying prostrate at its feet. Militarism and Imperialism are the twin children of capitalism; they are one in three and three in one. Their shadow, their fruit and their bark are all poisonous. It is only lately that an antidote has been discovered and that antidote is organized labour'.
He wrote Young India during his stay in the United States of America, and it was published there for the first time in 1916. But the British government described it 'seditious' and banned its circulation in England and India. when the ban was lifted after a decade, Young India was published in India 1927 without any significant change. Lala Lajpat Rai's aim to write this book was firstly to provide a true account of India to the world which differed from the Western Writings that were colored with imperialism and racial bias. Secondly, through this work, he desired to popularize India's demand of self-government or Swaraj.
Source: India's Struggle for Independence by Bipin Chandra, Chapter 17
https://www.nbtindia.gov.in/books_detail__21__freeedom-movement__141__young-india.nbt

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Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Personalities - Indian and British

Q.25) With reference to the Morley-Minto Reforms, which of the following statements is correct?
a) The Central Legislatures could vote on the Budget as a whole.
b) Non-official majority was introduced in the Provincial Councils.
c) The reforms introduced Bicameralism for the first time in the Central legislature.
d) It introduced an elected non-official majority in the legislative councils of the provinces.

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
In the provincial councils, the non-official majority was introduced by the Morley-Minto Reforms, but since some of these non-officials were nominated and not elected, the overall non-elected majority remained.
Source: A brief History of Modern Indian, Spectrum 2019 Edition
Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Constitutional Administrative and Judicial Developments

Q.26) Consider the following statements:
1. Robert Clive was the first Governor-General of Bengal.
2. William Bentinck was the first Governor-General of India.
3. C. Rajagopalachari was the only Indian who served as the Governor General of India.

How many of the above given statements are correct?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) All three
d) None

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is incorrect: The first Governor-General of Bengal was **Warren Hastings, who served from 1773 to 1785.**
Robert Clive was not the first Governor-General of Bengal. Robert Clive served as Governor of Bengal twice, from 1757 to 1760 and from 1764 to 1767. However, he was not the first Governor-General of Bengal, which was a higher position **created by the Regulating Act of 1773** to oversee the affairs of the East India Company in India.
Statement 2 is correct: William Bentinck was the first Governor-General of India, which was a title given to him by the Charter Act of 1833 that abolished the East India Company's monopoly on trade and gave more power to the British Crown in India. He served as Governor-General of India from 1834 to 1835, after being Governor-General of the Presidency of Fort William (Bengal) from 1828 to 1834. He is credited with reforms in educational, social and judicial spheres during his tenure as Governor-General of British India.
Statement 3 is correct: It is true that C. Rajagopalachari was the only Indian who served as the Governor General of India. He served as the Governor General of India during 1848 and 1950, after Lord Mountbatten.
Source: Spectrum Appendices (Governors-General and Viceroys of India: Significant Events in their Rule)
Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Personalities - Indian and British

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Q.27) With reference to the modern history of India, consider the following statements regarding the Charter Act of 1833:

1. The act ended the Company's monopoly over trade in tea in India and trade with China.
2. The act prohibited the Europeans from acquiring any property in India.
3. The act prohibited the Company from denying any employment to Indian citizens based on place of birth or colour.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

a) Only one
b) Only two
c) All three
d) None

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Charter Act of 1833 was a significant legislative measure enacted by the British Parliament, which brought about various changes in the governance and administration of British India under the rule of the East India Company.

Statement 1 is correct: The Charter Act of 1833 did indeed **end the East India Company's monopoly on trade with China and the trade in tea.** This was an extension of **1813** act which ended the Company's monopoly on trade in India except trade with China and the trade in tea.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The **Charter Act of 1833 lifted all restrictions on European immigration and the acquisition of property in India**. Thus, the way was paved for the wholesale European colonization of India. Hence this statement is incorrect.

