



# SRIJAN CIVIL SERVICES CENTRE (An Unit of Sure Success Centre)

Centre for UPSC (IAS, IPS & OTHER ALLIED SERVICES) Jpsc, Bpsc & OTHER CIVIL SERVICES EXAM

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## UPSC Previous Years' Questions (Modern History)

- 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
- 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
- The 'Modi script' was employed in the documents of the:  
(a) Wodeyars (b) Zamorins  
(c) Hoysalas (d) Marathas
- Examine the map given below:



The places marked 1, 2, 3 and 4 were respectively the seats of powers of the:

- (a) Scindias, Holkars, Gackwads and Bhonsles  
(b) Holkars, Scindias, Gackwads and Bhonsles  
(c) Gackwads, Bhonsles, Scindias and Holkars  
(d) Scindias, Holkars, Bhonsles and Gaekwads
- Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?  
(a) Battle of Buxar—Mir Jafar vs. Clive  
(b) Battle of Wandiwash—French vs. East India Company  
(c) Battle of Chilianwala—Dalhousie vs. Marathas  
(d) Battle of Kharda—Nizam vs. East India Company
- 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
- Match List I with List II and select the correct answer  
List-I  
(A) Governor-General of Presidency of Fort William in Bengal (under Regulating Act, 1773)

- (B) Governor-General of India (under Charter Act, 1833)  
(C) Governor-General and Viceroy of India (under Indian Council Act, 1858)  
(D) Governor-General and Crown Representative (under Government of India Act, 1935)

List - II

1. Archibald Percival Wavell, Viscount and Earl Wavell
2. James Andrew Broun-Ramsay, Earl and Marquess of Dalhousie
3. Charles Cornwallis 2nd Earl and first Marquess of Cornwallis
4. Gilbert John Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound Earl of Minto
5. Louis Mountbatten, Earl Mountbatten of Burma  
(a) A-3; B-2; C-4; D-1 (b) A-1; B-2; C-3; D-4  
(c) A-2; B-5; C-3; D-1 (d) A-2; B-4; C-5; D-3

8. His principal forte was social and religious reform. He relied upon legislation to do away with social ills and work unceasingly for the eradication of child marriage and the purdah system. To encourage consideration of social problems on a national scale, he inaugurated the Indian National Social Conference, which for many years met for its annual session alongside the Indian National Congress.

The reference in this passage is to:

- (a) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar  
(b) Behramji Merwanji Malabari  
(c) Mahadev Govind Ranade  
(d) B.R. Ambedkar

9. The following advertisement.

THE MARVEL OF THE CENTURY  
THE WONDER OF THE WORLD  
LIVING PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES

IN  
LIFE-SIZED REPRODUCTIONS  
BY

MESSRS LUMIERE BROTHERS CINEMATOGRAPHIE  
A FEW EXHIBITIONS WILL BE GIVEN

AT  
WATSON'S HOTEL  
TONIGHT

Appeared in the Times of India dated 7th August:

- (a) 1931 (b) 1929  
(c) 1921 (d) 1896

10. 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

11. Consider the following landmarks in Indian education:

1. Hindu College, Calcutta
2. University of Calcutta
3. Adam's Report
4. Wood's Despatch

The correct chronological order of these landmarks is:

