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Q.1) Consider the following pairs:

Organisation	Leader
1. Madras Mahajan Sabha	P Ananda Charlu
2. Bombay Presidency Association	K T Telang
3. All India National Conference	Anand Mohan Bose

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.1) Solution (d)

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
Madras Mahajan Sabha was formed in 1884 by a group of younger nationalists of Madras such as M Viraraghavachariar, Subramaniya Iyer and P Ananda Charlu .	Bombay Presidency Association was formed in 1885 by popularly called brothers-in-law – Pherozechah Mehta, K T Telang and Badruddin Tyabji.	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.

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

- 1. The first meeting of the Indian National Congress was organized by W. C. Banarjee in Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College of Bombay.
- 2. A resolution was passed in the first meeting of Congress demanding expansion of Indian Council of the Secretary of State for India to include Indians.

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.2) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
The first meeting of the Indian National Congress was organized by A. O. Hume . It was held in Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College of Bombay in 1885. It was presided by W. C. Banarjee. 72 delegates had participated and most of them belonged to a background of lawyers, and there weren't any women in this session.	Total 9 resolutions were passed. One of them demanding abolition of Indian Council of the Secretary of State for India . Other important resolutions passed were - Appointment of a commission to enquire into the working of the Indian Administration; The creation of legislative councils for the North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Sindh and Awadh; Reduction of Military Expenditure and Civil Services Reform.


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Q.3) Which among the following was NOT the demand of the Congress under the moderates?

- a) Removal of poverty by the rapid development of agriculture and modern industries
- b) Complete Independence from British.
- c) Spread of primary education among the masses.
- d) Freedom of speech and press for the defence of their civil rights.

Q.3) Solution (b)**Political demands of the Moderates**

- Expansion of Legislative councils with more powers and more representation of Indians in them
- Separation of judiciary from the executive work to protect people from arbitrary acts of bureaucracy and police
- Formation of provincial councils and abolition of Indian Council
- Holding the ICS exam in India along with England to allow more Indians the opportunity to take part in the administration
- End of aggressive foreign policy against India's neighbours

Economic demands of the Moderates

- End of economic drain
- **Removal of poverty by the rapid development of agriculture and modern industries**
- Reduction of land revenue and abolition of salt tax
- Development of agriculture banks to end the atrocities of moneylenders
- Introduction of Permanent Settlement in other parts of the country

Military Demands of the Moderates

- Repeal of Arms Act
- Reduction in military expenditure
- Appointment of Indians to commissioned ranks in the army

Social Demands of the Moderates

- More expenditure on welfare activities – education, health, sanitation
- **Freedom of speech and press for the defence of their civil rights**
- **Education of the masses and organising public opinion, make people aware of their rights.**
- Freedom to form associations
- Basic human rights for Indian workers in South Africa and elsewhere in the Empire
- Improvement in the condition of plantation labourers

Q.4) With reference to United Patriotic Association, consider the following statements:

1. Raja Shiv Prasad Singh of Banaras was one of the co-founders of the United Patriotic Association.
2. It was organised to counter Indian National Congress propaganda.
3. It aimed at developing close ties between the Muslim community and Hindu nationalists.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.4) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
The United Patriotic Association was a political organisation founded in 1888 by sir Syed Ahmed Khan the founder of the Aligarh Muslim University and Raja Shiv Prasad Singh of Banaras.	The United Patriotic Association was organized to counter Indian National Congress propaganda.	Opposed to the Indian National Congress, the group aimed to develop close ties between the Muslim community and the British Raj.

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. All the sections within the Congress, 'moderates' and 'extremists', were united against the partition of Bengal.
2. Following the annulation of partition of Bengal, the 'extremists' started functioning separately outside the Congress.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only

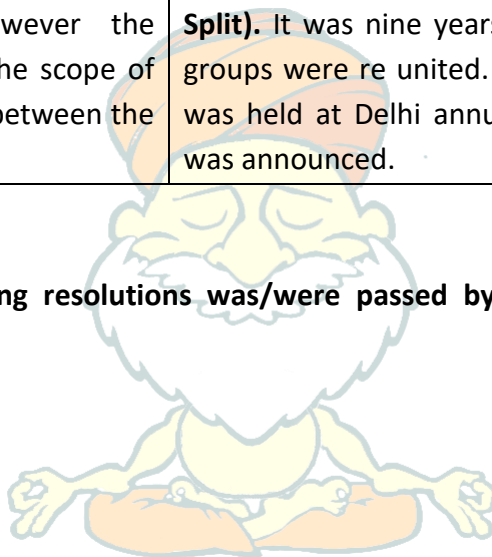
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.5) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
The agitation against the partition and the spread of Swadeshi and Boycott movements influenced the policies of the Congress. All the sections within the Congress, 'moderates' and 'extremists', were united against the partition of Bengal. However the differences like extending the scope of boycott etc were persisted between the two groups.	The 'moderates' and 'extremists' could not remain united. At the Congress session of 1907, held at Surat, the two groups came to clash. The Congress came completely under the domination of moderate leaders and the the 'extremists' started functioning separately outside the Congress (following Surat Split). It was nine years later in 1916, that the two groups were re united. In 1911, an imperial Darbar was held at Delhi annulation of partition of Bengal was announced.

Q.6) Which of the following resolutions was/were passed by Calcutta Session of Indian National Congress in 1906?

1. Swadeshi
2. Swaraj
3. Boycott
4. National Education



Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.6) Solution (d)

- The **Calcutta Session of INC** was held in the background of Anti Partition Movement and Swadeshi Movement.

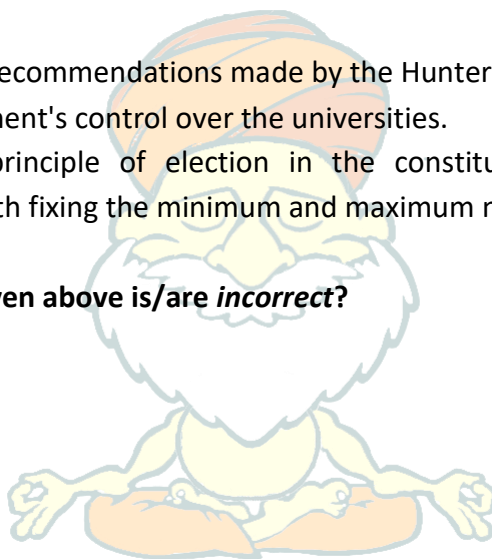
- In 1906, the session at Calcutta was presided by **Dada Bhai Naoroji**. The moderates chose Dada Bhai Naoroji to preside the Congress.
- The congress was compelled by the extremists to adopt following resolutions which were accepted by the moderates with half heart. These were
 1. Resolution on **Swadeshi**
 2. Resolution on Self Government (**Swaraj**)
 3. Resolution on **Boycott**
 4. Resolution on **National Education Council**
- Dada Bhai Naoroji in his presidential address, declared 'Swaraj' as the goal of the Indian National Congress.

