

NDA-CDS 2 2024

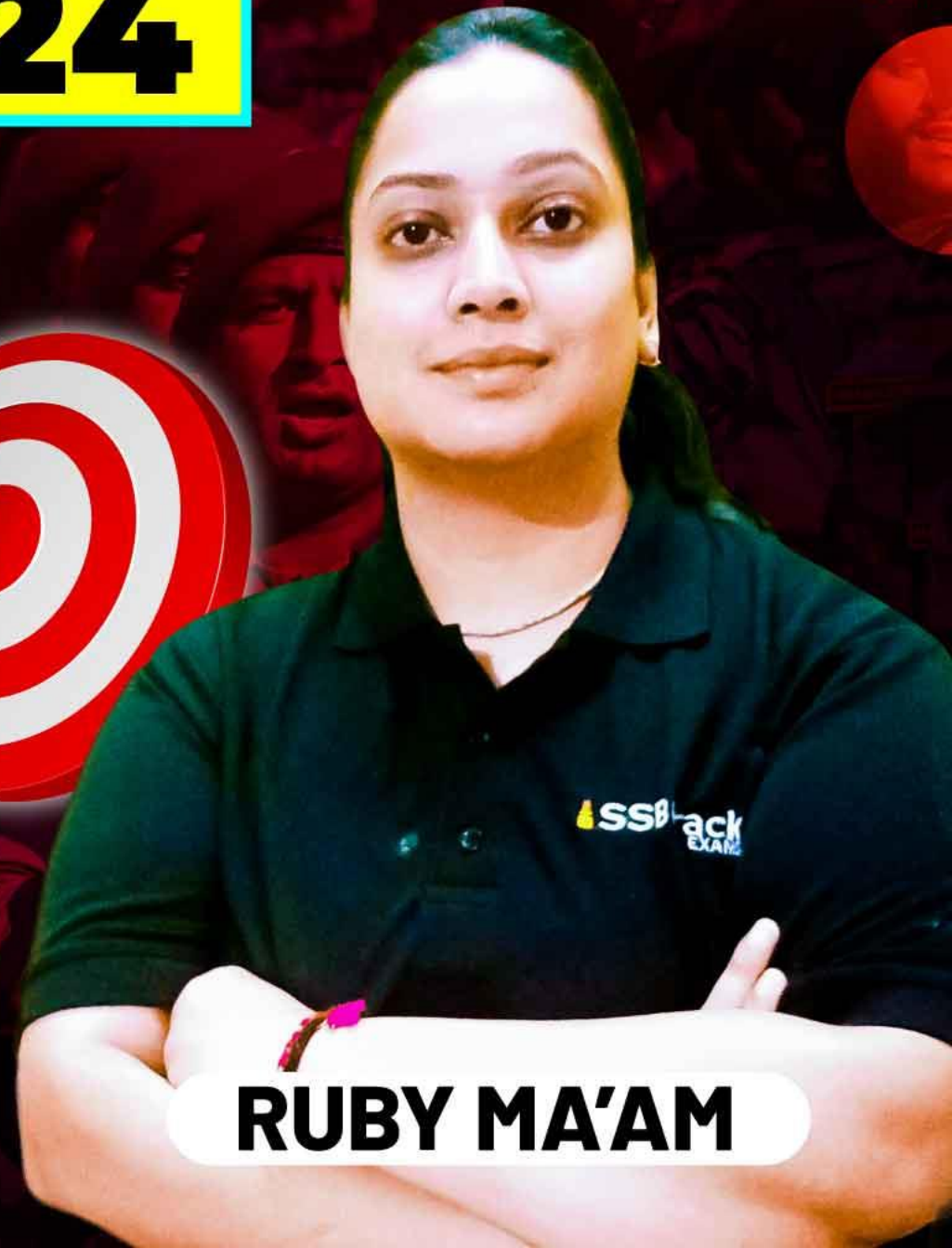
GK



LIVE ●

MODERN HISTORY

CLASS 2



RUBY MA'AM



28 June 2024 Live Classes Schedule

8:00AM	28 JUNE 2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS	RUBY MA'AM
9:00AM	28 JUNE 2024 DAILY DEFENCE UPDATES	DIVYANSHU SIR

AFCAT 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

2:30PM	STATIC GK - COUNTRY CAPITAL CURRENCY - CLASS 1	DIVYANSHU SIR
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NDA 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM	GK - MODERN HISTORY - CLASS 2	RUBY MA'AM
2:30PM	GS - CHEMISTRY MCQS - CLASS 5	SHIVANGI MA'AM
5:30PM	ENGLISH - ORDERING OF WORDS - CLASS 3	ANURADHA MA'AM
6:30PM	MATHS - INDEFINITE & DEFINITE INTEGRATION - CLASS 2	NAVJYOTI SIR

CDS 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM	GK - MODERN HISTORY - CLASS 2	RUBY MA'AM
2:30PM	GS - CHEMISTRY MCQS - CLASS 5	SHIVANGI MA'AM
5:30PM	ENGLISH - ORDERING OF WORDS - CLASS 3	ANURADHA MA'AM



The Death Of Mangal Pandey

Born **July 19, 1827**, In Akbarpur, India-Died **April 8, 1857**, In Barrackpore, Mangal Pandey Was An Indian Soldier Who Attacked British Officers On **March 29, 1857**. Mangal Pandey Revolted After The East India Company Introduced A New Weapon - **The Enfield Rifled Musket - For Its Troops.**



Bahadur Shah - Head Of The Revolt

The Uprising Began On **May 10, 1857**, With A **Mutiny Of Company Army Sepoys** At The **Garrison Town Of Meerut**. **1 July 1857** Bakht Khan Marched To Delhi To Support The Mughal Emperor **Bahadur Shah Zafar's** Army And Proclaimed Him Emperor Of India.



