

UPSC Prelims Test Series 2020
Phase II, Test 9: History of Modern India
Explanations

ANSWER KEYS:

Que	Ans	Que	Ans	Que	Ans	Que	Ans
1	C	26	C	51	A	76	A
2	B	27	A	52	D	77	D
3	D	28	B	53	C	78	D
4	C	29	C	54	B	79	D
5	B	30	C	55	C	80	C
6	Cancelled	31	B	56	D	81	D
7	C	32	A	57	B	82	D
8	B	33	C	58	D	83	B
9	B	34	D	59	C	84	A
10	A	35	A	60	C	85	B
11	B	36	D	61	A	86	B
12	C	37	D	62	D	87	B
13	C	38	C	63	A	88	B
14	B	39	D	64	B	89	A
15	D	40	B	65	A	90	B
16	C	41	B	66	C	91	D
17	C	42	D	67	C	92	C
18	B	43	D	68	D	93	B
19	B	44	D	69	C	94	A
20	B	45	C	70	D	95	B
21	A	46	D	71	D	96	A
22	B	47	B	72	D	97	D
23	C	48	A	73	D	98	A
24	D	49	D	74	C	99	C
25	A	50	A	75	C	100	B

1.Ans:C

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 it did not want the complete Independence and wanted only a dominion status. Meanwhile in early 1928, the "Independence of India League" was formed with Jawahar Lal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose as Secretaries and S. Srinivasa Iyengar as President. The Congress session at Calcutta marked an almost split among the leaders who wanted dominion and leaders who want wanted complete Independence. Ultimately it was resolved that if the British parliament accepts the Nehru report by 31 December 1929, Congress would adopt the report as it is. If the report is not accepted by the British parliament, Congress would insist in Complete Independence and would organize a non-violent Non cooperation movement.

2.Ans:B

The extremist goal was 'swaraj'. This, at that time either meant complete autonomy and freedom from British control, or a total Indian control over the administration but not necessarily a breakaway from Britain's imperial reign.

The extremist leaders involved wider sections of people in the movement. They involved lower middle class people also.

They did not stick to constitutional methods to protest and demand. They resorted to boycotts, strikes, etc. They also burned foreign-made goods. They believed in confrontation rather than persuasion.

They were strongly against British imperialistic policies in India. They took pride in Indian culture and history. They looked at the ancient scriptures for inspiration and courage. They believed in sacrificing everything including life for the cause of the motherland.

They were very vocal in their opposition to the British rule unlike the moderates who had faith in British justice.

3.Ans:D

After the Indian revolt of 1857, the Peel Commission in 1858-59 made the general recommendation on recruitment that a Native Army should be raised that should be composed of different nationalities and castes, mixed promiscuously through each regiment as the best safeguard against revolt. the best safeguard against revolt.

4.Ans: C

By the Charter Act of 1813, the trade monopoly of the Company in India was ended and trade with India was thrown open to all British subjects. But trade in tea and trade with China were still exclusive to the Company. The Government and the revenues of India continued to be in the hands of the Company. The Company also continued to appoint its officials in India.

Other Provisions of Charter Act of 1813:

The Charter Act of 1813 required the Company to maintain its territorial and commercial accounts separately. By this Act the Company was put under greater control of the British Crown, but could retain its hold on the details of administration and Indian revenues. From 1853, the revenues of India were controlled by the British Parliament.

It limited the number of British troops the Company was allowed to maintain in India at its own expenses.

It also provided for the setting apart of Rs.100,000 every year for “the revival and improvement of literature and the encouragement of the learned natives of India, and for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of sciences among the inhabitants of the British territories in India”

The act also granted permission to the persons who wished to go to India for promoting moral and religious improvements. It allowed British subjects to go out to India either as traders or as missionaries and also to settle down there under a system of licences. Act thus marks the beginning of the ecclesiastical establishment in India.

The Charter Act of 1833 brought the Company’s monopoly of tea trade and trade with China to an end. At the same time the debts of the Company were taken over by the Government of India which was also to pay its shareholders a 10.5 percent dividend on their capital. The Government of India continued to be run by the Company under the strict control of the Board of Control.

5. Ans:B

Muhammad Shah was ineffective, pleasure-seeking Mughal emperor of India from 1719 to 1748.

After Nizam al-Mulk (the wazir) left Mughal court in 1724, the provinces steadily slipped out of imperial control: Sādāt Khan, the nawab of Oudh became practically independent there; the Afghan Rohilla tribesmen made themselves masters of Rohilkhand; Bengal paid only an annual tribute to Delhi; and the leaders of the Marathas, under the peshwa Baji Rao, made themselves lords of the regions of Gujarat, Malwa, and Bundelkhand and, in 1737, raided Delhi.

In 1739 Nāder Shah of Iran took advantage of Mughal neglect of the North-West Frontier areas to rout the Mughals at Karnal and occupy Delhi. He even arrested the Mughal king.

Muhammad Shah was a great patron of the arts, including musical, cultural and administrative developments. His pen-name was Sadā Rangīla.

6. Cancelled...

Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated Marathas in Theird Battle of Panipat.

Tipu Sultan was killed by British in fourth Anglo-Mysore War.

Mir Jafar entered in conspiracy with Robert Clive for defeat of Nawab of Bengal- Siraj-ul-daula.

7. Ans:C

Lectures from Colombo to Almora (1897) is a book of Swami Vivekananda based on his various lectures. After visiting the West, Vivekananda reached Colombo, British Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) on 15 January 1897. Upon Vivekananda's arrival in South India, a forty-feet high monument was built by the king of Ramnad on the spot where he landed to celebrate his achievements at the West. He reached Calcutta via Madras on 20 January 1897. Then Vivekananda travelled extensively and visited many Indian states. On 19 June (1897) he reached Almora. The lectures delivered by him in this period were compiled into the book Lectures from Colombo to Almora. The book contains reports of his 17 lectures.

8.Ans:B

Towards the end of 1919, the first signs of grass-roots peasant activity were evident in the reports of a nai-dhobi band (a form of social boycott) on an estate in Pratapgarh district. By the summer of 1920, in the villages of taluqdari Avadh, kisan meetings called by village panchayats became frequent. The names of Thinguri Singh and Durgapal Singh were associated with this development. But soon another leader, who became famous by the name of Baba Ramchandra, emerged as the rallying point. Baba Ramchandra, a Brahmin from Maharashtra, was a wanderer who had left home at the age of thirteen, done a stint as an indentured labourer in Fiji and finally turned up in Faizabad in U.P. in 1909. Till 1920, he had wandered around as a sadhu, carrying a copy of Tulsidas' Ramayan on his back, from which he would often recite verses to rural audiences. In the middle of 1920, however, he emerged as a leader of the peasants of Avadh, and soon demonstrated considerable leadership and organizational capacities.

9.Ans:B

The Lee Commission recommended that—

- the secretary of state should continue to recruit the ICS, the Irrigation branch of the Service of Engineers, the Indian Forest Service, etc.;
- the recruitments for the transferred fields like education and civil medical service be made by provincial governments;
- direct recruitment to ICS on basis of 50:50 parity between the Europeans and the Indians be reached in 15 years;
- a Public Service Commission be immediately established (as laid down in the Government of India Act, 1919).

10.Ans:A

The Carlyle circular was related to the withdrawal of government grants and affiliations from educational institutions from which students took part in swadeshi and boycott movement.

Imposition of restrictions and censorship on the newspapers and magazines published in vernacular language was put under vernacular press act 1878 during the tenure of Lord Lytton.

The maximum age limit for candidates was lowered from 23 to 22 years in 1860, to 21 in 1866 and to 19 years in 1878. It was later fixed between 22 to 24 years in 1906.

The Wood's dispatch recommended setting up of vernacular primary school and Anglo - vernacular high schools and an affiliated college at district level

11.Ans:B

The Lucknow Pact between the Congress and the Muslim

League could be considered an important event in the course of the nationalistic struggle for freedom.

While the League agreed to present joint constitutional demands with the Congress to the government, the Congress accepted the Muslim League's position on separate electorates which would continue till any one community demanded joint electorates. The Muslims were also granted a fixed proportion of seats in the legislatures at all-India and provincial levels.

The joint demands were—

- Government should declare that it would confer selfgovernment on Indians at an early date.
- The representative assemblies at the central as well as provincial level should be further expanded with an elected majority and more powers given to them.
- The term of the legislative council should be five years.
- The salaries of the Secretary of State for India should be paid by the British treasury and not drawn from Indian funds.
- Half the members of the viceroy's and provincial governors' executive councils should be Indians.

12,Ans:C

Baba ram singh was associated with Kuka movement; Tana Bhagat Movement (1914-1919) was a tribal uprising of a section of the Tana Bhagats and Oraons under the leadership of Jatra Oraon occurring during the late colonial period in the Chhotanagpur region of Bihar.

