

# CAPF

## SUNDAY SPECIAL

# HISTORY

# PRACTICE SESSION

# FOR CAPF



BILINGUAL



## SHAURYA UPSC CDS II

2022 (IMA, INA & AFA)

Complete Batch

Starts July 26, 2022

10 AM to 3 PM

BILINGUAL



## SHAURYA UPSC CDS II

2022 (OTA)

Complete Batch

Starts July 26, 2022

10 AM to 3 PM

## Available Offers

(Coupon Applied y588)

75% PREP75

APPLY

Get extra 75% Off on all Products

15% PREP15

APPLY

Get extra 15% Off on all Products

Got a Coupon code ? Enter it here

y588

REMOVE

## Your Order



SHAURYA UPSC CDS II 2022 ( ...

(Validity 6 Months)

₹1,839.77 Only

₹ 7,999 77% off

## Price Details

Subtotal ₹ 7,999

Discount (Coupon y588) - ₹ 6,159.23

To Pay ₹ 1,839.77

Continue

# Objectives of solving mcqs

- **Intelligent Elimination Techniques**
- **Revise through mcqs**
- **PYQs**

The first phase of the Congress Party (1885-1905) was characterized by its efforts to secure

- a) Non constitutional reforms
- b) complete freedom
- c) limited independence
- d) constitutional reforms

# Explanation

During the first phase between 1885 and 1905, INC raised several important issues and petitioned the government for extra privileges.

They were people who believed in British justice and were loyal to them and want constitutional reforms in British. Hence option 4th is correct.

The British Committee of the Indian National Congress' was started in 1889, in England to serve as a forum of the Congress there.' Who, among the following, was its Chairman ?

- a) Sir W. Wedderburn
- b) Mr. Digby
- c) Dada Bhai Naoroji
- d) W.C. Bannerjee

## Explanation

The British Committee of the Indian National Congress arranged **public lectures** in England and began public distribution of **pamphlets** highlighting issues in India and started publishing a magazine called India in 1888..

In July 1889, a permanent committee was established with Wedderburn as chairman and Digby as secretary. Hence option 1st is correct.



Which of the following Acts provided for the right to ask questions and discuss the budget?

- a) Indian Councils Act, 1892
- b) Charter Act, 1833
- c) Charter Act, 1813
- d) Indian Councils Act, 1861

# Explanation

## Features of the Act of 1892

It increased the number of additional (non-official) members in the Central and provincial legislative councils, but

maintained the official majority in them.

It increased the functions of legislative councils and gave them the power of discussing the budget and addressing questions to the executive.

Consider the following statements

1. First session of the Indian National congress (INC) was held in Bombay
2. In 1892 INC held its meeting in London, the first and the last one to be held outside India

Choose the correct statements

- a. Only 1
- b. Only 2
- c. Both 1, 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Solution : A

They decided to hold the session, but in London in 1892 but, due to the british elections the postponed and never materialized

**Who among the following Moderate leader of Congress known as 'The Lion of Bombay'?**

- A. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- B. MG Ranade
- C. Firoz Shah Mehta
- D. Badruddin Tyabji

## **Sir Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta**

was an Indian Parsi politician and lawyer from Bombay.

He was knighted by the British Government in India for his service to the law.

'No Taxation without representation' is the slogan given by

a. Moderates

b. Extremists

c. Revolutionaries

d. Wahabis

Who is called the 'Father of the Indian National Congress'?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) A. O. Hume
- c) Lokmanya Tilak
- d) Surendra Nath Banerjee



Allan Octavian Hume, was a member of the **Imperial Civil Service** (later the Indian Civil Service), a political reformer and botanist who worked in British India.

He was one of the founders of the Indian National Congress, a political party that was later to lead in the Indian independence movement.

The Indian National Congress conducted its first session in Bombay from 28–31 December 1885 at the initiative of retired Civil service officer Allan Octavian Hume.

Consider the following statements regarding the demands of Moderates in British India:

1. Indianisation of government service.
2. Call for separation of executive from judiciary.
3. Call for an increase in defense expenditure.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

The Moderates campaigned on the following grounds:

- **Indianisation of government service:** on the economic grounds that British civil servants got very high emoluments while inclusion of Indians would be more economical;
- **Call for separation of judicial from executive functions.**
- Criticism of an **aggressive foreign policy** which resulted in annexation of **Burma**, **attack on Afghanistan** and suppression of **tribals** in the North-West-all costing heavily for the Indian treasury.

