



**CSE PRELIMS 2020**  
**TEST - II (MODERN HISTORY)**

1. Maclagan Committee was constituted in 1914-15 by government for which of the following purpose?
- To advice the government for Cooperative finances.
  - To investigate the effect of opium on health.
  - To study the problems in agriculture.
  - To involve more Indians in Civil Services.

**Ans: A**

2. Consider the following statements about Royal Commission on Decentralization
- It entrusted Village Panchayat with judicial power in minor cases.
  - The Commission did not talk about Panchayat's financial sources.
  - It recommended for the setting-up of Sub-District boards in every Taluka or Tehsil.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 3 only
- None

**Ans: B**

3. Consider the following statements about local government in Government of India Act,1919
- Local self-government was made a 'transferred' subject under provinces.
  - Finances was a 'reserved' subject under the charge of Executive.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans: C**

4. Consider the following statements about development of Indian press
1. The Bengal Journal was first newspaper in India by James Hickey in 1780.
  2. Metcalfe was known as the 'liberator of Indian press' as he repealed the controversial ordinance of Licensing Regulation of 1823.
  3. 'Mahratta' was the Marathi daily published under Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

**Ans: B**

5. Consider the following statements regarding various committee formed during British India

1. Fraser Commission was constituted in 1902 to investigate the working of police.
2. Sandhurst Committee was formed to suggest the measures for Indiniazation of Army.
3. Butler committee was formed to examine the nature of Crown relation with native states.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

**Ans: D**

6. Consider the following statements about development of education under British rule

1. Initial efforts of Company in field of education was only meant for supply of human resource.
2. Charter Act of 1813 made a provision for the education of natives as subject of Company for the first time.
3. James Thomson introduced a comprehensive scheme of education through Vernacular languages in North West Provinces.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Ans: D**

7. Which of the following statement is **NOT** correct about Wardha Scheme of Basic Education?
- Zakir Hussain committee which formulated the National Scheme for Higher Education was related to Wardha Scheme.
  - This scheme made a provision for inclusion of handicraft in syllabus.
  - Free and compulsory education of first seven years to be made compulsory for national school curriculum.
  - Teaching in English to be made only after Class VIII.

**Ans: A**

8. Which of the following statements was/were **NOT TRUE** about the Delhi Proposals of Muslim League in the backdrop of Nehru Report?
- Demand of joint electorate in place of separate electorate with reserved seats for Muslims.
  - Formation of three new provinces where Muslims were in majority.
  - Minimum of one third of reservation of seats for Muslims in central legislative assembly.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- 1 and 2 only
- 1, 2 and 3
- 3 only
- None

**Ans: D**

9. Consider the following statements about Constituent Assembly
- It was fully sovereign assembly.
  - The members of Constituent assembly were elected indirectly by the Provincial Assembly.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans: B**



12. Which of the following was **NOT** associated with Bardoli Satyagraha?

- |                              |                   |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| a) Mahatma Gandhi            | b) Mehta Brothers |
| c) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel | d) Narhari Parikh |

**Ans: A**

13. Which of the following statements is/are **correct** about Social Reform Movement?

1. T K Madhavan took up the issue of Temple entry movement for lower caste people.
2. Indian Social Conference was one of the sister organization of Congress who took up the cause of polygamy child marriage and inter-caste marriage.
3. Justice Movement was started to raise the issue of untouchability.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a) 1 and 2 only | b) 2 and 3 only |
| c) 1, 2, 3      | d) None         |

**Ans: A**

- ❖ The Justice Party, officially the South Indian Liberal Federation, was a political party in the Madras Presidency of British India. It was established in 1916 by T. M. Nair and P. Thiagarajan Chetty as a result of a series of non-Brahmin conferences and meetings in the presidency to raise the issue of representation of non-Brahmanical population in legislature and government departments.

14. Which of the following statement is **NOT** true with reference to Raja Ram Mohan Roy?

- a) He had great respect for the traditional philosophy of India.
- b) He was supporter of modern capitalism and industry in India.
- c) "Gift to Monotheists" was originally written by him in English.
- d) His system of belief was based on the principle of reason.

