

Q.1) By the dawn of the twentieth century, Militant School of Thought, a band of nationalist thinkers had emerged who advocated a more militant approach to political work. Consider the following characteristics:

1. Hatred for foreign rule.
2. Swaraj to be the goal of national movement.
3. They didn't believe in capacity of the masses to challenge the authority.
4. Personal sacrifices required and a true nationalist to be always ready for it.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.1) Solution (c)

Existence of a Militant School of Thought By the dawn of the twentieth century, a band of nationalist thinkers had emerged who advocated a more militant approach to political work.

These included Raj Narain Bose, Ashwini Kumar Datta, Aurobindo Ghosh in Bengal; Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar and Tilak in Maharashtra; and Lala Lajpat Rai in Punjab. As the most outstanding representative of this school of thought.

The basic tenets of this school of thought were:

- hatred for foreign rule; since no hope could be derived from it, Indians should work out their own salvation;
- swaraj to be the goal of national movement; direct political action required;
- belief in capacity of the masses to challenge the authority;
- personal sacrifices required and a true nationalist to be always ready for it.

Do you know?

- The Swadeshi Movement had its genesis, in the anti-partition movement which was started to oppose the British decision to partition Bengal.

THINK!

- Anti-Partition Campaign Under Moderates (1903-1905).

Q.2) Consider the following statements about the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909 (Government of India Act of 1909):

1. Separate electorates for the Muslims, representation in excess of the strength of their population
2. Powers of legislatures both at the center and in provinces were enlarged
3. One Indian was to be appointed to the viceroy's executive council.
4. The legislatures could now pass resolutions, ask questions & supplementary, vote the budget as a whole.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Q.2) Solution (a)

Minto- Morley Reforms of 1909 (Government of India Act of 1909)

In 1906, a group of Muslim elites called the Shimla deputation, led by the Agha Khan, met Lord Minto & demanded separate electorates for the Muslims. The same group quickly took over the Muslim League, initially floated by Nawab Salimullah of Dacca. Muslim League intended to preach loyalty to the empire and to keep the Muslim intelligentsia away from the Congress. The important provisions of this Act were –

- The **number of elected members** in the Imperial Legislative Council and the Provincial Legislative Councils **was increased**.
- The elected members were to be **indirectly elected**.
- The local bodies were to elect an electoral college, which in turn would elect members of provincial legislatures, who in turn would elect members of the central legislature.
- **Separate electorates for the Muslims**, representation in excess of the strength of their population.
- Powers of legislatures both at the center and in provinces were enlarged.
- The legislatures could now pass resolutions (which may not be accepted), ask questions & supplementary, **vote separate items in the budget but the budget as a whole could not be voted upon**.
- One Indian was to be appointed to the **viceroy's executive council** (Satyendra Sinha was the first to be appointed in 1909).
- Two Indians were also appointed to the **India Council [in England]**.

Do you know?

- The 'constitutional' reforms were, in fact, **aimed at dividing the nationalist ranks by confusing the Moderates** and at checking the growth of unity among Indians through the **obnoxious instrument of separate electorates**. The Government aimed at rallying the Moderates and the Muslims **against the rising tide of nationalism**. The officials and the Muslim leaders often talked of the entire community when they talked of the separate electorates, but in reality, it meant the appeasement of a small section of the Muslim elite only.

THINK!

- Revolutionary activities during WW-I.

Q.3) Which of the following newspapers and journals were associated with the revolutionary terrorism?

1. Sandhya
2. Yugantar
3. Kal
4. Young India

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Q.3) Solution (a)

The newspapers and journals advocating revolutionary terrorism included **Sandhya and Yugantar in Bengal, and Kal in Maharashtra.**

Young India was a weekshed - a weekly paper or journal - in English published by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi from 1919 to 1931. Gandhi wrote various quotations in this journal that inspired many. He used Young India to spread his unique ideology and thoughts regarding the use of **nonviolence in organizing movements** and to urge readers to consider, organize, and plan for India's eventual independence from Britain.

Do you know?

