

Study Circle Career Development Institute

100 Important Points : SSP



(13) History : Militant Nationalism, Farmer & Labour Movements

(1) General Studies Paper I

- 1) **History of India and Indian National Movement (15)**
- 2) **Maharashtra, India and World Geography (15)**
- 3) **Maharashtra and India - Indian Polity and Governance (15)**
- 4) **Economic and Social development (15)**
- 5) **Environmental Ecology, Bio-diversity & Climate Change (10)**
- 6) **General Science (15)**
- 7) **Current Events of State, National and International Importance (15)**

(1) History of India and Indian National Movement (15)

- 1) **History of Ancient India (4)**
 - 2) **History of Mediavel India (3)**
 - 3) **History of Modern India (4)**
 - 4) **Indian National Movement (4)**
 - * *Architecture, Literature, SocioCultural, Political and economical history*
- 1) **Indus Valley & Prehistory**
 - 2) **Vedic Culture, Buddhism & Jainism**
 - 3) **Maurya Empire & after, Guptas, Vardhans & after**
 - 4) **Satavahanas, Vakataks, Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, Shilahars & Yadavas, South India**
 - 4a) **Ancient India More Qs**
 - 5) **Delhi sultanate & Mughal Empire**
 - 6) **Bhakti & Sufi Movement**
 - 7) **Bahmanis & Vijayanagar, Maratha Empire, Sikhs**
 - 8) **Anglo - British Wars & British Rule**
 - 9) **Constitutional Acts, commissions, pacts**
 - 10) **Sociorelegious reforms, organisations**
 - 11) **Education, Press & Leaders**
 - 12) **Rise of Nationalism, Congress & other Oraganisations**
- 13) Militant Nationalism, Farmer & Labour movements**
- 14) **Freedom movements - Swadeshi, Noncoopeartion, Civil Disobedience, Quit India**
 - 15) **Muslim League & others, Independence & Samyukt Maharashtra**

State Service Preliminary Examination 2024

Preparation & Guidance : Topics & Subtopics of the Syllabus

100 Important Points : Hist 14

- 1) Who lead the revolt of 1857 in Maharashtra?
a) Bhagawantrao Koli
b) Nanasaheb Peshwa
c) Rangobapuji Gupte
d) Ramji Shirsat
Answer options :
1) (a), (b) and (c) only
2) (b) and (c) only
3) (b), (c) and (d) only
4) All of the above
- 2) With reference to the revolt of the year 1857, who of the following was betrayed by a friend; captured and put to death by the British ?
1) Nana Sahib
2) Kunwar Singh
3) Khan Bahadur Khan
4) Tantia Tope
- 3) Who among the following was not an important leader of Mutiny ?
1) Kunwar Singh
2) Wajid Ali Shah
3) Nana Saheb
4) Bakht Khan
- 4) Who was the leader of the '1857' Revolt from Kanpur?
1) Nana Sahib
2) Taty Tope
3) Kanwar Singh
4) Laxmi Bai
- 5) Match the following persons who were sent to Andaman in 1858 with their places of residence :
a) Annu Nathu
b) Baban Jurnal Khan
c) Yadu Bagal
d) Pandu Bhorji
i) Pandharpur
ii) Nagar
iii) Mumbai
iv) Satara
Answer options :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
2)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)
3)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)
4)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
- 6) Which one of the following places did Kunwar Singh, a prominent leader of the Revolt of 1857 belong to?
1) Bihar
2) Madya Pradesh
3) Rajasthan
4) Uttar Pradesh

- 7) Which one of the following two statements is **not correct**?
- a) Sohan Singh Bhakna and his revolutionary friends set up the Indian Independence league at California in 1907. The activities of the league increased in 1911 with the arrival of Lala Har Dayal.
- b) In 1913 Tarakanath founded Ghadar Party at San Fransisco. He toured America extensively and tried to arouse anto British sentiments among the Indian settlers.

Answer options :

- 1) Only (a) 2) Only (b) 3) Both 4) Neither
- 8) Which one of the following territories was not affected by the Revolt of 1857?
- 1) Jhansi 2) Chittor 3) Jagdishpur 4) Lucknow
- 9) Which statement is not correct about Tatyia Tope ?
- 1) He was a Brahmin 2) He was personal adherent to Nana Sahib
- 3) Tantiya was betrayed by Nana Sahib 4) He was deported to Mandalay Jail
- 10) The educated middle class in India
- 1) opposed the revolt of 1857 2) supported the revolt of 1857
- 3) remained neutral to the revolt of 1857 4) fought against native rulers
- 11) **Assertion (A)** : the 1857 mutiny was suppressed by the British.
Reason (R) : Except for the few like Rani of Jhansi and Tatyia Tope, few feudal lords participated in the Mutiny.
- 1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- 2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- 3) Both A and R are false
- 4) A is true but R is false
- 12) Who from amongst the following revolutionaries did not participate in Kakori conspiracy of 9th August 1925 ?
- a) Chandrashekhra Azad and Rajendranath Lahiri b) Ramprasad Bismilla and Roshan Singh
- c) Ashkfak Ulla Khan and Yogesh Chatarji d) Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Datta

Answer option :

- 1) (a) and (b) 2) (c) only 3) (d) only 4) None of the above
- 13) Which of the two statements about Savarkar Bandhus who had founded Abhinav Bharat is not correct?
- a) Vinayak Savarkar was deeply impressed by Italian Patriot Mazzini, whose biography he translated.
- b) Babarao Savarkar too was sent to Andamans for his seditious activities, the punishment avenged by Kanhere by shooting down Jackson.

