

ForumIAS

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## Prelims Marathon

9<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> January 2023

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*HISTORY  
ECONOMICS  
POLITY  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT*

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FORUMIAS

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## *History – Political Organizations prior to 1885 and Freedom Struggle under Moderate Phase*

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**Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “Deoband Movement”:**

1. It was organized by the orthodox section among the Muslim ulemas as a revivalist movement.
2. It was established in Deoband by Mohammad Qasim Nanotavi and Rashid Ahmed Gangohi.

**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:** The Deoband movement was organised by the orthodox section among the Muslim ulemas as a revivalist movement with the twin objective of propagating the pure teachings of the Quran and Hadis among Muslims.

The movement was established in Deoband in Saranpur district (by Mohammad Qasim Nanotavi (1833-1877) and Rashid Ahmed Gangohi (1828–1905) to train religious leaders for the Muslim community.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.2) The “Rahnumai Madayasan Sabha” is related to which of the following?**

- a) Buddhists
- b) Jains
- c) Parsis
- d) Islamists

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Rahnumai Madayasan Sabha (Religious Reform Association) was founded in 1851 by a group of English educated Parsis for the “regeneration of the social conditions of the Parsis and the restoration of the Zoroastrian religion to its pristine purity”.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.3) Which of the following is/are implication/s of new land settlements introduced by British?**

1. The British fixed the land revenue in cash.
2. They institutionalized the commoditization of land.
3. Commercialization of agriculture in India.

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The British destroyed the traditional basis of Indian land system. In the pre-British days, the land revenue was realised by sharing the actual crop with the cultivators.

- The British fixed the land revenue in cash without any regard to various contingencies, such as failure of crops; fall in prices and droughts or floods.
- There were also two other major implications of the new land settlements introduced by the East India Company.
- They institutionalised the commodification of land and commercialisation of agriculture in India.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.4) “He wanted to create a class of persons from within India who would 'be Indian in blood and colour, but English in taste, in opinion, in morals and in intellect” – describes?**

- a) T. B. Macaulay
- b) William Digby
- c) Charles Metcalf
- d) Lord Hastings

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Macaulay was on the side of Anglicists and wrote his famous 'Minute on Indian Education' in 1835. In this Minute, he argued for Western education in the English language. His intention behind supporting the Anglicists was that he wanted to create a class of persons from within India who would 'be Indian in blood and colour, but English in taste, in opinion, in morals and in intellect'.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding “Madras Native Association (MNA)”:**

1. It is an association of landed and business classes of the Madras Presidency.
2. Gajula Lakshminarasu, who inspired the foundation of MNA.

**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:** One of the first attempts to organise and vent the grievances against the British came through the formation of the Madras Native Association (MNA) on 26 February 1852.

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- An association of landed and business classes of the Madras Presidency, they expressed their grievances against the Company's administration in the revenue, education and judicial spheres.
- Gajula Lakshminarasu, who inspired the foundation of MNA, was a prominent businessman in Madras city.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.6) Who among the following was established the "The Indian League"?**

- a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- b) Sisir Kumar Ghosh
- c) Raja Rammohan Roy
- d) K.T. Telang

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Indian League was started in 1875 by Sisir Kumar Ghosh with the object of "stimulating the sense of nationalism amongst the people" and of encouraging political education

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.7) Which of the following pair/s is/are correctly matched?**

1. The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha : Mahadeo Govind Ranade
2. The Bombay Presidency Association : Badruddin Tyabji
3. The Madras Mahajan Sabha : M. Viraraghavachari

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was founded in 1867 by Mahadeo Govind Ranade and others, with the object of serving as a bridge between the government and the people.

- The Bombay Presidency Association was started by Badruddin Tyabji, Pherozshah Mehta and K.T. Telang in 1885.
- The Madras Mahajan Sabha was founded in 1884 by M. Viraraghavachari, B. Subramaniya Aiyer and P. Anandacharlu.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.8) Which of the following is/are the policies of Lord Lytton?**

1. Reduction of maximum age limit for the I.C.S. examination from 21 years to 19 years.
2. The grand Delhi Durbar.
3. Passing of Vernacular Press Act.

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Racial myths of white superiority were sought to be perpetuated by the British through a deliberate policy of discrimination and segregation.