Roy, Ishan Chandra was an organiser of the pabna peasant uprising of 1873. Ishan Chandra Roy was commonly known as Ishan Raja among the raiyats . He was a small landholder (taludkar) and a trader. Roy's influence among the raiyats grew as he took control of the Peasant League formed in 1873 to resist zamindari oppression. With the help of two of his followers, Shambhu Nath Pal and Khoodi Molla, Ishan Chandra succeeded in popularising the League in the Pabna area and bringing peasant problems to the notice of the government.

13.Ans:C

The Congress rejected the August Offer. Nehru said, "Dominion status concept is dead as a doornail."

Gandhi said that the declaration had widened the gulf between the nationalists and the British rulers. Towards the end of 1940, the Congress once again asked Gandhi to take command. Gandhi now began taking steps which would lead to a mass struggle within his broad strategic perspective. He decided to initiate a limited satyagraha on an individual basis by a few selected individuals in every locality.

14.Ans:B

Lord Reading 1921-1926

- (i) Chauri Chaura incident (February 5, 1922) and the subsequent withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement.
- (ii) Moplah rebellion in Kerala (1921).
- (iii) Repeal of the Press Act of 1910 and the Rowlatt Act of 1919.
- (iv) Criminal Law Amendment Act and abolition of cotton excise.
- (v) Communal riots in Multan, Amritsar, Delhi, Aligarh, Arvi and Calcutta.
- (vi) Kakori train robbery (1925).
- (vii) Murder of Swami Shradhdhanand (1926).
- (viii) Establishment of Swaraj Party by C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru (1922).
- (ix) Decision to hold simultaneous examinations for the ICS both in Delhi and London, with effect from 1923.

15.Ans:D

Option (b) alipore conspiracy case

Option (c) is Balasore case – Bagha Jatin was killed

Option (d) is Lahore conspiracy – Bhagat Singh murdered Saunders.

16.Ans:C

Wyomesh Chandra Banerjee was first president of Indian National Congress. Badruddin Tyabji was 3rd president. All other are correct.

17.Ans:C

Trade Disputes Act 1929

- made compulsory the appointment of Courts of Inquiry and Consultation Boards for settling industrial disputes;
- made illegal the strikes in public utility services like posts, railways, water and electricity, unless each individual worker planning to go on strike gave an advance notice of one month to the administration;

Forbidden trade union activity of coercive or purely political nature and even sympathetic strikes.

18.Ans:B

Ananda Mohan Bose was an Indian politician, academician, social reformer, and lawyer during the British Raj. He co-founded the Indian National Association, one of the earliest Indian political organizations, and later became a senior leader of the Indian National Congress. In 1874, he became the first Indian Wrangler (a student who has completed the third year of the Mathematical Tripos with first-class honours) of the Cambridge University. He was also a prominent religious leader of Brahmoism and with Sivanath Sastri a leading light of Adi Dharm.

A resolution to form the All India Muslim League was passed by Nawab Salimullah Khan and was seconded by Hakim Ajmal Khan, Maulana Muhammad Ali and Moulana Zafar Ali. The resolution was passed by All India Educational Conference on 30th December 1906. A committee was formed to prepare its draft constitution. Sir Agha Khan was appointed as President and Syed Hassan Balgrami was appointed as secretary, while Nawab Mohsim-ul-Mulk and Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk were made joint secretaries with six Vice- Presidents, a Central Committee with forty Members was also constituted. In this way Muslim league was established and become the sole representative of Muslims.

19.Ans: B

Netaji addressed Mahatma Gandhi in a condolence message, as The Father of the Nation. Concerned about Gandhiji, Netaji sent the following message to the Mahatma on Azad Hind Radio, Rangoon on 4th June, 1944, Nobody would be more happy than ourselves if by any chance our countrymen at home should succeed in liberating themselves through their own efforts or by any chance, the British Government accepts your 'Quit India' resolution and gives effect to it. We are, however proceeding on the assumption that neither of the above is possible and that a struggle is inevitable.

Father of our Nation, in this holy war for India's liberation, we ask for your blessings and good wishes.

Thereafter on 28 April, 1947 Mahatma Gandhi was referred with the same title by Sarojini Naidu at a conference.

20.Ans:B

Shukla persuaded Gandhi to come to Champaran but was not with him during the satyagrah.

21.Ans:A

Jogesh Chandra became a member of the Anushilan Samiti. He was one of the founder members of Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) (in 1924) that later became Hindustan Socialist Republican Association. He was arrested several times for revolutionary activities. He was tried in the Kakori conspiracy case in 1926 and received rigorous imprisonment for life.

22.Ans:B

In 1908 Parsee social reformer, B. M. Malbari and Dayaram Gidumal came up with the idea of founding home for women and training Indian women to be Nurses. They then turned to Ramabai Ranade, for her guidance and help for starting a Society and thus Seva Sadan (Bombay) came into being. In 1915 the Pune Seva Sadan was registered as a society under her guidance

23.Ans:C

NM Joshi- social service league. Labour reforms – better work condition. Founded AITUC 1920

24.Ans.D

It was started by big businessmen of Bombay in 1920 against the Non-Cooperation/Khilafat Movement (1920-1921). It was established by Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Purshottamdas Thakurdass, Cowasji Jehangir, Pheroze Sethna and Setalvad. The businessmen of Bombay felt that the movement would encourage the labour strikes which in Bombay Presidency turned out to be violent at an earlier occasion. Secondly, Gandhi did not have that acceptance in Maharashtra region which at that time was still remembered Tilak.

25.Ans:A

He later became a critic of the Congress.

S.A. Dange, R.S. Nimbkar, V.D. Sathaye, R.V. Nadkarni, S.V. Deshpande and K.N. Joglekar were members of a radical student group and promoted the movement although they were not in line with Gandhi's views. They were influenced by R.B. Lotwalla, a millionaire with a socialist leaning. Dange, in April 1921, wrote Gandhi versus Lenin and was in favour of swaraj which would nationalise factories and distribute zamindari land among farmers.

Dange along with S.M. Joshi, N.G. Gore and P.K. Atre fought relentlessly for Samyukta Maharashtra, a struggle that cost a lot of lives. Finally on 1 May 1960, pre-dominantly Marathi-speaking state of Maharashtra was born.

26.Ans:C

The first revolutionary groups were organised in 1902 in Midnapore (under Jnanendranath Basu) and in Calcutta (the Anushilan Samiti founded by Promotha Mitter, and including Jatindranath First Phase of Revolutionary Activities (1907-1917) Banerjee, Barindra Kumar Ghosh and others.) But their activities were limited to giving physical and moral training to the members and remained insignificant till 1907-08.

In April 1906, an inner circle within Anushilan (Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Bhupendranath Dutta) started the weekly Yugantar and conducted a few abortive 'actions'. By 1905-06, several newspapers had started advocating revolutionary violence. For instance, after severe police brutalities on participants of the Barisal Conference (April 1906), the Yugantar wrote: "The remedy lies with the people. The 30 crore people inhabiting India must raise their 60 crore hands to stop this curse of oppression. Force must be stopped by force."

Savarkar and his brother organised Mitra Mela, a secret society, in 1899 which merged with Abhinav Bharat (after Mazzini's 'Young Italy') in 1904. Soon Nasik, Poona and Bombay emerged as centres of bomb manufacture. In 1909, A.M.T. Jackson, the Collector of Nasik, who was also a well-known indologist, was killed by Anant Lakshman Kanhere, a member of Abhinav Bharat.

27.Ans:A

Separate electorate and communal award are different.

The Communal Award was announced by the British prime minister, Ramsay MacDonald, on August 16, 1932. The Communal Award, based on the findings of the Indian Franchise Committee (also called the Lothian Committee), established separate electorates and reserved seats for minorities, including the depressed classes which were granted seventy-eight reserved seats. Thus, this award accorded separate electorates for Muslims, Europeans, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, depressed classes, and even to the Marathas for some seats

in Bombay. The award was perceived by the national leaders led by the Congress as another manifestation of the British policy of divide and rule.

28.Ans:B

The Kuka Movement was founded in 1840 by Bhagat Jawahar Mal (also called Sian Saheb) in western Punjab. A major leader of the movement after him was Baba Ram Singh. (He founded the Namdhari Sikh sect.) After the British took Punjab, the movement got transformed from a religious purification campaign to a political campaign. Its basic tenets were abolition of caste and similar discriminations among Sikhs, discouraging the consumption of meat and alcohol and drugs, permission for intermarriages, widow remarriage, and encouraging women to step out of seclusion. On the political side, the Kukas wanted to remove the British and restore Sikh rule over Punjab; they advocated wearing hand-woven clothes and boycott of English laws and education and products. So, the concepts of Swadeshi and non-cooperation were propagated by the Kukas, much before they became part of the Indian national movement in the early twentieth century. As the movement gained in popularity, the British took several steps to crush it in the period between 1863 and 1872.

29.Ans:C

Following major decisions were taken at the Lahore session.

- The Round Table Conference was to be boycotted
- Complete independence was declared as the aim of the Congress.
- Congress Working Committee was authorised to launch a programme of civil disobedience including non-payment of taxes and all members of legislatures were asked to resign their seats.
- January 26, 1930 was fixed as the first Independence (Swarajya) Day, to be celebrated everywhere.

