



# 2023-24 | Modern History Test 3 | Modern History

# **ANSWER KEY**

<b>Question Number</b>	Answer
1	В
2	С
3	В
4	C
5	В
6	C
7	C
8	D
9	В
10	C
11	C
12	A
13	В
14	В
15	C
16	C
17	A
18	C
19	C
20	C
21	D
22	A
23	C
24	В
25	В
26	D
27	A
28	C
29	C
30	A
31	C
32	C
33	В
34	В





С
В
В
В
В
D
В
С
С
С
С
В
В
D
A
В





# Solution

01):

**Ans**)[**B**]:2

Exp ) Exp ) Statement 1 is correct Arya Samaj Movement, revivalist in form though not in content, Its founder, Dayananda Saraswati or Mulshankar (1824-1883) was born in the old Morvi state in Gujarat in a brahmin family

Statement 2 is correct. The Arya Samaj fixed the minimum marriageable age at twenty-five years for boys and sixteen years for girls.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Inter-caste marriages and widow remarriages were also encouraged

## **Target Shots**

The Arya Samaj Movement, founded by Dayananda Saraswati in 1875, aimed at reviving Vedic ideologies and sought to reform Hinduism by eliminating superstitions and promoting rationalism. Dayananda Saraswati, originally named Mulshankar, was born in Gujarat in 1824 and spent 15 years as an ascetic in search of truth.

## Key Principles:

The movement upheld the infallibility of the Vedas and rejected post-Vedic texts like the

It opposed idol worship and the concept of multiple gods but supported the ideas of Karma and the transmigration of souls.

It rejected Brahminical supremacy and promoted a Varna system based on merit rather than birth.

Arya Samaj advocated for gender equality, supporting women's education and opposing practices like child marriage, polygamy, and Sati.

It emphasized the importance of education and established the DAV chain of schools. Social Impact:

Arya Samaj played a significant role in the early stages of national awakening in India, attacking religious superstitions and promoting mass education.

It supported the Shuddhi movement, aiming to reconvert people back to Hinduism, which was mainly directed against Christian missionaries.

Controversies:

The movement faced controversy, particularly for its Shuddhi program and its formation of a 'Cow Protection Association' in 1882, which led to Hindu-Muslim riots.

Overall, the Arya Samaj Movement had a profound impact on Hindu society and contributed to the national awakening in India.

02):

**Ans**)[C]:3

Exp ) Exp: Statement 1 is correct because Gopalhari Deshmukh was a social reformer and a rationalist from Maharashtra. Gopalhari Deshmukh was a social reformer and a rationalist





#### from Maharashtra.

Statement 2 is correct because he held the post of a judge under the British Raj, but wrote for a weekly 'Prabhakar' under the pen name of 'Lokahitawadi' on social reform issues. Statement 3 is correct because he advocated the re-organization of the Indian society on rational principles and modern, humanistic, secular values.

#### Target Shots

Gopalhari Deshmukh, also known as Lokhitwadi, was a social reformer and rationalist from Maharashtra who actively criticized the caste system and other social issues. He was a patriot who felt deeply about India's loss of political independence and outlined eight factors, termed "Hindushashtak," as the causes. These included ignorance, loss of learning, misguided religious notions, and blind traditionalism.

In his letters, Lokhitwadi urged people to read, be aware of their surroundings, and aim for unity. He stressed the importance of rational thinking in religion and questioned the divine origin of the Vedas and the caste system. He also denounced practices like Sati, child marriage, and the prohibition against widow remarriage.

Religiously, Lokhitwadi aligned with the Prarthana Samaj's philosophy. He believed in a single, all-powerful God responsible for the universe's creation, maintenance, and destruction, while viewing the human soul as fundamentally different and of a lower nature than God. Overall, he advocated for rationalism and social reform, grounded in a nuanced understanding of religion

#### $\mathbf{Q}(3)$ :

**Ans** ) [**B**] : 2

**Exp** ) Exp: Statement 1 is incorrect because Self-Respect Movement was started by E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker in Tamil Nadu in 1925.

Statement 2 is correct because . It was an egalitarian movement that propagated the ideologies of breaking down of the Brahminical hegemony, equal rights for the backward classes and women in the society

Target Shots: Self Respect Movement

Introduction:

- Self-Respect Movement was a dynamic social movement aimed at destroying the contemporary Hindu social order in its totality and creating a new, rational society without caste, religion and god.
- Self-Respect Movement was started by E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker in Tamil Nadu in 1925. It was an egalitarian movement that propagated the ideologies of breaking down of the Brahminical hegemony, equal rights for the backward classes and women in the society and revitalization of the Dravidian languages like Telugu, Tamil, Kannada, and Malayalam. **Key Objectives:**

The objectives of the Self-Respect Movement have been outlined and stated in two pamphlets "Namathu Kurikkol" and "Tiravitakkalaka Lateiyam" which have been given below:

- The movement aims to do away with such social structure of the society where one class of people claim to be superior to others and some men claim to be of higher birth than others.
- It aims to work for getting equal opportunities for all people, irrespective of their communities it will strive to secure equal status for women along with men in life and



according to law.

- All people should be given equal opportunities for growth and development.
- It aims to completely eradicate untouchability and to establish a united society based on brotherhood and sisterhood.
- Friendship and fellow feeling should be natural among all the people.
- To establish and maintain homes for orphans and widows and to run educational institutions.
- To discourage people from building new temples, mutts, chlorites or Vedic Schools. People should drop the caste titles in their names. Common funds should be utilized for educational purposes and for creating employment opportunities for the unemployed.

The Self-Respect Movement played a significant role in the political, social and religious life of the people of South India. It brought the message of the Tamil Nationalism to the masses.

- The monopoly of power and influence enjoyed by the Brahmins was slowly lost due to E.V.R.'s unceasing propaganda against orthodoxy. It filled with the sense of self-respect and above all self-confidence, to fight against social injustice perpetrated by the Brahmins of the day.
- It led to the promotion of inter-caste and inter-religious marriages and legalization of marriages without Brahman priest. Post independence, Tamil Nadu passed a law and became the first state to legalise Hindu marriage without Brahmin priest.
- The system of allotting separate places for Harijan members in the Municipal Councils was also discontinued.
- Due to relentless fight of supporters of the movement, the name boards of the hotels were changed from "Brahmins Hotel" to "Vegetarian Hotel".
- People started taking pride in giving up their caste name.

However, the movement failed to liberate women as well as the lower caste and secured equal rights for them. It failed to strengthen the economic condition of the poor and depressed classes. Since, the movement was limited to Tamil Nadu, it had very limited influence.

# **Q4)**:

#### **Ans**)[C]:3

**Exp )** Exp: Statement 1 is correct because - A Parsi social reformer, Behramji M. Malabari (1853-1912), founded the Seva Sadan in 1908, along with a friend, Diwan Dayaram Gidumal. Statement 2 is correct because Malabari's life work began in 1880 when he acquired the Indian Spectator, an English-language daily, which he edited for twenty years until it was merged into the Voice of India, which Malabari had already been editing together with Dadabhai Naoroji and William Wedderburn since 1883.

Statement 3 is correct because It was his efforts that led to the Age of Consent Act, 1891 regulating the age of consent for the females. • He acquired and edited the "Indian Spectator".

## **Target Shots**

Behramji Merwanji Malabari JP (18 May 1853 – 12 July 1912) was an Indian poet, publicist, author, and social reformer best known for his ardent advocacy for the protection of the rights of women and for his activities against child marriage

- Malabari spoke vigorously against child marriage and for widow remarriage among the Hindus.
- It was his efforts that led to the Age of Consent Act, 1891 regulating the age of consent for the females. He acquired and edited the "Indian Spectator".

