

UPSC Prelims Test Series 2020
Explanations: Modern Indian History

Answer Keys:

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

Explanations:

Q1] Ans: b

It was the Portuguese who first discovered a direct sea route to India. Portuguese sailor Vasco da Gama arrived at Calicut an important sea port located on the South-West India on May 20, 1498 AD. King Zamorin, the local ruler received him and bestowed on him certain privileges. After staying in India for a period of three months Vasco da Gama returned with a rich cargo which he sold in the European market at an exorbitant price- 60 times the cost of his voyage.

Next to the Portuguese, the Dutch set their feet in India. In 1602, the United East India Company of the Netherlands was formed and given permission by the Dutch government to trade in the East Indies including India.

Arrival of the British and the establishment of British East India Company was the outcome of the Portuguese traders who earn enormous profit by selling their merchandise in India. Being motivated by the successful business stories of the Portuguese a group of English merchants -'Merchant Adventurers' formed a company- the East India Company in 1599 AD. The Company received a royal charter from Queen Elizabeth I on December 31, 1600 AD authorizing it to trade in the East. Queen was herself a share holder in the East India Company.

Subsequently in 1608 AD, the East India Company sent Captain William Hawkins to the court of the Mughal emperor Jahangir to secure royal patronage. He succeeded in getting royal permit for the Company to establish its factories at various places on the Western coast of India. Then in 1615 AD, Sir Thomas Roe was sent by Emperor James I of England to Jahangir's court, with a plea for more concession for the Company. Roe was very diplomatic and thus successfully secured a royal charter giving the Company freedom to trade in the whole of the Mughal territory.

The last European people to arrive in India were the French. The French East India Company was formed in 1664 AD during the reign of King Louis XIV to trade with India. In 1668 AD the French established their first factory at Surat and in 1669 AD established another French factory at Masaulipatam. In 1673 AD the Mughal Subedar of Bengal allowed the French to set up a township at Chandernagore.

Q2] Ans: c

Subsidiary Alliance was basically a treaty between the British East India Company and the Indian princely states, by virtue of which the Indian kingdoms lost their sovereignty to the English. It was actually used for the first time by the French Governor-General Marquis Dupleix. It was framed by Lord Wellesley, the Governor-General of India from 1798 to 1805. A typical subsidiary treaty was negotiated on the following terms and conditions.

(a) The Indian State was to surrender its external relations to the care of the company and was to make no wars. It was to conduct negotiations with other states through the company.

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(b) A bigger state was to maintain an army within its territory commanded by the British officers for the preservation of public peace and the ruler was to cede territory in full sovereignty for the upkeep of the force. A smaller state was required to pay tribute in cash to the company.

(c) The state was to accept a British Resident at its capital.

(d) The state was not to employ Europeans in its service without the consult of the company.

(e) The company was not to interfere in the internal affairs of the state, and

(f) **The company was to protect the state concerned against foreign enemies of every sort or kind.**

Q3] Ans: d

The Fourth Anglo–Mysore War was a conflict in South India between the Kingdom of Mysore against the British East India Company and the Hyderabad Deccan in 1798–99. This was the final conflict of the four Anglo–Mysore Wars. The British captured the capital of Mysore. The ruler Tipu Sultan was killed in the battle. Britain took indirect control of Mysore, restoring the Wodeyar Dynasty to the Mysore throne (with a British commissioner to advise him on all issues). The Kingdom of Mysore became a princely state in a subsidiary alliance with British India.

1. Wellesley wanted Mysore to become part of Subsidiary alliance but Tipu Sultan's disagreement over it made the confrontation indispensable.

2. Establishment of close relations with France in India. Napoleon's landing in Egypt in 1798 was intended to further the capture of the British possessions in India, and the Kingdom of Mysore was a key to that next step, as the ruler of Mysore, Tipu Sultan, sought France as an ally and his letter to Napoleon resulted in the following reply, "You have already been informed of my arrival on the borders of the Red Sea, with an innumerable and invincible army, full of the desire of releasing and relieving you from the iron yoke of England." However, Lord Wellesley had already set in motion a response to prevent any alliance between Tipu Sultan and France.

3. Tipu Sultan stopped the export of British goods from Malabar coast. Mysore controlled the profitable trade of the Malabar Coast. Tipu Sultan stopped the export of sandalwood, pepper and cardamom through the ports of his kingdom in 1785. Moreover, he disallowed the merchants from trading with Company. Tipu Sultan maintained a close relationship with the French in India.

Q4] Ans: a

The development of cotton industries in Britain affected the textile producers in India in various ways.

a) British textiles were now giving competition to Indian textiles in the European and American markets.

b) High import duties in England made it difficult to export textiles from India. Thus, the British manufactures cotton textiles ousted the Indian textiles from their traditional markets in Africa, America and Europe; by the beginning of the nineteenth century.

3. The textiles industry of India faced many problems in the first few decades of its existence. The governments of most of the European countries protected their local industries by heavy import duties.

Synergy Study point

The colonial government in India did not provide such protection to local industries instead an import promotion obligation was imposed on domestic cotton textiles in India.

Source: Class 8th NCERT chapter 6

Q5] Ans: b

Ryotwari system

This system of land revenue was instituted in the late 18th century by Sir Thomas Munro, Governor of Madras in 1820.

This was practiced in the Madras and Bombay areas, as well as Assam and Coorg provinces.

In this system, the peasants or cultivators were regarded as the owners of the land. They had ownership rights, could sell, mortgage or gift the land.

The taxes were directly collected by the government from the peasants.

The rates were 50% in dry land and 60% in wetland.

The rates were high and unlike in the Permanent System, they were open to being increased.

If they failed to pay the taxes, they were evicted by the government. Ryot means peasant cultivators.

Zamindari System (Permanent Settlement)

The Permanent Settlement was introduced first in Bengal and Bihar, and then in the south district of Madras and Varanasi. The system eventually spread all over northern India by a series of regulations dated 1 May 1793. These regulations remained in place until the Charter Act of 1833.

Landlords or Zamindars were recognised as the owners of the land and there were no middlemen. They were given hereditary rights of succession of the lands under them. Zamindars could sell or transfer the land as they wished.

Zamindars' proprietorship would stay as long as he paid the fixed revenue at the said date to the government. If they failed to pay, their rights would cease to exist and the land would be auctioned off.

The amount to be paid by the landlords was fixed. It was agreed that this would not increase in future (permanent). The fixed amount was 10/11th portion of the revenue for the government and 1/10th was for the Zamindar. This tax rate was way higher than the prevailing rates in England.

The Zamindar also had to give the tenant a patta which described the area of the land given to him and the rent he had to pay the landlord

Mahalwari System:

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Lord William Bentinck, Governor-General of India (1828 to 1835) introduced the Mahalwari system of land revenue in 1833.

This system was introduced in North-West Frontier, Agra, Central Province, Gangetic Valley, Punjab, etc.

This had elements of both the Zamindari and the Ryotwari systems.

This system divided the land into Mahals. Sometimes, a Mahal was constituted by one or more villages. Tax was assessed on the Mahal. Each individual farmer gave his share. Here also, ownership rights were with the peasants. It introduced the concept of average rents for different soil classes.

Revenue was collected by the village headman or village leaders (lambardar).

The state share of the revenue was 66% of the rental value. The settlement was agreed upon for 30 years.

This system was called the Modified Zamindari system because the village headman became virtually a Zamindar.

Q6] Ans: a

Doctrine of lapse was the policy of Lord Dalhousie to annex the independent Indian States in 1848. This doctrine was based on the idea that in case a ruler of dependent state died without the natural male heir, the right of ruling over the State reverted or 'lapsed' to the sovereign.

Payment lapses from a kingdom to the British crown would lead to automatic annexation of the kingdom was provision of subsidiary alliance.

Q7] Ans: c

Wood's Dispatch is called Magna Carta of English Education in India. It came in July 1854, when Sir Charles Wood was the President of the Board of Control. Its recommendations:

- ✓ English education will increase moral character in Indian's mind and thus supply EIC with civil servants who can be trusted upon.
- ✓ An education department was to be set up in every province.
- ✓ Universities on the model of the London university be established in big cities such as Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.
- ✓ At least one government school be opened in every district.
- ✓ Affiliated private schools should be given grant in aid.
- ✓ The Indian natives should be given training in their mother tongue also.
- ✓ Provision was made for a systematic method of education from primary level to the university level.
- ✓ The government should always support education for women.
- ✓ The medium of instruction at the primary level was to be vernacular while at the higher levels it would be English.

Synergy Study point

Q8] Ans: a

The Cripps Mission was a failed attempt in late March 1942 by the British government to secure full Indian cooperation and support for their efforts in World War II. Hence statement 1 is correct.

The mission was headed by a senior minister Sir Stafford Cripps. Cripps belonged to the left-wing Labour Party, traditionally sympathetic to Indian self-rule, but was also a member of the coalition War Cabinet led by the Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who had long been the leader of the movement to block Indian independence.

Cripps worked to keep India loyal to the British war effort in exchange for a promise of elections and full self-government (Dominion status) once the war was over. The offer of dominion status was for India only. Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

Cripps discussed the proposals, which he had drafted himself with the Indian leaders, and published them. Both the major parties rejected his proposals, and they were also unacceptable to Churchill; no middle way was found and the mission failed.

Congress moved towards the Quit India movement whereby it refused to cooperate in the war effort; in response, the British imprisoned practically the entire Congress leadership for the duration of the war.

Jinnah and the Muslims, to whom Cripps had offered the right to opt out of a future Union, supported the war effort and gained in status in British eyes.

Q9] Ans: a

Vaikom Satyagraha was a movement in Travancore (modern-day Kerala) for temple entry of the depressed classes. It took place near the Shiva Temple at Vaikom, Kottayam district, Kerala during 1924-25. Vaikom was at that time a part of the princely state of Travancore.