- (a) 1, 3, 4, 2 (b) 1, 4, 3, 2  
(c) 3, 1, 4, 2 (d) 3, 2, 4, 1
12. Which one of the following is an important historical novel written during the latter half of the nineteenth century?  
(a) Rast Goftar (b) Durgesh Nandini  
(c) Maratha (d) Nibandhamala
13. Who among the following was associated with suppression of thugs?  
(a) General Henry Prendergast  
(b) Captain Sleeman  
(c) Alexander Burres  
(d) Captain Robert Pemberton .
14. What is the correct chronological sequence of the following?  
1. Wood's Education Despatch  
2. Macaulay's minute on education  
3. The Sargent Education Report  
4. Indian Education (Hunter Commission)  
Select the correct answer using the code given below:  
(a) 2, 1, 4, 3 (b) 2, 1, 3, 4  
(c) 1, 2, 4, 3 (d) 4, 3, 1, 3
15. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:  
List - I List - II  
A. Moplah revolt 1. Kerala  
B. Pabna Revolt 2. Pabna revolt  
C. Eka movement 3. Bengal  
D. Birsa Munda revolt 4. Awadh  
Codes:  
(a) A-1; B-3; C-4; D-2  
(b) A-2; B-3; C-4; D-1  
(c) A-1; B-2; C-3; D-4  
(d) A-3; B-4; C-1; D-2
16. The educated middle class in India:  
(a) opposed the revolt of 1857  
(b) supported the revolt of 1857  
(c) remained neutral to the revolt of 1857  
(d) fought against native rulers
17. The paintings of Abanindranath Tagore are classified as:  
(a) realistic (b) socialistic  
(c) revivalistic (d) impressionistic
18. There was no independent development of industries in India during British rule because of the:  
(a) absence of heavy industries  
(b) scarcity of foreign capital  
(c) scarcity of natural resources  
(d) preference of the rich to invest in land
19. The first feature film (talkie) to be produced in India was:  
(a) Hatimtai (b) Alam Ara  
(c) Pundalik (d) Raja Harishchandra
20. The Governor-General who followed a spirited "Forward" policy towards Afghanistan was:  
(a) Minto (b) Dufferin  
(c) Elgin (d) Lytton
21. At a time when empires in Europe were crumbling before the might of Napoleon, which one of the following Governors-General kept the British flag flying high in India?  
(a) Warren Hastings (b) Lord Cornwallis  
(c) Lord Wellesley (d) Lord Hastings
22. 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 heavily on Parsi theatre.
23. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :  
List - I (Books) List - II (Authors)  
A. The First Indian War of Independence 1. Rabindranath Tagore  
B. Anand Math 2. Sri Aurobindo  
C. Life Divine 3. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee  
D. Sadhana 4. Vinayak Damodar Sarvarkar  
Codes:  
(a) A-4; B-3; C-2; D-1  
(b) A-3; B-4; C-1; D-2  
(c) A-4; B-3; C-1; D-2  
(d) A-3; B-4; C-2; D-1
24. Consider the following events:  
1. Indigo Revolt 2. Santhal Rebellion  
3. Deccan Riot 4. Mutiny of the Sepoys  
The correct chronological sequence of these events is:  
(a) 4, 2, 1, 3 (b) 4, 2, 3, 1  
(c) 2, 4, 3, 1 (d) 2, 4, 1, 3
25. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:  
List - I (Year) List - II (Event)  
A. 1775 1. First Anglo-Burmese War  
B. 1780 2. First Anglo-Afghan War  
C. 1824 3. First Anglo-Maratha War  
D. 1838 4. Second Anglo-Mysore War  
Codes:  
(a) A-4; B-3; C-2; D-1  
(b) A-4; B-3; C-1; D-2  
(c) A-3; B-4; C-1; D-2  
(d) A-3; B-4; C-2; D-1
26. The last major extension of British Indian territory took place during the time of:  
(a) Dufferin (b) Dalhousie  
(c) Lytton (d) Curzon
27. Which one of the following statements is incorrect?  
(a) Goa attained full statehood in 1987  
(b) Diu is an island in the Gulf of Khambhat.  
(c) Daman and Diu were separated from Goa by the 56th Amendment of the Constitution of India.  
(d) Dadra and Nagar Haveli were under French colonial rule till 1954.
28. 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
29. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?  
(a) India's first technicolour film — Jhansi ki Rani  
(b) India's first 3-D film — My dear Kuttichathan  
(c) India's first insured film — Taal  
(d) India's first actress to win the Bharat Ratna — Meena Kumari