## **Q5)**:





**Ans**) [**B**] : 2

**Exp**) Exp: Statement 1 and 3 are correct only.

#### Target Shots

- The Bharat Dharma Mahamandala was an all-India organization of the orthodox educated Hindus, which stood for a defence of orthodox Hinduism against the teachings of the Arya Samajists, the Theosophists and the Ramakrishna Mission.

Other organizations created to defend orthodox Hinduism were the Sanatana Dharma Sabha (1895), the Dharma Maha Parishad in South India and the Dharma Mahamandali in Bengal. These organizations combined in 1902 to form the single organization of the Bharat Dharma Mahamandala, with headquarters at Benaras (Varanasi).

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was a prominent figure in this Movement.

06):

**Ans**)[C]:3

**Exp** ) Exp: All Statements are correct

## Target Shots

- In Maharashtra, Sakharam Ganesh Deuskar (1869-1912) popularized the ideas of Naoroji and Ranade, and promoted Swadeshi in a popular idiom. His text, titled Desher Katha (The Story of the Nation/Country), written in 1904, warned against the colonial state's 'hypnotic conquest of the mind'. By the time Desher Katha was banned by the colonial state in 1910, it had sold over 15,000 copies, inspired Swadeshi street plays and folk songs, and had become a mandatory text for an entire generation of the Swadeshi activists.
- On the appeal made by Rabindranath Tagore and Ramendrasundar Trivedi, the Secretary of the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad (The Literary Council of Bengal, founded in 1894 and headed by Trivedi between 1904 and 1911), on 16th October, 1905, the day when the partition came into effect, Rakhi (Rakhsha Bandhan) was observed.
- The Dacca Anushilan Samiti, on the other hand, focused on secret physical and moral training of the cadres through idioms steeped in Hinduism and paid little attention to mass contact.

## Q7):

**Ans** ) [C] : 3

**Exp** ) Exp: Statement 1 is incorrect: Wahabi movement was essentially an Islamic revivalist movement founded by Syed Ahmed of Rai Bareilley whereas Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was an Indian educator and politician, and an Islamic reformer and modernist. Sir Syed in the aftermaths of 1857 rebellion pioneered modern education for the Muslim community in India by founding the Muhammedan Anglo-Oriental College, which later developed into the Aligarh Muslim University.

Statement 2 is correct: The Wahabi movement was a part of the Indian freedom struggle and in the wake of 1857 revolt, it turned into armed resistance. The movement posed one of the first challenges to British Empire as it offered a serious threat to British supremacy in India in the 19th century.

Target Shots: Wahabi Movement





This movement, centred around Patna was an Islamic revivalist movement, whose stress was to condemn any change into the original Islam and return to its true spirit. The movement was led by Syed Ahmed Barelvi. The movement was active since 1830s but in the wake of 1857 revolt, it turned into armed resistance, a Jihad against the British. Subsequently, the British termed Wahabis as traitors and rebels and carried out extensive military operations against the Wahabis. The movement was fully suppressed after 1870. British also introduced the term "sedition" in the Indian Penal Code 1870 to outlaw speech that attempted to "excite disaffection towards the government established by law in India". Thus, this movement marks the beginning of sedition law in India.

08):

**Ans**)[**D**]:4

**Exp** ) Target Shots

The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was founded in 1870 by Mahadev Govind Ranade, Ganesh Vasudeo Joshi, and other key members like S H Chiplunkar and Bhawanrao Shriniwasrao Pant Pratinidhi. The organization was initially formed due to dissatisfaction over the management of a local temple. It aimed to serve as a modern socio-political organization and bridge between the government and the people. Its membership was diverse, including individuals from various professions and was open to all castes and classes.

In 1875, the Sabha petitioned the House of Commons for India's direct representation in the British Parliament. It also opposed various laws such as forest laws, salt laws, and press laws. The Sabha was active in organizing lecture tours, meetings, and relief work during famines. It had its own quarterly journal to propagate its ideas and encourage unity among Indians for economic and political reforms.

Interestingly, the Sabha was ahead of its time in promoting Swadeshi; its member Ganesh Vasudeo Joshi attended the Delhi Durbar in 1877 in hand-spun khadi attire, demanding equal political and social status for India.

The Sabha served as a precursor to the Indian National Congress, which was founded in 1885, and several of its members later became part of the INC. The organization eventually split in 1895 due to internal political differences.

Q9):

**Ans**) [**B**]: 2

Exp ) Statement 1 and 4 are correct only

#### **Target Shots**

- Young Bengal Movement (1826-1831); Henry Louis Vivian Derozio (founder), Rasikkrishna Mullick,
- Tarachand Chuckervati, Krishanmohan Banerjee
- Dharma Sabha; Calcutta (1830); Radhakant Deb (founder).
- Indian Reform Association; Calcutta (1870); Keshub Chandra Sen.
- The Theosophical Society- founded in New York but headquarters shifted to Adyar, near Madras (1875). Madam H.P. Blavatsky (1831-91), a Russian, and Col. H.S. Olcott (1832-1907), an American (founders); Annie Besant (one of its presidents).





## Q 10):

**Ans**)[C]:3

**Exp** ) Exp: Ram Prasad Bismil was born on June 11, 1897, in a nondescript village in the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh) Shahjahanpur district.

He was involved in the Mainpuri Conspiracy of 1918 as well as the more famous Kakori Train Action of 1925. He founded the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA, later Hindustan Socialist Republican Association) fighting against the British Raj.

He was hanged for his revolutionary activities in 1927. On his 126th birth anniversary, we remember Ram Prasad Bismil, whose words and actions have inspired generations of Indians.

### **Q 11)**:

**Ans**)[C]:3

**Exp** ) Exp ) Statement 1 is not correct because Khudai Khidmatgar was non-violent struggle against the British Empire by the Pashtuns in North West frontier province. Statement 2 is also not correct because MK Gandhi coined the term Harijan to address the depressed classes.

# Target Shots

Khudai Khidmatgars

The Khudai Khidmatgar was a non-violent resistance movement against British rule in India, led by Abdul Ghaffar Khan in the North-West Frontier Province. The movement gained political traction, eventually joining the Indian National Congress in 1929 after failing to get support from the All-India Muslim League. Members were identifiable by their bright red shirts. The Qissa Khwani Bazaar massacre occurred in Peshawar when British forces tried to disperse protesters following Khan's arrest, resulting in several deaths. The movement later included women in its ranks and faced severe repression, including harassment and abuse, from the British. Post-independence, the movement lost political influence and has largely been forgotten.

## Oissa Khwani Bazaar Massacre

The massacre occurred following the arrest of Abdul Ghaffar Khan in 1930. Protests erupted in the Qissa Khwani Bazaar in Peshawar, where British troops drove into the crowd, killing several. The incident led to intensified British crackdowns on the Khudai Khidmatgar movement, including physical and religious persecution. Their alignment with the Congress party in 1931 eventually led to a decrease in British violence against them.

#### Harijan Sevak Sangh

Founded by Gandhi on September 30, 1932, as the All India Untouchability League, the Harijan Sevak Sangh aimed to eliminate untouchability in India. This was in response to the British government's move to segregate depressed classes, which Gandhi began a fast to protest. The organization helped depressed classes gain access to public amenities and encouraged inter-caste marriages. It is headquartered in Kingsway Camp, Delhi, a Gandhian Heritage Site.

## Q 12):



#### **Ans** ) [A] : 1

Exp ) Exp: Statement 1 is correct but 2 is incorrect: Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha is a central institution formed by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar for removing difficulties of the untouchables and placing their grievances before government. This was his first organization to achieve his political and social ideals. The aims and objects of the Sabha were: To promote the spread of education among the Depressed Class.

# Q 13):

**Ans**) [**B**]: 2

Exp ) Exp: Statement 1 is incorrect: Jagannath Shankar Seth and Bhau Daji were among the active promoters of girls' schools in Maharashtra.