In the Kakinada meet of the Congress Party in 1923, T K Madhavan presented a report citing the discrimination that the depressed castes' people were facing in Kerala. It was after this session that movements against untouchability need to be promoted. In Kerala, a committee was formed comprising people of different castes to fight untouchability. The committee chaired by K Kelappan, comprised of T K Madhavan, Velayudha Menon, K Neelakantan Namboothiri and T R Krishnaswami Iyer. The movement was led by K P Keshava.

E V Ramaswami Naicker (Periyar) came from Tamil Nadu to support the movement and then he was arrested. Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

Q10] Ans: b

The Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856 legalised the remarriage of Hindu widows in all jurisdictions of India under East India Company rule. It was drafted by Lord Dalhousie and passed before the Indian Rebellion of 1857. It was the first major social reform legislation after the abolition of Sati by Lord William Bentinck.

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The Age of Consent Act, 1891 was a legislation enacted in British India on 19 March 1891 which raised the age of consent for sexual intercourse for all girls, married or unmarried, from ten to twelve years in all jurisdictions, its violation subject to criminal prosecution as rape.

The Hindu Marriage Act by an Act of the Parliament of India enacted in 1955. The main purpose of the act was to amend and codify the law relating to marriage among Hindus and others. This enactment brought uniformity of law for all sections of Hindus. In India there are religion-specific civil codes that separately govern adherents of certain other religions.

Three other important acts were also enacted as part of the Hindu Code Bills during this time: the Hindu Succession Act (1956), the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act (1956), the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act (1956).

The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted to amend and codify the law relating to intestate or unwilled succession, among Hindus, Buddhists, Jains, and Sikhs. The Act lays down a uniform and comprehensive system of inheritance and succession into one Act. The Hindu woman's limited estate is abolished by the Act. Any property possessed by a Hindu female is to be held by her absolute property and she is given full power to deal with it and dispose it of by will as she likes. Parts of this Act was amended in 2005 by the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005.

The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 protects the employment of women during the time of her maternity and entitles her of a 'maternity benefit' – i.e. full paid absence from work – to take care for her child. The act is applicable to all establishments employing 10 or more employees.

Q11] Ans: c

The Parsi social reformer Behramji M. Malabari campaigned all his life against child marriage and “enforced widowhood”. He founded the Seva Sadan as a social reform and humanitarian organization in 1885. The Seva Sadan specialized in the care of socially discarded and exploited women of all castes, providing education, welfare and medical services.

Deva Samaj was founded in 1887 at Lahore by Shiv Narain Agnihotri, an erstwhile follower of Brahmo Samaj. The teachings of the Samaj were compiled in book form in Deva Shastra which emphasizes the Supreme Being, eternity of the soul, the supremacy of the Guru and’ need for good action. The Samaj prescribed ideal social conduct and moral ethics, such as not accepting bribe, abstaining from gambling, intoxicants, non-vegetarian food and violence. The movement, however, lost its popular appeal after 1813, when Agnihotri appointed his second son, Devanand, to succeed him.

Dharma Sabha was formed in 1829 in Calcutta by Akash Kant. The organization was established mainly to counter the ongoing social reform movements led by protagonists such as Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Henry Derozio. More specifically, the impetus of forming the organization came from a new law enacted by the colonial British rule which banned the practice of sati in the country; the focus of the new association was to repel the law which was seen as an intrusion by the British into the religious affairs of the indigenous people by some sections of the Hindu community. Radhakanta Deb, along with his

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conservative Hindu friends, was the leader a society called Dharma Sabha , protested against this measure by presenting a petition to the Governor General on behalf of the orthodox section of the Hindu community.

On November 20, 1916, around 30 prominent non-Brahmin leaders including Dr Natesa Mudaliyar, Sir PT Theyagaraya Chetty, TM Nair and a woman Alamelu Mangai Thayarammal came together to form South Indian Liberation Federation (SILF) which would popularly be called as Justice Party after the 'Justice' newspaper it launched to propagate the ideals of the movement.

Q12] Ans: b

The 'Gandhi-Irwin Pact' was a political agreement signed by Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin, the then Viceroy of India, on 5 March 1931 before the second Round Table Conference in London. Before this, Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, had announced in October 1929 a vague offer of 'dominion status' for British India in an unspecified future and a Round Table Conference to discuss a future constitution. The second Round Table Conference was held from September to December 1931 in London.

Below are the proposed conditions:-

- Discontinuation of Salt March by the Indian National Congress
- Participation by the Indian National Congress in the Second Round Table Conference
- Withdrawal of all ordinances issued by the Government of India imposing curbs on the activities of the Indian National Congress
- Withdrawal of all prosecutions relating to several types of offenses except those involving violence
- Release of prisoners arrested for participating in the Salt March.
- Removal of the tax on salt, which allowed the Indians to produce, trade, and sell salt legally and for their own private use
- Many British officials in India, and in Great Britain, were outraged by the idea of a pact with a party whose avowed purpose was the destruction of the British Raj. Winston Churchill publicly expressed his disgust "...at the nauseating and humiliating spectacle of this one-time Inner Temple lawyer, now seditious fakir, striding half-naked up the steps of the Viceroy's palace, there to negotiate and parley on equal terms with the representative of the King Emperor."

In reply, His Majesty's Government agreed to:-

- Withdraw all ordinances and end prosecutions
- Release all political prisoners, except those guilty of violence
- Permit peaceful picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops
- Restore confiscated properties of the satyagrahis
- Permit free collection or manufacture of salt by persons near the sea-coast
- Lift the ban over the Congress.

Setting up of a responsible government for an independent dominion of India was NOT a provision.

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Q13] Ans: a

The Bardoli Taluk in modern-day Gujarat was hit by floods and famines in 1925, which adversely affected crop yield. This affected the farmers financially. Ignoring the plight of the farmers, the Bombay Presidency increased the tax rates by 22%. Despite petitions and appeals from civic groups and farmers to review this unjust hike in tax rates in lieu of the grave situation, the government decided to go ahead with tax collection.

In 1927, the local Congress Party published a report to show that the farmers could not carry the burden of the enhanced assessment. But the authorities did not budge.

In January 1928, farmers in Bardoli invited Vallabhai Patel to launch the protest movement wherein all of them resolved not to pay taxes. They also assured Gandhiji of their commitment to non-violence. Patel agreed to take on the leadership role only after getting assurances from the farmers of their resolve to the movement. He informed them of the possible consequences of their move such as confiscation of land and property and imprisonment. Patel got in touch with the government and apprised it of the situation. He got the reply that the government was unwilling to make any concessions.

The volunteers came from Hindu, Muslim and Parsi communities also. From the camps, volunteers issued news bulletins, campaigns and also made speeches educating the masses about the need to be disciplined and prepared for austerity. Door-to-door campaigning was also done.

A large number of women took active part in the movement. It was these women who gave Patel the moniker 'Sardar'. They also worked for the betterment of the Kaliparaj caste (farmers who worked as landless labourers). They refused non-essential goods to government offices in the area. They resisted eviction and confiscation (jabti) in unique ways. They had informers in the government offices who would give prior information as to if and when a jabti notice was going to be carried out. The whole village would then move to another place and the officers would be faced with an empty village when they arrived to confiscate the property.

K M Munshi and Lalji Naranji resigned from the Bombay Legislative Council. Although the movement was local, it received nation-wide attention and support.

Bardoli Satyagraha Effects

Fearing things could go out of hand, the government set up the Maxwell-Broomfield commission to look into the matter. The revenue was reduced to 6.03%. The peasants were returned their confiscated land. Patel emerged as a national leader after the success of the Bardoli Satyagraha. He showed his remarkable organising skills.

Q14] Ans: d

The Salt March, also known as the Salt Satyagraha, Dandi March and the Dandi Satyagraha, was an act of non-violent civil disobedience in colonial India led by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. The 24-day march lasted from 12 March 1930 to 6 April 1930 as a direct action campaign of tax resistance and nonviolent

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protest against the British salt monopoly. Gandhi started this march with 80 of his trusted volunteers. Growing numbers of Indians joined them along the way. When Gandhi broke the salt laws at 6:30 am on 6 April 1930, it sparked large scale acts of civil disobedience against the British Raj salt laws by millions of Indians.

Q15] Ans: d

The Indian Statutory Commission, commonly referred to as the Simon Commission, was a group of seven British MP under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon. The commission arrived in British India 1928 to study constitutional reform in Britain's largest and most important possession.

First Round Table Conference was first among the three such conferences organized between 1930 and 1932 by British government towards constitutional reforms in India. These conferences were conducted as per 1930 report of Simon Commission. First Round Table Conference was held between November 1930 and January 1931.

The 'Gandhi-Irwin Pact' was a political agreement signed by Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin, the then Viceroy of India, on 5 March 1931 before the second Round Table Conference in London.

The Communal Award was made by the British prime minister Ramsay MacDonald on 16 August 1932 granting separate electorates in India for the Forward Caste, Scheduled Caste, Muslims, Buddhists, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Depressed Classes (Scheduled Caste) etc.

Q16] Ans: b

Lord Cornwallis

For civil services: He was the first to bring into existence and organise the civil services. He tried to check corruption through—

- ✓ raising the civil servants' salary,
- ✓ strict enforcement of rules against private trade,
- ✓ debarring civil servants from taking presents, bribes etc.,
- ✓ enforcing promotions through seniority
- ✓ Europeanisation of administrative machinery and introduction of civil services.

Police: Cornwallis organised a regular police force to maintain law and order by going back to and modernising the old Indian system of thanas (circles) in a district under a daroga (an Indian) and a superintendent of police (SP) at the head of a district. He relieved the zamindars of their police duties.