Indians felt deeply hurt by this. Lytton's reactionary policies such as reduction of maximum age limit for the I.C.S. examination from 21 years to 19 years (1876), the grand Delhi Durbar of 1877 when the country was in the severe grip of famine, the Vernacular Press Act (1878) and the Arms Act (1878) provoked a storm of opposition in the country.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.9) The "Ilbert Bill controversy" is related to which of the following?**

- a) Judiciary
- b) Education
- c) Taxation
- d) Defense rules

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Ilbert Bill controversy: Ripon's Government had sought to abolish "judicial disqualification based on race distinctions" and to give the Indian members of the covenanted civil service the same powers and rights as those enjoyed by their European colleagues.

Ripon had to modify the bill, thus almost defeating the original purpose, because of the stiff opposition from the European community.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.10) "Sambad Kaumudi" work was related to which of the following?**

- a) Raja Rammohan Roy
- b) H. D. Seymour
- c) Allan Octavian Hume
- d) W C. Bonnerjee

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The introduction of printing press in India was an event of great significance. It helped people to spread, modern ideas of self-government, democracy, civil rights and industrialisation.

- The press became the critic of politics. It addressed the people on several issues affecting the country.
- Raja Rammohan Roy's Sambad Kaumudi (1821) in Bengali and Mirat-UI-Akbar (1822) in Persian played a progressive role in educating the people on issues of public importance.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

## *History – Freedom Struggle under Extremist phase (1905-1917) and India and Neighborhood policy*

**Q.1) Who among the following is/are advocating radical approaches for freedom struggle?**

1. Bipin Chandra Pal
2. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
3. Lala Lajpat Rai

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** From the late 1890s there were growing differences within the INC. Leaders like Bipin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai were advocating radical approaches instead of merely writing petitions, prayers and memorandums. These advocates of radical methods came to be called the “extremists” as against those who were identified as moderates.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.2) The “Voice of India” was founded by whom among the following?**

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- c) Surendranath Banerjea
- d) Lala Lajpat Rai

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Dadabhai Naoroji founded and edited two journals called Voice of India and RastGoftar.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.3) Which of the following statement/s is/are about Dadabhai Naoroji?**

1. He was elected to the British Parliament.
2. He founded the India Society and the East India Association in London.
3. He was elected thrice as the President of the Indian National Congress.

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Dadabhai Naoroji, known as the ‘Grand Old Man of Indian Nationalism’, was a prominent early nationalist.

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- He was elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation and Town Council during the 1870s.
- Elected to the British Parliament in 1892, he founded the India Society (1865) and the East India Association (1866) in London. He was elected thrice as the President of the INC.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.3) Arrange the following in chronological order:**

1. Madras Native Association
2. Madras Mahajana Sabha
3. Indian National Congress

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Modern intelligentsia formed political organisation like Madras Native Association (1852), Madras Mahajana Sabha (1884) and Indian National Congress (1885) to voice their opinions and grievances.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.4) The “Risely Papers” was associated with which of the following?**

- a) Partition of Bengal
- b) Moppla rebellion
- c) Kol uprisings
- d) Partition of Madras from Golconda

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Bengal Presidency as an administrative unit was indeed of unmanageable in size; the necessity of partition was being discussed since the 1860s. The scheme of partition was revived in March 1890.

- In Assam, when Curzon went on a tour, he was requested by the European planters to make a maritime outlet closer to Calcutta to reduce their dependence on the Assam-Bengal railways.
- Following this, in December 1903, Curzon drew up a scheme in his Minutes on Territorial Redistribution of India, which was later modified and published as the Risely Papers.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding education during swadeshi movement:**

1. At the initiative of the Dawn Society, the National Council of Education was formed.
2. In August 1906, Bengal National College and a School were founded.

**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:** On 5 November 1905, at the initiative of the Dawn Society, the National Council of Education was formed.

- In August 1906, Bengal National College and a School were founded. A passionate appeal was made by Satish Chandra to the students to come out of 'institutions of slavery.'
- Such efforts, however, failed to attract many due to the bleak job prospects.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.6) The "Anandmath" novel was written by whom among the following?**

- a) Rabindranath Tagore
- b) Pherozshah Mehta
- c) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- d) Lala Lajpat Rai

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's novel, Anandmath also had a significant impact. Anandmath was widely read by the revolutionaries in Bengal.

The Bande Mataram song, which is part of the novel, became the anthem of the swadeshi movement.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.7) Who among the following is/are notable person/s related to Anushilan Samity of Calcutta?**

1. Jatindernath Banerjee
2. Barindarkumar Ghose
3. Aurobindo Ghose

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** In Bengal, the story of revolutionary terrorism begins in 1902 with the formation of many secret societies.