- Call for **increase in expenditure on welfare** (i.e., health, sanitation), education-especially elementary and technical-irrigation works and improvement of agriculture, agricultural banks for cultivators, etc.
- Demand for **better treatment** for Indian labor abroad in other British colonies, where they faced oppression and racial discrimination.

**Who among the below, gave the economic critiques of British imperialism:**

1. R C Dutt
2. Dinshaw Wacha
3. Dadabhai Naoroji
4. All of the above

Moderate leaders like Dada Bhai Naoroji, RC Dutt, MG Ranade etc. gave strong economic arguments to show that British imperialism was only benefiting Britain at the cost of India's exploitation.

**The various economic critiques offered were:**

**Drain of wealth theory:** It was the key theme of economic nationalism. The early leaders argued that home charges like payment of salaries and pensions of officers situated in London, guaranteed interest payment on British investments like railways were leading to impoverishment of India. Naoroji calculated it to be 12 million pound sterling per year.

**Statement I: In 1856, Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was dethroned and exiled to Calcutta on the plea that the region was being misgoverned.**

**Statement II: The Nawab was accused of being unable to control the rebellious chiefs and Taluqdars.**

- A. Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct Solution of Statement I
- B. Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is *not the correct Solution of Statement I*
- C. *Statement I is true but Statement II is false*
- D. *Statement I is the false but Statement II is true*

The conquest happened in stages. The Subsidiary Alliance had been imposed on Awadh in 1801. By the terms of this alliance the Nawab had to disband his military force, allow the British to position their troops within the kingdom, and act in accordance with the advice of the British Resident who was now to be attached to the court. Deprived of his armed forces, the Nawab became increasingly dependent on the British to maintain law and order within the kingdom. He could no longer assert control over the rebellious chiefs and *taluqdars*.

in the heart of North India. Here, Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was dethroned and exiled to Calcutta on the plea that the region was being misgoverned. The British government also wrongly assumed that Wajid Ali Shah was an unpopular ruler. On the contrary, he was widely loved, and when he left his beloved Lucknow, there were many who followed him all the way to Kanpur singing songs of lament.



- **Which of the following statements about town planning in British India in early 19th century is/are correct?**
- 1) The funds for town improvement were also raised through public lotteries.
- 2) The threats of epidemics gave an impetus to town planning in the early decades of 19th century.
- 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

After Wellesley's departure the work of town planning was carried on by the Lottery Committee (1817) with the help of the government. The Lottery Committee was so named because funds for town improvement were raised through public lotteries. In other words, in the early decades of the nineteenth century raising funds for the city was still thought to be the responsibility of public-minded citizens and not exclusively that of the government. The Lottery Committee commissioned a new map of the city so as to get a comprehensive picture of Calcutta. Among the Committee's major activities was road building in the Indian part of the city and clearing the river bank of "encroachments". In its drive to make the Indian areas of Calcutta cleaner, the committee removed many huts and displaced the labouring poor, who were now pushed to the outskirts of Calcutta.

The threat of epidemics gave a further impetus to town planning in the next few decades. Cholera started spreading from 1817 and in 1896 plague made its appearance. The cause of these diseases had not

**Which of the following was not one of the political institutions established in the earlier phase of Congress?**

- (a) The British India Association
- (b) The Indian Association
- (c) Madras Native Association
- (d) Indian home rule society

The **Indian Home Rule Society** (IHRS) was an Indian organisation founded in London in 1905 that sought to promote the cause of self-rule in British India. The organisation was founded by Shyamji Krishna Varma