Statement 3 is correct: Section 87 of the Charter Act 1833 declared, "that no native or natural born subject of the crown resident in India should be by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour or any of them be disqualified for any place in the company's service." It was a momentous declaration. Lord Morley later described it as the most important India Act passed by the British Parliament till 1909. However, this was not of much practical importance, since nothing was done, and Indians remained excluded from higher posts in civil and military service.

Source: Spectrum - Chapter 26 (Constitutional, Administrative and Judicial Developments)
Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Constitutional Administrative and Judicial Developments

Q.28) "Indian cotton merchant, banker; Congressman and a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi." The description fits with:

a) G. D. Birla
b) M. R. Jayakar
c) Jamnalal Bajaj
d) V. S. Shrinivas Sastri

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Jamnalal Bajaj was an Indian cotton merchant, banker, Congressman and a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi. He founded the Bajaj Group of companies in the 1920s, and the group now has 24 companies, including six that are listed on the bourses. He was also a philanthropist who supported various social causes such as education, health, and rural development.

Knowledge base:

1) **M. R. Jayakar**: He was an Indian lawyer and politician who served as the Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University and Pune University. He was also a leader of the Indian National Congress and a member of the Constituent Assembly of India. He was involved in various **constitutional**

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negotiations such as the Round Table Conferences, the Cripps Mission, and the Cabinet Mission.

2) **V. S. Shrinivas Sastri:** He was an Indian scholar, educator, and diplomat who served as the Minister of Education in Madras Presidency and the Agent-General of India in South Africa. He was also a leader of the Indian National Congress and a member of the Imperial Legislative Council. He was known for his eloquence and mastery of English language.

Source: UPSC CSE PRE. 1993
Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Personalities - Indian and British

Q.29) He was a British Indian Army officer. He is best known for founding and leading the Indian National Army in Southeast Asia during World War II in Dec 1941.
Which of the following leaders is best described in the information given above?
a) Rash Behari Bose
b) Subhas Chandra Bose
c) Mohan Singh
d) Jaganath Rao Bhonsle

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Captain Mohan Singh hailed from the **1/14th Punjab Regiment in the British army**. He was appointed as the **commander of the Indian National Army (INA) on** 15 December 1941. He was a disillusioned **British Indian Army office**r who had been captured by the **Japanese in the initial stages of the Japanese invasion of Malaya**. Singh recruited I**ndian troops from Japanese Prisoner of War (POW) camps** with a view of eventually **fighting the British in India.** Later on, 21 October 1943, he handed over the leadership of this army to Subhash Chandra Bose
Source: Spectrum Chapter 23 Quit India Movement, Demand for Pakistan, and the INA
Spectrum Appendices
Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Personalities - Indian and British

Q.30) With reference to Puran Chand Joshi, one of the great Indian freedom fighters, consider the following statements:
1. He helped in founding the Indian People's Theatre Association in 1942.
2. He was one of the suspects arrested in the Kanpur Conspiracy Case.
3. He was the general secretary of undivided Communist Party of India from 1935 to 1947.
How many of the statements given above are correct?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) Only three
d) All four

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is correct: P.C. Joshi played an instrumental role in the launch of the Communist party weekly, National Front, which he edited, and **helped in founding the Indian People's Theatre Association (I.P.T.A) in 1942**.
Statement 2 is incorrect: PC Joshi was one of the suspects arrested in Meerut Conspiracy Case (not in Kanpur Conspiracy Case). In March 1929, the government arrested 31 communist leaders included

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Shaukat Usmani, Muzaffar Ahmed, S.A. Dange and S.V. Ghate who were suspects and involved in Meerut Conspiracy Case. P.C. Joshi was one of the 31 arrested.

Statement 3 is correct: Puran Chand Joshi was one of the important leaders of the Communist Movement. As a result, he also became the general secretary of the undivided Communist Party of India from 1935 to 1947.

Source: India's Struggle for Independence by Bipin Chandra
https://cmsadmin.amritmahotsav.nic.in/district-reopsitory-detail.htm?25248#:~:text=The%20Indian%20People's%20Theatre%20Association%20or%20IPTA%20was%20set%20up,the%20formation%20of%20the%20IPTA.