Third Mysore War (1790-92) and Treaty of Seringapatam (1792).

Cornwallis Code (1793) incorporating several judicial reforms, and separation of revenue administration and civil jurisdiction.

Permanent Settlement of Bengal, 1793.

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Introduction of the Subsidiary alliance System took pace during Governor Generalship of Wellesley.

Q17] Ans: d

What gave these reform movements an ideological unity were rationalism, religious universalism and **humanism**. They thus used a rational approach to study tradition; they evaluated the contemporary socio-religious practices from the standpoint of social utility and to replace faith with rationality. Though the reformers tried to reform their religions, there was a universalistic aspect to their religious perspective. So the religious character was never left by the reformers.

Although some reformers tended to **appeal to faith and ancient authority to support their appeal**, on the whole, a **rational and secular outlook** was very much evident in putting forward an alternative to prevalent social practices.

Akshay Kumar Dutt, for instance, brought medical opinion to support his views against child marriage. Reference to the past was to be used only as an aid and an instrument. Neither a revival of the past nor a total break with tradition was envisaged.

The social reformers used the universalist perspective to **contend with the influence of religious identity** on the social and political outlook of the people which was indeed strong.

The humanist aspect of the religious reform movements was to be seen in the emphasis on the individual's right to interpret religious scriptures in the light of human reason and human welfare and in a general attack on priestly domination of religious practices.

Q18] Ans: b

The Cabinet Mission formed by the British government to resolve the constitutional deadlock between the Indian political leaders regarding the transfer of power, arrived in India on March 24, 1946.

In May 1946, the Mission proposed the following:

- Independence would be given to the Indian Dominion without any partition. Cabinet mission did not accept the proposal of separation of Pakistan. Hence statement 1 is incorrect.
- The provinces would be classified into three groups or sections:
Group A: Madras, Central Provinces, UP, Bihar, Bombay and Orissa
Group B: Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Baluchistan
Group C: Bengal and Assam
- The Centre would keep the powers over defence, communications, foreign powers and currency. The provinces would get the remaining powers.
- A constituent assembly would be set up. The new government would be formed as per this constitution. Meanwhile, an interim government would be established. Hence statement 2 is correct.

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Q19] Ans: d

Lord Ripon's resolution of 1882 provided for the introduction of principles of local self-government in the municipalities. The resolution is regarded as the Magna Carta of Local self-government in India.

Q20] Ans: a

Champan Satyagraha - First civil disobedience

Kheda Satyagraha - First non-cooperation

Ahmadabad mill strike - First Hunger strike

Rowlatt Satyagraha - First mass strike

Q21] Ans: d

The Nehru Committee Report of 10 August 1928 was a memorandum outlining a proposed new dominion status for the constitution for India. It was prepared by a committee of the All Parties Conference chaired by Motilal Nehru with his son Jawaharlal Nehru acting as secretary. There were nine other members in this committee. The final report was signed by Motilal Nehru, Ali Imam, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Madhav Shrihari Aney, Mangal Singh, Shuaib Qureshi, Subhas Chandra Bose, and G. R. Pradhan. Shuaib Qureshi disagreed with some of the recommendations.

As an answer to Lord Birkenhead's challenge, an All Parties Conference met in February 1928 and appointed a subcommittee under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru to draft a constitution. This was the first major attempt by the Indians to draft a constitutional framework for the country.

The report was finalised by August 1928. The recommendations of the Nehru Committee were unanimous except in one respect—while the majority favoured the “dominion status” as the basis of the Constitution, a section of it wanted “complete independence” as the basis.

Main Recommendations-

- a) Dominion status on lines of self-governing dominions as the form of government desired by Indians
- b) Rejection of separate electorates which had been the basis of constitutional reforms so far; instead, a demand for joint electorates with reservation of seats for Muslims at the Centre and in provinces where they were in minority in proportion to their population along with right to contest additional seats.
- c) Linguistic provinces.
- d) 19 fundamental rights including equal rights for women, right to form unions, and universal adult suffrage.
- e) Responsible government at the Centre and in provinces.
- f) Full protection to cultural and religious interests of Muslims.
- g) Complete dissociation of State from religion.

Q22] Ans: c

Moderates believed that the British basically wanted to be just to the Indians but were not aware of the real conditions. Therefore, if public opinion could be created in the country and public demands be

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presented to the government through resolutions, petitions, meetings, etc., the authorities would concede these demands gradually. Moderates had great faith in the British sense of justice and fair play.

Having seen that the British government was not conceding any of their important demands, the more militant among those politically conscious (extremists) got disillusioned and started looking for a more effective mode of political action. Also, the feeling that only an Indian government could lead India on to a path of progress started attracting more and more people.

The nationalists were wide awake to the fact that instead of giving more rights to the Indians, the government was taking away even the existing ones. Extremists Wanted to end the tyranny rule of British.

Because of the lack of mass participation, the Moderates could not take militant political positions against the authorities. The later nationalists differed from the Moderates precisely on this point.

Q23] Ans: d

The Indian army was carefully reorganized after 1858. Some changes were made necessary by the transfer of power to the Crown.

The East India Company's European forces were merged with the Crown troops. But the army was reorganized most of all to prevent the recurrence of another revolt.

The rulers had seen that their bayonets were the only secure foundation of their rule. Several following steps were taken to minimize, if not completely eliminate, the capacity of Indian soldiers to revolt –

1. The domination of the army by its European branch was carefully guaranteed.
2. The proportion of Europeans to Indians in the army was raised and fixed at one to two in the Bengal Army and two to five in the Madras and Bombay armies.
3. The European troops were kept in key geographical and military positions. The crucial branches of the army like artillery and, later in the 20th century, tanks, and armored corps were put exclusively in European hands.
4. The older policy of excluding Indians from the officer corps was strictly maintained. Till 1914, no Indian could rise higher than the rank of a subedar.
5. The organization of the Indian section of the army was based on the policy of "balance and counterpoise" or "divide and rule" so as to prevent its chances of uniting again in an anti-British uprising.
6. Discrimination on the basis of caste, region, and religion was practiced, in recruitment to the army.
7. A fiction was created that Indians consisted of "martial" and "non-martial" classes.
8. Soldiers from Avadh, Bihar, Central India, and South India who had first helped the British conquer India but had later taken part in the Revolt of 1857, were declared to be non-martial. They were no longer taken in the army on a large scale.

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9. The Sikhs, Gurkhas, and Pathans, who had assisted in the suppression of the Revolt, were declared to be martial and were recruited in large numbers.
10. The Indian regiments were made a mixture of various castes' and groups' which were so placed as to balance each other.
11. Communal, caste, tribal, and regional loyalties were encouraged among the soldiers, so that the sentiment of nationalism would not grow among them.
12. It was isolated from nationalist ideas by every possible means. Newspapers, journals, and nationalist publications were prevented from reaching the soldiers.

Later, all such efforts failed in the long run and sections of the Indian army played an important role in our struggle for freedom. Hence all statements are correct.

Q24] Ans: c

In May and June 1875, peasants of Maharashtra in some parts of Pune and Ahmednagar districts revolted against increasing agrarian distress. The Deccan Riots of 1875 targeted conditions of debt peonage (kamiuti) to moneylenders. The rioters' specific purpose was to obtain and destroy the bonds, decrees, and other documents in the possession of the moneylenders

Q25] Ans: d

The Khilafat movement, also known as the Indian Muslim movement (1919–24), was a pan-Islamist political protest campaign launched by Muslims of British India led by Shaukat Ali, Mohammad Ali Jauhar and Abul Kalam Azad to restore the caliph of the Ottoman Caliphate, who was considered the leader of Sunni Muslims, as an effective political authority. It was a protest against the sanctions placed on the caliph and the Ottoman Empire after the First World War by the Treaty of Sèvres.

The movement collapsed by late 1922 when Turkey gained a more favourable diplomatic position and moved towards secularism. By 1924 Turkey simply abolished the role of caliph. The final blow came with the victory of Mustafa Kemal's forces, who overthrew the Ottoman rule to establish a progressive, secular republic in independent Turkey. He abolished the role of caliph and sought no help from Indians.

Q26] Ans: d

Reasons for poor development of industrial base under the colonial rule in India.

i. Low Economic Development

Throughout the British rule, Indian economy experienced very low level of economic development. As per some researches, Indian economy grew at even less than two percent during 1900-50. The reason for such a low level of development was that the British government was more concerned with the promotion of economic interests of their home country. Consequently, the colonial rule transformed India's agriculture sector to a **mere supplier of raw materials for the British industries**. This not only affected the production of the agricultural sector but also **ruined the small manufacturing units** like handicrafts and cotton industries. These manufacturing units faced a stiff competition from the British machine made textiles and handlooms.

