

ForumIAS

F

Prelims Marathon

4th Week Jan, 2024

HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT

FORUMIAS



Index

Freedom Movement (Moderates & Extremists).....	2
Socio – Religious & Freedom Movement	6
Socio – Religious Reforms & Gandhian Era – I.....	9
Gandhian Era – II.....	13
Growth Revolutionary Organizations in India & Abroad	17
Peasant & Tribal Movements.....	20
Revision.....	23

Freedom Movement (Moderates & Extremists)

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. The first session of the Indian National Congress held at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay in December 1885.
2. Surendranath Banerjea and Ananda Mohan Bose were the main architects of the Indian National Conference.

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: In the later 1870s and early 1880s, a solid ground had been prepared for the establishment of an all-India organisation.

- The final shape to this idea was given by a retired English civil servant, A.O. Hume, who mobilized leading intellectuals of the time and, with their cooperation, organized the first session of the Indian National Congress at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay in December 1885.
- Surendranath Banerjea and Ananda Mohan Bose were the main architects of the Indian National Conference.

Source: Spectrum

Q.2) Which of the following was/were worked as president/s of Indian National Congress?

1. Dadabhai Naoroji
2. Badruddin Tyabji
3. Gopal Krishna Gokhale

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The first session of the Indian National Congress was attended by 72 delegates and presided over by Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee.

- Hereafter, the Congress met every year in December, in a different part of the country each time.
- Some of the great presidents of the Congress during this early phase were Dadabhai Naoroji (thrice president), Badruddin Tyabji, Pherozshah Mehta, P. Anandacharlu, Surendranath Banerjea, Romesh Chandra Dutt, Ananda Mohan Bose and Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

Source: Spectrum

Q.3) Which of the following was/were moderate leader/s of Indian National Congress?

1. Pherozshah Mehta
2. D.E. Wacha
3. W.C. Bonnerjea

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The national leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozshah Mehta, D.E. Wacha, W.C. Bonnerjea, S.N. Banerjea who dominated the Congress policies during the early period (1885-1905) were staunch believers in 'liberalism' and 'moderate' politics and came to be labelled as Moderates to distinguish them from the neo-nationalists of the early twentieth century who were referred to as the Extremists.

Source: Spectrum

Q.4) Who among the following has spent his time on British committee of the Indian National Congress?

- a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- b) Pherozshah Mehta
- c) S.N. Banerjea
- d) Badruddin Tyabji

ANS: A

Explanation: A British committee of the Indian National Congress was established in London in 1899 which had India as its organ.

Dadabhai Naoroji spent a substantial portion of his life and income campaigning for India's case abroad.

Source: Spectrum

Q.5) Which of the following was/were analyzed the political economy of British rule in India?

1. Dadabhai Naoroji
2. R.C. Dutt
3. Dinshaw Wacha

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The early nationalists, led by Dadabhai Naoroji, R.C. Dutt, Dinshaw Wacha and others, carefully analysed the political economy of British rule in India, and put forward the "drain theory" to explain British exploitation of India.

Source: Spectrum

Q.6) Which of the following was/were nominated to Imperial Legislative Council?

1. Syed Ahmed Khan
2. Kristodas Pal
3. V.N. Mandlik

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The Imperial Legislative Council constituted by the Indian Councils Act (1861) was an impotent body designed to disguise official measures as having been passed by a representative body.

- Indian members were few in number—in the thirty years from 1862 to 1892 only forty-five Indians were nominated to it, most of them being wealthy, landed and with loyalist interests.
- Only a handful of political figures and independent intellectuals such as Syed Ahmed Khan, Kristodas Pal, V.N. Mandlik, K.L. Nulkar and Rashbehari Ghosh were among those nominated.

Source: Spectrum

Q.7) Which of the following leader/s was/were demanded the self-government on the lines of the self-governing colonies of Canada and Australia?

1. Dadabhai Naoroji
2. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
3. Lokmanya Tilak

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Dadabhai Naoroji (1904), Gopal Krishna Gokhale (1905) and Lokmanya Tilak (1906) demanded self-government on the lines of the self-governing colonies of Canada and Australia.

Source: Spectrum

Q.8) Which of the following incident/s was/were had an impact on Indian National Movement?

1. The defeat of the Italian army by Ethiopians.
2. The Boer wars.
3. Japan's victory over Russia.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Remarkable progress made by Japan after 1868 and its emergence as an industrial power opened the eyes of Indians to the fact that economic progress was possible even in an Asian country without any external help.

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

Source: Spectrum

Q.9) Which of the following act/s was/were implemented during Lord Curzon period?