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Personalities - Indian and British

Q.31) The 'Instrumentation of Instructions" contained in the Government of India Act, 1935 have been incorporated in the Constitution of India in the year 1950 as:

a) Fundamental Rights
b) Directive Principles of State Policy
c) Extent of Executive Power of State
d) Conduct of Business of the Government of India

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The 'Instrumentation of Instructions" contained in the Government of India Act, 1935 have been incorporated in the Constitution of India in the year 1950 as **Directive Principles of State Policy.** In the words of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the **Directive Principles are like the instrument of instructions**, which were issued to the Governor-General and to the Governors by the British Government under the Government of India Act of 1935. The only difference is that now they are instructions to the legislature and the executive.

Source: UPSC CSE PRE. 2010

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Constitutional Administrative and Judicial Developments

Q.32) "In context of British Indian History, The Indian High Courts Act of 1861 was an act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to authorize the Crown to create High Courts in the Indian colony. It further led to the creation of high courts in Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta."

In this context, the Indian High Courts Act of 1861 was passed under the tenure of which Viceroy?

a) Lord Charles Canning
b) Lord John Lawrence
c) Lord Richard Mayo
d) Lord Edward Lytton

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The **Indian High Court Act of 1861** authorized the Crown to create High Courts in the Indian Colony. The objective of this act was to affect a fusion of the Supreme Courts and the Sadar Adalats in the three Presidencies. The jurisdiction and powers exercised by these courts were to be assumed by the High Courts. **Charles John Canning was the Viceroy** during the passage of this act.

Source: Spectrum Appendices Governors-General and Viceroys of India: Significant Events in their Rule

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Personalities - Indian and British

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Q.33) With reference to Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, consider the following
1. Introduction of bicameral legislature in the Provinces of British India.
2. Abolition of Separate Electorates for Muslims.
3. Establishment of the Public Service Commission.

How many of the above were the provisions under Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) All three
d) None

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
The Indian Councils Act of 1919, also known as the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms or the Government of India Act 1919, was a significant constitutional reform in British India. It introduced a series of changes aimed at increasing Indian representation in governance while addressing certain Indian demands for more autonomy.
Option 1 is incorrect: The reform called for introduction of bicameral legislature at the Central Legislative Council (CLC) at the Centre. The Indian Legislative Council at the Centre was replaced by a bicameral system consisting of a Council of State (Upper House) and a Legislative Assembly (Lower House). Each house was to have a majority of members who were directly elected. **The provincial legislature was to consist of only one house i.e. legislative council.**
Option 2 is incorrect: The reform **not only recommended the continuation of a separate electorate for Muslims** but also extended this to **Sikhs, Christians and Anglo-Indians**. This provision aimed to safeguard the interests of these communities but also led to the fragmentation of Indian society along religious lines.
Option 3 is correct: The **Montagu-Chelmsford reforms called for the establishment of a Public Service Commission in India** to oversee and manage the recruitment and administration of civil services. In this regard, the First Public Service Commission was set up on 1st October 1926.
Source: Spectrum - Chapter 26 (Constitutional, Administrative and Judicial Developments)
Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Constitutional Administrative and Judicial Developments

Q.34) Consider the following pairs:

Governors-General of Bengal	**Significant Events in their Rule**
1. Sir John Shore	Vellore Mutiny
2. Lord Amherst	First Burmese war
3. Sir George Barlow	Battle of Kharda

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) All three
d) None

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is correct answer.
Pair 1 is incorrectly matched: Vellore Mutiny (1806) took place under the Governorship of Sir George Barlow (1805-07) (not Sir John Shore). The mutiny was a significant event in Indian history, as it marked the first major uprising of Indian sepoys (soldiers) against the British East India Company.

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Pair 2 is correctly matched: Lord Amherst, the Governor-General of Bengal from 1823 to 1828, played a significant role in the outbreak of the First Anglo-Burmese War (1824-1826). His policies and decisions contributed to the escalating tensions between the British East India Company and the Burmese Kingdom, culminating in a costly and protracted conflict.