Most notable among them all was the Anushilan Samity of Calcutta, founded by Jatindernath Banerjee and Barindarkumar Ghose, brother of Aurobindo Ghose.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**



**Q.8) The “Hemchandra Kanungo” was associated with which of the following?**

- a) Swadeshi Banks
- b) Member of moderate group
- c) Established a bomb factory
- d) Minted local currency

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** In 1906, Hemchandra Kanungo went abroad to get military training in Paris. After his return to India in 1908, he established a bomb factory along with a religious school at a garden house in Maniktala.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.9) The “Alipore Bomb case” was taken up by whom among the following on behalf of Indians?**

- a) Chittaranjan Das
- b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) Pherozshah Mehta

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Aurobindo Ghose, along with his brother Barinder Kumar Ghose and thirty-five other comrades were arrested.

Chittaranjan Das took up the case. It came to be known as the Alipore Bomb case.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.10) The Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company (SSNC) was established by whom among the following?**

- a) V.O. Chidambaram
- b) Subramania Bharati
- c) Subramania Siva
- d) V.V. Subramanianar

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Swadeshi movement in Tamil Nadu came to national attention in 1906 when V.O. C h i d a m b a r a m mooted the idea of launching a swadeshi shipping venture in opposition to the monopoly of the British in navigation through the coast.

- In 1906, V.O.C. registered a joint stock company called The Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company (SSNC) with a capital of Rs 10 Lakh, divided into 40,000 shares of Rs. 25 each.
- Shares were open only to Indians, Ceylonese and other Asian nationals.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

## *History – Socio – Religious movement in the latter half of 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century*

**Q.1) Who among the following is/are advocated/supported the widow remarriage?**

1. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
2. Vishnu Shastri Pandit
3. Karsondas Mulji

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Brahmo Samaj had the issue of widow remarriage high on its agenda and did much to popularise it.

- But it was mainly due to the efforts of Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (1820-91), the principal of Sanskrit College, Calcutta, which the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856, was passed; it legalised marriage of widows and declared issues from such marriages as legitimate.
- Vidyasagar cited Vedic texts to prove that the Hindu religion sanctioned widow remarriage. Jagannath Shankar Seth and Bhau Daji were among the active promoters of girls' schools in Maharashtra.
- Vishnu Shastri Pandit founded the Widow Remarriage Association in the 1850s. Another prominent worker in this field was Karsondas Mulji who started the Satya Prakash in Gujarati in 1852 to advocate widow remarriage.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.2) Who among the following was made relentless efforts to pass the Age of Consent Act (1891)?**

- a) Govind Mahadeo Ranade
- b) Narmadashankar Labhshankar Dave
- c) B.M. Malabari
- d) D.K. Karve

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Native Marriage Act (or Civil Marriage Act), 1872 signified legislative action in prohibiting child marriage.

- It had a limited impact as the Act was not applicable to Hindus, Muslims and other recognised faiths.
- The relentless efforts of a Parsi reformer, B.M. Malabari, were rewarded by the enactment of the Age of Consent Act (1891) which forbade the marriage of girls below the age of 12.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding education of women in British India:**

1. The Christian missionaries were the first to set up the Calcutta Female Juvenile Society.
2. The Bethune School, founded by J.E.D. Bethune in Calcutta in 1849 was the first fruit of the powerful movement for women's education.

**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:** 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.
- Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was associated with no less than 35 girls' schools in Bengal and is considered one of the pioneers of women's education.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.4) Who among the following founded the Ladies Social Conference?**

- a) Ramabai Ranade
- b) Sarla Devi Chaudhurani
- c) Pandita Ramabai Saraswati
- d) Mother Teresa

**ANS: A**

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

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.5) Arrange the following in chronological order:**

1. Hindu Women's Right to Property Act
2. Sarda Act
3. Hindu Marriage and Divorce Act
4. Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The AIWC worked towards various legislative reforms before and after India's independence, some examples being Sarda Act (1929), Hindu Women's Right to Property Act (1937), Factory Act (1947), Hindu Marriage and Divorce Act (1954), Special Marriage Act (1954), Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act (1956), Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act

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(1956), the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women Act (1958), Maternity Benefits Act (1961), Dowry Prohibition Act (1961) and Equal Remuneration Act (1958, 1976).

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.6) Who among the following raised the slogan “one religion, one caste, one God for mankind”?**

- a) Sri Narayana Guru
- b) Swami Vivekananda
- c) Ramakrishna Paramahansa
- d) Sahadaran Ayyapan

**ANS: A**

**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: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.7) The R.G. Bhandarkar and N.G. Chandavarkar were associated with which of the following?**

- a) Arya Samaj
- b) Brahmo Samaj
- c) Prarthana Samaj
- d) Sadharan Brahmo Samaj

**ANS: C**

**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.
- Mahadeo Govind Ranade (1842-1901), joined the samaj in 1870, and much of the popularity of and work done by the society was due to his efforts.
- His efforts made the samaj gain an all-India character. Other leaders of the samaj were R.G. Bhandarkar (1837- 1925) and N.G. Chandavarkar (1855-1923).

