Ques. 1) ‘The Arctic home in the Vedas’ is a history book on the origin of the Aryans. Who of the following personalities authored this book? a) Swami Vivekananda b) Jawaharlal Nehru c) Bal GangadharTilak d) LalaLajpat Rai Correct Answer: C

Ques. 2) ‘New Lamps for Old’ was a series of articles written by Aurobindo Ghosh. What was the content of these articles? a) It was a ﬁery critique of modern politics by Congress. b) It was a book on applicability of Hindu philosophy in modern times c) It was a critique on monotheistic religions of the world d) None of the above Correct Answer: A Explanation Solution a) New Lamps for Old Aurobindo Ghosh gave a systematic critique of the moderate politics of Indian National Congress in series of articles entitled NEW LAMPS FOR OLD. They were begun at the instance of K. G. Deshpande, Aurobindo's Cambridge friend who was editor of the paper, but the ﬁrst two articles made a sensation and frightened Ranade and other Congress leaders. Ranade warned the proprietor of the paper that, if this went on, he would surely be prosecuted for sedition. Accordingly the original plan of the series had to be dropped at the proprietor's instance. Deshpande requested Sri Aurobindo to continue in a modiﬁed tone and he reluctantly consented, but felt no farther interest and the articles were published at long intervals and ﬁnally dropped of them altogether. Think • AnushilanSamiti • Aurobindo Ashram

Ques. 3) Congress got divided into extremist and moderates in the Surat session of 1907. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Surat Session? 1. The session was presided by Rash Behari Ghosh. 2. Tilak couldn’t be the President as he was from Surat. 3. Extremist formed a separate party as Congress Swaraj Party in 1907. Select the code from following:

a) 1 and 2 b) 2 and 3 c) 1 and 3 d) All of the above Correct Answer: A Explanation Solution a) The Congress was on the brink of split. The 1907 session was to be held at Nagpur. But Nagpur was the stronghold of Bal GangadharTilak. The moderates were aware that the local delegates would raise the issues in favor of the extremists. So, Gopal Krishna Gokhle got the venue changed and the new venue was Surat which was a stronghold of the Congress. • The 1907 Surat session was held at the bank of the Tapti river in Surat. • The Extremist camp was led by Lal Bal and Pal and the moderate camp was led by Gopal Krishna Gokhle. • The Surat session was presided by Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh. The congress met in an atmosphere of anger and resentment in this session. Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh was elected but the extremists had an objection to this election. Initially the extremists dominated the session but soon they accepted Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh as president and oﬀered to cooperate. But the session was suspended. Congress got split. By the time, the next session of Congress was held in Madras in 1908 under Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh, it was the extremist camp that was facing the Lathis and arrest by the British Government who was now in its comfortable position as Congress was divided. Think • Pherozshah Mehta • Three Ps of Moderates

Ques. 4) Ghadar movement started as a revolutionary movement against the British Rule. The agenda of Ghadar Party was built around a weekly newspaper ‘The Ghadar’. Which of the following statements regarding ‘Ghadar’ are correct? 1. It was published in US and Britain 2. It was published in Urdu and Punjabi 3. It carried a caption on the masthead – ‘Angrezi Raj kaDushman’ Select the code from following: a) 1 and 2 b) 2 and 3 c) 1 and 3

d) All of the above Correct Answer: B Explanation Solution b) The party was built around the weekly paper The Ghadar , which carried the caption on the masthead: Angrezi Raj KaDushman (an enemy of the British rule). Wanted brave soldiers, the Ghadar declared, to stir up rebellion in India. Pay-death; Price-martyrdom; Pension-liberty; Field of battle-India. The ideology of the party was strongly secular. In the words of Sohan Singh Bhakna, who later became a major peasant leader of the Punjab: We were not Sikhs or Punjabis. Our religion was patriotism. The ﬁrst issue of The Ghadar , was published from San Francisco on November 1, 1913. Following the voyage of the KomagataMaru in 1914, a direct challenge to Canadian anti-Indian immigration laws, several thousand Indians resident in the United States sold their business and homes ready to drive the British from India. However, Hardayal had ﬂed to Europe concerned that the US authorities would hand him over to the British. Sohan Singh Bhakna was already in British hands, and the leadership fell to Ram Chandra. Following the entry of Canada into World War I, the organisation was centred in the USA and received substantial funding from the German government. They had a very militant tone, as illustrated by this quote from Harnam Singh: No pundits or mullahs do we need The party rose to prominence in the second decade of the 20th century, and grew in strength owing to Indian discontent over World War I and the lack of political reforms. Ghadar activists undertook what the British described as political terrorism. Ghadar activists were responsible for bombs planted on government property. In 1917 some of their leaders were arrested and put on trial in the Hindu German Conspiracy Trial in which their paper was quoted. The Ghadar party commanded a loyal following the province of Punjab, but many of its most prominent activists were forced into exile to Canada and the United States. It ceased to play an active role in Indian politics after 1919. The party had active members in other countries such as Mexico, Japan, China, Singapore, Thailand, Philippines, Malaya, Indo-China and Eastern and Southern Africa. Think • Indian Nationalist movement in foreign countries

Ques. 5) Recently Justin Trudeau, the Prime Minister of Canada, apologized for KomagataMaru Incident. What was KomagataMaru? a) German political party based in Canada b) Japanese tribe which migrated to Canada during World War I c) A Ship on voyage to Canada

d) A Japanese island attacked by Canadian forces Correct Answer: C Explanation Solution c) The KomagataMaru incident involved the Japanese steamship KomagataMaru on which a group of citizens of the British Raj attempted to emigrate to Canada in 1914 but were denied entry. KomagataMaru sailed from British Hong Kong, via Shanghai, China, and Yokohama, Japan, to Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, in 1914, carrying 376 passengers from Punjab, British India. Of them, 24 were admitted to Canada, but the other 352 passengers were not allowed to disembark in Canada, and the ship was forced to return to India. The passengers comprised 340 Sikhs, 24 Muslims, and 12 Hindus, all British subjects. This was one of several incidents in the early 20th century in which exclusion laws in Canada and the United States were used to exclude immigrants of Asian origin. Think • Why Indians were denied entry in Canada?