Causes

- **Subsidiary Alliance**
- **Doctrine Of Lapse**
- **Annexation Of Princely States**
- **Humiliating Policy Towards The Mughals**
- **India Was Governed By Foreign Land**
- **Suspension Of Pension & Racial Segregation Of Sepoy**



The Centre Of Revolt

Place of the Revolt	Leaders	British officials
Delhi	Bahadur Shah	John Nicolson
Lucknow	Begum Hazart Mahal	Henry Lawrance
Kanpur	Nana Sahib	Sir Colin Camphel
Jhansi	Lakshmi Bai and Tantia Tope	General Hugh Rose
Bareilly	Khan Bahadur Khan	Sir Colin Camphel
Allahabad and Banaras	Maulavi Likayat Ali	Colonel Oncell
Bihar	Kunwar Singh	William Taylor

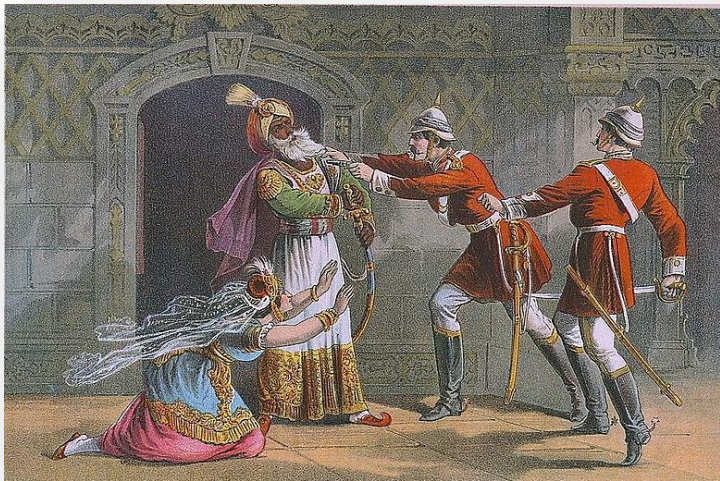
Suppression Of The Revolt

After A **Lengthy And Bloody Battle**, The British Finally Took Delhi On **September 20, 1857**, And The Uprising Was Eventually Put Down. The **Siege's Commander, John Nicholson**, Was **Severely Wounded And Died** As A Result Of His Injuries. **Bahadur Shah Was Apprehended And Imprisoned.**



Suppression Of The Revolt

The **Royal Princes** Were **Apprehended And Killed** On The Spot By **Lieutenant Hudson**, Who Shot Them At Point-Blank Range. In **1862**, The **Emperor Was Banished To Rangoon**, Where He Died. **British Control Over India Was Largely Restored By The End Of 1859.**

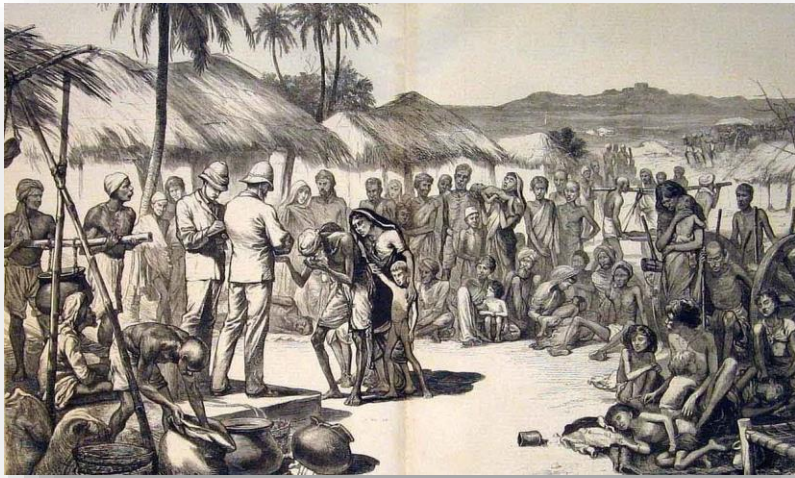


The Causes Of Failure

- **Lack Of A Unified Programme And Ideology**
- **Lack Of Unity Among Indians**
- **Lack Of Support From Educated Indians**
- **Disunity Among The Leaders**
- **Military Superiority Of The British**

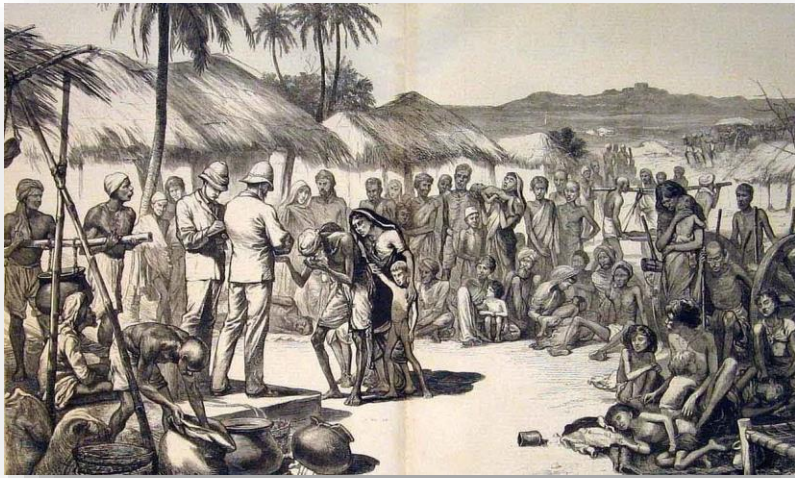
The Rise Of Peasants

The **Impoverishment Of The Indian Peasantry** Was A Direct Result Of The Transformation Of The Agrarian Structure As A Result Of **Colonial Economic Policies, The Ruin Of Handicrafts Leading To Overcrowding Of Land, The New Land Revenue System, And The Colonial Administrative And Judicial System.**



The Rise Of Peasants

Peasants Faced **High Rents, Illegal Levies, Arbitrary Evictions, And Unpaid Labor**. The Govt Levied **Heavy Land Taxes** In The Ryotwari Areas. Fearing The Loss Of His Only Source Of Income, The Overburdened Farmer Frequently Approached The **Local Moneylender**, Who Took Full Advantage Of The Farmer.



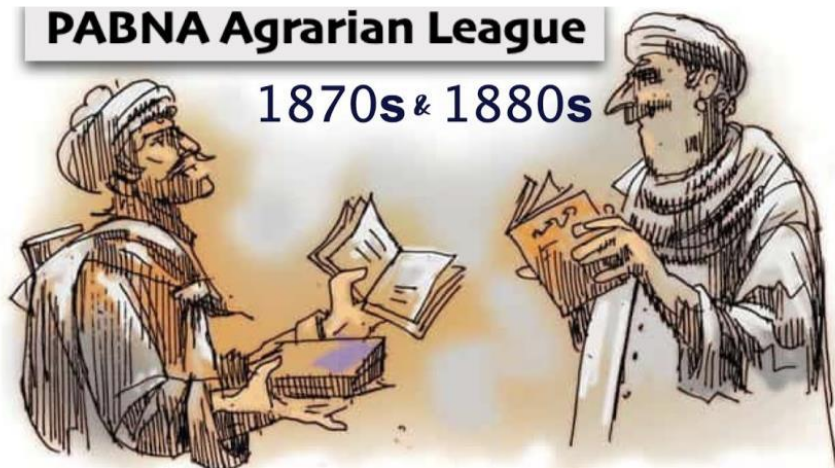
Indigo Revolt (1859 - 60)

In Bengal, The **Indigo Planters**, Were Forced **To Grow Indigo**. The Planters Forced The Peasants To Take Advance Sums And Enter Into Fraudulent Contracts. In 1859, **Digambar Biswas And Bishnu Biswas** Stood Up Against The Exploitation. Bengali Intelligentsia Also Supported The Cause.



