

## A

1. Consider the following statements regarding Champaran Satyagraha:

- 1) It is the first civil disobedience movement by Gandhi in India
- 2) Young leaders such as Rajendraprasad, Indulalyagnik participated in Champaransatyagraha
- 3) It is against “tinkathia” system which promotes indigo cultivation in Champaran region

Choose the correct options:

- A) 1 & 2 Only
- B) 2 & 3 Only
- C) All 1,2,3 are correct
- D) 1 & 3 only

Solution: D

- Champaran Satyagraha (1917)—First Civil Disobedience .Gandhi was requested by Rajkumar Shukla to look into the problems of the indigo planters, of Champaran in Bihar.
- The European planters had been forcing peasants to grow indigo on 3/20 of the total land (called tinkathia system).
- Gandhi, joined by Rajendra Prasad, Mazharul-Haq, Mahadeo Desai, Narhari Parekh, J.B. Kripalani, reached Charnparan to probe into the matter
- Kheda Satyagraha (1918)—First Non-Cooperation Because of drought in 1918, the crops failed in Kheda district of Gujarat. Revenue Code.
- If the yield was less than one-fourth the normal produce, the farmers were entitled to remission. The authorities refused to grant remission.
- Gandhi supported the peasants' cause and asked them to withhold revenue
- During the Kheda Satyagraha, many young nationalists such as Sardar Patel and IndulalYagnik became Gandhi's followers.
- Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918)—First Hunger Strike .Gandhi now intervened in a dispute between mill owners of Ahmedabad and the workers over the issue of discontinuation of the plague bonus.
- Gandhi asked the workers to go on a strike and demand a 35 per cent increase in wages.
- He undertook a fast unto death to strengthen the workers resolve, but the fast also had the effect of putting pressure on mill owners who finally agreed to give the workers a 35 per cent increase in wages

2. Consider the following statements regarding Rowlatt act:

Statement 1: It was a legislative act passed by the Imperial Legislative Council in Delhi on 1919

Statement 2: This act indefinitely extending the emergency measures of preventive indefinite detention, incarceration without trial

Choose the correct options:

- A) Only Statement 1 is correct
- B) Only Statement 2 is correct
- C) Both Statement 1 and 2 are correct
- D) Neither Statement 1 nor 2 is correct

Solution: C

It was a legislative act passed by the Imperial Legislative Council in Delhi on March 18, 1919, indefinitely extending the emergency measures of preventive indefinite detention, incarceration without trial

this act effectively authorized the government to imprison any person suspected of terrorism living in the Raj for up to two years without a trial, and gave the imperial authorities power to deal with all revolutionary activities.

3. Consider the following statements regarding Rowlattsatyagraha

1) Satyagraha sabhas were set up all over India against the Rowlatt act

2) Gandhi, overwhelmed by the total atmosphere of violence withdrew the movement on 18th April after confessing a 'Himalayan Blunder'.

Choose the correct options:

- A) 1 Only
- B) 2 Only
- C) Both 1 and 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: C

In February 1919 Gandhiji founded the Satyagraha Sabha to protest against the Rowlatt Act. Members took a pledge to disobey the Act and thus to court arrest.

The JallianwalaBagh massacre shocked the entire nation with horror and fired patriotic minds with aggressive determination for vengeance. Gandhi, overwhelmed by the total atmosphere of violence withdrew the movement on 18th April after confessing a '*Himalayan Blunder*'.

4. Statement 1: 1917 Calcutta Congress session was presided over by Annie Besant.

Statement 2: Annie Besant was the first women president of Indian National Congress

Choose the correct options:

- A) Only Statement 1 is correct
- B) Only Statement 2 is correct
- C) Both Statement 1 and 2 are correct
- D) Neither Statement 1 nor 2 is correct

Solution: C

Annie Besant was the first woman president of INC whereas, Sarojini Naidu was the first Indian woman president.

1917 Calcutta session- first time INC session presided over by a lady ( Annie Besant)

5. Consider the following statements:

1) Hunter commission was formed to investigate about Jallianwallabagh Massacre

2) Subramaniyaaiyer renounced his knighthood title to condemn Jallianwallabagh massacre

Choose the correct options:

- A) 1 Only

- B) 2 Only
- C) Both 1 and 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: A

the Government of India announced the formation of a committee of inquiry into the events in Punjab. Referred to as the Disorders Inquiry Committee, it was later more widely known as the Hunter Commission. It was named after the chairman, William, Lord Hunter.

The stated purpose of the commission was to "investigate the recent disturbances in Bombay, Delhi and Punjab, about their causes, and the measures taken to cope with them"

Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood to condemn JallianWallabagh massacre

6. Consider the following statements regarding decisions taken in 1920Nagpur session of INC
  - 1) the programme of non-cooperation was endorsed
  - 2) Instead of having the attainment of self-government through constitutional means as its goal, the Congress decided to have the attainment of swaraj throughpeaceful and legitimate means
  - 3) A Congress Working Committee (CWC) of 15 members was set up to lead the Congress

Choose the correct options:

- A)1 only
- B) 2 and 3 only
- C) 1 and 3 only
- D) All 1, 2 and 3

Solution: D

December 1920 At the Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress—

- (i) the programme of non-cooperation was endorsed;
- (ii) an important change was made in Congress creed: now, instead of having the attainment of self-government through constitutional means as its goal, the Congress decided to have the attainment of swaraj through peaceful and legitimate means, thus committing itself to an extraconstitutional mass struggle;
- (iii) some important organisational changes were made: a Congress Working Committee (CWC) of 15 members was set up to lead the Congress from now onwards; Provincial Congress Committees on linguistic basis were organised; ward committees was organised; and entry fee was reduced to four annas;

7. Consider the following statements regarding Khilafat issue:
  - a. Indian National Congress supported Khilafat agitation in India
  - b. Provisions under treaty of versailleswith Turkey after first world war,was the main reason behind Khilafat agitation in India

Choose the correct options:

- i. 1 Only
- ii. 2 Only
- iii. Both 1 and 2

- iv. Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: A

Treaty of Sèvres, (Aug. 10, 1920), post-World War I pact between the victorious Allied powers and representatives of the government of Ottoman Turkey.

The treaty abolished the Ottoman Empire and obliged Turkey to renounce all rights over Arab Asia and North Africa

Muslims all over the world consider sultan of Turkey as their Caliph. Thus, Treaty of Sèvres triggered Khilafat agitation in India.

INC supported Khilafat cause and endorsed non cooperation movement for that purpose

8. Which of the following local struggles associated with non cooperation movement
- Eka movement
  - Akali movement
  - Mappila revolt

Choose the correct options:

- 1 Only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 3 only
- All 1,2,3

Solution: D

Local struggles such as Awadh Kisan Movement (UP), Eka Movement (UP), Mappila Revolt (Malabar) and the Sikh agitation for the removal of mahants in Punjab are associated with non cooperation movement

9. Consider the following statements regarding Mappila revolt

Statement 1: Muslim peasants fought against exploitation by Hindu landlords in Malabar region

Statement 2 :It was a non violent protest

Choose the correct options:

- A) Only Statement 1 is correct
- B) Only Statement 2 is correct
- C) Both Statement 1 and 2 are correct
- D) Neither Statement 1 nor 2 is correct

Solution: A

- The Moplah Rebellion or the Malabar Rebellion was an extended version of the Khilafat Movement in Kerala in 1921.
- The Government had declared the Congress and Khilafat meetings illegal. So, a reaction in Kerala began against the crackdown of the British in Eranad and Valluvanad taluks of Malabar.
- But the Khilafat meeting incited so much communal feelings among the Muslims peasants, known as Moplahs, that it turned out to become an anti Hindu movement from July 1921 onwards.

- The violence began and the Moplahs attacked the police stations and took control of them. They also seized the courts, and the government treasuries.
- It became a communal riot when the kudiyaan or tenant Moplahs attacked their Hindu\_jenmis\_or landlords and killed many of them. Thus the Hindu Landlords became the victims of the atrocities of the Moplahs.

10. Consider the following statements regarding Akali movement :

1) The Akali movement was a campaign to bring reform in the gurdwaras (the Sikh places of worship) in India

2) The movement led to the introduction of the Sikh Gurdwara Bill in 1925, which placed all the historical Sikh shrines in India under the control of Shiromani GurdwaraParbandhak Committee (SGPC).

Choose the correct options:

- A) 1 Only
- B) 2 Only
- C) Both 1 and 2 only
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: C

- The Akali movement or the Gurdwara Reform Movement was a campaign to bring reform in the gurdwaras (the Sikh places of worship) in India during the early 1920s.
- The movement led to the introduction of the Sikh Gurdwara Bill in 1925, which placed all the historical Sikh shrines in India under the control of Shiromani GurdwaraParbandhak Committee (SGPC).
- The Akalis also participated in the Indian independence movement against the British Government, and supported the non-cooperation movement against them.

11. Which of the following true about Hindustan Socialist Republican Association(HSRA) :

1)One of the foundingmemberswasJawaharLal Nehru.

2)Objective was to demonstrate theneed and desirability of Direct Action and Revolution in order to achieve complete independence.

3)Ideologically inspired by the Russian Revolution and the Socialist thought, the association hoped to substitute British Imperialism in India by a federated Republic

4.KakoriConspiracyassociatedwith thisorganization

Choose the correct options:

- (a)I,II,III only
- (b)II,III,IV only
- (c)I,II,IVonly
- (d)I,III,IV only

**Solution: B**

- The HRA was founded in October 1924 in Kanpur by RamprasadBismil, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee and Sachin Sanyal, with an aim to organise an armed revolution to overthrow the colonial government and establish in its place a Federal Republic of United States of India whose basic principle would be adult franchise.
- Kakori Robbery (August 1925) The most important "action" of the HRA was the Kakori robbery. The men held up the 8-Down train at Kakori, an obscure village near Lucknow, and looted its official railway cash.

- The HSRA Determined to overcome the Kakori setback, the younger revolutionaries, inspired by socialist ideas, set out to reorganise Hindustan Republican Association at a historic meeting in the ruins of Ferozshah Kotla in Delhi (September 1928).
- The participants included Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Bhagwaticharan Vohra from Punjab and Bejoy Kumar Sinha, Shiv Verma and Jaidev Kapur from UP.
- The HSRA decided to work under a collective leadership and adopted socialism as its official goal.
- Though Nehru believed in socialism, he did not advocate for revolutionary terrorism.

12. Which of the following are not the main features of the Government of India Act-1919?

- (a) Introduction of Diarchy in the provincial government.
- (b) Introduction of separate electorate seats for Muslims.
- (c) Women were given right to vote.
- (d) Bicameral arrangement was introduced at the centre.

Solution: B

Introduction of separate electorate seats for Muslims was introduced in Government of India Act-1909.

