

ForumIAS

F

Prelims Marathon

3rd Week November, 2024

HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT

FORUMIAS



INDEX

Revision.....	2
Freedom Struggle under Extremist Phase (1905-1917) and India and Neighbourhood policy	5
Freedom Struggle under Extremist Phase (1905-1917) - II.....	8
The Gandhian Era - I.....	11
Growth of revolutionary organisations in India and abroad	14
Gandhian Era & Tribal & Peasant Movements.....	18
Revision.....	21



Revision

Q.1) With respect to British rule, the “Alexander Duff” was associated with which of the following?

- a) Forests
- b) Education
- c) Revenue
- d) Land settlement

ANS: B

Explanation: Hastings encouraged the foundation of vernacular schools by missionaries.

- He was the patron of the Hindu College, established at Calcutta in 1817, supported by the Indian public for the teaching of English and of Western science.
- The cause of education was further promoted by missionaries like Alexander Duff.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) The famous “Grant Medical College was founded in 1845” at which of the following place?

- a) Delhi
- b) Bengal
- c) Madras
- d) Bombay

ANS: D

Explanation: Bentinck founded the Calcutta Medical College in March 1835.

The students of this college were sent to London in 1844 to complete their studies.

Ten years after the establishment of the Calcutta Medical College, the Grant Medical College in Bombay was founded in 1845.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) With respect to British administration, the “Arthur Cotton” associated with which of the following?

- a) Irrigation
- b) External trade
- c) Military general
- d) Health

ANS: A

Explanation: In Madras, a few irrigation works were carried out because of the personal enthusiasm of Arthur Cotton, an Engineering officer.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Which of the following tree species were exploited by British for railway works?

1. Sal
2. Teak
3. Deodar

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Timber came to be exploited with the massive construction of the railway system.

- In the 1870s, it was calculated that every year one million sleepers were needed to build railway tracks.
- Indian trees, particularly *sal*, *deodar*, and *teak*, were preferred for their strength over other Indian timbers.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) In which of the following year, British enacted the Criminal Tribes Act?

- a) 1854
- b) 1865
- c) 1871
- d) 1878

ANS: C

Explanation: The colonial state, in order to manage and control forest resources, started the Forest Department and passed the Indian Forest Act, 1865.

- This was a draconian act which restricted the use of forest resources by indigenous groups who resented it.
- In order to contain protest and resistance the British enacted the dreaded Criminal Tribes Act, 1871.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) The Torture Commission, appointed by the Company government in which of the following presidency?

- a) Bombay
- b) Bengal
- c) Allahabad
- d) Madras

ANS: D

Explanation: The Torture Commission, appointed by the Company government in Madras in its report presented in 1855 exposed the atrocities perpetrated by the Indian revenue and police officials in the process of collecting land tax from the cultivators.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) With respect to East India Company rule, for how many years labours were hired under indentured system?

- a) 3 years
- b) 5 years
- c) 10 years
- d) 15 years

ANS: B

Explanation: The introduction of plantation crops and slope cultivation in Ceylon, Mauritius, Fiji, Malaya, the Caribbean islands, Natal and South Africa required enormous labour.

- Initially slave labour was used for this purpose. But after the Company government abolished slavery in India (1843), the system of indentured was used.
- Under this system, labourers were hired on contract for a period of five years (indenture) and they could return to their homeland with passage paid at the end.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) With respect to East India Company rule, the term “kanganis” related to which of the following?

- a) Irrigation
- b) Slave agents
- c) Tax officials
- d) Village guards

ANS: B

Explanation: The colonial state allowed agents (*kanganis*) to trick or kidnap indigent landless labourers.

- 150 indentured labourers “the innocent victims of a new system of slavery” were first taken from Thanjavur in 1828 to the new British coffee plantations in Ceylon.
- All of them deserted. Therefore, recruitment coupled with criminal laws prohibiting desertion started in the 1830s. People courted this new form of slavery to escape starvation deaths.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Who among the following wrote “Poverty and Un- British Rule in India”?