Q.7) Consider the following statements with regard to Indian Universities Act of 1904:

1. It was based on the recommendations made by the Hunter Commission on Education.
2. It increased Government's control over the universities.
3. It introduced the principle of election in the constitution of the Senate of the Universities along with fixing the minimum and maximum number of seats in Senate.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

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



Q.7) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
To bring the Universities under control, Lord Curzon appointed Raleigh Commission under Sir Thomas Raleigh. This commission submitted its report in 1902 and this followed introduction of a	The Act increased Government's control over the universities. It could veto the regulations passed by the Senate of the University. It allowed the Government to appoint a majority of the fellows in a	Prior to this Act, the number of the seats in the Senate of the Universities was not fixed and the Government used to make life-long nominations. Under this Act, the number was fixed. The minimum number was 50 and the maximum number was 100. Their

<p>Bill called Raleigh Bill. The Raleigh Bill when became an act, it was called Indian Universities Act 1904.</p>	<p>university. The Governor General was now empowered to decide a University's territorial limits.</p>	<p>term was determined for five years. The Act introduced the principle of election in the constitution of the Senate. According to this Act, 20 fellows are to be elected in the Universities of Madras, Calcutta and Bombay and 15 in other Universities.</p>
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Other provisions of Indian Universities Act, 1904

- Universities were given the right of teaching along with the right of conducting examination.
- Universities had the right to make provision for promotion of study and research, to appoint university professors and lecturers, set up university laboratories and libraries and undertake direct instruction of students.
- Act laid down that the number of Fellows of a university shall not be less than fifty or more than a hundred and a Fellow should normally hold office for a period of six years instead of for life.
- The Indian Universities Act, 1904 gave statutory recognition to Syndicates and made provision for the adequate representation of university teachers in the university Senate.
- The rules in regard to granting recognition were made stricter. In order to raise the standards of education, the Syndicate could call for the inspection of colleges imparting higher education. The private colleges were required to keep a proper standard of efficiency. The Government approval was necessary for grant of affiliation or disaffiliation of colleges.

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. In his famous book Hind Swaraj, Bal Gangadhar Tilak declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians and has survived only because of their cooperation.
2. According to the book, if Indian refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year and Swaraj would come.

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.8) Solution (b)

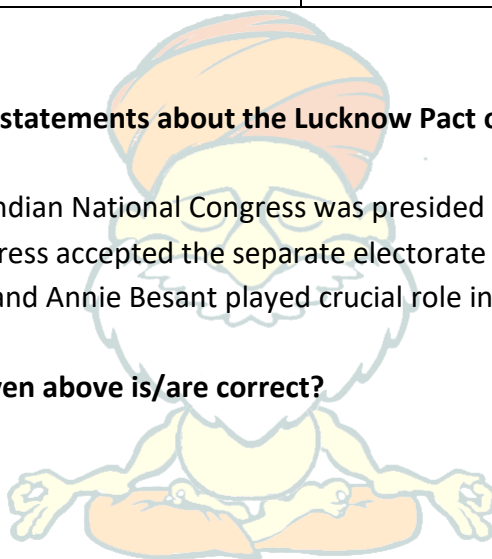
Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
In his famous book Hind Swaraj , Gandhi declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians and has survived only because of their cooperation.	According to the book, if Indians refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year and Swaraj would come.

Q.9) Consider the following statements about the Lucknow Pact of 1916:

1. Lucknow session of Indian National Congress was presided over by Rash Behari Ghosh.
2. Indian National Congress accepted the separate electorate for Muslims.
3. Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant played crucial role in this agreement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Q.9) Solution (c)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
The Congress-League Pact also known as the Lucknow Pact, was a pact signed between Congress and Muslim League. The Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress was presided over by a	The acceptance of the principle of separate electorates by the Congress implied that the Congress and the League came together as separate	Lucknow Pact was made possible with the joint efforts of Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant , much against the wishes of important leaders like

Moderate, Majumdar.	Ambika Charan	political entities.	Madan Mohan Malviya.
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Q.10) Which of the following was/were the components of 'Home Charges' during British Rule?

1. Pensions of civil and military British officials
2. Interest on foreign capital investments
3. Expenses on India Office establishment in London

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.10) Solution (b)

- **Home Charges** refer to the expenditure incurred in England by the Secretary of State on behalf of India. The main constituents were:
 - Dividend to the shareholders of the East India Company
 - Interest on Public Debt raised abroad.
 - **Expenses on India Office establishment in London**
 - Payments to the British war office
 - Store purchases in England
 - **Pensions and furloughs payments of British officers** in the Civil and Military departments in India
- The term 'economic drain' refers to a portion of national product of India which was not available for consumption of its peoples, but was being drained away to Britain for political reasons and India was not getting adequate economic or material returns for it.
- The drain theory was put forward by Dadabhai Naoroji in his book Poverty and UnBritish Rule in India.
- Whereas, **Economic drain** mainly consists of
 1. All the Home Charges
 2. **Interests and profits on Foreign Capital Investments**
 3. Payments with regard to banking, insurance and shipping services in India

Q.11) With reference to Indian modern history, consider the following events:

1. Komagata Maru incident
2. Pacific Coast Hindustan Association founded
3. Gandhi returned to India from South Africa

What is the correct chronological sequence of the above events?