- Maharashtra, the **first of the revolutionary activities** here was the organization of the Ramosi Peasant Force by Vasudev Balwant Phadke in 1879, which aimed to rid the country of the British by instigating an armed revolt by disrupting communication lines. It hoped to raise funds for its activities through dacoities. It was suppressed prematurely. During the 1890s, Tilak propagated a spirit of **militant nationalism**, including use of violence through **Ganapati and Shivaji festivals and his journals Kesari and Maratta**.

THINK!

- Compare and contrast the revolutionary activities in Punjab, Maharashtra and Bengal. (GS-I).

Q.4) The nationalist response to British participation in the World War-I was three-fold. Consider the following statements with regard to it:

1. The Moderates supported the empire in the War as a matter of duty.
2. The revolutionaries supported the war efforts in the mistaken belief that Britain would repay India's loyalty with gratitude in the form of self-government.
3. The extremists decided to utilize the opportunity to wage a war and liberate the country.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 only
- d) None

Q.4) Solution (c)

FIRST WORLD WAR AND NATIONALIST RESPONSE

In the First World War (1914-1919), Britain allied with France, Russia, USA, Italy and Japan against Germany Austria Hungary and This period saw the maturing of Indian nationalism. The nationalist response to British participation in the War was three-fold:

- **The Moderates** supported the empire in the War as a matter of duty.
- **The extremists**, including Tilak (who was released in June 1914), supported the war efforts in the mistaken belief that Britain would repay India's loyalty with gratitude in the form of self-government.

- **The revolutionaries** decided to utilize the opportunity to wage a war and liberate the country.

Do you know?

- To carry out revolutionary activities, the earlier Gadhri activists had set up a '**Swadesh Sevak Home**' at Vancouver and '**United India House**' in Seattle.
- Shyamji Krishnavarma had started in London in 1905 an Indian Home Rule Society— '**India House**'—as a center for Indian students, a scholarship scheme to bring radical youth from India, and a journal The Sociologist.

THINK!

- Home Rule League Movement.

Q.5) Which of the following statements are true about the Lucknow congress session 1916?

1. It was presided over by the Ambica Charan Majumdar
2. Readmitted the moderates led by Tilak to the Congress fold.
3. The Congress did not accept the Muslim League's position on separate electorates.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 only
- d) None

Q.5) Solution (c)

The 31st Session of the Congress was held at Lucknow in 1916. It was presided over by the **Ambica Charan Majumdar** who was a prominent lawyer and was actively associated with the Congress since its birth, finally readmitted the Extremists led by Tilak to the Congress fold.

After a lapse of about 10 years both the Moderates and Extremists were united again which was a good sign for the national movement. In his address the President declared 'If the United Congress was buried at Surat it is reborn at Lucknow in the garden of Wajid Ali Shah. After nearly 10 years of painful separation and wanderings through the wilderness of misunderstandings the brother had at first met brothers'. In this session the **Congress and the Muslim League came closer to each other and they signed the historic Lucknow Pact.**

While the League agreed to present joint constitutional demands with the Congress to the Government, the Congress accepted the Muslim League's position on separate electorates.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a leader of extremists.

Do you know?

- Despite being a controversial decision (Lucknow Pact), the acceptance of the principle of separate electorates represented a serious desire to allay minority fears of majority domination.
- There was a large amount of enthusiasm generated among the people by this reunion. Even the Government decided to placate the nationalists by declaring its intention to grant self-government to Indians, as contained in Montagu's August 1917 declaration.

THINK!

- 'carrot and stick' policy of British Indian government after First World War.

Q.6) Consider the following statements about Champaran Satyagraha:

1. Champaran Satyagraha (1917)—First Civil Disobedience.
2. Champaran Satyagraha was against tinkathia system.
3. Gandhi was arrested during this protest.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

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

Q.6) Solution (a)

Champaran Satyagraha (1917)—**First Civil Disobedience.**

Gandhi was requested by Rajkumar Shukla to look into the problems of the indigo planters, of Champaran in Bihar.

The European planters had been forcing peasants to grow indigo on 3/20 of the total land (**called tinkathia system**).

When Gandhi, joined now by Rajendra Prasad, Mazharul-Haq, Mahadeo Desai, Narhari Parekh, J.B. Kripalani, reached Charnparan to probe into the matter, the authorities ordered him to leave the area at once. **Gandhi defied the order and preferred to face the punishment.** This **passive resistance or civil disobedience** of an unjust order was a novel method at that time.

