

Q.1) Colonial rule was based on two myths – one, that such a rule was in the interest of Indians and two, that it was invincible. Consider the following statements.

1. The first myth had been exploded by the economic critique by Moderate nationalists.
2. The second myth had been challenged by satyagraha through mass struggle.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

Q.1) Solution (c)

Evaluation of Khilafat Non-Cooperation Movement

The movement brought the urban Muslims into, the national movement, but at the same time it communalized the national politics to an extent. Although Muslim sentiments were a manifestation of the spread of a wider anti-imperialist feeling, the national leaders failed to raise the religious political consciousness of the Muslims to a level of secular political consciousness.

With the Non-Cooperation Movement, nationalist sentiments reached every nook and corner of the country and politicized every strata of population—the artisans, peasants, students, urban poor, women, traders etc. It was this politicization and activation of millions of men and women which imparted a revolutionary character to the national movement.

Colonial rule was based on two myths—**one, that such a rule was in the interest of Indians and two, that it was invincible.**

- The first myth had been exploded by the economic critique by **Moderate nationalists.**
- The second myth had been challenged by **satyagraha through mass struggle.**
- Now, the masses lost the hitherto all-pervasive fear of the colonial rule and its mighty repressive organs.

Do you know?

- Those advocating entry into legislative councils came to be known as the Swarajists (**C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru and Ajmal Khan**), while the other school of thought led by Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, C. Rajagopalachari and M.A. Ansari came to be known as the 'No-changers'.

- The 'No-changers' opposed council entry, advocated, concentration on constructive work, and continuation of boycott and noncooperation, and quiet preparation for resumption of the suspended civil disobedience programme.

THINK!

- Outcome of Gaya session of Congress (December-1922)

Q.2) Consider the following statements about the Congress Session in Madras (December 1927).

1. The president of this session was M. A. Ansari.
2. The session decided to boycott the Simon commission at every stage and in every form.
3. Unionists in Punjab and the Justice Party in the south, decided not to boycott the commission.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.2) Solution (d)

Congress Response to Simon Commission.

The Congress session in Madras (December 1927) meeting under the presidency of M.A. Ansari decided to boycott the **commission "at every stage and in every form"**. Meanwhile Nehru succeeded in getting a **snap resolution** passed at the session, **declaring complete independence as the goal of the Congress**.

Those who decided to support the Congress call of boycott included the Liberals of the Hindu Mahasabha and the majority faction of the Muslim League under Jinnah. Some others, such as the **Unionists in Punjab and the Justice Party in the south, decided not to boycott the commission**.

Do you know?

The impact of the appointment of the Simon Commission on Indian politics was two-fold:

- It gave a stimulus to **radical forces** demanding not **just complete independence** but **major socio-economic reforms on socialist lines**.
- The challenge of **Lord Birkenhead** to Indian politicians to produce an agreed constitution was accepted by various political sections, and **thus prospects for Indian unity seemed bright at that point of time**.

THINK!

- Nehru Report

Q.3) Consider the following statements about Gandhi-Irwin pact.

1. Immediate release of all political prisoners not convicted of violence.
2. Right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing.
3. Commutation of Bhagat Singh and his comrades' death sentence to life sentence.

Which of the following is/are agreed by Irwin on behalf of government?

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

Q.3) Solution (c)**GANDHI-IRWIN PACT**

On January 25, 1931 Gandhi and all other members of the CWC were released unconditionally. The CWC authorized Gandhi to initiate discussions with the viceroy. As a result of these discussions, a pact was signed between the viceroy, representing the British Indian Government, and Gandhi, representing the Indian people, in Delhi on February 14, 1931. This Delhi Pact, also known as the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, placed the Congress on an equal footing with the Government.

Irwin on behalf of the Government agreed on

- Immediate release of all political prisoners not convicted of violence;
- Remission of all fines not yet collected;
- Return of all lands not yet sold to third parties;
- Lenient treatment to those government servants who had resigned;
- Right to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption (not for sale);
- Right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing; and
- Withdrawal of emergency ordinances.

The viceroy, however, turned down two of Gandhi's demands—

- Public inquiry into police excesses, and
- Commutation of Bhagat Singh and his comrades' death sentence to life sentence.