- a) R C Dutt
- b) B R Ambedkar
- c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- d) M G Ranade

ANS: C

Explanation: Dadabhai Naoroji in his *Poverty and Un- British Rule in India* explained how the English rulers were different from the earlier invaders.

He said, in the case of former foreign invaders, they plundered and went back. They made, no doubt, great wounds, but India, with her industry, revived and healed the wounds.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Which of the following comes under the “home charges”?

1. Incentive to the shareholders of the Company
2. Pensions to those who retired from civil and military services
3. Savings and the salaries of European officials, European traders and Planters remitted to England

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Naoroji argued that a great deal of wealth was drained to England in the form of Home Charges. The following constituted the Home Charges:

- Incentive to the shareholders of the Company
- Savings and the salaries of European officials, European traders and Planters remitted to England.
- Pensions to those who retired from civil and military services.
- The salaries of the staff and the Secretary to Home Government, India Office at London

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Freedom Struggle under Extremist Phase (1905-1917) and India and Neighbourhood policy

Q.1) Which of the following was/were reasons for rising national consciousness in British India?

1. The political decentralization
2. The economic centralization
3. The exploitation of resources

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The political and economic centralisation of India achieved by the British for the better exploitation and control of India inevitably led to the growth of national consciousness and the birth of the national movement.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following was/were the liberal and radical thought of European writers?

1. Milton
2. John Stuart Mill
3. Paine

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The liberal and radical thought of European writers like Milton, Shelley, John Stuart Mill, Rousseau, Paine, Spencer and Voltaire helped many Indians imbibe modern rational, secular, democratic and nationalist ideas.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following was/were tried to rediscover India's past?

1. R.G. Bhandarkar
2. Gopala Krishna Gokhale
3. R.L. Mitra

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The historical researches by European scholars, such as Max Mueller, Monier Williams, Roth and Sassoon, and by Indian scholars such as R.G. Bhandarkar, R.L. Mitra and later Swami Vivekananda, created an entirely new picture of India's past.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Which of the following was/were implications of land tenure systems introduced by the British?

1. fixed the land revenue in cash
2. institutionalised the commodification of land
3. commercialisation of agriculture

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: 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.

- Moreover, the practice of sale in settlement of debt encouraged money lenders to advance money to landholders and resorting to every kind of trickery to rob them of their property.
- 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.5) Which of the following was/were part of early nationalist era?

1. Farmers
2. Artisans
3. Elite sections

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The early nationalists in the INC came from the elite sections of the society. Lawyers, college and university teachers, doctors, journalists and such others represented the Congress.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Which of the following was/were not moderates?

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

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

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.7) Who among the following raised the clarion call “Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it”?

- a) Bipin Chandra Pal
- b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) Aurobindo Ghosh

ANS: B

Explanation: Tilak raised the clarion call “Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it”.

Tilak and his militant followers were now requesting Swaraj instead of economic or administrative reforms that the moderates were requesting through their petitions and prayers.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following was/were founded by Dadabhai Naoroji?

- 1. Voice of India
- 2. Rastgoftar
- 3. Bengalee

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Dadabhai Naoroji founded and edited two journals called *Voice of India* and *RastGoftar*. Surendranath Banerjea edited the newspaper called *Bengalee*.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) The famous swadeshi movement was started in which of the following year?

- a) 1899
- b) 1901
- c) 1905
- d) 1911

ANS: C

Explanation: The partition of Bengal in 1905, by the colonial government, which you will be studying in the next lesson, was vehemently opposed by the Indians.

The swadeshi movement of 1905, directly opposed the British rule and encouraged the ideas of swadeshi enterprise, national education, self-help and use of Indian languages.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Who among the following founded the India Society?

- a) Bipin Chandra Pal
- b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) Dadabhai Naoroji

ANS: D

Explanation: Dadabhai Naoroji 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

Freedom Struggle under Extremist Phase (1905-1917) – II

Q.1) Which of the following is/are correctly matched?

1. Bal Gangadhar Tilak : Maharashtra
2. Lala Lajpat Rai : Bengal
3. Bipin Chandra Pal : Punjab

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The extremist or what we may call radical or militant group was critical of the moderates for their cautious approach and the “mendicant policy” of appealing to the British by way of prayers and petitions.