# Political organizations before the establishment of Congress

## 1. Landholders Society

**Founded in: 1836**

**Place:** Kolkata (formerly named: Calcutta)

**Founded by:** Dwarkanath Tagore

## 2. British India Society

**Founded in: 1839**

**Place:** London

**Founded by:** William Adam

### **3. Bengal British India Society**

**Founded in: 1843**

**Place:** Kolkata (formerly named: Calcutta)

### **4. British India Association**

**Founded in: 1852**

**Place:** Kolkata (formerly named: Calcutta)

**Founded by:** Dwarkanath Tagore

### **5. Madras Native Association**

**Founded in: 1852**

**Place:** Chennai (former name: Madras)

**Founded by:** G L Chetty

## **6. East India Association**

**Founded in: 1866**

**Place: London**

**Founded by: Dadabhai Naoroji**

## **7. National Indian Association**

**Founded in: 1867**

**Place: London**

**Founded by: Mary Carpenter**

## **8. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha**

**Founded in: 1876**

**Place: Pune**

**Founded by: Mahadev Govind Ranade, Ganesh Vasudeo Joshi, S. H. Chiplunkar**

## **9. Indian Society**

**Founded in: 1872**

**Place: London**

**Founded by: Anand Mohan Bose**

## **10. Indian Association**

**Founded in: 1876**

**Place: Kolkata (formerly named: Calcutta)**

**Founded by: Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose**

## **11. Madras Mahajan Sabha**

**Founded in: 1884**

**Place: Chennai (former name: Madras)**

**Founded by: M. Veeraraghavachariar, G. Subramania Iyer and P. Anandacharlu**



**Who among the following were called 'Bombay Triumvirate'?**

- (a) Tilak, Gokhale, Naoroji
- (b) Mehta, Tilak, Tayyabji
- (c) Mehta, Telang, Tayyabji
- (d) Naoroji, Telang, Deshmukh

Bombay Triumvirate or the Three Stars of Bombay's public life included Badruddin Tyabji, Pherozeshah Mehta and K.T. Telang .

All these three veterans had started the **Bombay Presidency Association** in 1885.

**The propounder of “Filtration Theory” in India’s education policy was-**

(a) Charles Wood

(b) Macaulay

(c) J. S. Mill

(d) Cornwallis

**The aim of education as stated by the Wood's dispatch of 1854 was:**

- (a) the creation of employment opportunities for native Indians.
- (b) the spread of western culture in India.
- (c) the promotion of literacy among the people using English medium of language.
- (d) the introduction of scientific research and rationalism in the traditional Indian education.

BILINGUAL



## SHAURYA UPSC CDS II

2022 (IMA, INA & AFA)

Complete Batch

Starts July 26, 2022

10 AM to 3 PM

BILINGUAL



## SHAURYA UPSC CDS II

2022 (OTA)

Complete Batch

Starts July 26, 2022

10 AM to 3 PM

## Available Offers

(Coupon Applied y588)

75% PREP75

APPLY

Get extra 75% Off on all Products

15% PREP15

APPLY

Get extra 15% Off on all Products

Got a Coupon code ? Enter it here

y588

REMOVE

## Your Order



SHAURYA UPSC CDS II 2022 ( ...

(Validity 6 Months)

₹1,839.77 Only

₹ 7,999 77% off

## Price Details

Subtotal ₹ 7,999

Discount (Coupon y588) - ₹ 6,159.23

To Pay ₹ 1,839.77

Continue

**Which one of the following Forest Acts divided forests of India into reserved, protected and village forests?**

- A. Forest Act 1864
- B. Forest Act 1865
- C. Forest Act 1866
- D. Forest Act 1878

In the previous section we have seen that the British needed forests in order to build ships and railways. The British were worried that the use of forests by local people and the reckless felling of trees by traders would destroy forests. So they decided to invite a German expert, Dietrich Brandis, for advice, and made him the first Inspector General of Forests in India.

Brandis realised that a proper system had to be introduced to manage the forests and people had to be trained in the science of conservation. This system would need legal sanction. Rules about the use of forest resources had to be framed. Felling of trees and grazing had to be restricted so that forests could be preserved for timber production. Anybody who cut trees without following the system had to be



punished. So Brandis set up the Indian Forest Service in 1864 and helped formulate the Indian Forest Act of 1865. The Imperial Forest Research Institute was set up at Dehradun in 1906. The system they taught here was called 'scientific forestry'. Many people now, including ecologists, feel that this system is not scientific at all.

In scientific forestry, natural forests which had lots of different types of trees were cut down. In their place, one type of tree was planted in straight rows. This is called a plantation. Forest officials surveyed the forests, estimated the area under different types of trees, and

After the Forest Act was enacted in 1865, it was amended twice, once in 1878 and then in 1927. The 1878 Act divided forests into three categories: reserved, protected and village forests. The best forests were called 'reserved forests'. Villagers could not take anything from these forests, even for their own use. For house building or fuel, they could take wood from protected or village forests.