Do you know?

Gandhi on behalf of the Congress agreed—

- To suspend the civil disobedience movement, and
- To participate in the next RTC on the constitutional question around the three finch-pins of federation, Indian responsibility, and reservations-and safeguards that may be necessary in India's interests (covering such areas as defense, external affairs, position of minorities, financial credit of India and discharge of other obligations)

THINK!

- Compare and contrast Non-Cooperation Movement and Civil Disobedience Movement.

Q.4) Which of the following can be inferred from the Karachi (Congress Session) resolution of 1931?

1. Right to equality
2. Secular form of government.
3. Socialist pattern of economy.
4. This was the first time the Congress spelt out what swaraj would mean for the masses.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Q.4) Solution (d)

Congress Resolutions at Karachi

While disapproving of and dissociating itself from political violence, the Congress admired the "bravery" and "sacrifice" of the three martyrs.

The Delhi Pact was endorsed.

The goal of **purna swaraj** was reiterated. Two resolutions were adopted—one on **Fundamental Rights** and the other on **National Economic Programme**— which made the session particularly memorable. The resolution on Fundamental Rights guaranteed—

- free speech and free press
- right to form associations
- right to assemble
- universal adult franchise
- equal legal rights irrespective of caste, creed and sex (**right to equality**)
- neutrality of state in religious matters (**secular form of government**).
- free and compulsory primary education
- protection to culture, language, script of minorities and linguistic groups

The resolution on **National Economic Programme** included—

- substantial reduction in rent and revenue exemption from rent for uneconomic holdings
- relief from agricultural indebtedness
- control of usury
- better conditions of work including a living wage, limited hours of work and protection of women workers
- right to workers and peasants to form unions
- state ownership and control of key industries, mines and means of transport (**Socialist pattern of economy**)

This was the first time the Congress spelt out what swaraj would mean for the masses—"**in order to end exploitation of masses, political freedom must include economic freedom of starving millions.**"

Do you know?

- The Second Round Table Conference, which the **Congress had agreed to attend under the Delhi Pact**, was held in London in December 1931.

THINK!

- Minorities' Pact.

Q.5) Consider the following statements about Communal Award.

1. The Communal Award declared the depressed classes also to be minorities and entitled them to 'separate electorates'.
2. The Congress along with Gandhi rejected it.
3. The Poona Pact abandoned separate electorates for the depressed classes.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.5) Solution (a)

COMMUNAL AWARD AND POONA PACT

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

Congress Stand Though opposed to separate electorates, the Congress was not in favour of changing the Communal Award without the consent of the minorities. Thus, while strongly disagreeing with the Communal Award, **the Congress decided neither to accept it nor to reject it.**

Gandhi's Response

Gandhi saw the Communal Award as an attack on Indian unity and nationalism. He thought it was harmful to both Hinduism and to the depressed classes since it provided no answer to the socially degraded position of the depressed classes. Once the depressed classes were treated as a separate political entity, he argued, **the question of abolishing untouchability would get undermined, while separate electorates would ensure that the untouchables remained untouchables in perpetuity.** He said that what was required was not protection of the so-called interests of the depressed classes but root and branch eradication of untouchability.

Gandhi demanded that the depressed classes be elected **through joint and if possible a wider electorate through universal franchise**, while expressing no objection to the demand for a larger number of reserved seats. And to press for his demands, he went on an indefinite fast on September 20, 1932. Now leaders of various persuasions, including B.R. Ambedkar, M.C. Rajah and Madan Mohan Malaviya got together to hammer out a compromise contained in the Poona Pact.

Poona Pact was Signed by B.R. Ambedkar on behalf of the depressed classes in September 1932, the Pact abandoned separate electorates for the depressed classes. But the seats

reserved for the depressed classes were increased from 71 to 147 in provincial legislatures and 18 per cent of the total in the central legislature.

Do you know?