1. The Official Secrets Act.
2. The Indian Universities Act.
3. The Calcutta Corporation Act.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Lord Curzon refused to recognize India as a nation, and insulted Indian nationalists and the intelligentsia by describing their activities as "letting off of gas".

He spoke derogatorily of Indian character in general. Administrative measures adopted during his rule—the Official Secrets Act, the Indian Universities Act, the Calcutta Corporation Act and, above all, the partition of Bengal—left no doubt in Indian minds about the basically reactionary nature of British rule in India.

Source: Spectrum

Q.10) Which of the following was/were related to Militant School of Thought?

1. Raj Narain Bose
2. Ashwini Kumar Datta
3. Aurobindo Ghosh

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

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

These included Raj Narain Bose, Ashwini Kumar Datta, Aurobindo Ghosh and Bipin Chandra Pal in Bengal; Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar and Bal Gangadhar Tilak in Maharashtra; and Lala Lajpat Rai in Punjab.

Source: Spectrum

Socio – Religious & Freedom Movement

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “Paramahansa Mandali”:

1. It was founded by Dadoba Pandurang and Mehtaji Durgaram.
2. Initially it worked as a secret society that worked to reform Hindu religion and society in general.

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: 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.

Source: Spectrum

Q.2) Who among the following founded the Satyashodhak Samaj (Truth Seekers’ Society) in 1873?

- a) Dadoba Pandurang
- b) Balshastri Jambhekar
- c) Henry Vivian Derozio
- d) Jyotiba Phule

ANS: D

Explanation: Jyotiba Phule (1827-1890), born in Satara, Maharashtra, belonged to the mali (gardener) community and organised a powerful movement against upper caste domination and brahminical supremacy. Phule founded the Satyashodhak Samaj (Truth Seekers’ Society) in 1873, with the leadership of the samaj coming from the backward classes, malis, telis, kunbis, saris and dhangars.

Source: Spectrum

Q.3) Who among the following used “Lokahitawadi” as his pen name for social reforms?

- a) Balshastri Jambhekar
- b) Jyotiba Phule
- c) Gopalhari Deshmukh
- d) Raja Rammohan Roy

ANS: C

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 reorganization of Indian society on rational principles and modern, humanistic, secular values.

Source: Spectrum

Q.4) Which of the following was/were associated with Gopalhari Deshmukh?

1. Hitechhu
2. Gyan Prakash
3. Indu Prakash

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Gopalhari Deshmukh started a weekly, Hitechhu, and also played a leading role in founding the periodicals, Gyan Prakash, Indu Prakash and Lokahitawadi.

Source: Spectrum

Q.5) Who among the following started periodical Sudharak, which spoke against untouchability and the caste system?

- a) Gopalhari Deshmukh
- b) Jyotiba Phule
- c) Gopal Ganesh Agarkar
- d) Raja Rammohan Roy

ANS: C

Explanation: Gopal Ganesh Agarkar (1856-1895) was an educationist and social reformer from Maharashtra.

- He was a principal of Fergusson College. He was also the first editor of Kesari, the journal started by Lokmanya Tilak.
- Later, he started his own periodical, Sudharak, which spoke against untouchability and the caste system.

Source: Spectrum

Q.6) Who among the following helped Gopal Krishna Gokhale to found the Servants of India Society?

- a) Gopal Ganesh Agarkar
- b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- c) Srinivasa Shastri
- d) M.G. Ranade

ANS: D

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

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

Source: Spectrum

Q.7) Who among the following founded the Social Service League in Bombay with an aim to secure for the masses better and reasonable conditions of life and work?

- a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- c) M.G. Ranade
- d) Narayan Malhar Joshi

ANS: D

Explanation: A follower of Gokhale, Narayan Malhar Joshi founded the Social Service League in Bombay with an aim to secure for the masses better and reasonable conditions of life and work.

- They organized many schools, libraries, reading rooms, day nurseries and cooperative societies.
- Their activities also included police court agents' work, legal aid and advice to the poor and illiterate, excursions for slum dwellers, facilities for gymnasia and theatrical performances, sanitary work, medical relief and boys' clubs and scout corps.

Source: Spectrum

Q.8) Who among the following had known as "Mulshankar"?

- a) Dayananda Saraswati
- b) Ramakrishna Paramahansa
- c) Swami Vivekananda
- d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

ANS: A

Explanation: The Arya Samaj Movement, revivalist in form though not in content, was the result of a reaction to Western influences.

- Its founder, Dayananda Saraswati or Mulshankar (1824-1883) was born in the old Morvi state in Gujarat in a brahmin family.
- He wandered as an ascetic for fifteen years (1845-60) in search of truth.
- The first Arya Samaj unit was formally set up by him at Bombay in 1875 and later the headquarters of the Samaj were established at Lahore.