Jinnah's Two Nations Theory came up in March 1940, whereas the Lahore Session of the Congress was held in 1929.

30.Ans:C

The Calico Act banned the import of most cotton textiles into England, followed by the restriction of sale of most cotton textiles. It was a form of economic protectionism, largely in response to India (particularly Bengal), which dominated world cotton textile markets at the time. The Act was a precursor to the Industrial Revolution, when Britain eventually surpassed India as the world's leading textile manufacturer in the 19th century.

31.Ans:B

Sir John Shore 1793-1798

(i) Charter Act of 1793.

(ii) Battle of Khanda between the Nizam and the Marathas (1795).

32. Ans:A

Nil Darpan is a Bengali play written by Dinabandhu Mitra in 1858–1859. The play was published in Dhaka in 1860, under a pseudonym of the author. The play was essential to Nil Vidroha, better known as the Indigo Revolt of February–March 1859 in Bengal, when farmers refused to sow indigo in their fields to protest against exploitative farming under the British Raj.

Anandamath is a Bengali fiction, written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay and published in 1882. It is inspired by and set in the background of the Sannyasi Rebellion in the late 18th century.

Gitanjali, a collection of poetry, the most famous work by Rabindranath Tagore, published in India in 1910. Tagore then translated it into prose poems in English, as Gitanjali: Song Offerings, and it was published in 1912 with an introduction by William Butler Yeats.

33.Ans:C

34.Ans:D

The revolutionaries in northern India were the first to emerge out of the mood of frustration after the apparent failure of Non Cooperation Movement and reorganize under the leadership of the old veterans, Ramprasad Bismil, Jogesh Chatterjea and SachindranathSanyal whose *BandiJiwan* served as a textbook to the revolutionary movement.

They met in Kanpur in October 1924 and founded the Hindustan Republican Association to organize armed revolution to overthrow colonial rule and establish in its place a Federal Republic of the United States of India whose basic principle would be adult franchise.

35.Ans:A

In July 1937, Yusuf Meherally, a Socialist leader, was prosecuted by the Madras Government for making an inflammatory speech in Malabar, though he was soon let off. Both “Quit India” and “Simon Go Back” slogans were coined by a lesser-known hero of India’s struggle for freedom, Yusuf Meherally.

36.Ans:D

Socialist ideas now began to spread rapidly especially because many young persons who had participated actively in the NonCooperation Movement were unhappy with its outcome and were dissatisfied with Gandhian policies and ideas as well as the alternative *Swarajist* Several socialist and communist groups came into existence all over the country.

In Bombay, S.A. Dange published a pamphlet *Gandhi and Lenin* and started the first socialist weekly, *The Socialist*; in Bengal, Muzaffar Ahmed brought out *Navayug* and later founded the *Langal* in cooperation with the poet Nazrul Islam; in Punjab, GhulamHussain and others published *Inqilab*; and in Madras, M. Singaravelu founded the *Labour-Kisan Gazette*

37.Ans:D

The three years of the 'Plan Holiday' viz. 1966-67 to 1968-69 witnessed the adoption of the new agricultural strategy, which has come to be commonly known as the Green Revolution. It composed of a package namely -:

- improved varieties increased use of fertilizers,
- improved water supplies and better agricultural practices,
- increasing mechanisation of agricultural operations and
- measures of plant protection from pests and diseases

The fourth five year plan (1969-74) further emphasized on increasing the growth rate of agriculture to enable other sectors to move forward.

38.Ans:C

Lord Mountbatten 1947-1948

(i) June Third Plan (June 3, 1947) announced.

(ii) Introduction of Indian Independence Bill in the House of Commons.

(iii) Appointment of two boundary commissions under Sir Cyril Radcliff for the partition of Bengal and Punjab.

39. Ans: D

Komagata Maru Incident and the Ghadr The importance of this event lies in the fact that it created an explosive situation in the Punjab. Komagata Maru was the name of a ship which was carrying 370 passengers, mainly Sikh and Punjabi Muslim would-be immigrants, from Singapore to Vancouver. They were turned back by Canadian authorities after two months of privation and uncertainty. It was generally believed that the Canadian authorities were influenced by the British government. The ship finally anchored at Calcutta in September 1914. The inmates refused to board the Punjabbound train. In the ensuing conflict with the police at Budge-Budge near Calcutta, 22 persons died.

Inflamed by this and with the outbreak of the First World War, the Ghadr leaders decided to launch a violent attack to oust British rule in India. They urged fighters to go to India. Kartar Singh Saraba and Raghubar Dayal Gupta left for India. Bengal revolutionaries were contacted;

Rashbehari Bose and Sachin Sanyal were asked to lead the movement. Political dacoities were committed to raise funds.

40. Ans:B

'Black Hole Tragedy'-: Siraj-ud-daula is believed to have imprisoned 146 English persons who were lodged in a very tiny room due to which 123 of them died of suffocation.

41.Ans:B

The Charter Act of 1833

- The lease of 20 years to the Company was further extended. Territories of India were to be governed in the name of the Crown.

- The Company's monopoly over trade with China and in tea also ended.
- All restrictions on European immigration and the acquisition of property in India were lifted. Thus, the way was paved for the wholesale European colonisation of India.
- In India, a financial, legislative and administrative centralisation of the government was envisaged:
 - The governor-general was given the power to superintend, control and direct all civil and military affairs of the Company.
 - Bengal, Madras, Bombay and all other territories were placed under complete control of the governor-general.
 - All revenues were to be raised under the authority of the governor-general who would have complete control over the expenditure too.
 - The Governments of Madras and Bombay were drastically deprived of their legislative powers and left with a right of proposing to the governor-general the projects of law which they thought to be expedient.
- A law member was added to the governor-general's council for professional advice on law-making.
- Indian laws were to be codified and consolidated.
- No Indian citizen was to be denied employment under the Company on the basis of religion, colour, birth, descent, etc. (Although the reality was different, this declaration formed the sheet-anchor of political agitation in India.)
- The administration was urged to take steps to ameliorate the conditions of slaves and to ultimately abolish slavery. (Slavery was abolished in 1843.)

42:Ans:D

Example of Suppression of unarmed opposition with violent force is Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. Hence except 2, other are more appropriate reason for acceptance of non-violence as a method.

43:Ans:D

The dispute in Ahmedabad had not yet ended when Gandhiji learnt that the peasants of Kheda district were in extreme distress due to a failure of crops, and that their appeals for the remission of land revenue were being ignored by the Government. Enquiries by members of the Servants of India Society, Vithalbhai Patel and Gandhiji confirmed the validity of the peasants' case. This was that as the crops were less than one-fourth of the normal yield, they were entitled under the revenue code to a total remission of the land revenue.

The Gujarat Sabha, of which Gandhiji was the President, played a leading role in the agitation

Vallabhbhai Patel, a young lawyer and a native of Kheda district, and other young men, including Indulal Yagnik, joined Gandhiji in touring the villages and urging the peasants to stand firm in the face of increasing Government repression which included the seizing of cattle and household goods and the attachment of standing crops.

44:Ans:D

Indian Factory Act, 1881 dealt primarily with the problem of child labour (between 7 & 12 years of age). Significant provisions were:

- a) employment of children under 7 years of age prohibited,
- b) working hours restricted to 9 hours per day for children,
- c) children to get four holidays in a month,
- d) hazardous machinery to be properly fenced off.

The Indian Factory Act, 1891

- a) increased the minimum age (from 7 to 9 years) and the maximum (from 12 to 14 years) for children,
- b) reduced maximum working hours for children to 7 hours a day,
- c) fixed maximum working hours for women at 11 hours per day with an 1.5 hour interval (working hours for men were left unregulated),
- d) provided weekly holiday for all.

45.Ans:C

The Indian League was started in 1875 by Sisir Kumar Ghosh with the object of “stimulating the sense of nationalism amongst the people” and of encouraging political education.

The Indian Association of Calcutta (also known as the Indian National Association) superseded the Indian League and was founded in 1876 by younger nationalists of Bengal led by Surendranath Banerjea and Ananda Mohan Bose, who were getting discontented with the conservative and pro-landlord policies of the British Indian Association.

46.Ans:D

1. Appointment of Police Commission (1902) under Sir Andrew Frazer to review police administration.
2. After the disastrous famine period of 1896-1900, there was an emphasis on pushing for more internal administration reforms with greater vigor. In this context, construction of irrigation works in accordance with the broad plans was outlined by an Irrigation Commission under Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff.
3. Lord Lytton 1876-1880-: Famine of 1876-78 affecting Madras, Bombay, Mysore, Hyderabad, parts of central India and Punjab; appointment of Famine Commission under the presidency of Richard Strachey (1878).
4. In 1902, Raleigh Commission was set up to go into conditions and prospects of universities in India and to suggest measures for improvement in their constitution and working. The commission precluded from reporting on primary or secondary education. Based on its recommendations, the Indian Universities Act was passed in 1904.

47.Ans:B

Lord Lytton 1876-1880

- (i) Famine of 1876-78 affecting Madras, Bombay, Mysore, Hyderabad, parts of central India and Punjab; appointment of Famine Commission under the presidency of Richard Strachey (1878).
- (ii) Royal Titles Act (1876), Queen Victoria assuming the title of ‘Kaiser-i-Hind’ or Queen Empress of India.