- **GANDHI'S HARIJAN CAMPAIGN** Determined to undo the divisive intentions of the Government's divide and rule policy, Gandhi gave up all his other preoccupations and launched a whirlwind campaign against untouchability— first from jail and after his release in August 1933 from the outside. While in jail, he had set up the **All India Anti-Untouchability League** in September 1932 and had started the **weekly Harijan in January 1933**. After his release, he shifted to the **Satyagraha Ashram in Wardha** as he had vowed in 1930 **not to return to Sabarmati Ashram unless swaraj was won**.

THINK!

- Gandhi's Thoughts on Caste.

Q.6) Consider the following strategies/policies during the Indian freedom struggle.

Strategy/policy	Led by
1. Struggle-Truce-Struggle	Gandhiji
2. Carrot and Stick	Britishers
3. Struggle-Victory	Motilal Nehru

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- 1 and 3 only
- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- All the above

Q.6) Solution (b)

Jawaharlal Nehru's Opposition to Struggle-Truce-Struggle Strategy

A large number of Congressmen led by Gandhi believed that a mass phase of movement (struggle phase) had to be followed by a phase of reprieve (truce phase) before the next stage of mass struggle could be taken up. The truce period, it was argued, would enable the masses to recoup their strength to fight and also give the Government a chance to respond to the demands of the nationalists. The masses could not go on sacrificing indefinitely. If the

Government did not respond positively, the movement could be resumed again with the participation of the masses. **This was the Struggle-Truce-Struggle or S-T-S strategy.**

Criticizing the S-T-S strategy, Nehru argued that the Indian national movement had reached a stage, **after the Lahore Congress call for purna swaraj programme**, in which there should be a continuous confrontation and conflict with imperialism till it was overthrown. He advocated maintenance of a "continuous direct action" policy by the Congress and without the interposition of a constitutionalist phase. Real power, he said, cannot be won by two annas and four annas. Against a S-T-S strategy, **he suggested a Struggle-Victory (S-V) strategy.**

The "carrot and stick" approach (also "carrot or stick approach") is an idiom that refers to a policy of offering a combination of reward and punishment to induce good behavior. It is named in reference to a cart driver dangling a carrot in front of a mule and holding a stick behind it. The mule would move towards the carrot because it wants the reward of food, while also moving away from the stick behind it, since it does not want the punishment of pain, thus drawing the cart.

Even the Britishers used this policy to deal with the emergence of Extremists during the "Swadeshi Movement". Britisher realized that the moderates could be useful as an alternative to the militant nationalists who were growing in popularity. So the British followed policy of carrot and stick.

Do you know?

- GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935. Amidst the struggle of 1932, the Third RTC was held in November, again without Congress participation. The discussions led to the formulation of the Act of 1935.

THINK!

- Main Features of GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935.

Q.7) To get Indian cooperation in the war effort, the viceroy announced the August Offer.

Consider the following statements with respect to August Offer:

1. It offered dominion status as the objective for India.
2. Setting up of constituent assembly after the war.
3. The Congress accepted the August Offer.
4. The Muslim League rejected the August offer.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 4 only

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

Q.7) Solution (b)

Hitler's astounding success and the fall of Belgium, Holland and France put England in a conciliatory mood. **To get Indian cooperation in the war effort**, the viceroy announced the August Offer (August 1940) which proposed:

- **Dominion status** as the objective for India.
- **Expansion of viceroy's executive council.**
- **Setting up of a constituent assembly after the war.** Indians would decide the constitution according to their social, economic and political conceptions, subject to fulfilment of the obligation of the Government regarding defense, minority rights, treaties with states, all India services.
- **No future constitution to be adopted without the consent of minorities.**
- The Congress rejected the August Offer. Nehru said, "**Dominion status concept is dead as a door nail.**" Gandhi said that the declaration had widened the gulf between the nationalists and the British rulers.
- **The Muslim League welcomed the veto assurance given to the League**, and reiterated its position that partition was the only solution to the deadlock.

Do you know?

- August Offer for **the first time**, the inherent right of Indians to frame their constitution was recognized and the Congress **demand for a constituent assembly** was, conceded. **Dominion status was explicitly offered.**

THINK!

- Individual Satyagrahis.

Q.8) Saddler Commission was appointed in 1917 to enquire into the conditions and prospects of University of Calcutta. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Saddler Commission?