Gandhi was able to convince the authorities that the **tinkathia system should be abolished** and that the peasants should be compensated for the illegal dues extracted from them.

Do you know?

GAINS FROM CHAMPARAN, AHMEDABAD AND KHEDA

- Gandhi demonstrated to the people the efficacy of his technique of satyagraha.
- He found his feet among the masses and came to have a surer understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of the masses. He acquired respect and commitment of many, especially the youth.

THINK!

- SATYAGRAHA AGAINST THE ROWLATT ACT.

Q.7) Consider the following statements about the December 1920, Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress:

1. The programme of non-cooperation was endorsed.
2. Attainment of self-government through constitutional means as its goal.
3. Provincial congress committees on linguistic basis were organized.

Which of the statements is/are INCORRECT?

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

Q.7) Solution (c)

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

The programme of **non-cooperation** was endorsed;

An important change was made in Congress creed: now, instead of having the attainment of self-government through constitutional means as its goal, **the Congress decided to have the attainment of swaraj through peaceful and legitimate means**, thus committing itself to an **extraconstitutional mass struggle**;

Some important organizational changes were made: a Congress Working Committee (CWC) of 15 members was set up to lead the Congress from now onwards; **Provincial Congress Committees on linguistic basis were organized**; ward committees were organized; and entry fee was reduced to four annas;

Gandhi declared that if the non-cooperation programme was implemented completely, swaraj would be ushered in within a year.

Do you know?

- Many groups of revolutionary terrorists, especially those from Bengal, also pledged support to the Congress programme. At this stage, some leaders like Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Annie Besant, G.S. Kharpade and B.C. Pal left the Congress as **they believed in a constitutional and lawful struggle**, while some others like Surendranath Banerjee founded **the Indian National Liberal Federation** and played a minor role in national politics hence forward.

THINK!

- Chauri Chaura Incident.

Q.8) Which of the following statements are correct regarding the Delhi Durbar of 1911?

1. It was held to commemorate the coronation of Queen Victoria.
2. Delhi was declared as the new capital of India.
3. The partition of Bengal was annulled and Bihar, Orissa and Assam provinces were formed.
4. Congress supported the Durbar.

Select the code from following:

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

Q.8) Solution (b)

Delhi Durbar 1911

Darbar was held to commemorate the coronation of King George V and Queen Mary as Emperor and Empress of India. The Darbar brought back the pomp and show of the Mughals once again in Delhi. The King and the Queen attired in the coronation robes with thousands of diamonds and precious gems appeared in the Jharokha of the red fort to give Darshan to 5 Lakh Indian people who gathered to greet the sovereign couple.

The Congress passed a resolution condemning the pomp and show of this Darbar at the cost of the poor Indians.

In this Darbar, the King declared that Capital of India will be transferred from Calcutta to Delhi.

It was also declared the Partition of Bengal is cancelled. East and West Bengal were joined and new provinces of Bihar, Orissa and Assam were formed.

Do you know?

There were three Delhi Durbars – 1877, 1903 and 1911.

Q.9) Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) was a revolutionary organization of India. Which of the following statements are correct regarding HRA?

1. It was established as an offshoot of Anushilan Samiti.
2. It was established by Bhagat Singh and Chandra Shekhar Azad.
3. The objective was to establish a Federated Republic of the United States of India.

Select the code from below:

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

Q.9) Solution (c)

Hindustan Republican Association (HRA)

Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) was a revolutionary organization of India established in 1924 at village Bholachang in East Bengal by Sachindra Nath Sanyal, Narendra

Mohan Sen and Pratul Ganguly as an offshoot of Anushilan Samiti. Its objective was to establish a “Federated Republic of the United States of India” through an organized and armed revolution.

These young men did not like the theory of nonviolence. They had confidence that the British can be thrown out of the country by using of force and violence. At the same time, there were uprisings in other parts of world and one could witness a number of bloody revolutions and coupe de etat around the world. The result was that the old Yugantar and Anushilan samiti got awaken and a new breed of terroristic kind of revolutionaries emerged from the unenthusiastic and unsatisfied Non-cooperators.