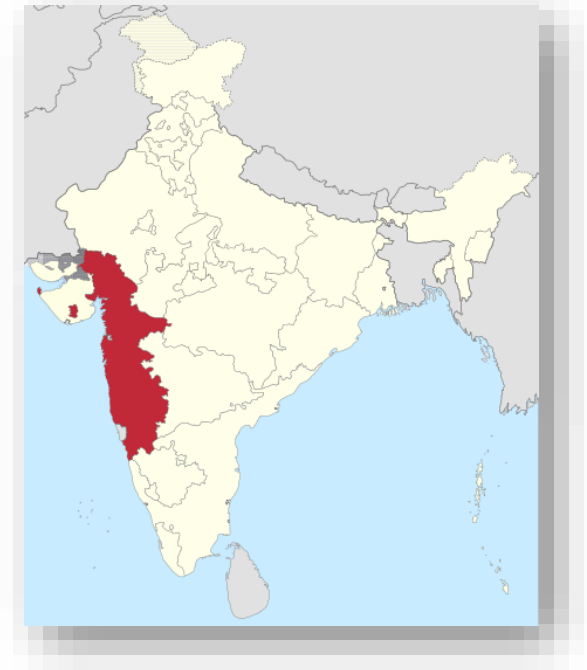
Pabna Agrarian League (1870s - 80s)

The Peasants Of Yusufshahi Pargana In Pabna District Formed An Agrarian League To Resist The Demands Of The Zamindars. The League Organized **A Rent Strike** - The Peasants Refused To **Pay The Enhanced Rents**, Challenging The Zamindars In The Courts. **There Was Very Little Violence.**



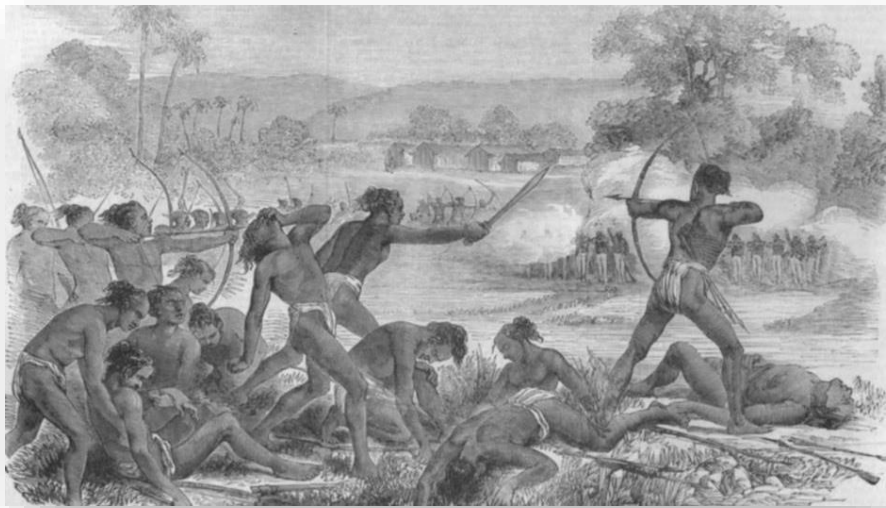
Deccan Riots (1875)

- In **1874**, The **Growing Tension** Between The **Moneylenders And The Peasants** Resulted In A Social Boycott Movement Organized By The Peasants Against The **“Outsider”** Moneylenders.
- The Government Suppressed It By The **Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act Was Passed In 1879.**



The Tribal Uprisings

Revolted Against The **Forceful And Devastating Intrusions** Into Their Life And Region By The British. The Tribals Had Been **Living Peacefully And In Harmony With Nature** For Hundreds Of Years But British Raj Reduced Them To The **Status Of Laborers And Debtors From Masters Of Their Own Land.**



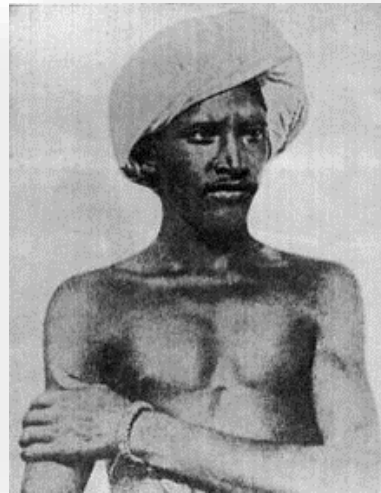
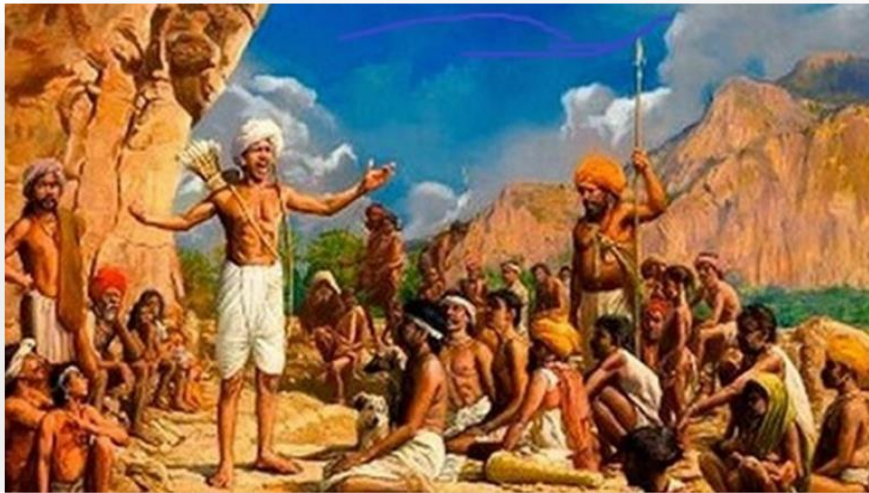
Chuar Uprising

The Famine, Enhanced Land Revenue Demands, And Economic Distress In Midnapore District And Bankura District (In Bengal). Took Up Arms Who Were Basically Farmers And Hunters. Led By Durjan Singh, Lal Singh Lasted From **1766 To 1772** And Then, Again Surfaced Between **1795 And 1816**.



