

Q.7)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Lala Lajpat Rai was a Punjabi lawyer, politician, and freedom fighter. **He was also a critic of the moderate leadership of the Congress, which he believed was too willing to compromise with the British. In 1907, Rai described the Congress Conference as the “Annual National Festival of Educated Indians”.** He argued that the Congress was a gathering of the elite, and that it did not represent the interests of the masses. He also criticized the Congress for its focus on constitutional methods, arguing that these methods were not effective in achieving self-government.

Q.11)

Exp) Option a is correct answer.

**Statement 1 is correct: Gopal Krishna Gokhale, a liberal leader of the Indian National Congress. He established the Servants of India Society in 1905,** with the help of people like M.G. Ranade, Gopal Krishna Deodhar, Anant Patwardhan, Natesh Appaji Dravid, and others. The society aimed to train national missionaries for India's service. It also aimed to promote the true interests of the Indian people through constitutional means. It prepared a cadre of selfless workers dedicated to the country's cause in a religious spirit.

**Statement 2 is incorrect: The Society published a journal named "Hitavada," not Pratap. It aimed to educate Indians on social services** while promoting unity among people of various ethnicities and religious beliefs. The journal served as an important platform for discussing social issues and addressing the needs of underprivileged rural and tribal populations.

**Pratap was founded by Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi.** It was a revolutionary Hindi newspaper during the Freedom Struggle, exposing colonial tyranny.

Q.17)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

**Option 1 is correct-** In 1909, **Gandhi published "Hind Swaraj,"** articulating his vision for **India's genuine independence.** The book delves into two pivotal issues: a **critique of the modern civilization aggressively promoted by the British** and a **proposed course of action to establish an ideal society.** For him, authentic Swaraj meant **not just political liberation but freedom from British ideology.** To achieve this, he advocated **passive resistance, self-sufficiency, and urged Indians to disengage from all associations with the British.**

**Option 2 is correct-** **Ashram Observances in Action (1929)** is a book in which Gandhi describes the **daily life of the residents of his ashram, or communal living space.** He discusses the importance of **self-discipline, simplicity, and service to others.**

**Option 3 is correct-** **The Law and the Lawyers (1921)** is a book in which Gandhi **criticizes the British legal system** and argues that it is **based on injustice.** He advocates for a **system of law that is based on truth and nonviolence.**

**Option 4 is incorrect: The Home and the World was written by Rabindranath Tagore in 1916.** It highlights the conflict between rising ideologies of Western culture and the revolt against it.

Q.24)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The **Government of India Act 1919,** also known as the **Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms,** was passed by the **British Parliament** in response to growing demands for **self-governance (Lucknow Pact, 1916)** among Indians.

**Statement 1 is correct-** For the **first time**, the **Government of India Act, 1919**, separated the provincial budgets from the Central budget and empowered the provincial legislatures to enact their own annual financial statements.

**Statement 2 is incorrect-** The **Government of India Act of 1919**, provided that **three out of eight (not all) members in the Viceroy's executive council have to be Indians**.

**Statement 3 is correct-** The Act introduced **dyarchy for the executive at the level of the provincial government**. The governor was to be the executive head in the province. **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. **The reserved subjects were to be administered by the governor through his executive council of bureaucrats, and the transferred subjects were to be administered by ministers nominated from among the elected members of the legislative council.**

Q.26)

**Exp) Option a is the correct answer.**

The **1920 Nagpur Session of the INC** was **presided by C. Vijayaraghavachariar**. **Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Annie Besant, G.S. Kharpade, and B.C. Pal** left the Congress at this session due to their beliefs in the constitutional and lawful struggle.

**Statement 1 is incorrect-** **Adoption of resolution on Purna Swaraj** was taken in **1927 at the Madras Session of the INC presided by M.A. Ansari**. The resolution was actually passed in **Lahore Session in 1929 presided by the Jawaharlal Nehru**.

**Statement 2 is incorrect-** Resolutions on **Fundamental Rights and National Economic Programme** were adopted in **1931 at the Karachi Session of INC presided by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**.

**Statement 3 is correct-** During the **Nagpur session (1920) of the Indian National Congress** following resolutions were taken:

- 1) The **endorsement of the non-cooperation program took place**.
- 2) The Congress opted for the achievement of **swaraj through peaceful and legitimate methods**. This marked a commitment to an **extra-constitutional mass struggle**.
- 3) A Congress Working Committee (CWC) consisting of **15 members** was established to lead the Congress
- 4) Provincial congress committees were organized on a linguistic basis.
- 5) Gandhi proclaimed that complete implementation of the non-cooperation program would lead to the ushering in of Swaraj within a year

Q.35)

**Exp) Option c is the correct answer.**

The Swadeshi and Boycott Movement fizzled out by 1908 due to government repression, lack of coordination, and effective organizational structure. It shifted to revolutionary violence by small groups.

**Statement 1 is correct.** Recognizing the revolutionary potential of the **Swadeshi movement, the government reacted harshly**. Between 1907 and 1908, the majority of the movement's key leaders were either imprisoned or deported. Any mass movement, especially when confronted with severe repression, cannot continue indefinitely at the same level of militancy and self-sacrifice.

**Statement 2 is correct.** **Some Muslims participated, including Barrister Abdul Rasul, Liaqat Hussain, Guznavi, and Maulana Azad** (who joined one of the revolutionary terrorist groups). However, **the majority of upper and middle-class Muslims stayed away or supported the partition**, led by Nawab

Salimullah of Dacca, on the grounds that it would give them a Muslim-majority East Bengal. Hindus and Muslims were separated by status, with the former as landowners and the latter as peasants.