Source: Spectrum

Q.9) The slogan of "Back to the Vedas" was associated with which of the following?

- a) Arya Samaj
- b) Brahmo Samaj
- c) Ramakrishna mission
- d) Paramahansa Mandali

ANS: A

Explanation: The Arya Samaj Movement, revivalist in form though not in content, was the result of a reaction to Western influences.

- Its founder, Dayananda Saraswati or Mulshankar (1824-1883) was born in the old Morvi state in Gujarat in a brahmin family.
- He took inspiration from the Vedas and considered them to be 'India's Rock of Ages', the infallible and the true original seed of Hinduism. He gave the slogan "Back to the Vedas".

Source: Spectrum

Q.10) Who among the following was founded the “Seva Sadan”?

- a) Dayananda Saraswati
- b) Behramji M. Malabari
- c) M. G. Ranade
- d) Swami Shraddhanand

ANS: B

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

- Malabari spoke vigorously against child marriage and for widow remarriage among Hindus.
- It was his efforts that led to the Age of Consent Act regulating the age of consent for females, Seva Sadan specialized in taking care of those women who were exploited and then discarded by society.

Source: Spectrum

Socio - Religious Reforms & Gandhian Era - I

Q.1) The term “Ezhavas” are associated with which of the following region?

- a) Kerala
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Assam
- d) Sikkim

ANS: A

Explanation: The SNDP movement was an example of a regional movement born out of conflict between the depressed classes and upper castes.

- It was started by Sree Narayana Guru Swamy (1856- 1928) among the Ezhavas of Kerala, who were a backward caste of toddy-tappers and were considered to be untouchables, denied education and entry into temples.
- The Ezhavas were the single largest caste group in Kerala constituting 26 per cent of the total population.
- Narayana Guru, himself from the Ezhava caste, took a stone from the Neyyar River and installed it as a Sivalinga at Aruvippuram on Sivaratri in 1888.

Source: Spectrum

Q.2) The famous “justice movement” was associated with which of the following region?

- a) North - West frontier region
- b) Madras presidency
- c) Punjab presidency
- d) North - East region

ANS: B

Explanation: Justice Movement in Madras Presidency was started by C.N. Mudaliar, T.M. Nair and P. Tyagaraja to secure jobs and representation for the non-brahmins in the legislature.

In 1917, Madras Presidency Association was formed which demanded separate representation for the lower castes in the legislature.

Source: Spectrum

Q.3) In which of the following Indian National Congress session, it was declared that the goal of the Indian National Congress was “self-government or swaraj like the United Kingdom or the colonies” of Australia or Canada?

- a) Bombay Session 1905
- b) Calcutta Session 1906
- c) Surat Session 1907
- d) Madras session 1908

ANS: B

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

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

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

Source: Spectrum

Q.4) Which of the following act was introduced the system of “dyarchy”?

- a) Councils act 1891
- b) Councils act 1909
- c) Government of India Act, 1919
- d) Government of India Act, 1935

ANS: C

Explanation: In line with the government policy contained in Montagu’s statement of August 1917, the government announced further constitutional reforms in July 1918, known as Montagu-Chelmsford or Montford Reforms.

Based on these, the Government of India Act, 1919 was enacted. The Act introduced dyarchy for the executive at the level of the provincial government.

Source: Spectrum

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding “Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi”:

1. He was born in Porbandar in the princely state of Junagadh.
2. His father was a diwan (minister) of the state.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on October 2, 1869 in Porbandar in the princely state of Kathiawar in Gujarat. His father was a diwan (minister) of the state.

Source: Spectrum

Q.6) Who among the following started the news paper “Indian Opinion”?

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) M. K. Gandhi
- c) Gopala Krishna Goakhle
- d) Dadabhai Naoroji

ANS: B

Explanation: To unite different sections of Indians in South Africa, Gandhi set up the Natal Indian Congress and started a paper Indian Opinion.

Source: Spectrum

Q.7) The “Transvaal Immigration Act” was associated with which of the following?

- a) South Africa
- b) Ethiopia
- c) Egypt
- d) Madagascar

ANS: A

Explanation: The Indians protested the Transvaal Immigration Act, by illegally migrating from Natal into Transvaal.

- The government held these Indians in jails. Miners and plantation workers went on a lightning strike.
- In India, Gokhale toured the whole country mobilising public opinion in support of the Indians in South Africa.
- Eventually, through a series of negotiations involving Gandhi, Lord Hardinge, C.F. Andrews and General Smuts, an agreement was reached by which the Government of South Africa conceded the major Indian demands relating to the poll tax, the registration certificates and marriages solemnized according to Indian rites, and promised to treat the issue of Indian immigration in a sympathetic manner.