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

Q.11) Solution (a)

- **1913:** In November 1913, **Pacific Coast Hindustan Association** was founded by Lala Hardayal with Sohan Singh Bhakna as its president, which was called **Ghadar Party**.
- **1914:** On May 23, 1914, a crowded Japanese steamship (**Komagata Maru**) from Hong Kong carrying 376 passengers, most being immigrants from Punjab, British India, arrived in Vancouver's Burrard Inlet on the west coast of the Dominion of Canada.
- The passengers, all British subjects, were challenging the Continuous Passage regulation. As a result, the Komagata Maru was denied docking by the authorities and only twenty returning residents, and the ship's doctor and his family were eventually granted admission to Canada.
- Following a two month stalemate, the ship was escorted out of the harbour by the Canadian military on July 23, 1914 and forced to sail back to Budge-Budge, India where nineteen of the passengers were killed by gunfire upon disembarking and many others imprisoned.
- **1915:** At the request of Gopal Krishna Gokhale, conveyed to him by C. F. Andrews, **Gandhi returned to India** from South Africa in January 9, 1915.

Q.12) Deccan Sabha as a rival organisation to Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was founded by

- a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- d) Bipin Chandra Pal

Q.12) Solution (c)

- Gopal Krishna Gokhale's one major difference with B G Tilak centred around one of his pet issues, the Age of Consent Bill introduced by the British Imperial Government, in 1891–92.
- The bill however became law in the Bombay Presidency. The two leaders also vied for the control of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha. Tilak captured the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha in 1895.
- **Gokhale** with the guidance of his mentor, M G Ranade **started the Deccan Sabha in 1896 as a rival organisation to Poona Sarvajanik Sabha.**
- **In 1905**, when Gokhale was elected president of the Indian National Congress and was at the height of his political power, he founded the **Servants of India Society** to specifically further one of the causes dearest to his heart: the expansion of Indian education.

Q.13) Which among the following events can be associated with Lord Ripon's tenure?

1. The Vernacular Press Act was enacted
2. The Illbert Bill was introduced
3. A resolution on Local Self Government
4. Second Afghan war started

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.13) Solution (b)**Lord Ripon (1880-1884)**

- **Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act (1882)**
- The first Factory Act (1881) to improve labour conditions.
- Continuation of financial decentralisation
- **Government resolution on local self-government (1882)** hence Lord Ripon is known as Father of Local self-government in India

- Appointment of Education Commission under chairmanship of Sir William Hunter (1882)
- **The Ilbert Bill controversy (1883-84)**
- Rendition of Mysore in 1881.

Lord Lytton (1876-1880)

- Famine of 1876-78 affecting Madras, Bombay, Mysore, Hyderabad, parts of central India and Punjab
- Appointment of Famine Commission under the presidency of Richard Strachey (1878)
- Royal Titles Act (1876), Queen Victoria assuming the title of 'Kaiser-i-Hind' or Queen Empress of India
- **The Vernacular Press Act was enacted in 1878**
- The Arms Act (1878)
- **The Second Afghan War (1878-80)**

Q.14) With reference to Indian Councils Act of 1909, consider the following statements:

1. Act provided for the first time the association of Indians with the executive Councils of the Viceroy.
2. Act introduced separate electorates for the Muslims.
3. Act provided for the members to discuss the budget and matter of public interest without asking any supplementary questions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.14) Solution (a)

- The **Indian Councils Act of 1909** is also known as **Morley-Minto Reforms** (Lord Morley was the then Secretary of State for India and Lord Minto was the then Viceroy of India)
- Major provisions were as follow:
 - It considerably increased the size of the legislative councils, both Central and provincial. The number of members in the Central Legislative Council was raised

- from 16 to 60. The number of members in the provincial legislative councils was not uniform.
- It **retained official majority in the Central Legislative Council** but allowed the provincial legislative councils to have non-official majority.
 - It enlarged the deliberative functions of the legislative councils at both the levels. For example, members were allowed to ask supplementary questions, move resolutions on the budget, and so on.
 - The elected members were elected indirectly. The local bodies elected an electoral college who would elect members of the provincial legislative councils. These members would, in turn, elect the members of the Central legislative council.
 - The elected members were from the local bodies, the chambers of commerce, landlords, universities, traders' communities and Muslims.
 - It **provided (for the first time) for the association of Indians with the executive Councils of the Viceroy and Governors**. Satyendra Prasad Sinha became the first Indian to join the Viceroy's Executive Council. He was appointed as the law member.
 - It **introduced a system of communal representation for Muslims by accepting the concept of 'separate electorate'**. Under this, the Muslim members were to be elected only by Muslim voters. Thus, the Act 'legalised communalism' and Lord Minto came to be known as the Father of Communal Electorate.
 - The **members could discuss the budget and move resolutions**. They could also discuss matters of public interest and **also ask supplementary questions**.
 - It also provided for the separate representation of presidency corporations, chambers of commerce, universities and zamindars.

Q.15) Consider the following pairs:

<i>Newspaper/Journal</i>	<i>Associated Personality</i>
1. Amrita Bazar Patrika	Moti Lal Ghosh
2. Darpan	Gopal Hari Deshmukh
3. Swadeshi Mitran	S. Subramanian Iyer

Which of the pairs given above is/are *incorrectly* matched?

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

Q.15) Solution (c)

- **Amrita Bazar Patrika**, a Bengali newspaper started by Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh in 1868.
- **Bal Shastri Jambekar** is also known as Father of Marathi journalism for his efforts in starting journalism in Marathi language with the first newspaper in the language named '**Darpan**' in 1832.
- **Swadesamitran** (1882) was one of the earliest Tamil newspapers founded by Indian nationalist **G. Subramania Iyer** four years after he had started The Hindu (1878).

Q.16) Which of the following statements about revolutionaries is NOT correct?

- a) Shyamji Krishnavarma founded India Home Rule Society in London.
- b) Provisional Government of free India in Kabul was proclaimed with M. Barkatulla as its President.
- c) Madam Bhikaji Cama unfurled the Indian National flag at the International Socialist Conference in Germany.
- d) All the above statements are correct.

Q.16) Solution (b)

- **Indian Home Rule Society (IHRS)** was founded in February 1905 by **Shyamji Krishna Varma** along with other notable expatriate Indians such as Bhikaji Cama, S.R. Rana and Lala Lajpat Rai to serve as a rival organisation to the British Committee of Congress.
- A group of revolutionaries in **Kabul**, Afghanistan on December 1, 1915 proclaimed a **Provisional Government of free India** with **Raja Mahendra Pratap** as **President** and M. Barkatulla as Prime Minister.
- **Madam Bhikaji Cama unfurled the first version of the Indian national flag**—a tricolour of green, saffron, and red stripes at International Socialist Conference in Stuttgart, Germany on August 21, 1907.

