

## PTin30 Days

## DAY - 3: MODERN INDIA

## Answer Booklet

1. In the interim government formed in 1946, the Vice-President of the Executive Council was:

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
- c) C. Rajagopalachari
- d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Answer: (A) Interim Government (1946)

- Jawaharlal Nehru: Vice-President of the Council External Affairs & Commonwealth Relations
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Home, Information & Broadcasting
- Dr. Rajendra Prasad: Food & Agriculture
- Dr. John Mathai: Industries & Supplies
- Jagjivan Ram: Labour
- Sardar Baldev Singh: Defence
- C.H. Bhabha: Works, Mines & Power
- Liaquat Ali Khan: Finance
- Abdur Rab Nishtar: Posts & Air
- Asaf Ali: Railways & Transport
- C. Rajagopalachari: Education & Arts
- I.I. Chundrigar: Commerce
- Ghaznafar Ali Khan: Health
- Joginder Nath Mandal: Law

2. Hooghly was used as a base for piracy in the Bay of Bengal by:

- a) The Portuguese
- b) The French
- c) The Danish
- d) The British

Answer: (A)

3. The word Adivasi was used for the first time to refer to the tribal people by:

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Thakkar Bappa
- c) Jyotiba Phule
- d) B.R. Ambedkar

Answer: (B) Amritlal Vithaldas Thakkar, popularly known as Thakkar Bapa (29 November 1869 - 20 January 1951) was an Indian social worker who worked for upliftment of tribal people in Gujarat state in India. He became a member of the Servants of India Society founded by Gopal Krishna Gokhale in 1905. In 1922, he founded the Bhil Seva Mandal. Later, he became the general secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1932. The Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh was founded on 24 October 1948 on his initiative. When Indian constitution was in process, Kenvi visited remotest and most difficult parts of India and conducted probe into the situation of tribal and Harijan people. He added valuable inputs[which?] in the process of constitution. Mahatma Gandhi would call him 'Bapa'.

Thakkarbapa visited forests in Assam, rural Bengal, drought affected areas of Orissa, Bhil belts in Gujarat and Harijan areas of Saurashtra, Mahar areas of Maharashtra, untouchables in Madras, hilly areas of Chhota Nagpur, desert of Tharparkar, foothills of Himalaya, coastal areas of Travancore with his mission of upliftment of tribal and harijans. He would always travel in third class of railway. Thakkarbapa spent 35 years of his life in service of tribal and harijans.

4. Who among the following was the first European to initiate the policy of taking part in the quarrels of Indian princes with a view to acquire territories?

- a) Clive
- b) Dupleix
- c) Albuquerque
- d) Warren Hastings

Answer: (B) Dupleix succeeded Dumas as the French governor of Pondicherry. He built an army of native troops, called sepoys, who were trained as infantrymen in his service also included the famous Hyder Ali of Mysore. Colonial administrator and governor-general of the French territories in India, who nearly realized his dream of establishing a French empire in India.

5. Who among the following was associated with suppression of thugs?

- a) General Henry Prendergast
- b) Captain Sleeman
- c) Alexander Burres
- d) Captain Robert Pemberton

Answer: (B) Captain William Sleeman was appointed by Lord William Bentinck (1828-35) to suppress the thugs.

6. The paintings of Abanindranath Tagore are classified as:

- a) Realistic
- b) Socialistic
- c) Revivalist
- d) Impressionistic

Answer: (C) Abanindranath Tagore is known as the leader of the Revivalist Movement in the field of modern Indian painting in Bengal.

7. The Governor- General who followed a spirited "Forward" policy towards Afghanistan was:

- a) Minto

- b) Dufferin
- c) Elgin
- d) Lytton

Answer: (D) Lord Lytton (1876-1880)

- Famine of 1876-78 affecting Madras, Bombay, Mysore, Hyderabad, parts of central India and Punjab; appointment of Famine Commission under the presidency of Richard Strachey (1878).
- Royal Titles Act (1876), Queen Victoria assuming the title of 'Kaiser-i-Hind' or Queen Empress of India.
- The Vernacular Press Act (1878).
- The Arms Act (1878).
- The Second Afghan War (1878-80)

8. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

- a) 'Neel Darpan' was a play based on the exploitation of the Indigo farmers
- b) The author of the play 'Ghashiram Kotwal's is Vijay Tendulkar
- c) The play 'Navann' by Nabin Chandra Das was based on the famine of Bengal
- d) Urdu theatre used to depend to depend heavily on Parsi theatre

Answer: (C) Nobin Chandra Das (1845-1925) was a Bengali confectioner, entrepreneur, businessman and Bengali cultural icon of the second half of 19th century and early 20th century. Widely known as the creator of the iconic Bengali sweetmeat "Rosogolla", a popular limerick of 19th-century Bengal labeled him as the "Columbus of Rossogolla" or simply the "Father of Rosogolla".

