

ForumIAS

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## Prelims Marathon

JANUARY (FIRST WEEK), 2021

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*HISTORY*  
*ECONOMICS*  
*POLITY*  
*SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY*  
*GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT*

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## *Freedom Struggle under Extremist Phase*

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**Q.1)** Which of the following factors led to rise in militant nationalism in British India?

1. Recognition of the true nature of British Rule.
2. Growth of Self-confidence and Self-respect.
3. Growth of Education.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** A radical trend of a militant nationalist approach to political activity started emerging in the 1890s and it took a concrete shape by 1905. As an adjunct to this trend, a revolutionary wing also took shape.

Many factors contributed to the rise of militant nationalism:

- Recognition of the true nature of British Rule.
- Growth of Self-confidence and Self-respect.
- Growth of Education.
- International influences like Japan – Russia War.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 288 – 289.

**Q.2)** Arrange the following events in chronological order:

1. The Battle of Adwa.
2. The Boer wars.
3. The Japan – Russia War.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The defeat of the Italian army by Ethiopians (Battle of Adwa) (1896), the Boer wars (1899 - 1902) where the British faced reverses and Japan's victory over Russia (1905) demolished myths of European invincibility.

- Also, the nationalists were inspired by the nationalist movements worldwide—in Ireland, Russia, Egypt, Turkey, Persia and China.
- The Indians realized that a united people willing to make sacrifices could take on the mightiest of empires.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 289.

**Q.3)** Three P's (prayer, petition and protest) is related to which of the following?

- a) Moderates
- b) Extremists

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- c) Revolutionarists
- d) None

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The objective of the Early Nationalists (Moderates) was to influence the British government and the British public.

- To achieve this objective, they followed some methods; three P's was one of them.
- They made use of three P's i.e. Petitions, Prayers and Protests.
- They sent petitions, requests and letters of protest to the British government to look into the problems of the Indians.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 290.

**Q.4)** Which of the following freedom fighter (s) is/are related to militant school of thought?

1. Aurobindo Ghosh.
2. Raj Narain Bose.
3. Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** By the dawn of the twentieth century, a band of nationalist thinkers had emerged who advocated a more militant approach to political work.

- These included Raj Narain Bose, Ashwini Kumar Datta, Aurobindo Ghosh and Bipin Chandra Pal in Bengal;
- Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar and Bal Gangadhar Tilak in Maharashtra; and Lala Lajpat Rai in Punjab.
- Tilak emerged as the most outstanding representative of this school of thought.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 290.

**Q.5)** The news paper "Hitabadi" was started by which of the following?

- a) Surendranath Banerjee
- b) Dwijendranath Tagore
- c) K.K. Mitra
- d) Prithwishchandra Ray

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** In the period 1903-1905, the leadership was provided by men like Surendranath Banerjea, K.K. Mitra and Prithwishchandra Ray.

The methods adopted were petitions to the government, public meetings, memoranda, and propaganda through pamphlets and newspapers such as Hitabadi (Dwijendranath Tagore), Sanjibani and Bengalee (Surendranath Banerjee).

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 292.

**Q.6)** Which of the following provision (s) is/are made by Congress towards Bengal Partition?

1. To condemn the partition of Bengal and the reactionary policies of Curzon.
2. To support the anti-partition and Swadeshi Movement of Bengal.
3. To take anti – partition movement throughout the British India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Indian National Congress, meeting in 1905 under the presidentship of Gokhale, resolved to

- condemn the partition of Bengal and the reactionary policies of Curzon, and
- support the anti-partition and Swadeshi Movement of Bengal.

The militant nationalists led by Tilak, Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal and Aurobindo Ghosh wanted the movement to be taken outside Bengal to other parts of the country and go beyond a boycott of foreign goods to become a full fledged political mass struggle with the goal of attaining swaraj.

But the Moderates, dominating the Congress at that time, were not willing to go that far.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 293 - 294.

**Q.7)** In which Indian National Congress Session Proclaimed the “self-government or swaraj like the United Kingdom or the colonies” of Australia or Canada?

- a) Bombay Session – 1904
- b) Benares Session – 1905
- c) Calcutta Session – 1906
- d) Surat Session – 1907

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** A big step forward was taken at the Congress session held at Calcutta (1906) under the presidentship of Dadabhai Naoroji, where it was declared that the goal of the Indian National Congress was “self-government or swaraj like the United Kingdom or the colonies” of Australia or Canada.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 294.

**Q.8)** Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding National Council of Education was set up in 1906?

1. It was set up to organize a system of education— literary, scientific and technical—on national lines and under national control.
2. Education was to be imparted through the Vernacular Medium.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Bengal National College, inspired by Tagore’s Shantiniketan, was set up with Aurobindo Ghosh as its principal.

- Soon national schools and colleges sprang up in various parts of the country.
- On August 15, 1906, the National Council of Education was set up to organise a system of education— literary, scientific and technical—on national lines and under national control.
- Education was to be imparted through the vernacular medium.

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- A Bengal Institute of Technology was set up for technical education and funds were raised to send students to Japan for advanced learning.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 296 - 297.

**Q.9)** Arrange the following acts in chronological order:

1. The Seditious Meetings Act.
2. Indian Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act.
3. The Indian Press Act.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The government launched a massive attack on the Extremists. Between 1907 and 1911, five new laws were brought into force to check anti-government activity. These legislations included the Seditious Meetings Act, 1907; Indian Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act, 1908; Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908; and the Indian Press Act, 1910.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 306.