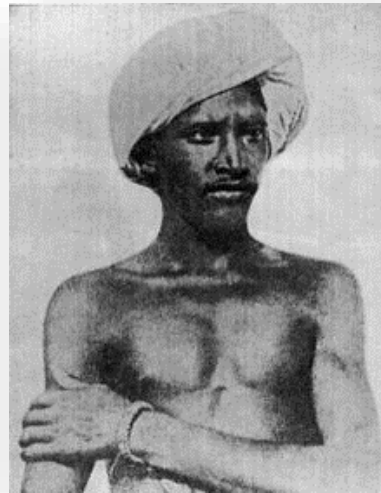
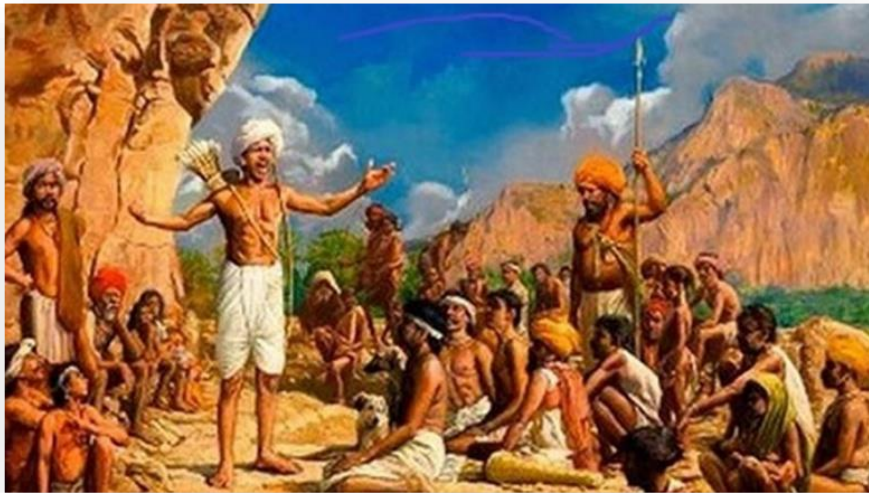
Munda Uprisings

The Mundas Of Chotanagpur, To Protest Against The **Newly Introduced Farming Revenue Policy** And The Entry Of Bengalis Into Their Region In **1899-1900**, The Mundas In The **Region South Of Ranchi Rose Under Birsa Munda.**



Munda Uprisings

The **Ulgulan Rebellion** Which Began As A Religious Movement Gathered A Political Force To **Fight Against The Introduction Of Feudal, Zamindari Tenures, And Exploitation By Money-Lenders And Forest Contractors.**



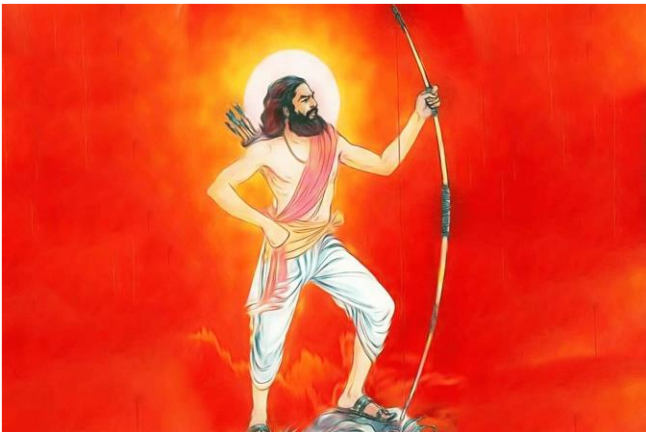
Santhal Rebellion

Agricultural People **Of The Rajmahal Hills (Bihar)**. The **Money Lenders & Zamindars With Police** Made Exactions And Dispossession Of Lands. Under **Sidhu And Kanhu**, Proclaimed An **End To Company Rule And Declared The Area Between Bhagalpur And Rajmahal As Autonomous**.



Rampa Rebellion (1922)

Manyam Rebellion By Alluri Sitarama Raju In The Godavari Agency In August 1922 And Lasted Until The Capture And Killing Of Raju In May 1924. They Had Traditionally Been Able To Support Their Food Requirements Through The Use of The Podu System, Just Like The Jhooming Cultivation Practice.



Sanyasi & Fakir Uprising (1770-1820's)

The British Considered The **Sanyasis Looters** And **Imposed Restrictions** On The Sanyasis Barring Them From Visiting Holy Places. This Rebellion Was Centered In The Forests Of **Murshidabad And Baikunthupur, Bengal**. In 1771, 150 Unarmed Sanyasis Were Killed Under The Orders Of **Warren Hastings**.



Sanyasi & Fakir Uprising (1770-1820's)

Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's Novel Anandamath, Written In 1882, Was Set In The Backdrop Of The Sanyasi Rebellion. This Book Was Banned By The British. India's National Song '**Vande Mataram**' Was Taken From This Novel.



Paika Rebellion (1817)

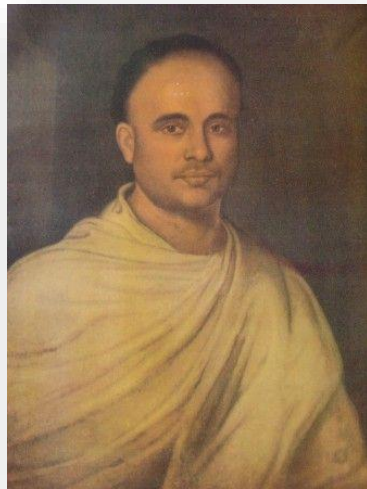
Bakshi Jagabandhu, Military General Of **Mukund Dev II**, Led An Army Of Paikas To Join The **Uprising Of The Kondhs**. They Confronted The British On 2nd April 1817. The Paikas Were Supported By The Rajas, Zamindars, Village Heads, And Ordinary Peasants.



The Indian Renaissance

19th Century India Faced A Lot Of Trouble Regarding **Religious Superstitions**.

This Became **Very Complex**, And **Many Rituals** Related To It Like **Animal Sacrifice** Became A Part Of Worshipping God. This Feels An **Unhealthy Impact** On Human Life And **Social Conditions** Have Also Become Very Depressing.



