

ForumIAS

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Prelims Marathon

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HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT

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First World War and Indian Nationalism

1. With reference to the response of Indian nationalists to British participation in the First World War, consider the following statements:

1. The Moderates extended their support to the British Empire as a matter of duty, believing in the inherent justice of the British cause.
2. The Extremists, including Bal Gangadhar Tilak, supported the war effort in the belief that Britain would repay India's loyalty with self-government.
3. The Revolutionaries perceived the war as a strategic opportunity to wage a war for liberation, seeking financial and military aid from Britain's adversaries like Germany.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Moderates supported the Empire out of a sense of duty and loyalty.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Tilak and other Extremists mistakenly believed Britain would show "gratitude" through political concessions after the war.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Revolutionaries like those in the Ghadar Party and Berlin Committee saw the war as an "extraordinary opportunity" to strike while British troop levels in India were low.

2. Regarding Bal Gangadhar Tilak's attempts to re-enter the Indian National Congress after his release in 1914, consider the following statements:

1. Tilak sought re-entry because he recognized the Congress as the only symbolic and central organization of the Indian national movement.
2. To appease the Moderates, he publicly renounced the goal of 'Swaraj' (Self-rule) and stated that he only aimed for local municipal reforms.
3. He adopted a conciliatory approach, expressing loyalty to the Crown and distancing himself from acts of violence to avoid government repression.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Tilak realized that any effective political action required the endorsement of the Congress.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** He did not renounce 'Swaraj'; however, he did clarify that he sought "administrative reforms" and "Home Rule" (within the Empire) rather than the violent overthrow of the government.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** His changed approach included urging Indians to assist the British during the crisis to prove India's worthiness for self-rule.

3. Which of the following were the primary factors that catalyzed the Home Rule League Movement in India?

1. Disillusionment with the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909, which were deemed inadequate by both Moderates and Extremists.
2. Economic distress caused by the war, including increased taxation and a sharp rise in the prices of essential commodities.
3. The global impact of the First World War, which shattered the myth of white racial superiority among the colonized populations.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The 1909 reforms failed to grant any meaningful power to Indians, leading to a political vacuum.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Wartime miseries made the masses more receptive to a movement demanding a change in administration.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The war between major imperialist powers and their use of propaganda against each other exposed the flaws in the concept of "white supremacy."

4. Consider the following table regarding Tilak's Home Rule League (established April 1916):

| Aspect | Feature |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| I. Geographical Area | Confined to Maharashtra (excluding Bombay city), Karnataka, Central Provinces, and Berar. |
| II. Organizational Structure | Divided into six distinct branches with a well-defined hierarchy. |
| III. Ideological Goal | Attainment of Swarajya, formation of linguistic states, and education in the vernacular. |

In how many of the above rows is the given information correctly matched?

- (a) Only one row
- (b) Only two rows
- (c) All three rows
- (d) None

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Row I: Correct.** Tilak left the rest of India (including Bombay city) for Annie Besant's League to avoid overlap.
- **Row II: Correct.** His league was highly organized with six specific branches.
- **Row III: Correct.** Tilak uniquely linked the demand for self-rule with linguistic rights and native-language education.

5. With reference to Annie Besant's Home Rule League (established September 1916), consider the following statements:

1. It featured a more flexible organizational setup where a branch could be formed with as few as three members.
2. The League utilized the newspapers *New India* and *Commonweal* as its primary modes of communication and propaganda.
3. While it had more branches than Tilak's League (around 200), many of these branches were inactive and primarily tied to the Theosophical Society.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** This flexibility allowed for a rapid, albeit loose, expansion across India.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** These papers were the lifeline of her movement's instructions and ideology.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** While the membership (approx. 7,000) was smaller than Tilak's active base, her league had a much wider (but thinner) geographical spread.

6. Regarding the British government's reaction to the Home Rule Movement, consider the following statements:

1. The government adopted severe repressive measures, including the arrest of Annie Besant and her associates, George Arundale and B.P. Wadia, in June 1917.
2. In a famous act of protest against Besant's internment, Sir S. Subramaniya Aiyar renounced his knighthood and wrote a letter to the US President Woodrow Wilson.
3. The government successfully suppressed the movement by using the *Seditious Meetings Act* to ban Tilak from entering Punjab and Delhi.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** This arrest backfired on the British as it turned Besant into a national hero and revitalized the movement.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Aiyar's renunciation was a significant symbolic blow to British prestige.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Tilak faced severe restrictions on his movement, and legal proceedings were initiated against him in the Bombay High Court.