Ques. 6) Consider the following statements regarding the approach of Extremists in Indian National Congress: 1. It believed in complete independence of India from British rule. 2. They were revolutionary in approach and believed in armed rebellion. 3. They took ideological inspiration from Indian history and Hindu cultural symbols. Which of the above statements is/are NOT correct? a) 1 and 2 b) 3 only c) 1 and 3 d) 2 and 3 Correct Answer: A Explanation Solution a) Note: Incorrect options have been asked. There was some ambivalence regarding the goal of Extremist leaders, although they spoke of it as ‘swaraj’. Tilak famously spoke of swaraj as his birthright, but never clearly stated whether he meant a complete rejection of and breach with the British. Lajpat Rai emphasized more the need for a social revolution within native society in the struggle against the British. Bipin Chandra Pal spoke of political autonomy at all costs. They demanded equal rights and liberty for

Indians not as British subjects, but because these were fundamental human rights as enunciated by the French Revolution. The main methods of agitation preached by Extremists were swadeshi and boycott. Swadeshi entailed positive and active encouragement and patronage to indigenous products and production techniques, and boycott was a negative programme of rejecting British goods, and by extension, British institutions like schools and colleges, law courts, administrative and legislative posts. The earliest Extremist politics envisaged a programme of ‘constructive swadeshi’, which entailed setting up swadeshi enterprises and stores, the spread of vernacular education and social work in villages, and the use of traditional and customary festivals to draw in common people. Rabindranath Tagore was an important proponent of this approach. By 1906, a new radicalism infused extremist politics, as extended boycott and strikes were undertaken through mass participation in the agitation against the partition of Bengal, and complete swaraj was established as the objective. Think • Diﬀerence between the approach of extremists and revolutionaries

Ques. 7) Who of the following received ‘Kaisar – I – Hind’ for supporting British during World War – I? a) Rabindranth Tagore b) LalaLajpat Rai c) Mahatma Gandhi d) Madan Mohan Malviya Correct Answer: C Explanation Solution c) • The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India was a medal awarded by the British monarch to civilians of any nationality who rendered distinguished service in the advancement of the interests of the British Raj. • Mahatma Gandhi was awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind in 1915 by The Lord Hardinge of Penshurst for his support to British during World War I. He urged Indians to support British at the time of war and also asked youth to join army. Do you know? • Gandhi returned the medal in 1920 as part of the national campaign protesting the JallianwalaBagh massacre

Ques. 8) Which of the following statements are correct regarding the formation of All India Muslim League?

1. It was established in the year 1906 2. It was formed at Dhaka and had headquarter at Lucknow 3. It was established as an opposition party to the congress after split of congress as extremist and moderates. Select the code from following: a) 1 and 2 b) 2 and 3 c) 1 and 3 d) All of the above Correct Answer: A Explanation Solution a) A resolution to form the All India Muslim League was passed by NawabSalimullah Khan and was seconded by Hakim Ajmal Khan, Maulana Muhammad Ali and Moulana Zafar Ali. The resolution was passed by All India Educational Conference on 30th December 1906. A committee was formed to prepare its draft constitution. Sir Agha Khan was appointed as President and Syed Hassan Balgrami was appointed as secretary, while NawabMohsim-ul-Mulk and NawabViqar-ul-Mulk were made joint secretaries with six Vice- Presidents, a Central Committee with forty Members was also constituted. In this way Muslim league was established and become the sole representative of Muslims. Knowing the circumstances which led to the formation of Muslim league was not diﬀicult to make out what it aimed to. However, the Muslim league laid the following points as its objectives. 1. To create among Muslims the feelings of loyalty towards British Government and to remove misconception and suspicious. 2. To Safeguard the political rights of the Muslims and to bring them into the notice of the Government. 3. To prevent among the Muslims, the rise of prejudicial feelings against the other communities of India. The ﬁrst session of all India Muslim league was held at Karachi on 29th December, 1907 and was presided over by Adamji Peer Bhai. Think • Was Muslim League against Congress in its initial phase?

Ques. 9) JugantarPatrika was a Bengali weekly newspaper. It served as a propagating organ for which of the following organizations?

a) Ramakrishna Mission b) AnushilanSamiti c) Abhinav Bharat d) Hindustan Socialist Army Correct Answer: B Explanation Solution b)JugantarPatrikaJugantarPatrika was a Bengali revolutionary newspaper founded in 1906 in Calcutta by Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Abhinash Bhattacharya and BhupendranathDutt. A political weekly, it was founded in March 1906 and served as the propaganda organ for the nascent revolutionary organisationAnushilanSamiti that was taking shape in Bengal at the time. The journal derived its name Jugantar (Lit:New Era) from a political novel of the same name by renowned Bengali author ShivnathShastri. The journal went on to lend its name to the Western Bengal wing of the AnushilanSamiti, which came to be known as the Jugantar group. The journal expounded and justiﬁed revolutionary violence against the British Raj as a political tool for independence, and denounced the right and legitimacy of the British rule in India. It was also critical of the Indian National Congress and its moderate methods which was viewed as aiding the Raj. Its target audience was the young, literate and politically motivated youth of Bengal, and was priced at one paisa. Think • AnushilanSamiti • Early revolutionist societies in Indi

Ques. 10) Consider the following statements regarding Emperor vs Aurobindo Ghosh and others case, or famously known as Alipore Conspiracy case: 1. The case was held for attempt to murder Presidency magistrate Kingsford by a bomb blast. 2. As chief conspirator Aurobindo Ghosh was given a death sentence Which of the above statements is/are correct? a) 1 only b) 2 only c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2 Correct Answer: A Explanation Solution a)

Emperor vs Aurobindo Ghosh and others , colloquially referred to as the Alipore Bomb Case , the Muraripukur conspiracy , or the Manicktolla bomb conspiracy , was a criminal case held in India in 1908. The case saw the trial of a number of Indian nationalists of the Anus hilanSamiti in Calcutta, under charges of Waging war against the Government of the British Raj. The trial was held at Alipore Sessions Court, Calcutta, between May 1908 and May 1909. The trial followed in the wake of the attempt on the life of Presidency Magistrate Douglas Kingsford in Muzaﬀarpur by Bengali nationalists Khudiram Bose and PrafullaChaki in April 1908, which was linked to the attempts to derail the train carrying Lieutenant-Governor Sir Andrew Fraser in December 1907. Among the famous accused were Aurobindo Ghosh, his brother Barin Ghosh as well as 37 other Bengali nationalists of the AnushilanSamiti . Most of the accused were arrested from Barin Ghosh's Garden house in 36 Murarirupukur Road, in the Manicktolla suburb of Calcutta. The accused were held in the Presidency Jail in Alipore before the trial, where NarendranathGoswami, approver and crown-witness, was shot dead by two fellow accused Kanailal Dutta and Satyendranath Bose within the jail premises. Goswami's murder led to collapse of the case against Aurobindo. However, his brother Barin and a number of others were convicted of the charges and faced varying jail terms from life-imprisonment to shorter jail terms. Aurobindo Ghosh retired from active nationalist politics after serving a prison sentence awarded in the trial, beginning his journey into spirituality and philosophy that he described as having started with revelations that occurred to him during his incarceration. He later moved to Pondicherry, establishing an Ashram . For Anushilansamiti , the incarceration of many of its prominent leaders led to a decline in the inﬂuence and activity of the Manicktolla branch, and its activities were overtaken by what emerged to be called the Jugantar branch under the leadership of BaghaJatin. Think • Aurobindo ashram