30. Under the Permanent Settlement, 1793, the Zamindars are required to issue pattas to the farmers which were not issued by many of the Zamindars. The reason was:  
 (a) the Zamindars were trusted by the farmers.  
 (b) there was no official check upon the Zamindars.  
 (c) it was the responsibility of the British government.  
 (d) the farmers were not interested in getting pattas.
31. Consider the following statements:  
 1. Arya Samaj was founded in 1835.  
 2. Lala Lajpat Rai opposed the appeal of Arya Samaj to the authority of Vedas in support of its social reform programme.  
 3. Under Keshab Chandra Sen. the Brahmo Samaj campaigned for women's education.  
 4. Vinoba Bhave founded the Sarvodaya Samaj to work among refugees.  
 Which of these statements are correct?  
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3  
 (c) 2 and 4 (d) 3 and 4
32. Who amongst the following Englishmen, first translated Bhagavad-Gita into English?  
 (a) William Jones (b) Charles Wilkins  
 (c) Alexander Cunningham (d) John Marshall
33. Which one of the following submitted in 1875 a petition to the House of Commons demanding India's direct representation in the British parliament?  
 (a) The Deccan Association  
 (b) The Indian Association  
 (c) The Madras Mahajan Sabha  
 (d) The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
34. With which one of the following mountain tribes did the British first come into contact with after the grant of Diwani in the year 1765?  
 (a) Garos (b) Khasis  
 (c) Kukis (d) Tipperahs
35. Match List-I (Acts of Colonial Government of India) with List-II (Provisions) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:
- | List - I                          | List - II   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| (Acts of Colonial Govt. of India) | (Provisions)  |
| A. Charter Act, 1813              | 1. Set up a Board of Control in Britain to regulate the East India Company's trade monopoly in India was ended  |
| B. Regulating Act                 | 2. The power to govern was transferred from the East India Company to the British Crown   |
| C. Act of 1858                    | 3. The Company's directors were asked to present to the British government all correspondence and documents pertaining to the administration of the company |
| D. Pitt's India Act               |   |
- Codes:  
 (a) A-2; B-4; C-3; D-1  
 (b) A-1; B-3; C-4; D-2  
 (c) A-2; B-3; C-4; D-1  
 (d) A-1; B-4; C-3; D-2
36. Which one of the following Acts of British India strengthened the Viceroy's authority over his Executive Council by substituting "Portfolio" or departmental system for corporate functioning?  
 (a) Indian Council Act, 1861  
 (b) Government of India Act, 1858  
 (c) Indian Council Act, 1892  
 (d) Indian Council Act, 1909
37. 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.
38. With reference to the entry of European powers into India, which one of the following statements is not correct?  
 (a) The Portuguese captured Goa in 1499.  
 (b) The English opened their first factory in South India at Masulipatam.  
 (c) In Eastern India, the English Company opened its first factory in Orissa in 1633.  
 (d) Under the leadership of Dupleix, the French occupied Madras in 1746.
39. In India, among the following locations, the Dutch established their earliest factory at:  
 (a) Surat  
 (b) Pulicat  
 (c) Cochin  
 (d) Cassimbazar
40. 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
41. Which one of the following statements is not correct?  
 (a) Ali Mardan Khan introduced the system of revenue farming in Bengal.  
 (b) Maharaja Ranjit Singh set up modern foundries to manufacture cannons at Lahore.  
 (c) Sawai Jai Singh of Amber had Euclid's Elements of Geometry translated into Sanskrit.  
 (d) Sultan Tipu of Mysore gave money for the construction of the idol of Goddess Sharda in the Shringeri temple.
42. Which one of the following provisions was not made in the Charter Act of 1833?  
 (a) The trading activities of the East India Company were to be abolished.  
 (b) The designation of the supreme authority was to be changed as the Governor-General of India in Council.  
 (c) All law-making powers to be conferred on Governor-General in Council.  
 (d) An Indian was to be appointed as a Law Member in the Governor-General's Council.
43. With reference to colonial rule in India, what was sought by the Ilbert Bill in 1883?