The name was chosen as Hindustan Republican Association on the lines of Irish Republican Army. The manifesto of this revolutionary organization was “The Revolutionary”.

Objective:

- The Objective of the HRA was to establish “Federated Republic of the United States of India” through an organized armed revolution”
- The tactics of HRA were killing the officials; organize political dacoities to raise funds, terrorism among the British and British loyalists and strikes against the raj.
- Despite being a revolutionary terrorist organization {the term terrorist was not derogatory in those days as compared to today}, the perspective of the HRA was socialistic and it wanted to establish a United States of India by deposing the British.

Many other revolutionaries soon joined the HRA including Chandrashekhar Azad, Ashfaqullah Khan, Ram Prasad Bismil etc.

Do you know?

Bhagat Singh later established Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA)

Q.10) Which of the following statements are correct regarding Kakori Conspiracy?

1. It is the name given to train robbery at Kakori by HRA
2. The objective of the robbery was to collect money and distribute it to poor farmers dying in famine.
3. Only British money was looted while nothing was taken from Indian passenger.

Select the code from following:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3

- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.10) Solution (c)**Kakori Train Conspiracy**

The Kakori Conspiracy (or Kakori train robbery or Kakori Case) was a train robbery that took place between Kakori and, near Lucknow, on 9 August 1925 during the Indian Independence Movement against the British Indian Government. The robbery was organised by the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA).

The robbery was conceived by Ram Prasad Bismil and Ashfaqullah Khan who belonged to the HRA, which later became the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association. This organisation was established to carry out revolutionary activities against the British Empire in India with the objective of achieving independence. Since the organisation needed money for purchase of weaponry, Bismil and his party decided to plunder a train on one of the Northern Railway lines.

It is believed that they looted that specific train because train was supposed to carry the money bags belonging to the British Government Treasury in the guard's cabin. One passenger was killed by an accidental shot, making it a murder case. They looted only these bags containing some 8,000 rupees and escaped to Lucknow while not a single Indian was looted, because the targets of the mission were:

- To get money for the organisation which was intended to be taken from the opponent, the British Administration itself
- To get some public attention by creating a positive image of the HRA among Indians to overcome the bad image created by British Administration
- To shake the British Administration by robbing money from them

Following the incident, the British administration started an intense manhunt and arrested several of the revolutionaries involved in the HRA. Their leader, Ram Prasad Bismil, was arrested at Saharanpur on 26 September 1925, and his lieutenant, Ashfaqullah Khan, was arrested ten months later at Delhi.

Q.11) Consider the following statements regarding Meerut Conspiracy Case:

1. The British Government convicted 33 leftist trade union leaders under a false lawsuit.

2. Meerut Conspiracy case trial helped the Communist Party of India to consolidate its position among workers.
3. Main accused Shaukat Usmani, Muzaffar Ahmad and Dange were give death sentence.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) None of the above

Q.11) Solution (a)

Meerut Conspiracy Case

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. The trial immediately caught attention in England, where it inspired the 1932 play *Meerut* by Manchester street theatre group the 'Red Megaphones', highlighting the detrimental effects of colonisation and industrialisation.

The main charges were that in 1921 S.A. Dange, Shaukat Usmani and Muzaffar Ahmed entered into a conspiracy to establish a branch of the Comintern in India and they were helped by various persons, including the accused Philip Spratt and Benjamin Francis Bradley, sent to India by the Communist International. The aim of the accused persons, according to the charges raised against them was under section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code (Act 45 of 1860).

The Sessions Court in Meerut awarded stringent sentences to the accused in January 1933. Out of the accused 27 persons were convicted with various durations of 'transportation'. While Muzaffar Ahmed was transported for life, Dange, Spratt, Ghate, Joglekar and Nimbkar were each awarded transportation for a period of 12 years. On appeal, in August 1933, the sentences of Ahmed, Dange and Usmani were reduced to three years by Sir Shah Sulaiman Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, on the grounds that the accused had already spent a considerable part of their sentence in the jail.

In more than one way the Meerut Conspiracy case trial helped the Communist Party of India to consolidate its position among workers.

Q.12) Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the book 'Poverty and Un – British rule of India'?