1. It is known as the Magna Carta of English education in India.
2. Education was made a provincial subject.
3. It recommended for 12 years of schooling before three years of University.
4. It established University Grants Commission (UGC).

Select the code from below:

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

Q.8) Solution (c)**Recommendations of Saddler Commission**

- The major objective of this commission was to free the universities from the burden of the secondary education, so that the wholly focus on the Higher education. This resulted in the creation of Board of secondary education in the Provinces; United Provinces was the first to have such board.
- Students have to finish 12 years of schooling and 3 years of honours course.
- The secondary education was separated from the University education and admission to the university was upgraded from metric level to intermediate level.
- The Saddler Commission also recommended the use of mother tongue as a medium of instruction in the intermediate colleges. The Education was made a " provincial subject".
- Creation of Inter University Board for coordination among the universities.
- As far as Calcutta University is concerned, this commission gave the following recommendations:
 - More powers should be given to the university.
 - A full time paid Vice Chancellor should be appointed in the University.
 - Provisions should be made to differentiate the Pass Course from the Honors course.
 - A residential university should be established at Dhaka.
 - A special board of women education should be set up in Calcutta University.

The above recommendations were accepted and implemented in due course of time. After independence UGC was established in 1953 with the recommendation of a similar Radha Krishna Commission.

Note: Wood's Dispatch is known as the Magna Carta of English Education in India.

Q.9) Which of the following statements are correct regarding Baba Ramchandrar?

1. He worked as an indentured labourer in Fiji.
2. He roamed around with a copy of Ramayan in his hand and blending readings of it with denunciations of British Raj and Zamindars.
3. He formed Awadh Kisan Sabha in 1920.

Select the code from following:

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

Q.9) Solution (d)**Baba Ram Chandra**

Baba Ram Chandra (born 1864) was an Indian trade unionist who organised the farmers of Oudh, India into forming a united front to fight against the abuses of landlords in 1920s and 1930s. He was also an influential figure in the history of Fiji, and owed his inspiration to take up the cause of the down-trodden to his 12 years as an indentured labourer in Fiji and to his efforts to end the indenture system. His real name was Shridhar Balwant Jodhpurkar. He was a Brahmin, of Maharashtrian origin. He left for Fiji as an indentured labourer in 1904 after changing his name to Ram Chandra Rao in order to conceal his identity as a Brahmin, since Brahmins were not preferred as indentured labourers.

On his return to India he settled in Ayodhya and became a sadhu (holy man). He was accused by the local police of spreading disaffection among the peasantry. He married a woman of middle caste and commenced calling himself "Baba Ram Chandra." He moved around the region with a copy of the Ramayana under his arm, blending readings from this popular Hindu epic with denunciations of both the British Raj and the landlords, and appealed to the peasants to act together against their exploiters. Although he began by seeking to harmonise tenant-landlord relations, Ram Chandra soon considered this to be a wasted effort and began to mobilise the peasants. He encouraged peasants to pay only the required rent and refrain from customary donations.

In 1919 he led the first peasant protest against the landlords and by 1920 had organised all the farmers associations in Oudh, forming the Oudh Kisan Sabha (Oudh Farmers' Association). He was arrested on a number of occasions for organising public protests.

He tried to get the support of Nehru and other Indian National Congress leaders to fight for the rights of the farmers but was disappointed to discover that the Congress, with its urban-based leadership, was concerned only with independence and did not seem to understand the needs of the peasants.

Q.10) Which of the following statements are correct regarding Karachi session of Congress in 1931?

1. It was presided by Pt Jawaharlal Nehru.
2. It endorsed the Gandhi – Irwin Pact.

3. It is famous for its resolution on Fundamental Rights and National Economic Policy.

Select the code from below:

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

Q.10) Solution (b)

The Congress met at Karachi in March 1931 to endorse the Gandhi-Irwin or the Delhi Pact. It was presided over by Sardar Patel. This session became memorable for its resolution on the Fundamental Rights and the National Economic Programs. In short, it set the parameters of the Swaraj was reflecting the then dominant leftwing ting of the national movements. It was drafted by the Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Some important aspects of these resolutions were:

- Basic civil rights of freedom of speech, Freedom of Press, Freedom of assembly, Freedom of association, Equality before law
- Elections on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise Free and compulsory primary education.
- Substantial reduction in rent and taxes
- Better conditions for workers including a living wage, limited hours of work.
- Protection of women and peasants
- Government ownership or control of key industries, mines, and transport.
- Protection of Minorities.