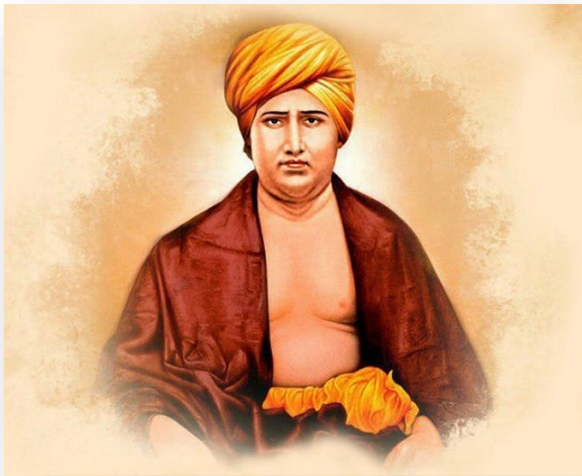
The Brahmo Samaj

The Movement Was **Founded In 1828 In Calcutta By Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1772 – 1833)**. To Combat Idol Worship, Polytheism, Caste Oppression, Unnecessary Rituals, Sati, Polygamy, The Purdah System, Child Marriage, Widow Remarriage, And Female Education.



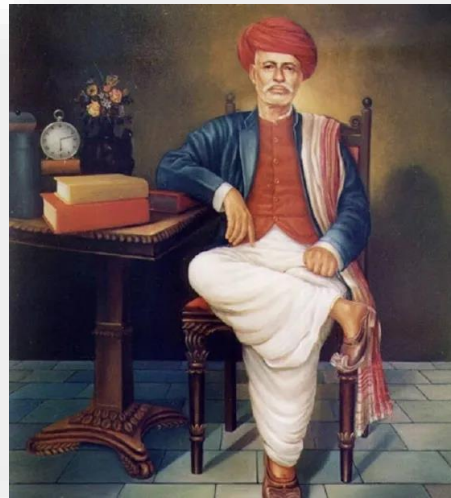
The Arya Samaj

Swami Dayanand Saraswati Founded It In **Bombay In 1875**. It Was Founded To Combat Idolatry, Polytheism, Rituals, Priesthood, Animal Sacrifice, Child Marriage, And The Caste System. It Also Promotes The **Spread Of Western Scientific Knowledge**. **Shuddhi Movement** Was Also Associated With It.



Satyashodhak Samaj

Jyotirao Phule Founded It On **September 24, 1873**, In **Maharashtra**. It Advocated For The **Abolition Of Idolatry And The Caste System**. It Promoted Rational Thought While Opposing The Priesthood. Jyotirao Phule Is Credited With Coining The Term "**Dalit**" To Refer To Oppressed Castes.



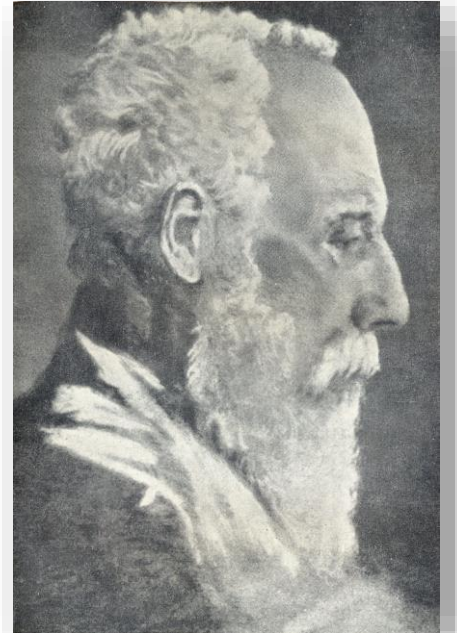
Young Bengal Movement

- In The **1820s**, **Henry Louis Vivian Derozio** Was A Calcutta-Based **Anglo-Indian College Professor** Who Encouraged His Students To Think Critically.
- He **Criticized Orthodox Hinduism's Prevalent Religious Practices.**
- He Also Encouraged Free Thought And Spread The Spirit Of **Liberty, Equality, And Freedom.**



Tattavabodhini Sabha

- **Debendranath Tagore**, Father Of Rabindranath Tagore Formed **Tattavabodhini Sabha In 1839**. He Later Gave A New Life To **Brahmo Samaj** When He Joined It In **1842**.
- He Devoted Himself To The **Systematic Study Of India's Past** With A **Rational Outlook**. He Propagated Roy's Ideas.



Prarthana Samaj

“Prayer Society” A Religious And Social Reform Movement In **Bombay**,
Founded By **Dadoba Pandurang** And His Brother **Atmaram Pandurang** In **1863**
When Keshub Chandra Sen Visited Maharashtra, To Make People **Believe In**
One God And Worship Only One God.



The Wahabi Movement

Shah Waliullah Inspired This Essentially Revivalist Response To **Western Influences** And The Degeneration Which Had Set In Among Indian Muslims. He Was The **First Indian Muslim Leader** Of The 18th Century To Organize Muslims Around The Two-fold Ideals Of This Movement.

Founders of Wahhabi Ideology

Saudi Arabia

India/Pakistan



Muhammad ibn Abd al-Wahhab
(1703-1792 AD)



Shah Waliullah
(1703-1762 AD)

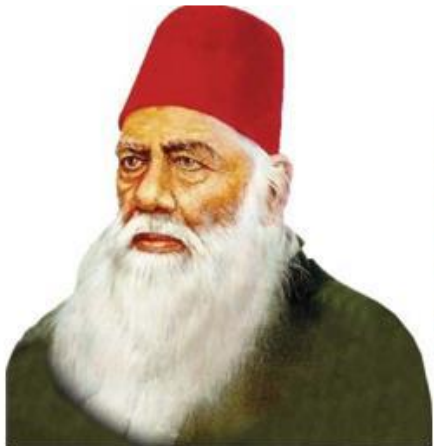
Aligarh Movement

Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan Founded This Movement In **Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh**, In The **1860s**. Its Mission Was To **Spread Western Scientific Education Among India's Muslim Masses**. In **1875** He Founded At Aligarh The **Muhammedan Anglo-Oriental College**.



Aligarh Movement

He Wrote In Favor Of **Raising Women's Status, Removal Of Purdah, And The Spread Of Education Among Women.** Towards The End Of His Life, He Began To Talk Of **Hindu Domination** To Prevent His Followers From Joining The Rising National Movement.