1. The theory of drain of wealth was discussed in this book for the first time.
2. It was written by R C Dutt.

Select the code from below:

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

Q.12) Solution (a)

Poverty and Un-British Rule in India

Dadabhai Naoroji's book *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India* brought attention to the draining of India's wealth into Britain.

Dadabhai Naoroji's work focused on the drain of wealth from India into England during colonial rule of British in India. One of the reasons that the Drain theory is attributed to Naoroji is his decision to estimate the net national profit of India, and by extension, the effect that colonisation has on the country. Through his work with economics, Naoroji sought to prove that Britannia was draining money out of India. Naoroji described 6 factors which resulted in the external drain.

- Firstly, India is governed by a foreign government.
- Secondly, India does not attract immigrants which bring labour and capital for economic growth.
- Thirdly, India pays for Britain's civil administrations and occupational army.
- Fourthly, India bears the burden of empire building in and out of its borders.
- Fifthly, opening the country to free trade was actually a way to exploit India by offering highly paid jobs to foreign personnel.
- Lastly, the principal income-earners would buy outside of India or leave with the money as they were mostly foreign personnel.

In Naoroji's book 'Poverty' he estimated a 200–300 million pounds loss of India's revenue to Britain that is not returned. Naoroji described this as vampirism, with money being a metaphor for blood, which humanised India and attempted to show Britain's actions as monstrous in an attempt to garner sympathy for the nationalist movement.

Think

- Economic critique of Colonial government
- R C Dutt

Q.13) Which of the following were the recommendations of Nehru report of 1928?

1. India should be made a secular state with no state religion.
2. Separate electorate to Muslims should be given only in provinces where Muslims are in minority.
3. Universal Adult suffrage should be given.
4. It gave nineteen fundamental rights.

Select the code from below:

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

Q.13) Solution (c)

The constitution outlined by the Nehru Report was for Indian enjoying dominion status within the British Commonwealth. Some of the important elements of the report:

- Unlike the eventual Government of India Act 1935 it contained a Bill of Rights.
- All power of government and all authority - legislative, executive and judicial - are derived from the people and the same shall be exercised through organisations established by, or under, and in accord with, this Constitution.
- There shall be no state religion; men and women shall have equal rights as citizens.
- There should be federal form of government with residuary powers vested in the centre. (Some scholars, such as Moore 1988 considered the Nehru Report proposal as essentially unitary rather than federal);
- It included a description of the machinery of government including a proposal for the creation of a Supreme Court and a suggestion that the provinces should be linguistically determined.
- It did not provide for separate electorates for any community or weightage for minorities. Both of these were liberally provided in the eventual Government of India Act 1935. However, it did allow for the reservation of minority seats in provinces having a minorities of at least ten percent, but this was to be in strict proportion to the size of the community.

- The language of the Union shall be Indian, which may be written either in Devanagari (Hindi/Sanskrit), Telugu, Kannada, Marathi, Gujarati, Bengali or Tamil in character. The use of the English language shall be permitted.

Think

- Jinnah's 14 points
- Simon Commission Recommendations
- Government of India Act 1935

Q.14) Which of the following statements are correct regarding the Indian Factories Act 1881?

1. Employment of children below 7 years was prohibited.
2. Working hours of children in the age group of 7 – 12 years were reduced to 9 hours per day.
3. Four holidays per month and mid-day meal interval was to be given.
4. Women employment at night was prohibited and working hours were restricted to 11 hours per day.

Select the code from following:

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

Q.14) Solution (a)**The Factory Act -1881 (1st Act)**

- Children between age of 7-12, were to work for 9 hours/ day.
- Employment of Children below 7 years was prohibited Mid-day meal interval, 4 holidays/ month and fencing of machinery in the factory also provided.
- This act applicable only to factories using mechanical powers, employing not less than 100 works and working for not more than 4 months in a year

Factory Act-1891 (2nd Act)

- Minimum age raised from 7 to 9 and between 9 and 14 the work limit was only for 8 hours with no work at night.

- To women employment at night prohibited and work for 11 hours and 11/2 hrs. of rest allowed.
- For all workers including male, a mid day stoppage and one days rest/ week was prescribed
- The act applied to all factories employing not less than 50 persons

In 1906, textile factory and labour committee was appointed and on its report the factory act of 1911 was enacted.

