

Study Circle Career Development Institute

100 Important Points : SSP



(10) History : Socioreligious reforms, organisations

(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 &**
- 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 10

- 1) Consider the following statements :
- Arya Samaj was founded in 1835.
 - Lala Lajpat Rai opposed the appeal of Arya Samaj to the authority of Vedas in support of its social reform programmes.
 - Under Keshab Chandra Sen, the Brahmo Samaj campaigned for women's education.
 - Vinoba Bhave founded the Sarvodaya Samaj to work among refugees.

Answer Options :

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

- 2) Match the following -

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| A) Arya Samaj | 1) Ram Mohan Roy |
| B) Brahmo Samaj | 2) Swami Vivekananda |
| C) Prarthana Samaj | 3) Dayanand Saraswati |
| D) Ramakrishna Mission | 4) M.G. Ranade |

Answer Options :

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1) | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| 2) | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| 3) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 4) | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |

- 3) Match the following :

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A) Karsandas Mulji | 1) Tatvabodhini Sabha |
| B) Dadabhai Naoroji | 2) Young Bengal Movement |
| C) Debendra Nath Tagore | 3) Legal battle for Parshi women |
| D) Henry Vivian Derozio | 4) Widow remarriage in Gujarat |

Answer Options :

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 2) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 3) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 4) | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 |

4) Mark the correctly matched pair from the codes given below :

- a) K. C. Sen - Prarthana Samaj
- b) M. G. Ranade - Brahmo Samaj
- c) Vivekananda - Ramkrishna Mission

Answer Options :

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

5) was commonly known as Vishnubuwa Brahmachari.

- 1) Vishnushastri Pandit
- 2) Vishnushastri Chiplunkar
- 3) Vishnu Shiravdkar
- 4) Vishnu Bhikaji Gokhle

6) Which one of the following two statements is correct ?

- a) The Sharda Act passed in 1929 did not allow a girl below 14 and a boy below 18 to get married.
- b) The Act passed in 1891 allowed inter - caste and inter - communal marriage.

Answer option :

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

7) Which of the following represents the correct chronological order, about Raja Ram Mohan Roy?

- a) Abolition of Sati
- b) Act of widow remarriage
- c) Foundation of Hindu College at Calcutta
- d) Establishment of the Brahmo Sabha

Answer Options :

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

8) Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Brahmo Samaj?

- a) It opposed idolatry.
- b) It denied the need for a priestly class for interpreting the religious texts,
- c) It popularized the doctrine that the Vedas are infallible.

Answer Options :

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

9) Which one of the following two statements is **correct**?

- a) Raja Rammohan Roy regarded as 'the father of the Indian Renaissance' studied in Varanasi and Patna.
- b) He published journals in Bengali, Persian, Hindi, English and Sanskrit.

Answer options :

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

10) Who is described in the following lines ?

- a) He was born at the village Radhanagar.
- b) He studied Persian and Arabic at Patna.
- c) He was influenced by the Sufi ideas.
- d) He had written a treatise against idolatry. His father drove him out of house.
- e) He went to Tibet and after returning he studied Sanskrit and Hindu sacred literature.
- f) He wrote a persian work Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhidin.

Answer options :

- 1) Gadhadar Chatopadhyaya 2) Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar
3) Raja Rammohan Roy 4) Keshav Chandra Sen

- 11) Which one of the following two statements is **correct**?
- Raja Rammohan Roy established Vedanta College where Indian learning alone was offered.
 - Raja Rammohan Roy celebrated the success of the revolution in Spain by hosting a public dinner.

Which one of the above four statements is incorrect ?

Answer options :

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

- 12) Which of the following institutions were related to RajarRam Mohan Roy?
- Atmiya Sabha
 - Unitarian Committee
 - Indian Liberation Federation
 - The member of the Royal Asiatic Society of England

Answer options :

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

- 13) What was/were the main feature/features of the Satyashodhak movement ?

- Movement of transformation
- Movement based on caste
- Active movement
- Revolutionary movement

Answer options :

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

- 14) Which of the following statements is/are correct ?

- Swami Dayanand was a fervent critic of Christianity and Islam.
- M. G. Ranade edited Marathi translation of nearly 50 lectures which Dayanand delivered in Bombay.
- Lokhitwadi was for sometime president of the Bombay Arya Samaj.
- Swami Dayanand advocated that the natural age for marriage was 14 for the girls and 21 for the boys.

Answer option :

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

- 15) Consider the following statements :

- Arya Samaj was founded in 1835.
- Lala Lajpat Rai opposed the appeal of Arya Samaj to the authority of Vedas in support of its social reform programmes.
- Under Keshab Chandra Sen, the Brahmo Samaj campaigned for women's education.
- Vinoba Bhave founded the Sarvodaya Samaj to work among refugees.

Answer Options :

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

- 16) Which of the following statements about the Depressed Classes Mission are true?