**Q.10)** “We shall die to awaken the nation”, was the call of which of the following freedom fighter?

- a) Bhagat Singh
- b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) Bagha Jatin

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** “We shall die to awaken the nation”, was the call of Bagha Jatin.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 319.

## *Socio-Religious Movements latter half of 19<sup>th</sup> Century & early 20<sup>th</sup> Century*

**Q.1)** Which of the following is/are revivalist schools of thought in British India?

1. Arya Samaj
2. Deoband Movement
3. Aligarh Movement

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The reform movements could broadly be classified into two categories—the reformist movements like the Brahmo Samaj, the Prarthana Samaj, the Aligarh Movement, and the revivalist movements like Arya Samaj and the Deoband movement.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 215.

**Q.2)** Which of the following is/are correctly matched?

- | Person              | : | Association                       |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. D. K. Karve      | : | President of Council of Education |
| 2. J. E. D. Bethune | : | The Indian Women's University     |
| 3. Sarojini Naidu   | : | Governor of United Province       |

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Christian missionaries were the first to set up the Calcutta Female Juvenile Society in 1819.

- The Bethune School, founded by J.E.D. Bethune, president of the Council of Education in Calcutta in 1849 was the first fruit of the powerful movement for women's education that arose in the 1840s and 1850s.
- The Indian Women's University set up by Professor D.K. Karve in 1916 was one of the outstanding institutions imparting education to women.
- Sarojini Naidu went on to become the president of the Indian National Congress (1925) and later the governor of the United Provinces (1947-49).

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 219.

**Q.3)** Who among the following believed that the man working for women's up-liftment lived 'under the shade of Manu'?

- a) Sarala Devi Chaudhurani
- b) Sarojini Naidu
- c) Pandita Ramabai Saraswati
- d) Ramabai Ranade



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**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** In 1910, Sarla Devi Chaudhurani convened the first meeting of the Bharat Stree Mahamandal in Allahabad.

- Considered as the first major Indian women's organisation set up by a woman, its objectives included promotion of education for women, abolition of the purdah system and improvement in the socio-economic and political status of woman all over India.
- Sarla Devi believed that the man working for women's upliftment lived 'under the shade of Manu'.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 220.

**Q.4)** Arrange the following in chronological order:

1. The All India Women's Conference (AIWC).
2. Ladies Social Conference (Bharat Mahila Parishad).
3. Bharat Stree Mahamandal.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Ramabai Ranade founded the Ladies Social Conference (Bharat Mahila Parishad), under the parent organization National Social Conference, in 1904 in Bombay.

- In 1910, Sarla Devi Chaudhurani convened the first meeting of the Bharat Stree Mahamandal in Allahabad.
- The All India Women's Conference (AIWC), founded by Margaret Cousins in 1927, was perhaps the first women's organisation with an egalitarian approach.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 220 - 221.

**Q.5)** "All India Harijan Sangh" was established by which of the following?

- a) B. R. Ambedkar
- b) Jyotirao Phule
- c) Gandhiji
- d) Kandukuri Veeresalingam

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Gandhi always had in mind the objective of eradicating untouchability by root and branch. His ideas were based on the grounds of humanism and reason.

- He argued that the Shastras did not sanction untouchability and, even if they did, they should be ignored since truth cannot be confined within the covers of a book.
- In 1932, he founded the All India Harijan Sangh.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 223.

**Q.6)** "One religion, one caste, one God for mankind" was coined by?

- a) E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker
- b) Sri Narayana Guru
- c) Dayanand Saraswathi
- d) Swami Vivekananda

**ANS: B**

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**Explanation:** During the 1920s in South India, the non-brahmins organised the Self-Respect Movement led by E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker.

- There were numerous other movements demanding that the ban on the entry of lower castes into temples be lifted.
- Sri Narayana Guru in Kerala led a lifelong struggle against upper caste domination.
- He coined the slogan “one religion, one caste, one God for mankind”, which his disciple Sahadaran Ayyapan changed into “no religion, no caste, no God for mankind”.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 224.

**Q.7)** Consider the following statements regarding “Prarthana Samaj”:

1. It was established by Mahadeo Govind Ranade with the help of Keshab Chandra Sen.
2. It was very attached to the bhakti cult of Maharashtra.

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** In 1867, Keshab Chandra Sen helped Atmaram Pandurang found the Prarthana Samaj in Bombay.

- Earlier, the Brahmo ideas spread in Maharashtra. A precursor of the Prarthana Samaj was the Paramahansa Sabha, something like a secret society to spread liberal ideas and encourage the breakdown of caste and communal barriers.
- The Prarthana Sabha was very attached to the bhakti cult of Maharashtra.
- The samaj relied on education and persuasion and not on confrontation with Hindu orthodoxy.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 234.

**Q.8)** The work “Gulamgiri” was written by?

- a) Gandhiji
- b) Jyotirao Phule
- c) Keshab Chandra Sen
- d) B. R. Ambedkar

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Phule’s works, Sarvajanic Satyadharma and Gulamgiri, became sources of inspiration for the common masses.

- Phule used the symbol of Rajah Bali as opposed to the brahmins’ symbol of Rama.
- Phule aimed at the complete abolition of the caste system and socio-economic inequalities; he was against Sanskritic Hinduism.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 238.

**Q.9)** The weekly “Hitechhu” was founded by?

- a) Gopalhari Deshmukh
- b) Atmaram Pandurang
- c) Keshab Chandra Sen
- d) Mehtaji Durgaram

**ANS: A**



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**Explanation:** Gopalhari Deshmukh (1823-1892) was a social reformer and rationalist from Maharashtra.