Ques. 11) Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Swadesh BandhabSamiti? 1. The samiti was founded by Ashwini Kumar Dutta. 2. The objective of the Samiti was to promote Swadeshi and boycott foreign goods. Select the code from following: a) 1 only b) 2 only c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2 Correct Answer: C Explanation Solution c)

Ashwini Kumar Dutta was a Bengali educationist , philanthropist, social reformer and patriot. He founded the Swadesh BandhabSamiti to promote the consumption of indigenous products and boycott foreign goods. When the moderates and the extremists parted ways in the Surat session, he attempted a reconciliation between the two groups.

Ques. 12) Who of the following personalities were called ‘The father of Indian Unrest’? a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Mohammad Ali Jinnah c) PrafulChaki d) Bal GangadharTilak Correct Answer: D Explanation Solution d)ValentileChirol has called Bal GangadharTilak as father of Indian Unrest. Think • Grand old Man of South India • Father of Modern India

Ques. 13) Who of the following established the ﬁrst Provisional Government of India at Kabul in Afghanistan as a government-in-exile of Free Hindustan, with himself as President? a) MaulviBarkatullah b) LalaHardayal c) ShyamjiKrishnavarma d) Raja MahendraPratap Correct Answer: D Explanation Solution d) Raja MahendraPratap Singh (1 December 1886 – 29 April 1979) was a freedom ﬁghter, journalist, writer, and Marxist revolutionary social reformist of India and President of ﬁrst Provisional Government of India. He also formed the Executive Board of India in Japan in 1940 during the Second World War. He also took part in the Balkan War in the year 1911 along with

his fellow students of MAO college. In recognition of his services, the government of India issued postage stamps in his honor. On 1 December 1915 during World War I (his 28th birthday) Pratap established the ﬁrst Provisional Government of India at Kabul in Afghanistan as a government-in-exile of Free Hindustan, with himself as President, MaulaviBarkatullah as Prime Minister, and MaulaviAbaidullah Sindhi as Home Minister, declaring jihad on the British. Anti-British forces supported his movement, but because of obvious loyalty to the British, the Amir kept on delaying the expedition to overthrow British rule in India. Due to his revolutionary ideas Pratap had a good relationship with Lenin, who invited him to Russia after its liberation and welcomed him. By this time he had become a real threat to British rule in India, and the British Government of India put a bounty on his head, attacked his entire estate, and declared him a fugitive, causing him to ﬂee to Japan in 1925. Think • First World War • India House in London • Indian contribution in ﬁrst World War

Ques. 14) Indian Home rule Society was established in London by a) Tara Singh b) Shyamji Krishna Varma c) LalaLajpat Rai d) Veer SavarkarCorrect Answer: B Explanation Solution b) The Indian Home Rule Society (IHRS) was an Indian organisation founded in London in 1905 that sought to promote the cause of self-rule in British India. The organisation was founded by Shyamji Krishna Varma, with support from a number of prominent Indian nationalists in Britain at the time, including BhikajiCama, DadabhaiNaoroji and S.R. Rana, and was intended to be a rival organisation to the British Committee of the Indian National Congress that was the main avenue of the loyalist opinion at the time. Founded on 18 February 1905, the IHRS was a metropolitan organisation modelled after Victorian public institutions of the time. It had a written constitution and the stated aims to secure Home Rule for India, and to carry on a genuine Indian propaganda in this country by all practicable means. The IHRS was open for membership to Indians only, and found signiﬁcant support amongst Indian students and other Indian populations in Britain. It recruited from amongst young Indian activists, collected money, and may have been collecting arms and maintaining close contact with revolutionary movements in India. The society was foundations of the India House and, along with Krishna Varma's journal The Indian Sociologist , was the

foundation of the militant Indian nationalist movement in Britain. After Krishna Varma's shift to Paris in 1907, the society gave way the secret nationalist society of Abhinav Bharat Mandal, founded by V.D. Savarkar. The society was founded amongst eﬀorts and movements that arose to reverse the ﬂow of authority and power from Britain to India. along with substantial help from BhikajiCama. Think • Abhinav Bharat Mandal • V D Savarkar

Ques. 15) Who of the following was called the Ambassador of Hindu – Muslim Unity? a) Mohammad Ali Jinnah b) Mahatma Gandhi c) MaulanaAbulKalam Azad d) SarojiniNaidu Correct Answer: A Explanation Solution a)Sarojini Naidu called Mohammad Ali Jinnah an Ambassador of Hindu – Muslim Unity. Think • Why did Jinnah Left Congress and went to London? • When did Jinnah roped in the Communal politics?

Ques. 16) In which of the following Mass movement ‘VandeMataram’ became a call of agitation for Indians? a) Swadeshi movement 1905 b) Non Cooperation Movement 1920 c) Civil Disobedience Movement 1930 d) Quit India Movement 1942 Correct Answer: A Explanation Solution a)

VandeMataram is a poem written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in 1870s, which he included in his 1881 novel Anandamath . The poem was composed into song by Rabindranath Tagore. The ﬁrst two verses of the song were adopted as the National Song of India in October 1937 by Congress Working Committee prior to the end of colonial rule in August 1947. It played a vital role in the Indian independence movement, ﬁrst sung in a political context by Rabindranath Tagore at the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress. It became a popular marching song for political activism and Indian freedom movement in 1905. Spiritual Indian nationalist and philosopher Sri Aurobindo referred it as National Anthem of Bengal. The song and the novel containing it was banned by the British government, but workers and general public deﬁed the ban, many went to colonial prisons repeatedly for singing it, and the ban was overturned by the Indians after they gained independence from the colonial rule. VandeMataram became a call of agitation during Swadeshi Moveemnt, when partition of Bengal was announced. Think • Bankim Chandra Chatopadyay • Jana Gana Mana

Ques. 17) Delhi Durbar was held in 1911 at the Red Fort. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Delhi Durbar? 1. Durbar was held to commemorate the coronation of King George V and Queen Mary as Emperor and Empress of India. 2. Capital of India was changed from Calcutta to Delhi 3. The partition of Bengal was cancelled. Select the code from following: a) 1 and 2 b) 2 and 3 c) 1 and 3 d)Darbar was held to commemorate the coronation of King George V and Queen Mary as Emperor and Empress of India. The King and the Queen attired in the coronation robes with thousands of diamonds and precious gems appeared in the Jharokha of the red fort to give Darshan to 5 Lakh Indian people who gathered to greet the sovereign couple.