Q.17) With reference to Home Rule Movement in India, consider the following statements:

1. Outbreak of World War I was one of the factors leading to the rise of Home Rule Movement in India.
2. Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant separately launched Home Rule Leagues in India.

3. Both these leagues had the common objective of achieving self-government in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.17) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
The Home Rule Movement began in the background of the First World War , when a section of nationalists believed that "Britain's difficulty is India's opportunity". Hence WW I was a factor leading to rise of the Home Rule Movement in India.	There were two home rule leagues launched separately by Tilak and Annie Besant . Tilak launched the Indian Home Rule League in April 1916 at Belgaum. Annie Besant launched the Home Rule League in September 1916 at Madras.	They had the common objective of achieving self-government in India.

- Tilak's league worked in Maharashtra (except Bombay), Karnataka, Berar and the Central Provinces. Besant's league worked in the rest of the country.
- Other objectives of Home Rule Movement were:
 - To promote political education and discussion to set up agitation for self-government;
 - To build confidence among Indians to speak against the government's suppression;
 - To demand a larger political representation for Indians from the British government;
 - To revive political activity in India while maintaining the principles of the Congress Party

Q.18) Which of the following pairs about associations and the personalities involved in its formation are correctly matched?

1. Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company - Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty
2. Swadesh Bandhab Samiti – Bipin Chandra Pal
3. Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd - Prafulla Chandra Ray

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.18) Solution (b)

- **V. O. Chidambaram Pillai** spread the Swadeshi movement to Madras and organised the strike of the Tuticorin Coral Mill. He founded the **Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company** in Tuticorin.
- **Ashwini Kumar Dutta (1856 - 1923)** was a Bengali educationist, social reformer and a nationalist. He founded the **Swadesh Bandhab Samiti** to promote the consumption of indigenous products and boycott foreign goods during Swadeshi Movement.
- **Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.** (BCPW) established in Kolkata, West Bengal in 1901 by **Prafulla Chandra Ray**, it is India's first pharmaceutical company.
- Lokamanya Tilak opened cooperative stores and headed the Swadeshi Wastu Pracharini Sabha.

Q.19) Who among the following revolutionaries shot dead Col. William Curzon Wylie, political aide-de-camp to the secretary of State for India?

- a) Madan Lal Dhingra
- b) Bhupendanath Dutta
- c) Sohan Singh Bhakna
- d) Kartar Singh Sarabha

Q.19) Solution (a)

- **Madan Lal Dhingra** (1883-1909) was a revolutionary independence activist. Dhingra left for England in 1905 for studies and came in contact with independence activists like Shyamaji Krishna Verma and V D Savarkar.
- On 1st July 1909, London, **Madan Lal Dhingra shot dead Col. William Curzon Wylie**, political aide-de-camp to the secretary of State for India. Following the assassination, Madan Lal Dhingra was caught and hanged.

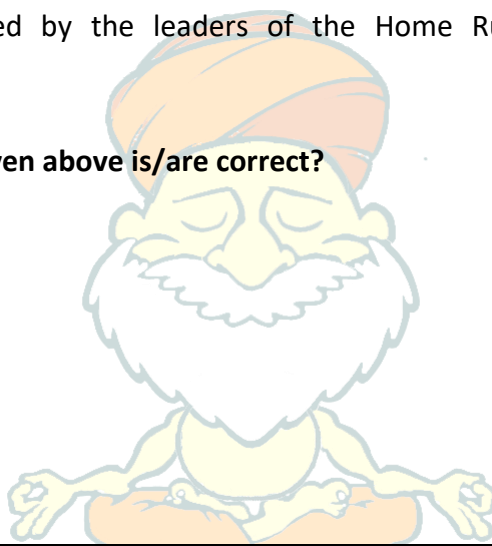
Q.20) Consider the following statements about August declaration of 1917:

1. It was declared by the Edwin Samuel Montagu, Viceroy of India.
2. The declaration promised a policy of gradual development of responsible government in India.
3. It was well accepted by the leaders of the Home Rule Movement without any objections.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.20) Solution (b)



Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
The Secretary of State for India, Edwin Samuel Montagu , made a statement on August 20, 1917 in the British House of Commons in what has come to be known as the August Declaration of 1917 .	The statement said: "The government policy is of an increasing participation of Indians in every branch of administration and gradual development of self governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire."	The nationalists criticized it , as it lacked their legitimate expectations. The declaration was criticized in the December 1917 Calcutta session, in which Annie Besant as president, pleaded for establishment of Self Government in India. Tilak characterized the Montague reforms as "unworthy and disappointing- a sunless dawn".

- From now onwards, the demand by nationalists for self government or home rule could not be termed as seditious since attainment of self-government for Indians now became a government policy, unlike Morley's statement in 1909 that the reforms were not intended to give self-government to India.
- The objections of the Indian leaders to Montagu's statement were two-fold—
 - No specific time frame was given.
 - The government alone was to decide the nature and the timing of advance towards a responsible government, and the Indians were resentful that the British would decide what was good and what was bad for Indians.

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Q.21) Consider the following statements about Jallianwala Bagh massacre:

1. Massacre took place when many villagers gathered in the park to peacefully protest the arrest of Satyapal and Saifuddin Kitchlew.
2. Rabindranath Tagore and S Subramenian Iyer renounced their knighthood in protest to massacre.
3. Government of India formed Buttler Committee to investigate the tragedy.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

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

Q.21) Solution (c)

- The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, also known as the Amritsar massacre, took place on 13 April 1919, when Acting Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer ordered troops of the British Indian Army to fire their rifles into a crowd of unarmed Indian civilians in Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, Punjab, killing at least 400 people including men and women. Over 1,000 people were injured.

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
Massacre took place when many villagers gathered in the park for the celebration of Baisakhi day and also peacefully protest the arrest and deportation of two national leaders, Satyapal and Saifuddin Kitchlew.	Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood in protest. Gandhi gave up the title of Kaiser-i-Hind. S Subramaniam Iyer had renounced Knighthood in 1917 on arrest of Annie Besant.	Edwin Montagu, ordered that a committee of inquiry be formed to investigate the matter. So, on October 14, 1919, the Government of India announced the formation of the Disorders Inquiry Committee, which came to be more widely known as the Hunter Committee/Commission.