Note: The Factories Act of 1881 was focused on children while the focus of 1891 Act was women.

Think!

Why did the congress leadership opposed the factories act?

Q.15) Consider the below statements:

1. During our freedom struggles, Swadeshi and Boycott Movement started immediately after the partition of Bengal.
2. Second World War coincided with the formation of Indian National Army.
3. The Civil Disobedience Movement started with demonstrations against the arrival of Simon Commission in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.15) Solution (b)

The Civil Disobedience Movement was an important part of Indian freedom movement, led by Mahatma Gandhi. This nonviolence movement was started in 1930 AD mainly with the ideology of disobeying laws, demands and commands of the government.

Civil Disobedience Movement was started with Dandi March (also Salt march, Salt satyagraha) by Mahatma Gandhi on 12th March, 1930.

The British Government implemented heavy tax on production or sale of salt, they made it illegal to produce or sell salt without paying heavy tax to it. It affected the every Indian because salt is the primary ingredient in the daily diet.

THINK!

- Difference between Civil Disobedience Movement and Non Cooperation Movement.

Q.16) Which among the following statements were associated with Aligarh Movement?

1. It was the foremost movement for social reforms among the Indian Muslims
2. The aim of the movement was to organize the Muslim peasants against Hindu landlords and British indigo planters
3. All-India Muslim League was the outcome of this movement
4. The movement offered a serious threat to the British supremacy in India

Choose the appropriate answer

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

Q.16) Solution (b)

The Aligarh Movement of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the foremost movement for social reforms among the Indian Muslims.

Aligarh Movement was a 'cultural movement' with the objective of 'regeneration of liberal values in literature, social life, education and religion'. Its main objectives were the popularization of education and rationalization of religious tenets.

It was Titu Mir's Movement (not Aligarh Movement) who organized the Muslim peasants against Hindu landlords and British indigo planters.

The objective of the Aligarh movement was to ensure continued British support for its programmes. It assiduously supported all government legislation with a view to stamping out the stigma of disloyalty with which the entire Muslim community had been branded since the Rebellion of 1857 (therefore, the movement did not offer any serious threat to the British supremacy in India).

All-India Muslim League was the outcome of the Aligarh movement, so were many leaders of the League and the community.

THINK!

- Wahabi Movement

Q.17) In which of the following both the Gandhiites and the Revolutionaries made a joint effort to shake off British rule?

- a) Non-cooperation movement
- b) Civil Disobedience movement
- c) Quit India movement
- d) None of the above

Q.17) Solution (a)

Non-cooperation movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920 to drive the British out of the country.

Non-cooperation movement was nothing but a declaration of peaceful; and non-violent war against the atrocities of the British government which had gone back on its words.

The Non-cooperation Movement meant active refusal to abide by the laws and regulations passed by the government.

- An appeal was made to all the Indians to surrender their titles and to boycott the law courts, the educational institutions and the election of the legislatures.
- It was thought in the beginning that this would be enough to emphasis upon the government the need for greater reforms and more amenities in the administration of the country.
- However, it was planned that, in case, it did not succeed in bringing down the Government; the payment of taxes would be refused.

The Congress also declared that it would not be satisfied with anything less than Swarajya. Thus, for the first time the Congress had taken a revolutionary step. An organization which was wedded to constitutional means had now adopted a revolutionary policy and was even ready to work for a self rule disconnecting all relations from the government of England in case it was not granted by them willingly.

Q.18) What were the programmes Gandhiji launched for Civil Disobedience Movement?

1. Government servants can resign from their office.
2. Lawyers can give up their practice.
3. Boycott of legislative councils, schools etc.
4. Foreign liquor and cloth shops can be picketed.
5. Paying taxes can be refused wherever we have requisite strength.

Select the correct code:

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

Q.18) Solution (c)

Statement 3 is incorrect as it is related to Non-cooperation Movement.

The Civil disobedience movement was an important part of Indian freedom movement. It was led by Mahatma Gandhi against certain laws and commands of the ruling British Government.

Do you know?