Deoband Movement

This Was Founded In **1867** In **Deoband, Uttar Pradesh**, By Theologians **Muhammad Qasim Nanawatawi** And **Rashid Ahmad Gangohi**. It Was An **Anti-British** Movement That Aimed To Educate Muslims To Lift Them.



Gurudwara Reform Movements

Before 1920, The Sikh Gurudwara Was Governed By The Udasi Sikh Mahants.

The Gurudwara Reform Movement Launched & Later Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee, Was Established In In November 1920. Soon Turned Into The Alkali Movement.



Rahnumai Mazdayasna Sabha

Means Religious Reform Association, Was Founded By

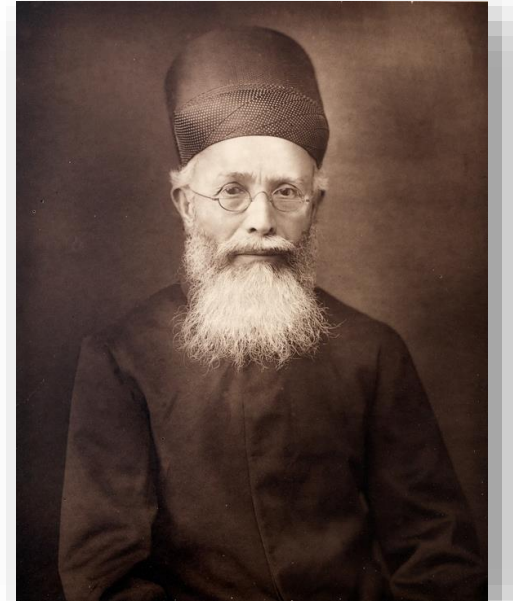
Narouji Furdonji, Dadabhai Naoroji, S.S.Bengalee, And

Others To Begin Religious Reform Among The Parsis.

They Played Important Role In The **Spread Of Education,**

Especially Among Girls. They also Campaigned **Against**

Orthodox Practices In The Parsi Religion.



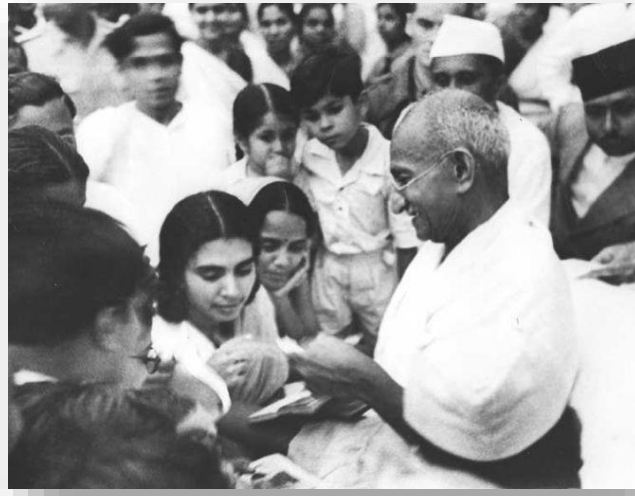
Self-Respect Movement

In The Mid-1920s **EV Ramaswamy Naicker (Periyar)** Opposed Brahminical Religion. The Movement Aimed At Nothing Short Of A **Rejection Of Brahminical Religion And Culture** Which Naicker Felt Was The **Prime Instrument Of Exploitation Of The Lower Castes.**



Vaikom Satyagraha

From **30 March 1924 To 23 November 1925**, Was A **Nonviolent Agitation** For Access To The **Prohibited Public Environs** Of The Vaikom Temple In The Kingdom Of Travancore. **T. K. Madhavan, K. Kelappan, And K. P. Kesava Menon.** **Mahatma Gandhi**, Himself Visited Vaikom In **March 1925**.



Servants Of India Society

Gopal Krishna Gokhale, The Liberal Leader Of The INC, Founded The Servants Of India Society In **1905**. The Aim Of The Society Was To **Train National Missionaries** For The Service And **Prepare A Cadre Of Selfless Workers** Who Were To Devote Their Lives To The **Cause Of The Country In A Religious Spirit.**



Justice Movement

The Conflict Between **Brahmins And Non-Brahmins** Is At The Heart Of This Movement. **South India Welfare Association** Was Established In **Madras Presidency** In **1916**. **Dr. TM Nair, Dr. C Natesan Mudaliar** Etc Began It. Publishing The English Newspaper '**Justice**,' And Thus Named **Justice Party**.



Dr. C. Natesan



Dr. T.M. Nair



P. Theagarayar



Panagal Raja

Q. Which of the following statements about the first act of the Revolt of 1857 is/are true ?

1. It occurred in Meerut when two sepoy stole a superior officer's rifle.
2. It began when the Rani of Jhansi declared war on the British.
3. It began when Mangal Pandey fired at a European officer in Meerut.
4. It began when Mangal Pandey fired at a European officer in Barrackpore.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- (a) 2 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (c) 4 only
- (d) 1 and 4 only

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ANSWER: C

He Attacked British Officers In Barrackpore On **March 29, 1857**. His Initial Execution Date Was From **April 18 To April 8**, When He Was Hanged. The **Mutiny At Meerut On 10 May 1857**.

Q. Name the rebel who fought against the British in the battle of Chinhat in the course of the 1857 Revolt ?

- (a) Ahmadullah Shah
- (b) Shah Mal
- (c) Mangal Pandey
- (d) Kunwar Singh

Leaders of Revolt of 1857 :-

- 1) Delhi :- Bahadur Shah**
- 2) Zhasi :- Rani Laxmibai**
- 3) Allahabad :- Liyakat Khan**
- 4) Kanpur :- Taty a Tope**
- 5) Bihar :- Kunwar Singh**
- 6) Bareilly :- Bahadur Kha**
- 7) Lucknow :- Begum Hazrat**

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ANSWER: A

Maulavi Ahmadullah Shah Was Known As The Lighthouse Of Rebellion In Awadh Region. He Fought In The Battle Of Chinhat (30 June 1857).

Q. Which organization was started at the Haridwar Kumbh Mela in 1915?

(a) Sanatan Dharma Sabha

(b) Dev Samaj

(c) Brahmin Sabha

(d) Hindu Mahasabha

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ANSWER: D

Hindu Mahasabha Was Founded In 1914 By Madan Mohan Malviya. The First All India Hindu Mahasabha Conference Was Organized At Haridwar Kumbh Mela In 1915.