Source: Spectrum

Q.8) Which of the following was/were the basic tenet/s of “Satyagraha”?

1. A satyagrahi was not to submit to what he considered as wrong, but was to always remain truthful, non-violent and fearless.
2. A satyagrahi works on the principles of withdrawal of cooperation and boycott.
3. A satyagrahi should be ready to accept suffering in his struggle against the wrong-doer.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Gandhi evolved the technique of Satyagraha during his stay in South Africa. It was based on truth and non-violence. Its basic tenets were as follows:

- A satyagrahi was not to submit to what he considered as wrong, but was to always remain truthful, non-violent and fearless.
- A satyagrahi works on the principles of withdrawal of cooperation and boycott.

Prelims Marathon Compilation January [Fourth Week] 2024

- Methods of satyagraha include non-payment of taxes, and declining honours and positions of authority.
- A satyagrahi should be ready to accept suffering in his struggle against the wrong-doer. This suffering was to be a part of his love for truth.
- Even while carrying out his struggle against the wrong-doer, a true satyagrahi would have no ill feeling for the wrong-doer; hatred would be alien to his nature.

Source: Spectrum

Q.9) The famous “tinkathia system” was associated with which of the following?

- a) Champaran Satyagraha
- b) Ahmedabad Mill Strike
- c) Kheda Satyagraha
- d) Forest Satyagraha

ANS: A

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

- The European planters had been forcing the peasants to grow indigo on 3/20 part of the total land (called tinkathia system).
- When towards the end of the nineteenth century German synthetic dyes replaced indigo, the European planters demanded high rents and illegal dues from the peasants in order to maximize their profits before the peasants could shift to other crops.

Source: Spectrum

Q.10) Which of the following was/were joined the Gandhi during “Champaran Satyagraha”?

1. Rajendra Prasad
2. Mahadeo Desai
3. Narhari Parekh

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

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

- When Gandhi, joined now by Rajendra Prasad, Mazharul-Haq, Mahadeo Desai, Narhari Parekh, and J.B. Kripalani, reached Champaran to probe into the matter, the authorities ordered him to leave the area at once. Gandhi defied the order and preferred to face the punishment.
- This passive resistance or civil disobedience of an unjust order was a novel method at that time. Finally, the authorities retreated and permitted Gandhi to make an enquiry.

Source: Spectrum

Gandhian Era – II

Q.1) Who among the following went to Gandhi and asked him to intervene and help resolve the impasse between the workers and the employers (Ahmadabad Mill Strike)?

- a) Pandita Ramabhai
- b) Ambalal Sarabhai
- c) Anusuya Sarabhai
- d) Madan Mohan Malaviya

ANS: C

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

- The workers of the mill turned to Anusuya Sarabhai for help in fighting for justice.
- Anusuya Sarabhai was a social worker who was also the sister of Ambalal Sarabhai, one of the mill owners and the president of the Ahmadabad Mill Owners Association (founded in 1891 to develop the textile industry in Ahmadabad), for help in fighting for justice.
- Anusuya Behn went to Gandhi, who was respected by the mill owners and workers, and asked him to intervene and help resolve the impasse between the workers and the employers.

Source: Spectrum

Q.2) Which of the following leader/s was/were associated with Kheda Satyagraha?

1. Narahari Parikh
2. Mohanlal Pandya
3. Ravi Shankar Vyas

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Because of drought in 1918, the crops failed in Kheda district of Gujarat.

- According to the Revenue Code, if the yield was less than one-fourth the normal produce, the farmers were entitled to remission.
- Gandhi asked the farmers not to pay the taxes. Gandhi, however, was mainly the spiritual head of the struggle.
- It was Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and a group of other devoted Gandhians, namely, Narahari Parikh, Mohanlal Pandya and Ravi Shankar Vyas, who went around the villages, organized the villagers and told them what to do and gave the necessary political leadership.

Source: Spectrum

Q.3) The famous “Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act” was passed in?

- a) 1915
- b) 1917
- c) 1919
- d) 1921

ANS: C

Explanation: Just six months before the Montford Reforms were to be put into effect; two bills were introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council.

- One of them was dropped, but the other—an extension to the Defense of India Regulations Act 1915—was passed in March 1919.
- It was what was officially called the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, but popularly known as the Rowlatt Act.

Source: Spectrum

Q.4) Which of the following elected Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council resigned in protest against Rowlatt Act?

- 1. Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- 2. Madan Mohan Malaviya
- 3. Mazhar Ul Haq

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: Rowlatt Act was based on the recommendations made in the previous year to the Imperial Legislative Council by the Rowlatt Commission, headed by the British judge, Sir Sidney Rowlatt, to investigate the ‘seditious conspiracy’ of the Indian people.