This form of militancy developed under the leadership of Bal Gangadhar Tilak in Maharashtra, Bipin Chandra Pal in Bengal and Lala Lajpat Rai in the Punjab.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following was/were reasons for rise of extremists group?

1. factionalism in the Congress
2. frustration with the moderate politics
3. anger against Lord Curzon for dividing Bengal

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: By the last decade of the nineteenth century, there was conspicuous resentment against moderate politics within the Indian National Congress.

- This feeling of resentment eventually evolved into a new trend, referred to as the ‘Extremist’ trend.
- The primary reasons for the rise of this trend were: factionalism in the Congress, frustration with the moderate politics, anger against Lord Curzon for dividing Bengal.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following is/are correctly matched?

- | Newspaper | | Location |
|------------------|---|----------|
| 1. Swadesamitran | : | Andhra |
| 2. Yugantar | : | Gujarat |
| 3. Bengalee | : | Bengal |

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The other prominent development during the Swadeshi period was the growth of the vernacular press (newspapers published in Indian languages) in various parts of India.

- The nationalistic tone of the vernacular press became more pronounced during this time.
- The role played by *Swadesamitran* in Tamil Nadu, *Kesari* in Maharashtra, *Yugantar* in Bengal are a few examples.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Arrange the following measures/acts in chronological order:

1. Public Meetings Act
2. Explosive Substances Act
3. Indian Press Act

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: As the swadeshi movement gained support among the people, the government passed a series of repressive Acts such as the Public Meetings Act (1907), the Explosive Substance Act (1908), the Newspaper (Incitement and Offence Act 1908) and the Indian Press Act (1910) to crush the nationalistic activities of any nature.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following measures/acts were taken by Lord Curzon?

1. Reduced the number of elected Indian representatives in the Calcutta Corporation.
2. The University Act.
3. The Official Secrets Act.

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Curzon did little to change the opinion of the educated Indian class. Instead of engaging with the nationalist intelligentsia, he implemented a series of repressive measures.

- For instance, he reduced the number of elected Indian representatives in the Calcutta Corporation (1899).
- The University Act of 1904 brought the Calcutta University under the direct control of the government.
- The Official Secrets Act (1904) was amended to curb the nationalist tone of Indian newspapers. Finally, he ordered partition of Bengal in 1905.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) The famous Risley papers were associated with which of the following?

- a) Education
- b) Vernacular press
- c) Tribal organizations
- d) Bengal partition

ANS: D

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.7) Which of the following nationalist responded to partition in radical ways?

1. Surendranath Banerjee
2. K K Mitra
3. Prithwishchandra Ray

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Both the militants and the moderates were critical of the partition of Bengal ever since it was announced in December 1903.

But the anti-partition response by leaders like Surendranath Banerjee, K.K. Mitra, and Prithwishchandra Ray remained restricted to prayers and petitions.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Who among the following brought the idea of education in vernacular language?

- a) Rabindranath Tagore
- b) Satish Chandra
- c) Aurobindo Ghose
- d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

ANS: B

Explanation: The idea of education in vernacular language made its appearance much before the swadeshi movement with the foundation of Dawn Society by Satish Chandra in 1902.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Which of the following activities were taken up by swadeshi samitis?

1. organization of indigenous arbitration courts
2. propagation of Swadeshi message during festivals
3. philanthropic work during the famines

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The other successful method of mass mobilization was the formation of samitis (corps of volunteers).

The samitis were engaged in a range of activities such as physical and moral training of members, philanthropic work during the famines, epidemics, propagation of Swadeshi message during festivals, and organization of indigenous arbitration courts, and schools.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Who among the following pointed to a wall map of India, and said “Do you see this map? It is not a map but the portrait of Bharat Mata: its cities and mountains rivers and jungles form her physical body. All her children are her nerves, large and small.... Concentrate on Bharat as a living mother, worship her with nine-fold bhakti”?