- (iii) The Vernacular Press Act (1878).
- (iv) The Arms Act (1878).
- (v) The Second Afghan War (1878-80).

48.Ans:A

Annie Besant was not at all associated with Gandhian forms of struggle against British raj. Hence elimination of 3 brings out answer.

49.Ans:D

M.C. Setalvad, B.N. Rao and Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer were distinguished members of the Servants of India Society. The Servants of India Society was formed in Pune, Maharashtra, on June 12, 1905 by Gopal Krishna Gokhale. All are related to this organization.

50.Ans:A

In April 1906, an inner circle within Anushilan (Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Bhupendranath Dutta, Abinash Chandra Bhattacharya) started the weekly Yugantar and conducted a few abortive 'actions'. By 1905-06, several newspapers had started advocating revolutionary violence. For instance, after severe police brutalities on participants of the Barisal Conference (April 1906), the Yugantar wrote: "The remedy lies with the people. The 30 crore people inhabiting India must raise their 60 crore hands to stop this curse of oppression. Force must be stopped by force."

51.Ans:A

Mahatma Gandhi's first Satyagraha in India was undertaken in the erstwhile undivided Champaran district in northern Bihar. He went there in April, 1917 on learning about the abuses suffered by the cultivators of the district, forced into growing indigo by British planters/estate owners. 'The Champaran tenant', informs Gandhi, 'was bound by law to plant three out of every twenty parts of his land with indigo for his landlord'. This system was called Tinkathia.

52.Ans:D

The Commission was strongly opposed by many in India. It was opposed by Nehru, Gandhi, Jinnah, the Muslim League and Indian National Congress because it contained seven members of the British Parliament but no Indians. Indians saw it as a violation to their right of self-determination and insult to their self-respect.

Punjab Naujawan Sabha organised a protest against the Simon Commission in Lahore. Prominent Indian nationalist Lala Lajpat Rai led a protest in Lahore. He suffered a police beating during the protest, and died of his injuries on 17 November around 1928.

53.Ans:C

Sisir Kumar Ghosh (1840–1911) was a noted Indian journalist, founder of the Amrita Bazar Patrika, a noted Bengali language newspaper in 1868 and a freedom fighter from Bengal. He was one of the founding members of the India League. Prior to the Indian Association Sisir Kumar Ghosh along with Sambhu Charan Mukherjee founded 'The India League' in Calcutta on 25 September 1875. The nationalist leaders like Ananda Mohan Bose, Durgamohan Das, Nabagopal Mitra, Surendranath Banerjea and others were associated with this organisation. The League represented the middle class and worked to stimulate the sense of nationalism among the people and to encourage political education. With a broad vision of an all India outlook, the leaders kept the organisation above narrow provincial and communal politics.

54.Ans:B

The Bardoli taluqa in Surat district had witnessed intense politicisation after the coming of Gandhi on the national political scene. The movement sparked off in January 1926 when the authorities decided to increase the land revenue by 30 per cent. The Congress leaders were quick to protest and a Bardoli Inquiry Committee was set up to go into the issue. The committee found the revenue hike to be unjustified. In February 1926, Vallabhbhai Patel was called to lead the movement. The women of Bardoli gave him the title of "Sardar". Under Patel, the Bardoli peasants resolved to refuse payments of the revised assessment until the Government appointed an independent tribunal or accepted the current amount as full payment. To organise the movement, Patel set up 13 chhavanis or workers' camps in the taluqa. Bardoli Satyagraha Patrika was brought out to mobilise public opinion. An intelligence wing was set up to make sure all the tenants followed the movement's resolutions. Those who opposed the movement faced a social boycott. Special emphasis was placed on the mobilisation of women. K.M. Munshi and Lalji Naranji resigned from the Bombay Legislative Council in support of the movement. By August 1928, massive tension had built up in the area. There were prospects of a railway strike in Bombay. Gandhi reached Bardoli to stand by in case of any emergency. The Government was looking for a graceful withdrawal now. It set the condition that first the enhanced rent be paid by all the occupants (not actually done). Then, a committee went into the whole affair and found the revenue hike to be unjustified and recommended a rise of 6.03 per cent only. During the 1930s, the peasant awakening was influenced by the Great Depression in the industrialised countries and the Civil Disobedience Movement which took the form of no-rent, no-revenue movement in many areas. Also, after the decline of the active phase movement (1932) many new entrants to active politics started looking for suitable outlets for release of their energies and took to organisation of peasants.

55.Ans:C

There were some common characteristics of the tribal uprisings even though they were separated from one another in time and space.

- Tribal identity or ethnic ties lay behind the solidarity shown by these groups. Not all 'outsiders' were, however, seen as enemies: the poor who lived by their manual labour or profession and had a socially/economically supportive role in the village were left alone; the violence was directed towards the money-lenders and traders who were seen as extensions of the colonial government.
- A common cause was the resentment against the imposition of laws by the 'foreign government' that was seen as an effort at destroying the tribals' traditional socioeconomic framework.

- Many uprisings were led by messiah-like figures who encouraged their people to revolt and who held out the promise that they could end their suffering brought about by the 'outsiders'.
- The tribal uprisings were doomed from the beginning, given the outdated arms they fought with as against the modern weapons and techniques used by their opponents.

56.Ans:D

57.Ans:B

To assuage the feelings of the nationalists, the British government decided to shift its capital from Calcutta to Delhi in the year 1911. Interestingly, Lord Curzon, who was the Viceroy at the time of division of Bengal, was critical of the move to shift British capital to Delhi. Two British architects were put to work to create an area that was suited to the British taste and liking. New Delhi thus came into existence with architecture and planning done by Edwin Lutyens and Herbert Baker. It was on 13 February 1931 that Lord Irwin, the then Viceroy of India declared New Delhi as the capital of India. The city has been serving as the capital of the country since then.

58.Ans:D

Periyar started Kudi Arasu on 2 May 1925 in Erode with K. M. Thangaperumal pillai as the editor. Its initial publications were issued weekly on Sunday with 16 pages at a cost of one anna. In November 1925, Periyar quit the Indian National Congress after his failed attempt to bring reservation for non-Brahmins in educational institutions and government jobs. He started the Self-Respect Movement to propagate self-respect among Indians, especially Tamils. The magazine became the mouthpiece of the movement.

He sought to undermine the position of brahmin priests by formalising weddings without brahmin priests. Rejection of Bramanical religion and culture.

59. Ans:C

The Wahabi Movement was essentially an Islamic revivalist movement founded by Syed Ahmed of Rai Bareilly who was inspired by the teachings of Abdul Wahab (1703-87) of Saudi Arabia and Shah Waliullah of Delhi. Syed Ahmed condemned the western influence on Islam and advocated a return to pure Islam and society as it was in the Arabia of the Prophet's time.

Syed Ahmed was acclaimed as the desired leader (Imam). A countrywide organisation with an elaborate secret code for its working under spiritual vice-regents (Khalifas) was set up, and Sithana in the north-western tribal belt was chosen as a base for operations. In India, its important centre was at Patna though it had its missions in Hyderabad, Madras, Bengal, United Provinces and Bombay. Since Dar-ul-Harb (the land of kafirs) was to be converted into Dar-ul-Islam (the land of Islam), a jihad was declared against the Sikh kingdom of Punjab. After the defeat of the Sikh ruler and incorporation of Punjab into the East India Company's dominion in 1849, the English dominion in India became the sole target of the Wahabis' attacks.

The Wahabis played an important role in spreading anti-British sentiments. A series of military operations by the British in the 1860s on the Wahabi base in Sithana and various court cases of sedition (Ambala, Patna, Malda,

Rajmahal trials) on the Wahabis weakened the Wahabi resistance, although sporadic encounters with the authorities continued into the 1880s and 1890s.

60. Ans: C

There is a theory that Hume formed the Congress with the idea that it would prove to be a 'safety valve' for releasing the growing discontent of the Indians. To this end, he convinced Lord Dufferin not to obstruct the formation of the Congress. The extremist leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai believed in the 'safety valve' theory. Even the Marxist historian's 'conspiracy theory' was an offspring of the 'safety valve' notion. For example, R.P. Dutt opined that the Indian National Congress was born out of a conspiracy to abort a popular uprising in India and the bourgeois leaders were a party to it.

Modern Indian historians, however, dispute the idea of 'safety valve'. In their opinion the Indian National Congress represented the urge of the politically conscious Indians to set up a national body to express the political and economic demands of the Indians. If the Indians had convened such a body on their own, there would have been unsurmountable opposition from the officials; such an organisation would not have been allowed to form. In the circumstances, as Bipan Chandra observes, the early Congress leaders used Hume as a 'lightning conductor' i.e., as a catalyst to bring together the nationalistic forces even if under the guise of a 'safety valve'.