**Statement 3 is incorrect.** In several parts of the country, movements in favour of Bengal's unity and the Swadeshi and boycott agitation were organized. Tilak, who was instrumental in spreading the movement outside of Bengal, saw this as the beginning of a new chapter in the history of the national struggle. As a result, the movement spread beyond Bengal to the rest of the country.

**Statement 4 is correct.** The Swadeshi movement was unable to establish an effective organization or party structure. It introduced a slew of techniques associated with Gandhian politics, such as non-cooperation, passive resistance, filling British jails, social reform, and constructive work, but it failed to give these techniques a disciplined focus.

Q.36)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** In the period 1903–05, the leadership to the INC for the anti-partition movement was provided by moderates like **Surendranath Banerjea, K.K. Mitra, and Prithwishchandra Ray**. Whereas Aurobindo Ghosh and Lajpat Rai are termed as militant or extremist nationalists of the INC.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The methods adopted by moderates for the anti-partition campaign were petitions to the government, public meetings, memoranda, and propaganda through pamphlets and newspapers such as Hitabadi, Sanjibani, and Bengalee.

**Statement 3 is correct:** Objective of the moderates was to exert sufficient pressure on the government through an educated public opinion in India and England to prevent the unjust partition of Bengal from being implemented.

Q.37)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer

**Option a is correct:** **Dewan Chaman Lall (1892 -1973)** made significant contributions to the Indian National Movement through his active involvement in the communist movement and his dedication to social justice and workers' rights.

- 1) He was elected as a **first general secretary of the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)**.
- 2) He also represented **workers' interests at the first Round Table Conference in 1930–31** and he served as a **member of the Central Legislative Assembly**.
- 3) In 1946, **Chaman Lall was elected to the Constituent Assembly** from East Punjab representing the All-India Trade Union Congress party.

**Option b is incorrect:** **Lala Lajpat Rai**, also known as Lion of Punjab was a prominent Indian nationalist leader and freedom fighter during the British colonial era. He supported the establishment of the All India Trade Union Congress in 1920 and became its **first President**.

**Option c is incorrect:** In 1925, **Singaravelu Chettiar** became one of the **founding fathers of the Communist Party of India** and presided over the Kanpur Communist conference. In 1927, he was active in the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Strike and in 1928, he led the historic South Indian Railway Strike. He was sentenced to 10 years of rigorous imprisonment in the conspiracy case foisted on the leaders of the South Indian Railway Strike.

**Option d is incorrect:** Joseph Baptista ( 1864 -1930 along with Lala Lajpat Rai founded the All-India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) and he became the second president of AITUC. He was closely associated with the Lokmanya Tilak and the Home Rule Movement. He was the **first president of Indian Home Rule League** established in 1916.

Q.42)

**Exp) Option a is the correct answer.**

The nationalist movement in India was a period of intense struggle against British colonial rule, marked by various movements and agitations. The Swadeshi movement was one such movement that aimed at promoting Indian-made goods and boycotting British goods. Liaquat Hussain was not associated with any such agitation in Barisal. He took the movement to Patna and organised the East Indian Railway strike in 1906. He also wrote fiery articles in Urdu to rouse nationalist sentiments in Muslims. He was supported by other Muslim swadeshi agitators like Ghaznavi, Rasul, Din Mohammed, Dedar Bux, Moniruzzaman, Ismail Hussain, Siraji, Abdul Hussain and Abdul Gaffar. **Hence Option a is incorrect.**

Satish Chandra Mukherjee was a prominent educationist and social reformer who formulated the scheme of national education in 1889. The scheme aimed at promoting education among the masses and was an important aspect of the nationalist movement. **Hence Option b is correct.**

The Bengal National College was founded in 1906 by Aurobindo Ghosh and other nationalist leaders. Aurobindo was the Principal of the college and the institution played an important role in promoting nationalist ideology and education. **Hence Option c is correct.**

Rabindranath Tagore was a prominent nationalist leader who promoted the concept of Atmasakti or self-reliance. He believed that the regeneration of Indian society could only be achieved through the upliftment of the villages. **Hence Option d is correct.**

Q.43)

**Exp) Option c is the correct answer.**

**Statement 1 is correct:** Many British officials criticized the Orientalist vision of learning. They said that knowledge of the East was full of errors and unscientific in nature. They said that Eastern literature was non-serious and light-hearted.

**Statement 2 is correct:** James Mill attacked the Orientalists by saying that the aim of education ought to be to teach what was useful and practical which was lacking in Orientalist vision of learning. Thomas Babington Macaulay urged that the British government in India stop wasting public money in promoting Oriental learning, for it was of no practical use.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** According to Europeans, **the Orient books were full of poetry and sacred literature. That's why they called it non-practical.** They said that the Indians should be made familiar with the scientific and technical advances that the West.

**Statement 4 is correct:** Thomas Babington Macaulay saw India as an uncivilized country that needed to be civilized. According to Macaulay, the knowledge of English would make them aware of the developments in Western science and philosophy. Western education would be a way to civilize people.

Q.51)

**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Military member in the executive council was under the control of Viceroy. He acted as eyes and ears of viceroy in matters of military affairs. It was called as dual control because Military member in the council was from the military but was also under executive control of Viceroy.

Statement 2 is correct: Kitchener was a respected general in Britain and when he was appointed as Commander-in-Chief, he demanded that the post of Military member to be abolished. This led to a conflict and ultimately Lord Curzon had to resign