Study Circle Career Development Institute

100 Important Points : SSP



(12) History: Rise of Nationalism, Congress & other Oraganisations

(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, Independance & Samyukt Maharashtra

State Service Preliminary Examination 2024

Preparation & Guidance : Topics & Subtopics of the Syllabus

100 Important Points: Hist 14

1)	Who from amongst the following is known founder of economic nationalism in Mahara		ge of capitalism' and as a
	1) Balshastri Jambhekar	2) Vishnushastri Pand	it
	3) Ramkrishna Vishwanath	4) Bhao Mahajan	
2)	Who evolved the national consciousness as	a formal concept?	
	1) B. G. Tilak	2) Mahatma Gandhi	
	3) Jawaharlal Nehru	4) Surendranath Bann	erji
3)	Which one of the following Indian leaders Service?	was dismissed by the Bri	tish from the Indian Civil
	1) Satyendranath Tagore	2) Surendranath Bane	riee
	3) R. C. Dutt	4) Subhash Chandra B	
4)	That the per capita income in India was Rs.		Y /A
	1) M. G. Ranade 2) R. C. Dutta	3) Sir W. Hunter	4) Dadabhai Naoroji
5)	Which were the institutions in Maharashtra a) Bombay Association c) Prarthana Samaj Answer Options: 1) Only (a) and (b) 2) Only (a), (b) and	established for the social b) Deccan Prantastha d) Yugantar Samiti (c) 3) (a), (b), (c) and (d)	Mandali
6)	Consider the following pairs: a) Radhakanta Deb — First President of the b) Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty — Founde c) Surendranath Banerjee — Founder of the Which of the above pairs is/are correctly ma 1) (a) and (b) and (c) and (r of the Madras Mahajana Indian Association atched?	Sabha
	1) (a) only 2) (a) and (c) only	3) (b) and (c) only	4) (a), (b) and (c)
7)	Indian economist Romesh Dutta had writte following reasons for the poor economic coa) Excessive Land Revenue	ondition of the farmers? b) Droughts	urzon stating which of the
	c) the government overlooked the canals	d) Various Taxes	
	Answer Options:	2) (b) and (a) Command	
	1) (a) and (d) Correct	2) (b) and (c) Correct	
	3) (c) and (a) Correct	4) (d) and (b) Correct	

8) Read the statements and choose the right option.

Statement (A): Democratic Practices took roots in the institutional life in Bombay Presidency. **Statement (B):** When Mr. Mohammad Makba retired in 1852 as a member of the Bombay Board of Education, Dr. Bhau Daji was elected to that post.

Answer options:

- 1) (A) and (B) are not related.
- 2) (A) is the conclusion and (B) is the observation.
- 3) (A) is right, (B) is wrong.
- 4) (A) is the observation and (B) is lhe conclusion.
- 9) Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer option:
 - a) The new variety of activity in India therefore called for the transformation of a traditionally and mentally subject society into one receptive to democratic ideas and responding to the call for agitation.
 - b) It was an arduous and stupendous task.

Answer Options:

- 1) Both the statements are correct and statement b is the correct explanation of statement a
- 2) Neither of the statements is correct
- 3) Both the statements are correct but statement b is not the correct explanation of statement a
- 4) Statement a is correct but statement b is incorrect
- 10) The 19th century reawakening in India was confined to
 - 1) upper middle classes

2) priestly classes

3) rich peasantry

- 4) urban landlords
- 11) Which one of the following statements correctly defines the term "drain theory" as propounded by Dadabhai Naoroji?
 - 1) That the resources of the country were being utilised in the interest of Britain
 - 2) That a part of India's national wealth or total annual product was being exported to Britain for which India got no material returns
 - 3) That the British industrialists were being given an opportunity to invest in India under the protection of the imperial power
 - 4) That the British goods were being imported to the country making it poorer day by day
- 12) Who from amongst the following leaders contributed towards establishment of the Bombay Presidency Association?

a) Phiroz Shah Mehta

b) Balshashtri Jambhekar

c) Bahu Mahajan

d) Badruddin Taiyabjee

Answer options:

1) (a) and (b)

2) (b) and (c)

3) (c) and (d)

4) (d) and (a)

- 13) Who from amongst the following Indians were the members of the Sadler Commission of 1917?
 - a) Surendranath Baneriee

b) Dadabhai Nauroji

c) Ashutosh Mukherjee

d) Ziyauddin Ahmed

Answer options:

1) (a) and (b) only

2) (b) and (c) only

3) (c) and (d) only

4) (a) and (d) only

14)	a) Gopal Krishna Gokh b) Shrinivas Shastri, Pa c) Thakurbappa, N. B. J d) Dr. Bhandarkar, Gan Answer options:	ndit Hridaynath Kunzarı Joshi, Kakasaheb Limay	1 e	4) (a), (b) and (d) only
15)	In which year the earlie 1) 1838	est political association (2) 1891	the Zamindar, Association 3) 1861	on was founded? 4) 1875
16)	The National Indian As 1) Mary Carpenter	sociation was founded b 2) Sister Nivedita	y 3) Madam Cama	4) Dr. Annie Besant
17)	The Indian National Un 1) Dadabhai Nauroji	nion was formed in 1854 2) A.O. Hume	by: 3) Henry Cotton	4) Badruddin Tyabji
18)	The founder of Boy Sco 1) Charles Andrews 3) Richard Temple	outs and Civil Guides m	ovement in India was : 2) Robert Montgomery 4) Baden Powell	y
19)		tship the 'Sarvajanik Sab ivas Pant Pratinidhi of A		2) Justice Chandavarkar 4) Waman Shivram Apte
20)	Who was the First Secr 1) Bhau Daji Lad 3) Vinayakrao Jagannat	retary of "The Bombay A h	Association"? 2) Fardunji Naoroji 4) Bomanji Hormusji	
21)	Who established "Borr 1) Mahatma Phule 3) Dr. Babasaheb Ambe	nbay Association" in 185 edkar	52 ? 2) Ganesh Vasudev Jos 4) Jagannath Shankar S	
22)	The 'Drain of Wealth' t 1) Aurobindo Ghosh 3) Ram Mohan Roy	theory was written by	2) Dadabhai Naoroji 4) Lala Lajpat Rai	
23)	Legislative Council. Reason (R): The Row Indian members of the Answer options: 1) Both A and R individual.	vlatt Act was passed by Legislative Council. dually true and R is the clividually true but R is not se	the Government in spite correct explanation of A	

24)	a) Theodore Beck: Mo b) Ilbert Bill: Ripon c) Pherozeshah Mehta d) Badruddin Tayyabji	g pairs are correctly man bhammedan Anglo-Orien : Indian National Congr : Muslim League ver using the codes give	ntal College, Aligarh.	
	1) (a), (b), (c) and (d)	-	3) (a), (c) and (d)	4) (a), (b) and (c)
25)	a) N. C. Kelkar c) Dr. B. S. Moonje Answer Options:	the foundation of 'Respo	b) Madan Mohan Mala d) Loknayak M. S. And	aviya ey
	1) (a) and (b) only	2) (a) and (c) only	3) (a),(b) and (c) only	4) (a),(b),(c),(d)
26)	The Organisation 'The 1) Kanuben Mehta 3) Meharibai Tata	National Council of Wo	omen in India' was estab 2) Sarladevi Chaudhur 4) Tapibai Hardikar	•
27)	Who instituted the Pai 1) Vasukaka Joshi 3) Moreshwar Gopal D	sa Fund Society and reg Deshmukh	gistered it on 16th Octo 2) Antaji Damodar Ka 4) Lokmanya Tilak	
28)	In the Bombay Preside a) B. G. Tilak c) Mrs. Ketkar e) Vishnu Govind Bijar Answer options: 1) (a), (b), (e) only 3) (a), (b), (d), (e) only	4CIR	boycott movement found b) S. M. Paranjpye d) Mrs. A. V. Joshi f) Mahadeo Rajaram I 2) (a), (b), (c), (f) only 4) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)	Bodas y
29)	Consider the following a) Calcutta Unitarian C b) Tabernacle of New I c) Indian Reform Asso Chandra Sen is associa 1) (a) and (c) only	Committee Dispensation	ent of which of the above 3) (c) only	/e? 4) (a), (b) and (c)
30)	Which First political C 1) Bombay Association 3) Sarvajanik Sabha	Organisation was formed n	l in Maharashtra in 185 2) East India Associat 4) Bombay Presidenc	ion
31)	a) Dadabhai Naoroji tob) Objective was to crec) Pherozeshah Mehta	correct regarding the 'In ook the initiative for the eate friendly relationship and K.T. Telang ran the o enhance the age for Ci	establishment of the Asportant between the Hindus and Association.	nd the Muslims.