Statement 2 is correct: Vishnu Shastri Pandit founded the Widow Remarriage Association in the 1850s

Statement 3 is correct: Ramabai Ranade founded the Ladies Social Conference (Bharat Mahila Parishad), under the parent organisation National Social Conference, in 1904 in Bombay.

## **Q 14)**:

**Ans**)[**B**]:2

Exp ) Exp: Statement 1 is incorrect: Swami Dayanand Saraswathi started the Suddhi movement to bring back those Hindus who had converted to other religions to its fold. He wrote the book Satyartha Prakash which contains his ideas

Statement 2 is incorrect: In 1817, Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded the Hindu College (now Presidency College, Calcutta) along with David Hare, a missionary.

Statement 3 is correct: The Arya Samaj had also spread nationalism. Hundreds of Arya Samaj patriots, including Lala Lajpat Rai, took part in the Indian freedom struggle.

## Q 15):

**Ans**)[C]:3

**Exp** ) Ramakrishna Mission (RkM)

Founded in 1897, based on the teachings of Ramakrishna Paramahamsa, the mission aimed to establish a group of monks dedicated to renunciation and spirituality. Led by Swami Vivekananda after Ramakrishna's death, it focused on preaching universal Vedanta principles and engaged in philanthropic work without discrimination of caste, creed, or color. The mission also operates various schools, hospitals, and offers aid during natural calamities.

#### Swami Vivekananda

Also known as Narendranath Datta, he emphasized the teachings from Upanishads, Gita, Buddha, and Jesus. His mission was to bridge the gap between spirituality and everyday life, advocating for the oneness of God and social action.

# Young Bengal Movement (1809)

Led by Henry Vivian Derozio, this intellectual trend inspired free thinking and rationalism. Although it failed due to unripe social conditions, it did leave a legacy of ideas advocating for Indian rights, press freedom, and better treatment for laborers.

Arya Samaj (1875)





A Hindu revivalist movement first established in Bombay with its headquarters in Lahore. It set age limits for marriage, encouraged inter-caste marriages, and widow remarriages. It also established D.A.V. schools with a focus on Western education. Its principles included the promotion of well-being in the material, spiritual, and social sense.

## Prarthana Samaj (1867)

Founded by Keshab Chandra Sen and Atmaram Pandurang, it was a precursor to the Paramahansa Sabha. Mahadeo Govind Ranade later joined, giving it an all-India character. The Samaj emphasized monotheism and social reforms like women's education, widow remarriage, and disapproval of the caste system.

#### Notable Leaders and Movements

After the death of Swami Vivekananda, leaders like Lala Hansraj and Lala Lajpat Rai carried forward his work. In the Prarthana Samaj, Dhondo Keshav Karve and Vishnu Shastri were prominent in social reform efforts.

## Q 16):

**Ans**)[**C**]:3

**Exp** ) Exp: Statement 1 is incorrect: The Indian Association set before itself the aims of creating strong public opinion in the country on political questions and the unification of the Indian people on a common political programme.

Statement 2 is correct: Indian National Association was the first declared Nationalist Organization and was considered as the forerunner of Indian National Congress.

Statement 3 is correct: The association found an issue in opposing the lowering of the age limit for civil service examinations (1877), which was disadvantageous to Indian candidates; and in 1878 it objected to the Vernacular Press Act, which stifled the Indian press. It advocated local selfgovernment and tenant rights, and, when the Bengal Tenancy Act was finally passed in 1885, it demanded representative government.

#### Target Shots

Surendranath Banerjee

- He is also known as RastraGuru. He was born in 1848 and in 1868, he competed in the Indian Civil Service Examination along with RC Dutt. He cleared the exam in 1869, but was debarred because of age dispute. Later he cleared the exam in 1871 and got appointed as Assistant magistrate in Bengal. Later he established the Indian national Association which was Probritish. He remained the leader of the INC and in the evening of his life supported the British empire. He was knighted by the Government and also served as minister for local selfgovernment from 1921 to 1924. He was an open critic of Mahatma Gandhi, who was then only in rising stage of his political career.

#### Q 17):

**Ans**)[**A**]:1

Exp ) Target Shots

The British Indian Association - 1851 Bengal

Madras Native Association 1852

The Bombay Association - 1852 Dadabhai Naoroji

East India Association 1866 London





Poona Sarvojanik Sabha-1870 The Madras Mahajana Sabha-1884

## **Q 18)**:

**Ans**)[C]:3

**Exp** ) Exp: All Statements are correct

Statement 1 is correct because In 1915, he became part of the Viceroy's Council, put in charge of the education portfolio.

Statement 2 is correct because When the massacre of Jallianwala Bagh (13th April, 1919) happened, he resigned from the Viceroy's Council in protest.

- His resignation shook the British government. In the immediate aftermath, press censorship in Punjab was lifted and martial law terminated.

## Target Shots

Sir Chettur Sankaran Nair

Why in News?

- A biopic on Sir Chettur Sankaran Nair will be produced.
- It will be based on the book, 'The case that shook the empire' written by Raghu Palat and Pushpa Palat in 2019.

#### **Brief Profile:**

- Born in the year 1857 in Mankara village of Malabar's Palakkad district.
- Known for being a passionate advocate for social reforms and a firm believer in the selfdetermination of India.
- He was an acclaimed lawyer and judge in the Madras High Court.

#### Achievements:

- President of INC: He was one of the early builders of the Indian National Congress (INC), formed in 1885.
- In 1897, he became the youngest president of the INC in the history of the party till then, and the only Malayali to hold the post ever.
- Member of the Raleigh University Commission: In 1902, Lord Curzon appointed him a member of the Raleigh University Commission.
- Knighthood: In 1904, he was appointed as Companion of the Indian Empire by the King-Emperor and in 1912 he was knighted.
- Judge in Madras High Court: He was appointed as a permanent judge in the Madras High Court in 1908.
- Part of Viceroy Council: In 1915, he became part of the Viceroy's Council, put in charge of the education portfolio.

Role in Freedom Movement:

- As a fervent freedom fighter, he firmly believed in India's right for self-government.
- Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms: In 1919, as part of the Viceroy's Executive Council, he played an important role in the expansion of provisions in the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms.
- It introduced a system of dyarchy in the provinces and increased participation of Indians in the administration.
- Resignation from the Viceroy's Council: When the massacre of Jallianwala Bagh (13th April, 1919) happened, he resigned from the Viceroy's Council in protest.





- His resignation shook the British government. In the immediate aftermath, press censorship in Punjab was lifted and martial law terminated.
- Further, a committee was set up under Lord William Hunter to examine the disturbances in Punjab.
- Critical of Gandhian Methods: In his book 'Gandhi and Anarchy', he spelt out his critique of Gandhi's methods, especially those of non-violence, civil disobedience and non-cooperation.
- He believed that any of these movements was destined to lead to riots and bloodshed. Legal Battle against Michael O'Dwyer:
- Defamation Trial: Sir Chettur Sankaran Nair accused Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab, Michael O'Dwyer in his book, 'Gandhi and anarchy' for being responsible for the atrocities at the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
- For this he faced a defamation trial filed by Michael O'Dwyer in England.
- Impact of Trial: Though Nair lost the case, the trial had a resounding impact on the British empire in India.
- At a time when the nationalist movement was gaining momentum, Indians saw in the judgement a clear bias of the British government and an effort to shield those who committed atrocities against their own people.
- The verdict was momentous in that it strengthened the determination of the nationalists to fight for self-government.

#### Social Reforms:

- As a Madras High Court judge, his best-known judgments clearly indicate his commitment to
- In Budasna v Fatima (1914), he passed a radical judgement when he ruled that those who converted to Hinduism cannot be treated as outcastes.
- In a few other cases, he upheld inter-caste and inter-religious marriages.