Born and raised in Kolkata at the time of its rise to prominence as the capital of East India Company's Indian possessions,

Nobin Chandra Das's major contribution to Bengali culture and society was his innovative confectionery which created completely new sweetmeats for the Bengali palate. His creations constitute an important and lasting component of Bengali cuisine today. His other creations include "Abaar Khaabo", "Dedo Sondesh" and "Baikuntha Bhog"(both of which use "Kacha Pak" as the base ingredient), the well-known "Kastura Pak" which serves as the refined base ingredient for Sandeshes like "Aata (custard apple) Sondesh" and "Kathaal (jackfruit) Sondesh."

9. Who among the following Indian rulers established embassies in foreign countries on modern lines?

- a) Haider Ali
- b) Mir Qasim
- c) Shah Alam II
- d) Tipu Sultan

Answer: (D)

10. Who amongst the following Englishmen, first translated Bhagavad-Gita into English?

- a) William Jones
- b) Charles Wilkins
- c) Alexander Cunningham
- d) John Marshall

Answer: (B) Charles Wilkins was a member of Asiatic Society of Bengal founded by William Jones. He translated Bhagvat Gita into English in 1794.

11. During the colonial period in India, what was the purpose of the Whitley Commission?

- a) To review the fitness of India for further political reforms
- b) To report on existing conditions of labour and to make recommendations
- c) To draw up a plan for financial reforms for India

- d) To develop a comprehensive scheme for Civil Services in India

Answer: (B) Whitley chaired the Royal Commission on Labour in India, which reported in 1931

12. The aim of education as stated by the Wood's Despatch 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
- d) the introduction of scientific research and rationalism in the traditional Indian education

Answer: (C) Wood's Despatch (1854)

In 1854, Charles Wood prepared a despatch on an educational system for India. Considered the "Magna Carta of English Education in India", this document was the first comprehensive plan for the spread of education in India.

- It asked the government of India to assume responsibility for education of the masses, thus repudiating the 'downward filtration theory', at least on paper.
- It systematised the hierarchy from vernacular primary schools in villages at bottom, followed by Anglo-Vernacular High Schools and an affiliated college at the district level, and affiliating universities in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.
- It recommended English as the medium of instruction for higher studies and vernaculars at school level.

- It laid stress on female and vocational education, and on teachers' training.
- It laid down that the education imparted in government institutions should be secular.
- It recommended a system of grants-in-aid to encourage private enterprise.

13. Which one of the following provisions was not made in the Charter Act of 1833?

- The trading activities of the East India Company were to be abolished
- The designation of the supreme authority was to be changed as the Governor-General of India in Council
- All law-making powers to be conferred on Governor-General in Council
- An Indian was to be appointed as a Law Member in the Governor-General's Council

Answer: (D) Charter Act 1833 provides for the appointment of a law member but not necessarily an Indian.

14. With reference to colonial rule in India, what was sought by the Ilbert Bill in 1883?

- To bring Indians and Europeans at par as far as the criminal jurisdiction of courts was concerned
- To impose severe restrictions on the freedom of the native press as it was perceived to be hostile to colonial rulers
- To encourage the native Indians to appear for civil service examinations by conducting them in India
- To allow native Indians to possess arms by amending the Arms Act

Answer: (A) Lord Ripon 1880-1884

- Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act (1882).
- The first Factory Act (1881) to improve labour conditions.
- Continuation of financial decentralisation.
- Government resolution on local self-government (1882).
- Appointment of Education Commission under chairmanship of Sir William Hunter (1882).
- The Ilbert Bill controversy (1883-84).
- Rendition of Mysore.

The Ilbert Bill was a bill formally introduced on 9 February 1883 during the Viceroyship of the Marquess of Ripon, which was drafted by Sir Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, the legal member of the Council of the Governor-General of India. It concerned the jurisdiction of Magistrates or Sessions Judges to try charges against European British subjects if they were themselves not European.

It is named after Courtenay Ilbert, who had proposed it as a compromise between two previously suggested bills. However, the introduction of the bill led to intense opposition in Britain and from British settlers in India that ultimately played on racial tension before it was enacted in 1884 in a severely compromised state. The bitter controversy deepened antagonism between the British and Indians and was a prelude to the formation of the Indian National Congress in the next two years.

15. In India, the first Bank of limited liability managed by Indian and founded in 1881 was:

- Hindustan Commercial Bank
- Oudh Commercial Bank
- Punjab National Bank
- Punjab and Sindh Bank

Answer: (B) The first entirely Indian joint stock bank, established in 1881 in Faizabad. It collapsed in 1958.

16. Who, among the following repealed the Vernacular Press Act?

- a) Lord Dufferin
- b) Lord Ripon
- c) Lord Curzon
- d) Lord Hardinge

Answer: (B) Lord Lytton brought Vernacular Press Act came in to force in 1878. It was repealed by Lord Ripon in 1882.

17. Who among the following was a proponent of Fabianism as a movement?

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

Answer: (A)

18. Which one of the following revolts was made famous by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in his novel Anand Math?