Q.11) Who of the following revolutionaries are associated with Chittagong Armoury Raid led by Surya Sen?

- 1. Kalpana Dutta
- 2. Pritilata Waddedar
- 3. Lakshmi Sahgal
- 4. Usha Mehta

Select the code from following:

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

d) All of the above

Q.11) Solution (a)

Chittagong armoury raid

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

Sen devised a plan to capture the two main armouries in Chittagong, destroy the telegraph and telephone office, and take as hostages members of the European Club, the majority of whom were government or military officials involved in maintaining the British Raj in India. Firearms retailers were also to be raided, while rail and communication lines were to be cut in order to sever Chittagong from Calcutta. Imperial banks at Chittagong were to be looted to gather money for further uprisings, and various jailed revolutionaries would be freed.

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

Do you know?

A movie 'Khelein hum Jee Jaan se' was made on this historic heroic act of Surya Sen.

PS: Please don't watch this movie. It will scar you for life!!

Q.12) Which of the following are correctly matched?

1. First operational telegraph line – 1855
2. First railway line – 1853
3. First Postal Stamp in India – 1852

Select the code from following:

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

Q.12) Solution (b)

The **telegram service** in India was established in 1851. The first experimental telegraph was sent between Kolkata and Diamond Harbour. Officially the service started in 1854.

Indian railway line was opened in 1853 with first run between Mumbai and Thane.

First post office was established in India in 1837 while the first stamp in India was launched in 1852.



The Scinde Dawk of 1852, the first postage stamp of India is a round red sealing wafer.

Think

Reforms by British Raj

Q.13) Which of the following are correctly matched?

1. Madras Mahajan Sabha - M. Veeraraghavachariar, G. Subramania Iyer and P. Anandacharlu
2. Poona Sarvajanic Sabha – Mahadev Govind Ranade
3. Bombay Presidency association - Badruddin Tyabji, Pherozshah Mehta and K.T. Telang
4. Indian Association – Surendranath Bannerji and Anand Mohan Bose

Select the code from following:

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

Q.13) Solution (d)**Important Associations before INC was established**

The **Indian National Association** also known as Indian Association was the first avowed nationalist organization founded in British India by Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda

Mohan Bose in 1876.[1] The objectives of this Association were "promoting by every legitimate means the political, intellectual and material advancement of the people".

In May 1884., M. Veeraraghavachariar, G. Subramania Iyer and P. Anandacharlu established the **Madras Mahajana Sabha**. The Mahajana Sabha held its first conference between December 29, 1884 and January 2, 1885. The Sabha adopted a moderate policy in its early days. However, still, its aims and objectives were considered seditious. In December 1895, on his visit to Madras, the Viceroy of India, Lord Elgin refused to receive the welcome address from the Madras Mahajana Sabha.

Pune Sarvajanic Sabha, was a sociopolitical organisation in British India which started with the aim of working as a mediating body between the government and people of India and to popularise the peasants' legal rights. It was started by Mahadev Govind Ranade

The **Bombay Presidency Association** was started by Badruddin Tyabji, Pherozshah Mehta and K.T. Telang in 1885. Mehta became its president, and remained so for the rest of his years. He encouraged Indians to obtain western education and embrace its culture to uplift India.

Think

- Formation of INC
- Safety Valve Theory

Q.14) Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Mahagujarat movement?

1. The Movement was lead by Samaldas Gandhi
2. The aim of the movement was to get a separate state for Gujrati speaking people in 1935.

Select the code from following:

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

Q.14) Solution (d)

Mahagujarat Movement

Mahagujarat movement, known as Mahagujarat Andolan locally, was a political movement demanding the creation of the state of Gujarat for Gujarati-speaking people from the

bilingual Bombay state of India in 1956. It succeeded in the formation of Gujarat, as well as the Marathi-speaking Maharashtra state, on 1 May 1960.