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ii. Backwardness of Indian Agriculture

Under the colonial rule, India was basically an agrarian economy employing nearly 85% of its population. Nevertheless, the growth of the agriculture sector was meager. This was due to the prevalence of various systems of Land Settlement, particularly Zamindari system. Under this system, the zamindars (owners of land) were required to pay very high revenue to the British government, which they used to collect from the peasants (landless labourers, who were actually cultivating). The zamindars were mainly concerned with extracting **high revenues from the peasants** but never took any steps to improve the productivity of the land. Moreover, in order to **feed British industries with cheap raw materials, the Indian peasants were forced to grow cash crops** (such as, indigo, cotton, etc.) instead of food crops (such as, rice and wheat). This **commercialisation of agriculture** not only increased the burden of high revenues on the poor peasants but also led India to face shortage of food grains. Therefore, Indian agriculture remained backward and primitive.

iii. Deindustrialization of Indian Economy

India failed to develop a sound and strong industrial base during the colonial rule. The status of industrial sector during the British rule can be well defined by the term '**systematic deindustrialisation**'. **The cause of deindustrialisation can be attributed to the downfall of India's handicraft industry and the cause of bleak growth of modern industry was the lack of investment.** On one hand, the British government imposed heavy tariffs on the export of Indian handicraft products and on the other hand, allowed free exports of Indian raw materials to Britain and free imports of British products to India. As a result of the heavy tariffs, the Indian exports became costlier and its demand in the international market fell drastically that led to the collapse of Indian handicrafts industries. Simultaneously, **the demand for the handicrafts products also fell in the domestic markets due to stiff competition** from the machine made textiles of Britain. As a result, the domestic industries lacked investment and growth initiatives.

iv. Regression in Foreign Trade

During the colonial rule, the British government owned the **monopoly power over India's foreign trade.** **The British government used the trade policy according to the interests of their home country.** The exports and imports transactions were restricted only to India and Britain. On one hand, the exports from India provided the cheap raw materials to the British industries and on the other hand, India's imports from Britain provided a virgin market for Britain's products. In either ways, British industries were benefitted. Moreover, the surplus generated from the foreign trade was not invested in the Indian economy; instead it was used in administrative and war purposes by Britain to spread their colonial power.

Q27] Ans: d

The Early Nationalists, also known as the Moderates, were a group of political leaders in India active between 1885 and 1905. Their emergence marked the beginning of the organised national movement in India. With members of the group drawn from educated middle-class professionals including lawyers, teachers and government officials, many of them were educated in England. They are known as "Early Nationalists" because they believed in demanding reforms while adopting constitutional and peaceful means to achieve their aims. The Early Nationalists had full faith in the British sense of justice, fair play,

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honesty, and integrity while they believed that British rule was a boon for India. The Early Nationalists were staunch believers in open-minded and moderate politics. Ex. W.C. Banerjee, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Badruddin Tyabji, Justice Ranade, G. Subramanya Aiyar. Aurabindo Ghose was an extremist leader.

Q28] Ans: a

Muslim league:

Muslim class was founded by only elite and upper class people. The All-India Muslim League (popularised as the Muslim League) was a political party established in 1906 in the British Indian Empire. Muslim League, initially floated by Nawab Salimullah of Dacca along with Nawabs Mohsin-ul-Mulk and Waqar-ul-Mulk in December 1906.

It enunciated the ideology of Syed Ahmed. In 1886, Sir Syed founded the Muhammadan Educational Conference, but a self-imposed ban prevented it from discussing politics. Its original goal was to advocate for British education, especially science and literature, among India's Muslims. The conference, in addition to generating funds for Sir Syed's Aligarh Muslim University, motivated the Muslim upper class to propose an expansion of educational uplift elsewhere, known as the Aligarh Movement. In turn, this new awareness of Muslim needs helped stimulate a political consciousness among Muslim elites, who went on to form the All-India Muslim League.

Muslim league joined interim government. Upon the Muslim League joining the interim government, the second highest-ranking League politician, Liaquat Ali Khan, became the head of the Department of Finance. Abdur Rab Nishtar headed the Departments of Posts and Air and Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar headed the Department of Commerce. The League nominated a Scheduled Caste Hindu politician, Jogendra Nath Mandal, to lead the Department of Law. Hence statement 3 is incorrect.

Q29] Ans: c

The Portuguese established a chain of outposts along India's west coast and on the island of Ceylon in the early 16th century. They built the St. Angelo Fort at Kannur to guard their possessions in North Malabar. Goa was their prized possession and the seat of Portugal's viceroy. Portugal's northern province included settlements at Daman, Diu, Chaul, Baçaim, Salsette, and Mumbai. The rest of the northern province, with the exception of Daman and Diu, was lost to the Maratha Empire in the early 18th century. Hence (1) is correct.

The Dutch East India Company established trading posts on different parts along the Indian coast. For some while, they controlled the Malabar southwest coast (Pallipuram, Cochin, Cochin de Baixo/Santa Cruz, Quilon (Coylan), Cannanore, Kundapura, Kayamkulam, Ponnani) and the Coromandel southeastern coast (Golkonda, Bhimunipatnam, Kakinada, Palikol, Pulicat, Parangipettai, Negapatnam) and Surat (1616–1795). They conquered Ceylon from the Portuguese. The Dutch also established trading stations in Travancore and coastal Tamil Nadu as well as at Rajshahi in present-day Bangladesh, Pipely, Hugli-

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Chinsura, and Murshidabad in present-day West Bengal, Balasore (Baleshwar or Bellasoor) in Odisha, and Ava, Arakan, and Syriam in present-day Myanmar (Burma). Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

Following the Portuguese, English, and Dutch, the French also established trading bases in India. Their first establishment was in Pondicherry on the Coromandel Coast in southeastern India in 1674. Subsequent French settlements were Chandernagore in Bengal, northeastern India in 1688, Yanam in Andhra Pradesh in 1723, Mahe in 1725, and Karaikal in 1739. The French were constantly in conflict with the Dutch and later on mainly with the British in India. At the height of French power in the mid-18th century, the French occupied large areas of southern India and the area lying in today's northern Andhra Pradesh and Odisha. British East India Company was the supreme military and political power in southern India as well as in Bengal. In the following decades it gradually increased the size of the territories under its control. The enclaves of Pondichéry, Karaikal, Yanam, Mahé and Chandernagore were returned to France in 1816 and were integrated with the Republic of India in 1954. Hence statement 3 is incorrect

Q30] Ans: c

The Hunter Commission of 1882 was appointed by the then Governor-General of India on 3 February 1882. Presided by Sir William Hunter, an Indian Civil Service officer and a member of the Executive Council of the Viceroy. The following were the main objectives:

- Consider different aspects of education in India,
- paying particular attention to primary education.
- Enquire into the execution of the Wood's Dispatch of 1854 and
- suggest ways to improve outcomes of the same.

Indian Universities Act 1904 - the governing bodies of the universities were to be reconstituted and the size of the Senates was reduced

In September 1917 the Government of India had appointed a special commission presided over by Michael Sadler and constituted of distinguished educationists of England and of India to report on the working of the universities in general and of the Calcutta University in particular.

Wardha Scheme of Basic Education (1937) which is also known as Nai Talim / Buniyadi talim was the outcome of thinking of Mahatma Gandhi. He considered education as an effective instrument of national reconstruction.

Q31] Ans: d

The weaknesses of the peasant revolts off 19th C were

- i. There was a lack of an adequate understanding of colonialism.**

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ii. The 19th-century peasants did not possess a new ideology and a new social, economic and political programme.

iii. These struggles, however militant, occurred within the framework of the old societal order lacking a positive conception of an alternative society.

Q32] Ans: d

William Henry Cavendish Bentinck (14 September 1774 – 17 June 1839), known as Lord William Bentinck, was a British soldier and statesman. He served as Governor-General of India from 1828 to 1835.

He has been credited for significant social and educational reforms in India including abolishing Sati, the suppression of female infanticide and human sacrifices and ending lawlessness by eliminating Thuggee – which had existed for over 450 years – with the aid of his chief captain, William Henry Sleeman.

Along with Thomas Babington Macaulay he introduced English as the language of instruction in India.

Q33] Ans: a

Kadambini started her education at Banga Mahila Vidyalaya and while at Bethune School (established by Bethune) in 1878 became the first woman to pass the University of Calcutta entrance examination.

It was partly in recognition of her efforts that Bethune College first introduced FA (First Arts), and then graduation courses in 1883.

She and Chandramukhi Basu became the first graduates from Bethune College, and in the process became the first female graduates in the country and in the entire British Empire.

Q34] Ans: d

self explanatory

The emphasis on Atmashakti or self-reliance was an integral aspect of the Swadeshi movement.

Q35] Ans: c

- 1. Council Act of 1861 initiated the process of decentralization by restoring the legislative powers to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.**
- 2. Council Act of 1909 gave the right to discuss and vote the annual budget to the members. Hence statement 2 is incorrect.**
- 3. The Act of 1909 provided for the first time the association of Indians with the executive Councils of the Viceroy and Governors.**

Q36] Ans: c

Synergy Study point

The All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) is the oldest trade union federations in India. It is not politically affiliated to any political party including the Communist Party of India.

It was founded on 31 October 1920 with Lala Lajpat Rai as its first president 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. Since then, it has been associated with the Communist Party of India. Hence all statements are correct.

Q37] 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.

Q38] Ans: c

The Meerut Conspiracy Case was a controversial court case initiated in British India in March 1929 and decided in 1933. Several trade unionists, including three Englishmen were arrested for organizing an Indian railway strike. The British Government convicted 33 leftist trade union leaders under a false lawsuit.

Lahore Conspiracy Case. ... The First Lahore Conspiracy, also known as the Lahore Conspiracy Case trial in the aftermath of the Ghadar conspiracy in 1915. The Second Lahore Conspiracy Case, the trial of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev. Hence all statements are correct.

Q39] Ans: d

Four major parallel governments were established in Balliya (Uttar Pradesh), Tamluk (Bengal), Satara (Maharashtra) and Talcher(Orissa). Of them the local independent government in Satara district of Maharashtra, namely 'Patri Sarkar' continued for three long years. It had a judicial branch made up of people's courts.

Q40] Ans: d

The Indian National Army trials (INA trials), which are also called the Red Fort trials, were the British Indian trial by courts-martial of a number of officers of the Indian National Army (INA) between November 1945 and May 1946, for charges variously for treason, torture, murder and abetment to murder during World War II. Tej bhadur Sapru, Bhulabhaj Desai, K.N. Katju, Jawaharlal Nehru, Asaf Ali were leaders who took up the defence of INA soldiers in historic red fort Trials.