61. Ans: A

14 June 1945 – Simla Conference

1946 –feb – RIN mutiny

May – cabinet mission

Aug 6 – Nehru invited to form interim government

Aug 16 – direct action day

Sept – interim government formed under Nehru

62. Ans:D

The Formula

C. Rajagopalachari (CR), the veteran Congress leader, prepared a formula for Congress-League cooperation in 1944. It was a tacit acceptance of the League's demand for Pakistan. Gandhi supported the formula. The main points in the CR Plan were:

- Muslim League to endorse Congress demand for independence.
- League to cooperate with Congress in forming a provisional government at centre.
- After the end of the war, the entire population of Muslim majority areas in the North-West and North-East India to decide by a plebiscite, whether or not to form a separate sovereign state.
- In case of acceptance of partition, agreement to be made jointly for safeguarding defence, commerce, communications, etc.

- The above terms to be operative only if England transferred full powers to India.

63. Ans: A

On Baisakhi day, a large crowd of people mostly from neighbouring villages, unaware of the prohibitory orders in the city, gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh, a popular place for public events, to celebrate the Baisakhi festival. Local leaders had also called for a protest meeting at the venue.

It is not clear how many in the 20,000 odd people collected there were political protestors, but the majority were those who had collected for the festival. Meanwhile, the meeting had gone on peacefully, and two resolutions, one calling for the repeal of the Rowlatt Act and the other condemning the firing on April 10, had been passed. It was then that Brigadier-General Dyer arrived on the scene with his men.

64. Ans:B

Supported by Congress volunteers Narhari Parikh, Mohanlal Pandya, and Abbas Tyabji, Vallabhbhai Patel began a village-by-village tour in the Kheda district, documenting grievances and asking villagers for their support for a statewide revolt by refusing to pay taxes. Patel emphasised the potential hardships and the need for complete unity and non-violence in the face of provocation response from virtually every village. When the revolt was launched and tax revenue withheld, the government sent police and intimidation squads to seize property, including confiscating barn animals and whole farms. Patel organised a network of volunteers to work with individual villages, helping them hide valuables and protect themselves against raids. Thousands of activists and farmers were arrested, but Patel was not. The revolt evoked sympathy and admiration across India, including among pro-British Indian politicians. The government agreed to negotiate with Patel and decided to suspend the payment of taxes for a year, even scaling back the rate.

When Gandhi was in prison, Patel was asked by Members of Congress to lead the satyagraha in Nagpur in 1923 against a law banning the raising of the Indian flag. He organised thousands of volunteers from all over the country to take part in processions of people violating the law. Patel negotiated a settlement obtaining the release of all prisoners and allowing nationalists to hoist the flag in public.

65. Ans: A

The Book is written by R C Dutta. During surat split(1907) and aftermath Rash Bihari Ghose was president.

66. Ans: C

Subsidiary Alliance

The subsidiary alliance system was used by Lord Wellesley, who was governor-general from 1798-1805, to build an empire in India. Under the system, the allying Indian state's ruler was compelled to accept the permanent stationing of a British force within his territory and to pay a subsidy for its maintenance. Also, the Indian ruler had to agree to the posting of a British resident in his court. Under the system, the Indian ruler could not employ any European in his service without the prior approval of the British. Nor could he negotiate with any other Indian ruler without consulting the governor-general. In return for all this, the British would defend the ruler from his enemies and adopt a policy of noninterference in the internal matters of the allied state.

67. Ans:C

The Victoria Memorial Hall (VMH) was erected in Calcutta, then capital of British India, principally through the efforts of Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India from 1899 to 1905, who intended it to be a period museum in memory of Queen Victoria with particular emphasis on Indo-British history. Built in a predominantly Italian Renaissance style, blended with nuances of Orientalism, the VMH was widely hailed as the finest specimen of Indo-British architecture in India, and called the 'Taj of the Raj.' Its foundation stone was laid by the Prince of Wales in January 1906 and the 57-acre campus was formally opened to the public in 1921. The VMH was declared an institution of National importance by the Government of India Act of 1935.

68. Ans:D

Lord Dalhousie served as Governor General of India from 1848 to 1856. During this period, Second Anglo-Sikh War (1849) was fought in which the Sikhs were defeated again and Dalhousie was successful in annexing the whole of Punjab to the British administration. He annexed many states by doctrine of lapse.

During his tenure, first railway line between Bombay and Thane was opened in 1853 and in the same year Calcutta and Agra were connected by telegraph. His other reforms include setting up of P.W.D. and passing of the Widow Remarriage Act (1856).

69. Ans: C

Santhal Rising (1855): Rajmahal Hills;

The uprising of the Santhals began as a tribal reaction to and despotic British revenue system, usury practices, and the zamindari system in India; It was a revolt against the oppression of the colonial rule propagated through a distorted revenue system, enforced by the local zamindars, the police and the courts of the legal system set up by the British.

Before the British advent in India, Santhals resided in the hilly districts of Manbhum, Barabhum, Chhotanagpur, Palamau, and Birbhum. They lived an agrarian lifestyle, by clearing forest patches, cultivation and hunting for subsistence. But as the agents of the new colonial rule claimed their rights on the lands, the Santhals retreated to the hills of Rajmahal.

Kol Rebellion (1831): Chhotanagpur

- The Kols and other tribes enjoyed autonomy under their chiefs but the entry of the British threatened their independence.
- The transfer of tribal lands and the coming of moneylenders, merchants and British laws created a lot of tension. The Mahajans extracted 70 per cent or more interest and many Kols became bonded labourers for life.
- The Chhota Nagpur region was leased out to money-lenders for revenue collection. Their oppressive tactics, high revenue rates, British judicial and revenue policies devastated the traditional social framework of the Kols.

•These factors prompted the Kol tribe to organise themselves and rebel. The Kol tribals organized an insurrection in 1831-32 which was directed mainly against Government officers and private money-lenders.

70. Ans:D

-It was the Battle of Pollilur, where the forces of Hyder Ali effectively used Mysorean rockets and Rocket artillery against closely massed British forces.

-Tipu Sultan was the first INdian king who created and used latest arms and missiles against British army in 17th century.It was from him British were inspired to develop congreve rocket "

71. Ans:D

The constant flow of wealth from India to England for which India did not get an adequate economic, commercial or material return is referred to as 'drain' of wealth from India.

The drain of wealth mainly consisted of the following:

- Home charges refer to the interest on public debt raised in England at comparatively higher rates; expenditure incurred in England by the Secretary of State on behalf of India;
- Annuities on account of railway and irrigation works;
- Indian office expenses including pensions to retired officials who had worked in India or England, pensions to army and navals etc.
- Remittances to England by Europeans to their families
- Remittances for purchase of British Goods for consumption of British employees in India.
- Interest charges on public debt held in Britain

72. Ans: D

M. G. Ranade founded the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha. Arya Mahila Samaj was founded by Pandita Ramabai.

Brahmo Samaj was founded by raja Ram Mohan roy

73: Ans: D

Lex Loci Act proposed in 1845 and passed in 1850 provided the right to inherit ancestral property to Hindu converts to Christianity.

74.Ans:C

- The non-violence was set as the centerpiece of Individual Satyagraha. This was done by carefully selecting the Satyagrahis.
- The first Satyagrahi selected was Acharya Vinoba Bhave, who was sent to Jail when he spoke against the war.
- Second Satyagrahi was Jawahar Lal Nehru.
- Third was Brahma Datt, one of the inmates of the Gandhi's Ashram.

They all were sent to jails for violating the Defense of India Act.

75.Ans: C

The Tebhaga movement was an independence campaign initiated in Bengal by the Kisan Sabha in 1946–47. At that time sharecropping peasants or Barghadars had to give half of their harvest to the owners of the land. The demand of the Tebhaga movement was to reduce the share given to landlords to one third.

76.Ans: A

After Gandhi's arrest (March 1922) due to his involvement in the Non-Cooperation Movement, one section led by CR Das, Motilal Nehru and Ajmal Khan wanted an end to the boycott of legislative councils. Those advocating entry into legislative councils came to be known as the 'Swarajists', while the other school of thought came to be known as the 'No Changers'.

77.Ans:D

All these events occurred during the tenure of Lord Curzon. The famous event partition of Bengal also occurred during his time.

(Had you remembered the famous Partition of Bengal in 1905 which occurred during the tenure of Lord Curzon you could have reached at the answer as all other events are of the same

nearby period.) Lord Dalhousie, Hastings were in existence long back to Lord Curzon.

78.Ans: D

-Ilbert Bill allowed Indian judges and magistrates the jurisdiction to try British offenders in criminal cases at the District level.

-It was never allowed before.

-So the Europeans living in India looked it as a Humiliation and the introduction of the bill led to intense opposition in Britain as well as India (by the British residents). So it was withdrawn but was reintroduced and enacted in 1884 in a severely compromised state.

European judges were already trying the Indians and they imposed harsh punishments for them. It was about trying the Europeans by Indian judges which was not acceptable to them and they protested against this bill.