Answer	Ontions	•
AllSWCI	ODUUUIS	•

- 1) (a) and (b) statements are correct 2) (a), (b) and (c) statements are correct 3) band (c) statements are correct 4) (b) and (d) statements are correct
- 32) Which one of the following two statements is **not correct?**
 - a) Several Englishmen both in India and England did not like the establishment of Indian Association. Henc they thought of an alternative to this organisation.
 - b) Sir A. O. Hume, a retired civil servant, desired and organisation which would serve as General gave him his full support.

Answer options:

- 1) Only (a)
- 2) Only (b)
- 3) Both
- 4) Neither
- 33) Which of the following statements are attributed to Sir Sayyed Ahemad Khan?
 - a) Unless the Muslims accept modern education and the English language, it is difficult for the Muslims to make progress.
 - b) Hindus and Muslims are the two eyes of the bride India.
 - c) Hindus and Muslims are the two separate nations in Hindustan.
 - d) Muslims should stay away from the Indian National Congress.

Answer option:

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

- 34) Name the personality!
 - a) He joined India House.
 - b) In case he died, he hoped that his next birth would be in India to complete the remaining task.
 - c) He went to Paris to learn Bomb making.
 - d) From 1914 he gave himself for constructive social service instead of armed movement.
 - e) He was better known as Senapati Bapat.

Answer options:

1) Pandurang Mahadev

2) Gopal Hari Deshmukh

3) Baba Padmaji

- 4) Vasudev Ganesh Joshi
- 35) This organisation existed in 1848. Dr. Bhau Daji Laad, Vishvanath Mandlik and govind Madgaonkar worked hard to bring up this organisation. Justice Ranade presented research articles in the meetings of the this organisation.

Find out which was this organization?

1) Poona Sarvajanik Sabha

2) Dyanprasarak Sabha

3) Paramahasan Sabha

- 4) Buddhivardhak Sabha
- 36) was the First Political Association in Maharashtra.
 - 1) East India Association

2) Poona Samajanik Sabha

3) Bombay Association

4) Indian National Congress

- 37) What was the aim of 'Indian League' organization established by Babu Shishir Ghosh in 1875? a) To give political Education to people. b) To develop the notion of nationalism among people. c) To protect the interests of the landlords. d) To procure justice and right for the people. **Answer options:** 1) (a), (b) only 2) (c) and (d) only 3) (b) and (c) only 4) (a) and (c) only 38) Read the statements and choose the right option. **Statement (A):** Democratic Practices took roots in the institutional life in Bombay Presidency. Statement (B): When Mr. Mohammad Makba retired in 1852 as a member of the Bombay Board of Education, Dr. Bhau Daji was elected to that post. **Answer options:** 1) (A) and (B) are not related. 2) (A) is the conclusion and (B) is the observation. 3) (A) is right, (B) is wrong. 4) (A) is the observation and (B) is lhe conclusion. 39) M. C. Setalvad, B. N. Rao and Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer were distinguished members of the 1) Swarajya Party 2) All India National Liberal Federation 3) Madras Labour Union 4) Servants of India Society 40) What was the aim of 'Indian League' organization established by Babu Shishir Ghosh in 1875? a) To give political Education to people. b) To develop the notion of nationalism among people. c) To protect the interests of the landlords. d) To procure justice and right for the people. **Answer options:** 1) (a), (b) only 2) (c) and (d) only 3) (b) and (c) only 4) (a) and (c) only
- 41) Among the four political parties listed below, which one was the last to be formed?
 - 1) The Conservative party in Britain

2) the Democratic Party in the U.S.A.