• The Congress passed a resolution condemning the pomp and show of this Darbar at the cost of the poor Indi Correct Answer: D Explanation Solution d)Darbar was held to commemorate the coronation of King George V and Queen Mary as Emperor and Empress of India. The King and the Queen attired in the coronation robes with thousands of diamonds and precious gems appeared in the Jharokha of the red fort to give Darshan to 5 Lakh Indian people who gathered to greet the sovereign couple.

• The Congress passed a resolution condemning the pomp and show of this Darbar at the cost of the poor Indians. • In this Darbar, the King declared that Capital of India will be transferred from Calcutta to Delhi. • In the same Darbar it was also declared the Partition of Bengal is cancelled. Think • How many Delhi Durbars were held in India? • What was the stand of Congress on Delhi Durbar in 1911?

Ques. 18) Consider the following statements regarding ‘Lucknow Pact’: 1. Lucknow pact was signed between Congress and Muslim League 2. The Pact was signed in 1916 between Tilak and Jinnah representing Congress and Muslim League respectively. 3. Extremist and Moderates reunited in 1916 at Lucknow session. Which of the above statements are correct? a) 1 and 2 b) 2 and 3 c) 1 and 3 d) All of the above Correct Answer: D Explanation Solution d) Lucknow Pact , (December 1916), agreement made by the Indian National Congress headed by Maratha leader Bal GangadharTilak and the All-India Muslim League led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah; it was adopted by the Congress at its Lucknow session on December 29 and by the league on Dec. 31, 1916. The meeting at Lucknow marked the reunion of the moderate and radical wings of the Congress. The pact dealt both with the structure of the government of India and with the relation of the Hindu and Muslim communities. On the former count, the proposals were an advance on Gopal Krishna Gokhale’s political testament. Four-ﬁfths of the provincial and central legislatures were to be elected on a broad franchise, and half the executive council members, including those of the central executive council, were to be Indians elected by the councils themselves. Except for the provision for the central executive, these proposals were largely embodied in the Government of India Act of 1919. The Congress also agreed to separate electorates for Muslims in provincial council elections and for weightage in their favour (beyond the proportions indicated by population) in all provinces except the Punjab and Bengal, where they gave some ground to the Hindu and

Sikh minorities. This pact paved the way for Hindu-Muslim cooperation in the Khilafat movement and Mohandas Gandhi’s noncooperation movement from 1920. Think • When did the conﬂict between Muslim league and Congress started? • Khilafat Movement

Ques. 19) Who was the ﬁrst Women president of Indian National Congress? a) Sarojini Naidu b) Annie Besant c) Indira Gandhi d) Lakshmi Sehgal Correct Answer: B Explanation Solution b) Annie Besant was the ﬁrst women president of Congress. she presided the congress session of 1917. She played a key role to bring moderates and extremist on the single platform once again. Sarijini Naidu was the ﬁrst Indian Women President of INC - 1925. Think • How many women presidents have been there in Indian National Congress before independence?

Ques. 20) Al – Hilal was an Urdu newspaper published by MaulanaAbulKalam Azad. Which of the following statements regarding Al Hilal is/are correct? 1. The newspaper urged Muslims to join Nationalist Movement and criticized British Government 2. The newspaper was shut down under the Press Act of 1914. Select the code from following: a) 1 only b) 2 only c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2 Correct Answer: C

Explanation Solution c) Al - HilalThe Al-Hilal was a weekly Urdu language newspaper established by the Indian leader MaulanaAbulKalam Azad and used as a medium for criticism of the British Raj in India. The ﬁrst issue came out on 13 July 1912. The newspaper also espoused the cause of the Indian independence movement and exhorted Indian Muslims to join the movement. The newspaper was shut down under the Press Act of 1914. Al-Hilal (The Crescent), published in Calcutta, ushered in a new chapter in Urdu journalism and immediately appealed to Muslims in the city. The Al- Hilal covered a range of issues related with theology, politics, wars and scientiﬁc advancement besides its critical coverage of the Raj in India and it went on to become a very popular newspaper, reaching a peak circulation of over 25,000, a new record for Urdu journalism in those days. The paper played a catalytic role in shaping Muslim opinion against the Raj, a fact acknowledged by many stalwarts of India’s freedom struggle. Think • Make a list of the journals and newspapers published by the prominent Indian leaders.

Ques. 21) Which of the following causes are correct regarding the growth of extremism in early 1900s in congress? 1. Dissatisfaction with passive activities of Moderates 2. Growth of western education 3.Reaction to increasing westernization of Indians 4. Reactionary policies of Curzon Select the code from following: a) 1, 2 and 3 b) 1 and 3 c) 2, 3 and 4 d) All of the above Correct Answer: D Explanation Solution d) Prominent Reasons for the rise of Extremism: • Some of the Congress leaders, specially the younger element, were greatly disappointed with the attitude of the British Government towards their demand. The Indian Council Act of 1892

which was enacted as a sort of concession to the people of India did not concede anything substantial. • As a result of the socio-religious reform movements of the late nineteenth century, a large number of young Congress leaders like Bal GangadharTilak, Lai Lajpat Rai, B.C. Pal were convinced of the glorious culture of India and wanted to revive the same instead of aping the western civilization. They emphasised that most of country’s ills were due to foreign rule and promoted a feeling of patriotism among the Indian people. • The misery and suﬀering caused by the famines of 1896-98 and 1899-1901, and bubonic plague around the same time also greatly agitated people. They were greatly dissatisﬁed with the measures taken by the Government to deal with the situation. • The partition of Bengal in 1905 also contributed to the growth of extremism. • The imperialist policies followed by Lord Curzon during his viceroyalty from 1899-1905 gave a further ﬁllip to the extremist movement in India. • As a result of Western education, the Congress leaders learnt that even countries like America, Germany, Italy, France, and Britain had to resort to force to gain independence or preserve democracy. • Certain events in foreign lands during the closing years of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century also provided inspiration to the Indian, and imparted great vigour to the national movement. In 1896 Abyssinia, and Africa Kingdom, succeeded in defeating a powerful country like Italy. In 1904-05, Japan, a tiny Island country inﬂicted a defeat on Russia, one of the largest state. Think • Prominent extremist leaders