Q41] Ans: b

Synergy Study point

Rebellion by Naval Ratings On February 18, 1946 some 1100 Royal Indian Navy (RIN) ratings of HMIS Talwar in Bombay went on a strike to protest against

- * racial discrimination (demanding equal pay for Indian and white soldiers)
- * unpalatable food
- * abuse by superior officers
- * arrest of a rating for scrawling 'Quit India' on HMIS Talwar
- * INA trials
- * use of Indian troops in Indonesia, demanding their withdrawal.

The rebellious ratings hoisted the tricolour, crescent, and the hammer and sickle flags on the mast of the rebel fleet. Other ratings soon joined and they went around Bombay in lorries holding Congress flags threatening Europeans and policemen. Crowds brought food to the ratings and shopkeepers invited them to take whatever they needed. These upsurges gave expression to the militancy in the popular minds. There was a virulent anti-British mood resulting in the virtual paralysis of Calcutta and Bombay. There were meetings, processions, strikes, hartals, and attacks on Europeans, police stations, shops, tram depots, railway stations, banks, besides stopping of rail and road traffic by squatting on tracks and barricading of streets.

Q42] Ans: d

Dyarchy, i.e., rule of two—executive councillors and popular ministers— was introduced. The governor was to be the executive head in the province.

Subjects were divided into two lists: 'reserved' and 'transferred' subjects. The reserved subjects were to be administered by the governor through his executive council of bureaucrats, and the transferred subjects were to be administered by ministers nominated from among the elected members of the legislative council.

The ministers were to be responsible to the legislature and had to resign if a no-confidence motion was passed against them by the legislature, while the executive councillors were not to be responsible to the legislature.

In case of failure of constitutional machinery in the province the governor could take over the administration of transferred subjects also.

The secretary of state for India and the governor general could interfere in respect of reserved subjects while in respect of the transferred subjects, the scope for their interference was restricted.

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Q43] Ans: d

Sawai Jai Singh was the first Hindu ruler in centuries to perform the ancient Vedic ceremonies like the Ashwamedha (1716)sacrifices — and the Vajapeya (1734) on both occasions vast amounts were distributed in charity. Being initiated in the Nimbarka Sampradaya of the Vaishnava religion, he also promoted Sanskrit learning and initiated reforms in Hindu society like the abolition of Sati and curbing the wasteful expenditures in Rajput weddings. It was at Jai Singh's insistence that the hated jaziya tax, imposed on the Hindu population by Aurangzeb (1679), was finally abolished by the Emperor Muhammad Shah in 1720. In 1728 Jai Singh prevailed on him to also withdraw the pilgrimage tax on Hindus at Gaya.

In 1719, he was witness to a noisy discussion in the court of Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah. The heated debate regarded how to make astronomical calculations to determine an auspicious date when the emperor could start a journey. This discussion led Jai Singh to think that the nation needed to be educated on the subject of astronomy.

Five observatories were built at Delhi, Mathura (in his Agra province), Benares, Ujjain (capital of his Malwa province), and his own capital of Jaipur. His astronomical observations were remarkably accurate. He drew up a set of tables, entitled Zij Muhammadshahi, to enable people to make astronomical observations. He had Euclid's "Elements of Geometry" translated into Sanskrit as also several works on trigonometry, and Napier's work on the construction and use of logarithms. Relying primarily on Indian astronomy, these buildings were used to accurately predict eclipses and other astronomical events. The observational techniques and instruments used in his observatories were also superior to those used by the European Jesuit astronomers he invited to his observatories. Termed as the Jantar Mantar they consisted of the Ram Yantra (a cylindrical building with an open top and a pillar in its center), the Jai Prakash (a concave hemisphere), the Samrat Yantra (a huge equinoctial dial), the Digamsha Yantra (a pillar surrounded by two circular walls), and the Narivalaya Yantra (a cylindrical dial).

Jai Singh's greatest achievement was the construction of Jaipur city (known originally as Jainagara (in Sanskrit, as the 'city of victory' and later as the 'pink city' by the British by the early 20th century), the planned city, later became the capital as the Indian state of Rajasthan. Construction of the new capital began as early as 1725 although it was in 1727 that the foundation stone was ceremonially laid, and by 1733 Jaipur officially replaced Amber as capital of the Kachawahas. Built on the ancient Hindu grid pattern, found in the archaeological ruins of 3000 BCE, it was designed by Vidyadhar Bhattacharya who was educated in the ancient Sanskrit manuals (silpa-sutras) on city-planning and architecture. Merchants from all over India settled down in the relative safety of this rich city, protected by thick walls, and a garrison of 17,000 supported by adequate artillery. A Sanskrit epic by the name 'Ishvar Vilas Mahakavya' written by Kavikalanidhi Devarshi Shrikrishna Bhatt gives a good historical description of various important events of that era, including the construction of Jaipur city.

For these multiple achievements Sawai Jai Singh II is remembered as the most enlightened king of 18th-century India even to this date. These days Jai Singh's observatories at Jaipur, Varanasi, and Ujjain are functional. Only the one at Delhi is not functional and the one at Mathura disappeared a long time ago.

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Q44] Ans: b

1. Sir Dadabhai Naoroji Dardi (4 September 1825 – 30 June 1917) also known as the "Grand Old Man of India" and "Unofficial Ambassador of India" was a Liberal Party member of Parliament (MP) in the United Kingdom House of Commons between 1892 and 1895, and the first Indian to be a British MP. Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, 1st Baron Sinha became the first Indian member of the British House of Lords, taking his seat in February 1919. No other British Asian MP was elected until Keith Vaz was elected to the House of Commons in 1987. Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

2. He wrote book Poverty and Un-British Rule in India brought attention to the draining of India's wealth into Britain.

3. He founded a fortnightly publication, the Rast Goftar, to clarify Zoroastrian concepts.

Q45] Ans: b

At Delhi the real command lay with a court of soldiers headed by General Bakht Khan Sir Hugh Wheeler, commanding the station, surrendered on June 27, 1857 and was killed on the same day.

Nana Saheb expelled the English from Kanpur, proclaimed himself the peshwa, acknowledged Bahadur Shah as the Emperor of India.

Begum Hazrat Mahal took over the reigns at Lucknow where the rebellion broke out on June 4, 1857 and popular sympathy was overwhelmingly in favour of the deposed nawab.

At Bareilly, Khan Bahadur, a descendant of the former ruler of Rohilkhand, not enthusiastic about the pension being granted by the British, he organized an army of 40,000 soldiers and offered stiff resistance to British.

In Bihar, the revolt was led by Kunwar Singh, the zamindar of Jagdishpur. He unhesitatingly joined the sepoys when they reached Arrah from Dinapore.

Maulvi Ahmadullah of Faizabad fought a stiff battle against the British troops. He emerged as one of the revolt's acknowledged leaders in Awadh in May 1857.

Rani Laxmibai, who assumed the leadership of the sepoys at Jhansi. The Rani of Jhansi and Tantia Toppe marched towards Gwalior.

Shah Mal, a local villager in Pargana Baraut (Baghpat, Uttar Pradesh) organized the headmen and peasants of 84 villages (referred as chaurasi desh), marching at night from village to village, urging people to rebel against the British hegemony. Shah Mal's body was cut into pieces and his head displayed on July 21, 1857.

Q47] Ans: d

The Liaquat–Nehru Pact (or the Delhi Pact) was a bilateral treaty between the two South-Asian states of India and Pakistan, where refugees were allowed to return to dispose of their property, abducted women and looted property were to be returned, forced conversions were unrecognized, and minority rights were confirmed. The treaty was signed in New Delhi by the Prime Minister of India Jawahar Lal Nehru and the Prime Minister of Pakistan Liaquat Ali Khan on April 8, 1950.

The treaty was the outcome of six days of talks sought to guarantee the rights of minorities in both countries after the Partition of India and to avert another war between them.

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Minority commissions were set up in both countries. More than one million refugees migrated from East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) to West Bengal in India. Hence only statement 4 is correct.

Q48] Ans: c

The failure of August offer shows that the government had taken the adamant position that no constitutional advance could be made till the Congress came to an agreement with the Muslim leaders. It issued ordinance after ordinance taking away the freedom of speech and that of the press and the right to organise associations. To affirm the right to speech, individual satyagraha was launched.

The aims of launching individual satyagraha were—

- to show that nationalist patience was not due to weakness;
- to express people's feeling that they were not interested in the war and that they made
- no distinction between Nazism and the double autocracy that ruled India; and
- to give another opportunity to the government to accept Congress' demands peacefully.

If the government did not arrest the satyagrahi, he or she would not only repeat it but move into villages and start a march towards Delhi, thus precipitating a movement which came to be known as the 'Delhi Chalo Movement'.

Acharya Vinoba Bhave, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Brahma Dutt were the first, second and third the selected Satyagrahi respectively.

Q49] Ans: d

The Non-cooperation movement was withdrawn because of the Chauri Chaura incident. In the aftermath of withdrawal of NCM, main focus of congress was Constructive Work by No-Changers-The No-Changers devoted themselves to constructive work that connected them to the different sections of the masses.

- a) Ashrams sprang up where young men and women worked among tribals and lower castes, and popularised the use of charkha and khadi.
- b) National schools and colleges were set up where students were trained in a non-colonial ideological framework.
- c) Significant work was done for Hindu-Muslim unity, removing untouchability, boycott of foreign cloth and liquor, and for flood relief.
- d) The constructive workers served as the backbone of civil disobedience as active organisers.

Q50] Ans: b

The Communal Award was made by the British prime minister Ramsay MacDonald on 16 August 1932 granting separate electorates in India for the Forward Caste, Scheduled Caste, Muslims, Buddhists, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Depressed Classes (now known as the Scheduled Caste) etc.

Gandhi saw the Communal Award as an attack on Indian unity and nationalism. And to press his demands, he went on an indefinite fast on September 20, 1932.