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.8) Who among the following was founded the news paper darpan?**

- a) Balshastri Jambhekar
- b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- c) Mahadeo Govind Ranade
- d) Dhondo Keshav Karve

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Balshastri Jambhekar (1812-1846) was a pioneer of social reform through journalism in Bombay; he attacked brahminical orthodoxy and tried to reform popular Hinduism. He started the newspaper Darpan in 1832.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding “Paramahansa Mandali”:**

1. It was founded by the Dadoba Pandurang and Mehtaji Durgaram.
2. The ideology of the society was closely linked to that of the Manav Dharma Sabha.

**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:** Paramahansa Mandali: Founded in 1849 in Maharashtra, the founders of the Paramahansa Mandali—Dadoba Pandurang, Mehtaji Durgaram and others—began as a secret society that worked to reform Hindu religion and society in general.

- The ideology of the society was closely linked to that of the Manav Dharma Sabha.
- Besides believing that one god should be worshipped, the society also said real religion is based on love and moral conduct.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.10) The pen name “Lokahitawadi” was associated with whom among the following?**

- a) Gopalhari Deshmukh
- b) Jyotiba Phule
- c) Vidyasagar
- d) Gopal Ganesh Agarkar

**ANS: A**

**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 advocated a reorganisation of Indian society on rational principles and modern, humanistic, secular values. He attacked Hindu orthodoxy and supported social and religious equality.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

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

**Q.1) Who among the following was the political guru of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi?**

- a) Feroz Shah Mehta
- b) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
- c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) Sardar Vallabhai Patel

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born in the coastal town of Porbandar in 1869. When he returned to India in 1915 he had a record of fighting against inequalities imposed by the racist government of South Africa. Gandhi certainly wanted to be of help to forces of nationalism in India.

- He was in touch with leaders India as he had come into contact with Congress leaders while mobilizing support for the South African Indian cause earlier.
- Impressed by activities and ideas of Gopala Krishna Gokhale, he acknowledged him as his political Guru.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.2) The “Tinkathia System” is associated with which of the following?**

- a) Champaran Satyagraha
- b) Kheda Satyagraha
- c) Mill workers strike at Ahmadabad
- d) Agra Struggle

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The European planters at Champaran in Gujarat practised illegal methods of indigo cultivation and forced the Indian peasants to cultivate Indigo on 3/20th part of their land holding.

This was called Tinkathia system. Peasants of Champaran with the help of Gandhi and Rajendra Prasad organised Satyagraha and led to abolition of Tinkathia system.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.3) Who among the following is/are accompanied Gandhi in the Kheda Struggle?**

- 1. Vallabhbhai Patel
- 2. Indulal Yagnik
- 3. Rajendra Prasad

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The peasants of Kheda district, due to the failure of monsoon, were in distress. They had appealed to the colonial authorities for remission of land revenue during 1918.

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- As per government's famine code, in the event of crop yield being under 25 percent of the average the cultivators were entitled for total remission. But the authorities refused and harassed them demanding full payment.
- The Kheda peasants who were also battling the plague epidemic, high prices and famine approached the Servants of India Society, of which Gandhi was a member, for help.
- Gandhi, along with Vithalbhai Patel, intervened on behalf of the poor peasants and advised them to withhold payment and 'fight unto death against such a spirit of vindictiveness and tyranny.'
- Vallabhbhai Patel, a young lawyer and Indulal Yagnik joined Gandhi in the movement and urged the ryots to be firm.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

### **Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding Servants of India Society:**

1. It was founded by Gopal Krishna Gokhale in 1905.
2. It was the first secular organization in the country to devote itself to the betterment of underprivileged, rural and tribal people.

**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:** Servants of India Society was founded by Gopal Krishna Gokhale in 1905 to unite and train Indians of different castes, regions and religions in welfare work.

- It was the first secular organization in the country to devote itself to the betterment of underprivileged, rural and tribal people.
- The members involved themselves in relief work, the promotion of literacy, and other social causes.
- Members would have to go through a five-year training period and agree to serve on modest salaries.
- The organization has its headquarters in Pune (Maharashtra) and notable branches in Chennai (Madras), Mumbai (Bombay), Allahabad and Nagpur.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

### **Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Councils Act of 1919:**

1. Under the act, the governments in the provinces were given more shares in the administration under 'Dyarchy.'
2. Subjects such as health, educations and local self-government were reserved subjects.