- He held the post of a judge under British raj, but wrote for a weekly Prabhakar under the pen name of Lokahitawadi on social reform issues.
- He started a weekly, Hitechhu, and also played a leading role in founding the periodicals, Gyan Prakash, Indu Prakash and Lokahitawadi.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 238.

**Q.10)** Consider the following statements regarding the “Servants of India Society”:

1. It was founded by Gopal Krishna Gokhale with the help of Dadabhai Naoroji.
2. The aim of the society was to train national missionaries for the service of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Gopal Krishna Gokhale (1866-1915), a liberal leader of the Indian National Congress, founded the Servants of India Society in 1905 with the help of M.G. Ranade.

- The aim of the society was to train national missionaries for the service of India;
- to promote, by all constitutional means, the true interests of the Indian people;
- and to prepare a cadre of selfless workers who were to devote their lives to the cause of the country in a religious spirit.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 239.

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## *The Gandhian Era – I (Till Simon Commission)*

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**Q.1)** Which of the following is/are the features of the Montford Reforms (the Government of India Act, 1919)?

1. Introduction of diarchy at provincial level.
2. Subjects like finance and local government was kept under reserved subjects.
3. In case of failure of constitutional machinery in the province the governor could take over the administration of transferred subjects.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** In line with the government policy contained in Montagu's statement of August 1917, the government announced further constitutional reforms in July 1918, known as Montagu-Chelmsford or Montford Reforms. Based on these, the Government of India Act, 1919 was enacted.

The main features of the Montford Reforms were as follows:

- The Act introduced dyarchy for the executive at the level of the provincial government.
- Subjects were divided into two lists: 'reserved' which included subjects such as law and order, finance, land revenue, irrigation, etc., and 'transferred' subjects such as education, health, local government, industry, agriculture, excise, etc.
- In case of failure of constitutional machinery in the province the governor could take over the administration of transferred subjects also.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 343.

**Q.2)** Which of the following statement is NOT correct about the Government of India Act, 1919?

- a) A bicameral arrangement was introduced at central level.
- b) Council of State had tenure of 5 years and had only male members.
- c) The legislators could ask questions and pass adjournment motions and vote a part of the budget.
- d) The lower house or Central Legislative Assembly would consist of 185 members.

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** A bicameral arrangement was introduced. The lower house or Central Legislative Assembly would consist of 145 members (41 nominated and 104 elected— 52 General, 30 Muslims, 2 Sikhs, 20 Special) and the upper house or Council of State would have 60 members, of which 26 were to be nominated and 34 elected—20 General, 10 Muslims, 3 Europeans and 1 Sikh (as per the figures given by Subhash Kashyap).

- The Council of State had tenure of 5 years and had only male members, while the Central Legislative Assembly had tenure of 3 years.
- The legislators could ask questions and supplementary, pass adjournment motions and vote a part of the budget, but 75 per cent of the budget was still not votable.

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- Some Indians found their way into important committees including finance.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 345.

**Q.3)** “Indian Opinion” news paper was started by which of the following?

- a) Gandhiji
- b) Gopala Krishna Goakhle
- c) Annie Besant
- d) Tilak

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Gandhi relied on sending petitions and memorials to the authorities in South Africa and in Britain hoping that once the authorities were informed of the plight of Indians, they would take sincere steps to redress their grievances as the Indians were, after all, British subjects.

To unite different sections of Indians, he set up the Natal Indian Congress and started a paper Indian Opinion.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 348.

**Q.4)** Consider the following statements regarding “Champaran Satyagraha”:

1. Gandhi was requested by Rajkumar Shukla, to look into the problems of the farmers in context of indigo planters of Champaran in Bihar.
2. The European planters were practicing the tinkathia system in champaran.

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Gandhi was requested by Rajkumar Shukla, a local man, to look into the problems of the farmers in context of indigo planters of Champaran in Bihar.

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

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 353.

**Q.5)** Who among the following approached Gandhi to intervene and help resolve the impasse between the workers and the employers (Ahmedabad Mill Strike)?

- a) Pandita Ramabhai Chaudari
- b) Anusuya Sarabhai
- c) Annie Besant
- d) Sarojini Naidu

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** In March 1918, Gandhi intervened in a dispute between cotton mill owners of Ahmedabad and the workers over the issue of discontinuation of the plague bonus.

- The relations between the workers and the mill owners worsened with the striking workers being arbitrarily dismissed and the mill owners deciding to bring in weavers from Bombay.
- The workers of the mill turned to Anusuya Sarabhai for help in fighting for justice.
- Anusuya Sarabhai was a social worker who was also the sister of Ambalal Sarabhai, one of the mill owners and the president of the Ahmedabad Mill Owners Association

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(founded in 1891 to develop the textile industry in Ahmedabad), for help in fighting for justice.

- Anusuya Behn went to Gandhi, who was respected by the mill owners and workers, and asked him to intervene and help resolve the impasse between the workers and the employers.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 354.

**Q.6)** “Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr Satyapal” are associated with which of the following?

- a) Alipore Conspiracy case
- b) Meerut Conspiracy case
- c) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- d) Chauri Chaura Movement

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** On April 9, two nationalist leaders, Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr Satyapal, were arrested by the British officials without any provocation except that they had addressed protest meetings, and taken to some unknown destination.