7. Which of the following factors contributed to the decline or "fading out" of the Home Rule Movement by 1919?

1. The Montagu Declaration of August 1917, which promised responsible government, led to a split as Moderates and Besant shifted toward cooperation.

2. Tilak's departure for London in 1918 to pursue a libel suit against Valentine Chirol, which left the movement without its most effective leader.
3. Internal disagreements over the use of "passive resistance" (Satyagraha) after Besant's release from internment.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The promise of reforms satisfied the Moderates and made Besant hesitant to continue agitation.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Tilak's absence for nearly 13 months at a critical juncture weakened the movement's momentum.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Radical members wanted to escalate to passive resistance, but Besant and the Moderates were opposed to it, leading to a loss of direction.

8. With reference to the achievements of the Home Rule League Movement, consider the following statements:

1. It successfully shifted the emphasis of the national movement from the educated elite to a cadre of "permanent political workers" across the country.
2. The movement was the first to effectively utilize local committees and vernacular propaganda to create a mass-based political consciousness.
3. It directly laid the organizational and psychological foundation for the subsequent Gandhian phase of the freedom struggle.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** It created a new generation of activists who were not just "seasonal" politicians.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The use of pamphlets in Marathi, Gujarati, and Kannada reached the rural masses effectively.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The Home Rule Leagues established the rural-urban links that Gandhi would later exploit for the Non-Cooperation Movement.

9. Which of the following were the key provisions of the Lucknow Pact (1916) signed between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League?

1. A demand for "Swaraj" or self-government at an early date, modeled on the self-governing colonies of the British Empire.
2. The acceptance of separate electorates for Muslims in the provincial legislatures.
3. The provision of weightage for Muslims, granting them a fixed proportion of seats in the legislatures even in provinces where they were a minority.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** This was the primary joint constitutional demand presented to the British.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The Congress made this major concession to gain the League's support for the national movement.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This meant Muslims were given more seats than their population percentage in provinces like the United Provinces or Madras.

10. Consider the following statements regarding the consequences of the Lucknow Session of 1916:

1. It marked the formal re-entry of the Extremists into the Indian National Congress after the 1907 Surat split.
2. It represented a peak in Hindu-Muslim political unity, as evidenced by the joint session presided over by Ambika Charan Majumdar.
3. Critics argue it was a "hollow victory" because it formally recognized communalism as a valid principle in Indian politics by accepting separate electorates.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Tilak and his followers were finally readmitted, ending the nine-year split.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The session saw unprecedented cooperation between the Congress and the Muslim League.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** While it brought short-term unity, it inadvertently sowed the seeds of future partition by institutionalizing communal identities in politics.

Beginning of the Gandhian Era and the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.

1. With reference to the limitations of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, consider the following statements:

1. The franchise was extremely limited, extending voting rights to only about 1.5% to 3% of the total population, while the Viceroy and his Executive Council remained completely independent of the legislature.
2. At the central level, the division of subjects was considered unsatisfactory as the allocation of seats in the Council of State was based on the "provincial importance" to the British rather than the actual population of the provinces.
3. At the provincial level, the system of 'Dyarchy' was irrational because the elected ministers had no control over 'Reserved' subjects like Finance and Police, and were often overruled by the Governor even in 'Transferred' subjects.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The 1919 Act maintained the supremacy of the executive. The franchise was based on property, tax, and education, excluding the vast majority of Indians.

Statement 2: Correct. Unlike the provinces, there was no 'Dyarchy' at the center. Representation was skewed toward provinces the British deemed strategic or important for their revenue and security.

Statement 3: Correct. This was the most criticized part of the Act. Ministers were responsible to the legislature but had no "purse strings" (Finance) to implement policies, making their roles largely symbolic.