60. With reference to the 'revolt of the year' who of the following was betrayed by 'friend' captured and put to death by the British?  
 (a) Nana Sahib (b) Kunwar Singh  
 (c) Khan Bahadur Khan (d) Taty Tope
61. Who was the Governor-General of India during the Sepoy Mutiny?  
 (a) Lord Canning (b) Lord Dalhousie  
 (c) Lord Hardings (d) Lord Lytton
62. Who among the following started the newspaper Shomt Prakash?  
 (a) Dayanand Saraswati  
 (b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar  
 (c) Raja Rammohan Roy  
 (d) Surendranath Banerjee
63. The ruler of which one of the following States was removed from power by the British on the pretext of misgovernance?  
 (a) Awadh (b) Jhansi  
 (c) Nagpur (d) Satara
64. The First Factory Act restricting the working hours of women and children and authorizing local government to make necessary rules was adopted during whose time?  
 (a) Lord Lytton (b) Lord Bentinck  
 (c) Lord Ripon (d) Lord Canning
65. Who among the following Europeans were the last to come to pre-independence India as traders?  
 (a) Dutch (b) English  
 (c) French (d) Portuguese
66. Consider the following statements:  
 1. Robert Clive was the first Governor-General of Bengal,  
 2. William Bentinck was the first Governor-General of India.  
 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
67. Which one of the following was the first fort constructed by the British in India?  
 (a) Fort William (b) Fort St George  
 (c) Fort St David (d) Fort St Angelo
68. Who among the following wrote the book Bahubivah?  
 (a) Raja Rammohan Roy  
 (b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar  
 (c) Pandita Rambai  
 (d) Rabindranath Tagore
69. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:  
 A. Bankimchandra 1. Shatranj ke Khilari  
 B. Dinabandhu Mitra 2. Debi Chaudhurani  
 C. Premchand 3. Nil-Darpan  
 4. Chandrakanta
- Codes:  
 (a) A-2; B-4; C-1 (b) A-3; B-4; C-2  
 (c) A-2; B-3; C-1 (d) A-3; B-1; C-4
70. 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 Ramnohan Roy
71. Consider the following statements:  
 1. The first telegraph line in India was laid between Kolkata (formerly Calcutta) and Diamond Harbour.  
 2. The first Export Processing Zone in India was set up in Kandla.
- 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
72. 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
73. By a regulation in 1793, the District Collector was deprived of his judicial powers and made the collecting agent only. What was the reason for such a regulation?  
 (a) Lord Cornwallis felt that the District Collector's efficiency of revenue collection would enormously increase without the burden of additional work.  
 (b) Lord Cornwallis felt that judicial power should compulsorily be in the hands of Europeans while Indians can be given the job of revenue collection in the districts.  
 (c) Lord Cornwallis was alarmed at the extent of power concentrated in the District Collector and felt that such absolute power was undesirable in one person.  
 (d) The judicial work demanded a deep knowledge of India and a good training in law and Lord Cornwallis felt that District Collector should be only a revenue collector.
74. What was the immediate reason for Ahmad Shah Abdali to invade India and fight the third battle of Panipat?  
 (a) He wanted to avenge the expulsion by Marathas of his viceroy Timur Shah from Lahore.  
 (b) The frustrated governor of Jalandhar Adina Beg Khan invited him to invade Punjab.  
 (c) He wanted to punish Mughal administration for non-payment of the revenues of the Chahar Mahal (Gujarat, Aurangabad, Sialkot and Pasrur).  
 (d) He wanted to annex the fertile plains of Punjab up to the borders of Delhi in his kingdom.
75. With reference to Pondicherry (now Puduchery), consider the following statements:  
 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
76. The tendency for increased litigation was visible after the introduction of the land settlement system of Lord Cornwallis in 1793. The reason for this is normally traced to which of the following provisions?  
 (a) Making Zamindar's position stronger than the Ryot  
 (b) Making East India Company an overlord of Zamindars  
 (c) Making judicial system more efficient  
 (d) None of the (a), (b) and (c) above
77. Which amongst the following provided a common factor for tribal insurrection in India in the 19th century?  
 (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.