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) Rabindranath Tagore
- c) Bipin Chandra Pal
- d) Aurobindo Ghose

ANS: D

Explanation: Sometime around 1905, Aurobindo Ghose was asked by a man as to how to become a patriot. In response Aurobindo pointed to a wall map of India, and said “Do you see this map? It is not a map but the portrait of Bharat Mata: its cities and mountains rivers and jungles form her physical body. All her children are her nerves, large and small.... Concentrate on Bharat as a living mother, worship her with nine-fold bhakti.”

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

The Gandhian Era - I

Q.1) The famous “Ilbert Bill” related to which of the following?

- a) Judiciary
- b) Education
- c) Police reforms
- d) Taxation

ANS: A

Explanation: During the viceroyalty of Ripon, the Indian judges were empowered through the Ilbert Bill to try Europeans.

But in the face of resistance from the Europeans the bill was amended to suit the European interests.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) The famous “Sambad Kaumudi” associated with which of the following?

- a) Raja Rammohan Roy
- b) M K Gandhi
- c) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- d) Chidambaram Pillai

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-Ul-Akbar* (1822) in Persian played a progressive role in educating the people on issues of public importance.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following translated religious, historical and literary texts from Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic into English?

1. Max Mueller
2. William Jones
3. Charles Wilkins

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Orientalists like William Jones, Charles Wilkins and Max Muller explored and translated religious, historical and literary texts from Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic into English and made them available to all.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Who among the following was the political guru of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi?

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
- c) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- d) Dadabhai Naoroji

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.5) Which of the following leaders accompanied Gandhi during the Champaran Movement?

1. Rajendra Prasad
2. Acharya Kripalani
3. Mahadeva Desai

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Accompanied by local leaders such as Rajendra Prasad, Mazharul Huq, Acharya Kripalani and Mahadeva Desai, Gandhi conducted a detailed enquiry on Champaran movement.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Which of the following leaders accompanied Gandhi during the Kheda Struggle?

1. Vithalbhai Patel
2. Vallabhbhai Patel
3. Indulal Yagnik

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: 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.7) Who among the following founded the Servants of India Society?

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
- c) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- d) Dadabhai Naoroji

ANS: B

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.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Who among the following found the "Indian Liberal Federation"?

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
- c) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- d) Surendranath Banerjee

ANS: D

Explanation: The public-spirited men of India, who had extended unconditional support to the war efforts of Britain had expected more.

- The scheme, when announced in 1918, came to be criticized throughout India. The Indian National Congress met in a special session at Bombay in August 1918 to discuss the scheme.
- The congress termed the scheme 'disappointing and unsatisfactory.' The colonial government followed a 'carrot and stick policy.'
- There was a group of moderate / liberal political leaders who wanted to try and work the reforms.
- Led by Surendranath Banerjee, they opposed the majority opinion and left the Congress to form their own party which came to be called Indian Liberal Federation.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) The famous “the Philosophy of the Bomb” book was written by?

- a) Mir Ahmed
- b) Bhagwaticharan Vohra
- c) Surya Sen
- d) Fakir Ahmed Mian

ANS: B

Explanation: The famous statement of the revolutionary position is contained in the book The Philosophy of the Bomb written by Bhagwaticharan Vohra.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.10) Who among the following started the weekly Harijan?

- a) Bhagwaticharan Vohra
- b) Fakir Ahmed Mian
- c) M K Gandhi
- d) Mir Ahmed

ANS: C

Explanation: Determined to undo the divisive intentions of the government’s divide and rule policy, Gandhi gave up all his other preoccupations and launched a whirlwind campaign against untouchability—first from jail and then, after his release in August 1933, from outside jail.

- While in jail, he set up the All-India Anti-Untouchability League in September 1932 and started the weekly Harijan in January 1933.
- After his release, he shifted to the Satyagraha Ashram in Wardha as he had vowed in 1930 not to return to Sabarmati Ashram unless swaraj was won.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Growth of revolutionary organisations in India and abroad

Q.1) Which of the following was/were founding members of communist party of India?

- 1. M.P.T. Acharya
- 2. Mohammad Ali
- 3. Abani Mukherji

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

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.2) Which of the following was/were correctly matched?

