

**Question 1:****Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

The Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) in India, which unfolded during the 1930s, was spearheaded by Mahatma Gandhi. One of the distinctive features of the CDM was its inclusive nature, drawing support from various sections of Indian society. **Leaders from different regions and communities rallied behind the cause, fostering a sense of national unity.** At the heart of the Civil Disobedience Movement was the defiance of the salt tax imposed by the British government.

**Pair 1 is incorrectly matched:** In Orissa (Odisha), the CDM was spread in the coastal regions of **Balasore, Cuttack, and Puri districts.** It was spread **under the leadership of Gopalbandhu Choudhuri.** He followed Gandhian style of politics. **Chandraprabha Saikiani led the CDM movement in Assam** by inciting the tribals to break forest laws.

**Pair 2 is correctly matched:** The CDM was also spread in the regions of Bihar. Manufacturing of salt on large scale was not practicable in Bihar. So, **Nakhas Pond** (in Patna) was chosen as a site to make salt and break the salt law. This was done under the leadership of **Ambika Kant Sinha.** Hence, the given pair is correctly matched.

**Pair 3 is correctly matched:** C. Rajagopalachari led a **march from from Thiruchirapalli to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore coast** to break the salt law in Tamil Nadu. He made the CDM a mass movement in the region. Later, the salt march was followed by widespread picketing of foreign cloth shops, anti-liquor campaigns, and so on.

**Question 2:****Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

The **Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress** (INC) held in 1929 is historically significant due to several key decisions and resolutions that shaped India's struggle for independence.

**Statement 1 is correct:** The Lahore Session of Congress is famously remembered for the passing of the **Poorna Swaraj (Complete Independence) resolution** on December 31, 1929. The resolution, **proposed by Jawaharlal Nehru,** declared that the goal of the Indian National Congress was complete independence for India from British rule. This **marked a shift** from the earlier demand for Dominion Status to an unambiguous demand for full independence.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The INC decided to **celebrate January 26, 1930, as Independence Day** to symbolize the demand for complete freedom from British rule. This date later became significant as the day when India eventually gained independence in 1947.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** No decisions were made at the Lahore session regarding participation in the Round Table Conference. In fact, the decision was taken at the Lahore Session that the **Round Table Conference was to be boycotted.**

**Question 17:****Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

The **Delhi Proposals of 1927** were a set of proposals presented by the All-India Muslim League during a meeting in Delhi. These proposals aimed to address the political concerns and demands of the Muslim community in India.

**Statement 1 is correct:** 'Delhi Proposal of Muslim League' proposed joint electorates in place of separate electorates with reserved seats for Muslims. The relinquishment of the right to separate electorate was an unprecedented concession by the Muslims and it was a major achievement of Jinnah to have convinced his colleagues to concede this.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** The 'Delhi Proposals' proposed that Muslims **should be given 1/3rd** representation in the Central Legislature, not one-half representation.

**Statement 3 is correct:** 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 were accepted by the Madras session of the Congress (December 1927)**. It later came to be known as the 'Delhi Proposals'.

Knowledge Base:

**Four Proposals evolved under Delhi Proposals of 1927:**

- 1) Joint electorates in place of separate electorates with reserved seats for Muslims;
- 2) One-third representation to Muslims in Central Legislative Assembly;
- 3) Representation to Muslims in Punjab and Bengal in proportion to their population;
- 4) Formation of three new Muslim majority provinces– Sindh, Baluchistan, and North-West Frontier Province.

**Question 21:**

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

**Statement 1 is correct: The failure of the Cripps Mission to solve the constitutional deadlock exposed Britain's unchanged attitude on constitutional advance.** In regard to that in July 1942, the Congress Working Committee convened in Wardha and decided to empower Gandhi to lead the non-violent mass movement, commonly known as the 'Quit India' resolution. Proposed by Jawaharlal Nehru and seconded by Sardar Patel, it was set to receive approval at the All India Congress Committee meeting in Bombay in August.

**Statement 2 is correct:** During the meeting at Gowalia Tank in Bombay on August 8, 1942, Gandhi issued specific instructions to different sections of society regarding their mode of participation in the Quit India Movement. Few of his instructions for peoples participation in Quit India Movement were

1. **Government servants were urged not to resign but declare allegiance to the Congress,**
2. **soldiers were advised not to leave the army but refrain from firing on compatriots etc..**

Gandhi concluded with the powerful mantra: "**Do or Die,**" expressing the determination to either free India or perish in the attempt, refusing to witness the perpetuation of slavery.