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched: Battle of Kharda (1795) took place under the Governorship of Sir John Shore (1793-98) (not Sir George Barlow).

The Battle of Kharda was a pivotal clash between the Nizamate of Hyderabad and the Maratha Confederacy that took place in 1795. Jhon Shore was a cautious and pragmatic administrator who believed that the Company should avoid unnecessary conflicts in India. He advocated for a policy of non-intervention, preferring to maintain diplomatic relations with local rulers rather than engaging in direct military action.

Source: Spectrum: Appendices Governors-General and Viceroys of India: Significant Events in their Rule

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Personalities - Indian and British

Q.35) With reference to the All-India States People Conference, consider the following statements:

1. It was a democratic extension of Praja Mandals.
2. It supported Government of India Act 1935 for its federal structure.
3. Nehru became President of All India State People's Conference in 1939 and remained its President until 1946.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

a) Only one
b) Only two
c) All three
d) None

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: Initially, there were Praja Mandal movements in most of the princely states in early 1920s. However, the democratic aspirations of people in princely states assumed a concrete organizational form based on the initiative of leaders from states like Balwant Rai Mehta, Maniklal Kothari and G. R. Abhyankar, who led to the convening of the All-India States' People's Conference in December 1927. Thus, All India States' People's Conference which was on the lines of Praja Mandal Movements was a democratic extension of it.

Statement 2 is incorrect: All-India States People Conference strongly opposed the provisions of federation related to princely states, enacted under Government of India Act (1935). They decried the scheme as undemocratic as it had a provision that states' representatives would be nominated by their rulers, not democratically elected.

Statement 3 is correct: Nehru became president of All India State People's Conference in 1939 and remained until 1946. After, winning of the election by INC in majority of the provinces, it led to great influence on minds of the people of princely states which led to their popular participation in the political processes.

Source: https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/44317/3/Unit-19.pdf

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Constitutional Administrative and Judicial Developments

Q.36) With respect to Ripon's resolution of 1882, consider the following statements:

1. The resolution allowed Indians to serve as the chairman in local bodies.
2. It granted judicial power to village panchayats to try petty cases.

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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

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Lord Ripon's Resolution of 1882, a landmark piece of legislation in British India, introduced a series of reforms aimed at **decentralizing local governance and increasing the participation of Indians in the administration of their communities.**
Statement 1 is correct: One of the key features of the resolution was the emphasis on placing non-officials, or Indians who were not directly employed by the British government, in positions of leadership within local bodies. This shift from official to non-official chairmanship was a significant step towards Indian self-governance. It reflected a recognition of the growing demand for greater Indian participation in the decision-making processes at local level, that affected their lives.
Statement 2 is incorrect: The emphasis on granting village panchayats additional powers, including judicial jurisdiction in petty cases, incurring expenditure on minor village works, village schools, small fuel and fodder reserves, was a recommendation made by the Royal Commission on Decentralisation in 1908, not Ripon's resolution of 1882. The commission highlighted the financial constraints faced by local bodies and recommended empowering village panchayats with increased authority and revenue sources to address these challenges.
Source: Spectrum- Chapter 26 (Constitutional, Administrative and Judicial Developments)
Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Constitutional Administrative and Judicial Developments

Q.37) With respect to judicial reforms during the tenure of Warren Hastings as Governor General of India, consider the following statements:
1. Sadar Diwani Adalat and Sadar Nizamat Adalat were established in Allahabad during his tenure.
2. Circuit courts were established in Calcutta, Dacca, Murshidabad, and Patna during his tenure.
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

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is correct answer.
Judicial Reforms under Warren Hastings (1772–85):
1) District Diwani Adalats, overseen by collectors, resolved civil disputes, applying Hindu law for Hindus and Muslim law for Muslims.
2) Appeals from District Diwani Adalats went to Sadar Diwani Adalat, led by a president and two Supreme Council members.
3) District Fauzdari Adalats, under Indian officers, handled criminal cases, and appeals went to Sadar Nizamat Adalat in Murshidabad.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Sadar Diwani Adalat and Sadar Nizamat Adalat were instituted in Allahabad under the administration of William Bentinck, not Warren Hastings.
Statement 2 is incorrect: Circuit courts were instituted at Calcutta, Dacca, Murshidabad, and Patna during the administration of Lord Cornwallis (1786–93), not Warren Hastings. The District Fauzdari Courts were abolished and in their stead, circuit courts were instituted. These circuit courts,