- The committee had recommended that activists should be deported or imprisoned without trial for two years, and that even possession of seditious newspapers would be adequate evidence of guilt.
- All the elected Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council voted against the bill but they were in a minority and easily overruled by the official nominees.
- All the elected Indian members—who included Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mazhar Ul Haq – resigned in protest.

Source: Spectrum

Q.5) Who among the following is not a member of Disorders Inquiry Committee (Hunter Committee/Commission)?

- a) Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad
- b) Pandit Jagat Narayan
- c) Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan
- d) Madan Mohan Malaviya

ANS: D

Explanation: The massacre at Jallianwalla Bagh shocked Indians and many British as well.

Prelims Marathon Compilation January [Fourth Week] 2024

- The Secretary of State for India, Edwin Montagu, ordered that a committee of inquiry be formed to investigate the matter.
- So, on October 14, 1919, the Government of India announced the formation of the Disorders Inquiry Committee, which came to be more widely and variously known as the Hunter Committee/Commission after the name of chairman, Lord William Hunter, former Solicitor-General for Scotland and Senator of the College of Justice in Scotland.
- There were three Indians among the members, namely, Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University and advocate of the Bombay High Court; Pandit Jagat Narayan, lawyer and Member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces; and Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan, lawyer from Gwalior State.

Source: Spectrum

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. Under Lucknow pact of 1916, Indian National Congress accepted separate electorates for Muslim League.
2. The Lucknow Pact provided a joint political platform for the Moderates, Extremists and Muslim League.

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 Lucknow Pact of December 1916 was an understanding between the Congress and the Muslim League (controlled by the UP-based “Young Party”) whereby the Congress accepted separate electorates.

The pact provided a joint political platform for the Moderates, Extremists and Muslim League.

Source: Spectrum

Q.7) Which of the following was/were member/s of the “Khilafat Committee”?

1. Maulana Azad
2. Ajmal Khan
3. Hasrat Mohani

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: In early 1919, a Khilafat Committee was formed under the leadership of the Ali brothers (Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali), Maulana Azad, Ajmal Khan and Hasrat Mohani, to force the British government to change its attitude towards Turkey. Thus, the ground for a country-wide agitation was prepared.

Source: Spectrum

Q.8) Who among the following was the president of “All India Khilafat Committee”?

- a) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- b) Madan Mohan Malaviya
- c) Hasrat Mohani
- d) M K Gandhi

ANS: D

Explanation: All India Khilafat Conference held in Delhi in November 1919, a call was made for the boycott of British goods.

- The Khilafat leaders also clearly spelt out that unless peace terms after the War were favorable to Turkey they would stop all cooperation with the Government.
- Gandhi, who was the president of the All India Khilafat Committee, saw in the issue a platform from which mass and united noncooperation could be declared against the Government.

Source: Spectrum

Q.9) In which Indian National Congress Session, congress working committee (CWC) of 15 members was set up?

- a) Lucknow session
- b) Calcutta Session
- c) Nagpur Session
- d) Madras Session

ANS: C

Explanation: December 1920 At the Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress Some important organizational changes were made:

- a congress working committee (CWC) of 15 members was set up to lead the Congress from now onwards;
- provincial congress committees on linguistic basis were organized;
- ward committees was organized;
- And entry fee was reduced to four annas.

Source: Spectrum

Q.10) Who among the following founded the “Indian National Liberal Federation”?

- a) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- b) Annie Besant
- c) Surendranath Banerjea
- d) Bipin Chandra Pal

ANS: C

Explanation: Surendranath Banerjea founded the Indian National Liberal Federation and played a minor role in national politics.

Source: Spectrum

Growth Revolutionary Organizations in India & Abroad

Q.1) Which of the following was/were associated with the “Anushilan Samiti”?

1. Promotha Mitter
2. Jatindranath Banerjee
3. Barindra Kumar Ghosh

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

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.)

But their activities were limited to giving physical and moral training to the members and remained insignificant till 1907-08.

Source: Spectrum

Q.2) Which of the following was/were involved in “Delhi Conspiracy trial”?

1. Basant Kumar Biswas
2. Amir Chand
3. Avadh Behari

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Rashbehari Bose and Sachin Sanyal staged a spectacular bomb attack on Viceroy Hardinge while he was making his official entry into the new capital of Delhi in a procession through Chandni Chowk in December 1912. (Hardinge was injured, but not killed.)

- Investigations following the assassination attempt led to the Delhi Conspiracy trial.
- At the end of the trial, Basant Kumar Biswas, Amir Chand and Avadh Behari were convicted and executed for their roles in the conspiracy.