- It is established is centres at Mangalore, Indore and Bhavani.
- It opened vocational training classes in sewing, book-binding and coir-work.
- It shifted its centre from Pune to Bombay in 1913

Answer options :

- 1) All (a), (b), (c) are true 2) All (a), (b), (c) are not true
3) (a) and (b) are true, (c) is not true 4) (b) and (c) are true, (a) is not true

- 17) Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar did remarkable work in which of the following fields?
1) End the practice of sathi
2) Window remarriage
3) To end dowry system
4) Marriage age
- 18) Who from amongst the following leaders of the Non - Brahmin Movement were sentenced by the court for writing the book 'Deshache Dushman' ?
a) Bhaskarrao Jadhav
b) Keshavrao Jedhe
c) Prabhodhankar Thakre
d) Dinkarrao Jawalkar

Answer option :

- 1) (a) and (c) 2) (b) and (d) 3) (c) and (b) 4) (d) and (a)
- 19) What was the objective of the non-Brahmin movements ?
a) Not to oppose the superiority of Brahmins in the society
b) To give respect to the lower-caste people.
c) To unite Bahujan Samaj politically.
d) To see that the non-Brahmins are respected in social, economic and educational spheres.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- 1) a and b 2) b and c 3) b, c and d 4) Only d
- 20) Consider the following pairs :
- | Movement/Organization | Leader |
|---|------------------------------|
| a) All India Anti-Untouchability League | : Mahatma Gandhi |
| b) All India Kisan Sabha | : Swami Sahajanand Saraswati |
| c) Self-Respect Movement | : E. V. Ramaswami Naicker |
- Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?
- 1) (a) and (b) only 2) (a) and (c) 3) (b) and (c) 4) (a), (b) and (c)

- 21) What is true about the Weekly Harijan ?
a) Ravindranath Tagore had contributed a poem 'The Cleanser' to its first issue.
b) Dr. Ambedkar refused to give a message to its first issue.
c) Gandhiji made it clear that Harijan was not his weekly, so far as proprietary rights were concerned, it belonged to the servants of untouchables society.
d) Gandhiji told Dr. Ambedkar that the Weekly was Ambedkar's as of any other Hindu.

Answer options :

- 1) (a), (b), (c) only 2) (a), (b), (d) only
3) (b), (c), (d) only 4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
- 22) Which of the following two statements about the Dalit Movement is correct?
a) Gopal Baba Walangkar started 'Anarya Dosh Parihar Samaj' at Dapoli for the Dalits.
b) Shivram Janaba Kamble started Chokhamela Mandal of Dalits so that they get education.

Answer options :

- 1) Only (a) not (b) 2) Only (b) and not (a)
3) Neither (a) nor (b) 4) Both (a) and (b)

- 23) Which of the following 'Sangha' was established by whom for upliftment of 'Dalit' ?
- Satyashodhak Samaj -Mahatma Phule
 - Indian Servant Sangha-Hon. Gopalkrishna Gokhale
 - Dalit Sangh-Depressed Class Mission Maharshi Vitthal Ramji Shinde
 - Social Service League-N. M. Joshi

Answer Options :

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

- 24) Match the pairs :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) Aligarh Movement | i) Mohammad Ali |
| b) Mohmaiden Literary Society | ii) Sir Sayyed Ahmed Khan |
| c) Ahmediya Movement | iii) Abdul Latif |
| d) Jamiya Miliya | iv) Mirza Gulam Islamiya Mohammad |

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

- 25) **Assertion (A) :** Muhammadan Anglo - Oriented Defence Association for Upper India was established in 1893.

Reason (R) : To keep the Muslims away from Political agitation and to strengthen the British rule in India.

Answer Options :

- 1) (A) and (R) both are true 2) (A) is true, (R) is false
3) (A) is true, (R) is false 4) (A) is false, (R) is true

- 26) The aim of education as stated by the Wood's dispatch of 1854 was -

- 1) the promotion of literacy among the people using English medium of language
- 2) The creation of employment opportunities for native Indians
- 3) the spread of western culture in India
- 4) the introduction of scientific research and rationalism in the traditional Indian education.

- 27) Name this social reformer described in the following statements :

- In 1840, he became the first native to be appointed as a teacher in the Elphinstons Institute.
- In 1851, he founded the Rahnumai Mazdiani Sabha, a Parsi Social reform association.
- He was one of the founder of the Bombay Association.

Answer options :

- 1) S. S. Bengali 2) Naoroji Furdunji
3) Dadabhai Naoroji 4) Pherozechah Mehta

- 28) Match the following :

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| a) Tarabai Shinde | i) Sharada Sadan |
| b) Tanhubai Birje | ii) Formation of 'Hindu Ladies Social Club' |
| c) Pandita Ramabai | iii) 'Stri-Purush Tulana' book |
| d) Ramabai Ranade | iv) India's First Woman Editor |

Answer Options :

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

29) Identify the social reformer!

- a) He worked for the emancipation of women and established Punarvivaha Uttejak Mandal.
- b) He himself married a widow.
- c) He translated Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar's "Vidhwavivah" into Marathi.
- d) He is also the auditor of 'Hindustancha Itihas' Abhangas of Tukaram' and various dictionaries in English and Marathi.