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presided over by European judges, served as appellate courts for both civil and criminal cases, marking a restructuring aimed at enhancing the efficiency and impartiality of the legal system.
Source: Spectrum - Chapter 26 (Constitutional, Administrative and Judicial Developments)
Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Constitutional Administrative and Judicial Developments

Q.38) With respect to Indian Civil Service Act, 1861, consider the following statements:
1. It stipulated that one-sixth posts of Covenanted Civil Services to be filled by individuals from distinguished Indian families.
2. A person, to be appointed as a civil servant, had to pass an examination in the vernacular language of the district in which he was employed.

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

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is incorrect: The Indian Civil Service Act of 1861 reserved specific offices for Covenanted (Higher posts) civil servants, which were open to both Indian and European origin candidates. **But this Act did not allocate one-sixth of Covenanted positions for individuals from distinguished Indian families. This provision was introduced under the Statutory Civil Service of 1878.**
In 1878–79, Lord Lytton implemented the Statutory Civil Service, designating one-sixth of covenanted positions for individuals from prominent Indian families. Appointments were to be made through nominations by local governments, with final approval necessary from the Secretary of State and the Viceroy.
Statement 2 is correct: The Civil Services Act of 1861 allowed individuals, irrespective of their Indian or European origin, to hold specified offices if they had resided in India for at least seven years. A person appointed under the provisions of the Act had to pass an examination in the vernacular language of the district in which he was employed and remain subject to departmental tests and other qualifications the authorities might impose. All appointments were to be reported to the Secretary of State and unless approved by him within twelve months, were declared void.
Source: Spectrum-Chapter 26 (Constitutional, Administrative and Judicial Developments)
Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Constitutional Administrative and Judicial Developments

Q.39) With respect to the Act of Settlement, 1781, consider the following statements:
1. The act restricted the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Judicature, confining it to Calcutta.
2. The act abrogated the Supreme Court's jurisdiction in revenue matters.

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

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

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The Regulating Act of 1773 had established the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Calcutta, India, to oversee the administration of justice in Bengal. However, **the act's broad jurisdictional provisions led to conflicts between the Supreme Court and the Governor-General's Council.** In response to these concerns, the Act of Settlement, 1781, was enacted to clarify and restrict the Supreme Court's jurisdiction.

Statement 1 is correct: The Act of Settlement specified that the Supreme Court's jurisdiction was limited to civil cases involving British subjects residing in Calcutta. By restricting the Supreme Court's jurisdiction, the Act of Settlement aimed to alleviate the tensions that had arisen between the Supreme Court and the executive branch.

Statement 2 is correct: The 1781 Act of Settlement explicitly excluded revenue matters from the Supreme Court's purview, reserving it for the Governor General's Council to oversee Bengal's revenue administration. This decision aimed to prevent potential disruption in tax collection, with the government trusting the Governor-General-in-Council's financial expertise over the Supreme Court's involvement in revenue affairs.

Source: Spectrum: Chapter 26 (Constitutional, Administrative and Judicial Developments)
Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Constitutional Administrative and Judicial Developments

Q.40) She was the first woman to contest for a legislative seat in India, in the Madras provincial elections. She joined Indian National Congress in 1927. During the Salt March to Dandi, she convinced Gandhi to give equal opportunity to women to be in the forefront of the march. Later, she joined Seva Dal and trained women activists.