79. Ans: D

Adi-Hinduism proposed the notion that the untouchables were the past rulers of India. The Adi-Hindu ideology strove to dissociate low-caste status from menial occupations considered as impure. Adi-Hinduism challenged the imposition upon untouchables of low social roles, functions and occupations. In this respect, Adi Hinduism was a direct response to the constraints that untouchables encountered in urban society in achieving economic and social advancement. Its emphasis was to lessen caste oppression or exploitation, which might have been the chief concern if the movement had emerged in rural areas, and more on literal exclusion, which was directly relevant to the urban untouchables. To challenge the exclusion of untouchables, the Adi-Hindu leaders not only argued for caste-equality, but also highlighted a view that the untouchables had been deprived of their original rights through force and political machinations by the higher castes, and that their rights should be restored. This Dalit movement of assertion was spread mostly in Southern states like Andhra and Tamil Nadu by Bhagya Reddy Varma. It also got momentum in United Province to some extent.

80. Ans: C

The Congress in 1915 was dominated by the Moderates, failed to keep its promise of reviving local level Congress committees and beginning a programme of educative propaganda by September 1916. Therefore Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak launched their own organisations, the Home Rule Leagues in 1916.

The League campaign aimed to convey to the common man the message of home rule as self-government. It carried a much wider appeal than the earlier mobilisations had and also attracted the hitherto 'politically backward' regions of Gujarat and Sindh.

The aim was to be achieved by promoting political education and discussion through public meetings, organising libraries and reading rooms containing books on national politics, holding conferences, organising classes for students on politics, carrying out propaganda through newspapers, pamphlets, posters, illustrated postcards, plays, religious songs, collecting funds, organising social work, and participating in local government activities. Hence, except boycott and picketing all the given activities are features of Home rule league.

81. Ans: D

The Forward Bloc was formed by Subhash Chandra Bose in March 1939. It accepted the creed, policy and programme of the Congress but was not bound to have confidence in the Congress High Command. It sought to rally all anti-imperialist, radical and progressive groups under one banner.

The Bolshevik Party of India was established in 1939 by N. Dutt Mazumdar, the Revolutionary Communist Party was launched by Saumyendranath Tagore in 1942 and the Bolshevik-Leninist Party was announced in 1941 by a group of Trotskyite revolutionaries like Indra Sen and Ajit Roy. Each of these was a dissident Communist group and claimed to be the fittest party for leading the 'Indian Revolution.' Most of these parties centred around personalities and became defunct after the central figure disappeared.

M N Roy was associated with Communist Party of India (CPI) set up at Tashkent in 1920. The CPI called upon all its members to enroll themselves as members of the Congress, form a strong left-wing in all its organs, cooperate with all other radical nationalists, and make an effort to transform the Congress into a more radical mass-based organization.

82. Ans:D

Permanent Settlement brought two new innovations in the Indian land system, one was the creation of landlordism and another was the introduction of private property rights.

According to the Permanent Land revenue settlement the Zamindars were recognised as the permanent owners of the land. They were given instruction to pay 89% of the annual revenue to the state and were permitted to enjoy 11% of the revenue as their share. Since work of Zamindars was to collect and pay revenues at time, they started doing sub-feudalization of their estate to some unofficial middlemen. Thus, a new class of unofficial middlemen also grew between the Zamindars and Peasants.

The system was responsible for the series of famines that occurred after its introduction. In the sphere of production, the system led to the separation of agricultural capital from labour engaged in the cultivation of land. The actual tiller lacked the resources to invest while the Zamindars, who had the resources, were just not interested in the improvement of land.

British government expected that with the implementation of permanent settlement the income of the company would increase tremendously but their expectations were not fulfilled. The permanent settlement could not enhance the amount of land revenue because it was inherent in the settlement that it was permanent in terms of revenue also and company could not increase a single pie even if there was rise in the produce or prices of the produce. This was one of the reason that some British authors called the settlement a blunder as it resulted in loss of enhanced land revenue in times to come.

83. Ans: B

The Theosophical Society was officially formed in New York City, United States, on 17 November 1875 by Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, Colonel Henry Steel Olcott, William Quan Judge, and others. It was self-described as "an unsectarian body of seekers after Truth, who endeavour to promote Brotherhood and strive to serve humanity.

In 1882, Olcott and Blavatsky moved to India and established the International Headquarters at Adyar, in Madras.

Society's objectives evolved to be:

- To form a nucleus of the universal brotherhood of humanity without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste, or colour.
- To encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy, and science.
- To investigate the unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in man.

Sympathy with the above objects was the sole condition of admission to the society. The Society was organized as a non-sectarian entity.

84. Ans: A

Sarla devi Chaudharani- Daughter of swarnakumari devi- Bharat stree mandal (Allahabad 1910). with the objective of bringing together “women of all castes, creeds, classes and parties on the basis of their common interest in moral and material progress in India”.

85. Ans: B

Ramkrishna Mission

The aims and ideals of the Mission are purely spiritual and humanitarian and has no connection with politics. Vivekananda proclaimed "Renunciation and service" as the twofold national ideals of modern India and the work of the mission strives to practice and preach these. The service activities are based on the message of "Jiva is Shiva" from Ramakrishna and Vivekananda's message of "Daridra Narayana" to indicate that service to poor is service to God. The Principles of Upanishads and Yoga in Bhagavad Gita reinterpreted in the light of Ramakrishna's Life and Teachings is the main source of inspiration for the Mission. Hence it was reformistic movement.

The Arya Samaj

The Arya Samaj was a Hindu revivalist-reformist movement with its origins in north India in the nineteenth century. With its message of 'Back to the Veda', it has sought to purify Hindu practices, ideas, and institutions by rejecting what it sees as superstitious and superfluous and exhorting the nobility of early Indian, Vedic religion as articulated in its Ten Principles. With their focus on one God—whose qualities are being, intelligence, and bliss—on Vedic scripture, and an ethical lifestyle, these principles were the summation of Satyarth Prakash ('The Light of Truth'), the principal publication of the movement's founder, Swami Dayananda Saraswati (1824-83). Dayananda, after a period as an itinerant sannyasi, systematized his ideas on Vedic revival, and social and religious reform, and founded the Arya Samaj in Bombay in 1875. It was in Punjab, however, where his forthright and uncompromising approach on the glory of the Vedic past and impoverishment of contemporary Hindu belief and practice, met with most success. He reviled Hindu idolatry and the caste system, and spoke out against missionary incursions on Hindus, whether Islamic or Christian.

Aligarh movement

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan came forward and tried to help the Muslims come out from deplorable and miserable conditions. He guided the Muslims towards the right path and attempted to draw out the Muslims from such helpless condition. He started a movement in order to give respectable position to Muslims in society as they had in past, this movement is known as Aligarh Movement. The main focus of the Aligarh movement was:

- Loyalty to British Government.
- Modern western education for the Muslims to compete with Hindus.
- To keep away the Muslims from politics.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan realized that the miserable and deplorable condition of Muslims was due to the lack of modern education. He believed that the cure of every problem of Muslims was the modern education. Therefore, he commenced an educational program in order to uplift the deprived and disappointed Muslims, who had lost their past glory. He took concrete steps for his education plan. Thus, in 1859, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan set up a school for Muslims in Muradabad where English, Persian, Islamiyat, Arabic, Urdu were compulsory subjects. In 1862, Sir Syed was transferred from Muradabad to Ghazipur where he established another school for Muslims, which was known as Madrass Ghazipur. Here, also the English, Arabic, Persian, Urdu and Islamiyat were compulsory subjects.

In 1864, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan laid the foundation of a scientific society at Ghazipur. The purpose of this society was to translate the English books into Urdu language. But, later on, in 1866, after his transfer to Aligarh, the main office of the scientific society was also transferred to Aligarh. In 1866, the scientific society issued a journal named as Aligarh Institute Gazette. This journal was published both in Urdu and English languages. The aim of this journal was to wash away the misconception between Muslims and British government and brought them close to each other.

86. Ans: B

During the 1870s and the 1880s, a wide-ranging and comprehensive nationalist critique of British rule emerged in India. The most important proponents of the emerging 'political economy of nationhood' were Dadabhai Naoroji (1825-1917), Mahadev Govind Ranade (1842-1901), Romesh Chunder Dutt (1848-1909), Gopal Krishna Gokhale (1866-1915), G. Subramaniya Iyer (1855-1916), G.V. Joshi (1851-1911), Bal Gangadhar Tilak (1856-1920) and Surendranath Banerjea (1848-1925). They realised that India was being integrated within global capitalism in a subordinate position. Ranade defined this position as 'dependent colonial economy'. According to him, the country was being transformed into a 'plantation, growing raw produce to be shipped by British Agents in British ships, to be worked into Fabrics by British skill and capital, and to be re-exported to the Dependency by British merchants to their corresponding British firms'. These nationalist writers also criticised the processes of 'ruralization' and 'de-industrialization' to which India was subjected. Moreover, the theory of 'drain of wealth' as formulated by Naoroji remained the most popular nationalist economic plank to denounce the British rule.

What the nationalists desired was the development of a proper national economic policy which would serve Indian interests. They wished to propel India on to the path of modern industrial development. Overall, their

economic outlook was bourgeois in character. But they did also speak for the masses of the peasants and workers. Their greatest achievement was to make 'the people of India conscious of the bond of common economic interests and of the existence of a common enemy and thus helped to weld them in a common nationalism. Hence they were not for abolition of capitalism.