**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: A**

**Explanation:** Edwin Montagu and Chelmsford, the Secretary of State for India and Viceroy respectively, announced their scheme of constitutional changes for India which came to be known as the Indian Councils Act of 1919.

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- The Act enlarged the provincial legislative councils with elected majorities. The governments in the provinces were given more shares in the administration under 'Dyarchy.'
- Under this arrangement all important subjects like law and order and finance 'reserved' for the white men and were directly under the control of the Governors.
- Other subjects such as health, educations and local self-government were 'transferred' to elected Indian representatives.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.6) Who among the following was founded the "satyagraha sabha"?**

- a) Gopala Krishna Goakhle
- b) M. K. Gandhi
- c) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** It was as part of the British policy of 'rally the moderates and isolate the extremists' that the Indian Councils Act 1919 and the Rowlatt Act of the same year were promulgated.

- Despite every elected member of the central legislature opposing the bill, the government passed the Rowlatt Act in March 1919.
- This Act empowered the government to imprison any person without trial. Gandhi and his associates were shocked.
- It was the 'Satyagraha Sabha' founded by Gandhi, which pledged to disobey the Act first.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.7) Consider the following statements:**

1. The immediate causes responsible for launching the non-cooperation movement were the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs.
2. The Ali brothers – Shukha and Muhammed – and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad were the prime movers in the Khilafat 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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The two immediate causes responsible for launching the non-cooperation movement were the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs.

- While the khilafat issue related to the position of the Turkish Sultan vis-a- vis the holy places of Islam, the Punjab issue related to the exoneration of the perpetrators of the Jallianwala massacre.
- While the control over holy places of Islam was taken over by non-Islamic powers against the assurances of the British rulers, the British courts of enquiry totally exonerated Reginald Dyer and Michael O'Dwyer of the crime perpetrated at Jallianwala.



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- Gandhi and the Congress, who were bent upon Hindu-Muslim unity, now stood by their Muslim compatriots who felt betrayed by the British regime.
- The Ali brothers – Shukha and Muhammed – and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad were the prime movers in the Khilafat movement.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.8) The “linguistic Provincial Congress Committees” was passed during the congress session at?**

- a) Surat
- b) Nagpur
- c) Pune
- d) Ahmadabad

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** A regular Congress session held at Nagpur in 1920 endorsed the earlier resolutions.

- Another important resolution at Nagpur was to recognize and set up linguistic Provincial Congress Committees which drew a large number of workers into the movement.
- In order to broad base the Congress, the workers were to reach out to the villages and enroll the villagers in the Congress on a nominal fee of four annas (25 paise).

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.9) Who among the following is/are “Swarajists and pro-changers”?**

1. Chittaranjan Das
2. Motilal Nehru
3. Satyamurti

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Following the suspension of Noncooperation the question was what next? Chittaranjan Das and Motilal Nehru proposed a new line of activity.

- They wanted to return to active politics which included entry into electoral politics and demonstrate that the nationalists were capable of obstructing the working of the reformed legislature by capturing them and arousing nationalist spirit.
- This group came to be called the ‘Swarajists and pro-changers’. In Tamil Nadu, Satyamurti joined this group.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.10) Who among the following is/are “No changers”?**

1. Rajagopalachari
2. Vallabhai Patel
3. Rajendra Prasad

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** There was another group which opposed council entry and wanted to continue the Gandhian line by mobilizing the masses.

- This team led by Rajagopalachari, Vallabhai Patel and Rajendra Prasad was called ‘No changers.’
- They argued that electoral politics would divert the attention of nationalists and pull them away from the work of mass mobilization and their issues.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

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## *History – The Gandhian Era – II ( Till Independence)*

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**Q.1) The famous “Chauri Chaura Incident” was associated with which of the following?**

- a) Swadeshi movement
- b) Non cooperation movement
- c) Civil disobedience movement
- d) Quit India movement

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Chauri-Chaura, a village in Gorakhpur district of UP had an organized volunteer group which was participating and leading the picketing of liquor shops and local bazaar against high prices.

- On 5 February 1922, a Congress procession, 3000 strong, was fired upon by police. Enraged by the firing; the mob attacked and burnt down the police station. 22 policemen lost their lives.
- It was this incident which made Gandhi announce the suspension of the non-cooperation movement.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.2) Who among the following is/are associated with leftist ideology?**

- a) S A. Dange
- b) M.N Roy
- c) Muzaffar Ahmed

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Meanwhile socialist ideas and its activists also had filled some space through their work among peasants and workers.