2. Regarding the reaction of the Indian National Congress to the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, consider the following statements:

1. The Congress met in a special session in Bombay in August 1918 under the presidency of Hasan Imam to formally declare the reforms as "disappointing" and "unsatisfactory."
2. While moderate leaders like Surendranath Banerjea accepted the reforms, Bal Gangadhar Tilak famously described the scheme as a "sunless dawn."

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The 1918 Bombay session was crucial as it highlighted the rift within Congress. The majority felt the reforms didn't offer real self-government.

Statement 2: Correct. Tilak was highly critical, calling it a "sunless dawn," whereas Annie Besant called it "unworthy of England to offer and India to accept." This led to the formation of the Indian Liberal Federation by the Moderates who left the Congress.

3. With reference to the early life and career of Mahatma Gandhi, consider the following statements:

1. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi went to South Africa in 1893 at the age of 24 to handle a legal case for a merchant named Dada Abdulla.
2. His first major realization of racial discrimination occurred at the Pietermaritzburg railway station when he was forcibly removed from a first-class compartment despite possessing a valid ticket.
3. Gandhi's political strategy in South Africa was heavily influenced from the very beginning by his reading of Henry David Thoreau and Leo Tolstoy.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. He went on a one-year contract which eventually turned into a 21-year struggle.

Statement 2: Correct. This incident is widely regarded as the turning point that sparked his activism against apartheid.

Statement 3: Correct. Gandhi corresponded with Tolstoy and was deeply moved by Thoreau's essay on "Civil Disobedience," which helped him refine the concept of Satyagraha.

4. Consider the following pairs regarding the categories of Indians in South Africa and the specific disabilities they faced:

| Category | Typical Disability/Condition |
|-----------------------------|---|
| I. Indentured Labour | Mostly from South India/Bihar; recruited under a five-year contract to work on sugar plantations. |
| II. Education Rights | Access to state-aided schools was denied to Indian children in most provinces. |
| III. Basic Rights | Mandatory payment of a £3 poll tax and restrictions on moving across provincial borders. |

How many of the above pairs are not correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) All three pairs
- (d) None of the pairs

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Pair I: Correct. The system of indentured labour was essentially "a new system of slavery" according to many historians.

Pair II: Correct. European-style education was largely withheld from non-whites to prevent social mobility.

Pair III: Correct. The £3 poll tax was a massive burden on labourers whose monthly wage was often less than 10 shillings.

5. Regarding Mahatma Gandhi's initial phase of protest in South Africa (Moderate Phase), consider the following statements:

- During the early years (1894–1906), Gandhi relied primarily on constitutional methods such as sending petitions and memorials to the British Colonial Secretary.
- He believed that the British sense of justice would eventually prevail if the grievances of the Indians were presented with evidence and logic.

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. This was his "Moderate" phase, where he operated within the framework of British law to seek redressal.

Statement 2: Correct. Like the early Moderates of the Indian National Congress, Gandhi initially had faith in the "fair play" of the British Empire.

7. With reference to the organizations founded by Gandhi during the moderate phase in South Africa, consider the following statements:

1. The Natal Indian Congress (1894) was established to unify various sections of the Indian community and to give a formal structure to their political struggle.
2. The newspaper 'Indian Opinion' (1903) served as an essential tool to disseminate information and to critique the discriminatory laws of the Transvaal and Natal governments.

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. NIC was the first major political body for Indians abroad.

Statement 2: Correct. Indian Opinion was published in English, Gujarati, Hindi, and Tamil, making it a powerful medium for mass mobilization.

7. The transition of the Indian struggle in South Africa from 'Moderate methods' to 'Passive Resistance' or Satyagraha was primarily marked by which of the following characteristics?

- (a) The shift from constitutional petitions to the use of armed rebellion against the Boer government.
- (b) The decision to disobey unjust laws openly and face the legal consequences without using physical force.
- (c) A complete withdrawal of Indians from the South African economy to force the British to leave.
- (d) The formation of a separate political party that exclusively contested elections in the Cape Colony.

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Satyagraha was defined by "Soul Force." It moved beyond petitions to active, non-violent resistance. The "Passive Resistance" phase began when legal methods failed to stop the implementation of the "Black Act" (Asiatic Registration Act) in 1906.