Source: Spectrum

Q.3) The famous slogan “We shall die to awaken the nation” associated with?

- a) Rashbehari Bose
- b) Sachin Sanyal
- c) Bagha Jatin
- d) Basant Kumar Biswas

ANS: C

Explanation: The western Anushilan Samiti found a good leader in Jatindranath Mukherjee or Bagha Jatin and emerged as the Jugantar (or Yugantar).

Prelims Marathon Compilation January [Fourth Week] 2024

- Jatin revitalised links between the central organisation in Calcutta and other places in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
- “We shall die to awaken the nation”, was the call of Bagha Jatin.

Source: Spectrum

Q.4) Which of the following newspapers/journals was/were advocating revolutionary activity in pre - Independence period?

1. Sandhya
2. Yugantar
3. Kal

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The newspapers and journals advocating revolutionary activity included Sandhya and Yugantar in Bengal, and Kal in Maharashtra.

Source: Spectrum

Q.5) Who among the following organized the “Ramosi Peasant Force”?

- a) Vasudev Balwant Phadke
- b) Pulin Das
- c) Ullaskar Dutt
- d) Barindra Ghosh

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: Spectrum

Q.6) Who among the following organized a secret society named “Mitra Mela”?

- a) Damodar Chapekar
- b) Savarkar
- c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- d) Balkrishna Chapekar

ANS: B

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.

Source: Spectrum

Q.7) Who among the following was started the newspaper “Punjabee”?

- a) Lala Lajpat Rai
- b) Ajit Singh
- c) Aga Haidar
- d) Syed Haider Raza

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: Spectrum

Q.8) Who among the following was started the “India House” in London?

- a) Shyamji Krishnavarma
- b) Bhai Parmanand
- c) Lala Hardayal
- d) Lalchand

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.

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

Source: Spectrum

Q.9) Which of the following was/were member/s of the “Ghadr party”?

- 1. Lala Hardayal
- 2. Ramchandra
- 3. Barkatullah

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The moving spirits behind the Ghadr Party were Lala Hardayal, Ramchandra, Bhagwan Singh, Kartar Singh Saraba, Barkatullah, and Bhai Parmanand.

- The Ghadrites intended to bring about a revolt in India.
- Their plans were encouraged by two events in 1914—the Komagata Maru incident and the outbreak of the First World War.

Source: Spectrum

Q.10.) Who among the following established the “Berlin Committee for Indian Independence”?

- a) Virendranath Chattopadhyay
- b) Lala Lajpat Rai
- c) Ajit Singh
- d) Shyamji Krishnavarma

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’.

These revolutionaries aimed to mobilize the Indian settlers abroad to send volunteers and arms to India to incite rebellion among Indian troops there and to even organize an armed invasion of British India to liberate the country.

Source: Spectrum

Peasant & Tribal Movements

Q.1) The term “poligars” is associated with which of the following region in India?

- a) Southern region
- b) North Eastern region
- c) North West Frontier region
- d) Central Indian region

ANS: A

Explanation: Poligars: In South India, holders of territory or palayam, consisting of a few villages granted to them by the rulers—mainly the Nayakas—in return for military service and tribute.

Source: Spectrum

Q.2) Which of the following was/were associated with “Sanyasi Revolt”?

- 1. Majnum Shah
- 2. Chirag Ali
- 3. Bhawani Pathak

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The disastrous famine of 1770 and the harsh economic order of the British compelled a group of sanyasis in Eastern India to fight the British yoke.

- Originally peasants, even some evicted from land, these sanyasis were joined by a large number of dispossessed small zamindars, disbanded soldiers and rural poor.
- Majnum Shah (or Majnu Shah), Chirag Ali, Musa Shah, Bhawani Pathak and Debi Chaudhurani were important leaders.

Source: Spectrum

Q.3) The famous “Anandamath, a semi-historical novel” written by?

- a) Debi Chaudhurani
- b) Bhawani Pathak
- c) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- d) Surendranth Banarjee

ANS: C

Explanation: Anandamath, a semi-historical novel by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, is based on the Sanyasi Revolt.

Bankim Chandra also wrote a novel, Devi Chaudhurani, as he saw the importance of women too taking up the struggle against an alien rule that posed a threat to traditional Indian values.

Source: Spectrum

Q.4) The “revolt of the Moamarias” was associated with which of the following region?

- a) Assam
- b) Malabar
- c) Carnatic
- d) Saurashtra

ANS: A

Explanation: The revolt of the Moamarias in 1769 was a potent challenge to the authority of Ahom kings of Assam.