Q. Consider the following statements :

1. Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College was founded at Aligarh by Sayyid Ahmad Khan.
2. Sayyid Ahmad Khan was a great believer in religious toleration, and Hindus, Parsis and Christians had contributed to the funds of his college.

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

Q. Consider the following statements :

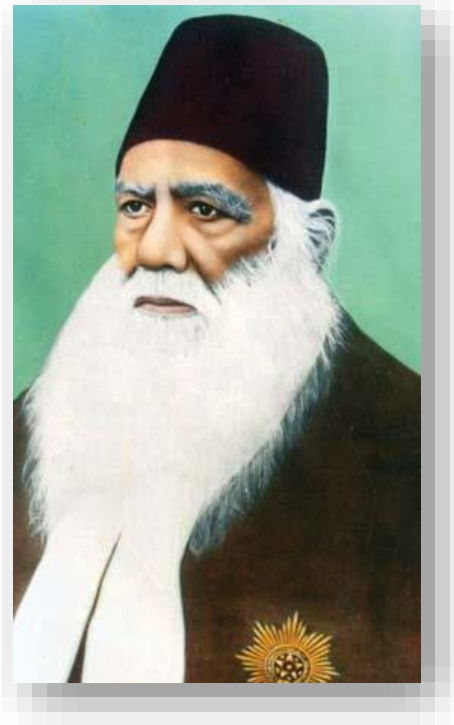
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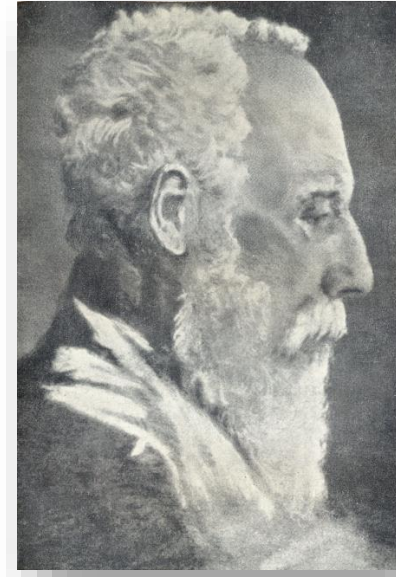
ANSWER: A

Muhammadan Anglo-oriental College Was Founded In 1875 By Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.



Q. Which one of the following statements about *Tattvabodhini Patrika* is correct ?

- (a) It promoted a systematic study of India's past in the Bengali language.
- (b) It promoted a systematic study of India's past through Sanskrit sources.
- (c) It promoted a systematic study of India's past through Persian sources.
- (d) It promoted a systematic study of India's past through Western sources.



Q. Which one of the following statements about *Tattwabodhini Patrika* is correct ?

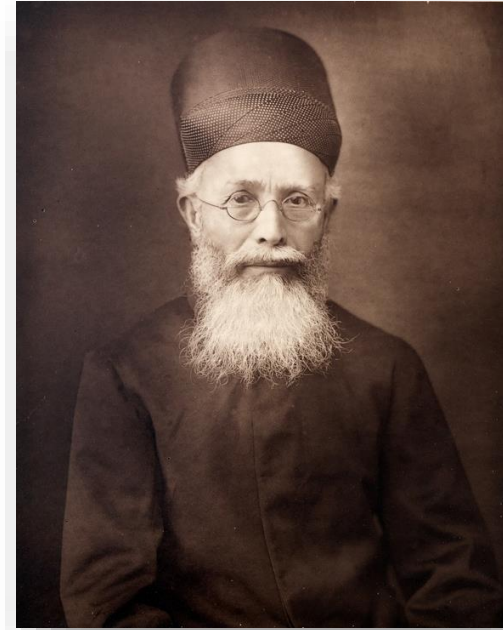
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ANSWER: A

Tattwabodhini Patrika Was Established By **Debendranath Tagore** On 16 August 1843, As A Journal Of The **Tattwabodhini Sabha**, And Continued Publication Until 1883. It Was Published In Kolkata, India.

Q. Which one of the following associations was founded in London by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1866 ?

- (a) The Bengal British India Society
- (b) The East India Association
- (c) The British Indian Association
- (d) The Madras Native Association



Q. Which one of the following associations was founded in London by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1866 ?

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- (d) The Madras Native Association

ANSWER: B

The “Grand Old Man Of India”

Dadabhai Naoroji Initiated The

Establishment Of The **East India**

Association, In London.

Q. Consider the following movements :

1. Moplah Rebellion
2. Bardoli Satyagraha
3. Champaran Satyagraha
4. Salt Satyagraha

Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the above in ascending order ?

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

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- (c) 2-3-1-4
- (d) 4-2-1-3

ANSWER: B

- **Champaran Satyagraha Of 1917**
- **Malabar/Moplah Rebellion Of 1921**
- **Bardoli Satyagraha Of 1928**
- **Salt Satyagraha/Dandi March Of 1930**

Q. Choose True Statements About The Deccan Riots of 1875:

1. It Resulted In Protection For Peasants Through The Deccan Agriculturalists Relief Act Of 1879

2. The Riots Did Not Spread To The Whole Of Maharashtra Because Of Prompt Suppression By The British

3. The British Contained The Riots From Spreading Throughout Maharashtra.

A. Only 1

B. Only 2

C. Only 3

D. 1,2 & 3

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A. Only 1

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D. 1,2 & 3

Q. Pledge Movement By M.G. Ranade Was For Fight Against

- A. Child Marriages
- B. Widow Remarriages
- C. Sati
- D. Caste System



Q. Pledge Movement By M.G. Ranade Was For Fight Against

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B. Widow Remarriages

C. Sati

D. Caste System



In Dec 1887, M.G. Ranade And Raghunath Rao Launched The Famous “Pledge Movement” To Inspire People To Take A Path To Prohibit Child Marriage.

Q. The elected President of the All India Kisan Sabha, which met in Vijayawada (1944), was

- (a) Sahajananda Saraswati
- (b) Vinoba Bhave
- (c) Achyut Rao Patwardhan
- (d) Narendra Dev

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- (d) Narendra Dev

ANSWER: A

The All-India Kisan Sabha Held Its Eighth Session In Bezwada, Now Called Vijayawada In Andhra Pradesh.

The Session Was Held Between 14-15th March 1944.

Swami Sahajanand Saraswathi Was Elected As The President Of This Session.