- This caused resentment among the Indian protestors who came out in thousands on April 10 to show their solidarity with their leaders.
- On Baisakhi day, a large crowd of people mostly from neighbouring villages, unaware of the prohibitory orders in the city, gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh, a popular place for public events, to celebrate the Baisakhi festival.
- Local leaders had also called for a protest meeting at the venue. It is not clear how many in the 20,000 odd people collected there were political protestors, but the majority were those who had collected for the festival.
- The troops surrounded the gathering under orders from General Dyer and blocked the only exit point and opened fire on the unarmed crowd.
- No warning was issued; no instruction to disperse was given. An unarmed gathering of men, women and children was fired upon as they tried to flee.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 359.

**Q.7)** Which of the following are the members of Disorders Inquiry Committee (Hunter Committee/Commission)?

1. Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad
2. Pandit Jagat Narayan
3. Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Secretary of State for India, 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 and variously known as the Hunter Committee/Commission after the name of chairman, Lord William Hunter, former Solicitor-General for Scotland and Senator of the College of Justice in Scotland.

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- The purpose of the commission was to “investigate the recent disturbances in Bombay, Delhi and Punjab, about their causes, and the measures taken to cope with them”.
- There were three Indians among the members, namely, Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University and advocate of the Bombay High Court;
- Pandit Jagat Narayan, lawyer and Member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces; and Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan, lawyer from Gwalior State.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 361.

**Q.8)** In September 1920 at a special session in Calcutta, the Congress approved a non-cooperation programme till the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs were removed and swaraj was established. Which of the following is/are part of programme?

1. Boycott of government schools and colleges.
2. Boycott of law courts and dispensation of justice through panchayats instead.
3. Boycott of legislative councils.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** September 1920, at a special session in Calcutta, the Congress approved a non-cooperation programme till the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs were removed and swaraj was established. The programme was to include—

- boycott of government schools and colleges;
- boycott of law courts and dispensation of justice through panchayats instead;
- boycott of legislative councils;
- boycott of foreign cloth and use of khadi instead; also practice of hand-spinning to be done;
- Renunciation of government honours and titles; the second phase could include mass civil disobedience including resignation from government service, and non-payment of taxes.
- During the movement, the participants were supposed to work for Hindu-Muslim unity and for removal of untouchability, all the time remaining non-violent.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 370.

**Q.9)** “Congress working committee (CWC)” of 15 members was established in which of the following session?

- a) Calcutta Session – 1919
- b) Nagpur Session – 1920
- c) Madras Session – 1921
- d) Lahore Session – 1929

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** December 1920, at the Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress—

- Some important organisational changes were made: a congress working committee (CWC) of 15 members was set up to lead the Congress from now onwards;
- Provincial congress committees on linguistic basis were organised;
- ward committees was organised; and entry fee was reduced to four annas.



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Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 371.

**Q.10)** “The Indian National Liberal Federation” was founded by which of the following?

- a) Gandhi
- b) G.S. Kharpade
- c) Surendranath Banerjea
- d) Mohammad Ali Jinnah

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Montagu report of 1918 was made public, there was a divide in the Congress over it. The moderates welcomed it while the extremists opposed it.

- This led to a schism in the Congress with moderate leaders forming the "Indian National Liberal Federation" in 1919.
- The party (INLF) was founded by Surendra Nath Banarjea and some of its prominent leaders were Tej Bahadur Sapru, S. Srinivasa Sastri and M. R. Jayakar.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 371.

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## *The Gandhian Era – till Independence*

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**Q.1)** Which of the following Indian National Congress (INC) Session was preside by Gandhi?

- Gaya Session – 1922
- Kakinada Session – 1923
- Belgaum Session – 1924
- Kanpur Session – 1925

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The 1924 Belgaum (now Belgavi) session of the Indian National Congress – the only Congress session presided over by Mahatma Gandhi.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 382.

**Q.2)** Which of the following is/are communists in British India?

- S. A. Dange
- Nalini Gupta
- Shaukat Usmani

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Communist Party of India (CPI) was formed in 1920 in Tashkent (now, the capital of Uzbekistan) by M.N. Roy, Abani Mukherji and others after the second Congress of Comintern. M.N. Roy was also the first to be elected to the leadership of Comintern.

In 1924, many communists—S.A. Dange, Muzaffar Ahmed, Shaukat Usmani, Nalini Gupta—were jailed in the Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 386.

**Q.3)** Which of the following parties/associations is/are related with caste movements?

- Justice party.
- Ezhavas.
- Unionist party.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** As in earlier periods, the varied contradictions of the Indian society found expression in caste associations and movements. These movements could be divisive, conservative and at times potentially radical, and included:

- Justice Party (Madras)
- Self-respect movement (1925) under “Periyar”—E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker (Madras)
- Satyashodhak activists in Satara (Maharashtra)

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- Bhaskar Rao Jadhav (Maharashtra)
- Mahars under Ambedkar (Maharashtra)
- Radical Ezhavas under K. Aiyappan and C. Kesavan in Kerala
- Yadavs in Bihar for improvement in social status
- Unionist Party under Fazl-i-Hussain (Punjab).

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 387 – 388.

**Q.4)** “Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt” were thrown a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly on April 8, 1929 to protest against the passage of which of the following bills?

1. Public Safety Bill.
2. Trade disputes Bill.
3. The Passport (Entry into India) Bill.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The HSRA leadership now decided to let the people know about its changed objectives and the need for a revolution by the masses.

- Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt were asked to throw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly on April 8, 1929 to protest against the passage of the Public Safety Bill and Trade Disputes Bill aimed at curtailing civil liberties of citizens in general and workers in particular.
- The bombs had been deliberately made harmless and were aimed at making ‘the deaf hear’.
- The objective was to get arrested and to use the trial court as a forum for propaganda so that people would become familiar with their movement and ideology.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 391.

**Q.5)** Which of the following are the recommendations of Nehru Report?

1. Dominion status on lines of self-governing dominions.
2. Rejection of separate electorates.
3. Rejection of Linguistic Provinces.

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Nehru Report confined itself to British India, as it envisaged the future link-up of British India with the princely states on a federal basis. For the dominion it recommended:

- Dominion status on lines of self-governing dominions as the form of government desired by Indians (much to the chagrin of younger, militant section—Nehru being prominent among them).
- Rejection of separate electorates which had been the basis of constitutional reforms so far;

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- Instead, a demand for joint electorates with reservation of seats for Muslims at the Centre and in provinces where they were in minority (and not in those where Muslims were in majority, such as Punjab and Bengal) in proportion to the Muslim population there with right to contest additional seats.
- Linguistic provinces.
- Nineteen fundamental rights including equal rights for women, right to form unions, and universal adult suffrage.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 403 – 404.

**Q.6)** “Independence for India League” was set up by which of the following?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Motilal Nehru
- c) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- d) Sachin Sanyal

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Not only were the Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha and the Sikh communalists unhappy about the Nehru Report, but the younger section of the Congress led by Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Bose was also angered.

- The younger section regarded the idea of dominion status in the report as a step backward, and the developments at the All Parties Conference strengthened their criticism of the dominion status idea.
- Nehru and Subhash Bose rejected the Congress’ modified goal and jointly set up the Independence for India League.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 407.

**Q.7)** 1929 – Lahore session of Indian National Congress (INC) was presided by?

- a) Subhash Chandra Bose
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Gandhi
- d) Motilal Nehru

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Jawaharlal Nehru, who had done more than anyone else to popularize the concept of purna swaraj, was nominated the president for the Lahore session of the Congress (December 1929) mainly due to Gandhi’s backing (15 out of 18 Provincial Congress Committees had opposed Nehru).

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 408 – 411.

**Q.8)** To carry forward the mandate given by the Lahore Congress, Gandhi presented eleven demands to the government and gave an ultimatum of January 31, 1930 to accept or reject these demands. Which of the following demand is NOT part of eleven demands?

- a) Reduce expenditure on Army and civil services by 50 per cent.
- b) Introduce partial prohibition.
- c) Carry out reforms in Criminal Investigation Department (CID).
- d) Change Arms Act allowing popular control of issue of firearms licences.

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** To carry forward the mandate given by the Lahore Congress, Gandhi presented eleven demands to the government and gave an ultimatum of January 31, 1930 to accept or reject these demands. The demands were as follows.

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- Reduce expenditure on Army and civil services by 50 per cent.
- Introduce total prohibition.
- Carry out reforms in Criminal Investigation Department (CID).
- Change Arms Act allowing popular control of issue of firearms licences.
- Release political prisoners.
- Accept Postal Reservation Bill.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 413.

**Q.9)** “Vaikom Satyagraha” has prominence in Indian National Movement related to which of the following?

- a) Malabar area
- b) Coromandal area
- c) Baluchistan
- d) West Bengal

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** In Malabar area, K. Kelappan, a Nair Congress leader famed for the Vaikom Satyagraha, organised salt marches. P. Krishna Pillai, the future founder of the Kerala Communist movement, heroically defended the national flag in the face of police lathi-charge on Calicut beach in November 1930.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 416.

**Q.10)** The Communal Award was announced by the British prime minister, Ramsay MacDonald, on August 16, 1932 was based on which of the following committee/commission recommendations?

- a) Lothian Committee
- b) Sadler Commission
- c) Raleigh Commission
- d) Welby commission

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Communal Award was announced by the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, on August 16, 1932.

- The Communal Award, based on the findings of the Indian Franchise Committee (also called the Lothian Committee), established separate electorates and reserved seats for minorities, including the depressed classes which were granted seventy-eight reserved seats.
- Thus, this award accorded separate electorates for Muslims, Europeans, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, depressed classes, and even to the Marathas for some seats in Bombay.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 434.



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## *Growth of Revolutionary Organizations in India and Abroad*

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**Q.1)** “Anushilan Samiti” was founded by which of the following?

- a) Chandra Sekhar Azad
- b) Prafulla Chaki
- c) Khudiram Bose
- d) Promotha Mitter

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The first revolutionary groups were organised in 1902 in Midnapore (under Jnanendranath Basu) and in Calcutta (the Anushilan Samiti founded by Promotha Mitter, and including Jatindranath Banerjee, Barindra Kumar Ghosh and others.)

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 316 – 317.

**Q.2)** “The remedy lies with the people. The 30 crore people inhabiting India must raise their 60 crore hands to stop this curse of oppression. Force must be stopped by force.” Written in which of the following news paper/weekly?

- a) Yugantar
- b) Native opinion
- c) Indian opinion
- d) Kesari

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** In April 1906, an inner circle within Anushilan (Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Bhupendranath Dutta) started the weekly Yugantar and conducted a few abortive ‘actions’.

- By 1905 - 06, several newspapers had started advocating revolutionary violence.
- For instance, after severe police brutalities on participants of the Barisal Conference (April 1906), the Yugantar wrote: “The remedy lies with the people. The 30 crore people inhabiting India must raise their 60 crore hands to stop this curse of oppression. Force must be stopped by force.”