**Statement 3 is incorrect: The great significance was that the Quit India movement placed the demand for independence on the immediate agenda of the national movement.** After Quit India, there could be no retreat.

**Question 22:**

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

**Statement 1 is incorrect: Prati Sarkar was formed in 1943, but it was not in Uttar Pradesh's Ballia district. Instead, it emerged in the Satara district of Maharashtra during the Quit India movement.** The parallel governments, including Prati Sarkar, were a response to the Quit India movement and were established in various regions to challenge British rule.

**Statement 2 correct: The Prati Sarkar, established by Krantsinh Nana Patil, controlled 600 villages, functioning independently with markets, law, order, and food distribution.** It penalized money lenders and landlords supporting the British Raj, punishing violence against women severely. Operating for three years, it resisted government repression and remained a formidable force until dissolving in 1946 with the certainty of Indian independence.

**Statement 3 correct: The Prati Sarkar's armed wing, Toofan Sena (Typhoon Army), conducted guerrilla attacks against the British Raj.** They raided imperial establishments for funds, attacking a goods train on June 7, 1943, carrying British officials' salaries from Pune to Miraj, looting the money. In the same year, they raided a police station in Bhavani Nagar, Sangli, to procure guns for their fight.

**Question 23:**

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

The British Government offered the '**August Offer**' to India in 1940, in order to **garner the support of Indians during World War II**. The **Muslim League and the Princely States were already supporting the British government in World War II**. The **Indian National Congress agreed to support the government in World War II** if its demands were met. The demand was to set up the **provisional National Government at the Central level**.

**Statement 1 is correct-** The **August Offer of 1940** proposed the **establishment of a constituent assembly post- World War-II**, wherein Indians would predominantly determine the constitution based on their **social, economic, and political ideas**. However, this was contingent upon the government meeting its obligations concerning **defense, minority rights, treaties with States, and all-India services**. In essence, for the first time, the rights of the **Indians to frame their constitution were recognized**.

**Statement 2 is correct-** The **August Offer of 1940** proposed **enlarging the Viceroy's executive council with a majority of Indian members, drawn from major political parties**. The **Indian Councils Act, 1909 (Morely Minto Reforms 1909)** for the **first time proposed one Indian (SP Sinha as a Law member) in the Viceroy's Executive Council**.

**Statement 3 is correct-** **Lord Linlithgow**, the Viceroy of India, announced the **August Offer on August 8, 1940**.

**Question 24:**

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

The Quit India Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi on 8 August, 1942 at the Bombay session of the All India Congress Committee (AICC). Also known as the Bharat Chhodo Andolan, this movement was a mass civil disobedience that took place in the country.

Apart from mass agitations, four major parallel governments were established in Ballia (Uttar Pradesh), Tamluk (Bengal), Satara (Maharashtra) and Talcher (Orissa)

**Pair 1 is incorrectly matched-** In **August 1942**, parallel government was formed in **Ballia a district in Uttar Pradesh**. It was under the leadership of **Chittu Pandey**. He was a distinguished independence activist, who led the Quit India Movement in Ballia. He was described as the "Tiger of Ballia" by Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose.

The parallel government succeeded in getting the Collector to hand over power and release all the arrested Congress leaders. However, this government did not last long. During the intervening night of 22–23 August 1942, British military forces entered Ballia and overthrew the popular government.

**Pair 2 is incorrectly matched-** In the Tamluk of Midnapore district, an independent parallel government called the **Tamralipta Jatiya Sarkar** was organized on December 17th, 1942. This government lasted for two years till August 31, 1944. The three people who played a pivotal role in the formation of the Tamralipta Jatiya Sarkar were **Ajoy Kumar Mukherjee, Satis Chandra Samanta, and Sushil Kumar Dhar**. This parallel government undertook cyclone relief work, sanctioned grants to schools, supplied paddy from the rich to the poor, organised Vidyut Vahinis, etc.

**Pair 3 is correctly matched-** The parallel government which developed in Satara was the longest and most successful. It lasted for three years; was established in the middle of 1943 and continued till June 13, 1946. The parallel government of Satara was also known as **Patri Sarkar**. The person who was instrumental in organizing it was **Y.B. Chavan** and **Nana Patil**. Village libraries and Nyayadan Mandals were organised, prohibition campaigns were carried on and 'Gandhi marriages' were organised.