**Which of the following led to the introduction of English Education in India?**

**1. Charter Act of 1813**

**2. General Committee of Public Instruction, 1823**

**3. Orientalist and Anglicist Controversy**

**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

## Why was Vasudeo Balwant Phadke known in history?

- A. He led a violent struggle against the British during the revolt of 1857
- B. He was a critic of Gandhian struggle
- C. He led an armed uprising against the British in the 1870s
- D. He was a radical leader of the Indian National Congress

Henry T. Colebrooke was a Professor of Sanskrit in which one of the following institutions?

- (a) Fort William College
- (b) Serampore Mission
- (c) Kashi Vidyapith
- (d) Asiatic Society

- Henry T. Colebrooke is known as the "**first great Sanskrit scholar in Europe**". Lord Wellesley, in 1805, appointed him as the **honorary professor** of Sanskrit and Hindu Law in the Fort William College.
- Jones discovered that his interests were shared by many British officials living in Calcutta at the time. Englishmen like **Henry Thomas Colebrooke and Nathaniel Halhed** were also busy discovering the ancient Indian heritage, mastering Indian languages and translating Sanskrit and Persian works into English. Together with them, Jones set up the **Asiatic Society of Bengal**, and started a journal called *Asiatick Researches*.

The Limitation Law, which was passed by the British in 1859, addressed which one of the following issues?

- (a) Loan bonds would not have any legal validity.
- (b) Loan bonds signed between money-lender and Ryots would have validity only for three years.
- (c) Land bonds could not be executed by moneylenders.
- (d) Loan bonds would have validity for ten years.

The *ryots* came to see the moneylender as devious and deceitful. They complained of moneylenders manipulating laws and forging accounts. In 1859 the British passed a Limitation Law that stated that the loan bonds signed between moneylenders and *ryots* would have validity for only three years. This law was meant to check the accumulation of interest over time. The moneylender, however, turned

the law around, forcing the *ryot* to sign a new bond every three years. When a new bond was signed, the unpaid balance – that is, the original loan and the accumulated interest – was entered as the principal on which a new set of interest charges was calculated. In petitions that the Deccan Riots Commission collected, *ryots* described how this process worked (see Source 10) and how moneylenders used a variety of other means to short-change the *ryot*: they refused to give receipts when loans were repaid, entered fictitious figures in bonds, acquired the peasants' harvest at low prices, and ultimately took over peasants' property.

Who among the following was known during the days of the Revolt of 1857 as 'Danka Shah'?

- (a) Shah Mal
- (b) Maulavi Ahmadullah Shah
- (c) Nana Sahib
- (d) Tantia Tope



## Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah

Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah was one of the many *maulvis* who played an important part in the revolt of 1857. Educated in Hyderabad, he became a preacher when young. In 1856, he was seen moving from village to village preaching *jehad* (religious war) against the British and urging people to rebel. He moved in a palanquin, with drumbeaters in front and followers at the rear. He was therefore popularly called **Danka** Shah – the *maulvi* with the drum (*danka*). British officials panicked as thousands began following the *maulvi* and many Muslims began seeing him as an inspired prophet. When he reached Lucknow in 1856, he was stopped by the police from preaching in the city. Subsequently, in 1857, he was jailed in Faizabad. When released, he was elected by the mutinous 22<sup>nd</sup> Native Infantry as their leader. He fought in the famous Battle of Chinhat in which the British forces under Henry Lawrence were defeated. He came to be known for his courage and power. Many people in fact believed that he was invincible, had magical powers, and could not be killed by the British. It was this belief that partly formed the basis of his authority.

The Summary Settlement of 1856 was based on which one of the following assumptions?