Civil disobedience movement was started with Dandi March (also Salt march, Salt satyagraha) by Mahatma Gandhi on 12th March, 1930. On 12 March, 1930 he along with his 78 followers began a march from the Sabarmati Ashram to "Dandi" on the Gujarat coast. The Dandi March aroused great enthusiasm among the people. Everywhere the people began to break the law by selling banned political pamphlets, by showing defiance of section 144 and by withholding rents. Gandhiji called upon the women to begin spinning. In response to his call women took to spinning they also started picketing at the door of Government offices and foreign-goods shops. This participation of the women was a new thing in the freedom struggle. The movement was very tense in Bengal and the north-west. Sarojini Naidu came to the forefront during this movement. In the north-west the most famous leader was Abdul Gaffar Khan, nick-named as "Frontier Gandhi".

Q.19) Match List I (Article of Colonial Government of India) with List II (Provisions) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:**List-I (Acts of Colonial Government of India)**

- A. Charter Act, 1813
- B. Regulating Act

- C. Act of 1858
- D. Pitt's India Act

List-II (Provisions)

1. Set up a Board of Control in Britain to fully regulate the East India Company's affairs in India
2. Company's trade monopoly in India was ended
3. The power to govern was transferred from the East India Company to the British Crown
4. The Company's directors were asked to present to the British government all correspondence and documents pertaining to the administration of the company

Codes:**A B C D**

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

Q.19) Solution (c)

Charter Act, 1813 : : Company's trade monopoly in India was ended.

Regulating Act : : The Company's directors were asked to present to the British government all correspondence and documents pertaining to the administration of the company.

Act of 1858 : : The power to govern was transferred from the East India Company to the British Crown.

Pitt's India Act : : Set up a Board of Control in Britain to fully regulate the East India Company's affairs in India.

Q.20) Consider the following:

1. Chauri Chaura incident led Gandhi to call off the Non Cooperation Movement from Bardoli in 1922.
2. Chauri Chaura incident led Gandhi to start his Dandi March and later talks with the Viceroy Lord Irwin.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.20) Solution (a)

Chauri Chaura incident led Gandhi to call off the Non Cooperation Movement from Bardoli in February 1922.

The event also led to a Schism in the Congress Party when one faction of the leaders established the Congress-Khilafat-Swarajya Party. Moti Lal Nehru, C R Das, N C Kelkar, GS Gharpade and S Srinivas who founded the Swaraj party were in frustration due to sudden withdrawal of NCM by Gandhi.

Q.21) The 1929 Session of Indian National Congress is of significance in the history of the Freedom Movement because the

- a) attainment of Self-Government was declared as the objective of the Congress
- b) Non-Cooperation Movement was launched
- c) decision to participate in the Round Table Conference in London was taken
- d) attainment of Poorna Swaraj was adopted as the goal of the Congress

Q.21) Solution (d)

The 1929 Session of Indian National Congress is of significance in the history of the Freedom Movement because the attainment of Poorna Swaraj was adopted as the goal of the Congress.

The Indian National Congress, on 19 December 1929, passed the historic 'Purna Swaraj' – (total independence) resolution – at its Lahore session. A public declaration was made on 26 January 1930 – a day which the Congress Party urged Indians to celebrate as 'Independence Day'. The declaration was passed due to the breakdown of negotiations between leaders of freedom movement and the British over the question of dominion status for India.

Do you know?

The Purna Swaraj resolution was seen as a critical symbolic event by leaders of the freedom movement and Indians in general. During the constitution-making process during 1946 - 1950, members of the Assembly decided to choose 26 January 1950 as the date for the Constitution of India to come into effect; this was done to honour the date of the public declaration of Purna Swaraj.

Q.22) Consider the following statements about SUNREF Housing India programme

1. It seeks to encourage the development of green residential buildings that demonstrate more efficiency in energy, water and building material use
2. It is funded by the World Bank
3. Through the SUNREF programme, National Housing Bank (NHB) will provide funding to the green housing sector

Select the correct statements

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

Q.22) Solution (c)

The National Housing Bank (NHB) has joined hands with the French Development Agency (FDA) and the European Union to launch the SUNREF Housing India programme as part of efforts aimed at scaling up green housing projects in India.

This is not the first time that NHB is availing overseas funds to promote green housing in the country. Five years ago, NHB had tied up with Germany's KfW for €50-million funding.