Answer Options :

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) Baba Padmanji | 2) Vishnushastri Pandit |
| 3) Gopal Ganesh Agarkar | 4) None of the above |

30) Match the following :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| a) Pandit Ramkumar Vidyaratna | I) Wrote English article for newspaper Bengalee |
| b) Krishna Kumar Mitra | II) Was a Brahma missionary |
| c) Pandit Shivnath Shastri | III) Editor of Bengal newspaper 'Sanjivani' |
| d) Dwarkanath Ganguly | IV) "Wrote 'Kuli-Kahini'" |

Answer Options :

- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1) | IV | III | II | I |
| 2) | III | IV | I | II |
| 3) | I | II | III | IV |
| 4) | II | I | IV | III |

31) Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Brahma Samaj?

- a) It opposed idolatry.
- b) It denied the need for a priestly class for interpreting the religious texts,
- c) It popularized the doctrine that the Vedas are infallible.

Answer Options :

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

32) Which of the following parties were established by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar?

- a) The Peasants and Workers Party of India
- b) All India Scheduled Castes Federation
- c) The Independent Labour Party

Answer Options :

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

33) Consider the following :

- a) Calcutta Unitarian Committee
- b) Tabernacle of New Dispensation
- c) Indian Reform Association Keshab

Chandra Sen is associated with the establishment of which of the above?

Answer Options :

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

34) Which among the following events happened earliest?

- 1) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote Anandmath.
- 2) Swami Dayanand established Arya Samaj.
- 3) Satyendranath Tagore became the first Indian to succeed in the Indian Civil Services Examination.
- 4) Dinabandhu Mitra wrote Neeldarpan.

35) **Assertion A :** The first ever Bill to make primary education compulsory in India was rejected in 1911.

Reason R : Discontent would have increased if every cultivator could read.

- 1) Both A and R are true but R is NOT a correct explanation of A
- 2) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- 3) A is true but R is false
- 4) A is false but R is true

36) Which of the following thinkers in the field of Politics, Social life and Literature were from the Brahmo Samaj?

- a) Chhittaranjan Das, Surendranath Sen, Bankim Chandra
- b) Devendranath Tagore, Keshavchandra Sen, Akshay Kumar Dutta
- c) Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar, Ravindranath Tagore, Surendranath Banerjee
- d) Ishwarchandra Gupte, Rajnarayan Bose, Bipin Chandra Pal

Answer options :

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

37) Who from the following members were with Raja Ram Mohan Roy when he established 'Atmiya Sabha' in 1815 before establishing 'Brahmo Sarnaj'?

- a) Dwarkanath Tagore, Prasannakumar Tagore.
- b) Dr. Rajendralal Mishra, Raja Kali.
- c) Shankar Ghoshal, Anand Prasad Banarji.
- d) Keshav Chandra Sen, Devendranath Tagore.

Answer options :

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

38) The pioneer of the reform movements Raja Rammohan Roy :

- 1) Knew Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, English, Greek, Hebrew, French and Latin.
- 2) Studied Hinduism, Islam, Christianity and Judaism.
- 3) Wrote in Bengali, Hindi, Sanskrit, Persian and English.
- 4) Started two newspapers one in Bengali and the other in Sanskrit.

- 45) How did Deoband movement react at the establishment of the Indian National Congress in 1885?
- 1) Welcomed the National Congress.
 - 2) National Congress should be boycotted.
 - 3) National Congress is against the Muslims.
 - 4) National Congress is of no use.
- 46) After a long debate certain privileges were granted to the members of the lowest castes. In this respect who had then said,
"We were suppressed for thousands of years. You engaged us in your service to serve your own ends and suppressed us to such an extent that neither our minds nor our bodies and nor even our hearts work nor are we able to march forward".
- 1) B. R. Ambedkar
 - 2) M. K. Gandhi
 - 3) H. J. Khandekar
 - 4) Vitthal Ramji Shinde
- 47) Gandhiji opposed the untouchability and he wanted
- 1) A social revolution to create a society based on equality
 - 2) The Harijans to revolt against it
 - 3) Untouchability to be declared a crime under law
 - 4) The people of India to give treatment of equality to the untouchables
- 48) He was the Chief priest of the Kali temple of Dakshineswar near Calcutta. He also said that all the religions lead to the same God. Identify the person.
- 1) Ramkrishna Paramhansa
 - 2) Dayananda Saraswati
 - 3) Bharatendu Harishchandra
 - 4) Bankimchandra Chattopadhyaya
- 49) On June 18, 1823 a petition requesting to put an end to the practice of Sati was sent to the British Parliament. Who from amongst the following had signed it on behalf of the Indian people ?
- 1) Raja Rammohan Roy and Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar.
 - 2) Raj Rammohan Roy and Mahadeo Govind Ranade
 - 3) Raja Rammohan Roy and Wiliam Bentinck
 - 4) Raja Rammohan Roy and Jagannath Shankar Shet
- 50) At first there were many restrictions on their immigration to India. But those were all removed by the Charter Act of 1813. Hence forth they came in large number and became an important features of the society. Who were those people?
- 1) Arab Traders
 - 2) French Traders
 - 3) English Christian Missionaries
 - 4) American Christian Missionaries