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Poona Pact-Signed by B.R. Ambedkar on behalf of the depressed classes on September 24, 1932, the Poona Pact abandoned the idea of separate electorates for the depressed classes.

Q51] Ans: d

Provincial elections were held in British India in the winter of 1936-37 as mandated by the Government of India Act 1935. Elections were held in eleven provinces - Madras, Central Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, United Provinces, Bombay Presidency, Assam, NWFP, Bengal, Punjab and Sindh. The final results of the elections were declared in February 1937. The Congress won 758 out of around 1500 seats in a resounding victory, and went on to form seven provincial governments. The Congress formed governments in United provinces, Bihar, the Central Provinces, Bombay and Madras. The Indian National Congress emerged in power in eight of the provinces - the exceptions being Punjab and Sindh. Hence A is incorrect.

Q52] Ans: c

Kukas wanted the Sikh society to be free of caste-menace and expensive religious rituals. Kukas wanted to cripple British by stopping the usage of British products, laws and education.

Q53] Ans: b

The Swaraj Party was established as the Congress-Khilafat Swaraj Party. It was a political party formed in India in January 1923 after the Gaya annual conference in December 1922 of the National Congress, that sought greater self-government and political freedom for the Indian people from the British Raj.

It was inspired by the concept of Swaraj. In Hindi and many other languages of India, swaraj means "independence" or "self-rule." The two most important leaders were Chittaranjan Das, who was its president and Motilal Nehru, who was its secretary.

Das and Nehru thought of contesting elections to enter the legislative council with a view to obstructing a foreign government. Many candidates of the Swaraj Party got elected to the central legislative assembly and provincial legislative council in the 1923 elections. In these legislatures, they strongly opposed the unjust government policies and to expose hollowness of the reforms.

Q54] Ans: b

Labour movement in the first quarter of the 20th century intensified in India because impact of Russian revolution of 1917, Inflation as a result of world war I. Hence statements 2&3 are correct.

Additional Information:

A chain of events encouraged the formation of an organised trade union after the World War I. The most important among them was the economic one. Grave economic miseries experienced by the Indian working class by way of price rise, low wages, long hours of work, and other exploitative measures in totally contrasting background of fabulous profits earned by both foreign and Indian

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employers brought untold misery to them. This found expression in industrial unrest and agitation and out of the agitation and protest was born the trade union movement in India.

Secondly, the explosive political situation of the country against the British imperialists following the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, Rowlett Act, imprisonment of national leaders brought political awakening of the working classes.

Thirdly, trade union movement in India was visibly influenced by the Russian November Revolution. The Marxian revolutionary theory and the messages of Lenin electrified the working classes all over the world who realised that a workers' and peasants' State was a goal within their reach. Such world-shaking event and Marxian doctrines invigorated Indian working classes to launch movement afresh.

Fourthly, world-wide uprising of labour consciousness and the consequent establishment of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in 1921 lent a new status to the working class. As a result of the interplay of these forces, Indian trade union movement ascended from mutual aid societies to that of active organised trade unionism. This is not a mean achievement.

Q55] Ans: a

The Non-cooperation movement was launched on 1 August 1920 by Mahatma Gandhi with the aim of self-governance and obtaining full independence as the Indian National Congress withdrew its support for British reforms following the Rowlatt Act of 17 March 1919, and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre of 13 April 1919.

It removed fear of the Britishers from the minds of the people. the British government had not Weakened as it was able to suppressed the movement. Post movement phase witness increase in communal forces. INC did not witness division similar to that of Surat split.

Q56] Ans: c

Ramakrishna Mission) is a Hindu religious and spiritual organisation which forms the core of a worldwide spiritual movement known as the Ramakrishna Movement or the Vedanta Movement. The mission is named after and inspired by the Indian saint Ramakrishna Paramahansa and founded by Ramakrishna's chief disciple Swami Vivekananda on 1 May 1897. The organisation mainly propagates the Hindu philosophy of Vedanta—Advaita Vedanta and four yogic ideals—jnana, bhakti, karma, and Raja Yoga.

Sri Ramakrishna says that God is with form, without form and beyond form. ordinary mind can conceive only finite things. Even infinity is conceived as one without finiteness. So one uses the form to go beyond the form. It recognizes importance of idol worship.

Q57] Ans: d

The following were lacking in national movement in pre-world war era

1. Mass element became prominent factor during Gandhian phase.

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2. Unity of purpose since moderates, extremists, revolutionaries, home rule leaders have their own vision of independence and means to get it.

3. Unity of leadership were also prominently witness during Gandhian phase.

Q58] Ans: d

Break down plan for independence was formulated by Lord Wavell. Wavell presented his plan to the Cabinet Mission in May 1946. It visualised a middle course between “repression” and “scuttle”. This plan envisaged the withdrawal of the British Army and officials to the Muslim provinces of North-West and North-East and handing over the rest of the country to the Congress. Though superseded by the Cabinet Mission Plan, Wavell’s plan was an evidence of British recognition of the impossibility of suppressing any future Congress-led rebellion. It shows desire in some high official circles to make a “Northern Ireland” of Pakistan

Balkan plan for transfer of power was formulated by Lord Mountbatten. Between March and May of 1947, Mountbatten decided that the Cabinet Mission Plan had become untenable and formulated an alternative plan. This plan envisaged the transfer of power to separate provinces (or to a confederation, if formed before the transfer), with Punjab and Bengal given the option to vote for partition of their provinces. The various units thus formed along with the princely states (rendered independent by lapse of paramountcy) would have the option of joining India or Pakistan or remaining separate. The plan was quickly abandoned after Nehru reacted violently to it.

Q59] Ans: c

The Indian National Congress met at Haripura during 19 to 22 February 1938, under the presidency of Subhas Chandra Bose; he was elected President of the Haripura Congress Session in 1938. National planning committee was established.

Q60] Ans: c

The Nawabs of Oudh were the faithful allies of the English. Dalhousie was determined to annex Oudh on whatever ground. At last towards the close of his rule he brought serious charges against the ruling Nawab Wazid Ali that his administration had become a complete misrule. The Nawab was forced to vacate his throne and Dalhousie annexed Oudh on February 1856.

Under the Doctrine of Lapse Dalhousie annexed Satara, Jaitpur, Sambalpur, Bhagat, Udaipur, Jhansi and Nagpur.

Q61] Ans: b

On December 1928, during all parties meeting Jinnah proposed some amendments on the Nehru Reports. He proposed ‘Fourteen Points’ for safeguarding the rights and interests of the Muslims in any future constitution of the country.

Jinnah’s Fourteen Demands

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- Federal Constitution with residual powers to provinces.
- Provincial autonomy.
- No constitutional amendment by the centre without the concurrence of the states constituting the Indian federation.
- All legislatures and elected bodies to have adequate representation of Muslims in every province without reducing a majority of Muslims in a province to a minority or equality.
- Adequate representation to Muslims in the services and in self-governing bodies.
- One-third Muslim representation in the Central Legislature.
- In any cabinet at the centre or in the provinces, one-third to be Muslims.
- Separate electorates for Muslims.
- No bill or resolution in any legislature to be passed if three-fourths of a minority community considers such a bill or resolution to be against their interests.
- Any territorial redistribution not to affect the Muslim majority in Punjab, Bengal and NWFP.
- Separation of Sind from Bombay.
- Constitutional reforms in the NWFP and Baluchistan.
- Full religious freedom to all communities.
- Protection of Muslim rights in religion, culture, education and language.

A comparison of the Nehru Report (1928 AD) with Jinnah's fourteen points had a political gap between the Muslims and the Hindus in India. Jinnah's aim was to get more rights for Muslims. It was a constitutional reform plan to safeguard the political rights of Muslims in a self-governing India.

Q62] Ans: b

The great depression began around 1929 & lasted till the mid-1930s.

- During this period most parts of the world experienced catastrophic declines in production, employment, incomes and trade.
- The depression immediately affected the Indian trade.
- India's exports & imports nearly halved between 1928 - 1934.
- As international prices crashed, prices in India also plunged.
- Peasants & farmers suffered more than urban dwellers. There was no reduction in land revenue of farmers. Hence statement 1 is incorrect.
- The jute producers of Bengal were hardly hit by this depression.

Synergy Study point

- The price of raw jute fell by 60 % with a result, the jute growers fell under debt deeper & deeper.

Q63] Ans: d

The commercialization of agriculture means that the agricultural crops and goods are produced by the peasants for sale in the market and not for their own consumption. Commercialization of agriculture in India began during the British rule.

Q64] Ans: b

With reference to British rule on India, impacts of British rule .correct statements:

1. Increase in production of crops as result of expansion of agriculture, commercialization of agriculture, deindustrialization etc.
2. Villages were not Self-sufficient. Due to interconnectivity of villages and policy of Britishers the villages were more dependent on each other.
3. Per capita income of Indians decreased as result of British colonial policies.

Q65] Ans: d

Correct statements about Presidents of Congress till 1947:

1. Annie Besant was first woman to hold this post. Sarojini Naidu was a first Indian woman to hold this post
2. William Wedderburn was a foreigner to hold this post twice (1889 & 1910).
3. In 1923, at an age of 35, when Abul Kalam Azad was appointed as Congress President at special session, he became the youngest person to serve as the President of the Indian National Congress.

Q66] Ans: c

India House was a student residence that existed between 1905 and 1910 at Cromwell Avenue in Highgate, North London. With the patronage of lawyer Shyamji Krishna Varma, it was opened to promote nationalist views among Indian students in Britain. This institute used to grant scholarships to Indian youths for higher studies in England. The building rapidly became a hub for political activism, one of the most prominent for overseas revolutionary Indian nationalism. "India House" came to informally refer to the nationalist organisations that used the building at various times.

