



Day 19

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Modern History-2 (Freedom struggle- Pre Gandhian Era)

Questions from modern history remain a very important topic for UPSC. A lot of questions have been asked over the years. Mostly, static questions on this topic are asked. One should go through any standard textbook.

Class XII History Textbook Theme-I

Class XII History Textbook Theme-II

Class XII History Textbook Theme-III

Socio-Religious Movements

Q. Satya Shodhak Samaj organized (2016)

(a) a movement for upliftment of tribals in Bihar

(b) a temple-entry movement in Gujarat

(c) an anti-caste movement in Maharashtra

(d) a peasant movement in Punjab

Q. Consider the following: (2016)

1. Calcutta Unitarian Committee
2. Tabernacle of New Dispensation
3. Indian Reform Association

Keshab Chandra Sen is associated with the establishment of which of the above?

(a) 1 and 3 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Q. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Brahmo Samaj? (2012)

1. It opposed idolatry.
2. It denied the need for a priestly class for interpreting the religious texts.
3. It popularized doctrine that the Vedas are infallible.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1 only

(b) 1 and 2 only

(c) 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Peasant and Tribal Movements

Q. After the Santhal Uprising subsided, what was/were the measure/measures taken by the colonial government? (2018)

1. The territories called 'Santhal Paraganas' were created.
2. It became illegal for a Santhal to transfer land to a non-Santhal.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q. The demand for the Tebhaga Peasant Movement in Bengal was for (2013)

(a) the reduction of the share of the landlords from one-half of the crop to one-third

(b) the grant of ownership of land to peasants as they were the actual cultivators of the land

(c) the uprooting of Zamindari system and the end of serfdom

(d) writing off all peasant debts

Q. Which amongst the following provided a common factor for tribal insurrection in India in the 19th century? (2011)

(a) Introduction of a new system of land revenue and taxation of tribal products

(b) Influence of foreign religious missionaries in tribal areas

(c) Rise of a large number of money lenders, traders and revenue farmers as middlemen in tribal areas

(d) The complete disruption of the old agrarian order of the tribal communities

Q. Consider the following pairs:

Movement/Organization	Leader
1. All India Anti-Untouchability League	: Mahatma Gandhi
2. All India Kisan Sabha	: Swami Sahajanand Saraswati
3. Self-Respect Movement	: E.V. Ramaswami Naicker

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

(a) 1 only

(b) 1 and 2 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Revolt of 1857

Q. What was/were the object/objects of Queen Victoria's Proclamation (1858)? (2014)

1. To disclaim any intention to annex the Indian States
2. To place the Indian administration under the British Crown
3. To regulate East India Company's trade with India

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Q. With reference to Pondicherry (now Puducherry), consider the following statements: (2010)

1. The first European power to occupy Pondicherry were the Portuguese.
2. The second European power to occupy Pondicherry were the French.
3. The English never occupied Pondicherry.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Swadeshi Movement and Bengal partition

Q. What was the immediate cause for the launch of the Swadeshi movement? (2010)

(a) The partition of Bengal done by Lord Curzon

(b) A sentence of 18 months rigorous imprisonment imposed on Lokmanya Tilak

(c) The arrest and deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh; and passing of Punjab Colonization Bill

(d) Death sentence pronounced on the Chapekar brothers

Q. Four resolutions were passed at the famous Calcutta session of Indian National Congress in 1906. The question of either retention OR of rejection of these four resolutions became the cause of a split in Congress at the next Congress session held in Surat in 1907. Which one of the following was not one of those resolutions? (2010)

(a) Annulment of the partition of Bengal

(b) Boycott

(c) National education

(d) Swadeshi

Q. The 'Swadeshi' and 'Boycott' were adopted as methods of struggle for the first time during the (2016)

(a) agitation against the Partition of Bengal

(b) Home Rule Movement

(c) Non-Cooperation Movement

(d) visit of the Simon Commission to India

Q. The Partition of Bengal made by Lord Curzon in 1905 lasted until (2014)

(a) the First World War when Indian troops were needed by the British and the partition was ended

(b) King George V abrogated Curzon's Act at the Royal Durbar in Delhi in 1911

(c) Gandhiji launched his Civil Disobedience Movement

(d) the Partition of India in 1947 when East Bengal became East Pakistan

Q. In the context of the Indian freedom struggle, 16th October 1905 is well known for which one of the following reasons? (2009)

(a) The formal proclamation of Swadeshi Movement was made in Calcutta town hall

(b) Partition of Bengal took effect

(c) Dadabhai Naoroji declared that the goal of Indian National Congress was Swaraj

(d) Lokmanaya Tilak started Swadeshi Movement in Poona

Q. With reference to Swadeshi Movement, consider the following statements:(2019)

1. It contributed to the revival of the indigenous artisan crafts and industries.
2. The National Council of Education was established as a part of Swadeshi Movement

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

Pre-Gandhian Movement

Q. What was the purpose with which Sir William Wedderburn and W. S. Caine had set up the Indian Parliamentary Committee in 1893? (2011)

(a) To agitate for Indian political reforms in the House of Commons

(b) To campaign for the entry of Indians into the Imperial Judiciary

(c) To facilitate a discussion on India's Independence in the British Parliament

(d) To agitate for the entry of eminent Indians into the British Parliament

Q. Consider the following pairs: (2017)

1. Radhakanta Deb – First President of the British Indian Association
2. Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty – Founder of the Madras Mahajana Sabha
3. Surendranath Banerjee – Founder of the Indian Association

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

(a) 1 only

(b) 1 and 3 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Q. Who of the following was/were economic critic/critics of colonialism in India? (2015)

1. Dadabhai Naoroji
2. G. Subramania Iyer
3. R.C. Dutt

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 only

(b) 1 and 2 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Q. Consider the following statements: (2012)

The most effective contribution made by Dadabhai Naoroji to the cause of Indian National Movement was that he

1. exposed the economic exploitation of India by the British
2. interpreted the ancient Indian texts and restored the self-confidence of Indians
3. stressed the need for eradication of all the social evils before anything else

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Q. During the Indian freedom struggle, the National Social Conference was formed. What was the reason for its formation? (2012)

(a) Different social reform groups or organizations of Bengal region united to form a single body to discuss the issues of larger interest and to prepare appropriate petitions/representations to the government.

(b) Indian National Congress did not want to include social reforms in its deliberations and decided to form a separate body for such a purpose.

(c) Behramji Malabari and M.G. Ranade decided to bring together all the social reform groups of the country under one organization.

(d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct in this context.