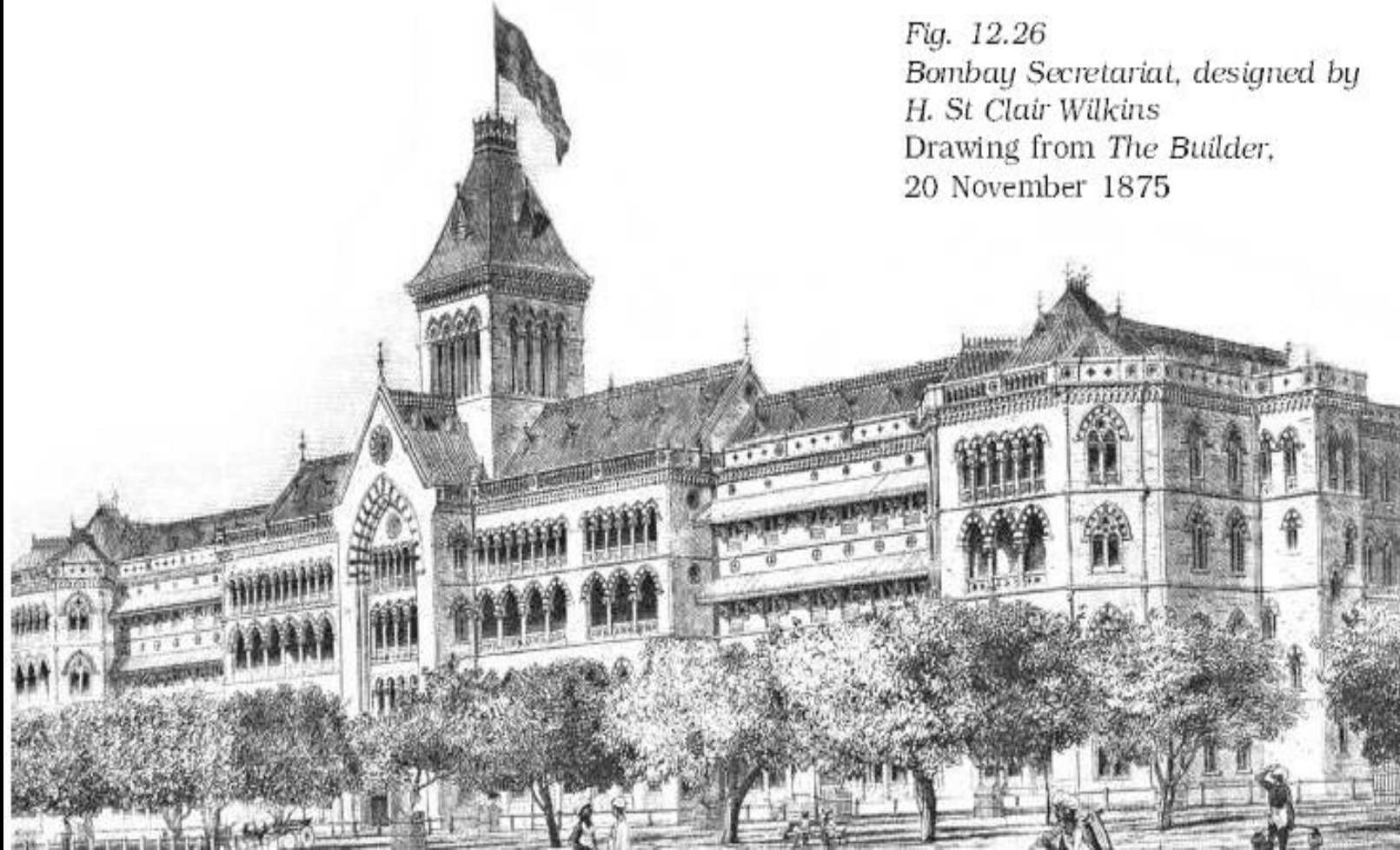
- (a) The Talukdars were the rightful owners of the land.
- (b) The Talukdars were interlopers with no permanent stakes in the land.
- (c) The Talukdars could evict the peasants from the lands.
- (d) The Talukdars would take a portion of the revenue which flowed to the State.

The British land revenue policy further undermined the position and authority of the *taluqdars*. After annexation, the first British revenue settlement, known as the Summary Settlement of 1856, was based on the assumption that the *taluqdars* were interlopers with no permanent stakes in land: they had established their hold over land through force and fraud. The Summary Settlement proceeded to remove the *taluqdars* wherever possible. Figures show that in pre-British times, *taluqdars* had held 67 per cent of the total number of villages in Awadh; by the Summary Settlement this number had come down to 38 per cent. The *taluqdars* of southern Awadh were the hardest hit and some lost more than half of the total number of villages they had previously held.