13. Statement 1: The Swarajists wanted to contest the council elections and wreck the government from within

Statement 2: No changers wanted to carry forward constructive work as advocated by Gandhiji

Statement 3: C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru were the prominent leaders of swarajist faction

Choose the correct options:

- A) Only Statements 1 and 2 are correct
- B) Only Statements 2 and 3 are correct
- C) Only Statements 1 and 3 are correct
- D) All three statements are correct

Solution: D

The suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement led to a split within Congress in the Gaya session of the Congress in December 1922.

Leaders like Motilal Nehru and Chitranjan Das formed a separate group within the Congress known as the Swaraj Party on 1 January 1923.

The Swarajists wanted to contest the council elections and wreck the government from within.

Elections to Legislative Councils were held in November 1923. In this, the Swaraj Party gained impressive successes.

In the Central Legislative Council Motilal Nehru became the leader of the party whereas in Bengal the party was headed by C.R. Das.

No changers faction which influenced by Gandhian thoughts advocated on constructive works such as promotion of Khadi, abolition of untouchability.

14. What is the significance of Montagu's statement (August 1917)?

- 1) Attainment of self government for Indians became a government policy.
- 2) The statement envisioned increasing participation of Indians in every branch of administration
- 3) The Indian leaders accepted the proposal as it sought to set up a responsible government.

**OPTIONS**

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All the above

**SOLUTION:**a

**MONTAGU'S STATEMENT-AUGUST 1917**

The government policy is of an increasing participation of Indians in every branch of administration and gradual development institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government.

The Importance of Montagu's Statement from now onwards, is that the demand by nationalists for self-government or Home Rule could not be termed as seditious since attainment of self government for Indians now became a government policy, unlike Morley's statement in 1909 that the reforms were not intended to give self-government to India.

**OBJECTION OF INDIAN LEADERS**

The objections of the Indian leaders to Montagu's statement were two- fold—

- (i) No specific time frame was given.
- (ii) The Government alone was to decide the nature and the timing of advance towards a responsible government, and the Indians were resentful that the British would decide what was good and what was bad for Indians.

15. Non co-operation movement was immediately withdrawn because of

- a) Chauri chaura incident
- b) British called for peace talks
- c) Gandhiji following 'Struggle truce struggle strategy'
- d) Hindu- Muslim communal riots

**SOLUTION:**a

**Chauri Chaura Incident**

There was widespread violence on February 5, 1922 in Chauri Chaura Village, which prompted Gandhi to withdraw the non cooperation movement.

Though Gandhiji following 'Struggle truce struggle strategy' was also one of the reason that can be cited, but it is not the reason for immediate withdrawal.

16. Arrange the following in chronological order

- 1)Kakori Robbery
- 2)Rowlatt act
- 3)Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre
- 4)Establishment of Swaraj Party

**OPTIONS**

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

**SOLUTION:C**

- 1) Rowlatt act(February 1919)
- 2) Jallianwalla BaghMassacre(April 1919)
- 3) Establishment of Swaraj Party(1922)
- 4) Kakori Robbery (1925)

17. During 1920's there were widespread Marxist and Socialist upsurge. Which of the following personalities were associated with it?

- 1)Jawaharlal Nehru
- 2)Subash Chandra Bose
- 3)S.A.Dange
- 4)M.N.Roy

**OPTIONS**

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

**SOLUTION:d**

Left wing within the congress was represented by Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose  
Important communist leaders were S.A. Dange,M.N.Roy,Nalini Gupta etc.



18. Consider the following statements regarding Caste movements during 1920's

- 1)Self respect movement was patronised by Dr.Ambedkar.
- 2)Mahar movement was organised under the leadership of Jyothirao phule

Which of the statements are true?

**OPTIONS**

- a)1 only
- b)2 only
- c)1 and 2
- d)None of the above

**SOLUTION:D**

Self respect movement was patronised by 'PERIYAR'—E.V.Ramaswamy Naicker(Madras)

- 2)Mahar movement was organised under the leadership of Dr. Ambedkar.
- 3)Satya Sodhak Samaj was founded by Jyotrao Phule

19. Consider the following statements:

- a. Gandhiji became the president of Indian National Congress in 1924 at the Belgaum session of Indian National Congress
- b. Vijayalakshmi Pandit was the first Indian woman president to chair the Indian National Congress at Kanpur session of 1925

Choose the correct options:

- i. Only Statement 1 is correct
- ii. Only Statement 2 is correct
- iii. Both Statement 1 and 2 are correct
- iv. Neither Statement 1 nor 2 is correct

Solution: A

Gandhiji became the president of Indian National Congress in 1924 at the Belgaum session of Indian National Congress

Sarojini Naidu was the first Indian woman president to chair the Indian National Congress at Kanpur session of 1925

20. Consider the following statements regarding justice party in India

- 1)As per the Montague-Chemsford Reforms came into force during the British rule, Justice Party contested the public election and formed the Ministry in the Madras Province in 1919.
- 2) The rule of Justice Party brought many reform measures for equality and equity in the society by enacting historic legislations and through issuing progressive executive orders.

Choose the correct options:

- A) 1 Only
- B) 2 Only

- C) Both 1 and 2  
D) Neither 1 nor 2

**Solution: C**

. In the year 1916, South India Liberal Federation (SILF) was formed in the then Madras Province through the organised initiatives of Pitty Thegarayar, Dr.M.Natesan and Dr. T.M.Nair to protect the interests of the privilege denied non Brahmin community.

Later it was popularly identified as Justice Party in the name of its official magazine 'Justice'.

As per the Montague-Chemsford Reforms came into force during the British rule, Justice Party contested the public election and formed the Ministry in the Madras Province in 1919.

The rule of Justice Party brought many reform measures for equality and equity in the society by enacting historic legislations and through issuing progressive executive orders. In 1938, Justice Party's leadership was entrusted to Periyar E.V.Ramasamy.

In 1944, the name of the party was changed as Dravidar Kazhagams (D.K.) and its constitution was changed as social reform movement, not participating in the election process by fielding candidates but offering its support whoever it considers as probably functional to the society in the line of its ideology.

21. With reference to Non-cooperation movement, consider the following statements:

1. Non-cooperation ignited the promotion of khadi.
2. The Indian Capitalist class had supported the Non-Cooperation Movement.
3. The Khudai Khidmatgars attacked police stations during the Non-Co-Operation Movement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Answer: A**

An important program of the Non-Cooperation Movement was the promotion of khadi. Under the guidance of Gandhi, charkha and Indian handloom products gained back their glory. Many weavers were employed. The Indian National Movement, for the first time in the history, acquired a real mass base with the participation of different sections of Indian society such as peasants, workers, students, and teachers, women, merchants, etc.

However, the big industrialists, capitalists, 'zamindars', etc. still remained hostile.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan had organised a volunteer brigade 'Khudai Khidmatgars', popularly known as the 'Red-Shirts', who were pledged to the freedom struggle and non-violence during Civil Disobedience Movement

22. Consider the following in context of basic tenets of Gandhi's Technique of satyagraha

1. Gandhiji Satyagraha was based on truth and nonviolence.
2. A satyagrahi was not to submit what he considered as wrong but always remain truthful , non – violent and fearless.
3. Satyagrahi should be ready to accept suffering in his struggle against the evil-doer and this suffering was to be a part of his love for truth.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

**Solution : D**

23. Consider the following statements, with reference to Education related development under British rule:

1. The Saddler University Commission recommended a twelve year school course, followed by a three year degree course.
2. Education was a transferred subject under diarchy after Montagu-Chelmsford reforms.
3. Sargeant Plan of Education recommended universal free and compulsory education for children between the ages of 6 and 11.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

**Solution: D**

The Saddler University Commission (1917-1919) also recommended: inauguration of many new universities, less rigidity in framing regulations for universities, some special recommendation in relation to Calcutta University.

After 1919 reforms, Department of Education was transferred to the control of popular ministers in various provinces. And the Department of Education of Govt of India(central govt) was amalgamated with other departments.

Sargeant Plan of Education recommended universal free and compulsory education for children between the ages of 6 and 11.

24. After the termination of Non-cooperation Movement, a new wave of revolutionary movement gathered momentum. Consider following statements about this new wave of Revolutionary Terrorism:

1. Ideologically this new wave had some socialistic content in it and was inspired by Russian revolution.
2. This new wave was the result of the disenchantment with Gandhian methods.
3. Women took no part in it as the violence repulsed them.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are true?

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

**Solution: D**

The new wave of revolutionary terrorism started after Gandhi stopped his non-cooperation movement. This forced youths to other ways to achieve freedom.

Ideologically most of the revolutionaries in this new wave were inspired by Russian revolution based on socialistic ideas.

Women also participated in some revolutionary activities. As evident from Chittagong Armory Raid violence could not repulse women.

25. Consider following statements about the Home Rule movement:

1. Home Rule movement was organized under the auspices of Congress.
2. The objective of this movement was to obtain self rule under the British rule in constitutional way.
3. Montagu Declaration in 1917 was one of the factors which weakened the movement.
4. It created the environment to undo the Surat Split.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

**Solution: B**

The Home leagues functioned independently as Congress could not adopt a radical program as that.

The objective of this movement was to obtain self rule under the British rule in constitutional way.

Montagu Declaration in 1917 satisfied the moderates and in the spirit of declaration Mrs. Annie Besant was also released from jail, which pacified the people and movement weakened.

The movement made the Annie Besant and Tilak, the most popular leaders of the day and both favoured the reunification of congress. This act of unifying Congress became easy due to the popularity of both the leaders.

26. Consider the following statements :

- 1) In October 1940, Gandhi gave the call for a limited satyagraha by a few selected individuals.
- 2) The satyagraha was kept limited so as not to embarrass Britain's war effort by a mass upheaval.

Which of the following statements is/are correct ?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans : c

Solution : The second world war broke out in September 1939 when nazi germany invaded Poland. The government of India immediately joined the war without consulting the National Congress or the elected members of the central legislature. The Congress , therefore, asked its ministries to resign. In October 1940, Gandhi gave the call for a limited satyagraha by a few selected individuals. The satyagraha was kept limited so as not to embarrass Britain's war effort by a mass upheaval in India.

27. The main objective of a mission headed by a Cabinet Minister , Sir Stafford Cripps , who sent to India in March 1942 was

- a) to get strong support of Indian National Congress to the Labour Party
- b) to accept the Congress demand for the immediate transfer of effective power to Indians
- c) to secure the active cooperation of Indians in the war effort.
- d) to stop the famous 'Quit India ' Resolution and proposed the starting of a non violent mass struggle.

Ans : c

Solution : The British Government desperately wanted the active cooperation of Indians in the world war effort. To secure this cooperation it sent to India in March 1942 a mission headed by a Cabinet Minister, Sir Stafford Cripps, who had earlier been a radical member of the Labour Party and a strong supporter of the Indian national movement.