Which of the following freedom fighters is mentioned in the above para?

a) Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay
b) Sarojini Naidu
c) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
d) Kamala Nehru

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay is one of the unsung freedom fighters. Kamaladevi was born on April 3, 1903, in Mangalore. She **was the first woman to run for a legislative seat in India, in the Madras provincial elections. Many of the iconic cultural institutions in India today exist because of her vision, these include the National School of Drama, Sangeet Natak Academy, etc**. She joined Indian National Congress in 1927. During the Salt March to Dandi, **she convinced Gandhi to give women equal opportunity** to be in the forefront of the March. Later, she joined Seva Dal and trained women activists.

Source: https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/lehs304.pdf
https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/lehc104.pdf
Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Personalities - Indian and British

Q.41) Who among the following is associated with 'Songs from Prison', a translation of ancient Indian religious lyrics in English?

a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
b) Jawaharlal Nehru
c) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
d) Sarojini Naidu

Ans) c

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Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Mahatma Gandhi was associated with "Songs from Prison," a translation of ancient Indian religious lyrics from Upanishads and other religious scripture, during his imprisonment in Yervada Jail in 1930s.
Source: UPSC CSE PRE. 2021
Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Personalities - Indian and British

Q.42) In the context of the colonial rule in India, the term "imperial preference" was applied to the:
a) Special privileges on British imports in India
b) Racial discrimination by the Britishers
c) Subordination of Indian interest to that of the British
d) Preference was given to British political agents over Indian Princes

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
The term "imperial preference" referred to the granting of special privileges to British imports in India during the colonial period. This practice involved minimal or no charges on British goods brought into India, while Indian exports to Britain faced significant duties. This unequal practice aimed to benefit Britain's economy, stifling Indian industries by flooding markets with British goods and inhibiting local value addition. 'Imperial preference' showcased colonial economic exploitation, suppressing India's development and autonomy through skewed trade policies, deepening economic inequality.
Source: https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/44331/1/Unit-27.pdf
https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/44500/1/Unit-3.pdf
https://indianculture.gov.in/ebooks/imperial-preference-india-ottawa-agreement-examined
Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Constitutional Administrative and Judicial Developments

Q.43) With reference to the modern history of India, consider the following statements regarding the Charter Act of 1793:
1. The act, for the first time, recognized that the Company's role in India extends beyond mere trade to the administrative and political matters.
2. The Act recognized the Company's territories in India as 'British possessions' for the first time.
3. The act specified that the Board of Control and its staff were to be paid out of Indian revenues.

How many of the statements given above are correct?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) All three
d) None

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
The **Charter Act of 1793** provided for the **extension of the Company's charter for an additional 20 years**, thereby continuing its authority in India. It also introduced several regulatory measures to regulate the activities of East India Company.
Statement 1 is incorrect: The Regulating Act of 1773 was significant in involving the British Government in Indian affairs, aiming to regulate the East India Company's operations. It **explicitly acknowledged the Company's broader role in India, encompassing not only trade but also administrative and political domains**, setting the stage for centralized administration. Thus, the

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Regulating act of 1773 (not Charter act of 1793) was the first act to recognize the Company's role beyond trade.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The **Pitt's India Act of 1784** had already conferred significant control over the Company's affairs to the British government, effectively rendering the Company as a subordinate department of the British State. As a result, **the term 'British possessions' had been applied to the Company's territories in India** even before the enactment of the Charter Act of 1793.

Statement 3 is correct: The Charter Act of 1793 specified that Board of Control and its staff, that had authority and oversight over East India Company's political affairs in British India, **were to be paid out of Indian revenues,** which continued up to 1919.

Source: Spectrum - Chapter 26 (Constitutional, Administrative and Judicial Developments)
Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Constitutional Administrative and Judicial Developments

Q.44) In the context of History of Modern India, consider the following statements regarding the Charter Act of 1813:

1. The act provided one lakh rupees, to be spent out of East India Company's revenue, to promote modern education in India.
2. The act permitted Christian missionaries to come to India and preach their religion.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The enactment of the Charter Act of 1813 by the British Parliament had considerable influence on the governance and operations of the East India Company within India.