Who designed the Bombay Secretariat in the 1870s?

- (a) H. St. Clair Wilkins
- (b) Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney
- (c) Purushottamdas Thakurdas
- (d) Nusserwanji Tata

*Fig. 12.26*  
*Bombay Secretariat, designed by*  
*H. St Clair Wilkins*  
*Drawing from* *The Builder,*  
*20 November 1875*



Which European traveller had observed, "A Hindu woman can go anywhere alone, even in the most crowded places, and she need never fear the impertinent looks and jokes of idle loungers"?

(a) Francois Bernier

(b) Jean-Baptiste Tavernier

(c) Thomas Roe

(d) Abbe J. A. Dubois

Activate Windows  
Go to PC settings to activate W

- A European traveler, Abbe J.A. Dubois, commented, at the beginning of the 19th century: "A Hindu woman can go anywhere alone, even in the most crowded places, and she need never fear the impertinent looks and jokes of idle loungers....A house inhabited solely by women is a sanctuary which the most shameless libertine would not dream of violating.' The women of the time possessed title individuality of their own. This does not mean that there were no exceptions to this rule.

**Womens in Modern**

**History**



Q.-In the early 19th century in East Bengal,  
Who learnt to read in secrecy of her kitchen,  
and later she wrote her autobiography?

- a) Pandita Ramabhai
- b) Kailashbashini Debi
- c) Rashsundari Debi
- d) Begum Rokeya Hossein

In East Bengal in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Rash Sundari Debi, a young married girl in a very Orthodox household, Learnt to read in the secrecy of her kitchen.

Later she wrote her autobiography, Amar Jiban, which was published in 1876.

It was the first full length autobiography published in the Bengali language.

Who wrote a satiric fantasy(व्यंग्य ) in English called Sultana Dream?

- a) Pandita Ramabhai
- b) Kailashbashini Debi
- c) Rashsundari Debi
- d) Begum rokeya hossein

Rokia Hussain (1882-1932) was a reformer who, after she was widowed, started a girl school in Calcutta.

She wrote a satiric fantasy in English called *Sultana's Dream* in 1905, which shows a topsy-turvy world in which women take the place of men.

Her novel *Padma Rag* also showed the need for women to reform their condition by their own actions.

Consider the following statements regarding the Colonial cities of India:

I. The three big colonial cities Madras (Chennai), Calcutta (Kolkata) and Bombay, all three were originally fishing and weaving villages.

II. They became important centres of trade due to the economic activities of the English East India Company.

III. Company agents settled in Madras in 1639 and in Calcutta in 1690.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

A. Only I

B. I and II

C. II and III

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The three big colonial cities Madras (Chennai), Calcutta (Kolkata) and Bombay (Mumbai), all three were originally fishing and weaving villages. Bombay was given to the Company in 1661 by the English king, who had got it as part of his wife's dowry from the king of Portugal. The Company established trading and administrative offices in each of these settlements.

## Consider the following statements regarding the pre-colonial cities:

- I. Towns were often defined in opposition to rural areas.
  - II. They came to represent specific forms of economic activities and cultures.
  - III. Towns by contrast were peopled with artisans, traders, administrators and rulers.
- Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

A. Only I

B. I and II

C. II and III

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Towns were often defined in opposition to rural areas. They came to represent specific forms of economic activities and cultures. In the countryside people subsisted by cultivating land, foraging in the forest, or rearing animals. Towns by contrast were peopled with artisans, traders, administrators and rulers. Towns dominated over the rural population, thriving on the surplus and taxes derived from agriculture.



At the beginning of modern industrial development. There were only two proper “industrial cities” in India. Which of the following is not among them?

- A. Kanpur
- B. Jamshedpur
- C. Calcutta
- D. All of the above

Ans: C

Kanpur (specializing in woolen & cotton textile) & Jamshedpur (specializing in steel).

. 'The writers ' building which served as the chief the administrative office of the company was located in —

- A. Delhi
- B. Madras
- C. Bombay
- D. Calcutta

Indians who could speak both English & local the language were known as—

- A. Zarrin
- B. Dubashes
- C. Urbs Prima
- D. Shinasai

Ans: B

They worked as agents & merchants, acting as intermediaries between Indian society and the British.

**Thank you**