## Q 19):

**Ans** ) [C] : 3

**Exp** ) Exp: All Statements are correct

Statement 1 is correct: 1. British communists, Philip Spratt, Ben Bradley and Lester Hutchinson helped organizing the Trade Union Movement in India.

Statement 2 is correct: 2. The defence of the prisoners related to the case was to be taken up by many nationalists, including Jawaharlal Nehru, M.A. Ansari and M.C. Chagla.

#### **Target Shots**

- By 1929, the government was deeply worried about the rapidly growing Communist influence in the National and Trade Union Movements.
- It decided to strike hard. In a sudden swoop, in March, 1929, it arrested 32 radical political and trade union activists, including three British Communists - Philip Spratt, Ben Bradley and Lester Hutchinson - who had come to India to help organize the Trade Union Movement.
- The basic aim of the government was to behead the Trade Union Movement and to isolate the Communists from the National Movement. • The 32 accused were put up for trial at Meerut.
- The Meerut Conspiracy Case was soon to become a cause celebre.
- The defence of the prisoners was to be taken up by many nationalists, including Jawaharlal Nehru, M.A. Ansari and M.C. Chaqla. Gandhiji visited the Meerut prisoners in the jail to show his solidarity with them and to seek their co-operation in the coming struggle.

Summary of Famous Conspiracy Cases during British Rule in India





#### 1. Muzaffarpur Conspiracy Case (1908)

Khudiram Bose and Praffula Chaki targeted Chief Presidency Magistrate DH Kingsford in a failed bombing attempt. Two British women were killed, and Bose was later hanged.

## 2. Delhi Conspiracy Case (1912)

An assassination attempt on Viceroy Lord Hardinge was orchestrated by Ras Bihari Bose and others. Basant Kumar Biswas, Amir Chand, and Avadh Behari were convicted and executed.

## 3. Peshawar Conspiracy Case (1922-1927)

Targeted against Mujahirs who planned to start a communist movement in India from Russia. British authorities were particularly wary of the spread of communism.

## 4. Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case (1924)

Focused on emerging Indian communists like M N Roy, Muzaffar Ahamed, and S A Dange. They were charged with attempting to separate India from Britain through violent revolution.

## 5. Kakori Conspiracy Case (1925)

A train robbery organized by the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) to fund their activities and gain public sympathy. Led by Ram Prasad Bismil and supported by Ashfaqulla Khan and others.

# 6. Meerut Conspiracy Case (1929)

Aimed at stifling the rise of Communism in India. 31 labor leaders, including three Englishmen, were arrested for plotting against the British Government. The accused gained national sympathy.

# Q 20):

#### **Ans** ) [C] : 3

Exp ) Exp: Partition of Bengal announced on 07 July 1905 by Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy of India, and implemented on 16 October 1905.

The Lucknow Pact was an agreement reached between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League (AIMLM) at a joint session of both the parties held in Lucknow in December 1916.

Rowlatt Act, was a legislative council act passed by the Imperial Legislative Council in Delhi on 18 March 1919.

Dyarchy, system of double government introduced by the Government of India Act (1919) for the provinces of British India in December 1919.

#### Target Shots: Partition of Bengal, 1905

Lord Curzon was a true successor of Lord Dalhousie. He was great imperialist, authoritarian in temperament, ruthless in his ways and wanted to achieve too much at too great pace.

The time of his governorship (1899-1905), was the formative phase of Indian national movement. Thus he tried to strangulate Indian nationalism and freedom movement by all fair and foul means.

Reactionary policies of Lord Curzon

- Through Calcutta Corporation act 1899 he reduced the number of elected legislatures to deprive Indians from self-governance.





- He brought Indian universities act 1904 mainly to increase official control over universities and to stop the spread of nationalism among youths.
- He looked at Indians with contempt and insulted and injured their feelings. He described Bengalis as cowards, windbags, impracticable talkers and mere frothy patriots. He even refused to meet to president of Indian national congress.
- The biggest blunder he committed was the partition of Bengal. Although it was a political masterstroke to break growing Indian nationalism among Bengalis, it proved disastrous for British in longer term.

Impact of Curzon's reactionary policies

Curzon by his impolitic utterances and imperialist designs brought political unrest in India to a bursting point. Curzon's imperialistic policies provoked reaction which in turn stung political life in India. Out of his tyranny was born a stronger sense of nationhood. Taken in this light Curzon proved to be a benefactor of India without intending to do so.

Nature and direction of Indian freedom movement without Curzon

It was only after the decision of partition of Bengal that India's first mass movement emerged in the form Swadeshi movement in 1905. It intensified the nationalism in whole of India and marked the beginning of modern politics. The social base of movement got widened to include students and women. Had the Curzon not taken such a step Indian freedom movement might have to wait for another few years for witnessing first mass movement and beginning of modern politics. Also without such mass movement nationalism would have got limited to educated sections of society as earlier was the case.

The debate over the swadeshi movement led to split between moderates and extremists. This weakened the vigour and strength of freedom movement for next few year. However Indian leaders learnt an important lesson from it and future divides were successfully avoided. Curzon's reactionary policies stirred the Indian consciousness and provided impetus to the Indian nationalism. Therefore when leaders like Lokmanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi emerged on the scene people readily followed them.

Although Curzon's policies played important role in stirring nationalism among Indians it should be taken into account that British rule as a whole was exploitative, insensitive, unethical and racist and Lord Curzon was just small part of it. Even without lord Curzon Indian movement would have got flourished. As the sense of nationalism and people's sovereignty was spreading, British rule was bound to end. Curzon just intensified this sense and unintentionally helped in this cause.

Q 21):

**Ans**) [**D**]: 4

**Exp** ) Target Shots

Sri Aurobindo, original name Aurobindo Ghose, Aurobindo also spelled Aravinda, Sri (born August 15, 1872, Calcutta, India—died December 5, 1950, Pondicherry, yogi, seer, philosopher, poet, and Indian nationalist who propounded a philosophy of divine life on earth through spiritual evolution.

Aurobindo's education began in a Christian convent school in Darjeeling. While still a boy, he was sent to England for further schooling. He entered the University of Cambridge, where he became proficient in two classical and several modern European languages. After returning to India in 1892, he held various administrative and professorial posts in Baroda (Vadodara) and





Calcutta (Kolkata). Turning to his native culture, he began the serious study of Yoga and Indian languages, including classical Sanskrit.

From 1902 to 1910 Aurobindo partook in the struggle to free India from the British raj (rule). As a result of his political activities, he was imprisoned in 1908. Two years later he fled British India and found refuge in the French colony of Pondichéry (Puducherry) in southeastern India, where he devoted himself for the rest of his life to the development of his "integral" yoga, which was characterized by its holistic approach and its aim of a fulfilled and spiritually transformed life on earth.

In Pondichéry he founded a community of spiritual seekers, which took shape as the Sri Aurobindo Ashram in 1926. In that year he entrusted the work of guiding the seekers to his spiritual collaborator, Mirra Alfassa (1878-1973), who was called "the Mother" in the ashram. The ashram eventually attracted seekers from many countries throughout the world.

The evolutionary philosophy underlying Aurobindo's integral yoga is explored in his main prose work, The Life Divine (1939). Rejecting the traditional Indian approach of striving for moksha (liberation from the cyle of death and rebirth, or samsara) as a means of reaching happier, transcendental planes of existence, Aurobindo held that terrestrial life itself, in its higher evolutionary stages, is the real goal of creation. He believed that the basic principles of matter, life, and mind would be succeeded through terrestrial evolution by the principle of supermind as an intermediate power between the two spheres of the infinite and the finite. Such a future consciousness would help to create a joyful life in keeping with the highest goal of creation, expressing values such as love, harmony, unity and knowledge and successfully overcoming the age-old resistance of dark forces against efforts to manifest the divine on earth.