Statement 1 is correct: Indeed, **the Charter Act of 1813, for the first time, allocated a sum of one lakh rupees to advance modern education in India**. However, it was not until 1823 that even this modest sum was actually allocated. This delay was primarily attributed to the ongoing debate surrounding the appropriate direction in which this allocated expenditure should be channeled.

Statement 2 is correct: The Charter Act of 1813 allowed Christian missionaries to enter India and engage in religious activities, including preaching and spreading Christianity. This was a significant departure from previous policies that had restricted or limited missionary activities

Source: Spectrum - Chapter 26 (Constitutional, Administrative and Judicial Developments)
Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Constitutional Administrative and Judicial Developments

Q.45) With reference to 'Civil Service reforms in British India', consider the following statements:

1. Classification of the civil service into Imperial, Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service of India.
2. Direct recruitment to Indian Civil Services on equal proportional basis between the Europeans and the Indians.
3. Immediate establishment of Public Service Commission as laid down in the Government of India Act, 1919.
4. The recruitments for the transferred fields like education and civil medical service to be made by provincial governments.

How many of the following were the recommendations of Lee Commission of 1924?

a) Only one
b) Only two

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c) Only three
d) All four

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Lee Commission was the body appointed by the British government in 1923 to consider the ethnic composition of the superior Indian public services of the government of India. The chairman was Lord Lee of Fareham, and there were equal numbers of Indian and British members. The Lee Commission recommended that—

1) the secretary of state should continue to recruit the ICS, the Irrigation branch of the Service of Engineers, the Indian Forest Service, etc.;
2) **the recruitments for the transferred fields like education and civil medical service be made by provincial governments;**
3) **direct recruitment to ICS on basis of 50:50 parity between the Europeans and the Indians be reached in 15 years**;
4) **a Public Service Commission be immediately established (as laid down in the Government of India Act, 1919)**.

There was no provision for classification of the civil service into Imperial, Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service of India. (Hence Statement 1 is incorrect).
Source: A brief History of Modern Indian, Spectrum 2019 Edition
Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Constitutional Administrative and Judicial Developments

Q.46) Who among the following Governor-Generals created the Covenanted Civil Service of India which later came to be known as the Indian Civil Service?
a) Warren Hastings
b) Wellesley
c) Cornwallis
d) William Bentinck

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Cornwallis was the Governor-General of India from 1786 to 1793, and he created the Covenanted Civil Service of India as part of his administrative reforms. He **introduced a system of merit-based recruitment and promotion for the civil servants**, who were required to sign a covenant of good behaviour and loyalty to the Company. He also raised their salaries and prohibited them from engaging in private trade or accepting gifts from the Indians. He aimed to create a professional and efficient civil service that would serve the interests of the Company and the British Empire.
Source: UPSC CSE PRE. 2010
Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Personalities-Indian and British

Q.47) With reference to Governor General/Viceroys in British India, consider the following pairs:

Governor General of Bengal/India	**Work/Event during their reign**
1. Lord Mayo	Establishment of Statistical survey of India
2. Lord Chelmsford	Enactment of 'The

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	Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act'
3. Warren Hastings	Introduction of Subsidiary Alliance system in India

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) All three
d) None

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Pair 1 is correctly matched: Statistical Survey of India was established under the tenure of **Lord Mayo (1869-72)**.
Pair 2 is correctly matched: The **Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919**, popularly known as the **Rowlatt Act**, was passed during the tenure of **Lord Chelmsford (1916-21)**.
Pair 3 is incorrectly matched: The Subsidiary Alliance System in India was introduced during the reign of Lord Wellesley (1798-1805) (not during the reign of Warren Hastings (1772-1785)).
Source: Spectrum Appendices- Governors-General and Viceroys of India: Significant Events in their Rule
Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Personalities - Indian and British