The movement was led by Indulal Yagnik.

Do you know?

After Independence the Nawab of Junagarh signed the instrument of accession with Pakistan. The majority of Hindu population in the state was against this action. A temporary government was established at Junagarh by Samaldas Gandhi.

Q.15) Which of the following statements are correct about the Home Rule league movement?

1. It was launched by Annie Besant first and then by Tilak.
2. Tilak launched it in Poona while Besant launched it in Madras
3. The aim of this movement was self – government.
4. It was inspired by Irish home rule league movement.

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.15) Solution (b)

Tilak founded the first League in the city of poona in April 1916 then after this Annie Besant founded second league at Adyar Madras in September 1916.

Objectives of the Home Rule League movement

- To establish self- government
- To build up an agitation for home rule by promoting political education and discussion.
- To build the confidence of the Indians against the suppression of the British government and to create an alternative movement to break the existing state of stagnation and the inertia.
- To revive the political activity on their own while maintaining the principles of congress.
- To demand for greater political representation from the British government.

Q.16) Who among the following was the founder of the organisation - Indian Home Rule Society (India House), London established in 1904?

- a) Veer Savarkar
- b) Tarak Nath Das
- c) Shyamji Krishna Verma
- d) Lala Hardayal

Q.16) Solution (c)

Shyamji Krishna Verma

- Shyamji Krishna Verma, an Indian revolutionary fighter, was the **founder of Indian Home Rule Society, India House and The Indian Sociologist in London.**
- In 1905 he founded the India House and The Indian Sociologist, which rapidly developed as an organised meeting point for radical nationalists among Indian students in Britain at the time and one of the most prominent centres for revolutionary Indian nationalism outside India. Most famous among the members of this organisation was Veer Savarkar.
- Krishna Varma moved to Paris in 1907, avoiding prosecution. He died in 1930.

Vikram Damodar Savarkar

- V D Savarkar or Veer Savarkar (commonly known as Swatantryaveer Savarkar) was an Indian pro-independence activist.
- Savarkar's revolutionary activities began while studying in India and England, where he was associated with the India House and **founded student societies including Abhinav Bharat Society and the Free India Society.**

Taraknath Das

- Taraknath Das was an anti-British Bengali Indian revolutionary and internationalist scholar. He was a pioneering immigrant in the west coast of North America and discussed his plans with Tolstoy, while organising the Asian Indian immigrants in favour of the Indian freedom movement.
- With Panduranga Khankojé (B.G. Tilak's emissary), **Tarak founded the Indian Independence League.**

Lala Har Dayal

- Lala Har Dayal was an Indian nationalist revolutionary who **founded the Ghadar Party in America.**

- He was a polymath who turned down a career in the Indian Civil Service. His simple living and intellectual acumen inspired many expatriate Indians living in Canada and the USA to fight against British Imperialism during the First World War.

Q.17) Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:

List I

1. Ghadr Party
2. Swatantra Party
3. Hindu Mahasabha
4. Theosophical Society of India

List II

- A. Madan Mohan Malviya
- B. Sohan Singh Bhakna
- C. Annie Besant
- D. C Rajagopalachari

Code:

- 1 – 2 – 3 – 4
- a) B – C – D – A
 - b) B – A – D – C
 - c) A – B – D – C
 - d) B – D – A – C

Q.17) Solution (d)

Ghadar Party:

Original name of Ghadar Party was Pacific Coast Hindustan Association. The founding president of Ghadar Party was Sohan Singh Bhakna and Lala Hardayal was the co-founder of this party. Headquarters of the movement were set up at Yugantar Ashram in San Francisco.

Swatantra Party:

C. Rajagopalachari (1878-1972) was a freedom fighter, politician, an associate of Gandhi and the final governor general of India. Rajagopalachari parted ways with the Congress in 1957 after being disillusioned by the path it was taking. He founded the Swatantra Party in 1959, which favoured classical liberal principles and free enterprise.