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 317.

**Q.3)** The Alipore conspiracy case, variously called Manicktolla bomb conspiracy or Muraripukur conspiracy is related to which of the following?

- a) Mitra mela
- b) Swadesh Bandhab Samiti
- c) Anushilan Samiti
- d) Hindustan Republican Association (HRA)

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The whole Anushilan group was arrested including the Ghosh brothers, Aurobindo and Barindra, who were tried in the Alipore conspiracy case, variously called Manicktolla bomb conspiracy or Muraripukur conspiracy.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 317.

**Q.4)** “Zimmerman Plan” is related to which of the following?

- a) Constitutional Reforms in British India.

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- b) British Congress Committee to frame rules regarding war expenditure.
- c) All-India insurrection plan to overthrow British Government.
- d) To reform local and urban bodies in British government.

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** During the First World War, the Jugantar party arranged to import German arms and ammunition through sympathizers and revolutionaries abroad.

Jatin asked Rashbehari Bose to take charge of Upper India, aiming to bring about an all-India insurrection in what has come to be called the 'German Plot' or the 'Zimmerman Plan'.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 318 – 319.

**Q.5)** "Ramosi Peasant Force" – was organized a revolutionary activity against the British in which of the following area?

- a) Bengal Province
- b) North West Frontier Province
- c) Bombay Province
- d) Madras Province

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The first of the revolutionary activities in Maharashtra was the organization of the Ramosi Peasant Force by Vasudev Balwant Phadke in 1879, which aimed to rid the country of the British by instigating an armed revolt by disrupting communication lines.

It hoped to raise funds for its activities through dacoities. It was suppressed prematurely.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 320.

**Q.6)** "Punjabee" newspaper was founded by which of the following?

- a) Ajit Singh
- b) Bhagat Singh
- c) Lalchand Falak
- d) Lala Lajpat Rai

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Punjab extremism was fuelled by issues such as frequent famines coupled with rise in land revenue and irrigation tax, practice of 'begar' by zamindars and by the events in Bengal.

Among those active here were Lala Lajpat Rai who brought out Punjabee (with its motto of self-help at any cost).

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 320.

**Q.7)** Consider the following statements regarding the "Indian Home Rule Society":

1. It was founded in Madras Province to promote national movement.
2. It was founded by Annie Besant.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

**ANS: C**

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**Explanation:** Shyamji Krishnavarma had started in London in 1905 an Indian Home Rule Society—'India House'—as a centre for Indian students, a scholarship scheme to bring radical youth from India, and a journal The Indian Sociologist.

Revolutionaries such as Savarkar and Hardayal became the members of India House.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 321.

**Q.8)** Which of the following pair (s) is/are correctly matched?

Organization	:	Location
1. Ghadar Party	:	San Francisco
2. Swadesh Sevak Home	:	Seattle
3. United India House	:	Vancouver

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Ghadr Party was a revolutionary group organised around a weekly newspaper The Ghadr with its headquarters at San Francisco and branches along the US coast and in the Far East.

To carry out revolutionary activities, the earlier activists had set up a 'Swadesh Sevak Home' at Vancouver and 'United India House' at Seattle.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 322 – 323.

**Q.9)** The "Berlin Committee for Indian Independence" was established by?

- a) Lala Hardayal
- b) Maulana Azad
- c) Hasrat Mohani
- d) Rashbehari Bose

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Berlin Committee for Indian Independence was established in 1915 by Virendranath Chattopadhyay, Bhupendranath Dutta, Lala Hardayal and others with the help of the German foreign office under 'Zimmerman Plan'.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 324.

**Q.10)** "Mitra Mela"—a secret society organised by which of the following?

- a) Savarkar
- b) Lala Hardayal
- c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) Bala Gangadhar Tilak

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** 1899—Mitra Mela—a secret society organised by Savarkar and his brother.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 326.

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## *Peasant, Tribal and Women Movements in Colonial India*

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**Q.1)** Consider the following statements regarding “Chuar Uprising”:

1. Chuar aboriginal tribesmen belong to the Jungle Mahal of Midnapore district and Bankura district of Bengal.
2. They held their lands under a kind of feudal tenure.
3. They are strongly attached to the soil.

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Famine, enhanced land revenue demands and economic distress goaded the Chuar aboriginal tribesmen of the Jungle Mahal of Midnapore district and also of the Bankura district (in Bengal) to take up arms.

They held their lands under a kind of feudal tenure, but were not strongly attached to the soil, being always ready to change from farming to hunting, at the bidding of their jungle chiefs or zamindars.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 170 – 171.

**Q.2)** The Kols resented against the British policies and outsiders 1831, under the leadership of?

- a) Durjan Singh
- b) Shyam Ganjan
- c) Buddho Bhagat
- d) Subla Singh

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Kols, alongwith other tribes, are inhabitants of Chhotanagpur. This covered Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Palamau and the western parts of Manbhum.

- The trouble in 1831 started with large-scale transfers of land from Kol headmen to outsiders like Hindu, Sikh and Muslim farmers and money-lenders who were oppressive and demanded heavy taxes.
- Besides, the British judicial and revenue policies badly affected the traditional social conditions of the Kols.
- The Kols resented this and in 1831, under the leadership of Buddho Bhagat, the Kol rebels killed or burnt about a thousand outsiders.
- Only after large-scale military operations could order be restored.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 171.