Q.48) With reference to the process of commercialization of agriculture during the British colonial India, consider the following statements:
1. Its main aim was to support the process of Industrialization in India.
2. It focused on producing only those agricultural products which were in demand in the global markets.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
During the latter half of the nineteenth century, one of the significant trends was the emergence of the commercialization of agriculture under British rule.
Statement 1 is incorrect: The main aim of the process of commercialization of agriculture was **not to support Indian industries but rather to cater predominantly to British industries.** For instance, numerous endeavors were undertaken to boost cotton production in India specifically to supply raw, high-quality cotton to Britain's textile industries.
Statement 2 is correct: The commercialization of agriculture in India was mainly the commercialization of the crops. Britishers promoted the **cultivation of crops that could yield profitable returns for them in the international market.** For instance, the British incentivized the production of indigo, tea, and coffee in India due to their lucrative potential in foreign markets.
Source: Spectrum: Chapter 28: Economic Impact of British Rule in India
Subject:) Modern History

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Subtopic:) Economic Impact of British Rule in India

Q.49) Consider the following provisions:
1. Introduction of a new law member to the Governor-General's Executive Council for advice on law-making.
2. Providing for open and fair competition to secure various positions in Civil Services in India.
3. Providing for a Parliamentary system in India, by separating the legislative and executive functions of British Indian Government.

How many of the above were the provisions of the Charter Act of 1853?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) All three
d) None

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
The Charter Act of 1853 marked an incremental step towards a more representative form of governance in British India by introducing legislative councils. However, these councils had limited powers and were not fully representative of the Indian population.
Statement 1 is incorrect: The **Charter Act of 1833 introduced the provision for a new law member to be added** to the Governor-General's Executive Council. The **Charter Act of 1853 made the law member, a full member** of the governor-general's executive council. This member was appointed to provide legal expertise and advice specifically related to law-making and legal matters.
Statement 2 is correct: The Charter Act of 1853 did introduce competitive exams for Civil Services positions. The act **dissolved patronage-based appointments**, which relied on personal favoritism or connections, to a merit-based approach. **Individuals were required to undergo competitive exams** to secure positions in various services, promoting fairness and meritocracy in the selection process.
Statement 3 is correct: It is true that the **Charter act of 1853 marked the beginning of Parliamentary system in India**. The act **separated the executive and legislative functions of the Government of British India**. The legislative wing of the Governor-General's Council acted as a Parliament on the model of the British Parliament.
Source: Spectrum - Chapter 26 (Constitutional, Administrative and Judicial Developments)
Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Constitutional Administrative and Judicial Developments

Q.50) With reference to the Royal Commission on decentralization (1907), consider the following statements:
1. William Meyer was the Chairman of the commission.
2. Its main objective was to investigate the financial and administrative relations of the Central and provincial governments.
3. The commission recommended the intervention of the Governor-General of India on the matters of revenue of the provinces.
4. R.C. Dutt was the only Indian member of the commission.

How many of the statements given above are correct?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) Only three
d) All four

Ans) b

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Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

In the year 1907, the Royal Commission on Decentralization was constituted by the British Government. Its main objective was to investigate the financial and administrative relations of the Central and provincial governments. The only Indian member of this commission was R.C. Dutt.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Royal Commission upon Decentralization was **appointed in 1907 under the chairmanship of Sir Henry William Primrose.** It was a six-member body including the Chairman, the other five members being Frederic Lely, Steyning Edgerley, Romesh Chunder Dutt, William Meyer, and William Hichons.

Statement 2 is correct: The Royal Commission on Decentralization in India **was appointed to inquire into the relations existing for financial and administrative purposes between the Supreme Government (i.e., the Government of India) and the various Provincial Governments**. It also included such relations between the Provincial Governments and the authorities subordinate to them. It also was to report whether, by measures of decentralization or otherwise, these relations can be simplified and improved.

Statement 3 is incorrect: As per the report of the commission published in 1909, **the intervention of the Governor-General of India was not advised on the matter of revenues of the provinces.** The needs of the provinces should be considered. The residual part of the revenue should be taken as a fixed fractional share. The recommendations were accepted, and the Government passed a resolution in the year 1912.

Statement 4 is correct: The only Indian member of this commission was R.C. Dutt, and the report of this commission was published in 1909.

Source: A Brief History of Modern India, Spectrum 2019 Edition.

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Constitutional Administrative and Judicial Developments

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