8. With reference to the 1906 Satyagraha against Registration Certificates, consider the following statements:

1. The struggle was triggered by the Transvaal Asiatic Registration Act, which required Indians to carry a certificate with their thumbprints at all times, leading it to be dubbed the "Black Act."
2. Gandhi formed the Passive Resistance Association to coordinate the refusal to register, which led to the first-ever mass arrests of Indians in South Africa.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. This law treated Indians like criminals.

Statement 2: Correct. This was the birth of the Satyagraha movement. Gandhi and many others chose jail (the "King's Hotel") over compliance.

9. The campaign against the restrictions on Indian migration in South Africa was characterized by which of the following activities?

- (a) Encouraging Indians to return to India in large numbers to protest against the British.
- (b) Organizing groups of Indians to cross the provincial borders from Natal into Transvaal without permits to defy the law.
- (c) A worldwide boycott of South African coal and gold mines.
- (d) Petitioning the League of Nations to intervene in the domestic affairs of South Africa.

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Crossing the border without permits was a key Satyagraha tactic. It targeted the laws that restricted the freedom of movement for Indians, treating them as aliens in a land where they were British subjects.

10. The protest against the Transvaal Immigration Act of 1907 was essentially a struggle against:

- (a) The imposition of heavy import duties on Indian-made textiles in South Africa.
- (b) The introduction of an education test in a European language as a prerequisite for entry into the province.
- (c) The mandatory conversion of Indian settlers to Christianity for citizenship.
- (d) The ban on Indian merchants from owning property in the business districts of Pretoria.

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

The Transvaal Immigration Act sought to check further Indian immigration by imposing an "education test." This was a thinly veiled attempt to keep Indians out, which the Satyagrahis resisted by entering the province in defiance of the new regulations.

Indian National Movement

1. With reference to the final settlement of the Indian struggle in South Africa (1914), consider the following statements regarding the personalities involved:

- 1. General Jan Smuts represented the South African government and negotiated a compromise that abolished the £3 poll tax and recognized Indian marriages.
- 2. Lord Hardinge, the then Governor General of India, played a critical role by publicly criticizing the South African government's treatment of Indians and supporting a commission of inquiry.
- 3. C.F. Andrews and G.K. Gokhale acted as mediators, with Andrews traveling to South Africa at Gokhale's behest to facilitate talks between Gandhi and the authorities.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The Smuts-Gandhi Agreement led to the Indian Relief Act of 1914, which addressed major grievances.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** Lord Hardinge's (Viceroy of India) speech in Madras was a rare instance of a British Viceroy supporting a popular movement against another part of the Empire.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Gokhale was Gandhi's political mentor, and Andrews (Deenbandhu) provided crucial diplomatic support.

2. Regarding the lessons Gandhi derived from the South African struggle, consider the following statements:

1. Gandhi realized that while the masses are capable of immense sacrifice for a cause, their capacity for a sustained, long-term struggle is limited, necessitating periods of "truce."
2. The South African experience proved that the Gandhian method of Satyagraha was essentially a "weapon of the weak," designed for those who lacked the physical means to fight.
3. Gandhi learned that leadership involves not just directing the movement but also recognizing when to retreat to prevent the demoralization of the masses.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 & 3: Correct.** Gandhi developed his "Struggle-Truce-Struggle" (S-T-S) strategy here. He understood that mass movements must be periodic to allow the people to recoup.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** Gandhi explicitly stated that Satyagraha is the "weapon of the strong" (morally strong), not the weak. It requires more courage to face a bullet without retaliating than to use one.

3. With reference to Gandhi's technique of Satyagraha, consider the following statements:

1. A Satyagrahi must be ready to suffer the consequences of their actions but must never harbor ill-will or "himsa" (violence) even in thought toward the adversary.
2. The ultimate objective of Satyagraha is the destruction of the opponent's political power through total non-cooperation and the imposition of moral guilt.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Non-violence in thought, word, and deed is the core of Satyagraha.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The objective of Satyagraha is never to "destroy" or "humiliate" the opponent, but to **convert** them and win them over through truth and self-suffering.