28. Consider the following statements regarding purpose of the ' Individual Satyagraha '

- 1) It doesn't give expression to the Indian people's strong political feeling
- 2) It gave British Government further opportunity to peacefully accept the Indian demands.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans : b

Solution : The Individual satyagraha had a dual purpose – while giving expression to the Indian people's strong political feeling, it gave the British Government further opportunity to peacefully accept the Indian demands. Gandhiji and the congress were, because of their anti-Nazi feelings, still reluctant to take advantage of the British predicament and embarrass her war effort by a mass upheaval in India.

29. Consider the following statements regarding parallel governments

1) the first parallel government was proclaimed in Ballia , in East U.P., in August 1942 under the leadership of Chittu Pande.

2) Other parallel governments are Jatiya Sarkar and Prati Sarkar formed in Tamluk and Satara respectively.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans : c

Solution : A significant feature of the Quit India Movement was the emergence of parallel governments in some parts of the country. the first parallel government was proclaimed in Ballia , in East U.P., in August 1942 under the leadership of Chittu Pande, who called himself a Gandhian.

In Tamluk in the Midnapur district of Bengal, the Jatiya Sarkar came into existence on December , 1942 and lasted till September 1944.

In satara , Maharashtra , the prati Sarkar emerged as the base of the longest-lasting and effective parallel government. Nani patil was its most important leader. The Prati Sarkar continued to function till 1945.

30. With reference to women participation in Quit India Movement , whom among the following played a very important role

- 1) Aruna Asaf Ali
- 2) Sucheta Kripalani
- 3) Usha Mehta

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

Ans : d

Solution : The Quit India Movement marked a new high in terms of popular participation in the national movement. As in earlier mass struggles, the youth were in the forefront of the struggle. Women, especially college and school girls, played a very important role. Aruna Asaf Ali and Sucheta Kripalani were two major women organizers of the underground, and Usha Mehta an important member of the small group that ran the Congress radio.

31. Consider the following statements:

- 1) The erosion of loyalty to the British Government of its own officers was one of the most striking aspects of the Quit India struggle.
- 2) Hundreds of Communists at the local and village levels participated in the movement as per the official position taken by the communist party.

Which of the following statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans : a

Solution : The erosion of loyalty to the British Government of its own officers was one of the most striking aspects of the Quit India struggle. Government officials, especially those at lower levels of the police and the administration, were generous in their assistance to the movement. Even jail officials are tended to be much kinder to prisoners than in earlier years.

Hundreds of Communists at the local and village levels participated in the movement despite the official position taken by the communist party. Though they sympathized with the strong anti-fascist sentiments of their leaders, yet they felt the irresistible pull of the movement and, for at least a few days or weeks, joined in it along with the rest of the Indian people.

32. In post war struggle, changed attitude of the British Government is explained by which of the following factors

- 1) Change in the balance of power in the world
- 2) Britain's economic and military power after the war
- 3) British Indian Government rely on the Indian personnel of its civil administration and armed forces to suppress the national movement.
- 4) confident and determined mood of the Indian people.

Choose the correct option:

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

Ans : d

Solution : In Post-War struggle, the changed attitude of the British Government is explained by

- 1) The war has changed the balance of power in the world
- 2) Even though Britain was on the winning side in the war, its economic and military power was shattered. It would take Britain years to rehabilitate itself.
- 3) British Indian Government could not any longer rely on the Indian personnel of its civil administration and armed forces to suppress the national movement.
- 4) the confident and determined mood of the Indian people was no longer tolerate the humiliation of foreign rule.

33. Consider the following statements regarding “Azad Hind Fauj”

- 1) It was led by Subhas Chandra Bose in Singapore to conduct a military campaign for the liberation of India.
- 2) Subhas Chandra Bose was assisted by Rash Bihari Bose , an old terrorist revolutionary.

Which of the following statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans : c

Solution : In Singapore , Subhas Chandra Bose formed the Azad Hind Fauj ( Indian National Army or INA for short ) to conduct a military campaign for the liberation of India. He was assisted by Rash Bihari Bose , an old terrorist revolutionary. Before the arrival of Subhas Chandra Bose , steps towards the organisation of the INA had been taken by General Mohan Singh.

34. Consider the following statements regarding “ Tebhaga struggle”

- 1) it was considered to be the most militant struggle of the post-war.
- 2) It was started by the traders of the Bengals.
- 3) They declared that they would pay not one-third but one-fourth of the profit to the Government.

Which of the following statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans : b

Solution : Peasant movements acquired a fresh thrust after 1945 as freedom approached. The most militant of the post-war struggle was the Tebhaga struggle by the share-croppers of Bengal who declared that they would pay not one-half but one-third of the crop to the landlords. Struggles for land and against high rent also took place in other provinces also.



35. Consider the following statements:

- 1) The Congress won an overwhelming majority of general seats in elections to provincial assemblies, held in early 1946.
- 2) The British Government, therefore, sent in March 1946 a Cabinet Mission to India to negotiate with the Indian leaders the terms for the transfer of power to Indians.

Which of the following statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans : c

Solution: Elections to provincial assemblies, held in early 1946, provided another major political development. The Congress won an overwhelming majority of general seats, while the Muslim League did the same for seats reserved for Muslims.

The British Government, therefore, sent in March 1946 a Cabinet Mission to India to negotiate with the Indian leaders the terms for the transfer of power to Indians.

36. Consider the following statements regarding cabinet mission :

- 1) The Cabinet Mission has proposed a two-tiered federal plan which was expected to maintain national unity while conceding the largest measure of regional autonomy.
- 2) Individual provinces could form regional unions to which they could surrender by mutual agreement some of their powers.

Which of the following statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans : c

Solution : The Cabinet Mission has proposed a **two-tiered federal plan – Federation and the Province-** which was expected to maintain national unity while conceding the largest measure of regional autonomy. There was to be a federation of the provinces and the states, with the centre controlling only defence, foreign affairs and communications. At the same time, Individual provinces could form regional unions to which they could surrender by mutual agreement some of their powers. Both the National Congress and the Muslim League accepted this plan.

37. Consider the following statements regarding “ interim cabinet “

- 1) An Interim Cabinet was formed by the Congress and headed by Jawaharlal Nehru.
- 2) The Muslim League didn't joined the Cabinet and also decided to boycott the constituent assembly.

Which of the following statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only

- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans : a

Solution : In the end, in September 1946, an Interim Cabinet, headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, was formed by the Congress. The Muslim League joined the Cabinet in October after some hesitation; but it decided to boycott the constituent assembly.

38. Lord Mountbatten, who had come to India as Viceroy in March 1947, worked out a compromise after discussion with the leaders of the Congress and the Muslim League. Which of the following statements is/are not true regarding that ?
- a) India was to be partitioned and a new state of Pakistan was to be created along with a free India.
  - b) The nationalist leaders agreed to the partition of India in order to avoid the communal riots.
  - c) The nationalist leaders also accepted the two nation theory and to hand over the one-third of the country to the Muslim League
  - d) The nationalist leaders agreed to the separation of only those areas where the influence of the Muslim League was predominant.

Ans : c

Solution : Lord Mountbatten, who had come to India as Viceroy in March 1947, worked out a compromise after discussion with the leaders of the Congress and the Muslim League: the country was to be free but not united. India was to be partitioned and a new state of Pakistan was to be created along with a free India. The nationalist leaders agreed to the partition of India in order to avoid the communal riots. They did not accept the two nation theory. They did not agree to hand over the one-third of the country to the Muslim League as the latter wanted and as the proportion of the Muslims in Indian population would have indicated. They agreed to the separation of only those areas where the influence of the Muslim League was predominant.

39. With reference to Indian freedom struggle , consider the following events:

- 1) Wavell offer
- 2) Interim Cabinet
- 3) Cabinet Mission

What is the correct chronological sequence of the above events?

- a) 1-2-3
- b) 2-1-3
- c) 3-2-1
- d) 1-3-2

Ans : d

Solution : Wavell plan – june 1945

Cabinet Mission – March 1946

Interim Cabinet – September 1946

40. Consider the following pairs:

President	Year
1) Subhas Chandra Bose	- 1938
2) Pattabhi Sitaramayya	- 1939
3) Abul Kalam Azad	- 1940

Which of the pairs given above is /are correctly matched?

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

Ans : c

Solution : In 1939 , Subhas Chandra Bose was elected as President by defeating Pattabhi Sitaramayya. But due to certain issues, he resigned from the presidentship and this led to the election of Rajendra Prasad in his place.

41. Consider the following statements:

- 1) Soon after the resignation of the congress ministries in the provinces in 1939, the Muslim League observed a “ Direct Action Day”
- 2) Ambedkar supported and joined it.

Which of the following statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans : D

Solution : The Congress ministries resigned in 1939 due to announcement of India as participating in the war without its consent. Muslim League celebrated this day, 22 December 1939, as the Deliverance Day and Ambedkar who was against the congress policies supported and joined the deliverance day not the direct action day.

**Direct Action Day** (16 August 1946), also known as the **Great Calcutta Killings**, was a day of widespread riot and manslaughter between Hindus and Muslims in the city of Calcutta in the Bengal province of British India. The day also marked the start of what is known as The Week of the Long Knives.

42. Which of the following statements regarding the congress ministries after 1937 provincial elections is not correct?
- a) they set up new standards of honesty and public service.
  - b) they promoted civil liberties and repealed the restrictions on the press and radical organisations.
  - c) they passed agrarian legislation dealing with tenancy rights, security of tenure, rent reduction and relief and protection to peasant-debtors.
  - d) they changed the basically imperialist character of British administration in India and introduced a radical era.

Ans: d

Solution : The congress ministries could obviously not change the basically imperialist character of British administration in India and they failed to introduce a radical era. But they did try to improve the condition of the people within the narrow limits of the powers given to them. They reduced their own salary drastically to Rs. 500 per month. Most of them travelled second or third class on the railways. They set up new standards of honesty and public service. They promoted civil liberties and repealed the restrictions on the press and radical organisations, permitted trade unions and kisan organisations to function and grow, curbed the power of police, and released political prisoners including a large number of revolutionary terrorists. They passed agrarian legislation dealing with tenancy rights, security of tenure, rent reduction and relief and protection to peasant-debtors.

43. Consider the following statements regarding Jawaharlal Nehru thoughts:
- 1) he argued that the political freedom must mean the economic emancipation of the masses, especially of the toiling peasants from feudal exploitation.
  - 2) he urged the Congress to accept socialism as its goal and to bring itself closer to the peasantry and the working class.

Which of the following statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans : c

Solution : Jawaharlal Nehru played the most important role in popularising the vision of a socialist India both within the national movement and in the country at large. Within the Congress the left-wing tendency found reflection in the election of Jawaharlal Nehru as President for 1929, 1936 and 1937.