**Ans: C**

- ❖ 'Gift of Monotheists' was written by Rammohun Roy in Persian

15. Consider the following statements about growth of cotton in British-India

1. In 1861, the demand of Indian cotton grew up due to the American civil war.
2. Gujarat was the main cotton trading Centre at that time.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

**Ans: A**

16. Consider the following statements about 1857 revolt

1. In major towns like Lucknow, Kanpur and Bareilly, moneylenders and the rich became the objects of rebel's wrath.
2. Peasants not only saw them as oppressors but also as allies of the British.
3. Maulvi Ahmadullah was the leader of revolt at Faizabad.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

**Ans: C**

17. Which of the following statement is **NOT** true about Santhal Rebellion?

- a) The uprising of the Santhals began as a tribal reaction to the British rule.
- b) The Sidhu and Murmu were the leader of this rebellion.
- c) This rebellion had support of local milkman and blacksmiths.
- d) Nawab of Murshidabad played an important role in suppressing the revolt.

**Ans: A**

18. Consider the following early activism of Mahatma Gandhi in India and arrange the events in chronological order

1. Champaran Satyagraha
2. Rowlatt Satyagraha
3. Kheda Satyagraha
4. Ahmadabad Mill Strike

Select the correct answer by choosing the code given below.

- a) 1-2-3-4      b) 1-3-2-4  
c) 1-4-3-2      d) 1-4-2-3

**Ans: C**

19. Consider the following statements

1. In 1871, the colonial government in India passed the Criminal Tribes Act.
2. By this Act many communities were designated as criminal by nature and birth.
3. Many restrictions were placed on their movements.

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only  
b) 1 and 2 only  
c) 2 and 3 only  
d) All of the above

**Ans: D**

20. Consider the following statements about Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

1. He was popularly called by the name of Bacchha Khan among his people.
2. Khudai khitmatgar was his famous organization which worked on the principle of non-violence.
3. He was awarded Bharat Ratna, highest civilian award of India.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**Ans: D**

- ❖ Khan Abdul Gaffer Khan was a follower of non-violence and working in north-west frontier provinces.
- ❖ He was popularly called by his people as Frontier Gandhi and Baccha Khan. He formed an organization named Khudai Khidmatgar in 1929.
- ❖ He was awarded the highest civilian award of India, Bharat Ratna in 1987.

**21.** Which of the following statements is **NOT** correct about social reform movement?

- a) Prarthana Samaj's sought to address the social reform in Indian society through confrontation with Hindu orthodoxy.
- b) The Ved Samaj was established in Madras and in 1864 to address the issue of widow remarriage and women's education.
- c) Young Bengal Movement was inspired by the spirit of freedom of thought and revolted against the existing social custom and traditions.
- d) The teachings of Brahmo Samaj included prohibition of idolatry and sacrifices in Hindu religion and forbade its members from criticizing other religious practices.

**Ans: A**

**22.** Consider the following statements about weaving communities during British India:

1. The 'Tanti' was a famous weaving community of Bengal.
2. 'Kaikollar' was a weaving community of South 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

**Ans: C**



23. Which of the following was **NOT** a recommendation of Lee Commission?

- a) It recommended for the continuity of recruitment of ICS through the Secretary of State.
- b) The recruitment of transferred subject through provincial government.
- c) Establishment of Public Service Commission in India.
- d) Recommended holding of simultaneous examination of ICS in India and England.

**Ans: D**

24. Consider the following statements with respect to Haripura session of the Congress in 1938.

- 1. Subash Chandra Bose was unanimously elected as president of the session.
- 2. The session adopted a resolution that it would morally support any agitation against the governance in princely state, if any.

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**

25. At which of the following place the parallel government during the Quit India Movement was not formed?

- a) Tamluk (Bengal)
- b) Ballia (United Provinces)
- c) Nasik (Bombay presidency)
- d) Satara (Bombay presidency)

**Ans: C**

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