4. Consider the following table regarding Gandhi's activities upon returning to India:

| Phase | Activity / Event | Key Detail |
|---------------------|---------------------------|---|
| I. Arrival | Returned to India in 1915 | Awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal for his work in South Africa. |
| II. Political Entry | First public appearance | At the opening of the Banaras Hindu University (BHU) in 1916. |
| III. Refrain | Initial strategy | Decided not to take a political stand for one year on Gokhale's advice. |

In how many of the above rows is the given information correctly matched?

- (a) Only one row
- (b) Only two rows
- (c) All three rows
- (d) None of the rows

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Row I: Correct.** He arrived on Jan 9 (now Pravasi Bharatiya Divas).
- **Row II: Correct.** His BHU speech shocked the elite as he criticized their luxury in the face of poverty.
- **Row III: Correct.** Gokhale asked him to keep his "ears open but mouth shut" for a year to understand India.

5. Regarding the Champaran Satyagraha (1917), consider the following statements:

1. Under the Tinkathia System, peasants were legally bound to grow indigo on 3/20th of their land, but the demand for natural indigo collapsed due to the arrival of German synthetic dyes.
2. European planters used the situation to release peasants from the indigo obligation only in exchange for heavy illegal dues (abwabs) and enhanced rents (sharahbeshi).
3. Raj Kumar Shukla, a local cultivator, persistently followed Gandhi from the Lucknow Congress to persuade him to visit Champaran.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The synthetic dye industry in Germany made natural indigo uncompetitive.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The planters tried to shift their economic losses onto the poor peasants.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Shukla's persistence is the reason Gandhi eventually went to Bihar.

6. Which of the following was a direct outcome of the Champaran Satyagraha?

1. The government appointed an inquiry committee, with Gandhi as one of its members.
2. A compromise was reached where the planters agreed to refund 25% of the money they had illegally taken from the peasants.

3. Leaders like Anugrah Narayan Sinha, Rajendra Prasad, and J.B. Kripalani joined Gandhi, forming a new cadre of nationalist leadership.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 & 2: Correct.** Gandhi accepted the 25% refund because he felt the "prestige" of the planters was broken, which was more important than the money.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This movement marked the beginning of his association with many future stalwarts of the freedom struggle.

7. With reference to the Ahmedabad Mill Strike, consider the following statements:

1. The dispute was between the cotton mill owners and workers over the withdrawal of the "Plague Bonus," which the workers wanted to be replaced with a 50% wage hike.
2. Gandhi undertook his first hunger strike in India during this movement to strengthen the workers' resolve after they began to waver.
3. The strike ended with an agreement to grant a 35% wage increase to the workers.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** While the plague bonus was the issue, Gandhi suggested a 35% hike, not 50%.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The hunger strike was a turning point.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** An arbitration tribunal eventually awarded the 35% hike Gandhi had initially suggested.

8. Regarding the Kheda Satyagraha, consider the following statements:

1. According to the Revenue Code, if the yield was less than one-fourth of the normal produce, the farmers were entitled to a total remission of land revenue.
2. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel emerged as a significant leader during this movement, organizing the peasants to refuse payment despite the seizure of their property.
3. The movement ended when the government issued secret instructions to collect revenue only from those who could afford to pay.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Despite the failure of crops, the government insisted on full revenue collection.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Patel gave up his legal practice to join Gandhi here.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** It was a moral victory as the government had to back down quietly.

9. What was the most significant "gain" for the Indian National Movement from the successes in Champaran, Ahmedabad, and Kheda?

- (a) The immediate grant of Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence) by the British.
- (b) The transformation of the national movement from an elite, urban phenomenon to a truly mass-based struggle involving peasants and workers.
- (c) The permanent abolition of all land taxes across British India.
- (d) The total withdrawal of the Muslim League's demand for separate electorates.

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Explanation:** These local struggles proved that the Gandhian method of Satyagraha worked in India and brought the masses (peasants/workers) into the political mainstream for the first time.

10. With reference to the Rowlatt Act (1919), consider the following statements:

1. Based on the recommendations of the Sedition Committee, it sought to make permanent the wartime restrictions on civil liberties, such as imprisonment without trial.
2. Every single Indian member of the Imperial Legislative Council, including Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mohammad Ali Jinnah, voted against the bill.
3. The Act allowed the government to detain political prisoners for up to two years without a jury trial, leading to the popular slogan "No Dalil, No Vakil, No Appeal."