NHB would, through the SUNREF programme, provide funding to the green housing sector — home buyer and developers — via banks and housing finance corporations.

SUNREF project aims to reduce the negative impact on environment. It seeks to encourage the development of green residential buildings that demonstrate more efficiency in energy, water and building material use.

Source: <https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/real-estate/green-housing-boost-112million-sunref-india-programme-launched/article9821644.ece>

Q.23) Which of the following statements about GARV App is correct?

- a) It is a village-wise and habitation-wise base line data on household electrification for all States
- b) It tracks upcoming transmission projects and monitor the progress of Inter-State & Intra-State transmission systems in the country
- c) It is a platform for e-bidding and e-reverse auction for Tariff Based Competitive Bidding (TBCB) in transmission projects

- d) It is a common e-bidding platform with e-reverse auction facility to facilitate nation-wide power procurement through a wider network so as to bring uniformity and transparency in the process of power procurement

Q.23) Solution (a)

GARV App provides real time data of all six lakh villages of the country.

It enables the commoners to participate in the development work and can give their input about rural electrification programme. Thus, the rural electrification work would be open to public scrutiny.

Under this facility, village-wise; habitation-wise base line data on household electrification for all states provided by them has been incorporated. Further, village-wise works sanctioned under DeenDayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) have also been mapped to monitor progress of works in each village.

A citizen engagement window 'SAMVAD' to enhance participation. They can contribute in the programme by providing their feedback and suggestions which shall be automatically forwarded to the concerned Managing Directors and Superintending Engineers of DISCOMs through SMS & Email on their dashboard.

Source: <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/printrelease.aspx?relid=169941>

Q.24) Consider the following statements about 'Kurnool Circular'

1. It intended to paralyze all means of communications and machinery of administration during the Quit India Movement
2. It was drafted by Kala Venkat Rao

Select the correct statements

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

Q.24) Solution (c)

Kurnool Circular

- Quit India Movement spread to all the states and provinces across the country. In Andhra the Provincial Congress Committee had issued a circular popularly known as the 'Kurnool Circular' – drafted by Kala Venkat Rao
- 'Kurnool Circular' intended to paralyze all means of communications and machinery of administration.
- The 'Kurnool Circular' envisaged a programme of defying prohibitory orders, lawyers to give up practice, students to leave colleges, picketing salt and foreign trade and industry, cutting of communications, cutting of toddy yielding trees, travelling without tickets, pulling chains to stop trains and blow up bridges to disrupt communications and retard the movement of Army personnel: the cutting of telegraph and telephone wires, non-payment of taxes excepting municipal taxes, and hoisting of national flags on all Government buildings as a sign of independence.

Source: <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/printrelease.aspx?relid=169423>

Q.25) Consider the following statements about Madhyamik and Uchchtaar Shiksha Kosh (MUSK)

1. All the funds collected from the secondary and higher education cess would be credited to the MUSK
2. Expenditure would be financed from MUSK only after gross budgetary support (GBS) is exhausted

Select the correct statements

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

Q.25) Solution (c)

Madhyamik and Uchchtaar Shiksha Kosh (MUSK)

- A non-lapsable pool in the Public Account for secondary and higher education
- The funds arising from the MUSK would be utilized for schemes in the education sector which would be available for the benefit of students of secondary and higher education, all over the country.
- Administration and maintenance of the above pool by Ministry of Human Resource Development

- The MUSK would be maintained as a Reserve Fund in the non-interest bearing section of the Public Accounts of India.
- Accruals from the Cess would be utilized in the ongoing schemes of Secondary and Higher Education.
- MHRD can allocate funds for any future programme/scheme of secondary and higher education
- Expenditure would be financed from the MUSK only after the gross budgetary support (GBS) is exhausted.

Source: <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=170021>

Q.26) The Prime Meridian and the Equator intersect at

- a) Gulf of Guinea
- b) Mediterranean Sea
- c) Equatorial Guinea
- d) Cape Verde

Q.26) Solution (a)

The equator has a mark of zero degrees latitude and the prime meridian one of zero degrees longitude, and the two lines intersect in the Gulf of Guinea, just off the western coast of Africa.