**Question 26:****Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

The Bengal famine of 1943 ranks as one of the most catastrophic events in twentieth-century South Asia, causing three million deaths. This devastating incident unfolded during World War II. The worst-affected areas were south-west Bengal comprising the **Tamluk-Contai-Diamond Harbour region, Dacca, Faridpur, Tippera, and Noakhali.**

**Statement 1 is correct:** The divergence of foodgrains **for the maintenance of large army** was responsible for the famine in Bengal. Other factors that caused the disaster include stoppage of rice imports from Burma and South-East Asia (the Japanese Army completed the occupation of Burma), gross mismanagement and profiteering.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** In the context of Bengal Famine of 1943, Winston Churchill had infamously said, **“I hate Indians. They are a beastly people with a beastly religion. The famine was their own fault for breeding like rabbits.”** Churchill claimed that famine was created by themselves (Indians) caused by overpopulation, and that Indians should pay the price for their negligence. **These statements depict how the British colonial authorities marginalized their subjects in the colonies and solidified practices of racial exclusion.**

**Statement 3 is correct:** The Government of British India appointed the Famine Inquiry Commission, commonly known as the **Woodhead Commission**, in 1944 to investigate the 1943 Bengal famine. It refused to blame the British administration, instead emphasizing natural, rather than man-made, causes of the famine.

**Question 29:****Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

**Statement 1 is correct:** Clement Attlee's Labour Party government initiated the 1946 Cabinet Mission to India with the aim of devising plans for the establishment of a government that would pave the way for India's independence. **As per the Mission's directives, the Constituent Assembly was tasked with creating an interim government.** In September 1946, the elected Constituent Assembly of India established the Interim Government of India to facilitate the smooth transition of British India to independence.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** On September 2, 1946, the Interim Government was created entirely of Congress members (without Muslim League members). **The Muslim League first elected to stay out of politics. However, the Muslim League finally joined after Lord Wavell** allowed it to join despite its rejection of the Cabinet Mission's long-term and short-term plans.

**Statement 3 is correct:** **Viscount Wavell** was the President of the Executive Council of the Interim Government of India from October 15, 1946 to February 20, 1947.

**Question 31:****Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

The Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU) was founded in 1970 by B.T. Ranadive as President and P. Ramamurti as General Secretary.

**Statement 1 is incorrect.** The Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU) **has the political affiliation is with the Communist Party of India.** It has a huge influence in Tripura, India, as well as a good presence in Kerala and West Bengal. It has a moderate impact in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

**Statement 2 is correct.** The CITU believes that **the only way to stop working-class exploitation is to socialize all means of production**, including distribution and trade, and to build a Socialist State. The CITU, which adheres to the socialist ideal, advocates for the complete emancipation of society from all forms of exploitation.

**Statement 3 is correct.** The primary purpose of CITU is to fight any interference with employees' economic and social rights, as well as to endeavour to promote their rights and liberties.

**Question 32:**

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

During the conflict of 1932, the Third RTC was held in November, once again without the participation of Congress. The deliberations resulted in the passage of the Act of 1935.

The British Parliament enacted the Government of India Act in August 1935. The act envisaged an All India Federation, which would include all British Indian provinces, all chief commissioner's provinces, and Indian states (princely states).

**Statement 1 is correct.** The formation of the federation was contingent on the following conditions being met: **(i) states with allotments of 52 seats in the proposed Council of States agreeing to join the federation;** and (ii) the aggregate population of states in the above category is 50% of the total population of all Indian states.

**Statement 2 is correct.** The Princes of the princely states were offered the following terms:

(i) **Each Prince would select a delegate for his state in the Federal Legislature.** (ii) There would be no compulsion on Princes to democratize their governments or allow state representatives to be elected to the Federal Legislature.

**Statement 3 is incorrect.** The **All-India Federation, as envisioned in the legislation, never came to realization due to opposition from various Indian political groups, and the conditions set were not met.** The British government opted to establish provincial autonomy on April 1, 1937, although the Central government remained to be controlled in accordance with the 1919 Act, with minor changes. The Act of 1935's provisions remained in effect until August 15, 1947.

**Question 33:**

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

The Indian National Congress (INC) held its annual session of 1927 in Madras (Chennai). The session passed a resolution for the boycott of the Simon Commission.