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** It was technically the "Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act."
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Despite unanimous Indian opposition, the British official majority passed the bill. Jinnah resigned from the council in protest.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This "Black Act" was the immediate trigger for the Rowlatt Satyagraha and the subsequent Jallianwala Bagh tragedy.

Indian National Movement (1919–1922)

1. With reference to the shift in the vision of Indian Independence during the early 1920s, consider the following statements:

1. The goal of the national movement shifted from 'Self-government within the British Empire' to 'Swaraj', which was now interpreted as self-rule through extra-constitutional mass struggle.
2. The 1920s marked the first time the Congress officially incorporated the socio-economic grievances of peasants and workers into its core political agenda, influenced by the Russian Revolution.
3. There was a conscious effort to broaden the political base by organizing provincial congress committees on a linguistic basis to reach the non-English speaking masses.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. At the Nagpur Session (1920), the Congress changed its goal from "attainment of self-government by constitutional means" to "attainment of Swaraj by all legitimate and peaceful means."

Statement 2: Correct. The 1920s saw the rise of Leftism and the formation of the AITUC (1920), signaling a vision where political freedom was linked to socio-economic equity.

Statement 3: Correct. Gandhi's restructuring of the Congress involved creating linguistic committees to make the movement a truly "mass-driven" one.

2. Regarding the Rowlatt Satyagraha, consider the following statements:

1. Gandhi established the Satyagraha Sabha in Bombay to organize the movement, recruiting members who pledged to disobey the Rowlatt Act and face arrest.
2. April 6, 1919, was designated as a day of "humiliation and prayer," witnessing the first all-India hartal (mass strike) in the history of the modern national movement.
3. The movement was largely restricted to the educated urban elite, with negligible participation from the rural peasantry or the working class.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The Satyagraha Sabha was the organizational vehicle for this struggle, marking Gandhi's first all-India leadership role.

Statement 2: Correct. The hartal of April 6 was unprecedented in its geographical and social scale.

Statement 3: Incorrect. One of the defining features of the Rowlatt Satyagraha was that it bridged the gap between the elite and the masses, bringing peasants and artisans into the fold.

3. With reference to the events of April 13, 1919, at Jallianwala Bagh, consider the following statements:

1. The crowd had gathered primarily to protest the arrest of local leaders Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal under the Rowlatt Act.
2. General Dyer's actions were technically a violation of the existing law as he had not issued any prior proclamation banning public gatherings in Amritsar.

3. Martial Law was officially proclaimed across Punjab only *after* the massacre had taken place, specifically on April 15, 1919.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. These leaders were the face of the anti-Rowlatt agitation in Punjab.

Statement 2: Incorrect. A proclamation *had* been issued on the morning of April 13 banning meetings, but it was not widely circulated or explained to the rural crowds coming for the Baisakhi fair. Dyer used this "disobedience" as a pretext.

Statement 3: Correct. Martial Law was imposed post-facto to suppress the massive outrage following the massacre.

4. Regarding the aftermath of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre and the withdrawal of the Satyagraha, consider the following statements:

- 1. Rabindranath Tagore renounced his Knighthood immediately, while Mahatma Gandhi returned his *Kaiser-i-Hind* gold medal as a mark of protest against the "Punjab Wrongs."
- 2. Gandhi withdrew the Rowlatt Satyagraha on April 18, 1919, describing it as a "Himalayan Blunder" due to the unexpected outbreak of violence.
- 3. The withdrawal of the movement was criticized by the Extremists in the Congress as a sign of tactical weakness.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Incorrect. Tagore renounced his Knighthood in May 1919. However, Gandhi did *not* return the *Kaiser-i-Hind* medal immediately after Jallianwala; he did so later, in 1920, during the launch of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Statement 2: Correct. Gandhi felt the people were not yet "trained" in non-violence.

Statement 3: Correct. Leaders like C.R. Das were skeptical of sudden withdrawals based on individual moral grounds.