**Q.3)** The origin of “Ho tribal uprising” of British period is belong to which of the following area?

- a) Singhbhum
- b) Midnapore
- c) Jaisalmer

d) Rampa chodavaram

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Raja of Parahat organised his Ho tribals to revolt against the occupation of Singhbhum (now in Jharkhand). The revolt continued till 1827 when the Ho tribals were forced to submit.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 172.

**Q.4)** The tribal leaders “Sidhu and Kanhu” are belong to which of the following uprising?

- a) Munda uprisings
- b) Kol uprisings
- c) Rampa revolt
- d) Santhal uprisings

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Continued oppression of the Santhals, an agricultural people, who had fled to settle in the plains of the Rajmahal hills (Bihar) led to the Santhal rebellion against the zamindars.

- The money-lenders who had the support of the police among others had joined the zamindars to subject the peasants to oppressive exactions and dispossession of lands.
- The rebellion turned into an anti-British movement.
- Under Sidhu and Kanhu, two brothers, the Santhals proclaimed an end to Company rule, and declared the area between Bhagalpur and Rajmahal as autonomous.
- The rebellion was suppressed by 1856.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 172.

**Q.5)** Which of the following are the factors of impoverishment of Indian peasantry?

1. Colonial economic policies.
2. Ruin of the handicrafts leading to overcrowding of land.
3. Colonial administrative and judicial system.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The impoverishment of the Indian peasantry was a direct result of the transformation of the agrarian structure due to—

- colonial economic policies,
- ruin of the handicrafts leading to overcrowding of land,
- the new land revenue system,
- Colonial administrative and judicial system.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 644.

**Q.6)** Consider the following statements regarding “Indigo Revolt”:

1. Europeans forced the Bengal peasants to grow indigo crop on their land.
2. It is led by Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas.
3. The Bengali intelligentsia played a significant role by supporting the peasants’ cause.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?



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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** In Bengal, the indigo planters, nearly all Europeans, exploited the local peasants by forcing them to grow indigo on their lands instead of the more paying crops like rice.

- The planters forced the peasants to take advance sums and enter into fraudulent contracts which were then used against the peasants.
- The anger of the peasants exploded in 1859 when, led by Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas of Nadia district.
- They decided not to grow indigo under duress and resisted the physical pressure of the planters and their lathiyals (retainers) backed by police and the courts.
- The Bengali intelligentsia played a significant role by supporting the peasants' cause through newspaper campaigns, organisation of mass meetings, preparing memoranda on peasants' grievances and supporting them in legal battles.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 645.

**Q.7)** "Pabna Agrarian Movement" was related to which of the following province?

- a) Madras
- b) North West Frontier
- c) Bengal
- d) Central Province

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** During the 1870s and 1880s, large parts of Eastern Bengal witnessed agrarian unrest caused by oppressive practices of the zamindars.

- The zamindars resorted to enhanced rents beyond legal limits and prevented the tenants from acquiring occupancy rights under Act X of 1859.
- To achieve their ends, the zamindars resorted to forcible evictions, seizure of cattle and crops and prolonged, costly litigation in courts where the poor peasant found himself at a disadvantage.
- Having had enough of the oppressive regime, the peasants of Yusufshahi Pargana in Patna district formed an agrarian league or combination to resist the demands of the zamindars.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 646.

**Q.8)** "American Civil War" is associated or related to which of the following movements in British India?

- a) Deccan riots
- b) Indigo revolt
- c) Eka movement
- d) Moplaha movement

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The ryots of Deccan region of western India suffered heavy taxation under the Ryotwari system.

- Here again the peasants found themselves trapped in a vicious network with the moneylender as the exploiter and the main beneficiary.

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- These moneylenders were mostly outsiders—Marwaris or Gujaratis.
- The conditions had worsened due to a crash in cotton prices after the end of the American Civil War in 1864, the Government's decision to raise the land revenue by 50% in 1867, and a succession of bad harvests.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 646 – 647.

**Q.9)** The All India Kisan Congress/Sabha was founded by?

- a) N. G. Ranga
- b) Swami Sahjanand Saraswati
- c) Ali Musaliar
- d) Baba Ramchandra

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** All India Kisan Congress/sabha was founded in Lucknow in April 1936 with Swami Sahjanand Saraswati as the president and N.G. Ranga as the general secretary. A kisan manifesto was issued and a periodical under Indulal Yagnik started.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 652.

**Q.10)** Karshak Sanghams (peasants' organisations) came into existence in 1930's in which of the following area?

- a) United Province
- b) Bengal Province
- c) Malabar area
- d) North West Frontier Province

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** In the Malabar region, the peasants were mobilised mainly by the Congress Socialist Party activists.

- Many "Karshak Sanghams" (peasants' organisations) came into existence.
- The most popular method was the marching of jaths or peasants groups to the landlords to get their demands accepted.
- One significant campaign by the peasants was in 1938 for the amendment of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 652.

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## Revision

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**Q.1)** The Parliament of Religions held in 1893, is attended by Swami Vivekananda was held at?

- a) Georgia
- b) Chicago
- c) Florida
- d) Philadelphia

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** At the Parliament of Religions held at Chicago in 1893, Swami Vivekananda made a great impression on people by his learned interpretations.

- The keynote of his opening address was the need for a healthy balance between spiritualism and materialism.
- Envisaging a new culture for the whole world, he called for a blend of the materialism of the West and the spiritualism of the East into a new harmony to produce happiness for mankind.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 242.