87. Ans: B

Andrews was elected President of the All India Trade Union in 1925 and 1927.

Andrews developed a dialogue between Christians and Hindus. He spent a lot of time at Santiniketan in conversation with the poet and philosopher Rabindranath Tagore. He also supported the movement to ban the 'untouchability of outcasts'. In 1919 he joined the famous Vaikom Satyagraha, and in 1933 assisted B.R. Ambedkar in formulating the demands of the Dalits.

C. F. Andrews was affectionately dubbed Christ's Faithful Apostle by Gandhi, based on his initials, C.F.A. For his contributions to the Indian Independence Movement Gandhi and his students at St. Stephen's College, Delhi, named him Deenabandhu, or "Friend of the Poor".

88. Ans: B

Sahodaran Ayyappan

A social reformer, revolutionary, poet, rationalist, an impeccable administrator and a legislator who brought in several landmark legislations, Sahodaran Ayyappan is considered one of the foremost figures who changed the face of history in Kerala.

Ayyappan was born on August 21, 1889 in Cherai, Vypeen in Ernakulam. Kumabalathuparambil Kochavu Vaidyar and Unnuli were his parents.

After completing formal education, he joined for a pre-degree course at Malabar Christian College. After completing B.A. in Literature from Maharajah's College in Ernakulam, he took a B.L. degree as well. Even during his college days, Ayyappan was involved in public discourses where he vociferously voiced about the rights of the marginalised and questioned their subjugation by the elite upper class.

Enamoured by the philosophy of social reformer Sree Narayana Guru, Ayyappan became his disciple. A staunch rationalist, Ayyappan launched a magazine titled Yukthivadi in 1928 to propagate rationalistic thoughts in a society fraught with superstition and casteism.

He is noted for the great strides taken to thwart the caste system prevalent in Kerala. He launched the Sahodara Sangham (Brotherhood Association) as a platform for young men interested in initiating social change. What can be considered a milestone in Kerala renaissance movement is the Misra Bhojanam (inter-dining of upper castes and outcastes) initiated by Ayyappan which was a highly revolutionary activity that was condemned by not just the upper-class elites but also certain reformists. This inter-dining earned him the name of 'Pulayan Ayyappan', addressing him as a member of Dalit community. But all these taunts never dissuaded Ayyappan but further emboldened him and only propelled him to launch more revolutionary ideas.

A journal titled 'Sahodaran' was also started to help promote renaissance thoughts. He got the prefix Sahodaran to his name after this. He also coined a rejoinder Jati Venda, Matam Venda, Deivam Venda Manushyanu (No Caste, No Religion, No God for Mankind) to the slogan Oru Jaathi Oru Matham Oru Daivam Manushyanu (One Caste, One Religion, One God for Mankind) of social reformer Sree Narayana Guru.

He was elected into the Kochi Assembly in 1928. He was made a Minister for Public Works in 1947. After the unification of Travancore and Kochi in 1949, he became a Minister in the Thirukochi State. Sahodaran Ayyappan made history by resigning from his post as Minister when the government he was part of decided to lay off employees in the lower rungs citing austerity measures. His extraordinary foresight and meticulous planning reflects in the many projects implemented whilst serving as the Minister. He is still considered one among the few upstanding members in the political milieu.

89. Ans : A

Ranjit Singh of sukerchakia misl brought all sikh chiefs west of Sutlej under his control and established his own kingdom in the punjab.

Later he conquered Kashmir, Peshawar and multan. The old Sikh chiefs were transformed into big zamindars and jagirdars. He did not make any changes in the system of land revenue promulgated earlier y the Mughals. He built up a powerful, disciplined and well equipped army along European lines with help of European instructors. His new army was not only confined to Sikhs. He also recruited Gurkhas, Biharis, Oriyas, Pathans, Dogras and Punjabi Muslims. He set up modern foundries to manufacture cannon at Lahore and employed Muslim gunners to man them.

He was tolerant and liberal in religious matters. He patronized not only Sikh but also Muslim and Hindu holy men.

90. Ans: B

Jenmi

The Jenmi, consisting mainly of the Namboothiri Brahmins and Nair chieftains, were the highest level of the hierarchy, and a class of people given hereditary land grants by the Naduvazhis or rulers'. The rights conveyed by this janmam were not a freehold in the European sense, but an office of dignity. Owing to their ritual status as priests (Nambudris), the jenmis could neither cultivate nor supervise the land but would instead provide a grant of kanam to an individual from the Kanikkaran ethnic group in return for a fixed share of the crops produced. Typically, a Jenmi would have a large number of Kanikkaran under him.

The Verumpattakkaran

The Verumpattakkaran, generally Thiyya and Mappila classes, cultivated the land but were also its part-proprietors. These classes were given a Verum Pattam (Simple Lease) of the land that was typically valid for one year. According to custom, they were also entitled to one-third or an equal share of the net produce.

During the early phase of the mappila rebellion, the targets were primarily the Jenmi and the British Government. Crimes committed by some of the rebels were accepted by leaders. After the proclamation

of Martial law and the arrival of the British army, when some members of the Hindu community were enlisted by the army to provide information on the rebels. Once they had eliminated the minimal presence of the government, the Mappilas turned their full attention to attacking Hindus while Ernad and Valluvanad were declared "Khilafat kingdoms".

In the aftermath of this ethnic cleansing, the Suddhi Movement was created by the Arya Samaj. They converted over 2,000 Hindus who had been forcibly converted to Islam by the Mappilas. However, their leader, Swami Shraddhananda, had to pay with his life due to this effort, and was stabbed on 23 December 1926 by an Islamist at his Ashram.

Indian national congress never supported this movement.

91. Ans: D

Western thought and education exposed Indians to modern thoughts for example social reformers were influenced by humanism, French revolution and its ideals. Education brought awareness among Indian middle and upper classes about economic exploitation.

Rediscovery of India's past- many scholars pointed out the cultural heritage of India and referred the achievements of rulers like Ashoka, Chandragupta, Vikramaditya and Akbar. India's heritage in art, architecture, literature, philosophy, science and politics.

Social reform movement were aiming at eradication of divisive forces like untouchability, caste discrimination, women empowerment hence they provided the foundational blocks for development of nationalism.

Indian capitalist participated/ supported national movement because they saw discrimination by Britishers against them. They wanted Indian government in their favours hence are reason for rise of Indian national movement.

92. Ans: C

Dhar Commission

There was a demand from different regions, mainly South India, for reorganization of States on linguistic basis. Consequently, in June 1948, the Government of India appointed the Linguistic Provinces Commission under the chairmanship of S.K.Dhar to study the feasibility of organizing states on Linguistic basis.

The Commission, later on, rejected the linguistic basis of reorganization of States and recommended the reorganization of States on the basis of following criterias :

1. Geographical contiguity
2. Financial self-reliance
3. Administrative viability
4. Potential for development

JVP Committee (Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhai Patel, Pattabhi Sitaramayya)

The report submitted by Dhar commission led to much resentment among the people. As a result, in the Jaipur session of 1948, Congress appointed a three member committee to consider the recommendations of Dhar

Commission. This committee also rejected the linguistic factor of reorganization of the states. This committee recommended the reorganization of States on the basis of security, unity and economic prosperity of the nation.

However, the Indian Government was forced by the death of Potti Sriramulu to create the first linguistic state, known as Andhra State, by separating the Telugu speaking areas from the Madras State. Potti Sriramulu became famous for undertaking the hunger strike in support of the formation of an Indian state for the Telugu-speaking population of Madras Presidency; he lost his life in the process. His death sparked public rioting, and Indian prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru declared the intent to form Andhra State three days following.

Fazl Ali Commission

Chairman : Fazl Ali

Members : Hridaynath Kunzru and K.M.Panikkar

After the formation of Andhra Pradesh on the basis of linguistic factor, all hell break loose. The other regions also started demanding for creation of separate states on the basis of linguistic factor. The intense pressure forced the Indian Government to form a new commission to visit the whole question of whether the linguistic basis of separation of states can be considered or not. It led to the formation of Fazl Ali Commission in December 1953.

The commission submitted its report on September 1955 and acknowledged 4 major factors to be taken into account in any scheme of reorganization of states :

1. Linguistic and Cultural homogeneity
2. Preservation and strengthening of the unity and security of the nation.
3. Financial, Economic and Administrative considerations.
4. Planning and promotion of the welfare of the people in each state as well as of the Nation as a whole.

It suggested the reorganization of 27 states of various categories into 16 states and 3 Union Territories. The recommendations of the Fazl Ali Commission was accepted by the Indian Government with minor modifications. As a result, the State Reorganization Act of 1956 was passed by the Parliament to give effect to the recommendation of the commission. It led to the formation of 14 states and 6 Union Territories on 1st November, 1956.