- a) Bhill Uprising
- b) Rangpur and Dinapur
- c) Bishnupur and Birbhum rebellion
- d) Sanyasi rebellion

Answer: (D) The first important writer of that period was the Bengali novelist, Bankim Chandra Chatterji (1838-94). His novels are mostly historical, the best known among them being Anandamath (1882), noted for its powerful lyric 'Vandemataram' and depiction of the Sanyasi Revolt (1760s).

19. In collaboration with David Hare and Alexander Duff, who of the following established Hindu College at Calcutta?

- a) Henry Louis Vivian Derozio
- b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- c) Keshab Chandra Sen

d) Raja Rammohan Roy

Answer: (D) The foundation of Hindu College at Calcutta was laid on January 20, 1817.

20. 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

Answer: (C) Cornwallis (governor-general, 1786-93) was the first to bring into existence and organise the civil services. He tried to check corruption through—raising the civil servants' salary, strict enforcement of rules against private trade, debarring civil servants from taking presents, bribes etc., enforcing promotions through seniority.

21. The demand for the Tebhaga Peasant Movement in Bengal was for:

- 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

Answer: (A) The Tebhaga movement is a peasant movement in the history of Bengal and India. It was a movement of the peasants who demanded two-third share of their produce for themselves and one-third share to the landlord.

22. The Radcliffe Committee was appointed to:

- a) Solve the problem of minorities in India

- b) Give effect to the Independence Bill
- c) Delimit the boundaries between India and Pakistan
- d) Enquire into the riots in East Bengal

Answer: (C) The Radcliffe Line is a boundary demarcation line between India and Pakistan upon the partition of India. The Radcliffe Line was named after its architect, Sir Cyril Radcliffe.

23. The Partition of Bengal made by Lord Curzon in 1905 lasted until:

- 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

Answer: (B) In 1911 King George V visited India. A durbar was held at Delhi and the capital of India was transferred from Calcutta to Delhi also partition of Bengal was annulled.

24. Who of the following organized a march on the Tanjore coast to break the salt Law in April 1930?

- a) V.O Chidambaram Pillai
- b) C. Rajagopalachari
- c) K. Kamaraj
- d) Annie Besant

Answer: (B) C. Rajagopalachari organized a march from Trichinopoly to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore coast to break the salt law in April 1930.

25. Which one of the following is incorrect about British economic policy in India?

- a) Converted India into an importer and absorber of British goods

- b) Converted India into a producer of raw material to feed British industries
- c) Turned India into a fertile ground for British capital investment
- d) Focused more on cash crops

Answer: (C) British government policies converted India into an exporter of raw material and market for end products of Industries located in Britain which in no way helped Indian industries to grow. Agriculture was commercialized which shifted focus from food crops to cash crops to maximize the profit.

26. Treaty of Bassein was signed between:

- a) Raghunath Rao and the British
- b) Mahadji Scindhia and the British
- c) Baji Rao II and the British
- d) Holkar and Scindhia

Answer: (C) Treaty of Bassein was signed between Baji Rao II and the English on December 31, 1802. Baji Rao II accepted subsidiary alliance. British reorganized Peshwa's claim in Poona.

27. Treaty of Sagauli was concluded between:

- a) British and Nepal
- b) French and British
- c) British and Awadh
- d) British and Assam

Answer: (A) The Treaty of Sagauli was the result of the Anglo-Nepalese war (1814-1816). The Nepal ruler gave up his claim over Sikkim, ceded the Terai tracts and received a residence at Kathmandu.

28. Which one of the following statements is correct about Mahalwari system?

- a) State gave responsibility for collecting land revenue to the Zamindars
- b) The unit for the revenue settlement was to be a village

- c) Land revenue was collected directly from the individual cultivator
- d) Land revenue was settled for 30-40 years

Answer: (B) The government, in this system, collected land revenue from the village community which included all the co-shares. The body of co-shares was jointly responsible for payment of land revenue.

29. Which one of the following is incorrect about Warren Hastings?

- a) He ended the dual system
- b) He founded the Calcutta Madrassa
- c) He shifted treasury from Murshidabad to Calcutta
- d) He pursued permanent settlement in Bengal

Answer: (D) Lord Cornwallis introduced permanent settlement in Bengal. The land was given on permanent basis to the Zamindars. This system brought prosperity to both the company and the Zamindars at the cost of the common peasantry.

30. What was the reason for Kattabhaman's revolt?

- a) Annexation of Panchalakhriehi through Doctrine of Lapse
- b) British forcefully tried Panchlakuriehi to accept suzerainty
- c) Land revenue policy of the British
- d) Interference in tribal affairs

Answer: (B) The revolt occurred in Tirunaveli from 1792 to 1799 under Veerapandya Kattabhomman. The British forced, the ruler of Panchalakurichi, Kattabhomman to accept their suzerainty which lead to the revolt.

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