- The labour and peasant movements were organized by the ‘leftists’. Marxism as an ideology to criticise colonialism and capitalism had gained ground.
- It manifested itself in the organization of students and youth apart from trade unions. Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Bose contributed to the spread of leftist ideology.
- They argued that both colonial exploitation and the internal exploitation by the emerging capitalists should be fought.
- A group of youngsters with S A. Dange, M.N Roy, Muzaffar Ahmed along with elderly persons such as Singaravelu from Tamilnadu founded the peasants and worker’s parties.

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- The government came down heavily on the communist-socialists and the revolutionaries a series of 'conspiracy cases' such as Kanpur, Meerut, Kakori were booked.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

### **Q.3) Consider the following statements:**

1. The Indian Statutory Commission is also known as "Simon Commission".
2. The Congress at its annual session in Madras in 1927 resolved to boycott the commission.

**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:** The British were due to consider and announce another instalment of constitutional reforms some time in 1929–30.

- In preparation, it announced the setting up of Indian Statutory commission (known as 'Simon Commission' after its chairman).
- The commission had only white men as members and it was an insult to Indians.
- The Congress at its annual session in Madras in 1927 resolved to boycott the commission.
- The Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha also supported the decision.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

### **Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding Lahore Session of Congress in 1929:**

1. The Congress declared that the objective of the Congress was the attainment of complete independence at this session.
2. In this session Congress was announced that civil disobedience would be started under the leadership of Gandhi.

**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:** Lahore session of the Congress has a special significance in the history of the freedom movement.

- It was at the Lahore session that the Congress declared that the objective of the Congress was the attainment of complete independence.
- On 31 December 1929 the tri-colour flag of freedom was hoisted at Lahore. It was also decided that 26 January would be celebrated as the Independence day every year.
- It was also announced that civil disobedience would be started under the leadership of Gandhi.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding the famous “dandi march”:**

1. It was a protest against the unjust tax on salt.
2. The march was took place without informing the colonial government.

**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: A**

**Explanation:** As a part of the movement Gandhi announced the ‘Dandi March’. It was a protest against the unjust tax on salt, which is used by all. But the colonial government was taxing it and had a near monopoly over it.

- The Dandi March was to cover 375 kms from Gandhi’s Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi on the Gujarat coast.
- Joined by a chosen band of 78 followers from all regions and social groups, after informing the colonial government in advance, Gandhi set out on the march and reached Dandi on the 25th day i.e. 6 April 1930.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.6) Which of the following is/are Nehru report recommendation/s?**

- a) Dominion status on lines of self-governing dominions as the form of government desired by Indians.
- b) Rejection of separate electorates.
- c) Non - Linguistic provinces.

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

**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:

- (i) 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).
- (ii) Rejection of separate electorates which had been the basis of constitutional reforms so far; instead, a demand for joint electorates with reservation of seats for Muslims at the Centre and in provinces where they were in minority (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.
- (iii) Linguistic provinces.
- (iv) Nineteen fundamental rights including equal rights for women, right to form unions, and universal adult suffrage.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.7) The “Delhi Proposals” were associated with which of the following?**

- a) The Muslim league
- b) The Hindu Mahasabha
- c) The Leftists
- d) The Swarajists

**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’.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.8) Who among the following is/are founder/member of “Independence for India League”?**

- 1. Jawaharlal Nehru
- 2. Subhash Bose
- 3. S. Srinivasa Iyengar

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** When the Nehru Report came before the annual session of the Congress in Calcutta in December 1928, the left lashed it out on the fact that it did not want the complete Independence and wanted only a dominion status.

Meanwhile in April 1928, the "Independence for India League" was formed with Jawahar Lal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose as Secretaries and S. Srinivasa Iyengar as President.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.9) Which of the following is/are the part of Gandhi’s eleven demands?**

- 1. Reduce expenditure on Army and civil services by 50 per cent.
- 2. Introduce total prohibition.
- 3. Reduce land revenue by 50 per cent.

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**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 -

- 1. Reduce expenditure on Army and civil services by 50 per cent.
- 2. Introduce total prohibition.