Aurobindo's voluminous literary output comprises philosophical speculation, many treatises on yoga and integral yoga, poetry, plays, and other writings. In addition to The Life Divine, his major works include Essays on the Gita (1922), Collected Poems and Plays (1942), The Synthesis of Yoga (1948), The Human Cycle (1949), The Ideal of Human Unity (1949), Savitri: A Legend and a Symbol (1950), and On the Veda (1956).

## Q 22):

#### **Ans**) [A]: 1

**Exp** ) Only Statement 3 is correct. East India Association was an organization established by some Indian students in London on 1 October 1866 on initiative of Dadabhai Naoroji. It was one of the predecessor organizations of the Indian National Congress. On October 1, 1866, the London Indian Society was superseded by East India Association. The several objectives and activities of East India Association were as follows: • To advocate for and promote public interests and welfare of Indians. • It worked towards presenting the correct information about India to the British Public and voice Indian grievances in British press.

#### Q 23):

# **Ans**)[C]:3

Exp ) Indian (National) Social Conference was founded by M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao. It was virtually the social reform cell of the Indian National Congress. The Conference met





annually as a subsidiary convention of the Indian National Congress, at the same venue, and focused attention on social reform. The Conference advocated intercaste marriages and opposed kulinism and polygamy. It launched the famous "Pledge Movement" to inspire people to take an oath to prohibit child marriage.

Q 24):

**Ans**) [**B**] : 2

Exp ) Indian National Liberal Federation 1920: When Gandhi assumed leadership of INC and launched Noncooperation movement. Several leader left congress like Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Annie Besant, G.S. Kharpade, and B.C. Pal. At this stage Surendranath Banerjea founded the Indian National Liberal Federation and played a minor role in national politics henceforward.

Q 25):

**Ans**)[**B**]:2

Exp ) Target Shots

Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms 1919: After Montagu's statement of August 1917, the government announced further constitutional reforms in July 1918, known as Montagu-Chelmsford or Montford Reforms. Based on these, the Government of India Act, 1919 was enacted. Provisions of Mont-Ford reforms:- Provincial Government—Introduction of Dyarchy. The Act introduced dyarchy for the executive at the level of the provincial government. Executive Dyarchy, i.e., rule of two—executive councillors and popular ministers—was introduced. The governor was to be the executive head in the province. Subjects were divided into two lists: 'reserved' which included subjects such as law and order, finance, land revenue, irrigation, etc., and 'transferred' subjects such as education, health, local government, industry, agriculture, excise, etc. Central Government—Still without Responsible Government No responsible government was envisaged in the act for the government at the all-India level. A bicameral arrangement was introduced at the central legislature. It includes the lower house or Central Legislative Assembly and the upper house or Council of State.

Q 26):

**Ans**)[**D**]:4

Exp ) Target Shots

When the British established their rule in Eastern India, various tribal communities across present-day Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Bengal, and Andhra Pradesh launched revolts to challenge foreign domination. These tribal communities bore the brunt of British forest laws, which often violated their traditional rights, leaving them to fend for themselves.

Rampa Rebellion: Occurring in 1879, this was a revolt against British rule and local landlords in the hilly regions of Vishakhapatnam. Led by Alluri Sitarama Raju, the uprising was primarily against the oppressive Madras Forest Act of 1882. The British forest laws curtailed tribal rights and exacerbated grievances, particularly through increased taxes on timber and grazing, exploitation by moneylenders, and bans on shifting agriculture and toddy production in forests.

Ramosi Uprising: The Ramosis, previously serving in the Maratha army and police, rebelled in





1822 in Satara under Chittur Singh. The revolt was in response to excessive land taxes and harsh collection methods. Another surge of rebellion occurred between 1825-26 due to famine and scarcity in Pune. Eventually, the British pacified the Ramosis by granting them land and recruiting them into the Hill Police.

Santhal Rebellion: One of the largest tribal uprisings, it took place in the region between Bhagalpur and Rajmahal, known as Daman-i-koh. Initially employed as laborers with the promise of wages or land following the introduction of the Permanent Settlement in Bengal in 1793, the Santhals were exploited and turned into agricultural serfs. They rose against oppressive moneylenders and the British authorities, who often sided with the oppressors, under the leadership of brothers Siddhu and Khanu.

Chuar Rebellion: This rebellion took place between 1798-99 in the districts of modern-day West Bengal, like Bankura and Midnapore. The Chuar Rebellion, one of the earliest forms of peasant revolt against British exploitation, especially in land revenue, was harshly suppressed by the British.

Q 27):

**Ans** ) [A] : 1

Exp ) Target Shots

The Revolt of 1857 gave a severe jolt to the British administration in India and made its reorganisation inevitable. The control of Indian administration was transferred from the East India Company to the Crown by the Government of India Act, 1858. The authority over India, wielded by the Directors of the Company and the Board of Control, was now to be exercised by a Secretary of State for India aided by a Council. Lord Stanley (Edward Henry Stanley) became the first Secretary of State for India.

Hence statement 3 is correct.

Lord Canning became Governor-General at a time when tensions between the ruling elite and the Indian people reached its lowest ebb, which ultimately resulted in the revolt of 1857. Thus Lord Canning was

the Governor-General during the 1857 revolt and not Lord Dalhousie. Under the Government of India Act, 1858, Lord Canning became the first Viceroy of India. Hence statement 2 is not correct.

The 1857 revolt was localised, restricted and poorly organised. The Bombay and Madras armies remained loyal. India south of the Narmada was very little disturbed. Sind and Rajasthan remained quiet. Hence statement 1 is not correct.

Hence option (a) is the correct answer.

Q 28):

**Ans**)[C]:3

Exp ) Bal Gangadhar Tilak in his book —The Arctic Home in the Vedas (1903) propounded that the North Pole was the original home of Aryans during the pre-glacial period. He used Vedic hymns, Avestic passages, Vedic chronology and Vedic calendars and compared them with the geological, astronomical, and archaeological evidence to conclude that the primordial





cradle of the Aryan race was the North Pole

before the changed climatic conditions forced them to move southward into present-day Europe, Iran, and India.

Hence option (c) is the correct answer.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak also wrote a book in Marathi (in 1915) while he was in prison at Mandalay, Burma. The book is called Shrimadh Bhagavad Gita Rahasya, popularly also known as Gita Rahasya or Karmayog Shashtra.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak used to run his two newspapers, Kesari, in Marathi and Mahratta (Run by Kesari-Maratha Trust) in English.

Gopal Krishna Gokhale founded a daily English newspaper called 'The Hitavada'. It is still in print. A book called 'Dharmatma Gokhale' was written by Mahatma Gandhi.

Annie Besant started two journals: The Commonweal, a weekly dealing with issues of national reform; and New India, a daily newspaper.

Aurobindo Ghosh wrote the following books: The Life Divine, The Human Cycle, The Bhagvad Gita; He also started an English newspaper called the 'Bande Mataram.

## Q 29):

**Ans**)[C]:3

Exp ) The aim of the Singh Sabha Movement was to make available modern western education to the Sikhs. Hence, statement 1 is correct. The Akali movement was an offshoot of the Singh Sabha Movement. Hence, statement 2 is correct. The Akali movement aimed at liberating the Sikh gurudwaras from the control of corrupt Udasi mahants. Hence, statement 3 is correct.

Sikh Reform Movements: The Singh Sabha Movement was founded at Amritsar in 1873 with a two-fold objective—

o to make available modern western education to the Sikhs, and

o to counter the proselytizing activities of Christian missionaries as well as the Brahmo Samajists, Arya Samajists and Muslim maulvis.