Ques. 22) Congress session in 1906 was held in Calcutta and presided by Dada Bhai Naoroji. Which of the following resolutions were taken by the congress in this session? 1. Resolution on Partition of Bengal 2. Resolution on Independence of India 3.Resolution on Swadeshi 4. Resolution on Boycott Select the code from following: a) 1, 2 and 3 b) 2,3 and 4 c) 1, 3 and 4 d) All of the above Correct Answer: C Explanation Solution c) In 1906, the session at Calcutta was presided by Dada Bhai Naoroji. The moderates chose Dada Bhai Naoroji to preside the Congress. Dada Bhai Naoroji, the Grand Oldman of India was respected by the moderates and extremists alike. But, in this session, the congress was compelled by the extremists to adopt following resolutions which were accepted by the moderates with half heart. These were as follows: 1. Resolution on Partition of Bengal 2. Resolution of Self Government (Swaraj) 3.Resolution on Swadeshi 4.Resolution on Boycott. Thus in Calcutta session of 1906, under the leadership of DadabhaiNaoroji, Congress adopted Swaraj as the Goal of Indian people. But here a bit of politics was played by the Moderates. They, by no means wanted to be tagged as radical. The toned down the resolution in a compromised state and made it self government means that obtaining the self governing British Colonies . Thus the whole meaning of Swaraj of the extremists was changed. Think • When did INC took complete independence as a resolution? • Diﬀerence between ‘Swaraj’ and complete independence

Ques. 23) National Council of Education and System was founded in 1906. Which of the following statements regarding the council are correct? 1. It was founded by the British Government in Delhi 2. The objective of the council was to promote education in science and Technology. 3. Institutions functioning under the Council were considered to be hotbeds of swadeshi activities and the government banned nationalistic activities such as the singing of patriotic songs Select the code from following: a) 1 and 2 b) 2 and 3 c) 1 and 3 d) All of the above Correct Answer: B Explanation Solution b) The National Council of Education (or NCE ) was an organisation founded by Indian nationalists in Bengal in 1906 to promote science and technology as part of a swadeshi industri

alisation movement. It established the Bengal National College and Bengal Technical Institute which would later merge to form Jadavpur University. Institutions functioning under the Council were considered to be hotbeds of swadeshi activities and the government banned nationalistic activities such as the singing of patriotic songs. Think • Indian Universities Act 1904

Ques. 24) Which of the following statement is correct regarding ‘Shimla Deputation’? a) A group of Muslim leaders met Lord Minto to ask for Separate electorates for Muslims. b) Leaders from Congress met Lord Minto to annul separation of Bengal c) A commission was sent by British Government from England to meet Indian leaders and examine the implementation of Indian Councils Act 1892. d) None of the above Correct Answer: A Explanation Solution a) On 8 October 1906 a deputation of prominent Muslims led by the Aga Khan visited Viceroy Minto at Simla to present their demands. The demands were set out in what has become known as ‘The Simla Deputation’. In they demanded that in all local and provincial elections Muslims should have their own representatives and that Muslims in all councils should have ahigher percentage of seats than their percentage of the Indian population. The British acceptance of the Simla Deputation was an extremely important moment in the history of the subcontinent. The acceptance showed that the attempts made by Sir Syed and others to restore relations between the Muslims and the British had been successful. Think • When was the concept of separate electorate started in India? • Who else were given separate electorate in 1909 apart from Muslims

Ques. 25) Who was the ﬁrst Indian to be appointed for the Viceroy’s executive Council? a) Dada Bhai Naoroji b) Pherozshah Mehta c) Satyendra Sinha d) Abhindranath Tagore Correct Answer: C Explanation Solution c) The Indian Councils Act 1909 empowered the Governor General to nominate one Indian member to the Executive Council leading to the appointment of SatyendraPrasanno Sinha as the ﬁrst Indian member. The Government of India Act 1919 increased the number of Indians in the council to three. Think • From which Act the Executive council of Viceroy was formed? • When was a Law member added to the Executive Council?

Ques. 26) The Government of India passed ‘Defence of India Act’ in 1915. Which of the following statements is correct regarding this Act? a) It was an emergency criminal law enacted to check nationalist and revolutionary activity during and in the aftermath of World War I b) The law was passed to strengthen the Indian army to prepare for another emergency like World War I c) The Act was passed to oﬀicially make India a party in World War I d) None of the above

Correct Answer: A

Your Answer: Unanswered

Explanation Solution a)Defence of India Act - 1915 The Defence of India Act 1915 , also referred to as the Defence of India Regulations Act , was an emergency criminal law enacted by the Governor-General of India in 1915 with the intention of curtailing the nationalist and revolutionary activities during and in the aftermath of the First World War. It was similar to the British Defence of the Realm Acts, and granted the Executive very wide powers of preventive detention, internment without trial, restriction of writing, speech, and of movement. However, unlike the English law which was limited to persons of hostile associations or origin, the Defence of India act could be applied to any subject of the King, and was used to an overwhelming extent against Indi Correct Answer: A Explanation Solution a)Defence of India Act - 1915 The Defence of India Act 1915 , also referred to as the Defence of India Regulations Act , was an emergency criminal law enacted by the Governor-General of India in 1915 with the intention of curtailing the nationalist and revolutionary activities during and in the aftermath of the First World War. It was similar to the British Defence of the Realm Acts, and granted the Executive very wide powers of preventive detention, internment without trial, restriction of writing, speech, and of movement. However, unlike the English law which was limited to persons of hostile associations or origin, the Defence of India act could be applied to any subject of the King, and was used to an overwhelming extent against Indians. The passage of the act was supported unanimously by the non-oﬀicial Indian members in the Viceroy's legislative council, and was seen as necessary to protect against British India from subversive nationalist violence. The act was ﬁrst applied during the First Lahore Conspiracy trial in the aftermath of the failed Ghadar Conspiracy of 1915, and was instrumental in crushing the Ghadr movement in Punjab and the AnushilanSamiti in Bengal. However its widespread and indiscriminate use in stiﬂing genuine political discourse made it deeply unpopular, and became increasingly reviled within India. The extension of the law in the form of the Rowlatt Act after the end of World War I was opposed unanimously by the non-oﬀicial Indian members of the Viceroy's council. It became a