**Statement 1 is correct.** The Congress session in Madras in December 1927 was held under the presidency of M.A. Ansari. Motilal Nehru headed the Calcutta session of Congress of 1928 which led to the formation of All India Youth Congress.

**Statement 2 is correct:** At the 1927 session, resolutions were passed to boycott the Simon commission “at every stage and in every form”.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** A snap resolution, moved by Jawaharlal Nehru and supported by Subhas Bose, was passed at the session. Snap resolution declared complete independence as the goal of the Congress. Also, a resolution against the use of Indian troops in China, Iran and Mesopotamia was passed at this session.

**Question 34:**

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

**The Trade Union Act, 1926** provided for the registration of trade unions and defines the laws related to the registered trade unions. As per the Act, a trade union is an organised group of employees in a trade or profession that is established to advance their rights and interests. In India, all the trade unions are registered under the Trade Union Act (1926).

**Statement 1 is correct: Trade unions were acknowledged to be legal associations by the Trade Union Act of 1926.**

**Statement 2 is incorrect.** The Trade Union Act of 1926 **outlined conditions for registration and regulation of activities of the trade unions.**

**Statement 3 is correct.** Under the Trade Union Act of 1926, the trade unions were granted immunity from civil and criminal prosecution for their legal activities, but their **political activities were subject to various restrictions.**

#### Question 35:

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

Subhas Chandra Bose was a prominent Indian nationalist leader and freedom fighter who played a significant role in India's struggle for independence against British colonial rule.

**Statement 1 is correct:** Subhas Chandra Bose was greatly influenced by moderate nationalist Chittaranjan Das (also known as Deshbandhu). Chittaranjan Das was at the forefront of the **Swadeshi Movement and the Non-Cooperation Movement**, advocating for Indian goods and self-reliance. These movements **deeply influenced Bose's understanding** of the economic aspects of India's freedom struggle.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** Although Bose believed in violent and armed struggle to achieve India's independence, **he did participate in non violent Non Cooperation Movement (NCM).** In fact, Bose **resigned** from a prestigious post in the **Indian Civil Service in response to the launching of the Non Cooperation movement in 1922.**

**Statement 3 is correct:** Subhash Bose was elected as president of Tripuri Congress session in 1939 after defeating the Gandhiji's candidate Pattabi Sitharamaya. Following the worsening relationship between Subhash Chandra Bose and moderates in Congress **he and his followers formed the Forward Bloc in 1939 as a new party within the Congress.** The purpose was to consolidate the political left and major support base in his home state Bengal.

**Statement 4 is correct:** It is true that Subhash Chandra Bose convened the **Anti-Compromise Conference** to oppose the Congress' compromise formula with the British during World War II. Bose wanted to send a strong message against the imperialist policy of the British and to support the Axis power in the war.

#### Question 36:

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

The Indian Nationalists' response to the Government of India Act, 1935 was complex and multifaceted. The Act aimed to introduce a federal system and also granted Provincial autonomy and limited self-governance to Indians.

**Statement 1 is correct:** The Government of India Act, 1935, was unanimously rejected by the Congress. The Congress perceived the act as falling short of national aspirations and insisted on the establishment of a Constituent Assembly chosen through universal adult suffrage to draft an independent India's constitution. However, later, **the Congress decided to participate in the 1937 provincial elections to undermine this act.** In its **election manifesto, the Congress restated its firm opposition to the Act.**

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** While the Act of 1935 reaffirmed separate electorates for Muslims is true, the assertion that the **All-India Muslim League accepted the act is not true.** The Muslim League wanted an **autonomous Muslim state or states along the North-western and eastern borders of India.** As the Act of 1935 did not fulfil their aim, Mohammad Ali Jinnah led Muslim **league totally rejected the Government of India Act, 1935.**

**Statement 3 is correct:** The National Liberal Federation and the Hindu Mahasabha favoured the implementation of the Government of India Act, 1935. **Surendra Nath Banerjee established the National Liberal Federation**, also known as the **Liberal Party of India.** Some notable figures within its ranks included **Tej Bahadur Sapru, V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, and M. R. Jayakar.**

**Question 41:****Exp) Option c is the correct answer**

'No Changers' were a group of leaders within the Congress, who believed in **pursuing more gradual and constructive approaches** to bring about reforms and improvements within the existing framework. Unlike Pro Changers (Swarajists) they were critical of entering into legislative councils to bring about any changes in the society.