78. With reference to the period of colonial rule in India. "Home Charges" formed an important part of drain of wealth from India. Which of the following funds constituted "Home Charges"?
1. Funds used to support the India office in London.
  2. Funds used to pay salaries and pensions of British personnel engaged in India.
  3. Funds used for waging wars outside India by the British.
- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only  
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
79. What was the purpose with which Sir William Wedderburn and W.S. Caine had set up the Indian Parliamentary Committee in 1893?
- (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.
80. With reference to Ryotwari Settlement, consider the following statements:
1. The rent was paid directly by the peasants to the Government.
  2. The Government gave Pattas to the Ryots.
  3. The lands were surveyed and assessed before being taxed.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only  
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) None
81. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Brahmo Samaj?
1. It opposed idolatry.
  2. It denied the need for a priestly class for interpreting the religious texts.
  3. It popularized the 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
82. Consider the following :
1. Assessment of land revenue on the basis of nature of the soil and the quality of crops.
  2. Use of mobile cannons in warfare.
  3. Cultivation of tobacco and red chillies.
- Which of the above was/were introduced into India by the English?
- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2  
(c) 2 and 3 (d) None
83. The Ilbert Bill controversy was related to the
- (a) imposition of certain restrictions to carry arms by the Indians
  - (b) imposition of restrictions on newspapers and magazines published in Indian languages
  - (c) removal of disqualifications imposed on the Indian magistrates with regard to the trial of the Europeans
  - (d) removal of a duty on imported cotton cloth
84. 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
85. 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
86. What was/were the object/objects of Queen Victoria's Proclamation (1858)?
1. To disclaim any intention to annex 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
87. A community of people called Man ganiyars is well-known for their
- (a) martial arts in North-East India
  - (b) musical tradition in North-West India
  - (c) classical vocal music in South India
  - (d) pietra dura tradition in Central India
88. The Ghadr (Ghadar) was a
- (a) revolutionary association of Indians with headquarters at San Francisco
  - (b) nationalist organization operating from Singapore
  - (c) militant organization with headquarters at Berlin
  - (d) communist movement for India's freedom with headquarters at Tashkent
89. With reference to Indian history, which of the following is/ are the essential element/elements of the feudal system?
1. A very strong centralized political authority and a very weak provincial or local political authority.
  2. Emergence of administrative structure based on control and possession of land.
  3. Creation of lord-vassal relationship between the feudal lord and his overlord.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
90. Who of the following was/were economic critic/critics of colonialism in India?
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
91. The Government of India Act of 1919 clearly defined
- (a) the separation of power between the judiciary and the legislature
  - (b) the jurisdiction of the central and provincial governments
  - (c) the powers of the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy
  - (d) None of the above
92. Satya Shodhak Samaj organized
- (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

93. The Montague-Chelmsford Proposals were related to  
 (a) social reforms  
 (b) educational reforms  
 (c) reforms in police administration  
 (d) constitutional reforms
94. Consider the following :  
 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
95. What was the main reason for the split in the Indian National Congress at Surat in 1907?  
 (a) Introduction of communalism into Indian politics by Lord Minto  
 (b) Extremists' lack of faith in the capacity of the moderates to negotiate with the British Government  
 (c) Foundation of Muslim League  
 (d) Aurobindo Ghosh's inability to be elected as the President of the Indian National Congress
96. The plan of Sir Stafford Cripps envisaged that after the Second World War  
 (a) India should be granted complete independence  
 (b) India should be partitioned into two before granting independence  
 (c) India should be made a republic with the condition that she will join the Commonwealth  
 (d) India should be given Dominion status
97. With reference to cultural history of India, consider the following statements  
 1. Most of the Tyagaraja Kritis are devotional songs in praise of Lord Krishn(a)  
 2. Tyagaraja created several new ragas.  
 3. Annamacharya and Tyagaraja are contemporaries.  
 4. Annamacharya kirtanas are devotional songs in praise of Lord Venkateshwar(a)  
 Which of the statements given above are correct?  
 (a) 1 and 3 only (b) 2 and 4 only  
 (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 2, 3 and 4
98. The staple commodities of export by the English East India Company from Bengal in the middle of the 18th century were  
 (a) Raw cotton, oil-seeds and opium  
 (b) Sugar, salt, zinc and lead  
 (c) Copper, silver, gold, spices and tea  
 (d) Cotton, silk, saltpetre and opium
99. Which one of the following statements does not apply to the system of Subsidiary Alliance introduced by Lord Wellesley?  
 (a) To maintain a large standing army at other's expense  
 (b) To keep India safe from Napoleonic danger  
 (c) To secure a fixed income for the Company  
 (d) To establish British paramountcy over the Indian States
100. Economically, one of the results of the British rule in India in the 19th century was the  
 (a) increase in the export of Indian handicrafts  
 (b) growth in the number of Indian owned factories  
 (c) commercialization of Indian agriculture  
 (d) rapid increase in the urban population