Nehru argued that the political freedom must mean the economic emancipation of the masses, especially of the toiling peasants from feudal exploitation.

In his presidential address to the Lucknow Congress in 1936, Nehru urged the Congress to accept socialism as its goal and to bring itself closer to the peasantry and the working class.

44. Why did Gandhiji commenced a 21 day's fast on 10 February 1943 in jail?

- a) to force the British government to concede for complete independence of India.
- b) his answer to the Government which had been constantly exhorting him to condemn the violence of the people in the Quit India Movement.
- c) to stop the violence of the people in the Quit India Movement
- d) against separate electorate for the depressed class which he considered as an attempt to divide the depressed class from the main body of Hindus.

Ans : b

Solution : Gandhiji commenced a 21 day's fast on 10 february 1943 in jail. This was his answer to the Government which had been constantly exhorting him to condemn the violence of the people in the Quit India Movement. Gandhiji not only refused to condemn the people's resort to violence but unequivocally held the Government responsible for this.

45. Consider the following statements:

- 1) In 1938, the congress committed itself to economic planning and set up a National Planning Committee under the chairmanship of Subhas Chandra Bose.
- 2) Gandhi also argued for the public sector in large-scale industries as a means of preventing concentration of wealth in a few hands.

Which of the following statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans : b

Solution : During 1938, when Subhas Chandra Bose was its president, the congress committed itself to economic planning and set up a National Planning Committee under the chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru. Nehru and other leftists and Gandhi also argued for the public sector in large-scale industries as a means of preventing concentration of wealth in a few hands. In fact , a major development of the 1930s was the increasing acceptance of radical economic policies by Gandhiji.

46. Consider the following statements regarding the public safety bill 1928.

- 1) It aimed at empowering the government to deport undesirable and subversive foreigners.
- 2) The swarajists played a key role in defeating the public safety bill.

Choose the correct statements.

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only

- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. None of the above

Answer: c

Explanation:

The swarajist's noteworthy achievement was the defeat of the public safety bill in 1928. The bill aimed at empowering the government to deport undesirable and subversive foreigners as the government was alarmed by the spread of communism.

47. Identify the correctly matched pairs

- 1) Bardoli Satyagraha : Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- 2) All India Trade Union Congress : Lala Lajpat Rai

Choose the correct statements.

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. None of the above

Answer: c

Explanation:

The All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) is the oldest trade union federations in India.

It was founded on 31 October 1920 in Bombay by Lala Lajpat Rai, Joseph Baptista, N. M. Joshi, Diwan Chaman Lall and a few others and, until 1945 when unions became organised on party lines, it was the primary trade union organisation in India.

The Bardoli Satyagraha of 1928, in the state of Gujarat, India during the period of the British Raj, was a major episode of civil disobedience and revolt in the Indian Independence Movement. The movement was eventually led by Vallabhbhai Patel, and its success gave rise to Patel becoming one of the main leaders of the independence movement.

48. Arrange the following in Chronological order

- 1) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
- 2) Saunders Murder
- 3) Bomb in Central Legislative assembly
- 4) Bhagat Singh Hanged

Choose the correct order.

- a. 1,2,3,4
- b. 2,1,3,4

c. 1,3,2,4

d. 1,4,3,2

Answer: a

Explanation:

Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) was a revolutionary organisation, also known as Hindustan Socialist Republican Army established in 30th October 1928 at Feroz Shah Kotla in New Delhi by Chandrasekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, SukhdevThapar and others. Previously it was known as Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) whose written constitution and published manifesto titled The Revolutionary were produced as evidence in the Kakori conspiracy case of 1925.

In December 1928, Bhagat Singh and an associate, ShivaramRajguru, fatally shot a 21-year-old British police officer, John Saunders, in Lahore, British India, mistaking Saunders, who was still on probation, for the British police superintendent, James Scott, whom they had intended to assassinate. They believed Scott was responsible for the death of popular Indian nationalist leader LalaLajpatRai, by having ordered a lathi charge in which Rai was injured, and, two weeks after which, died of a heart attack. Saunders was felled by a single shot from Rajguru, a marksman. He was then shot several times by Singh, the postmortem report showing eight bullet wounds. Another associate of Singh, Chandra Shekhar Azad, shot dead an Indian police constable, Chanan Singh, who attempted to pursue Singh and Rajguru as they fled.

Again in April 1929, Bhagat Singh and another associate, BatukeshwarDutt, exploded two improvised bombs inside the Central Legislative Assembly in Delhi. They showered leaflets from the gallery on the legislators below, shouted slogans, and then allowed the authorities to arrest them. The arrest, and the resulting publicity, had the effect of bringing to light Singh's complicity in the John Saunders case. Awaiting trial, Singh gained much public sympathy after he joined fellow defendant Jatin Das in a hunger strike, demanding better prison conditions for Indian prisoners, and ending in Das's death from starvation in September 1929. Singh was convicted and hanged in March 1931, aged 23.

49. Who among the below revolutionaries conducted the famous Chittagong armoury raid in 1930?

1) Surya Sen

2)KalpanaDatta

3) Pritilatawaddedar

4) Jatindranath das.

Choose the correct options

a. 1 only

b. 1 and 4 only

c. 4 only

d. 1, 2 and 3 only

Answer: d

Explanation:

The Chittagong armoury raid, also known as the Chittagong uprising, was an attempt on 18 April 1930 to raid the armoury of police and auxiliary forces from the Chittagong armoury in the Bengal Presidency of British India (now in Bangladesh) by armed Indian independence fighters led by Surya Sen.

The raiders were members of revolutionary groups who favoured armed uprisings as a means to achieve India's independence from British colonial rule. They were inspired by the 1916 Easter Rising in Ireland and led by Surya Sen. The group included Ganesh Ghosh, Lokenath Bal, Ambika Chakrobarty, Harigopal Bal (Tegra), Ananta Singh, Anand Prasad Gupta, Pritilata Waddadar, Kalpana Dutta, Binod Bihari Chowdhury, Subodh Roy, Monoranjan Bhattacharya.

50. Consider the following statements regarding fourteen points of Jinnah.

- 1) It was proposed in 1929.
- 2) It became the basis of all the future propaganda of Muslim League.
- 3) The 1932 communal award accepted all the demands contained in the fourteen points of Jinnah.

Choose the correct statements

- a. 2 only
- b. 1 and 2 only
- c. 1 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: d

Explanation:

The Fourteen Points of Jinnah were proposed by Muhammad Ali Jinnah drafted by C Rajagopalchari as a constitutional reform plan to safeguard the political rights of Muslims in a self-governing India.

These points covered all of the interests of the Muslims at heated time and in this Jinnah stated that it was the "parting of ways" and that he did not want and would not have anything to do with the Indian National Congress in the future. The League leaders motivated Jinnah to revive the Muslim League and give it direction. As a result, these points became the demands of the Muslims and greatly influenced the Muslims thinking for the next two decades till the establishment of Pakistan in 1947.

The report was given in a meeting of the council of the All India Muslim League on 9 March 1929. Nehru Report was criticised by Muslim leaders Aga Khan and Muhammad Shafi . They considered it as a death warrant because it recommended joint electoral rolls for Hindus and Muslims.

**The demands enumerated in the 14 points became the rock bottom of Muslim demands and despite Gandhiji trying to find an amicable solution in the second round table conference no agreement with the Muslim League was reached. It was the communal award which accepted all the demands of the fourteen points.**

51. Consider the following statements about revolutionary terrorism.

- 1) Sudden withdrawal of the Non cooperation movement led to a surge in revolutionary activities in the 1920s.



2) Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested under sedition charges for praising the heroism of the revolutionaries during that period.

Choose the correct statements.

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. None of the above

Answer: c

Explanation:

Sudden withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement left many disillusioned; they began to question the basic strategy of nationalist leadership. Since these younger nationalists were not attracted to the parliamentary work of the Swarajists or to the patient, undramatic, constructive work of the No-changers, they were drawn to the idea that violent methods alone would free India. Thus, revolutionary terrorism was revived.

In 1933, Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested for sedition and given two years' sentence because he had condemned imperialism and praised the heroism of the revolutionaries.

52. Identify the correctly matched pairs of articles and their corresponding authors.

- 1) The Philosophy of the bomb: Bhagat Singh
- 2) The cult of the bomb: Mahatma Gandhi

Choose the correct statements.

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. None of the above

Answer: b

Explanation:

In December 1929, a bomb exploded under the Viceroy Irwin's special train, from which he, however, escaped. Gandhiji thanked God for the Viceroy's narrow escape and condemned in his article "The Cult of the Bomb" the revolutionaries for the act. It was in reply to Gandhiji's article that this outstanding document was written by Bhagawati Charan Vohra in consultation with Chandra Shekhar Azad.

53. Consider the following statements about muslim participation in Civil Disobedience movement.

- 1) The Khudai Khidmatgars did not participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- 2) The overall muslim participation was nowhere near the Khilafat Agitation.

Choose the correct statements.

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. None of the above

Answer: b

Explanation:

In North-West Frontier Province, the Afghan chief Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was the leader of a party called Khodai Khidmatgar, i.e., servants of God, also called Red Shirts. He came under the influence of Mahatma Gandhi and joined Congress (1931). He became a firm believer in the principle of non-violence and the policy of non-co-operation of Gandhiji. Unusually strong physically the Pathans were never tired of violence. They were also intensely anti-British in feeling. But Abdul Gaffar Khan who had become a convert to non-violence led the intrepid Pathans into the ways of non-violence. Under his leadership non-violent non-co-operation and civil disobedience movement went on all through-out the North-Western Province.

Some of the Muslim political organizations in India were lukewarm in their response to the Civil Disobedience Movement. After the Khilafat and Non-cooperation Movement, a large section of the Muslims felt alienated from the Congress. During this period the relations between Hindus and Muslims worsened, each community organized religious processions with militant fervor, provoking Hindu-Muslim communal clashes in various cities. Every riot deepened the distance between the two communities.

54. Consider the following statements about the Indian Statutory Commission.

- 1) It was an all white commission
  - 2) The provision for the establishment of this commission was contained in the Government of India Act 1919.
  - 3) Its purpose was to check the readiness of India for further constitutional Reforms.
- a. 2 only
  - b. 2 and 3 only
  - c. 1 only
  - d. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: d

Explanation:

The Simon Commission was a group of 7 MPs from Britain who was sent to India in 1928 to study constitutional reforms and make recommendations to the government. The Commission was originally named the Indian Statutory Commission. It came to be known as the Simon Commission after its chairman Sir John Simon

- Diarchy was introduced in India by the Government of India Act 1919. The Act also promised that a commission would be appointed after 10 years to review the working and progress made on the measures taken through the Act.