For the first objective, a network of Khalsa schools was established by the Sabha throughout Punjab. In the second direction, everything that went against the Gurus' teachings was rejected, and rites and customs considered to be consistent with Sikh doctrine were sought to be established. The Akali movement (also known as Gurudwara Reform Movement) was an offshoot of the Singh Sabha Movement. It aimed at liberating the Sikh gurudwaras from the control of corrupt Udasi mahants (the post having become hereditary). These mahants were a loyalist and reactionary lot, enjoying government patronage. The government tried its repressive policies against the non-violent non-cooperation satyagraha launched by the Akalis in 1921, but had to bow before popular demands; it passed the Sikh Gurudwaras Act in 1922 (amended in 1925) which gave them control of gurudwaras to the Sikh masses to be administered through Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee (SGPC) as the apex body. The Akali Movement was a regional movement but not a communal one. The Akali leaders played a notable role in the national liberation struggle though some dissenting voices were heard occasionally.

Q 30):

**Ans** ) [A] : 1

Exp ) Target Shots



Centres of Revolt and Leaders

Delhi - General Bakht Khan

Kanpur - Nana Saheb

Lucknow - Begum Hazrat Mahal

Bareilly - Khan Bahadur

Bihar - Kunwar Singh

Faizabad - Maulvi Ahmadullah

Ihansi - Rani Laxmibai

Baghpat - Shah Mal

## • The British Resistance

Delhi - Lieutenant Willoughby, John Nicholson,

Lieutenant Hudson

Kanpur - Sir Hugh Wheeler, Sir Colin Campbell

Lucknow - Henry Lawrence, Brigadier Inglis,

Henry Havelock, James Outram,

Sir Colin Campbell

Jhansi - Sir Hugh Rose

Benaras - Colonel James Neil

## Q 31):

**Ans** ) [C] : 3

## **Exp** ) Answer Justification :

Bengal Tenancy Act (1885) Under the new law, the peasant was given occupancy rights if he had held land in the same village for 12 years; Hence, statement 1 is incorrect, the practice of shifting was stopped and no eviction was possible except for misuse of land or breach of contract. Thus occupancy rights were made hereditary; yet they were not transferable. Further, the peasant was denied the right to sub-lease without the landlord's consent. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.

Limits on enhancement of rent were set aside, and the rent itself could now be increased by 12 per cent by a contract out of court. Compensation for improvement in cases of eviction was provided.

Evidently the complexities of the act gave ample opportunities for resort to law and it was the zamindar, not the tenant, who was an adept at going to the law court. A mere threat to do so was enough to persuade a recalcitrant tenant to agree to an increase.

Still there can be no denial of the gains made by the tenant, who had now secured his three F's—fair rent, fixity of tenure and free sale of occupancy rights. Tenant-farmers did receive protection, though limited in scope. The importance of the new law, thus, lay primarily in its recognition of their rights, and in setting a precedent for future legislation.

## Q 32):

**Ans**)[C]:3

Exp ) Exp: On 11 March, 1889 the Indian activist known as Pandita Ramabai opened her Sharada Sadan (or Home for Learning) in Chowpatty, an area of Mumbai (earlier known as Bombay). She designed this institution to further a cause dear to her heart: security and education for Hindu women who were widowed young. With this, after spending five years abroad in England and the USA, Pandita Ramabai launched her mission to improve the lives and opportunities of Indian women.





In the first year of her widowhood, she did three highly significant things. She founded the Arya Mahila Samaj, a society of high caste Hindu women working for the education of girls and against child marriage. She published her first book in Marathi called Stri Dharma Niti (Morals for Women). And she testified before the Hunter Commission on Education.

Q 33):

**Ans**)[**B**]:2

**Exp** ) Statement 1 and 3 are correct only.

Target Shots

The Zamindari Association was formed in March 1837 as a political organization for zamindars. The founders of the association were prominent zamindars of Bengal; such as Bhabani Charan Bandyopadhyay, Dwarkanath Tagore, Prasanna Kumar Tagore, Radhakanta Deb, and Ramkamal Sen.

The British India Society was founded in 1839 by British and American abolitionists, East India Company (EIC) men, private traders and members of the Bengali elite. This relatively shortlived organisation argued that, if properly managed, India's 'fertile soil and willing sons' could provide an ethical source of sugar, cotton and other tropical goods that would undercut slavery in the American South. This anti-slavery agenda was combined with an attack on EIC misrule and the promotion of private enterprise in India.

The Bombay Association was the first political organization in Bombay Presidency founded by Jagannath Shankarsheth on 26 August 1852. Various members were Sir Jamshedji Jejeebhoy, Jagannath Shankarsheth, Naoroji Fursungi, Dr. Bhau Daji Lad, Dadabhai Naoroji and Vinayak Shankarshet. Sir Jamshedji Jejibhai was the first president of the organization.

**Q 34)**:

**Ans**) [**B**]: 2

**Exp** ) Exp: Butler Committee (1927)

Along with the Simon Commission, the British government also announced the setting up of a three-member committee consisting of Harcourt Butler, W.S. Holdsworth and S.C. Peel to inquire into the relationship between the Indian States and the Paramount Power and to suggest ways and means for a more satisfactory adjustment of the existing economic relations between them and British India. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.

Officially called the Indian States Committee, it visited 16 Indian States. Its report, submitted in 1929, observed that the relationship of the Paramount Power with the States was not merely a contractual relationship, but a living, growing relationship shaped by circumstances and policy, and resting on a mixture of history and theory. Further, it maintained that in view of this historical nature of the relationship, the States should not be transferred without their own agreement to a relationship with a new government in British India responsible to an Indian legislature.

Q 35): **Ans**)[C]:3

target30upsc
Target UPSC







## **Exp** ) Target Shots

There were multiple storm centres of 1857 revolt which were led by various leaders. At Delhi, the nominal and symbolic leadership belonged to the Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah, but the real command lay with a court of soldiersheaded by General Bakht Khan. At Kanpur, the natural choice was Nana Saheb, the adopted son of the last Peshwa, Baji Rao II. He was refused the family title and banished from Poona, and was living near Kanpur. Hence pair 1 is correctly matched.

Begum Hazrat Mahal took over the reigns at Lucknow, where the rebellion broke out on June 4, 1857 and popular sympathy was overwhelmingly in favour of the deposed nawab. Her son, Birjis Qadir, was proclaimed the nawab and a regular administration was organised with important offices shared equally by Muslims and Hindus. Hence pair 4 is correctly matched. At Bareilly, Khan Bahadur, a descendant of the former ruler of Rohilkhand was placed in command. Not enthusiastic about the pension being granted by the British, he organized an army of 40,000 soldiers and offered stiff resistance to the British. Hence pair 2 is not correctly matched. In Bihar, the revolt was led by Kunwar Singh, the zamindar of Jagdishpur. He unhesitatingly joined

the sepoys when they reached Arrah from Dinapore (Danapur). Hence pair 3 is correctly matched. Maulvi Ahmadullah of Faizabad fought a stiff battle against the British troops. He emerged as one of the revolt's acknowledged leaders once it broke out in Awadh in May 1857. Rani Laxmibai, assumed the leadership of the sepoys at Jhansi. The Rani of Jhansi and Tantia Tope marched towards Gwalior. Gwalior was recaptured by the English in June 1858.

Q 36):

**Ans**)[**B**]:2

Exp ) Target Shots

It was at the beginning of the 20th century that the 1857 revolt came to be interpreted as a "planned war of national independence", by V.D. Savarkar in his book, The Indian War of Independence, 1857. Savarkar called the revolt the first war of Indian independence. He said it was inspired by the lofty ideal of self-rule by Indians through a nationalist upsurge. Dr S.N. Sen in his Eighteen Fifty- Seven considers the revolt as having begun as a fight for religion but ending as a war of independence.

