

ForumIAS

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Prelims Marathon

1st Week, February, 2026

HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT

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Non-Cooperation Movement and the subsequent rise of the Swarajists

1. With reference to the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement, consider the following statements:

1. The movement was withdrawn by Gandhi primarily because of the Chauri Chaura incident, as he believed the masses had not yet mastered the art of non-violent discipline.
2. The Khilafat issue, a central pillar of the movement, lost its relevance not due to British concessions, but because the people of Turkey themselves rose under Mustafa Kemal Pasha to abolish the Sultanate and secularize the state.
3. Gandhi's reasoning for withdrawal was also influenced by the fear that a violent movement would provide the British government a moral and legal justification to unleash massive state 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: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Gandhi felt the "Himalayan Blunder" was expecting non-violence from an untrained populace.

Statement 2: Correct. In 1922, Kemal Pasha stripped the Sultan of political power and later abolished the Caliphate in 1924, making the Indian Khilafat movement redundant.

Statement 3: Correct. Gandhi argued that "the government is looking for an excuse to crush us; by remaining non-violent, we deny them that excuse."

2. Regarding the critique of the Bardoli Resolution (1922) and Gandhi's strategy, consider the following statements:

1. Critics like Subhash Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru argued that the withdrawal was a "national calamity" because the movement was retracted just as the government was on the defensive.
2. Gandhi justified the retreat by stating that mass movements have an inherent tendency to fatigue, and a strategic withdrawal was necessary to prevent the demoralization that follows a crushed rebellion.
3. Some radical historians argue that Gandhi withdrew the movement to protect the interests of the landed aristocracy and the business class, as the movement was turning into a "no-rent" campaign in several provinces.

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. Both young leaders were in prison and were shocked by the sudden halt of the momentum.

Statement 2: Correct. This is the "Struggle-Truce-Struggle" (S-T-S) strategy; Gandhi believed people need a "breathing space" to consolidate gains.

Statement 3: Correct. This "class-interest" argument is a common Marxist critique of the Bardoli Resolution, as Gandhi explicitly asked peasants to pay their land revenue to the landlords in the same resolution.

3. The 1920s was an era of various ideological strands in Indian Nationalism. Consider the following statements:

1. While the Gandhian ideology focused on constructive work (Khadi and untouchability), the decade also saw the birth of the Communist Party of India (CPI) in 1925, seeking to link the national struggle with the global proletarian movement.
2. Revolutionary nationalism saw a revival with the formation of the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA), which aimed to establish a Federal Republic of United States of India through an armed revolution.
3. Identity-based movements, such as the Self-Respect Movement led by E.V. Ramaswamy 'Periyar' in South India, began to demand social equality alongside political independence.

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. CPI was formed to bring the workers' and peasants' agenda to the forefront.

Statement 2: Correct. HRA was formed in 1924 (later HSRA) after the disillusionment with the withdrawal of NCM.

Statement 3: Correct. This was the period of "Regional Nationalism" and "Caste Reform" movements gaining mass character.

4. Following the Gaya Session (1922) of the Congress, the party split into 'Swarajists' and 'No-Changers'. Consider the following pairs:

Group	Leaders	Core Strategy
I. Swarajists (Pro-Changers)	C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru	Entry into Legislative Councils to wreck the 1919 Act from within.
II. No-Changers	C. Rajagopalachari, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad	Focus on the 'Constructive Programme' and boycott of councils.

Which of the following statements regarding these groups is correct?

1. The Gaya Session, presided over by C.R. Das, actually rejected the proposal for council entry, leading to the formation of the 'Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party'.
2. The No-Changers believed that council entry would lead to 'Parliamentary Mentalism' and corruption of the nationalist spirit.

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. Despite being the President, C.R. Das's proposal was defeated by the "No-Changer" majority, causing him to resign and form a separate party within the Congress.

Statement 2: Correct. They feared that the "lure of office" would make nationalists part of the very system they sought to destroy.

5. With reference to the internal debate between Swarajists and No-Changers, consider the following statements:

1. Swarajists argued that the councils could be used as an arena for political propaganda to "mend or end" the reforms, while No-Changers argued that this would divert energy from mass mobilization.
2. Despite their differences, both groups remained united under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, who eventually brokered the Belgaum Pact (1924) to prevent a 1907-style Surat split.
3. Both groups agreed that the ultimate goal was 'Purna Swaraj' (Complete Independence) as defined in the 1920 Nagpur session.