- The Indian public and leaders wanted a reform of the diarchy form of government.
- The Conservative Party-led government in the UK feared a defeat at the hands of the Labour Party in the elections due, and so hastened the appointment of a commission in 1928 even though it was due only in 1929 as per the 1919 Act.
- The Commission was composed entirely of British members with not a single Indian member being included in it. This was seen as an insult to Indians who were right in saying that their destiny could not be determined by a bunch of British people alone.
- The Secretary of State for India, Lord Birkenhead had berated Indians on account of their perceived inability to formulate a concrete scheme of reforms through consensus among all sections of the Indian political scene.
- Lord Birkenhead was responsible for setting up the Commission.
- Clement Atlee was a member of the Commission. He would later become Britain's Prime Minister during Indian independence and partition in 1947.

55. From the below identify the main features of the Nehru Report 1928.

- 1) India to be a Self governing Dominion.
- 2) Accepted Separate electorate.
- 3) Linguistic provinces.
- 4) Fundamental rights and secularism
- 5) Protecting religious and cultural rights of Muslim minority.

Choose the correct options

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 1 and 4 only
- c. 1, 3, 4 and 5 only
- d. All of the above

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Nehru Committee report recommended Dominion as the form of government desired by Indians and demanded its immediate introduction following the abolition of India Office and transfer of powers from British to Indian hands.

The Committee did not approve of the Separate electorate but it recommended that the election should be held according to the joint or mixed electorate. Seats were reserved for the Muslims 12 at the Centre and in provinces where they were in Minority

There shall be no state religion; men and women shall have equal rights as citizens.

Dissociation of state and religion

Protection of religious and cultural rights of the Muslims

Linguistic provinces

Responsible government at centre and states.

Unlike the eventual Government of India Act 1935 it contained a Bill of Rights.

All power of government and all authority - legislative, executive and judicial - are derived from the people and the same shall be exercised through organisations established by, or under, and in accord with, this Constitution.

There should be federal form of government with residuary powers vested in the centre. (Some scholars, such as Moore 1988 considered the Nehru Report proposal as essentially unitary rather than federal);

It included a description of the machinery of government including a proposal for the creation of a Supreme Court and a suggestion that the provinces should be linguistically determined.

56. Match the following pairs

- |                           |                                   |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) Madras session, 1927   | A) Simon Commission Boycott       |
| 2) Calcutta session, 1928 | B) First All India Youth congress |
| 3) Lahore session, 1929   | C) PurnaSwaraj Resolution         |
| 4) Karachi session, 1931  | D) National Economic Programme    |

Choose the correct options

- a. 1: A, 2: B, 3: C, 4: D
- b. 1: B, 2: A, 3: C, 4: D
- c. 1: D, 2: A, 3: C, 4: B
- d. 1: A, 2: D, 3: C, 4: B

Answer: a

Explanation:

**1927 Madras** (M.A Ansari) Nehru and S.C. Bose moved resolution for independence and it was passed for the 1st time. Resolved to boycott the simon commission.

**1928 Calcutta** (M Nehru) First All India Youth Congress.

**1929 Lahore ( J Nehru)** 'PoornaSwaraj' (Complete Independence) resolution and pledge for Independence day on 26 January 1930.

**1931 Karachi** ( Vallabhai Patel) Resolution for Fundamental Rights and National Economic Policy.

57. Consider the following statements about women presidents of Indian National Congress before Independence

1) Annie Besant, Nellie Sengupta and Sarojini Naidu were the only women presidents of the Indian National Congress.

2) Annie Besant was the only European woman to be the president of Indian National Congress Sessions.

Choose the correct statements.

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. None of the above

Answer: a

Explanation:

First woman president of Indian National Congress :-Mrs Annie Besant (1917)

First Indian woman president of Indian National Congress :-MrsSarojini Naidu (1925)

Woman Presidents of Indian National Congress :Mrs Annie Besant (1917), MrsSarojini Naidu (1925) and Mrs. Nellie Sengupta (1933)

Nellie Sengupta (1886–1973) was an Englishwoman who fought for Indian Independence. She was elected president of the Indian National Congress at its 47th annual session at Calcutta in 1933.

During the turmoil of the Salt Satyagraha many senior Congress leaders were imprisoned. PanditMadan Mohan Malviya the President elect of the Congress was arrested before the Calcutta Session of 1933. Nellie Sengupta was elected in his place, thus becoming the third woman, and the second European-born woman to be elected.

58. Arrange the following incidents in Chronological Order.

- 1) Delhi Proposals
- 2) Delhi Manifesto
- 3)PurnaSwarajya day
- 4) Hoisting of the tricolor flag of freedom

Choose the correct order.

- a. 1,2,3,4
- b. 2,3,1,4
- c. 1,3,2,4
- d. 1,2,4,3

Answer: d

Explanation:

Delhi Proposals:-

Considering separate electorates to be the main hindrance in improving Hindu-Muslim relations, Quaid-i-Azam proposed that if the Hindus agreed to provide certain safeguards, the Muslims would give up this demand. Consequently, the proposals were formally approved at a conference held by the Muslims in 1927 at Delhi, and are now called "The Delhi-Muslim Proposals". Following are the safeguards that were proposed:

Important Muslim leaders on the initiative of the Quaid met in Delhi to discuss constitutional and political issues. The major demands were:

1. Punjab and Bengal: statutory Muslim majorities
2. No Weightage in provinces
3. Sind to be separated from Bombay
4. Constitutional Reforms in NWFP
5. One-third seats for Muslims in Central Legislature
6. On communal issues, no law will be passed if three-fourth members of the concerned community oppose it.

These proposals were to be accepted or rejected in toto. So, in effect, the Muslims agreed to give up the separate electorates in form of the reservation of seats. Unfortunately, the Congress first accepted but later rejected the proposals.

Delhi Manifesto:-

- On November 2, 1929, a conference of prominent national leaders issued a "Delhi Manifesto" which demanded:
- that the purpose of the Round Table Conferences (RTC), promised by Lord Irwin, should be to formulate a scheme for implementation of the dominion status;
- that the Congress should have majority representation at the conference;
- amnesty and a general policy of conciliation;
- Viceroy Irwin rejected these demands on December 23, 1929, which led to the demand of Purnaswaraj in Lahore session of INC.

Lahore Session:-

Jawaharlal Nehru, who had done more than anyone else to popularise the concept of Purnaswaraj, was nominated the president for the Lahore session of the Congress (December 1929). The following major decisions were taken at the Lahore session-

- the Round Table Conferences to be boycotted;
- Complete independence declared as the aim of the Congress;
- CWC authorised to launch a programme of civil disobedience including non-payment of taxes and all members of legislatures asked to resign their seats;
- January 26, 1930 fixed as the first Independence Day, to be celebrated everywhere.
- December 31, 1929, at midnight on the banks of River Ravi, the newly adopted tricolour flag of freedom was hoisted amidst slogans of Inquilab Zindabad.
- On January 26, 1930, the declaration of Purnaswaraj was publicly issued and first independence day was celebrated.

59. Which of the following leaders was/were responsible for the formation of Independence for India League.

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Subash Chandra Bose
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

Answer: c

Explanation: When the Nehru Report came before the annual session of the Congress in Calcutta in December 1928, the left lashed it out on the fact that the report did not want complete Independence and wanted only a dominion status.

### **Independence of India League**

Meanwhile in April 1928, the “**Independence of India League**” was formed with JawaharLal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose as Secretaries and S. SrinivasAiyengar as President.

60. Identify the correctly matched pairs of leaders with their corresponding salt satyagraha events.

- 1) C. Rajagopalachari :Vedaranyam Salt March
- 2) K.Kelappan : Malabar Salt Satyagraha
- 3) SarojiniNaidu :Dharasana Salt satyagraha

Choose the correct statements.

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. 1 and 2 only
- d. All of the above

Answer: d

Explanation:

On 5 February, newspapers reported that Gandhi would begin civil disobedience by defying the salt laws. The salt satyagraha would begin on 12 March and end in Dandi with Gandhi breaking the Salt Act on 6 April. Gandhi chose 6 April to launch the mass breaking of the salt laws for a symbolic reason—it was the first day of "National Week", begun in 1919 when Gandhi conceived of the national hartal (strike) against the Rowlatt Act

While Gandhi marched along India's west coast, his close associate C. Rajagopalachari, who would later become sovereign India's first Governor-General, organized the Vedaranyam salt march in parallel on the east coast. His group started from Tiruchirappalli, in Madras Presidency (now part of Tamil Nadu), to the coastal village of Vedaranyam. After making illegal salt there, he too was arrested by the British

On April 21, 1930, that the volunteers under the leadership of K. Kelappan, the ‘Kerala Gandhi’, conducted the salt satyagraha in Malabar region.

Following the conclusion of the Salt March to Dandi, Mahatma Gandhi chose a non-violent raid of the Dharasana Salt Works in Gujarat as the next protest against British rule.

On May 4, 1930, Gandhi wrote to Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India, explaining his intention to raid the Dharasana Salt Works. He was immediately arrested. The Indian National Congress decided to continue with the proposed plan of action. Many of the Congress leaders were arrested before the planned day, including Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

The march went ahead as planned, with Abbas Tyabji, a 76 year old retired judge, leading the march with Gandhi's wife Kasturbai at his side. Both were arrested before reaching Dharasana and sentenced to three months in prison. After their arrests, the peaceful agitation continued under the leadership of Sarojini Naidu and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

61. What were the agreed outcomes of the Gandhi Irwin Pact of 1931?

- 1) Suspension of Civil Disobedience Movement
- 2) Congress agreed to participate in Second Round Table Conference
- 3) Commutation of Bhagat Singh's and his comrade's death sentence to life sentence.
- 4) Right to make salt for personal consumption.

Choose the correct statements

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 1, 2 and 4 only
- c. 1, 3, and 4 only
- d. All of the above

Answer: b

Explanation:

In October, 1929 Lord Irwin made an unclear offer of a 'dominion status' for India. It marked the end of a period of civil disobedience in India against British rule. Gandhiji and his followers had initiated the Salt March between March and April 1930. Gandhiji's arrest and imprisonment at the end of the march, for making salt, sparked off one of his more effective civil disobedience movements.

By the end of 1930, thousands of Indians, including Jawaharlal Nehru, were in jail. The movement had generated worldwide publicity, and Irwin was looking for a way to end it. Gandhiji was released from custody in January 1931, and the two men began negotiating the terms of the pact. For many conservatives in England, the meetings and talks seemed unacceptable. They thought it was inappropriate for the Viceroy, who was the representative of the British Monarch, to receive their arch-enemy.

Gandhiji was authorised by the then President of the Congress, Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, to negotiate with Lord Irwin. Gandhiji said he would attend the Conference in the true spirit of a Satyagrahi. He advised the nation to wait, watch, pray and hope for a better prospect for India. He was full of admiration for the people, their heroic struggle and hard suffering. Though many were unhappy that Gandhiji had stopped his movement especially when the people were in high spirit of victory, he had a different perspective. He told the people that the nation had suffered a great deal and needed an interval to fight the next phase with more vigour.