Q. Who took over the 'Eka Movement' started by the Congress in Awadh during 1921–1922?

(a) Bhagwan Ahir

(b) Madari Pasi

(c) Baba Ramchandra

(d) Shah Naeem Ata

Q. Who took over the 'Eka Movement' started by the Congress in Awadh during 1921–1922?

- (a) Bhagwan Ahir
- (b) Madari Pasi
- (c) Baba Ramchandra
- (d) Shah Naeem Ata

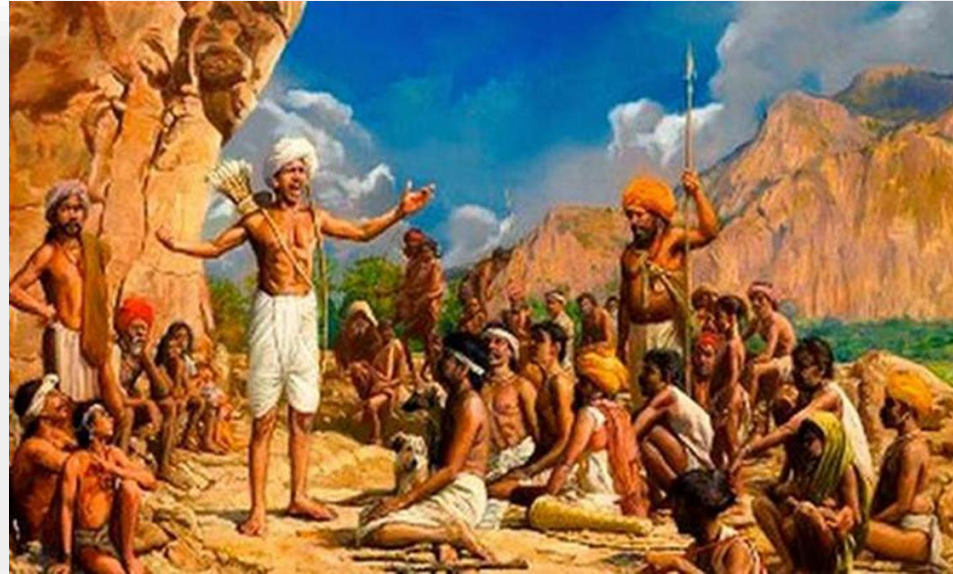
ANSWER: B

Eka Movement Or Unity Movement Is A

Peasant Movement Which Took Place In Hardoi, Bahraich, And Sitapur During The End Of 1921 By **Madari Pasi**, An Offshoot Of The Non-cooperation Movement. The Initial Thrust Was Given By The Leaders Of Congress And The Khilafat Movement.

Q. The First Tribal Group Which Rose Against The British Was:

- A. Kolarian
- B. Mundas
- C. Khasis
- D. Santhals



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Khasis Was The First Tribal Group Which Rose Against The British. The Anglo-Khasi War Took Place Between 1829-1833.

Q. 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. Tantya Tope

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Ahmadullah Shah (1789-1858) Was In Faizabad When The Sepoys Mutinied In Meerut. He Threw Himself Into The Movement Then And There. This Was Why He Also Came To Be Known As Ahmadullah Shah Faizabadi.

Q. Consider the following statements related to Dayanand's idea of social reform :

1. Dayanand's reform envisaged a social order, where different castes performed functions suitable to their status determined by merit.
2. Dayanand's 'robust Vedic counterpart' challenged the masculine West that had enslaved the Aryavarta.

Which of the statement/s given above is/are correct ?

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



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ANSWER: C

Dayananda Saraswati Was The Founder Of The Arya Samaj (1875), A Reform Movement Of The Vedic Dharma. He Was The First To Give The Call For 'Swaraj' In 1876, A Call Later Taken Up By Tilak.

Q. Choose The Incorrect Statements About The Justice Party:

- A. It Clamored For The Same Kind Of Separate Communal Representation For The Non-brahmins As Had Been Granted To The Muslims By The Morley-Minto Reforms.
- B. It Was Patronized Mainly By Richer Landowning And Urban Middle-Class Non-brahmins.
- C. It Succeeded In Getting The Provision For 28 Reserved Seats For The Non-brahmins In The Montagu Chelmsford Reforms.
- D. It Supported The Call Given By The Congress To Boycott Elections In 1920.

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Q. Which of the following was/were founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy?

1. Atmiya Sabha
2. Brahma Samaj
3. Prarthana Samaj
4. Arya Samaj

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1, 3 and 4

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ANSWER: C

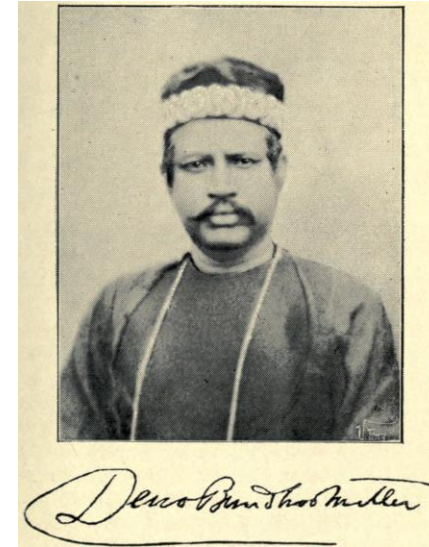
Atmiya Sabha Was Started In 1815 In Kolkata And **Brahmo Samaj** Was Founded In 1828 By Ram Mohan Roy. **Prarthana Samaj** Was Founded By Atmaram Pandurang In 1867 And **Arya Samaj** Was Founded By Dayanand Saraswati In 1875.

Q. _____ Was The Author Of Neel Darpan, Published In 1860?

- A. Reverend James Long
- B. Michael Madhusudan Dutta
- C. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- D. Dinabandhu Mitra

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**Q. The Damin-I-Koh Was Created By The British Government To Settle
Which One Of The Following Communities?**

- A. Santhals
- B. Mundas
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The Area Given To Santhals Around Raj Mahal Hills Was Called Damin-i-Koh.

They Soon Expanded The Cultivated Area And Population Multiple Folds.

Soon Realized They Were Being Oppressed And In 1855 Rebellion Started.

Q. Which of the following statements about the social base of the Arya Samaj in British India is/are correct?

1. It was located mainly in Punjab and western Uttar Pradesh.
2. It mainly comprised the trading castes.
3. It was much more limited than that of the Brahmo Samaj.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 only
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- (a) 1 and 2 only
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ANSWER: A

The Third Statement Is Not True As Arya Samaj Had The Same Popular Base As There Existed For Brahmo Samaj. It Was Founded In 1875 In Bombay By Swami Dayanand Saraswati.