**Q.2)** Which of the following is/are the objectives of Arya Samaj?

1. To promote inter – caste and widow remarriages.
2. To promote gender equality.
3. To promote social services like helping the people in crises like floods, famines and earthquakes.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Dayananda subscribed to the Vedic notion of chaturvarna system in which a person was not born in any caste but was identified as a brahmin, kshatriya, vaishya or shudra according to the occupation the person followed.

- The Arya Samaj fixed the minimum marriageable age at twenty-five years for boys and sixteen years for girls.
- Swami Dayananda once lamented the Hindu race as “the children of children”.
- Inter-caste marriages and widow remarriages were also encouraged.
- Equal status for women was the demand of the Samaj, both in letter and in spirit.
- The Samaj also helped the people in crises like floods, famines and earthquakes.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 244 - 245.

**Q.3)** “Seva Sadan” was founded by which of the following?

- a) Behramji M. Malabari
- b) Swami Vivekananda
- c) Swami Shraddhanand
- d) Lala Hansraj

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**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** A Parsi social reformer, Behramji M. Malabari (1853 - 1912), founded the Seva Sadan in 1908 along with a friend, Diwan Dayaram Gidumal.

- Malabari spoke vigorously against child marriage and for widow remarriage among Hindus.
- It was his efforts that led to the Age of Consent Act regulating the age of consent for females, Seva Sadan specialised in taking care of those women who were exploited and then discarded by society.
- It catered to all castes and provided the destitute women with education, and medical and welfare services.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 246 - 247.

**Q.4)** The trade union movement was led by All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) in British India founded in which of the following year?

- 1919
- 1920
- 1921
- 1922

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The trade union movement was led by All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) founded in 1920.

- Lala Lajpat Rai was its first president and Dewan Chaman Lal its general secretary.
- Tilak was also one of the moving spirits.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 387.

**Q.5)** "Bandi Jeevan" book was written by which of the following?

- Gandhi
- Tilak
- Bhagat Singh
- Sachin Sanyal

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Sachin Sanyal was sentenced to life for his involvement in the conspiracy and was imprisoned at Cellular Jail in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, where he wrote his book titled Bandi Jeevan (A Life of Captivity, 1922).

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 389.

**Q.6)** Pritilata Waddedar, Kalpana Dutt, Santi Ghosh and Suniti Chandheri are associated with which of the following?

- Women members of Congress Working Committee.
- Members of Women league of Indian Social conference.
- Revolutionary terrorists.
- Members of Women wing of Executive Council of Governor General.

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** There was a large-scale participation of young women especially under Surya Sen. These women provided shelter, carried messages and fought with guns in hand.

- Prominent women revolutionaries in Bengal during this phase included Pritilata Waddedar, who died conducting a raid;

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- Kalpana Dutt who was arrested and tried along with Surya Sen and given a life sentence;
- Santi Ghosh and Suniti Chandheri, school girls of Comilla, who shot dead the district magistrate. (December 1931);
- and Bina Das who fired point blank at the governor while receiving her degree at the convocation (February 1932).

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 393.

**Q.7)** Which of the following is/are the Delhi proposals of Muslim League?

1. Joint electorates in place of separate electorates with reserved seats for Muslims.
2. Equal representation to Muslims in Central Legislative Assembly.
3. Formation of four new Muslim majority provinces— Sindh, Baluchistan, Assam and North-West Frontier Province.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Earlier, in December 1927, a large number of Muslim leaders had met at Delhi at the Muslim League session and evolved four proposals for their demands to be incorporated into the draft constitution. These proposals, which were accepted by the Madras session of the Congress (December 1927), came to be known as the 'Delhi Proposals'.

These were:

- joint electorates in place of separate electorates with reserved seats for Muslims;
- one-third representation to Muslims in Central Legislative Assembly;
- representation to Muslims in Punjab and Bengal in proportion to their population;
- formation of three new Muslim majority provinces— Sindh, Baluchistan and North-West Frontier Province.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 404 - 405.

**Q.8)** Which of the following personality organized a march from Thiruchirapalli to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore coast to break the salt law?

- a) Chidambaram Pillai
- b) C. Rajagopalachari
- c) K. Kelappan
- d) Gopalbandhu Chaudhuri

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** In April 1930, C. Rajagopalachari organised a march from Thiruchirapalli (Trichinapoly as it was called by the British) to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore (or Thanjavur) coast to break the salt law.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 416.

**Q.9)** "Pukhtoon" – a monthly political magazine was famous in British India is belongs to which of the following area?

- a) Malabar Area
- b) Orissa
- c) North West Frontier Province



d) Central Province

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Peshawar, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan's educational and social reform work among the Pathans had politicized them.

Gaffar Khan, also called Badshah Khan and Frontier Gandhi, had started the first Pushto political monthly Pukhtoon and had organised a volunteer brigade 'Khudai Khidmatgars', popularly known as the 'Red-Shirts', who were pledged to the freedom struggle and non-violence.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 418.

**Q.10)** Who among the following was the president of "Haripura" Congress session?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Subhash Bose
- c) Rajendra Prasad
- d) Pattabhi Sitaramaiaha

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** At the Congress meeting in Haripura, Gujarat, in February 1938, Bose was unanimously elected president of the session.

- He was firm in his belief that the Congress ministries in the provinces had immense revolutionary potential, as he said in his presidential address.
- Bose also talked of economic development of the country through planning and was instrumental in setting up a National Planning Committee later.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 468.