The outcome of these talks was the Gandhi Irwin pact. They had eight meetings which lasted for a total of 24 hours. Gandhiji was impressed with Irwin's sincerity and on behalf of the Indian National Congress agreed to discontinue the Civil Disobedience movement. The Congress agreed to join the second Round Table Conference to chalk out constitutional reforms. Some of the other conditions were that the British would withdraw all orders imposing curbs on the activities of the Indian National Congress. They also agreed to withdraw trials relating to several offences except those involving violence and release of prisoners arrested for participating in the civil disobedience movement. It was also agreed that the British would remove the tax on salt, which allowed Indians to produce, trade, and sell salt legally and for their own use.

#### **Demands of Gandhi not agreed to by Irwin**

- A public inquiry into police excesses during its suppression of the movement.
  - Commuting the death sentences of Bhagat Singh and his associates to life sentences.
62. The resolution on Fundamental Rights Passed during Karachi session of Indian National Congress 1931 included which of the following rights?

- 1) Right to bear and keep arms
- 2) Universal Adult Franchise
- 3) Free and Compulsory primary education
- 4) Free Speech

Choose the correct statements

- a. 2 and 3 only
- b. 2, 3 and 4 only
- c. 3 and 4 only
- d. All of the above

Answer: d

Explanation:

**Karachi Resolution, 1931. This was a landmark as it incorporated a list of Fundamental Rights, that ANY constitution of an independent India should guarantee for its citizens. This included the "Right to Keep and Bear Arms" (RKBA).**

The Karachi Congress resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Programme 1931, runs as follows

- 1) Free Speech and Press

- 2) Right to form association
- 3) Right to assemble
- 4) Universal Adult franchise
- 5) Equality of all caste creed and sex
- 6) Freedom of religion
- 7) Free and Compulsory Universal Education

## 8) Protection of minority language and culture.

One of the great men of history often quoted by supporters of the US gun lobby is Mahatma Gandhi. And they don't quote him as an enemy of the movement, as you might presume, but as a someone whose writings and sayings support the cause of the right to bear arms.

Mind you, a selective reading of Gandhi's collected works does, in fact, present a good case for the pro-gun lobby. In more than one place, Gandhi can be seen asking the British to give Indians the freedom to bear arms.

For instance, on 2 March 1930, Gandhi sent a letter to Lord Irwin from his ashram on the Sabarmati. The letter was sent shortly before the Civil Disobedience Movement and Gandhi wished to "fain approach you and find a way out" of the impending impasse. In the letter, Gandhi explains why he regarded British rule as a curse: "It has impoverished the dumb millions by a system of progressive exploitation and by a ruinously expensive military and civil administration which the country can never afford. It has reduced us politically to serfdom. It has sapped the foundations of our culture. And, by the policy of cruel disarmament, it has degraded us spiritually. Lacking the inward strength, we have been reduced, by all but universal disarmament, to a state bordering on cowardly helplessness."

This letter to Irwin came just a day or two after Gandhi wrote an article in *Young India* with his list of demands from the British—the famous "Eleven Points". These included: total prohibition, abolition of the salt tax, reduction of the military expenditure to at least 50% to begin with, and, the last one: "Issue of licenses to use firearms for self-defence subject to popular control."

At the time, Indians were subject to the highly restrictive terms of the Indian Arms Act, 1878. This Act was one of many oppressive, imperialist laws that Gandhi and many other Indian leaders sought to get independence from. Indeed, there were specific satyagrahas held against the Arms Act.

Gandhi's engagement with Irwin was not a thumping success. Only a fraction of his demands were met. And in return, Gandhi was allowed to participate in a series of conferences in London that, to great British delight, ended badly for him. Nonetheless, Gandhi and other Congress leaders persisted with their struggle for freedom. Around a year later, in March 1931, at the Karachi session of the Congress, a "Resolution On Fundamental Rights And Economic Changes" was adopted. It was, as constitutional historian Granville Austin calls it, "both a declaration of rights and a humanitarian socialist manifesto".

This is a landmark, if neglected, document that Austin suggests deeply influenced the Indian Constitution. It states, a decade and a half before independence, a commitment to free speech, free press, religious neutrality, adult suffrage and free primary education. And in the Karachi resolution, listed under the first section on fundamental rights of the people, is the "right to keep and bear arms in accordance with regulations and reservations made in that behalf."

But turn to the Indian Constitution and there is no mention of this right. In fact, the oppressive Indian Arms Act of 1878 was only replaced with a new one as late as 1959. So, what happened? Why did the founders suddenly lose interest in a "fundamental right" that they were so passionate about for decades preceding freedom? To understand this, we need to appreciate the context in which members of India's constituent assembly had to work. In early 1947, a sub-committee had drawn up a list of fundamental rights that included the right to bear arms. This list was then sent to an advisory committee, chaired by Sardar Patel, that met in Delhi on 21 and 22 April 1947.

In the months leading up to that meeting, appalling communal violence had left hundreds dead in Bengal and Punjab. Partition seemed imminent and Patel, perhaps, had all but given up hope of a unified subcontinent.

Delhi itself was under curfew as Patel and the others met. And as they looked at the carnage around them, they appeared to have lost appetite for gun rights. Syama Prasad Mookerjee wanted to keep it in the list. But Patel refused: "In the present state of our society (this) will be a dangerous thing." A suggestion to leave it to individual states was shot down by B.R. Ambedkar, who warned that states might go to war with each other.

Thus the right to bear arms was dropped from India's Constitution. It came up for discussion again in the assembly. H.V. Kamath, the member for Central Provinces and Berar, delivered a rather passionate defence of the right in December 1948. But there was little real enthusiasm. Colonial gun laws remained untouched for another decade.

Meanwhile, on 30 January 1948, the man who spent years asking for Indians to be given the right to bear arms was shot in the chest three times with a Beretta M1934 pistol. By an Indian.

63. Which of the following communities was/were recognized by the Communal award of 1932 as minority for the first time?

- 1) Muslims
- 2) Sikhs
- 3) Christians
- 4) Depressed Classes

Choose the correct statements

- a. 2 and 3 only
- b. 2, 3 and 4 only
- c. 3 and 4 only
- d. 4 only

Answer: d

Explanation:

- The Communal Award was announced by the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, in August 1932.
- This was yet another expression of British policy of divide and rule.
- The Muslims, Sikhs and Christians had already been recognised as minorities.
- The Communal Award declared the depressed classes also to be minorities, and entitled them to separate electorates'.
- 

64. Consider the following statements about Poona pact

- 1) It was an agreement between B.R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi abandoning the separate electorates for the depressed classes.

2) The Poona Pact was accepted by the Government as an amendment to the Communal Award.

Choose the correct statements.

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. 1 and 2 only
- d. None of the above

Answer: c

Explanation:

Gandhi's Reaction to Communal Awards

The effort to separate the depressed classes from the rest of the Hindus by treating them as separate political entities was vehemently opposed by all the nationalists.

Gandhi saw the Communal Award as an attack on Indian unity and nationalism.

Once the depressed classes were treated as a separate political entity, he argued, the question to abolishing untouchability would get undermined

He said that separate electorates would ensure that the untouchables remained untouchables in perpetuity

Gandhi demanded that the depressed classes be elected through joint and if possible a wider electorate through universal franchise, while expressing no objection to the demand for a larger number of reserved seats. And to press for his demands, he went on a fast unto death in the Yeravada jail.

Poona Pact

Finally, an agreement was reached between Dr Ambedkar and Gandhi, known as the Poona Pact

Accordingly, seats reserved for the depressed classes were increased from 71 to 147 in provincial legislatures and 18 % of the total in the central legislature.

In every province out of the educational grant an adequate sum shall be ear-marked for providing educational facilities to the members of Depressed Classes.

The Poona Pact was accepted by the Government as an amendment to the Communal Award.

65. Consider the following statements about Mahatma Gandhi.

1) The All India Anti untouchability league was started by him during the Civil Disobedience movement phase of Indian National Movement.

2) He started the Harijan Weekly during the Non-cooperation Movement.

Choose the correct statements.

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. 1 and 2 only
- d. None of the above

Answer: a

Explanation:

After the Second Round Table Conference, British government agreed to give Communal Award to the depressed classes on the request of B. R. Ambedkar. Gandhi opposed the government's decision which he considered it would divide the Hindu society and subsequently went on to the indefinite fast in Yerwada Jail. He ended his fast after signed Poona Pact with Ambedkar on 24 September 1932. On 30 September, Gandhi founded All India Anti Untouchability League, to remove untouchability in the society, which later renamed as HarijanSevakSangh ("Servants of Untouchables Society").

Gandhi started publishing a weekly journal of the same name on 11 February 1932 from Yerwada Jail during British rule. He created three publications: Harijan in English (from 1933 to 1948), HarijanBandu in Gujarati, and HarijanSevak in Hindi. These newspapers found Gandhi concentrating on social and economic problems, much as his earlier English newspaper, Young India, had done from 1919 to 1932

66. Which of the below round table conferences were attended by Indian national congress representatives?

- 1) First round table conference
  - 2) Second round table conference
  - 3) Third round table conference
- a) 1 only
  - b) 2 only
  - c) 3 only
  - d) 2 and 3 only

Answer: b

Explanation:-

The three Round Table Conferences of 1930–32 were a series of conferences organized by the British Government to discuss constitutional reforms in India.

First:-

The Round Table Conference officially inaugurated by His Majesty George V on November 12, 1930 and was chaired by the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald.

The three British political parties were represented by sixteen delegates. There were fifty-eight political leaders from British India and sixteen delegates from the princely states. In total 74 delegates from India attended the Conference. However, the Indian National Congress, along with Indian business leaders, kept away from the conference. Many of them were in jail for their participation in Civil Disobedience Movement

Second:-

The Congress had boycotted the first conference was requested to come to a settlement by Sapru, M. R. Jayakar and V. S. Srinivasa Sastri. A settlement between Mahatma Gandhi and Viceroy Lord Irwin known as the Gandhi–Irwin Pact was reached and Gandhi was appointed as the sole representative of the Congress to the second Round Table Conference.

Third:-

The third and last session assembled on November 17, 1932. Only forty-six delegates attended since most of the main political figures of India were not present. The Labour Party from Britain and the **Indian National Congress refused to attend.**

67. Consider the following statements regarding Rani Gaidinliu.

- 1) She was awarded the title Rani by Jawaharlal Nehru.
- 2) She participated in an armed rebellion against the British policies of forced labour and oppression.

Choose the correct statements.

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. 1 and 2 only
- d. None of the above

Answer: C

Explanation:

Gaidinliu (1915–1993) was a Naga spiritual and political leader who led a revolt against British rule in India.