Hindu Mahasabha:

Hindu Mahasabha was founded in 1914 by Madan Mohan Malviya. It worked with Arya Samaj and other Hindu organizations. It was directly link with Rashtriya Swam Sevak Sangh founded in 1925 at Nagpur by K.B.Hegewar. The first All India Hindu Mahasabha Conference

was organized at Hardwar in 1915. The Sabha became more aggressive after 1929 and started propagating Hindu Rashtra which was totally different from Gandhiji's Ram Rajya.

Theosophical Society of India

Annie Besant (1847–1933), became the second President of The Theosophical Society from 1907 to 1933. She was an outstanding orator of her time, a champion of human freedom, educationist, philanthropist, and author with more than three hundred books and pamphlets to her credit.

She also guided thousands of men and women all over the world in their spiritual quest.

Q.18) The only session of Indian National Congress which was presided by Mahatma Gandhi was held at –

- a) Belgaum
- b) Faizpur
- c) Allahabad
- d) Karachi

Q.18) Solution (a)

Do you know?

Gandhiji was the president of the Congress only on one occasion and the session was held in Belgaum.

It is here (in Belgaum) that spinning was made the mainstay of activity and Gandhi declared 'Non-violent non-cooperation' as a means to attain political freedom. It is the same city which helped different factions of Congress come together.

Q.19) Arrange the following events according to chronological order:

1. Home Rule Movement
2. August Declaration
3. Khilafat Movement

Choose the appropriate code:

- a) 1 – 2 – 3

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

Q.19) Solution (a)

Home Rule Movement (1916) was started by B. G. Tilak (1916) at Poona and Annie Besant and S. Subramania Iyer at Adyar, near Madras (Sept, 1916).

Objective: Self government for India in the British Empire. Tilak linked up the question of Swaraj with the demand for the formation of Linguistic States and education in vernacular language. He gave the slogan: Swaraj is my birth right and I will have it.

Lucknow Pact (1916) - Happened following a war between Britain and Turkey leading to anti-British feelings among Muslims. Both INC and Muslim League concluded this (Congress accepted the separate electorates and both jointly demanded for a representative government and dominion status for the country).

August Declaration (1917) - After the Lucknow Pact, a British policy was announced which aimed at increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration for progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British empire. This came to be called the August Declaration.

Khilafat Movement (1920) - Muslims were agitated by the treatment done with Turkey by the British in the treaty that followed the First World War. Two brothers, Mohd. Ali and Shaikat Ali started this movement.

Q.20) Which of the following are the revolutionary leaders, who were tried in the Alipore Conspiracy case?

1. Prafulla Chaki
2. Khudiram Bose
3. Barindra Kumar Ghose

Select the correct answer from the following:

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

Q.20) Solution (c)

In 1908 a revolutionary conspiracy was intrigued to kill the Chief Presidency Magistrate D.H. Kingford of Muzaffarpur. The task was entrusted to Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki. They threw the bombs on a vehicle coming out of the magistrate's home on April 30, 1908. The magistrate could not be killed as he was not in the vehicle, but two British ladies were killed in the attack.

Prafulla Chaki committed suicide after cornered by the Police and Khudi Ram Bose was arrested.

Barindra Ghosh and Ullaskar Dutt were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and they were released in 1920.

Q.21) Under the guidance of whom of the following the Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha March was organized?

- a) C. Rajagopalachari
- b) N. S. Varadhachariyar
- c) A Vaidyanatha Iyer
- d) Swaminatha Chetty

Q.21) Solution (a)

C. Rajagopalachari, a close associate of Gandhi, led the march which had close to 150 volunteers, most of who belonged to the Indian National Congress. It began at Trichinopoly (now Tiruchirappalli) on 13 April 1930 and proceeded for about 150 miles towards the east before culminating at Vedaranyam, a small coastal town in the then Tanjore District. By collecting salt directly from the sea the marchers broke the salt law. As a part of the march, Rajagopalachari created awareness among the people by highlighting the importance of khadi as well as social issues like caste discrimination. The campaign came to an end on 28 April 1930 when the participants were arrested by the police.

Its leader Rajagopalachari was imprisoned for six months. The march along with the ones at Dandi and Dharasana drew worldwide attention to the Indian independence movement.