Q.22) Montego Chelmsford Reforms of 1919 introduced which of the following changes into Provincial Governments?

1. Authorisation to present separate budget
2. Bicameral legislature
3. Subjects were divided into Transferred and Reserve List

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- 1 and 2 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

Q.22) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
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Correct	Incorrect	Correct
The Act separated for the first time the provincial and central budgets, with provincial legislatures being authorised to make their budgets.	Under the 1919 Act, the Indian Legislative Council at the Centre was replaced by a bicameral system consisting of a Council of State (Upper House) and a Legislative Assembly (Lower House). Government of India Act, 1935 introduced bicameralism in six out of eleven provinces.	1919 Act divided the provincial subjects into two parts - transferred and reserved. The transferred subjects were to be administered by the governor with the aid of ministers responsible to the legislative Council. The reserved subjects, on the other hand, were to be administered by the governor and his executive council without being responsible to the legislative Council.

- Other important provisions of Government of India Act 1919 or Montego Chelmsford Reforms:
 - Under 1919 Act, **Dyarchy was introduced in the provinces** to meet two main aims. Firstly, to give responsibility to popular representatives, and secondly, to meet the condition of political backwardness and administrative inexperience of the Indian people.
 - The principle of communal representation was extended with separate electorates for Sikhs, Christians and Anglo-Indians, besides Muslims.
 - A High Commissioner for India was appointed with some of the functions hitherto performed by the Secretary of State for India were transferred to the high commissioner.
 - The Secretary of State for India who used to get his pay from the Indian revenue was now to be paid by the British Exchequer.
 - It provided that a Royal Commission would be appointed ten years after the Act to report on its working.

Q.23) Match the following political agitations by Gandhi with the techniques:

1. Champaran Satyagraha	A. First Hunger strike
2. Ahmadabad Mill Strike	B. First Mass strike
3. Kheda Satyagraha	C. First Civil Disobedience
4. Rowlet Satyagraha	D. First Non Cooperation

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

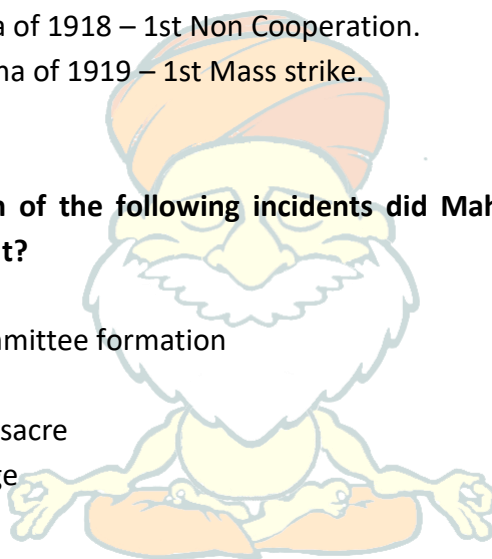
- a) 1-B; 2-D; 3-A; 4-C
- b) 1-C; 2-A; 3-D; 4-B
- c) 1-D; 2-C; 3-A; 4-B
- d) 1-C; 2-D; 3-B; 4-A

Q.23) Solution (b)

- Gandhi's first political agitations in India involved Champaran, Ahmadabad and Kheda struggles. All these were local level agitations and gave Gandhi the reputation of a man who works at the grass root level.
- These agitations also successfully tested his techniques in Indian soil.
 - Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 – 1st Civil Disobedience.
 - Ahmadabad Mill Strike of 1918 – 1st Hunger Strike.
 - Kheda Satyagraha of 1918 – 1st Non Cooperation.
 - Rowlatt Satyagraha of 1919 – 1st Mass strike.

Q.24) In response to which of the following incidents did Mahatma Gandhi withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement?

- a) All India Khilafat Committee formation
- b) Moplah Rebellion
- c) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- d) Chauri Chaura outrage

**Q.24) Solution (d)**

- **Chauri Chaura outrage** in Gorakhpur district of U.P. on 5 **February 1922** was the **main reason for Mahatma Gandhi's withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement.**
- Irritated by the behaviour of some policemen, a section of the crowd attacked the police. The police opened fire. At this, the entire procession attacked the police and when the latter hide inside the police station, set fire to the building. Policemen who tried to escape were hacked to pieces and thrown into the fire. In all 22 policemen were killed.
- On hearing of the incident, Gandhiji decided to withdraw the movement. He also persuaded the

- Congress Working Committee to ratify his decision. Thus on 12 February 1922, by passing Bardoli Resolution Congress Working Committee endorsed the withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement.

Q.25) Who among the following leaders proposed to adopt Complete Independence as the goal of the Congress in the Ahmadabad Session of 1921.

- a) Hakim Ajmal Khan
- b) Lala Lajpat Rai
- c) Chittaranjan Das
- d) Hasrat Mohani

Q.25) Solution (d)

- **Hasrat Mohani** (1878 - 1951) was an Indian activist, Freedom Fighter in the Indian independence movement, leader of Communist Party of India and a noted poet of the Urdu language.
- He coined the notable slogan Inquilab Zindabad in 1921.
- He was a member of All India Khilafat Committee.
- Together with Swami Kumaranand, he was regarded as **the first person to demand complete independence for India in 1921** at the Ahmadabad Session of the Indian National Congress.
- Ahmadabad Congress Session was presided over by Chittaranjan Das. While CR Das still in Jail, Hakim Ajmal Khan was the acting President.

Q.26) Who among the following were the Swarajists?

1. Motilal Nehru
2. Vithalbahi Patel
3. M A Ansari
4. Jawaharlal Nehru
5. Subhash Chandra Bose

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1, 2 and 5 only

- b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- c) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 5 only

Q.26) Solution (a)

- Those advocating entry into legislative councils came to be known as the 'Swarajists', while the other school of thought led by C. Rajagopalachari, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, **Jawaharlal Nehru** 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 non-cooperation, and quiet preparation for resumption of the suspended civil disobedience programme.
- C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru resigned from the Congress in 1923 and announced the formation of Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party or Swarajist Party, with C.R. Das as the president and Motilal Nehru as one of the secretaries.
- The 'Pro Changers' or '**Swarajists**' included C R Das, **Motilal Nehru**, Ajmal Khan, NC Kelkar, **Subhas Chandra Bose**, **Vithalbahi Patel** and Hussain Shaheed Suhrawady.