ﬂashpoint of political discontent and nationalist agitation, culminating in the Rowlatt Satyagraha. The act was re-enacted during World War II as Defence of India act 1939. Independent India retained the law in a number of amended forms, which have seen use in proclaimed states of national emergency including Sino-Indian War, Bangladesh crisis, The Emergency of 1975 and subsequently the Punjab insurgency. Think • Rowlatt Act • Rowlatt Act Satyagraha

Ques. 27) An anti-British Berlin-Indian Committee was formed in Berlin, Germany, in 1914. It became an organizational hub of Indian nationalism and revolutionary activity. Which of the following statements are correct regarding this committee? 1. The organisation was formed by Indian students and political activists who resided in the Germany. 2. The organisation was established with the aim to promote the cause of Indian Independence. 3. The Committee was formally disbanded in November 1918, with most of the members shifting their attention to the nascent Soviet Russia. Select the code from following: a) 1 and 2 b) 2 and 3 c) 1 and 3 d) All of the above Correct Answer: D Explanation Solution d) Indian – Berlin Committee During the World War I in 1914, an organisation was established in Germany, namely the Berlin Committee. After 1915, it was renamed the Indian Independence Committee. The organisation was formed by Indian students and political activists who resided in the Germany. The organisation was established with the aim to promote the cause of Indian Independence. In the beginning the orgnisation was called the Berlin-Indian Committee. Later, this Berlin-Indian Committee played an instrumental part in the Hindu-German Conspiracy. VirendranathChattopadhyaya, Champakaraman Pillai and Abinash Bhattacharya were the key members of the committee. Think • How was Berlin Committee, India House and ReshmiRumaalTehreek connected?

Ques. 28) The Indian Sociologist was an Indian nationalist journal in the early 20th century. Its subtitle was An Organ of Freedom, and Political, Social, and Religious Reform . Who of the following was editor of this journal? a) Bikajicama b) Dorezio c) ShyamjiKrishnavarma d) M N Roy Correct Answer: C Explanation Solution c) The Indian Sociologist was an Indian nationalist journal in the early 20th century. Its subtitle was ‘An Organ of Freedom, and Political, Social, and Religious Reform’. The journal was edited by ShyamjiKrishnavarma from 1905 to 1914, then between 1920 and 1922. It was originally produced in London until May 1907 when Krishnavarma moved to Paris. The journal was edited in Paris from June 1907, but the change of address was only announced in the September 1907 issue. Publication continued in Paris until 1914, when Krishnavarma moved to Geneva on account of the First World War. While in Geneva he abandoned the publication under pressure from the Swiss authorities. He recommenced publication in December 1920 and continued until September 1922. Think • Impact of rise of communism in Russia on Indian National Movement

Ques. 29) Which of the following reasons were responsible for the decline of Indian Home Rule League movement? 1. The movement was left leaderless once Tilak moved to England. 2. The rise of mahatma Gandhi and his new way of revolution was like by the masses 3. Montague – Chelmsford reforms were announced by the Government Select the code from following: a) 1 and 2 b) 2 and 3 c) 3 only d) The following reasons were responsible for the Decline of Home Rule League in India: The Movement was left leaderless once Tilak left for England to pursue a libel case he had ﬁled and Annie Besant was largely satisﬁed by the promise of Reforms. Its further growth and activity were stalled by the rise of Mahatma Gandhi and his Satyagraha art of revolution: non-violent, but mass-based civil disobedience. Gandhi's Hindu lifestyle, mannerisms and immense respect for Indian culture and the common people of India made him immensely popular with India's common people. His victories in leading the farmers of Champaran, Bihar and Kheda, Gujarat against the British authorities on tax revolts made him a national hero. After the Montagu Declaration the league agreed to suspend its expansion of the movement. After this the all moderate candidate gave up the membership of league. The league believed that the British government will gradually reform the administration and local representative system by ushering participation of local Indi Correct Answer: D Explanation Solution d) The following reasons were responsible for the Decline of Home Rule League in India: The Movement was left leaderless once Tilak left for England to pursue a libel case he had ﬁled and Annie Besant was largely satisﬁed by the promise of Reforms. Its further growth and activity were stalled by the rise of Mahatma Gandhi and his Satyagraha art of revolution: non-violent, but mass-based civil disobedience. Gandhi's Hindu lifestyle, mannerisms and immense respect for Indian culture and the common people of India made him immensely popular with India's common people. His victories in leading the farmers of Champaran, Bihar and Kheda, Gujarat against the British authorities on tax revolts made him a national hero. After the Montagu Declaration the league agreed to suspend its expansion of the movement. After this the all moderate candidate gave up the membership of league. The league believed that the British government will gradually reform the administration and local representative system by ushering participation of local Indians. Think • Compare the Home Rule League movement started by Annie Besant and Tilak

Ques. 30) Which of the following Newspapers/ journals are associated with Annie Besant? 1. Young India 2. New India 3. Common Wheel Select the code from following: a) 1 and 2 b) 2 and 3 c) 1 and 3 d) All of the above Correct Answer: B Explanation Solution b)After making Madras her home, Annie Besant founded a weekly newspaper Commonweal in January 1914. She started a newspaper , New India, criticized British rule and was jailed for sedition. Young India was a Journal by Mahatma Gandhi.

Do you know? • A magazine with the same name, ‘Young India’, was also published by LalaLajpat Rai.

Ques. 31) Who of the following personalities renounced his knighthood due to their response towards Home Rule League Movement? a) Rabindranath Tagore b) Sir Sayyad Khan c) Mahatma Gandhi d) Sir S subramaniyaAiyyar Correct Answer: D Explanation Solution d) Sir SubbierSubramaniaIyer was an Indian lawyer, jurist and freedom ﬁghter who, along with Annie Besant, founded the Home Rule Movement. He was popularly known as the Grand Old Man of South India. SubramaniaIyer was born in the Madurai district of Madras Presidency. On completion of his schooling in Madura, SubramaniaIyer qualiﬁed as a lawyer from the University of Madras, and went on to practice as a lawyer in Madurai and Madras, before being appointed a Judge of the Madras High Court, in 1891. He also served as the ﬁrst Indian Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, before retiring in 1907. Do you know? • Rabindranath Tagore gave up his knighthood to protest against ‘JallianwalaBagh Massacre’.