Dr R.C. Majumdar, however, considers it as neither the first, nor national, nor a war of independence as large parts of the country remained unaffected and many sections of the people took no part in the upsurge.

According to some Marxist historians, the 1857 revolt was "the struggle of the soldier-peasant democratic combine against foreign as well as feudal bondage". However, this view can be questioned in the light of the fact that the leaders of the revolt themselves came from a feudal background. Jawaharlal Nehru considered the revolt of 1857 as essentially a feudal uprising though there were some





nationalistic elements in it (Discovery of India). M.N. Roy felt the revolt was a last-ditch stand of feudalism against commercial capitalism. R.P. Dutt also saw the significance of the revolt of the peasantry against foreign domination even as he acknowledged it to be a defence of the old feudal order.

037):

**Ans**)[**B**]:2

**Exp** ) Target Shots

The sacrifices made by the common masses were immense and innumerable. The name of Shah Mal, a local villager in Pargana Baraut (Baghpat, Uttar Pradesh), is most notable. He organised the headmen and peasants of 84 villages (referred as chaurasi desh), marching at night from village to village, urging people to rebel against the British hegemony. The people attacked government buildings, destroyed the bridges over the rivers, and dug up metalled roads—partially to stop government forces from coming into the area, and partly because bridges and roads were viewed as symbols of the British rule. Shah Mal sent supplies to the mutineers in Delhi and prevented all official communication between British headquarters and Meerut. He made his headquarters at the bungalow of an irrigation department on the banks of the Yamuna and supervised and controlled his operations from there. In fact, the bungalow was turned into a 'hall of justice', resolving disputes and dispensing judgements. He also organised an effective network of intelligence for a short duration, the people of the area felt that the British rule was over, and their own rule had come. Unfortunately, in July 1857, Shah Mal was killed by an English officer, Dunlap. It is alleged that Shah Mal's body was cut into pieces and his head displayed on July 21, 1857 to terrify the public. For more than a year, however, the rebels carried on their struggle against heavy odds.

## 0.38):

**Ans** ) [**B**] : 2

Exp ) Exp: Pair 1 & 3 are correctly matched

- Rast Goftar was an Anglo-Gujarati paper operating in Bombay that was started in 1851 by Dadabhai Naoroji and Kharshedji Cama and championed social reform among Parsis in Western India.
- Taraknath Das started his journal 'Free Hindustan' in English in Vancouver. It became a more overtly anti-British organ.
- The Al-Hilal was a weekly Urdu language newspaper established by the Indian leader Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and used as a medium for criticism of the British Raj in India.hence



2 is not correctly matched.

Target Shots: Dadabhai Naoroji

Born in 1825, he's known as the "Grand Old Man of India."

**Key Contributions:** 

Early involvement with the Indian National Congress.

First Indian member of the British parliament.

Advocated for Indian Civil Service reforms.

Founded London Indian Society and East India Association.

Congress President thrice.

Proponent of the 'Drain Theory' which critiqued British economic policies in India.

Drain Theory: Explained how Britain was exploiting India's resources, contributing to India's poverty.

Tarak Nath Das

Bengali Indian revolutionary born in West Bengal.

**Key Contributions:** 

Left for Madras disguised as a monk, then fled to Japan and finally the U.S.

Worked various jobs to fund his education at the University of California.

Founded 'The Free Hindusthan' publication and the Indian Independence League.

Involved in the Hindi Association of the Pacific Ocean, a precursor to the Ghadar Party.

Arrested and sentenced in the 1917 Hindu-German conspiracy trial.

Founded the Taraknath Das Foundation in 1935 for educational and cultural relations.

# Q 39):

**Ans**) [**B**] : 2

**Exp** ) Exp: Statement 3 is incorrect so eliminated:

- 20 per cent of the officers should be recruited by promotion from provincial civil services and of the remaining 80 per cent, half should be British and half Indian; and
- a Public Service Commission be immediately established (as laid down in the Government of India Act, 1919).

#### **Target Shots**

Aitchison Commission (1886)

Investigated civil services in India.

Rejected simultaneous examination for covenanted service.

Proposed provincial civil services for each province.

Introduced terms 'imperial' and 'provincial' to replace 'covenanted' and 'uncovenanted'.

Recommended age limits (19-23) for Indians in civil service exams.

Islington Commission (1912)

Recommended 25% of superior civil service posts be filled by Indians.

Advocated for holding the recruitment exams in India.

Montagu-Chelmsford Report (1918)





Proposed 33% of exams for superior posts be held in India, increasing by 1.5% annually. Called for no racial discrimination in appointments.

Lee Commission (1923)

Suggested 20% officers be promoted from provincial services, and the remaining 80% be evenly divided between British and Indians.

Recommended immediate appointment of a Public Service Commission.

## **Q 40)**:

**Ans )** [D] : 4

Exp ) Target Shots

-Early Life and Profile:

Born on December 25, 1861, in Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.

Known as a great educationist, national leader, and eloquent speaker.

Given the title 'Mahamana' by Gandhi and deemed a 'Karmayogi' by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

# Role in Freedom Struggle:

Occupied a middle ground between Moderates and Extremists in the Indian National Congress.

Participated in Gandhi's Salt Satyagraha and Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930.

#### Political Contributions:

Served as Congress President four times: 1909, 1918, 1932, and 1933.

Sengupta succeeded him in 1933 after Malviya was arrested.

#### Social and Economic Contributions:

Played a key role in ending the Indian indenture system.

Founded the Ganga Mahasabha in 1905 to prevent the damming of the Ganges.

Worked for Hindu-Muslim unity and was a member of the Imperial Legislative Council for 11 years.

Coined the term 'Satyamev Jayate,' now India's national motto.

Pushed for the use of Devnagri script in British-Indian courts.

Founded the Hindu Mahasabha in 1915 and Banaras Hindu University (BHU) in 1916.

#### Journalism:

Started Hindi weekly "Abhyudaya" in 1907, made it a daily in 1915, and started another Hindi monthly "Maryada" in 1910.

Launched an English daily, "Leader," in 1909.

Served as the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Hindustan Times.

## Death and Honours:

Died on November 12, 1946, at the age of 84.

Posthumously awarded the Bharat Ratna in 2014.

Indian Railways named the Varanasi-New Delhi Mahamana Express in his honor in 2016.

## Q41):

**Ans**)[**B**]:2





#### **Exp** ) Statements 1 & 2 are correct.

## Explanation:

The features of Brahmo Samaj may be summed up in this way.

- It denounced polytheism and idol worship;
- It discarded faith in divine avataras (incarnations);
- It denied that any scripture could enjoy the status of ultimate authority transcending human reason and conscience.
- It took no definite stand on the doctrine of karma and transmigration of soul and left it to individual Brahmos to believe either way.
- It criticised the caste system.

Q 42):

**Ans** ) [C] : 3

Exp ) Exp:

Vivekananda was referred to by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose as the "creator of contemporary India." In 1984, the Indian government designated his birthday as National Youth Day in his honor. On January 12, 1863, Narendra Nath Datta, well known as Vivekananda, was born in Kolkata.

Hence statement 1 and 3 are correct.

## **Target Shots**

Swami Vivekananda was a prominent advocate of Vedanta philosophy, which he inherited from his spiritual mentor, Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa. He played a crucial role in disseminating these ideas not just within India but also internationally. His teachings emphasized the universal essence of all religions and the need to discover one's inner divinity. Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

While Vivekananda did not completely discard the value of religious rituals, he stressed that true spirituality goes beyond mere ceremonial practices. For him, the ultimate goal of all faiths was the realization of God, and he encouraged individuals to seek the divine within themselves.

Vivekananda also outlined the routes to achieving spiritual liberation, or moksha, from the trappings of the material world. He argued that worldly attachments act as obstacles to spiritual growth. His approach to liberation involved self-discipline, mastery over desires, and relinguishing materialistic ambitions.