Q.27) Consider the following statements about Nehru Report:

1. It was a response by Indian leaders to Birkenhead challenge.
2. The report demanded the Poorna Swaraj for India.
3. It recommended for universal adult suffrage and equal rights for women.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.27) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
The Motilal Nehru Report 1928 was a	The Nehru report demanded Dominion Status as the form of	The Report also recommended a federal form of government with

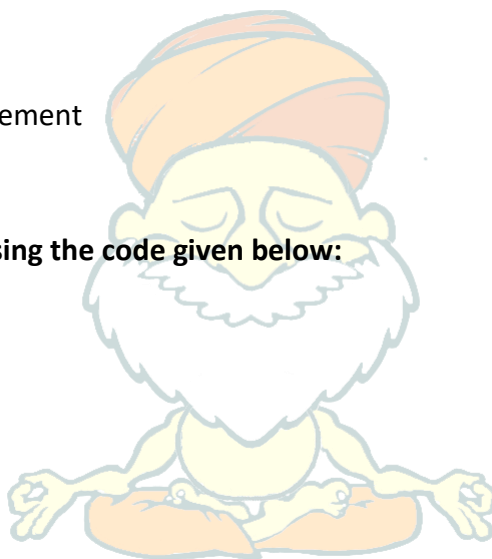
<p>report by a committee headed by Pt. Motilal Nehru. This committee was created when Lord Birkenhead, Secretary of State of India asked the Indian leaders to draft a constitution for the country (known as Birkenhead challenge).</p>	<p>government desired by India. It rejected the principle of separate communal electorates on which previous constitutional reforms had been based. Seats would be reserved for Muslims at the Centre and in provinces in which they were in a minority, but not in those where they had a numerical majority.</p>	<p>residual powers with the centre. There would be a bicameral legislature at the centre. The ministry would be responsible to the legislature. Also recommended for a universal adult suffrage, equal rights for women, freedom to form unions, and dissociation of the state from religion in any form.</p>
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Q.28) Which of the following events was/were a part of the Civil Disobedience Movement?

1. Dharsana Satyagraha
2. Servants of God Movement
3. Sholapur Upsurge

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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



Q.28) Solution (d)

- Apart from Salt satyagraha many other events occurred in different parts of the country as a part of the Civil Disobedience Movement. These includes Dharsana Satyagraha, Peshawar upsurge following the arrest of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Forest Satyagraha, Anti-Chowkidari Tax movement in Zamindari areas, Anti-cunningham circular agitation in Assam, Sholapur upsurge etc.
- **Dharsana Satyagraha:** On 21st May 1930, Sarojini Naidu, Imam Saheb and Gandhiji's son Manilal led a band of 200 satyagrahis to defy salt laws at the Dharsana Salt Works in Gujarat.
- **The Khudai Khidmatgar (Servants of God) Movement:** On 23 April 1930, the arrest of Congress leaders in the North West Frontier Province led to a mass demonstration of unprecedented magnitude in Peshawar. Khudai Khidmatgars movement, led by Khan

Abdul Ghaffar Khan, non-violently mobilized to oppose the British in India's Northwest Frontier Province. Members of the movement were known as "Red Shirts" or "Surkho Posh" because of the red uniform they wore.

- **Sholapur Upsurge:** The most massive demonstrations took place on 7th May 1930 in the industrial city of Sholapur (Maharashtra). The textile workers who dominated the town went on strike, burnt liquor shops and attacked all symbols of government authority.

Q.29) Which of the following leaders was/were associated with the phase of Underground activity during the Quit India movement, 1942?

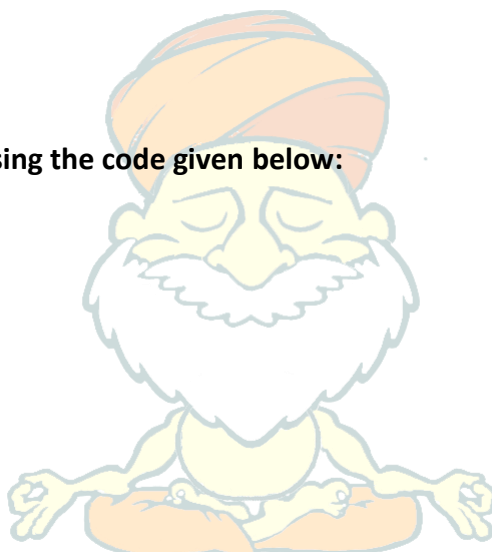
1. Jayaprakash Narayan
2. Aruna Asaf Ali
3. Ramnandan Misra
4. Usha Mehta

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.29) Solution (d)

- The most remarkable trend of the Quit India movement was the emergence of underground networks. Unable to function in the open due to brutal government repressions, underground networks began to emerge in various parts of the country.
- On 9th November 1942, **Jayaprakash Narayan** and **Ramnandan Misra** escaped from Hazaribagh jail to Nepal border and organized an underground movement from there.
- The participants in these activities were the Socialists, Forward Bloc members, Gandhi ashramites, revolutionary nationalists and local organisations in Bombay, Poona, Satara, Baroda and other parts of Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra, United Provinces, Bihar and Delhi.
- The other main personalities taking up underground activity were Rammanohar Lohia, **Aruna Asaf Ali**, **Usha Mehta**, Biju Patnaik, Chhotubhai Puranik, Achyut Patwardhan, Sucheta Kripalani and R.P. Goenka. Usha Mehta started an underground radio in Bombay.



Q.30) Consider the following statements:

1. 'August Offer' made by the Lord Linlithgow proposed for setting up of Constituent Assembly after the Second World War.
2. Indian National Congress rejected the August offer and launched mass Civil Disobedience Movement.