Answer option :

- 1) Only (b) 2) Only (a) 3) Neither (a) nor (b) 4) Both (a) and (b)

- 14) What were the Bal Samaj, the Bandhav Samaj and the Sarnartha Shivaji Samaj ?
- 1) Gymnasiums
 - 2) Social Organizations
 - 3) Revolutionary Organizations
 - 4) Religious Organizations
- 15) Consider the following statements about Madam Bhikaji Cama :
- a) Madam Cama unfurled the National Flag at the International Socialist Conference in Paris in the year 1907.
 - b) Madam Cama served as private secretary to Dadabhai Naoroji.
 - c) Madam Cama was born to Parsi parents.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?
- 1) (a),(b) and (c)
 - 2) (b) and (c) only
 - 3) (a) and (b) only
 - 4) (c) only
- 16) **Assertion (A)** : The 1857 Mutiny was put down by the British.
Reason (R) : Barring a few like Rani Jhansi and Tatyia Tope, most feudal lords kept themselves aloof from it.
- Answer Options :**
- 1) If both 'A' and 'R' are correct and R is the correct explanation of 'A'.
 - 2) If both 'A' and 'R' are true but 'R' is not the correct explanation of 'A'.
 - 3) If 'A' is true but 'R' is false.
 - 4) If 'A' is false but 'R' is true.
- 17) The effects of uprising of 1857 are as follow
- a) The end of company rule
 - b) The Indians were not given jobs in administration
 - c) Became the inspiration for Indian Freedom struggle
 - d) Reorganisation of the military
- Answer Options :**
- 1) (a), (b) and (c) only
 - 2) (b), (c) and (d) only
 - 3) (a), (c) and (d) only
 - 4) (a) and (b) only
- 18) Who from amongst the following participated in the Revolt of 1857?
- a) Ramaji Shirsat of Sawantwadi
 - b) Zinnat Mahal Begum
 - c) Khan Bahadurkhan Rohila
 - d) Nusrat Shah
- Answer options :**
- 1) (a), (b) and (c) only
 - 2) (b), (c) and (d) only
 - 3) (a) and (c) only
 - 4) (c) and (d) only
- 19) The immediate cause for precipitation of the Sepoy Mutiny was
- 1) Doctrine of Lapse
 - 2) Spread of Christianity
 - 3) Disparity in salaries of native sepoys and British soldiers
 - 4) The rumour of use of cartridges greased with cow fat

- 20) The cause for the immediate precipitation of the Sepoy Mutiny was
- 1) Use of cartridges greased with the fat
 - 2) Doctrine of Lapse
 - 3) The disparity between salaries of Native Sepoys and the British Soldiers
 - 4) The Spread of Christianity

- 21) **Assertion (A)** : Indian sepoy in the army revolted in 1857.
Reason (R) : New rifles cartridges were greased with animal fats.

Answer Options :

- 1) Both A and R are correct and R is reason for A.
- 2) Both A and R are true, but R is not the right explanation for A.
- 3) A is true R is false.
- 4) A is false R is true.

- 22) Which one of the following two statements is incorrect ?
- a) The revolutionary nationalist Bhagat Singh was active during 1920s.
 - b) Two important developments of the 1930s were the formation of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh and the Communist Party of India.

Answer option :

- 1) Only (a) 2) Only (b) 3) Neither (a) nor (b) 4) Both (a) and (b)

- 23) Match the following :

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| a) R.S. Ruikar | i) Hindustan Red Army |
| b) Maganlal Bagdi | ii) Principal, Seksaria Commerce College |
| c) Dr. Khedekar | iii) Forward Block |
| d) Shriman Narayan Agrawal | iv) Freedom fighter from Akola |

Answer options :

- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1) | (iii) | (i) | (iv) | (ii) |
| 2) | (iv) | (iii) | (ii) | (i) |
| 3) | (ii) | (iv) | (i) | (iii) |
| 4) | (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |

- 24) Which one of the following statements is **not correct**?
- a) The British attitude towards the INA and its leaders was very hostile.
 - b) They put to trial three of its most prominent officers Gurubakshah Singh Dhillon, Shah Nawas Khan and P. K. Sehgal at Delhi Red Fort for fighting against the British
 - c) All of them were convicted
 - d) They were accordingly punished

Answer options :

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

- 34) Match the causes of Peasant Struggles with their places.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Canal water rates | i) Burdwan, Bengal |
| b) Anti Zamindari | ii) Kalipatnam, Andhra Pradesh |
| c) Anti water tax | iii) Sukur, Sindh |
| d) Anti revenue enhancement | iv) Amritsar, Punjab |