In 1897, following the demise of his guru, Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa, Vivekananda founded the Ramakrishna Mission. The organization was established to serve humanity,





advance education, and propagate Vedantic philosophy. Today, the Ramakrishna Mission remains an influential institution involved in various forms of social service and spiritual education worldwide.

## **Q43)**:

**Ans** ) [C] : 3

**Exp** ) Exp: Statement 1 is correct:

He was deeply involved in the preparation of the Morley-Minto Reform. In 1905, the INC sent Gokhale to England to plead for the Indians' constitutional

demands to the Britishers. He had several meetings with Lord Morley, the secretary of state for India. In 1908, he was again deputed to visit England in connection with the upcoming Morley-Minto constitutional reforms. He was asked by the Governor of Bombay, Lord Willingdon, for a note on his suggestions for post-war constitutional reforms. This text was, later on, called his "Political Testament-. Gokhale's suggestions were not aimed at a distant future but referred only to the scheme of "provincial autonomy- which the British intended to grant as the next step of constitutional reform.

Statement 2 is correct: He was disturbed by the controversy in the Sarvajanik Sabha, especially about the Age of Consent Bill. The Bill was introduced by the British Imperial Government, in 1891-92. It was aimed at raising the age of consent from ten to twelve. Gokhale supported the bill as it would discourage child marriages. Tilak opposed it as he viewed the bill as interference with Hindu traditions, although he did support the elimination of child marriages. The bill later became law in the Bombay Presidency. Gokhale and Tilak also competed to take control of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha. Tilak came out on top and with the guidance of his mentor, M.G. Ranade, Gokhale started the Deccan Sabha in 1896. Statement 3 is correct: Gokhale and Mahatma Gandhi shared a guru-shishya relationship. Gandhiji wrote a book entitled Gokhale - My Political Guru, published by Navajivan Publishing House. In 1912, Gokhale visited South Africa at Gandhi's invitation to study the condition of Indians. He also helped in securing a satisfactory agreement, before he returned to India. Also, Mohammed Ali Jinnah was also deeply inspired by him. He said that "it was my ambition to become a Muslim Gokhale".

## Target Shots

- Gopal Krishna Gokhale is regarded as one of the tallest leaders of the early Congress period. He was a moderate, Indian nationalist politician, regarded by Mahatma Gandhi as his political guru. He believed that India could achieve independence from British rule by peaceful means, such as negotiations. He was also a social reformer, who wanted to help poor people in India. Gokhale was an admirer of the west, persuasive, conciliatory and constructive. He founded various organisations to forward his nationalist cause like Servants of India Society, Deccan Sabha, etc
- It was on his advice, that the official majorities were abolished from the of provincial legislatures, as per the Indian Councils Act of 1909. The Indian Legislative council was enlarged from twenty-five to sixty members of whom twenty-seven were elected. Gokhale well knew how to use the new council facilities and turned the Imperial Council into a sounding board of moderate nationalism. His first general resolution, for example, was a demand for universal elementary education. Gokhale as a member of the Islington Commission recommended a larger Indian share in appointments.





**Q44)**:

**Ans**)[C]:3

**Exp** ) Target Shots

Pandita Ramabai was born in 1858 in Western Maharshtra. Her Father Ananta Sastri was a learned brahmin and a social reformer. Her father used to give a lot of lectures on the need for female education. After her father's death she decided to carry on her father's work. She earned a lot of fame by giving

Lectures. The pundits of Calcutta astounded by her clearness of views and eloquence in presenting them conferred on her the highest title Saraswati', the goddess of wisdom. She started a school for child widows in 1882 in Bombay. She advocated women's education and shed light on the plight of child brides and child widows. She founded the Arya Mahila Samaj (Arya Mahila Society), which is known as the first feminist organisation in India. She set up Mukti Mission for young widows, and Krupa Sadan and Sharda Sadan (House of Learning) in 1889 at Bombay for destitute

Women. She pleaded for improvement in the educational syllabus of Indian women before the English Education Commission which was referred to Queen Victoria. This resulted in medical education for women which started in Lady Dufferin College.

She also wrote a book 'The High Caste Hindu Women'. Hence all the options are correct.

Q 45):

**Ans** ) [C] : 3

Exp ) Exp:

Radhakant Deb founded the Dharma Sabha in Calcutta in January 1830 to oppose the government's initiative to ban the traditional Hindu practice of Sati. The move was in direct response to the reformist agenda of the Brahmo Samaj, led by Raja Rammohan Roy, who sought to eliminate harmful practices within Hinduism.

During the early 19th century, there were increasing calls to ban Sati, supported not only by Hindu reformers like Rammohan Roy but also by progressive European officials and Christian missionaries. Lord William Bentinck's administration ultimately took the step to abolish the practice, but only after substantial public opinion had been marshaled in support of the move.

The Dharma Sabha aimed to challenge this regulation by petitioning the Privy Council in England to revoke the anti-Sati law. The organization received backing from numerous affluent Hindu landowners who held traditional viewpoints and were unhappy with the government's revenue policies. The Dharma Sabha primarily voiced its concerns through the Bengali newspaper Samachar Chandrika, with its editor Bhawani Charan Banerji serving as the Secretary of the Sabha.

Q 46):

**Ans**) [**B**]: 2

**Exp** ) Exp: Statement 1 is Incorrect. Barents sea is a marginal sea of the Arctic Ocean. It is located along the northern coasts of Norway and Russia and divided between Norwegian and Russian territorial waters.





Statement 2 is correct. It is a shallow sea, with an average depth of 230 metres. The sea's deepest point is 600 m at the Bear Island Trench. The Barents Sea faces a subarctic climate. The waters of the Barents Sea have a high salinity of 34 parts per 1,000.

## 047):

**Ans**)[**B**]:2

**Exp** ) Exp: The Higgs boson is one of the 17 fundamental particles described in the Standard Model, which is the prevailing scientific framework for understanding the fundamental components and forces of the universe. Sometimes called the "God particle," the Higgs boson is crucial for understanding subatomic physics.

According to data from CERN, the particle has a mass of 125 billion electron volts, making it about 130 times heavier than a proton.

Unique among elementary particles, the Higgs boson has no spin.

It acts as a "force carrier" in particle interactions. Essentially, when particles engage with one another, a boson is exchanged, facilitating the interaction.

### Q48):

**Ans**) [**D**]: 4

**Exp** ) Exp: The Climate Transparency Report provides a concise overview of the key facts and figures on the state of climate performance of the G20 in a comparative stocktake. In 2022, the report especially highlights the link between the climate emergency and energy crisis. Developed by experts from 16 partner organisations from the majority of the G20 countries, the report informs policy makers and stimulates national debates.

# **Q49)**:

**Ans**)[**A**]:1

**Exp** ) Exp: The NeVA system has been developed to make all the work and data related to legislative bodies available online for the use of both citizens and the members of Assemblies. It includes a website and a mobile app. Hence, statement 1 is correct.

The National e-Vidhan Application (NeVA) is a mechanism for digitising the legislative bodies of all Indian states and the Parliament through a single platform that would provide access to house proceedings, starred/unstarred questions and answers, committee reports, and other information. In March of this year, Nagaland became the first state to implement NeVA. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.

A digital platform, a portal that not only gives the necessary technological boost to our parliamentary system, but also works to connect all the democratic units of the country.

#### Q 50):

**Ans** ) [**B**] : 2

**Exp** ) Exp: OPEC Plus refers to an alliance between the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and other oil-producing countries, including Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.





OPEC plus countries include 13 OPEC members and Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Brunei, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Mexico, Oman, Russia, South Sudan and Sudan. Hence, statement 2 is correct. The alliance was formed in 2016 to address the oversupply of oil in global markets, which had caused a significant drop in oil prices. Hence, statement 3 is correct.