3) The Republican Party in the U.S.A.

4) The Indian National Congress

- 42) With reference to the Indian freedom struggle, which one of the following statements is *not* correct?
 - 1) Hakim Ajmal Khan was one of the leaders to start a nationalist and militant Ahrar movement
 - 2) When the Indian National Congress was formed. Sayyed Ahmad Khan opposed it
 - 3) The All-India Muslim League which was formed in 1906 vehemently opposed the partition of Bengal and separate electorates
 - 4) Maulana Barkataullah and Maulana Obeidullah Sindhi were among those who formed a Provisional Government of India in Kabul

- 43) Are the following sentence **true?**
 - a) Dr. Annie Besant was member of Indian National Congress.
 - b) The Theosophical society was useful for Annie Besant to propagate Home Rule Movement.

Answer options:

1) (a) is true (b) is not true

2) (a) and (b) are false

3) (a) and (b) are true

- 4) (a) is false (b) is true
- 44) Which one of the following submitted in 1875 a petition to the House of Commons demanding India's direct representation in the British Parliament?
 - 1) The Deccan Association

2) The Indian Association

3) The Madras Mahajan Sabha

- 4) The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
- 45) During Indian freedom struggle, the National Social Conference was formed. What was the reason for its formation?
 - 1) Different social reform groups or organizations of Bengal region united to form a single body to discuss the issues of larger interest and to prepare appropriate petitions/representations to the government
 - 2) Indian National Congress did not want to include social reforms in its deliberations and decided to form a separate body for such a purpose
 - 3) Behramji Malabari and M. G. Ranade decided to bring together all the social reform groups of the country under one organization
 - 4) None of the statements (1), (2) and (3) given above is correct in this context
- 46) Identify the Person.
 - a) He was participated in International conferences on oriental studies held in London in 1874.
 - b) He was Vice-chancellor of University of Bombay.

Answer options:

- 1) Dr. Ramakrishna Bhandarkar
- 2) Dr. Kashinath Telang

3) Pherozeshah Mehta

- 4) Vaman Modak
- 47) Choose the correct statement about Annie Besant?
 - a) Founder of Home Rule Movement
- b) President of INC in 1917
- c) Founder of Theosophical Society
- d) Founder of Hindu College Varanasi

Answer Options:

- 1) (a),(b), (c), (d)
- 2) (b), (c), (d)
- (a), (b), (d)
- 4) (a), (b), (c)
- 48) Name the person described in the following sentences.
 - a) He was one of the first graduates of the Bombay University.
 - b) He was the first Indian to practice as an advocate in Bombay.
 - c) He was the Founder Secretary of Prarthana Samaj.

Answer options:

1) Bal Mangesh Wagle

2) Atmaram Pandurang

3) M. G. Ranade

4) R. G. Bhandarkar

- 49) Match the following:
 - a) C. Rajgopalachari
 - b) Madan Mohan Malviya
 - c) Vithalbhai Patel
 - d) C. R. Das
 - **Answer Options:**
 - (a) (b) (c) (d)
 - 1) \mathbb{I} \mathbb{V} \mathbb{I} \mathbb{I}
 - 2) I II III IV
 - 3) IV III I I
 - 4) III I IV II

- I) Was elected as the President of Central Legislative Assembly.
- II) Kept himself busy with constructive programmes such as and Lala Lajpat Rai upliftment of Harijans.
- III) Was elected Mayor of Calcutta.
- IV) Criticized the Swarajists.

- 50) Who is described in the following sentences?
 - a) He was a good orator.
 - b) He was a leader of Non-Brahmin Movement.
 - c) He passed away in 1932.
 - d) He had written the book 'Krantiche Ranashinga' which was published after his death.

Answer options:

- 1) Siddhappa Kambli
- 3) Bhaskarrao Jadhav

- 2) Dinkarrao Javalkar
- 4) Keshavrao Jedhe