Ques. 32) Consider the following statements regarding ‘Tolstoy Farm’: 1. Tolstoy farm was setup by Gandhi ji in Gujrat on the Bank of Sabarmati river. 2. The farm was made to house Satyagrahis 3. Schooling was provided to children and youths by Gandhi ji himself. Which of the above statements are correct? a) 1 and 2 b) 2 and 3 c) 1 and 3 d) All of the above Correct Answer: B

Your Answer: Unanswered Explanation Solution b) Tolstoy Farm Tolstoy Farm was a community started by Gandhi in Transvaal, South Africa, in 1910. It became the headquarters of the campaign of satyagraha (non-violence) which he lead at that time. This campaign was a reaction to the discrimination against Indians in Transvaal, and at one stage, 2,500 people of Indian origin were in jail for non-violent resistance to the racist laws. The farm, 22 miles from Johannesburg, had been bought by Herman Kallenbach, one of Gandhi’s supporters and placed at the disposal of the Satyagrahis for as long as the campaign lasted. Gandhi recalled that between 70 and 80 people lived in this co-operative commonwealth, but sometimes there were more. They were mostly young men and children, with a few women and older men. They were members of various religions and various origins, not just Indi

Correct Answer: B Explanation Solution b) Tolstoy Farm Tolstoy Farm was a community started by Gandhi in Transvaal, South Africa, in 1910. It became the headquarters of the campaign of satyagraha (non-violence) which he lead at that time. This campaign was a reaction to the discrimination against Indians in Transvaal, and at one stage, 2,500 people of Indian origin were in jail for non-violent resistance to the racist laws. The farm, 22 miles from Johannesburg, had been bought by Herman Kallenbach, one of Gandhi’s supporters and placed at the disposal of the Satyagrahis for as long as the campaign lasted. Gandhi recalled that between 70 and 80 people lived in this co-operative commonwealth, but sometimes there were more. They were mostly young men and children, with a few women and older men. They were members of various religions and various origins, not just Indians. Various languages, Gujarati, Tamil, Hindi and English, were spoken by the residents. Adults and children worked in farming and gardening, including pruning fruit trees, growing, harvesting, and clearing woodland. The emphasis was upon simple communal living combined with a clearly structured routine of work, school, bathing and a general meeting at the end of the day. Meals were vegetarian. Think • My Experiments with Truth • Satyagraha in South Africa

Ques. 33) Which of the following was/were founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy ?

1. Atmiya Sabha

2. BrahmoSamaj

3. PrarthanaSamaj

4. Arya Samaj

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

a) 1, 2 and 3

b) 2 only

c) 1 and 2 only

d) 1, 3 and 4

Correct Answer:C

Ques. 34) 'Diarchy' was first introduced in India under a) Morley-Minto Reforms b)Montford Reforms c) Simon Commission Plan d) Government oflndia Act, 1935 Correct Answer: B

Ques. 35) Which of the following was I were the main feature(s) of the Government of India Act, 1919?

1. Introduction of separate electorates for Muslims

2. Devolution of legislative authority by the Centre to the Provinces

3. Expansion and reconstitution of Central and Provincial Legislatures.

a)2 only

b) 1 and 3

c)3 only

d)2 and 3 Correct Answer: D

Ques. 36) The Desai-Liaquat' Pact was signed in to resolve the issue of a) Constitution of Constituent Assembly b) inclusion of Princely States into Indian Dominion c) to finalize border between India and Pakistan d) to facilitate formation of interim government by co-operation between Congress and League Correct Answer:D

Ques. 37) The 'Dual Government' recom-mended by Lord Clive provided that the a) criminal justice would be left to the Nawabi officials, while civil and fiscal matters would be controlled by the Company b) Company will look after fiscal matters and all the rest would be dealt by the Indian rulers c) Indian rulers will deal with all the matters of administration under the supervision of a Company official d) Indian rulers will be only titular heads and all the powers shall be directly dealt by the Company Correct Answer: A

Ques. 38) After the death of Raja Rammohan Roy, the BrahmoSamaj split into two sections; -the BrahmoSamaj of India and the AdiBrahmoSamaj. Who were the leaders of the two sections respectively? a)Keshab Chandra Sen and Debendranath Tagore b)Radhakanta Deb and Debendranath Tagore c)Keshab Chandra Sen and Radhakanta Deb d)Debendranath Tagore and Radhakanta Deb Correct Answer: A

Ques. 39) Which of the following statements about the Shiromani GurudwaraPrabandhak Committee (SGPC) are correct?

1. It began as the political wing of the Singh Sabhas in the late 19th century.

2. It was formed in 1920 as part of the upcoming Akali movement.

3. It was founded to reclaim control of the Sikh shrines from the government manipulated loyalist committees.

4. It formed the Akali Dal to coordinate groups (Jathas) to reclaim control of the shrines.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

a) 1, 3 and 4

b) 2, 3 and 4

c) 2 and 4 only

d) 2 and 3 only

Correct Answer: D

Ques. 40) Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:

List-I List-II

(Act/Event) (Year)

A. RowlattAct 1. 1922

B. Salt March 2. 1931

C. ChauriChaura Incident 3. 1930

D. Second Round Table Conference 4. 1919

Code:

a) A B C D

4 3 1 2

b) A B C D

3 1 4 2

c) A B C D

4 3 2 1

d) A B C D

3 4 2 1

Correct Answer: A

Ques. 41) In the elections to the provincial legislatures in 1937 in British India

1. only about 10 to 12 percent of the population had the right to vote

2. the untouchables had no right to vote

3. the Congress won an absolute majority in nine out of eleven provinces

4. the Muslim League won more than 80 percent of the seats reserved for Muslims

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

a) 1, 3 and 4

b) 1 and 4 only

c) 1 and 3 only

d) 2, 3 and 4

Correct Answer: B

Ques. 42) Which of the following statements about Mahatma Gandhi’s South African experiences (1893 – 1914) is/are true?