Q.22) Consider the following statements about 'Hague Abduction Convention'

1. It is an international treaty to ensure the prompt return of a child who has been “abducted” from the country of their “habitual residence”.
2. Under the Convention, contracting countries must establish a central authority to trace unlawfully removed children and secure their return to the country of habitual residence, irrespective of the country’s own laws on the issue.
3. The Convention applies only to children under the age 16.
4. India is yet to ratify the convention

Select the correct statements

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

Q.22) Solution (d)

The Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction or Hague Abduction Convention is a multilateral treaty developed by the Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCCH) that provides an expeditious method to return a child internationally abducted by a parent from one member country to another.

The Convention was concluded 25 October 1980 and entered into force between the signatories on 1 December 1983. The Convention was drafted to ensure the prompt return of children who have been abducted from their country of habitual residence or wrongfully retained in a contracting state not their country of habitual residence.

The primary intention of the Convention is to preserve whatever status quo child custody arrangement existed immediately before an alleged wrongful removal or retention thereby deterring a parent from crossing international boundaries in search of a more sympathetic court. The Convention applies only to children under the age of 16.

Under the Convention, contracting countries must establish a central authority to trace unlawfully removed children and secure their return to the country of habitual residence, irrespective of the country’s own laws on the issue.

India has not ratified the Convention

Source: <http://indianexpress.com/article/explained/behind-indias-unease-with-a-global-child-abduction-law-4781318/>

Q.23) Consider the following statements about 'Treaty on Open Skies'

1. It is related to civil-aviation open skies agreements
2. India has signed the treaty, but is yet to ratify it.
3. Open Skies Consultative Commission (OSCC) is the implementing body for the Open Skies Treaty

Select the correct statements

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

Q.23) Solution (d)

The Open Skies Consultative Commission (OSCC) is the implementing body for the Open Skies Treaty. It consists of representatives from each of the 34 States Parties to the Open Skies Treaty. The OSCC meets at the headquarters of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) in Vienna, Austria.

The Open Skies Treaty entered into force in January 2002, and covers territory from Vancouver to Vladivostok. The Treaty establishes a regime of unarmed aerial observation flights over the entire territory of its 34 signatories. It is designed to enhance mutual understanding and confidence by giving all participants, regardless of size, the possibility to obtain information on military or other activities of concern to them. Open Skies is the most wide-ranging international effort to date to promote openness and transparency of military forces and their activities.

This treaty is not related to civil-aviation open skies agreements.

The 34 state parties to the Open Skies Treaty are: Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark (including Greenland), Estonia, Finland, France, the Republic of Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Source: <https://www.ndtv.com/world-news/russian-surveillance-plane-soars-over-the-pentagon-capitol-and-other-washington-sights-1735921>

Q.24) Which of the following statements about 'Comoros'

- a) It is an overseas French territory
- b) It lies in the Mozambique Channel
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Neither (a) nor (b)

Q.24) Solution (b)

It is a sovereign archipelago island nation in the Indian Ocean located at the northern end of the Mozambique Channel off the eastern coast of Africa between northeastern Mozambique and northwestern Madagascar.

Source:

http://www.mea.gov.in/Portal/ForeignRelation/August_2017_Bilateral_Brief_in_r_o_Co_moros_for_XP.pdf

Q.25) Consider the following statements about 'WiDHWAN'

1. It caters to the recurring call drop issues in no-signal and low-signal network scenarios
2. It is developed by Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT)

Select the correct statements

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

Q.25) Solution (c)

'WiDHWAN' has been exclusively designed to cater to the recurring call drop issues in no-signal and low-signal network scenarios in places such as offices and homes.

It is developed by Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT), an autonomous Telecom Technology development centre under the Ministry of Communication.

Source: <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=170345>

Q.26) Consider the following statements about 'VEN μ S' Satellite

1. It is an Earth Observation micro-satellite
2. It is jointly developed by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and Israel Space Agency (ISA)

Select the correct statements

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

Q.26) Solution (a)

Vegetation and Environment monitoring on a New Micro-Satellite (VEN μ S) is a near polar sun-synchronous orbit microsatellite being jointly built by France's National Centre for Space Studies and Israel's space agency.

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-in-school/satellite-launched-to-monitor-climate-change/article19411219.ece>