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3. Carry out reforms in Criminal Investigation Department (CID).
4. Change Arms Act allowing popular control of issue of firearms licences.
5. Release political prisoners.
6. Accept Postal Reservation Bill.
7. Reduce rupee-sterling exchange ratio to 1s 4d
8. Introduce textile protection.
9. Reserve coastal shipping for Indians.
10. Reduce land revenue by 50 per cent.
11. Abolish salt tax and government's salt monopoly.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.10) Who among the following organised a march from Thiruchirapalli to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore (or Thanjavur) coast to break the salt law in 1930?**

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

**ANS: A**

**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.

The event was followed by widespread picketing of foreign cloth shops; the anti-liquor campaign gathered forceful support in interior regions of Coimbatore, Madura, Virdhanagar, etc.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

## *History – Growth of revolutionary organisations in India and abroad*

**Q.1) Who among the following is/are part of Anushilan Samiti?**

- a) Promotha Mitter
- b) Jatindranath Banerjee
- c) Barindra Kumar Ghosh

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**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: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.2) The “Manicktolla bomb conspiracy” was related to which of the following group?**

- a) Anushilan group
- b) Hindusthan Socialistic Republic group
- c) Midnapore group
- d) Rampa group

**ANS: A**

**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: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.3) Who among the following is known for maker of bombs?**

- a) Ullaskar Dutt
- b) Barindra Ghosh
- c) Narendra Gosain
- d) Satyendranath Bose

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Ghosh brothers were charged with ‘conspiracy’ or ‘waging war against the King’ – the equivalent of high treason and punishable with death by hanging. Chittaranjan Das defended Aurobindo.

- Aurobindo was acquitted of all charges with the judge condemning the flimsy nature of the evidence against him.



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- Barindra Ghosh, as the head of the secret society of revolutionaries and Ullaskar Dutt, as the maker of bombs, were given the death penalty which was later commuted to life in prison.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.4) “We shall die to awaken the nation” was the call of?**

- a) Bagha Jatin
- b) Rashbehari Bose
- c) Basant Kumar Biswas
- d) Amir Chand

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** There was a gunfight as a result of which the revolutionaries were either killed or arrested. The German plot thus failed.

- Jatin Mukherjee was shot and died a hero's death in Balasore on the Orissa coast in September 1915.
- “We shall die to awaken the nation”, was the call of Bagha Jatin.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.5) The famous “Ramosi Peasant Force” was related to which of the following?**

- a) Vasudev Balwant Phadke
- b) Jatin Mukherjee
- c) Anant Lakshman Kanhere
- d) Syed Haider Raza

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The first of the revolutionary activities in Maharashtra was the organisation 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: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.6) The famous “Mitra Mela” was related to which of the following?**

- a) Savarkar brothers
- b) Ghosh brothers
- c) Khudiram Bose
- d) Chapekar brothers

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Savarkar and his brother organised Mitra Mela, a secret society, in 1899 which merged with Abhinav Bharat (after Mazzinni's ‘Young Italy’) in 1904. Soon Nasik, Poona and Bombay emerged as centres of bomb manufacture.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.7) The famous “Punjabee” was related to which of the following?**

- a) Lala Lajpat Rai
- b) Aga Haidar
- c) Bhai Parmanand
- d) Lalchand Falak

**ANS: A**

**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) and Ajit Singh (Bhagat Singh’s uncle) who organised the extremist Anjuman-i-Mohisban-i-Watan in Lahore with its journal, Bharat Mata.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.8) “The Indian Sociologist” was started by whom among the following?**

- a) Shyamji Krishnavarma
- b) Madanlal Dhingra
- c) Virendranath Chattopadhyaya
- d) Subhash Chandra Bose

**ANS: A**

**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.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding “Ghadar Party”:**

1. It was a revolutionary group organized with its headquarters at San Francisco and branches along the US coast.
2. The Ghadr programme was to organise assassinations of officials, publish revolutionary and anti-imperialist literature.

**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:** 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.

The Ghadr programme was to organise assassinations of officials, publish revolutionary and anti-imperialist literature, work among Indian troops stationed abroad, procure arms and bring about a simultaneous revolt in all British colonies.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.10) The Berlin Committee for Indian Independence was established in 1915 by whom among the following?**

- a) Virendranath Chattopadhyay
- b) Jamadar Abdul Gani
- c) Jamadar Chisti Khan
- d) Subedar Daud Khan

**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: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

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## *History – Revision*

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**Q.1) “He had participated in an international conference of Anthropology and presented a research paper on ‘Castes in India’, which was published later in the Indian Antiquary” – describes?**

- a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) Subhash Chandra Bose

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Ambedkar’s brilliance caught the attention of many. Already in 1916, he had participated in an international conference of Anthropology and presented a research paper on ‘Castes in India’, which was published later in the Indian Antiquary.