- The Moamarias were low-caste peasants who followed the teachings of Aniruddhadeva (1553-1624), and their rise was similar to that of other low-caste groups in north India.
- Their revolts weakened the Ahoms and opened the doors for others to attack the region, for instance, in 1792, the King of Darrang (Krishnanarayan), assisted by his band of burkandazes (the demobilised soldiers of the Muslim armies and zamindars) revolted.

Source: Spectrum

Q.5) The famous “Diwan Velu Thampi’s Revolt” was associated with?

- a) State of Travancore
- b) State of Nizam
- c) State of Berar
- d) State of Assam

ANS: A

Explanation: The East India Company’s harsh conditions imposed on the state of Travancore, after both of them agreed to a subsidiary alliance arrangement under Wellesley in 1805, caused deep resentment in the region.

- The ruler was not able to pay the subsidy and fell in arrears. The British resident of Travancore was meddling in the internal affairs of the state.
- The high handed attitude of the Company compelled Prime Minister (or Dalawa) Velu Thampi to rise against the Company, assisted by the Nair troops.

Source: Spectrum

Q.6) The famous “Paika rebellion” associated with which of the following?

- a) Odisha
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Gujarat

ANS: A

Explanation: The Paiks of Odisha were the traditional landed militia (‘foot soldiers’ literally) and enjoyed rent free land tenures for their military service and policing functions on a hereditary basis.

The English Company’s conquest of Odisha in 1803, and the dethronement of the Raja of Khurda had greatly reduced the power and prestige of the Paiks.

Source: Spectrum

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding “kuka movement”:

- 1. It was founded in 1840 by Bhagat Jawahar Mal.
- 2. Its basic tenet was abolition of caste.

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 Kuka Movement was founded in 1840 by Bhagat Jawahar Mal (also called Sian Saheb) in western Punjab.

- A major leader of the movement after him was Baba Ram Singh. (He founded the Namdhari Sikh sect.)
- After the British took Punjab, the movement got transformed from a religious purification campaign to a political campaign.
- Its basic tenets were abolition of caste and similar discriminations among Sikhs, discouraging the consumption of meat and alcohol and drugs, permission for intermarriages, widow remarriage, and encouraging women to step out of seclusion.

Source: Spectrum

Q.8) The Pagal Panthi group was founded by?

- a) Karam Shah
- b) Tipu
- c) Titu Mir
- d) Ram Singh

ANS: A

Explanation: The Pagal Panthi, a semi-religious group mainly constituting the Hajong and Garo tribes of Mymensingh district (earlier in Bengal), was founded by Karam Shah.

But the tribal peasants organised themselves under Karam Shah’s son, Tipu, to fight the oppression of the zamindars.

Source: Spectrum

Q.9) The famous “Moplah Uprisings” was associated with which of the following region?

- a) Assam
- b) Malabar
- c) Carnatic
- d) Saurashtra

ANS: B

Explanation: Hike in revenue demand and reduction of field size, coupled with the oppression of officials, resulted in widespread peasant unrest among the Moplahs of Malabar.

Twenty-two rebellions took place between 1836 and 1854. None, however, proved successful.

Source: Spectrum

Q.10) The famous “Pahariyas’ Rebellion” was associated with which of the following?

- a) Raja Mahal Hills
- b) Nallamalla Hills
- c) Panani Hills
- d) Seshachalam Hills

ANS: A

Explanation: The British expansion on their territory led to an uprising by the martial Pahariyas of the Raj Mahal Hills in 1778.

The British were forced to usher in peace by declaring their territory as damni-kol area.

Source: Spectrum

Revision

Q.1) The famous “Durjan Singh” was associated with which of the following?

- a) Pahariyas’ rebellion
- b) Chuar uprising
- c) Kuka movement
- d) Moplah Uprisings

ANS: B

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

- These tribe’s people were basically farmers and hunters. The uprising lasted from 1766 to 1772 and then, again surfaced between 1795 and 1816.
- The most significant uprising was under Durjan (or Durjol) Singh in 1798. Durjan Singh was the zamindar of Raipur from which he was dispossessed owing to the operations of Bengal Regulations.
- In May 1798, his followers, a body of 1,500 Chuars, indulged in violent activities in Raipur to halt the auction of the estate of Raipur. The revolt was brutally suppressed by the British.

Source: Spectrum

Q.2) Who among the following was associated with “Kol Mutiny”?

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

ANS: A

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

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

Source: Spectrum

Q.3) The term “Ulgulan” was associated with which of the following?

- a) Pahariyas’ rebellion
- b) Kol mutiny
- c) Kuka movement
- d) Munda Uprisings

ANS: D

Explanation: In 1899-1900, the Mundas in the region south of Ranchi rose under Birsa Munda.