Patrons of India House published an anti-colonialist newspaper, The Indian Sociologist, which the British Raj banned as "seditious". A number of prominent Indian revolutionaries and nationalists were associated with India House, including Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, Bhikaji Cama, V.N. Chatterjee, Lala Har Dayal, V.V.S. Aiyar, M.P.T. Acharya and P.M. Bapat. In 1909, a member of India House, Madan Lal Dhingra, assassinated Sir W.H. Curzon Wylie, political aide-de-camp to the Secretary of State for India.

Synergy Study point

Bhikaiji Rustom Cama was a noted Indian independence activist. Coming from an affluent Parsi family, Bhikaiji was drawn towards the nationalist cause at an early age. Exiled in Europe for years, she worked with prominent Indian leaders. She co-founded 'Paris Indian Society' and established literary works like 'Madan's Talwar' and emerged as the first person to unfurl the Indian flag abroad, calling it the "Flag of Indian Independence" while attending the second Socialist Congress at Stuttgart, Germany.

Q67] Ans: c

Young Bengal Movement'- late 1820s and early 1830s. A young Anglo-Indian, Henry Vivian Derozio (1809-31), who taught at the Hindu College from 1826 to 1831, was the leader and inspirer of this progressive trend.

The main reason for their limited success was the prevailing social conditions at that time, which were not ripe for the adoption of radical ideas. The Derozians lacked any real link with the masses; for instance, they failed to take up the peasants' cause. Their radicalism was bookish in character. Despite their limitations, the Derozians carried forward Rammohan Roy's tradition of public education on social, economic and political questions. The main reason for their limited success was social conditions prevailing at that time which were not ripe for adoption of radical ideas.

Q68] Ans: b

Asiatic Society of Bengal, scholarly society founded on Jan. 15, 1784, by Sir William Jones, a British lawyer and Orientalist, to encourage Oriental research on Asian ancient texts and their translation in English.

Q69] Ans: d

Babu Veer Kunwar Singh (1777– 26 April 1858; also known as Babu Kunwar Singh and Kuer Singh) was a leader during the Indian Rebellion of 1857. He belonged to a Zamindar family of the Ujjainiya clan of the Parmar Rajputs of Jagdispur, currently a part of Bhojpur district, Bihar, India. At the age of 80, he led a select band of armed soldiers against the troops under the command of the British East India Company. He was the chief organiser of the fight against the British in Bihar. He is popularly known as Veer Kunwar Singh.

Khan Bahadur (1823 – 1860) was the grandson of Hafiz Rahmat Khan. He formed his own government in Bareilly in the 1857 Indian revolt against the British. When the Indian Rebellion of 1857 failed, Bareilly, too, was subjugated by the British. He escaped to Nepal where the Nepalese captured him and turned him over to the British. Khan Bahadur Khan Rohilla was sentenced to death and hanged in the Kotwali on 24 February 1860.

Ahmadullah Shah (1787 – 5 June 1858) famous as Maulavi of Faizabad, was a leader of the Indian Rebellion of 1857. Maulavi Ahmadullah Shah was known as the Lighthouse of Rebellion in Awadh region.

Synergy Study point

Q70] Ans: c

Indian (National) Social Conference was founded by M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao. It was virtually the social reform cell of the Indian National Congress. Its first session was held in Madras in December 1887. The Conference met annually as a subsidiary convention of the Indian National Congress, at the same venue, and focused attention on social reform. The Conference advocated intercaste marriages and opposed kulinism and polygamy. It launched the famous "Pledge Movement" to inspire people to take an oath to prohibit child marriage.

Q71] Ans: c

It was 1906 session at Calcutta in which FOUR resolutions on self-government, boycott movement, Swadeshi and national education were passed by the Congress.

Q72] Ans: a

On May 18, 1936, 21 leading Bombay businessmen issued what came to be known as the "Bombay Manifesto" - against Nehru. Among the signatories were Sir N.Saklatvala, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Pheroze Sethna, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, WalchandHirachand, Dharamsey Khatau and A.D.Shroff.

It began with a quotation from the Lucknow address which advocated socialism for India, and which gave Russia as an example of the sort of civilisation India should work for.

Q73] Ans: c

Self explanatory

Q74] Ans: b

1. He formed Forward Bloc after being expelled from Congress. Azad Hind Fauj, was First Formed in 1942 under Captain Mohan Singh and The Indian Prisoners of War in Singapore with the Help of Japanese Imperial Forces.Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

2. He was in favour of starting mass movement against British in 1939. Subhas Bose and other socialists- In their opinion, the war was being fought by imperialists on both sides; each side wanted to protect its colonial possessions and gain more territories to colonise, so neither side should be supported by the nationalists. Instead we should start the mass movement to gain from the situation.

3. He was in favour of dictatorship for independent India. Bose veered towards the idea that, at least in the beginning, a democratic system would not be adequate for the process of nation rebuilding and the eradication of poverty and social inequality.

Synergy Study point

Q75] Ans: c

Self explanatory.

Rowlatt Acts, (February 1919), legislation passed by the Imperial Legislative Council, the legislature of British India. The acts allowed certain political cases to be tried without juries and permitted internment of suspects without trial.

Q76] Ans: d

The Ghadar Party was an Indian revolutionary organisation primarily founded by Indians. The party was multi-ethnic although mostly Punjabi and had Sikh, Hindu and Muslim members but mostly Sikh leaders. The party was headquartered in San Francisco, United States. Key members included Bhai Parmanand, Sohan Singh Bhakna, Bhagwan Singh Gyaneer, Har Dayal, Tarak Nath Das, Kartar Singh Sarabha, Abdul Hafiz Mohamed Barakatullah, Sulaman Choudhary, Aamir Choudhary, Rashbehari Bose and Gulab Kaur.

Q77] Ans: b

The Simla Conference (The conference began in Simla on June 24, 1945 and lasted till July 14, 1945.) was a meeting between the Viceroy of India Lord Wavell and the major political leaders of British India at Simla. Convened to agree on and approve the Wavell Plan for Indian self-government, and there it reached a potential agreement for the self-rule of India that provided separate representation for Muslims and reduced majority powers for both communities in their majority regions.

In November 1945, the INA trials began at the Red Fort. SN Khan, PK Sahgal and GS Dhillon, the first three senior INA officers.

The Royal Indian Navy revolt (also called the Royal Indian Navy mutiny or Bombay mutiny) encompasses a total strike and subsequent revolt by Indian sailors of the Royal Indian Navy on board ship and shore establishments at Bombay harbour on 18 February 1946.

The Cabinet Mission Plan was a statement made by the Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, on May 16, 1946, that contained proposals regarding the constitutional future of India in the wake of Indian political parties and representatives not coming to an agreement.

Q78] Ans: a

Lord Mayo 1869-1872

1. Opening of the Rajkot College in Kathiawar and the Mayo College at Ajmer for political training of
2. Indian princes.
3. Establishment of Statistical Survey of India.
4. Establishment of Department of Agriculture and Commerce.
5. Introduction of state railways.
6. Mayo's Resolution of 1870 - Financial decentralisation was a legislative devolution inaugurated by the Indian Councils Act of 1861. It was confirmed by Mayo resolution.
7. Indian census began in 1871.

Synergy Study point

Q79] Ans: d

The Non-cooperation movement was launched on 1 August 1920 by Mahatma Gandhi with the aim of self-governance and obtaining full independence as the Indian National Congress withdrew its support for British reforms following the Rowlatt Act of 17 March 1919, and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre of 13 April 1919 & Khilafat wrong.

Q80] Ans: b

Correct statements regarding the acceptance of office by congress in provinces in 1937- 39:

1. The Indian National Congress emerged in power in eight of the provinces - the exceptions being Punjab and Sindh. Hence statement 1 is incorrect.
2. Mahatma Gandhi initially opposed but eventually supported the acceptance of ministries by Congress members. Hence statement 2 is incorrect.
3. Provincial Governments were formed as per the proposals of Government of India Act, 1935.
4. The Congress ministers resigned before completing their tenure in 1939.

Q81] Ans: d

Events led to rise of revolutionaries in India:

1. Russian revolution of 1917 showed strength of masses.
2. Rise of communism in India as a result of trade unionis, peasants movement , Russian Revolution etc.
3. Failure of non-cooperation movement showed limitation of Gandhiji's non violence method of satyagraha.

Q82] Ans: d

Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) was a revolutionary organisation, also known as the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army, established in 1928 at Feroz Shah Kotla in New Delhi by Chandrasekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev Thapar and Ramprasad Bismil Yogesh Chatarjee. Previously it was known as the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA), whose written constitution and published manifesto titled The Revolutionary were produced as evidence in the Kakori conspiracy case of 1925. It aimed to establish democratically elected government. Hence option d is correct.

Q83] Ans: c

Cartaz (plural cartazes, in Portuguese) was a naval trade license or pass issued by the Portuguese in the Indian ocean during the sixteenth century (circa 1502-1750), under the rule of the Portuguese empire.

Synergy Study point

The British navicert system of 1939-45 shared similarities with it. Its name derives from the Portuguese term *cartas* meaning letters.

Q84] Ans: b

The Akali movement (also known as Gurudwara Reform Movement) was an offshoot of the Singh Sabha Movement. It aimed at liberating the Sikh gurudwaras from the control of corrupt Udasi mahants (the post having become hereditary). These mahants were a loyalist and reactionary lot, enjoying government patronage. The government tried its repressive policies against the non-violent non-cooperation satyagraha launched by the Akalis in 1921, but had to bow before popular demands; it passed the Sikh Gurudwaras Act in 1922 (amended in 1925) which gave the control of gurudwaras to the Sikh masses to be administered through Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee (SGPC) as the apex body.

The Akali Movement was a regional movement but not a communal one. The Akali leaders played a notable role in the national liberation struggle though some dissenting voices were heard occasionally.