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|
| 1. Communist Party of India | : | M N Roy |
| 2. Hindustan Revolutionary Socialist Association | : | Kalpana Dutt |
| 3. Indian Republican Army | : | Mohammad Shafiq |

Select the correct option from below given codes:

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- None

ANS: A

Explanation: Various revolutionary groups were functioning then in British India, adopting socialist ideas but were not communist parties.

- Two revolutionaries – Bhagat Singh of the Hindustan Revolutionary Socialist Association and Kalpana Dutt of the Indian Republican Army that organised repeated raids on the Chittagong Armoury in Bengal will be the focus of the next section.
- The Communist Party of India (CPI) was formed, by M.N. Roy.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following was/were sent to jail, for four years of rigorous imprisonment in Kanpur conspiracy case?

- M N Roy
- Ghulam Hussain
- Muzaffar Ahmed

Select the correct option from below given codes:

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- None

ANS: A

Explanation: In the Kanpur Conspiracy case, Muzaffar Ahmed, Shaukat Usmani, Nalini Gupta and S. A. Dange were sent to jail, for four years of rigorous imprisonment.

- Thirteen persons were originally accused in the Kanpur case: (1) M.N. Roy, (2) Muzaffar Ahmad, (3) Shaukat Usmani, (4) Ghulam Hussain, (5) S.A. Dange, (6) M. Singaravelu, (7) R.L. Sharma, (8) Nalini Gupta, (9) Shamuddin Hassan, (10) M.R.S Velayudhun, (11) Doctor Manilal, (12) Sampurnananda, (13) Satyabhakta.
- Eight persons were charge-sheeted: M.N. Roy, Muzaffar Ahmad, S.A. Dange, Nalini Gupta, Ghulam Hussain, Singaravelu, Shaukat Usmani, and R.L. Sharma.
- Ghulam Hussain turned an approver. M.N. Roy and R.L. Sharma were charged in absentia as they were in Germany and Pondicherry (a French Territory) respectively.
- Singaravelu was released on bail due to his ill health. Finally, the list got reduced to four.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Which of the following was/were correctly matched?

Strike/agitation	:	Year
1. Kharagpur Railway workshop strike	:	1928
2. Calcutta scavengers strike	:	1929
3. Golden Rock workshop	:	1927

Select the correct option from below given codes:

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- None

ANS: D

Explanation: Trade unionism spread over to many urban centres and organised labour strikes. The communists played a prominent role in organising the working class throughout this period.

The Kharagpur Railway workshop strikes in February and September 1927, the Liluah Rail workshop strike between January and July 1928, the Calcutta scavengers' strike in 1928, the several strikes in the jute mills in Bengal during July-August 1929, the strike at the Golden Rock workshop of the South Indian Railway, Tiruchirappalli, in July 1928, the textile workers' strike in Bombay in April 1928 are some of the strikes that deserve mention.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following bills was/were introduced by the British in 1928?

- Trade disputes bill
- Public safety bill
- Trade unions bill

Select the correct option from below given codes:

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- None

ANS: B

Explanation: Alarmed by the 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.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Which of the following was/were British communists arrested in India?

- Philip Spratt
- Ban Bradley
- Lester Hutchinson

Select the correct option from below given codes:

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- None

ANS: C

Explanation: Determined to wipe out the radical movement, the government resorted to several repressive measures.

- They arrested 32 leading activists of the Communist Party, from different parts of British India like Bombay, Calcutta, Punjab, Poona and United Provinces.
- Most of them were trade union activists though not all of them were members of the Communist Party of India.

- At least eight of them belonged to the Indian National Congress. The arrested also included three British communists-Philip Spratt, Ban Bradley and Lester Hutchinson – who had been sent by the Communist Party of Great Britain to help build the party in India.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Who among the following wrote “Why I am an Atheist”?

- a) Bhagat Singh
- b) Jatindra Nath
- c) Raj Guru
- d) Sukhdev

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.8) “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) M K Gandhi
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) B R Ambedkar
- d) Subhash Chandra Bose

ANS: C

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.9) The “Southborough committee” was related to which of the following?