1. Muslim merchants were actively involved in Gandhian political movements in South Africa.

2. In 1906, Gandhi led a campaign in Cape Town against the ordinance on compulsory registration and passes for Indians.

3. Gandhi began his political career with struggles against the imposition of excessive taxes on Indians in Cape Town.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a) 1 and 2 only

b) 3 only

c) 1, 2 and 3

d) 1 only

Correct Answer:D

Ques. 43) Which of the following sets of newspapers reflected the concerns of educated Indian Muslims during the Khilafat Movement?

a) Comrade and Hamdard

b) Comrade and Hindustan Times

c)Zamindar and Muslim Voice

d) Comrade, Hamdard, Zamindar and Al Hilal

Correct Answer:D

Ques. 44) Which of the following statements about the social reformer, Raja Rammohun Roy, is false?

a)Rammohun Roy belonged to the gentry class whose power had been diminished because of the imposition of the Permanent Settlement.

b) He studied both Vedantic Monism and Christian Unitarianism.

c) He translated the Upanishads into Bengali.

d) His first organization was the Atmiya Sabha, founded in Calcutta in 1815.

Correct Answer:A

Ques. 45) Upari refers to which one of the following?

a) A form of Marathi poetry that emerged during the Maratha period

b) A category of tenancy tenure held under the Maratha regime

c) A court official during Maratha rule

d) A group of peasants who rebelled against their oppressive landlords under Maratha rule

Correct Answer:B

Ques. 46) Which of the following is/are the characteristic(s) of the Sannyasi and Fakir uprisings?

1. These uprisings refer to a series of skirmishes between the English East India Company and a group of sannyasis and fakirs.

2. One reason for the uprising was the ban on free movement of the sannyasis along pilgrimage routes.

3. In the course of the uprisings in 1773, Warren Hastings issued a proclamation banishing all sannyasis from Bengal and Bihar.

4. Are contemporaneous with the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a) 1 only

b) 1 and 3 only

c) 1, 2 and 3

d) 2 and 4 only

Correct Answer:C

Ques. 47) Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:

List I List II

(Editor) (Journal /Newspaper)

A. S.A. Dange 1. Labour-Kisan Gazette

B. Muzaffar Ahmed 2. Inquilab

C. Ghulam Hussain 3.Navayug

D. M. Singaravelu 4. The Socialist

Code :

A B C D

a) 4 3 2 1

b) 4 2 3 1

c) 1 2 3 4

d) 1 3 2 4

Correct Answer:A

Ques. 48) Which of the following was/were connected primarily to the communist ideology?

1. KirtiKisan Party

2. Labour Swaraj Party

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

Correct Answer:C

Ques. 49) The interest of the British Government of India in Afghanistan in the nineteenth century came about in order to

a)make use of the natural resources of Afghanistan.

b)ensure that the Russian empire did not have an influence over Afghanistan.

c)increase the reach of the British Empire.

d)establish a monopoly over the markets of Afghanistan.

Correct Answer:B

Ques. 50) Which would be the most appropriate description concerning the Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha?

It aspired to

a)do political work among youth, peasants and workers.

b)spread the philosophy of revolution among students.

c)initiate discussions regarding anti-imperialism among workers.

d)help the formation of a Trade Union Movement in Punjab.

Correct Answer:A

Ques. 51) Which of the following statements about the formation of the Indian National Congress are true?

1. The Indian National Congress was formed at a national convention held in Calcutta in December 1885 under the Presidency of Motilal Nehru.

2. The Safety Valve Theory regarding the formation of the Indian National Congress emerged from a biography of A. 0. Hume written by William Wedderburn.

3. An early decision was that the President would be from the same region where the session was to be held. 4. W. C. Banerjee was the first President of the Indian National Congress.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

a) 1, 2 and 4

b) 2 and 3

c) 2 and 4 only

d) 1 and 3

Correct Answer: C

Ques. 52) Which of the following statements about JyotiraoPhule'sSatyashodhakSamaj Movement in Maharashtra is/are true?

1. The SatyashodhakSamaj was set up in 1873.

2. Phule argued that Brahmins were the progeny of 'alien' Aryans.

3. Phule's focus on the Kunbi peasantry in the 1880s and 1890s led to a privileging of Maratha identity.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

a) 1 and 2 only

b) 2 only

c) 1 and 3 only

d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer:D

Ques. 53) Which of the following statements about MaulviAhmadullah Shah, who played an important part in the Revolt of 1857, is/are correct?

1. He was popularly known as Danka Shah or the Maulvi with a drum.

2. He fought in the famous Battle of Chinhat.

3. He was killed by British troops under the command of Henry Lawrence.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

a) 1 only

b) 1 and 3

c) 2 and 3

d) 1 and 2

Correct Answer:D

Ques. 54) Which of the following pairs of Peasants revolt are correctly matched?

1. Eka Revolt - Panjab

2. Mapila Revolt - Kerala

3. Indigo Revolt - Bengal

4. Pabna Agrarian Leagues - Bihar

a) 1, 2 and 4

b) 2 and 4

c) 2 and 3 only

d) 1 and 3

Correct Answer: C

Ques. 55) Consider the following statements regarding All India Kissan Sabha:

1. It was founded in 1936.

2. AIKS and Congress held there session in Faizpur in 1936.

3. Swami SahjanandSaraswati was 1st President of AIKS.

a) 1 only

b) 1 and 3

c) 2 and 3

d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: D

Ques. 56) Consider the following statements regarding Tebhaga Movement:

1. Bengal Provincial Kissan Sabha demanded 2/3rd share to share-croppers.

2. The movement was centered aroundAwadh region.

a) 1 only b) 2 only c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2 Correct Answer: A

Ques. 57) Which of the following is not correct regarding the Wavell Plan of 1945?

a) All members of the Viceroy’s Executive Council except the commander-in-chief were to be Indians. b) Muslims were to have one-third representation in the Legislative Council. c) Shimla Conference was organized to discuss the provisions of Wavell Plan. d) It was finally not accepted by both Muslim League and the Congress. Correct Answer: B

Ques. 58) With reference to the Ahmedabad mill strike of 1918, consider the following statements:

1. It was over the issue of non-payment of bonus to famine-affected workers.

2. Gandhiji used the weapon of hunger strike for first time.

3. The strike was unsuccessful and was suppressed violently by the British.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 only

b) 1 and 3

c) 2 only

d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: C

Ques. 59) With reference to the Swarajaya Party, consider the following statements:

1. It was set up at the Gaya session of Indian National Congress.

2. It aimed to obstruct the proceedings of legislative councils.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 only b) 2 only c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2 Correct Answer: C