**Statement 1 is correct: The "No Changers" established National schools and colleges to share knowledge and increase awareness among people.** They saw education as a vital tool to empower the general public, and they provided training in a way that wasn't influenced by foreign rulers. This training was meant to prepare individuals for future large-scale movements.

**Statement 2 is correct:** It is true that **"No Changers" were actively involved** in social reform movements aimed at **eradicating social evils like untouchability, child marriage, and caste discrimination**. They worked to create awareness and change public perceptions regarding these issues. They also did significant work to foster Hindu-Muslim unity.

**Statement 3 is correct:** It is true that the **"No Changers" popularised the use of Khadi (a type of cloth) and the Charkha (a spinning tool) among tribes and lower castes**. They advocated the boycott of foreign-made clothes and alcohol and encouraged people to spin their own clothes using the Charkha

**Statement 4 is incorrect: The "No Changers" took charge of numerous municipalities and local organisations** because they believed that these local bodies could play a role in advancing positive initiatives. For example No changers such as **Vallabhai Patel** was elected to Ahmedabad Municipality, **Rajendra Prasad** was a elected member of Patna municipality.

**Question 42:****Exp) Option c is the correct answer**

Swarajist (also referred to as Pro Changers) represented a faction within the Indian National Congress that had distinct political views and strategies compared to No Changers. The Swarajist Manifesto was issued by the Swarajists preceding the 1923 elections.

**Option 1 is correct:** The Swarajists advocated for active participation in the legislative councils established by the Government of India Act 1919. They aimed to **use these councils as platforms to demand more self-governance for Indians** within the framework of British colonial rule.

**Option 2 is correct:** The Swarajists sought to utilise the **legislative councils to press for constitutional reforms** that would grant **Indians more control over administration**. In the event of the refusal of this demand, they announced a strategy of consistent obstruction within the councils, rendering governance through that channel unfeasible.

**Option 3 is incorrect:** The Swarajist manifesto does **not include the abolition of the Zamindari system in the Bengal Province**.

**Option 4 is correct:** Swarajists in their manifesto declared that the **Indian people should have the right to frame their own Constitution**. The Swarajist made it clear that a Constitution for India could only be made keeping in mind the specificity of Indian conditions. Therefore, an alien government sitting in England was not competent to make a Constitution for India, suitable for Indian conditions.

**Question 57:****Exp) Option a is the correct answer.**

Justice Party officially known as South Indian Liberal Federation founded by Dr T.M. Nair, P. Tyagaraja Chetti and C.N. Mudaliar on behalf of intermediate castes. It was started in response against domination of brahmins in government service, education and political field. Statement 1 is incorrect: Those who decided to support the Congress call of boycott of the Simon Commission included the liberals of the

Hindu Mahasabha and the majority faction of the Muslim League under Jinnah. Some others, such as the Unionists in Punjab and the Justice Party in the south, decided not to boycott the commission. Statement 2 is incorrect: Unsatisfied with the Montagu– Chelmsford Reforms and the March 1919 Rowlatt Act, Mahatma Gandhi launched his non-cooperation movement in 1919. The Justice Party did not support the cause of the Non-Cooperation Movement. In the 1920 elections the Justice party won 63 of the 98 seats. Statement 3 is correct: Apart from the Congress, the Muslim League, Communist Party, Unionists, Akalis, Justice Party, Ahrars in Rawalpindi, Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, Hindu Mahasabha and the Sikh League showed their solidarity with the INA prisoners.

**Question 58:****Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

statement 1 is correct. A number of changes in the Congress constitution were affected at the Bombay Session in 1934 under the Presidentship of Rajendra Pasad. Wearing of Khadi was made a necessary criterion for elective membership. A. I. C. C. was reduced to half its strength, etc. Statement 2 is correct. Held at Faizpur in 1936 near Jalgaon, this was the first Congress Session in a rural area. Pandit Nehru was the President of the Congress during this session. Goaded by the left- wing and the peasant movements, the Congress accepted at Faizpur in 1936 a programme of substantial reduction in rent and revenue, abolition of feudal dues and forced labour, fixity of tenure and a living wage for agricultural labourers. Statement 3 is incorrect. The Congress got its first woman President at the Calcutta Session in 1917- Annie Besant. Sarojini Naidu became the second woman to preside over the Congress after Annie Besant at the Kanpur session 1925.