- a) Police
- b) Franchise
- c) Public Health
- d) Taxation

ANS: B

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

- a) M N Roy
- b) B. R. Ambedkar
- c) K T Telang
- d) Jatin Das

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

Gandhian Era & Tribal & Peasant Movements

Q.1) Which of the following was/were the member/s of Nehru Report Committee?

1. Tej Bahadur Sapru
2. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
3. Rajagopalachari

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: A

Explanation: As an answer to Lord Birkenhead's challenge, an All-Parties Conference met in February 1928 and appointed a subcommittee under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru to draft a constitution.

- This was the first major attempt by the Indians to draft a constitutional framework for the country.
- The committee included Tej Bahadur Sapru, Subhash Bose, M.S. Aney, Mangal Singh, Ali Imam, Shuab Qureshi and G.R. Pradhan as its members.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) The famous poona pact was related to which of the following?

- a) Local languages
- b) Press
- c) Civil services
- d) Separate electorates

ANS: D

Explanation: Signed by B.R. Ambedkar on behalf of the depressed classes on September 24, 1932, the Poona Pact abandoned the idea of separate electorates for the depressed classes.

But the seats reserved for the depressed classes were increased from 71 to 147 in provincial legislatures and to 18 per cent of the total in the Central Legislature.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) Who among the following started the weekly Harijan?

- a) Bhagwaticharan Vohra
- b) Jyotirao Phule
- c) M K Gandhi
- d) Fakir Ahmed Khan

ANS: C

Explanation: Determined to undo the divisive intentions of the government's divide and rule policy, Gandhi gave up all his other preoccupations and launched a whirlwind campaign against untouchability—first from jail and then, after his release in August 1933, from outside jail.

- While in jail, he set up the All-India Anti-Untouchability League in September 1932 and started the weekly Harijan in January 1933.

- After his release, he shifted to the Satyagraha Ashram in Wardha as he had vowed in 1930 not to return to Sabarmati Ashram unless swaraj was won.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) Who among the following led the “Narkelberia Uprising”?

- Titu Mir
- Shraddananda
- Narendranath Datta
- Wahab Ali

ANS: A

Explanation: Narkelberia Uprising: Mir Nithar Ali (1782-1831) or Titu Mir inspired the Muslim tenants in West Bengal to rise against landlords, mainly Hindu, who imposed a beard-tax on the Faraizis, and British indigo planters.

Often considered the first armed peasant uprising against the British, these revolts soon took on a religious hue. The revolt later merged into the Wahabi movement.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) The famous “Pagal Panthis” group related to which of the following?

- Pune
- Gulbarga
- Bengal
- Amaravathi

ANS: C

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.
- From 1825 to 1835, the Pagal Panthis refused to pay rent above a certain limit and attacked the houses of zamindars.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

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

1. Faraizis were the followers of a Muslim sect founded by Muhmad Ali Khan.
2. Faraizis supported the cause of the tenants against the zamindars.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: The Faraizis were the followers of a Muslim sect founded by Haji Shariat-Allah of Faridpur in Eastern Bengal.

- They advocated radical religious, social and political changes.
- Shariat-Allah son of Dadu Mian (1819-60) organized his followers with an aim to expel the English intruders from Bengal.
- The sect also supported the cause of the tenants against the zamindars.
- The Faraizi disturbances continued from 1838 to 1857. Most of the Faraizis joined the Wahabi ranks.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.7) Which of the following was/were cause/s of “Moplah Uprisings”?

1. Hike in tax
2. Increase in field size
3. Cooperation of officials

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: A

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 Modern India

Q.8) The “damni-kol area” was related to which of the following?

- a) Rajamahar hills
- b) Abor hills
- c) Garo hills
- d) Mizo 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 Modern India

Q.9) Who among the following was the president of congress session 1929?

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

ANS: D

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

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.10) Which of the following decision/s was/were made in congress session 1929?

1. The Round Table Conference was to be attended.
2. Complete independence was declared as the aim of the Congress.
3. January 26, 1930 was fixed as the first Swarajya Day.