93. Ans: B

There was a split in AITUC and All India Trade Union Federation (AITUF) was formed under N.M. Joshi. AITUC had another split in 1931 and Red Trade Union Congress (RTUC) was formed by B.T. Ranadive and S.V. Deshpande. In 1935 RTUC merged into AITUC. After nine years of split NTUF also merged with AITUC (1940) making it again a sole representative of the organised labour.

1948 – Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS) founded in Howrah, West Bengal. Its founders included Basawon Singh (Sinha), Ashok Mehta, R.S. Ruikar, Maniben Kara, Shibnath Banerjee, R.A. Khedgikar, T.S. Ramanujam, V.S. Mathur, G.G. Mehta.

1955 – Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh- BMS (Bharatiya Janta Party – BJP) was founded by Dattopantji Thengdi

94. Ans: A

There was no dearth of issues confronting the peasants of Bihar : Begar (forced labour), Abwab (illegal exactions), conversion of produce rent into cash rent, disputes over diara land, right to forest produce, grazing land, Bakasht land. The land given by the zamindars to cultivators to till was called bakasht.

Under the system zamindars, had right to evict them from land and bring new tillers who were willing to pay more rent besides additional tributes.

Serious riots broke in May 1946 between the peasants and the zamindars on account of bakasht kar at Gaya, munger, Shahbad, Darbhanga, Muzaffar, Madhubani and Bhagalpur in Bihar.

Peasant got relief after abolition of zamindari in 1948.

95. Ans: B

Khoti system was originated in the Konkan region during the British Empire. The hierarchical system floated by Britishers to collect the tax by granting huge power to a powerful person of a locality which were titled as Khots. With the time Khots emerges as a powerful and influential middleman who were brutally trained to collect land revenues for the empire. The cruel nature of Khots made the system highly exploitative that often turned bloody in nature.

Dr. Ambedkar titled the Bill as "The Khoti Abolition Act, 1937." And wanted to enact this Bill in entire Bombay Presidency. His intention was to establish a direct relationship between the government and the taxpayers. However, his idea about land ownership was very clear. He through a bill proposed to grant ownership right to that laborer who was liable to pay taxes for specific lands.

The Khoti system binds Khot to pay government certain amount after that they were free to do anything against the inferior holders. The system of Khoti tenure made Khots abuser and reduced inferior holders to the subject of slavery.

Although the Khoti system was not spread all over the British controlled India but the coastal region of Maharashtra, Goa, and Karnataka. But throughout the India, there were almost similar oppressive were imposed. However, Ambedkar always committed himself to stand for the oppressed despite any odds or unfavorable situation.

96. Ans: A

Between 1799 and 1802 formed one of anti-British outbreaks in the region of Madurai, the growing unrest in Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli culminated in the poligari uprising of 1799.

The stormy political atmosphere and the inefficiency of Nawab's administration contributed to the growth of the influence of the poligars. Nawab granted lands and other concessions to the poligars in return for their assistance. The inhabitants paid taxes to the poligars for protection, usually in proportion to the increase of their duties and of their resources. The existence of military establishments under the control of the poligars and the propensity that they had displayed in employing them for coercion of the inhabitants and in mutual rivalries presented difficulties to the central authority.

The end of the suppression of the rebellion the savage and violent character of the poligari system was given up and the peaceful and beneficial condition of the zamindaries under the new revenue settlement on the basis of zamindari system came into being. That manner the struggle between the poligars and the ruling powers came to an end.⁸² The poligars had special influence and authority in their palayams. The Company found it convenient to entrust the collection of revenue to them. They realised that the deprivation of their power and interest led to severe and unpleasant consequences. The Government proceeded to implement some measures to reform the existing trends in collecting the revenue.

97. Ans: D

Worker's And Peasant's Party

The main form of political work by the early Communists was to organize peasants' and workers' parties and work through them. The first such organization was the Labour-Swaraj Party of the Indian National Congress organized by Muzaffar Ahmed, Qazi Nazrul Islam, Hemanta Kumar Sarkar, and others in Bengal in November 1925. In late 1926, a Congress Labour Party was formed in Bombay and a Kirti-Kisan Party in Punjab. A Labour Kisan Party of Hindustan had been functioning in Madras since 1923. By 1928 all of these provincial organizations had been renamed the Workers' and Peasants' Party (WPP) and knit into an All India party, whose units were also set up in Rajasthan, UP and Delhi. All Communists were members of this party. The basic objective of the WPPs was to work within the Congress to give it a more radical orientation and make it 'the party of the people' and independently organize workers and peasants in class organizations, to enable first the achievement of complete independence and ultimately of socialism.

Congress socialist party

Radicals within congress wanted full freedom i.e., Swaraj for India. They wanted to see India a free nation. They wanted to take the organisation near the people. For them freedom struggle was not merely a political struggle but its over all objective was uplifting of the poor peasants, industrial labour and socially and economically down-trodden.

These leaders had been inspired by the progress of labour movement in England and revolution of Russia and by the progress made in the country after Revolution. They did not appreciate sudden withdrawal of Civil Disobedience Movement by Gandhiji in 1932.

They were equally unhappy because the interests of the workers and labourers were not protected in the agreement that Gandhiji signed with the Governor-General.

Not only this but the need for such an organisation was felt because communists were not flowing in the national main stream and were keeping themselves away from it. A good opportunity was provided for the development of socialist ideology in Nasik prison.

It was here that several prominent personalities of freedom movement were imprisoned. These included Jaya Prakash Narayan, Ashok Mehta, N.G. Goray, Minoo Masani, A. Patwardhan and S.M. Joshi. They felt the need of

re-orient of the programme of Congress party by bringing party 's relationship with peasants and workers. It was in Nasik jail that sufficient spade work about the constitution of the party was done.

After release from jail Jaya Prakash Narayan convened first All India Conference of the party at Patn. Acharya Narendra Dev presided over its meeting. He linked future of the Congress with the party and said that the Congress party should adopt a programme that was socialist in action and objective.

The Congress party, however, did not appreciate the developments which were taking place in the party. But even then first Congress of All India Congress Socialist Party was held at Bombay on October 21-22, 1934. It was presided over by Dr. Sampurna Nand. It was at this Congress that party constitution, was adopted.

The membership was thrown open to those who were not member of any communal organisation or of any other organisation whose interests were inconsistent with the objectives of the party.

The Communist Party of India

The Communist Party of India was founded in Tashkent, Turkestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic on 17 October 1920, soon after the Second Congress of the Communist International. The founding members of the party were M.N. Roy, Evelyn Trent Roy (Roy's wife), Abani Mukherji, Rosa Fitingof (Abani's wife), Mohammad Ali (Ahmed Hasan), Mohammad Shafiq Siddiqui, Hasrat Mohani, Rafiq Ahmed of Bhopal and M.P.T. Acharya, and Sultan Ahmed Khan Tarin of North-West Frontier Province.

Independent Labour Party

In 1936, Ambedkar founded the Independent Labour Party, which contested the 1937 Bombay election to the Central Legislative Assembly for the 13 reserved and 4 general seats, and secured 11 and 3 seats respectively.

98. Ans: A

Narayan Meghaji Lokhande was a prominent colleague of Mahatma Jyotirao Phule. Lokhande is acclaimed as the Father of the Trade Union Movement in India. From 1880 onwards he took over the management of Deenbandhu which was published from Bombay. Along with Lokhande, Jyotirao also addressed the meetings of the textile workers in Bombay. It is significant that before Jyotirao and his colleagues Bhalekar and Lokhande tried to organise the peasants and the workers, no such attempt was made by any organisation to redress their grievances. Lokhande started the first labour association in India — 'Bombay Mill and Mill Hand's Association' in 1890.

Some of the rights mill workers got because of N M Lokhande were:

1. Mill workers should get a weekly holiday on Sunday.
2. In the afternoon, workers should be entitled to half-hour recess.
3. The mill should start working from 6:30 in the morning and close by sunset.

4. The salaries of the workers should be given by the 15th of every month.
5. He was awarded the title of Rao Bahudur by the British Raj. He established 'Mumbai Kamgar Sangh'.

99. Ans: C

The Razakars were a private militia organised by Qasim Razvi during the rule of Nizam Osman Ali Khan, Asaf Jah VII. They resisted the integration of Hyderabad State into the Dominion of India. They also had plans to make the Nizam accede his princely state to Pakistan instead of India. Eventually, the Indian Army routed the Razakars during Operation Polo. Qasim Razvi was initially jailed and then allowed to move to Pakistan where he was granted asylum.

100. Ans: B

Dhonde Keshav Karve also popularly known as Maharishi Karve was born on 18th April 1858.

He was an educationalist and social reformer who played an important role in the upliftment of women's welfare. He was the torchbearer of widow's education.

He was the founder of the Vidhva Vivahottejak Mandali in 1893 which encouraged remarriage for widows. In 1895 it was named as Vidhwa Vivaha Pratibandh Nivarak Mandali. He was also founded various other institution like Mahisasuramardini, Mahila Vidyalaya, Nishkam Karma Math Monastery of Disinterested Work, Indian Women's University, Samata Sangh(For social equality)

In recognition of his immense contribution to the society he was bestowed with prestigious award of Padma Vibhushan and Bharat Ratna . He died on 9th November in 1962.