Nehru gave her the title of "Rani" ("Queen"), and she gained local popularity as **Rani Gaidinliu**.

In 1927, when she was just 13, Gaidinliu joined the Heraka movement of her cousin Haipou Jadonang, who had emerged as a prominent local leader. Jadonang's movement was a revival of the Naga tribal religion. It also aimed to end the British rule and establish the self-rule of the Nagas (Naga Raj). It attracted a number of followers from the Zeliangrong tribes (the Zeme, Liangmai and Rongmei). With the arrival of guns from Cachar, it turned into an armed rebellion against the British policies of forced labour and ruthless oppression.

Persuaded by Jadonang's ideology and principles, Gaidinliu became his disciple and a part of his movement against the British. In three years, by the age of 16, she became a leader of guerrilla forces fighting against the British rulers.

68. In which province did the Gharwal rifles refused to shoot at an unarmed crowd during the Civil Disobedience movement?

- a) Madras
- b) North west Frontier Province
- c) Bombay
- d) Bengal

Answer: - b

Explanation:-

### **Qissa Khwani Bazaar massacre**

In Peshawar, satyagraha was led by a Muslim Pashto disciple of Gandhi, Ghaffar Khan, who had trained 50,000 nonviolent activists called Khudai Khidmatgar. On 23 April 1930, Ghaffar Khan was arrested. A crowd of Khudai Khidmatgar gathered in Peshawar's Kissa Khani (Storytellers) Bazaar. The British ordered troops of 2/18 battalion of Royal Garhwal Rifles to open fire with machine guns on the unarmed crowd, killing an estimated 200–250. The Pashtun satyagrahis acted in accord with their training in nonviolence, willingly facing bullets as the troops fired on them.

One British Indian Army Soldier Chandra Singh Garwali and troops of the renowned Royal Garhwal Rifles, refused to fire at the crowds. Two platoons of a respected British Indian Army regiment, the Royal Garhwal Rifles, refused to board buses that were to take them into Peshawar for anti-riot duty. A British civil servant wrote later that "hardly any regiment of the Indian Army won greater glory in the Great War (World War I) than the Garhwal Rifles, and the defection of part of the regiment sent shock waves through India, of apprehension to some, of exultation to others." The NCOs of the two platoons involved were sentenced to terms of up to eight years imprisonment.

69. The Government of India act 1935 was widely influenced by which of the following documents/events?

- a) Report of Simon commission
- b) Discussions at third round table conference
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

Answer: - c

The Government of India Act 1935 was based on:

- Simon Commission Report
- The recommendations of the Round Table Conferences
- The White Paper published by the British government in 1933 (based on the Third Round Table Conference)
- Report of the Joint Select Committees

70. Which of the following provision/s of government of India act 1935?

- 1) Federation of India
- 2) Federal court
- 3) Provincial autonomy

Choose the correct statements

- a. 2 and 3 only
- b. 1, 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only

d. 3 only only

Answer: b

Explanation:

The proposal for setting up of the Federation of India did not materialize because the act proposed that federation could come into existence only if as many princely states (which had been given option to join or not to join) were entitled to one half of the states seats in the upper house of the federal legislature. Due to this, Central Government in India continued to be governed by the provision of the Act of 1919. However, some parts of the GOI Act 1935 came into force for example : the Federal Bank (The Reserve Bank of India) and the Federal Court were established in 1935 and 1937 respectively. The other parts of the Act, particularly provincial Autonomy, came into force on 1st April 1937. The first elections under the Act were also held in 1937.

**71. Which of the following were contribution of Raja Ram Mohan Roy to Indian Press?**

- i) Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the pioneer of the nationalist press in India.
- ii) He published Sambad-Kaumudi in Bengali Language in 1821.

Choose the appropriate code.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) Both I & ii
- d) Neither I nor ii

Solution c

Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the founder of the nationalist press in India. Though a few papers had been started by others before him, his Sambad-Kaumudi in Bengali published in 1821, and Mirat-ul-Akbar in Persian published in 1822, were the first publication in India with a distinct nationalist and democratic progressive orientation. As early as 1824, Raja Rammohan Roy had protested against a resolution restricting the freedom of the press.

**72. Which of the following is true regarding Vernacular press Act?**

- i) It empowered the British colonial government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in vernacular news papers.
- ii) It was modelled on the Irish Press Laws.

Choose the appropriate code.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) Both I & ii
- d) Neither I nor ii

Solution c

Vernacular press act



Reason behind vernacular press act .

Lord Lytton was being bitterly criticized for the Second Anglo-Afghan War (1878–80). So, he promulgated the act with an aim to prevent the vernacular press from expressing criticism of British policies under him.

Nick name :- Gagging Act

What was there in act ?

Publishers have to submit the all the proof sheets of contents of papers to police before publication. The police used to decide what the seditious news was and deleted them. Thus many of the papers were fined and their editors jailed.

It was a modelled on the Irish Press Laws.

It empowered the British colonial government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in vernacular news papers. The Act directly aimed at curtailing the nationalist activities by clamping down on the Vernacular press.

**73. Which of the following are incorrect?**

- i) During his stay in South Africa, Gandhiji had brought out Indian Opinion.
- ii) He started the publication of Young India after settling in India.

Choose the appropriate code.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) Both I & ii
- d) Neither I nor ii

Solution d.

Both the statements are correct . Incorrect statement is asked.

During his stay in South Africa, Gandhiji had brought out Indian Opinion and after settling in India, he started the publication of Young India; Navjeevan, Harijan, Harijan Sevak and Harijan Bandhu.

In 1933 Gandhi began publishing a weekly newspaper, Harijan, in English. Harijan - which means "People of God", and was also Gandhi's term for the untouchable caste - lasted until 1948. During this time Gandhi also published Harijan Bandu in Gujarati, and Harijan Sevak in Hindi.

**74. Which of the following are incorrect?**

- a) Bombay Samachar which is still in existence the pioneer of the Vernacular Press in Bombay, started by Fardoonji Murzban.
- b) A play, "Neel Darpan" that launched a movement against the British, urging the people to stop cultivating the Indigo crop for the white traders was published in Hindi Patriot.
- c) Many Nationalists themselves turned journalists & used the press to propagate their ideas to the masses.

d) Censorship of Press Act, 1799, Lord Warren Hastings enacted this, anticipating French invasion of India.

Solution d

Censorship of Press Act, 1799 was enacted during Wellesly period and not during Warren Hastings Period. All other statements are true.

Censorship of Press Act, 1799, Lord Wellesley enacted this, anticipating French invasion of India. It imposed almost wartime press restrictions including pre-censorship. These restrictions were relaxed under Lord Hastings, who had progressive views, and in 1818, pre-censorship was dispensed with.

**75. Which of the following are true regarding Metcalfe Act.**

i) This Act is also called as Press Act of 1835.

ii) This act required a publisher to give a precise account of premises of a publication.

Choose the appropriate code.

a) i only

b) ii only

c) Both I & ii

d) Neither I nor ii

Solution c

Press Act of 1835 or Metcalfe Act, Metcalfe (governor general-1835-36) repealed the obnoxious 1823 ordinance and earned the epithet, "liberator of the Indian press". The new Press Act (1835) required a printer/publisher to give a precise account of premises of a publication and cease functioning, if required by a similar declaration.

**76. Which of the following were not the Provisions of Vernacular Press Act ?**

(i) Discrimination between English and vernacular press,

(ii) No right of appeal.

Choose the appropriate code.

a) i only

b) ii only

c) Both I & ii

d) Neither I nor ii

Solution d

The provisions of the Act included the following.

1. The district magistrate was empowered to call upon the printer and publisher of any vernacular newspaper to enter into a bond with the Government undertaking not to cause disaffection against the

Government or antipathy between persons of different religions, caste, race through published material; the printer and publisher could also be required to deposit security which could be forfeited if the regulation were contravened, and press equipment could be seized if the offence reoccurred.

2. The magistrate's action was final and no appeal could be made in a court of law.

3. A vernacular newspaper could get exemption from the operation of the Act by submitting proofs to a government censor. The Act came to be nicknamed "the gagging Act". The worst features of this Act were

(i) discrimination between English and vernacular press,

(ii) no right of appeal.

**77. Which of the following are true?**

i) Surendranath Banerjee became the first Indian journalist to be imprisoned.

ii) He published a Newspaper known as "Bengalee".

Choose the appropriate code.

a) i only

b) ii only

c) Both I & ii

d) Neither I nor ii

Solution c

In 1883, Surendranath Banerjee became the first Indian journalist to be imprisoned. In an angry editorial in The Bengalee Banerjee had criticised a judge of Calcutta High Court for being insensitive to the religious sentiments of Bengalis in one of his judgements.

**78. Identify the incorrect statement.**

i) Balgangadhar Tilak is associated with the nationalist fight for the freedom of press through his Newspaper Kesari and Maharatta.

ii) Tilak was held guilty and awarded rigorous imprisonment of eighteen months for an incitement to kill British officials during Shivaji Festival speech.

Choose the appropriate code.

a) i only

b) ii only

c) Both I & ii

d) Neither I nor ii

Solution : d

Both are correct statements.

Balgangadhar Tilak is most frequently associated with the nationalist fight for the freedom of press. Tilak had been building up anti-imperialist sentiments among the public through Ganapati festivals (started in 1893), Shivaji festivals (started in 1896) and through his newspapers Kesari and Maharatta.

The Government had been looking for an opportunity to check this militant trend and hostility in the press. They decided to make Tilak a victim to set an example to the public. Tilak was arrested after the murder of Rand on the basis of the publication of a poem, 'Shivaji's Utterances', in Kesari, and of a speech which Tilak had delivered at the Shivaji festival, justifying Afzal Khan's murder by Shivaji. Tilak's defence of Shivaji's killing of Afzal Khan was portrayed by the prosecution as an incitement to kill British officials. Tilak was held guilty and awarded rigorous imprisonment of eighteen months.

**79. Consider the following and choose the correct answer.**

i) Defence of India Rules were imposed for repression of political agitation and free public criticism during the First World War.

ii) In 1921, on the recommendations of a Press Committee chaired by Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Press Acts of 1908 and 1910 were repealed.

Choose the appropriate code.

a) i only

b) ii only

c) Both I & ii

d) Neither I nor ii

Solution c

Defence of India Rules were imposed for repression of political agitation and free public criticism during the First World War. In 1921, on the recommendations of a Press Committee chaired by Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Press Acts of 1908 and 1910 were repealed.

Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act, 1908 Aimed against Extremist nationalist activity, the Act empowered the magistrates to confiscate press property which published objectionable material likely to cause incitement to murder/ acts of violence.

Indian Press Act, 1910 This Act revived the worst features of the VPA— local government was empowered to demand a security at registration from the printer/publisher and forfeit/deregister if it was an offending newspaper, and the printer of a newspaper was required to submit two copies of each issue to local government free of charge.