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.30) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
During the course of the 2 nd World War, in order to secure the cooperation of the Indians, the Viceroy Lord Linlithgow made an announcement on 8 August 1940, which came to be known as the ' August Offer '. It proposed Dominion status as the objective for India; Expansion of viceroy's executive council and setting up of a constituent assembly after the war consisting of Indians.	The INC rejected this offer at its meeting at Wardha in August 1940. It demanded complete freedom from colonial rule. Jawaharlal Nehru remarked that the dominion status concept was as dead as a doornail. After this, Mahatma Gandhi initiated the Individual Satyagraha to affirm the right to free speech. He avoided a mass satyagraha because he did not want violence.

Q.31) Consider the following events:

1. Bardoli Satyagraha
2. Vaikom Satyagraha
3. Flag Satyagraha

Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the above events?

- e) 2 – 1 – 3

- f) 3 – 1 – 2
- g) 2 – 3 – 1
- h) 3 – 2 – 1

Q.31) Solution (d)

- Correct order: Flag Satyagraha (1923) – Vaikom Satyagraha (1924-25) – Bardoli Satyagraha (1928).
- **1923: Nagpur / Flag Satyagraha** - Organized against the prohibition on use of Congress Flag in certain areas of the city of Nagpur. It did not exhibit much vigour and ended in a compromise.
- **1924 - 25: Vaikom Satyagraha** - a satyagraha (social protest) in erstwhile Travancore against untouchability and caste discrimination in Hindu society of Kerala. Carried on under the leadership of T.K. Madhavan and K. Kelappan.
- **1928: Bardoli Satyagraha** - Organized by Vallabhbhai Patel at Bardoli (Gujarat) against the 30% increase over the existing land revenue (Later reduced to 21.97%). Resulted in the reduction of land revenue to 6.3%.

Q.32) Consider the following statements about The Trade Union Act, 1926 and Trade Dispute Act, 1929.

1. Act recognised trade unions as legal associations.
2. Act liberalised trade union political activities.
3. Act made the strikes in public utility services like posts, railways, water and electricity illegal under all circumstances.

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.32) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect

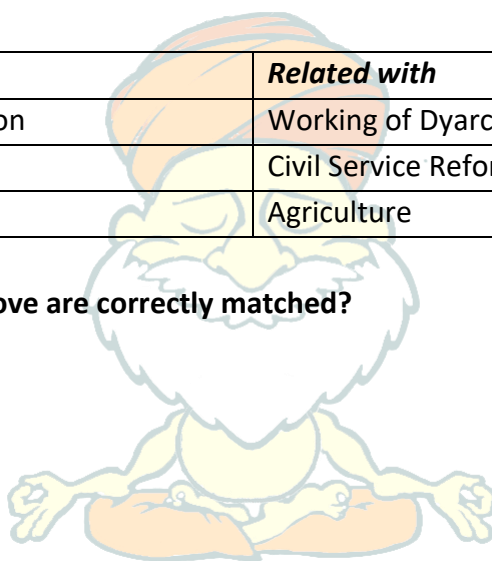
<p>The Trade Union Act, 1926 recognised trade unions as legal associations and laid down conditions for registration and regulation of trade union activities.</p>	<p>The Trade Union Act, 1926 secured immunity, both civil and criminal, for trade unions from prosecution for legitimate activities, but put some restrictions on their political activities.</p>	<p>Trade Disputes Act (TDA), 1929 made illegal the strikes in public utility services like posts, railways, water and electricity, unless each individual worker planning to go on strike gave an advance notice of one month to the administration; Forbade trade union activity of coercive or purely political nature and even sympathetic strikes.</p>
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Q.33) Consider the following pairs:

<i>Commission</i>	<i>Related with</i>
1. Linlithgow Commission	Working of Dyarchy
2. Lee Commission	Civil Service Reforms
3. Whitley Commission	Agriculture

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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



Q.33) Solution (b)

- The **Linlithgow Commission** of 1926 was a Royal Commission on Agriculture in India.
- The **Lee Commission** was formed in 1923 under the chairmanship of Lord Lee for studying the ethnic composition of the superior public service of the government of India. It gave its report in 1924 and recommended for immediate establishment of a Public Service Commission.
- The Royal Commission on Labour or the **Whitley Commission on Labour** was set up in 1929 to inquire into the existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings and plantations in India. The Commission was chaired by John Henry Whitley. The commission submitted its report in 1931.

- The **Muddiman Committee** or the Reforms Enquiry Committee (1924) organized to meet the demands of Indian leaders in the context of Indians new Purna Swaraj declaration (India's Independence). This committee would aid in investigating the diarchy issue on the Constitution as set up in 1921 under the Indian Council Act of 1919.

Q.34) Which of the following statements about Indian National Congress (INC) session during Freedom struggle was correct?


1. Only session of INC presided by the Mahatma Gandhi was held in Belgaum in 1924.
2. Annie Besant and Sarojini Naidu were the only two women Presidents of INC before independence.
3. The largest session of INC presided over by the Chakravarti Vijayaraghavachariar.
4. Abul Kalam Azad was the President of INC at the time of Indian Independence.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.34) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
1924 Session in Belgaum (Karnataka) was the only session of Indian National Congress (INC) which was presided over by the Mahatma Gandhi .	Before independence, there were only 3 women INC presidents – Annie Besant (1917, Calcutta), Sarojini Naidu (1925, Kanpur) and Nelli Sengupta (1933, Calcutta).	The largest session of INC was held in Nagpur in 1920, which was presided by the Chakravarti Vijayaraghavachariar .	Jivatram Bhagwandas Kripalani was the President of INC at the time of Indian Independence (1947).



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Q.35) Who sang Vande Mataram in the Independence Session of the Constituent Assembly on 14th August 1947?

- a) Sucheta Kripalani
- b) Manmohini Sahgal
- c) Usha Mehta
- d) Aruna Asaf Ali



Q.35) Solution (a)

- **Sucheta Kripalani** came to the forefront during the Quit India Movement. She later worked closely with Mahatma Gandhi during the Partition riots. She accompanied him to Noakhali in 1946.
- She was one of the few women who were elected to the Constituent Assembly of India. She was elected as the first woman CM of state of Uttar Pradesh and was part of the subcommittee that drafted the Indian Constitution.
- On 14 August 1947, she sang *Vande Mataram* in the Independence Session of the Constituent Assembly a few minutes before Nehru delivered his famous "Tryst with Destiny" speech.
- She was also the founder of the All India Mahilla Congress, established in 1940.