Answer options :

- | | | | | |
|----|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| 1) | (iii) | (i) | (ii) | (iv) |
| 2) | (iv) | (iii) | (ii) | (i) |
| 3) | (iii) | (iv) | (i) | (ii) |
| 4) | (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
- 35) Why were the 19th century peasant movements **not** taken as threats by the British Government?
- 1) Peasants did not target the British rule
 - 2) The enemies of the peasants were landlords and moneylenders
 - 3) Peasants did not have enough weapons
 - 4) Movements were not continuous and there was no long-term planning
- 36) What was the Tebhaga Struggle?
- 1) Struggle for independence of Tebhaga region
 - 2) Struggle for keeping two-thirds of the harvest for the share-cropper.
 - 3) Struggle for a small piece of land between India and East Pakistan.
 - 4) Struggle for keeping at least one-half of the harvest for the share-cropper.
- 37) The demand for the Tebhaga Peasant Movement in Bengal was for
- 1) the reduction of the share of the landlords from one-half of the crop to one-third.
 - 2) the grant of ownership of land to peasants as they were the actual cultivators of the land
 - 3) the uprooting of Zamindari system and the end of serfdom
 - 4) writing off all peasant debts.
- 38) Which of the following two statements is/are correct ?
- a) At the end of a powerful movement peasants of Pratapgarh themselves managed to stop illegal eviction of tenants however the credit was given to Mahatma Gandhi.
 - b) At other times, using Gandhiji's name tribals and peasants undertook actions that did not conform to Gandhian ideals.
- Answer option :**
- 1) Only (a)
 - 2) Only (b)
 - 3) Neither (a) nor (b)
 - 4) Both (a) and (b)
- 39) A Workers and Peasants Party was founded in Mumbai in 1927. Which of the following leaders was not involved in its establishment ?
- 1) S.S. Mirajkar
 - 2) K.N. Joglekar
 - 3) S.V. Ghate
 - 4) M.R. Jaykar
- 40) What for was the unionist party established in Punjab?
- 1) To protect the interest of the Hindus
 - 2) To protect the interests of the Muslim
 - 3) To protect the interest of the landlords
 - 4) To protect the interests of the landlords

41) Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the Lists.

List I

- A) Chittagong Armoury raid
- B) Kakori Conspiracy
- C) Lahore Conspiracy
- D) Ghaddar Party

List II

- 1) Lala Hardayal
- 2) Jatin Das
- 3) Surya Sen
- 4) Ram Prasad Bismill
- 5) Vasudeo Phadke

Answer option :

	A	B	C	D
1)	3	4	1	5
2)	4	3	2	5
3)	3	4	2	1
4)	2	4	3	1

42) When did the mill owners in Mumbai establish the Bombay Mill Owners Association after realising the seriousness of the situation ?

- 1) 1876
- 2) 1880
- 3) 1881
- 4) 1885

43) By which act legal recognition have been given to Indian Labour Organisation ?

- 1) Indian Trade Union Act, 1926
- 2) Indian Mines Act, 1923
- 3) Indian Factory Act, 1922
- 4) Indian Factory Act, 1911

44) In 1890 who established Mill Worker's Organization in Bombay ?

- 1) Bhau Daji Lad
- 2) S. M. Joshi
- 3) Mahatma Phule
- 4) Narayan Meghaji Lokhande

45) The first session of the All India Trade Union Congress held in Mumbai in 1920 was presided over by

- 1) S. A. Dange
- 2) Lala Lajpat Rai
- 3) V. V. Giri
- 4) N.M. Joshi

46) Taking note of the loss of job of 228 girls from the Telephone Department of Mumbai, when a new machine was introduced, who from the following wrote in Socialist? 'In Capitalist system the capitalists are using science and technology for their benefit the new machine is a big problem faced by labour movements'.

- 1) N. M. Joshi
- 2) George Furnandis
- 3) Comrade Randive
- 4) Comrade Dange

47) Match the pairs :

- a) M. Singarvelu
- b) Gulam Husain
- c) Muzaffar Ahmed
- d) Shripad Anant Dange
- i) Labour Kisan Gazette
- ii) Inquilab
- iii) Navyug
- iv) The Socialist

Answer options :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)
2)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)
3)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)
4)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)

- 48) With reference to Subhash Chandra Bose, arrange the following events chronologically:
- a) His escape to Germany
 - b) His arrival in Japan
 - c) Establishment of Forward Bloc
 - d) President of Indian Independence League in Singapore

Answer options :

- 1) c, b, d, a 2) c, a, d, b 3) c, a, b, d 4) c, b, a, d
- 49) The Barrah dacoity was the first major venture of the revolutionary terrorists of the freedom movement in
- 1) Bombay-Karnataka
 - 2) Punjab
 - 3) East Bengal
 - 4) The Madras Presidency
- 50) Who were the lawyers at the time of Azad Hind Sena's prosecution at Red Fort in Delhi 1945?
- a) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
 - b) Bhoorabhai Desai
 - c) Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar
 - d) Tej Bahadur Sapru

Answer options :

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

