Modern History

2018 · UPSC CSE · Modern History

Q1.

Regarding Wood's Dispatch, which of the following statements are true?

1. Grants-in-Aid system was introduced.
2. Establishment of universities was recommended.
3. English as a medium of instruction at all levels of education was recommended.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

IAS
AI POWERED UPSC PREP

A. 1 and 2 only

B. 2 and 3 only

C. 1 and 3 only

D. 1, 2 and 3

Correct answer: Option A — 1 and 2 only

Explanation

Correct Answer: (a) — 1 and 2 only:

Statement 1 is correct. Wood's Dispatch of 1854 recommended the introduction of a system of grants-in-aid to support educational institutions.

Statement 2 is correct. It recommended the establishment of universities in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, which were subsequently established in 1857.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The Dispatch recommended English as the medium of instruction for higher education, while vernacular languages were to be promoted at the primary level.

BECOME IAS
AI POWERED UPSC PREP

Q2.

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 others' 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

Correct answer: Option C — To secure a fixed income for the Company

Explanation

Correct Answer: (c) — To secure a fixed income for the Company:

The Subsidiary Alliance was introduced by Lord Wellesley to expand British political and military control over Indian princely states.

Under this system, Indian rulers had to maintain British troops or pay for their maintenance. They also had to accept a British Resident and generally surrender control over their foreign relations.

The policy helped the British maintain a large standing army at the expense of Indian rulers, counter possible French influence and establish British paramountcy.

Securing a fixed income for the Company was not its primary objective.

Q3.

Who among the following were the founders of the “Hind Mazdoor Sabha” established in 1948?

A. B. Krishna Pillai, E.M.S. Namboodiripad and K.C. George

B. Jayaprakash Narayan, Deen Dayal Upadhyay and M.N. Roy

C. C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer, K. Kamaraj and Veeresalingam Pantulu

D. Ashok Mehta, T.S. Ramanujam and G.G. Mehta

Correct answer: Option D — Ashok Mehta, T.S. Ramanujam and G.G. Mehta

Explanation

Correct Answer: (d) — Ashok Mehta, T.S. Ramanujam and G.G. Mehta:

The Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS) was established in 1948 as a national trade union organisation.

Its founding leaders included Ashok Mehta, T.S. Ramanujam and G.G. Mehta. It emerged as an important organisation representing the interests of workers and promoting trade union activities in India.

The organisation played a role in advocating workers' rights, labour welfare and improved working conditions.

Q4.

Which one of the following is a very significant aspect of the Champaran Satyagraha?

A. Active all-India participation of lawyers, students and women in the National Movement

B. Active involvement of Dalit and Tribal communities of India in the National Movement

C. Joining of peasant unrest to India’s National Movement

D. Drastic decrease in the cultivation of plantation crops and commercial crops

Correct answer: Option C — Joining of peasant unrest to India’s National Movement

Explanation

Correct Answer: (c) — Joining of peasant unrest to India’s National Movement:

The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was Mahatma Gandhi's first major experiment with Satyagraha in India.

It was organised in Bihar against the exploitative indigo cultivation system imposed on peasants by European planters, particularly the Tinkathia system.

The movement brought the grievances of peasants into the broader framework of the Indian national movement. It demonstrated the potential of non-violent mass mobilisation against colonial exploitation.

Q5.

The staple commodities of export by the English East India Company from Bengal in the middle of the 18th century were:

A. Raw cotton, oilseeds and opium

B. Sugar, salt, zinc and lead

C. Copper, silver, gold, spices and tea

D. Cotton, silk, saltpetre and opium

Correct answer: Option D — Cotton, silk, saltpetre and opium

Explanation

Correct Answer: (d) — Cotton, silk, saltpetre and opium:

During the middle of the 18th century, Bengal was an important centre of trade under the English East India Company.

Its major export commodities included cotton textiles, silk, saltpetre and opium. Bengal's textile industry was particularly famous for its fine cotton and silk products.

Saltpetre was strategically important because it was used in the manufacture of gunpowder. These exports contributed significantly to the commercial interests of the East India Company.

Q6.

In the Federation established by the Government of India Act of 1935, residuary powers were given to the:

A. Federal Legislature

B. Governor General

C. Provincial Legislature

D. Provincial Governors

Correct answer: Option B — Governor General

Explanation

Correct Answer: (b) — Governor-General

The Government of India Act, 1935 proposed an All-India Federation consisting of British Indian provinces and princely states.

It divided legislative subjects into three lists:

1. Federal List
2. Provincial List
3. Concurrent List

Unlike the distribution of powers in the present Indian Constitution, the residuary powers under the proposed federation were vested in the Governor-General.

Q7.

Consider the following countries:

1. Australia
2. Canada
3. China
4. India
5. Japan
6. USA

Which of the above are among the ‘free-trade partners’ of ASEAN?

BECOME IAS
AI POWERED UPSC PREP

A. 1, 2, 4 and 5

B. 3, 4, 5 and 6

C. 1, 3, 4 and 5

D. 2, 3, 4 and 6

Correct answer: Option C — 1, 3, 4 and 5

Explanation

Correct Answer: (c) — Australia, China, India and Japan

ASEAN has established free trade agreements with several major economies through the ASEAN+1 framework.

The countries listed in the correct combination are:

1. Australia
2. China
3. India
4. Japan

Canada and the United States are not included in this particular group of ASEAN free-trade agreement partners.

BECOME IAS
AI POWERED UPSC PREP

Q8.

He wrote biographies of Mazzini, Garibaldi, Shivaji and Shrikrishna; stayed in America for some time; and was also elected to the Central Assembly. He was:

A. Aurobindo Ghosh

B. Bipin Chandra Pal

C. Lala Lajpat Rai

D. Motilal Nehru

Correct answer: Option C — Lala Lajpat Rai

Explanation

Correct Answer: (c) — Lala Lajpat Rai

Lala Lajpat Rai was a prominent nationalist leader, popularly known as Punjab Kesari. He spent time in the United States and wrote biographies of several prominent personalities, including Giuseppe Mazzini, Giuseppe Garibaldi, Shivaji and Shri Krishna. He was also elected to the Central Legislative Assembly.

Q9.

Economically, one of the results of 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

Correct answer: Option C — Commercialization of Indian agriculture

Explanation

Correct Answer: (c) — Commercialization of Indian agriculture

(a) Incorrect. Indian handicrafts suffered due to competition from machine-made British goods and colonial trade policies.

(b) Incorrect. Large-scale growth of Indian-owned factories was limited during much of the 19th century.

(c) Correct. British economic policies encouraged the production of commercial crops such as cotton, indigo, jute and opium for domestic industries and international markets.

(d) Incorrect. Urbanisation did occur, but it was not the principal economic consequence represented by this question.

Q10.

After the Santhal uprising subsided, what was/were the measure/measures taken by the colonial government?

1. The territories called ‘Santhal Parganas’ 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:

BECOME IAS
AI POWERED UPSC PREP

A. 1 only

B. 2 only

C. Both 1 and 2

D. Neither 1 nor 2

Correct answer: Option C — Both 1 and 2

Explanation

Explanation:

1. **Statement 1 is correct:** Following the Santhal Rebellion of 1855–56, the British created the Santhal Parganas as a separate administrative unit.

2. **Statement 2 is correct:** Restrictions were introduced to protect tribal land from being transferred to non-tribals.

Correct Answer: (c) — Both 1 and 2

BECOME IAS
AI POWERED UPSC PREP