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: C

Explanation: The following major decisions were taken at the Lahore session, 1929.

- The Round Table Conference was to be boycotted.
- Complete independence was declared as the aim of the Congress.
- Congress Working Committee was authorised to launch a programme of civil disobedience including non-payment of taxes and all members of legislatures were asked to resign their seats.
- January 26, 1930 was fixed as the first Independence (Swarajya) Day, to be celebrated everywhere.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Revision

Q.1) Which of the following was/were the economic cause/s of revolt 1857?

1. Heavy taxation
2. High interest rates of money lenders
3. Disintegration of zamindari system.

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 colonial policies of the East India Company destroyed the traditional economic fabric of the Indian society.

- The peasantry was never really to recover from the disabilities imposed by the new and a highly unpopular revenue settlement.
- Impoverished by heavy taxation, the peasants resorted to loans from money-lenders/traders at usurious rates, the latter often evicting the former from their land on non-payment of debt dues.
- These money-lenders and traders emerged as the new landlords, while the scourge of landless peasantry and rural indebtedness has continued to plague Indian society to this day.
- The older system of zamindari was forced to disintegrate.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) "England began with depriving the Indian cottons from the European market; it then introduced twist into Hindustan and in the end inundated the very mother country of cotton with cottons." - commented by?

- a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- b) Govind Ranade
- c) Karl Marx
- d) John Marshall

ANS: C

Explanation: Karl Marx said it was the British intruder who broke up the Indian handloom and destroyed the spinning-wheel.

England began with depriving the Indian cottons from the European market; it then introduced twist into Hindustan and in the end inundated the very mother country of cotton with cottons.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) Who among the following brought medical opinion to support his views against child marriage?

- a) Akshay Kumar Dutt
- b) Raja Rammohan Roy
- c) Swami Vivekananda
- d) Syed Ahmed Khan

ANS: A

Explanation: Akshay Kumar Dutt, for instance, brought medical opinion to support his views against child marriage.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) Which of the following is/are come/s under the school of reformist movements?

- 1. Aligarh movement
- 2. Arya Samaj movement
- 3. Deoband movement

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: A

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

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) Who among the following was founded the Widow Remarriage Association?

- a) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- b) Jagannath Shankar Seth
- c) Bhau Daji
- d) Vishnu Shastri Pandit

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, that the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856, was passed.
- Vishnu Shastri Pandit founded the Widow Remarriage Association in the 1850s.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.6) Who among the following was put relentless efforts to enactment of the Age of Consent Act (1891)?

- a) D.K. Karve
- b) Karsondas Mulji
- c) B.M. Malabari
- d) Govind Mahadeo Ranade

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: spectrum Modern India

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding "Gandhi":

1. He completed law from Clarks University from Washington.
2. He went to South Africa in connection with a case involving his client, Dada Abdullah.

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.

Having studied law in England, Gandhi, in 1898, went to South Africa in connection with a case involving his client, Dada Abdullah.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.8) The "Indian Opinion" paper was started by Gandhi at?

- a) South Africa
- b) Champaran
- c) Kheda
- d) Ahmadabad

ANS: A

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

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

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.9) Who among the following established the Tolstoy Farm was founded in 1910?

- a) Gandhi
- b) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
- c) Herman Kallenbach
- d) John Ruskin

ANS: C

Explanation: The Tolstoy Farm was founded in 1910 and named as such by Gandhi's associate, Herman Kallenbach, after the Russian writer and moralist, whom Gandhi admired and corresponded with. Besides being an experiment in education, it was to house the families of the satyagrahis and to give them a way to sustain themselves.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.10) Who among the following had written the "Unto This Last"?

- a) John Ruskin
- b) John Marshall
- c) Karl Marx
- d) Frederic Evangel

ANS: A

Explanation: The Tolstoy Farm was the second of its kind established by Gandhi. He had set up the Phoenix Farm in 1904 in Natal, inspired by a reading of John Ruskin's Unto This Last, a critique of capitalism, and a work that extolled the virtues of the simple life of love, labour, and the dignity of human beings.

Source: Spectrum Modern India