5. With reference to the Hunter Committee (Disorders Inquiry Committee) of 1919, consider the following statements:

- 1. The committee was purely British in composition, consisting of members from the House of Commons to ensure an impartial investigation.
- 2. While the committee censured General Dyer's actions, he was not awarded any legal punishment and was supported by the House of Lords in Britain.
- 3. The Congress boycotted the Hunter Committee and appointed its own non-official committee, which included M.R. Jayakar and Abbas Tyabji.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Incorrect. The committee included three Indian members: Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Pandit Jagat Narayan, and Sardar Sultan Ahmed Khan.

Statement 2: Correct. Dyer was removed from service but hailed as the "Saviour of the Punjab" by the British conservative press and the House of Lords.

Statement 3: Correct. The Congress inquiry was led by Motilal Nehru and Gandhi, providing a more scathing critique of British brutality.

6. The Vaikom Satyagraha (1924-25) in Travancore was primarily a struggle against which of the following social evils?

- 1. The prohibition of lower castes (Avarnas) from using the public roads surrounding the Vaikom Mahadeva Temple.
- 2. The state-mandated exclusion of non-Brahmins from high-ranking administrative posts in the Travancore civil service.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

The core issue was **untouchability** and "unapproachability." Lower castes were forbidden from even walking on the roads near the temple. It was not primarily about government jobs, though that was a broader grievance of the Malayali Memorial movement.

7. Consider the following pairs regarding the leaders/supporters of the Vaikom Satyagraha:

| Person | Role/Association |
|-----------------------|---|
| I. T.K. Madhavan | Primary organizer and editor of <i>Desabhimani</i> . |
| II. K.P. Kesava Menon | Secretary of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee. |
| III. George Joseph | A Christian leader who faced criticism from Gandhi for his involvement. |

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) All three pairs

(d) None of the pairs

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Pair I: Correct. Madhavan raised the issue at the Kakinada Congress session.

Pair II: Correct. He led the first batch of Satyagrahis.

Pair III: Correct. Gandhi argued that Vaikom was a "Hindu reform movement" and advised non-Hindus (like Joseph) to stay in the background to avoid communalizing the issue.

8. With reference to the reach and impact of the Vaikom Satyagraha, consider the following statements:

1. E.V. Ramaswamy 'Periyar' participated in the movement, earning the title 'Vaikom Veerar' (Hero of Vaikom).
2. The movement achieved a complete victory when the Orthodox Brahmins voluntarily opened the temple sanctum to all castes.
3. The Satyagraha was the first organized attempt in India to use Gandhian non-violence for social reform and civil rights for the depressed classes.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Periyar brought volunteers from Tamil Nadu.

Statement 2: Incorrect. It was a partial success. A compromise was reached after Gandhi's visit; the roads were opened on three sides, but the Eastern gate remained closed to lower castes until the 1936 Temple Entry Proclamation.

Statement 3: Correct. It proved that Satyagraha could be used against internal social prejudices, not just against the British.

9. Regarding the Khilafat Movement, consider the following statements:

1. The movement was a response to the harsh terms of the Treaty of Sèvres, which threatened the position of the Sultan of Turkey as the Caliph (Khalifa).
2. The All India Khilafat Committee was initially formed in Lucknow with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad as its president.
3. Gandhi viewed the Khilafat issue as a "profoundly important opportunity" to unite Hindus and Muslims for the national cause.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Turkey was dismembered after WWI.

Statement 2: Incorrect. It was formed in 1919 in Bombay; prominent leaders were the Ali Brothers (Shaukat and Mohammad Ali).

Statement 3: Correct. Gandhi was elected president of the All India Khilafat Conference in November 1919.

10. Consider the following statements regarding the merger of the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation programs:

1. The Tilak Swaraj Fund, established in 1921, was aimed at financing the movement and was oversubscribed by the public.
2. The Non-Cooperation Movement was formally launched on August 1, 1920, the same day Bal Gangadhar Tilak passed away.
3. The movement called for the total boycott of government-aided schools and colleges, but explicitly advised against the boycott of law courts to prevent administrative chaos.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. It collected over 1 crore rupees, a massive sum at the time.

Statement 2: Correct. This coincidence added a layer of emotional intensity to the launch.

Statement 3: Incorrect. The boycott of law courts by lawyers (like C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru) and litigants was a **central pillar** of the movement.