**Source: Tamil Nadu History**

**Q.2) The “Southborough committee” was related to which of the following?**

- a) Education
- b) Local Administration
- c) Public Health
- d) Franchise

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The British government which was searching for talents among the downtrodden of India invited him to interact with the Southborough or the Franchise Committee which was collecting evidence on the quantum and qualifications to be fixed for the Indian voters.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.3) The “Mook Nayak” journal was published by whom among the following?**

- a) Jyotibha Phule
- b) B. R. Ambedkar
- c) M. K. Gandhi
- d) Gopalbandhu Chaudhuri

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Ambedkar launched news journals and organizations. Mook Nayak (leader of the dumb) was the journal to articulate his views and the Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha (Association for the welfare of excluded) spearheaded his activities.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.4) Which of the following is/are launched/Started by B. R. Ambedkar?**

- a) Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha
- b) Independent Labour party
- c) Scheduled Caste Federation

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Ambedkar launched news journals and organizations. Mook Nayak (leader of the dumb) was the journal to articulate his views and the Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha (Association for the welfare of excluded) spearheaded his activities.

- Ambedkar launched two political parties. The first one was the Independent Labour party in 1937 and the second Scheduled Caste Federation in 1942.
- The colonial government recognizing his struggles and also to balance its support base used the services of Ambedkar.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.5) Who among the following is/are part of Communist Party of India (CPI)?**

- 1. M.N. Roy
- 2. M.P.T. Acharya
- 3. Mohammad Ali

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The influence of the Left-wing in the Indian National Congress and consequently on the struggle for independence was felt in a significant manner from the late 1920s.

The Communist Party of India (CPI) was formed, by M.N. Roy, Abani Mukherji, M.P.T. Acharya, Mohammad Ali and Mohammad Shafiq, in Tashkent, Uzbekistan then in the Soviet Union in October 1920.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.6) Arrange the following in chronological order:**

1. The Peshawar Conspiracy case
2. The Kanpur Conspiracy case
3. The Meerut Conspiracy Case

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Even though there were many radical groups functioning in India earlier the presence of a Communist state in the form of USSR greatly alarmed the British in India.

- The first batch of radicals reached Peshawar on 3 June 1921. They were arrested immediately under the charges of being Bolshevik (Russian communist agents) coming to India to create troubles.
- A series of five conspiracy cases were instituted against them between the years 1922 and 1927. The first of these was the Peshawar Conspiracy case.
- This was followed by the Kanpur (Bolshevik) Conspiracy case in (1924) and the most famous, the Meerut Conspiracy case (1929).

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.7) Consider the following statements:**

1. The British Government brought the Trade Disputes Act and the Public Safety Bill in 1928.
2. These Acts armed the government with powers to curtail civil liberties in general and suppress the trade union activities in particular.

**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:** Alarmed by this wave of strikes and the spread of communist activities, the British Government brought two draconian Acts - the Trade Disputes Act, 1928 and the Public Safety Bill, 1928.

- These Acts armed the government with powers to curtail civil liberties in general and suppress the trade union activities in particular.
- The government was worried about the strong communist influence among the workers and peasants.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.8) The famous “Why I am an Atheist” book was written by?**

- a) Bhagat Singh
- b) Chandrashekhar Azad
- c) Shivaram Rajguru
- d) Sukhdev Thapar

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** “I began to study. My previous faith and convictions underwent a remarkable modification.

- The romance of the violent methods alone which was so prominent among our predecessors was replaced by serious ideas. No more mysticism, no more blind faith.
- Realism became our cult. Use of force justifiable when resorted to as a matter of terrible necessity: non-violence as a policy indispensable for all mass movements. So much about methods.
- The most important thing was the clear conception of the ideal for which we were to fight..... from Bhagat Singh’s “Why I am an Atheist”.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.9) The famous “Karachi session in March 1931”, of INC was presided by whom among the following?**

- a) Sardar Valabhbhai Patel
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Subhash Chandra Bose
- d) Sarojini Naidu

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Karachi session held in March 1931, presided over by Sardar Valabhbhai Patel, adopted a resolution on Fundamental Rights and Duties and provided an insight into what the economic policy of an independent India.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.10) The “Chittagong Armoury Raiders Reminiscences” book was written by?**

- a) Surya Sen
- b) Kalpana Dutt
- c) Savitri Debi
- d) Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davar

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Kalpana Dutt recalls in her book Chittagong Armoury Raiders Reminiscences the revolutionary youth of Chittagong wanted “to inspire self-confidence by demonstrating that even without outside help it was possible to fight the Government.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**