- The Ulgulan was one of the most significant tribal uprisings in the period 1860-1920.
- The rebellion which began as a religious movement gathered political force to fight against introduction of feudal, zamindari tenures, and exploitation by money-lenders and forest contractors.
- The Mundas claimed Chhotanagpur as their area in 1879. British armed forces were then deployed.
- Birsa was captured and imprisoned.

Source: Spectrum

Q.4) The famous “Koya Revolts” was associated with which of the following?

- a) Godavari region
- b) Malabar region
- c) Ahom region
- d) Marwar region

ANS: A

Explanation: The Koyas of the eastern Godavari track (modern Andhra), joined by Khonda Sara chiefs, and rebelled in 1803, 1840, 1845, 1858, 1861 and 1862.

- They rose once again in 1879-80 under Tomma Sora. Their complaints were oppression by police and moneylenders, new regulations and denial of their customary rights over forest areas.
- After the death of Tomma Sora, another rebellion was organised in 1886 by Raja Anantayyar.

Source: Spectrum

Q.5) The famous “Rampa Revolt” was associated with which of the following?

- a) Alluri Sitarama Raju
- b) Jatra Bhagat
- c) Tomma Sora
- d) Ratna Nayak

ANS: A

Explanation: Rampa Revolts led by Alluri Sitarama Raju of the Koyas (1916, 1922-1924; Rampa region in Andhra Pradesh); against British interference; capture and execution of Raju in 1924.

Source: Spectrum

Q.6) The famous “Aruvippuram movement” was associated with which of the following?

- a) Kerala
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Himachal Pradesh

ANS: A

Explanation: The SNDP movement was an example of a regional movement born out of conflict between the depressed classes and upper castes.

- It was started by Sree Narayana Guru Swamy (1856- 1928) among the Ezhavas of Kerala, who were a backward caste of toddy-tappers and were considered to be untouchables, denied education and entry into temples.
- Narayana Guru, himself from the Ezhava caste, took a stone from the Neyyar river and installed it as a Sivalinga at Aruvippuram on Sivaratri in 1888.
- The movement (Aruvippuram movement) drew the famous poet Kumaran Asan as a disciple of Narayana Guru.
- In 1889, the Aruvippuram Kshetra Yogam was formed which was decided to expand into a big organisation to help the Ezhavas to progress materially as well as spiritually.

Source: Spectrum

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding “E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker”:

1. He started the self respect movement in mid 1920's.
2. He sought to undermine the position of brahmin priests by formalising weddings without brahmin priests.

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: Self-Respect Movement was started by E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker, a Balija Naidu, in the mid-1920s.

- The movement aimed at nothing short of a rejection of the brahminical religion and culture which Naicker felt was the prime instrument of exploitation of the lower castes.

- He sought to undermine the position of brahmin priests by formalising weddings without brahmin priests.

Source: Spectrum

Q.8) Who among the following was the editor of “Deshabhimani”?

- a) N. Kumaran Asan
- b) T.K. Madhavan
- c) K.P. Kesava
- d) K. Kelappan

ANS: B

Explanation: Temple Entry Movement: Significant work in this direction had already been done by reformers and intellectuals like Sree Narayana Guru and N. Kumaran Asan.

T.K. Madhavan, a prominent social reformer and editor of Deshabhimani, took up the issue of temple entry with the Travancore administration.

Source: Spectrum

Q.9) Which of the following was/were founded the “Indian Social Conference”?

1. Gopala Krishna Goakhle
2. M.G. Ranade
3. Raghunath Rao

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: Indian Social Conference Founded by M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao, the Indian Social Conference met annually from its first session in Madras in 1887 at the same time and venue as the Indian National Congress.

- It focussed attention on the social issues of importance; it could be called the social reform cell of the Indian National Congress, in fact.
- The conference advocated inter-caste marriages, opposed polygamy and kulinism.
- It launched the ‘Pledge Movement’ to inspire people to take a pledge against child marriage.

Source: Spectrum

Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding “Titu Mir”:

1. He was a disciple of Sayyid Ahmed Bareilvi.
2. He adopted Wahabism and advocated the Sharia.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

3. 1 only
4. 2 only
5. Both 1 and 2
6. Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Mir Nithar Ali, popularly known as Titu Mir, was a disciple of Sayyid Ahmed Bareilvi, the founder of the Wahabi Movement.

Prelims Marathon Compilation January [Fourth Week] 2024

- Titu Mir adopted Wahabism and advocated the Sharia. He organised the Muslim peasants of Bengal against the landlords, who were mostly Hindu, and the British indigo planters.
- The movement was not as militant as the British records made it out to be; only in the last year of Titu's life was there a confrontation between him and the British police. He was killed in action in 1831.

Source: Spectrum