**80. Which of the following were press contributions of Lala Lajpat Rai.**

i) Punjabi

ii) Bande mataram

iii) Bombay Chronicle

Choose the appropriate code

a) I, ii only

- b)ii,iii only
- c)I,iii only
- d)I,ii,iii only

Solution a

Think logically , Lala Lajpat Rai is a Punjabee. He will not run a Newspaper in the Name of Bombay Chronicle.

**Lala Lajpath Rai started an Urdu daily- “Vande Mataram” from Lahore**

Bombay Chronicle was run by Firoz Shah Mehta.

**81. Consider the following . Which of the following is incorrect?**

i)In 1765 with the acquisition of the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the East India Company became a significant political power.

ii) POLICY OF RING FENCE aimed at creating buffer zones to defend the Company's frontiers.

Choose the appropriate code.

- a)i only
- b)ii only
- c)Both I & ii
- d)Neither I nor ii

Solution d

Both are correct.

With the Battle of Plassey in 1757, the East India Company acquired political power next only to the Bengal Nawabs. In 1765 with the acquisition of the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the East India Company became a significant political power.

POLICY OF RING FENCE (1765-1813)

This policy was reflected in Warren Hastings' wars against the Marathas and Mysore, and aimed at creating buffer zones to defend the Company's frontiers.

**82. Which of the following are true regarding british Policy on princely states?**

i)Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliance was an extension of ring fence.

ii)This subsidiary alliance reduced Princelystates to a position of dependence on British Government.

Choose the appropriate code.

- a)i only
- b)ii only
- c)Both I & ii

d)Neither I nor ii

Solution c

Wellesley's policy of Subsidiary alliance by Wellesley was an extension of ring fence—which sought to reduce states to a position of dependence on British Government in India. Major powers such as Hyderabad, Awadh and the Marathas accepted subsidiary alliance. Thus, British supremacy was established.

### 83. Find the right statement

i)By, mid Nineteenth Century States surrendered all forms of external sovereignty and retained full sovereignty in internal administration.

ii)In 1833, the Charter Act ended the Company's commercial functions while it retained political functions.

Choose the appropriate code.

a)i only

b)ii only

c)Both I & ii

d)Neither I nor ii

Solution c

Paramountcy of British began to develop—Indian states were supposed to act in subordinate cooperation with the British Government and acknowledge its supremacy. States surrendered all forms of external sovereignty and retained full sovereignty in internal administration. British Residents were transformed from diplomatic agents of a foreign power to executive and controlling officers of a superior government.

In 1833, the Charter Act ended the Company's commercial functions while it retained political functions. It adopted the practice of insisting on prior approval/sanction for all matters of succession.

### 84. Which of the commission is related to Princely states relations.

a)Butler Commission

b)Maculay Commission

c)Starchy Commission

d)Frazer Commission

Solution A

According to the Butler Commission in 1927, "For the purpose of international relations, state territory is in the same position as British territory and state subjects in the same position as British subjects."

The Butler Committee (1927) was set up to examine the nature of relationship between the states and Government.

b)Maculay Commission

General committee of Public Instruction to guid the company on the matter of education.

c)Starchy Commission

Commission on famine 1877

d)Frazer Commission

1902 Police Commission

**85. With reference to Indian freedom struggle, consider the following events :**

1. Mutiny in Royal Indian Navy
2. Quit India Movement launched
3. Second Round Table Conference

What is the correct chronological sequence of the above events ?

- (a) 1-2-3
- (b) 2-1-3
- (c) 3-2-1
- (d) 3-1-2

Solution c

2nd RTC: 1931, September to December

Quit India movement: 1942, August.

RIN Mutiny: 1946, 18th February.

**86. Which of the following is true regarding the anti partition movement?**

- 1) The moderates and militant nationalist cooperated in the movement
- 2) The movement was initiated by the moderates and later taken by militant nationalists

Options

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 and 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer- C

The movement was the work of the entire national leadership. The most prominent leaders at the Indian states were Surendranath banerjee and K.K mitral and later taken forward by militant nationalists. In fact both the moderates and militant nationalists cooperated during the course of the movement

**87. Rabindranath Tagore composed ‘Amar Sonar Bangla’ during which if the following movements ?**

- A) Anti partition movement
- B) Swadeshi movement
- C) Jallianwala bagh massacre

D) Home rule movement

Answer- A

Rabindranath Tagore composed 'Amar Sonar Bangla' during the anti partition movement which was later adopted as the national song by Bangladesh in 1971 after its liberation.

88. Which of the following leaders did not belong to the militant school of thought?

A) Tilak

B) Ashwini kumar dutt

C) Lala lajpat Rai

D) Surendranath Banerjee

Answer –D

Surendranath Banerjee was a moderate who relied on the 3P's – prayer, petition and protest whereas the others were militant nationalists

89. Regarding Swadeshi Movement which of the following is correct?

1) Rabindranath Tagore opposed Swadeshi movement as it would lead India backwards

2) Self reliance was the goal of the movement

Options

A) 1 only

B) 2 only

C) Both 1 and 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer- B

Important aspect of Swadeshi movement was emphasis on self reliance or Atmashakti. P.C Ray started Bengal chemicals store and Rabindranath Tagore helped opening a store in support of the movement.

90. Which of the following is not true regarding Swadeshi movement?

1) Women were kept outside the movement

2) Students and muslims took active part in the movement

Options

A) 1 only

B) 2 only

C) Both 1 and 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer- C

The remarkable aspect of the movement was the participation of women. The traditionally home centred urban middle class women helped with picketing and processions. Students actively took part and were denied scholarships and expelled and fined. Muslims like Abdul Rasul, maulana abul Guznavi joined the movement. However all sections of muslims did not take part in the movement.

91. Which of the following are reasons for failure of militant nationalists in the first decade of 20<sup>th</sup> century?

1) Lack of effective leadership

2) Failure to reach the peasants

3) Movement was confined to urban lower and middle classes

Options

A) 1 and 2

B) 2 and 3

C) 1 and 3

D) All the above

Answer –D



Militant nationalist failed to give a lead to the people. Majority of the leaders like Tilak was arrested and Bipin Chandra pal and Aurobindo Ghose retired from active politics. Passive resistance and non cooperation remained mere ideas. They failed to reach the real masses of the country, the peasants. Hence they came to a political dead by 1908.

92. Find the incorrect one

- 1) Kal - Maharashtra
  - 2) Sandhya- Bengal
  - 3) Yugantar- Orissa
- Options

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) 3 only
- D) 1 and 3

answer- C

Several newspapers began to propagate revolutionary nationalism like sandhya and Yugantar in Bengal and Kal in Maharashtra. Abhinava Bharat was a secret society started by V.D. Savarkar in 1904.

93. Which of the following is true regarding Surat split of 1907?

- 1) The moderates were excluded from the Indian National Congress.
- 2) The split occurred in terms of support towards Swadeshi and boycott movements

Options

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 and 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer- B

The moderates captured the machinery of congress post the split and excluded the extremists. The disagreement between the moderates and extremists was on the extent of swadeshi movement. The moderates wanted to confine the movement to Bengal whereas the extremists wanted to make it a pan India movement. There was tussle between the two on the presidentship of National Congress in 1906. These differences could not be checked and hence led to the split.

94. Which of the following is true regarding Morley-Minto reforms of 1909?

- 1) The moderates extended full support to the reforms due to 1907split
- 2) It introduced the system of joint electorates for muslims

Options

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 and 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer- D

The moderates did not support the reforms. They realised it did nothing much and decided to cooperate with the government in working the reforms.

It introduced a system of separate electorate for muslims furthering the divide and rule policy

95. Which of the following is true

- 1) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a staunch supporter of Hindu Muslim unity and opposed British policy of divide and rule.
- 2) He was one of the founding members of Indian National Congress along with Badruddin Tyabji.

Options

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 and 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer – D

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan though a social reformer towards the end of his life became a conservative in politics. He laid the foundations of Muslim communalism in 1880s. He preached complete obedience to British rule and opposed the formation of INC in 1885.

96. Which of the following is true regarding the Punjab Hindu Sabha started in 1909?

- 1) It worked on the lines of Indian National Congress.
- 2) They were against imperialistic policies of the foreign government.

Options

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 and 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer- D

The Punjab Hindu Sabha was founded in 1909, whose leaders attacked the national congress for trying to unite Indians into a single nation. They opposed congress's anti imperialistic stand. They instead argued that Hindus should placate the foreign government in their fight against muslims.

97. Which of the following is correct regarding world war 1?

- 1) Lokamanya Tilak decided to support the war effort of the British
- 2) The nationalists supported on the belief that Britain would repay India back with loyalty

Options

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 and 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer- C

June 1914, First World War broke out between Britain, France , Russia , Japan on one side and Germany, Austria – Hungary and turkey on the other. In the beginning, Indian nationalist leaders including Tilak supported the war effort in the mistaken belief that Britain would repay India's loyalty with gratitude. They did not realise that the powers were fighting to save their colonies.

98. During which of the following movements did Tilak give the popular slogan “ Swaraj is my birthright, and I will have it”?

- A) swadeshi movement
- B) Home rule movement
- C) Anti partition movement
- D) Surat split

Answer- B

After setting up the two home rule leagues, one under Tilak and other under Annie besant , both cooperated to carry on its propaganda. It was during this agitation that Tilak gave the famous slogan.

99. Which of the following is true regarding Home rule league ?

- 1) Moderates kept out of the league due to dissatisfaction.
- 2) The home rule league was confined to Bengal

Options

- A) 1 only

- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 and 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer- D

Many moderates who were dissatisfied with the congress inactivity joined the league. The two branches of league carried it out almost as a pan India movement.

100. Which of the following is true regarding Ghadar party?

- 1) The ideology of the party was strongly secular.
- 2) It's party members were confined to India

Options

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 and 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer- A

The founding **president of Ghadar Party was Sohan Singh Bhakna** and Lala Hardayal was the co-founder of this party.

It was after 1910, when the activities of India House had declined and the cradle of activities shifted from Europe to America. Lal Hardayal was in India till 1909, when he moved to Paris and associated himself with a newspaper *Vande Mataram* over there.

In 1911 he settled in San Francisco and indulged in Industrial Unionism. In 1912, when **Basant Kumar Biswas** threw Bomb on Lord Hardinge, he was in America and was very much impressed with this.

- In 1913, **Pacific Coast Hindustan Association** was founded by Lala Hardayal with Sohan Singh Bhakna as its president, which was called Ghadar Party.
  - The members of this party were the immigrant sikhs of US and Canada.
  - The first issue of The Ghadar, was published from San Francisco on November 1, 1913.
- In 1914, after the **Komagata Maru tragedy**, Lala Hardayal fled to Europe following an arrest by the United States government for spreading anarchist literature.