Q.36) With reference to Indian National Movement, consider the following pairs:

<i>Person</i>	<i>Position held</i>
1. Balwant Rai Mehta	Secretary, All India State's people's Conference
2. Lala Lajpat Rai	President, All India Trade Union Congress
3. M. R. Jayakar	Chairman, Indian Road Development Committee

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

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

Q.36) Solution (d)

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
The organisations of the people of the States came together in 1927 and formed an all India organisation called the All India State's people's Conference. Balwant Rai Mehta who founded the Praja Mandal in Bhavnagar in Gujarat, became the secretary of this organisation.	All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), the oldest trade union federation in India was set up in 1920. It was founded by Lala Lajpat Rai, Joseph Baptista, N.M Joshi and Diwan Chaman Lall. Lala Lajpat Rai was elected the first president of AITUC.	Government of India appointed a committee called Road Development Committee with M.R. Jayakar as the chairman in 1927. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly on a Congress ticket from Bombay. However after a brief stint in the Assembly, he gave up his seat which Dr. B. R. Ambedkar then occupied.

Q.37) Which of the following statements is/are NOT correct regarding the Communal Award announced by the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald?

- The Award declared the depressed classes also to be minorities, and entitled them to separate electorates.
- Lord Irwin was the Viceroy of India during the announcement.

3. Poona Pact and Gandhi – Irwin pact were the consequence of the Communal Award announcements.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.37) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
The Communal Award of 1932 was yet another expression of British policy of divide and rule. The Muslims, Sikhs and Christians had already been recognised as minorities. The Communal Award of 1932 declared the depressed classes also to be minorities, and entitled them to 'separate electorates'.	Lord Willingdon (1931-1936) was the Viceroy of India during the Communal Award announced by the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald.	An agreement was reached between Dr Ambedkar and Gandhi, Known as the Poona Pact as a consequence of Communal award. Accordingly, seats reserved for the depressed classes were increased from 71 to 147 in provincial legislatures and 18 % of the total in the central legislature. The 'Gandhi-Irwin Pact' was a political agreement signed by Gandhi and Lord Irwin, on 5 March 1931 before the second Round Table Conference in London.

Q.38) Consider the following pairs:

Women Organisation	Founder
1. All India Women's Conference	Annie Besant
2. Women's Indian Association	Sarojini Naidu
3. Bharat Stree Mahamandal	Kamla Devi Chattopadhyay

Which of the pairs given above are *incorrectly* matched?

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

Q.38) Solution (d)

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect
The All India Women's Conference (AIWC) was founded in 1927 by Margaret Cousins in order to improve educational efforts for women and children.	Women's Indian Association was founded in 1917 by Annie Besant at Adyar, near Madras.	Bharat Stree Mahamandal was the first women's organisation in India founded by Sarala Devi Chaudhurani in Allahabad in 1910.

Q.39) With reference to Indian Modern History, arrange the following events in a chronologically order.

1. Cabinet Mission
2. Dickie Bird Plan
3. Cripps Mission
4. Wavell Plan and Shimla Conference

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.39) Solution (c)

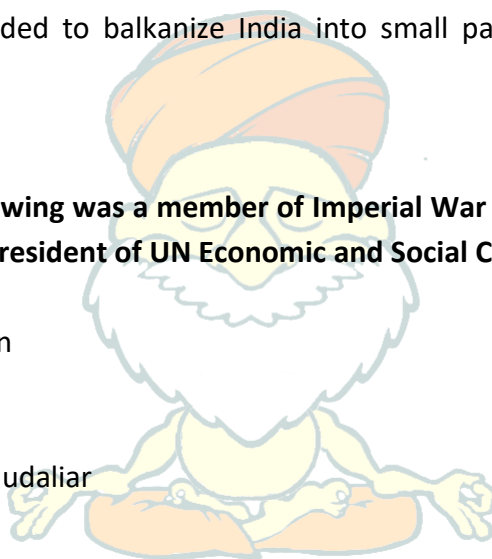
- Correct order: Cripps Mission (1942) – Wavell Plan and Shimla Conference (1945) – Cabinet Mission (1946) – Dickie Bird Plan (1947)
- **1942: Cripps Mission** was sent by the British Government in March 1942 to India with key objective to secure Indian cooperation and support for British War Efforts. Headed

by Sir Stafford Cripps, this mission sought to negotiate an agreement with Indian leaders.

- **1945:** The Conservative government in Britain led by Churchill was keen to reach a solution on the constitutional question in India. The viceroy, Lord Wavell was permitted to start negotiations with Indian leaders. Lord Wavell invited 21 political leaders including Mahatma Gandhi and M A Jinnah to Shimla, the summer capital of British India to discuss the **Wavell Plan** on June 25th, 1945.
- **1946:** The Attlee government announced in February 1946 the decision to send a high-powered mission (**Cabinet Mission**) of three British cabinet members (Pethick Lawrence, Stafford Cripps, and A.V. Alexander) to India to find out ways and means for a negotiated, peaceful transfer of power to India. (Pethick Lawrence was the chairman of the mission).
- **1947: Mountbatten Plan** of June 3rd in 1947 was also known as Balkan Plan, **Dickie Bird Plan** as it was intended to balkanize India into small parts to suit British imperialist designs.

Q.40) Who among the following was a member of Imperial War Cabinet of Winston Churchill and later become the first President of UN Economic and Social Council?

- a) Rettaimalai Srinivasan
- b) Madurai Pillai
- c) S Subramaniam Iyer
- d) Arcot Ramaswamy Mudaliar



Q.40) Solution (d)

- Diwan Bahadur **Arcot Ramaswamy Mudaliar** (14 October 1887 – 17 July 1976)
 - He was a lawyer, diplomat and statesman.
 - He as a leader of Justice Party represented the Party in 1st RTC (Round Table Conference). Attended 3rd RTC.
 - He served as a member of **Imperial War Cabinet of W. Churchill during 1942 to 1945.**
 - He was the Indian representative in the Pacific War Council.
 - He served as the **first president of UN Economic and Social Council** during 23 January 1946 – 23 January 1947 period.
 - He also served as the last Diwan of Mysore kingdom and occupied the seat from 1946 to 1949.

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