Q85] Ans: d

Factors responsible for communalism in India

1. Divide and rule policy of British
2. Socio – religious reform movements' ill effects. Ex Arya Samaj's religious conversion during 1920s etc.
3. Lucknow Pact of 1916 gave prominence to Muslim League's existence as voice of Muslims in India.
4. Delhi Proposals of 1927 resulted into communal tension due to extreme stand taken by communal organizations like RSS, HMS & ML.

Q86] Ans: b

In 1926, Bhagat Singh founded the 'Naujawan Bharat Sabha (Youth Society of India) and joined the Hindustan Republican Association (later known as Hindustan Socialist Republican Association), where he met several prominent revolutionaries. In June 1928, Bhagat Singh and Sukhdev also organized the Lahore Students' Union, as an auxiliary of the NBS. Both organizations served as a recruiting ground for the HSRA which was to be formed later.

In 1909, Arya Samaj leaders Lala Lajpat Rai, Lal Chand and Shadi Lal established the Punjab Hindu Sabha ("Assembly"). Madan Mohan Malaviya presided over the Sabha's first session at Lahore in October 1909. The Sabha stated that it was not a sectarian organisation, but an "all-embracing movement" that aimed to safeguard the interests of "the entire Hindu community". During 21–22 October 1909, it organised the Punjab Provincial Hindu Conference, which criticised the Indian National Congress for failing to defend Hindu interests, and called for promotion of Hindu-centered politics. The Sabha organised five more annual provincial conferences in Punjab. Bhagat Singh was not its member.

Synergy Study point

Q87] Ans: a

Downfall of Mughals led to collapsed of centralized rule in India. Third battle of Panipat resulted decline of Maratha power in India. These reasons helped in foundation of British rule in India.

American War of Independence & Rule of Napoleon in Europe had no role in direct foundation of British rule in India. They played role in Cornwallis and Wellesley policies which strengthen the British rule.

Q88] Ans: c

The members of the Cabinet Mission were: Lord Penthick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, and A.V Alexander, First Lord of Admiralty.

Q89] Ans: d

Usha Mehta (25 March 1920 – 11 August 2000[2]) was a Gandhian and freedom fighter of India. She is also remembered for organizing the Congress Radio, also called the Secret Congress Radio, an underground radio station, which functioned for few months during the Quit India Movement of 1942.

Q90] Ans: a

During Quit India Movement (1942) parallel Government established in a part of India i.e In Balla (By Chittu Pandey),Tamluk- Bidyut Bahani (Bengal),Satara- Prati Sarkar (Maharashtra).

Q91] Ans: d

Regulating Act of 1773 prohibited the servants of company from engaging in any private trade or accepting presents or bribes from the "natives".

The Code was actually a set of around 48 regulations (which were basically a result of consolidation of the ideas from the earlier regulations, charters and study of local traditions) enacted by the East India Company to improve the governance of its territories in India. It contained provisions regarding various areas of administration ranging from land, governance, police, judicial and civil administration. The Permanent Settlement or Zamindari System in Bengal was also a result of this Code. The Code also separated judicial functions from the office of the collector in district and judicial officers were appointed in every district. It also abolished the judicial powers of Board of Revenue which was the highest administrative body in area of land revenue. It gave due respect to inheritance and other traditional laws of Hindus and Muslims and also appointed subordinate officials to assist the judges in these matters.

The traditional posts of jurists like Qazis were abolished. It also led to set up of four circuit courts of appeals in four major towns against the decisions of the district courts. For the first time, native Indians were empowered to file cases against the British nationals and it tried to bring parity for all British Indian subjects irrespective of their nationality. It also strengthened the system of policing and provided for establishment of Thanas and appointment of one Daroga in every Thana under the control of the district magistrate. It prohibited use of force to recover land revenues and courts were designated as

Synergy Study point

appropriate authorities for it. It also reclassified the service personnel of the Company into three groups – revenue, judicial, and commercial.

Officials in the first two he first two groups were prohibited from conducting private trade, but at the same time their pay and perks were enhanced significantly. The higher ranks of the services were restricted to the British natives only depriving the Indians of any responsible office. It tried to give the administration uniformity and stability, but it still discriminated with Indians and common citizen didn't get much relief.

Q92] Ans: d

Decline

- The movement was not a mass movement. It was restricted to educated people and college students.
- The leagues did not find a lot of support among Muslims, Anglo-Indians and non-Brahmins from Southern India as they thought home rule would mean a rule of the upper caste Hindu majority.
- Many of the moderates were satisfied with the government's assurance of reforms (as precluded in the Montague Declaration). They did not take the movement further.
- Annie Besant kept oscillating between being satisfied with the government talk of reforms and pushing the home rule movement forward. She was not able to provide firm leadership to her followers. (Although ultimately she did call the reforms 'unworthy of Indian acceptance').
- In September 1918, Tilak went to England to pursue a libel case against Sir Ignatius Valentine Chirol, British journalist and author of the book 'Indian Unrest'. The book contained deprecatory comments and had called Tilak the 'Father of Indian Unrest.' (Tilak lost the case).
- Tilak's absence and Besant's inability to lead the people led to the movement's fizzing out.
- After the war, Mahatma Gandhi gained prominence as a leader of the masses and the Home Rule Leagues merged with the Congress Party in 1920.

Q93] Ans: a

A sharp reaction was created in the Indian mind by Curzon's seven-year rule in India which was full of missions, commissions and omissions. He refused to recognise India as a nation, and insulted Indian nationalists and the intelligentsia by describing their activities as "letting off of gas". He spoke derogatorily of Indian character in general.

Administrative measures adopted during his rule—the Official Secrets Act (to muzzle the voice of nationalist publications), the Indian Universities Act (to control university education & to check rise of nationalism), the Calcutta Corporation Act and, above all, the partition of Bengal—left no doubt in Indian minds about the basically reactionary nature of British rule in India.

But it was the Partition of Bengal which actually provided impetus to rise of Extremists since moderates failed to gauge the importance of it and didnt oppose but etremists did d were able to attract attention of the masses.

Synergy Study point

Q94] Ans: d

changes brought by Britishers –

1. Administrative measures and policies Ex-Police, Judicial administration etc
2. Introduction of capitalist economy to support colonial interest.
3. Destruction of village autarchy as result of new land revenue policies ,commercialization of agriculture etc.
4. Introduction of modern means of transportation, Ex-railways.

Q95] Ans: a

The Civil Disobedience Movement on April 6, 1930 by picking a handful of salt after the completion of historic 'Dandi March' from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi, thus breaking the salt law imposed by the Government. Associated things:

1. Magic lanterns to spread message of CDM.
2. Red shirts in NWFP
3. Prabhat pheris to mobilise masses.
4. Chappatis as message was associated with Revolt of 1857. Hence statement 3 is incorrect.
5. Most of the muslims did not participate in Movement due to opposition of Muslim league. Hence statement 4 is incorrect.

Q96] Ans: b

Lord Chelmsford was succeeded by Lord Reading in 1921 as Governor-General and Viceroy of India. He was born in a humble Jew family but had risen to the ranks of Chief Justice of England with his talent and hard work. His tenure was a testing time for British. The Non-cooperation Movement had reached climax and was abruptly withdrawn in 1922. There were frequent strikes all over the country. This period saw a sudden rise in communal growth and fringe elements in both Hindu and Muslim Community. Other events included: Prince of Wales visited India (1921), Repeal of Rowlatt Act (1919), Criminal Law Amendment Act, Moplah Rebellion (1921), Simultaneous Examinations of Civil Services in London and Delhi (1923), Start of Vishwa Bharati University (1922), Foundation of Communist Party of India (1921), Formation of Swaraj Party (1923), Kakori Train robbery (1925) etc.

Synergy Study point

Q97] Ans: a

The Viceroy of India, Lord Linlithgow, issued a statement from Simla on 8 August 1940 in the response of when congress formally ask England to affirm its adherence to the goal of Independence for India which is popularly known August Offer.

Proposals of August's Offer

a) dominion status as the objective for India;

b) expansion of viceroy's executive council which would have a majority of Indians

c) setting up of a constituent assembly after the war where mainly Indians would

decide the constitution according to their social, economic and political

conceptions, subject to fulfilment of the obligation of the government regarding

defence, minority rights, treaties with States, all India services; and

d) no future constitution to be adopted without the consent of minorities.

Responses-The Congress rejected the August Offer. The Muslim League welcomed the veto assurance given to the League

Q98] Ans: b

Salient Features of the Government of India Act 1935 were as follows:

- Abolition of provincial dyarchy and introduction of dyarchy at centre.
- Abolition of Indian Council and introduction of an advisory body in its place.
- Provision for an All India Federation with British India territories and princely states. This provision never came into existence and Indian federal polity is not based on the type of federalism envisaged here. Hence (2) is wrong.
- Elaborate safeguards and protective instruments for minorities.
- Supremacy of British Parliament.
- Increase in size of legislatures, extension of franchise, division of subjects into three lists and retention of communal electorate.
- Separation of Burma from India
- Establishment of Federal court.

Synergy Study point

Q99] Ans: c

Veda Samaj was established by Keshab Chandra Sen and K. Sridharalu Naidu when the former visited Madras in 1864. K. Sridharalu Naidu later visited Calcutta to study the Brahmo Samaj movement and when he returned, he renamed the Veda Samaj as Brahmo Samaj of Southern India in 1871.

He translated the books of Brahmo Dharma into Tamil and Telugu and undertook missionary tours to propagate the faith. However, Naidu's untimely death in 1874 in an accident led to several schisms into this organization.

Q100] Ans: a

The Indian states committee appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of Sir Harcourt Butler which was popularly known as 'the Butler Committee' to investigate and clarify the relationship between the paramount power and the Princely States in AD 1927.