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. This was the crux of the debate.

Statement 2: Correct. Gandhi, after being released from prison, recognized the Swarajists as "Congressmen in the Councils" to maintain unity.

Statement 3: Incorrect. The goal in 1920 was "Swaraj," which was still vaguely defined and often meant "Dominion Status" or "Self-government within the empire." "Purna Swaraj" was only officially adopted in **1929** at the Lahore session.

6. Regarding the activities of Swarajists in the Legislative Councils, consider the following statements:

1. Their primary agenda was to use the councils as a platform to expose the hollow nature of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms by blocking budgets and moving adjournments.
2. They successfully opposed the bureaucracy by voting down government bills and demanding a Round Table Conference to frame a new constitution.
3. They used the council floor to advocate for a "National Economic Policy" that prioritized the protection of Indian industries against British imports.

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 & 2: Correct. Their "obstructionist" policy made the functioning of Dyarchy nearly impossible in provinces like Bengal and the Central Provinces.

Statement 3: Correct. They were vocal about the "Drain of Wealth" and the need for tariff protection for Indian textiles.

7. With reference to the electoral success and legislative agendas of the Swarajists, consider the following statements:

1. In the 1923 elections, the Swaraj Party emerged as the largest party in the Central Legislative Assembly and won a clear majority in the Central Provinces.
2. A major legislative achievement was the election of Vithalbhai Patel as the first Indian Speaker (President) of the Central Legislative Assembly in 1925.
3. The Swarajists succeeded in getting the government to repeal several repressive laws, including the Rowlatt Act and the Press Act of 1910.

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. They won 42 out of 101 elected seats at the center.

Statement 2: Correct. This was a huge symbolic victory for Indian nationalism.

Statement 3: Incorrect. While they pressured the government, the repeal of the Rowlatt Act and the Press Act (1910) had already been initiated in **1922** following the recommendations of the Sapru Committee, before the Swarajists entered the councils in 1923.

8. Consider the following statements regarding the influence of Swarajists in local bodies and their legislative stands:

1. Swarajists captured several municipal corporations, with leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru becoming the Mayor of Allahabad and Subhash Chandra Bose becoming the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Municipality.
2. In 1928, the Swarajists, along with other nationalists, successfully defeated the Public Safety Bill, which the government intended to use to deport "undesirable" socialist and communist foreigners.

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. They used local bodies to improve civic life and promote nationalist education.

Statement 2: Correct. The bill was defeated at the center (Vithalbhai Patel gave a casting vote against it), forcing the Viceroy to issue it as an ordinance.

9. With reference to the decline and drawbacks of the Swaraj Party, consider the following statements:

1. The death of C.R. Das in 1925 was a catastrophic blow, as he was the unifying force between the various factions of the party.
2. The party faced internal challenges as many members began to succumb to the "lure of office" and were absorbed into the government's committee system, weakening their obstructionist stance.

3. The party struggled with coalition building, as Muslim members often drifted away due to the rise of communal politics in the mid-1920s.

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. Das was the "political strategist" of the party.

Statement 2: Correct. This was the "Parliamentary Mentalism" that the No-Changers had warned about.

Statement 3: Correct. The lack of a clear policy on the communal question led to the erosion of their support among Muslims.

10. Regarding the 'Responsivists' and the final phase of council entry, consider the following statements:

- 1. The Responsivists, including leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai, Madan Mohan Malaviya, and N.C. Kelkar, advocated for cooperation with the government to protect Hindu interests.
- 2. Gandhi criticized the Responsivists for drifting toward communalism and for abandoning the core principle of non-cooperation with the British.
- 3. By 1926, the Swaraj Party was so divided that it failed to perform well in the elections, eventually leading to their walk-out from the councils in 1930.

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. They believed that "obstruction at all costs" was harming the Hindu community as the British were favoring other groups.

Statement 2: Correct. Gandhi was deeply pained by the rising communalism in the 1920s.

Statement 3: Correct. The party was a shadow of its former self by the time the Civil Disobedience Movement was launched in 1930.

Left Movements and Caste Movements

1. With reference to the spread of Marxist and Socialist ideas in India during the 1920s, consider the following statements:

- 1. The initial impetus for Marxist thought in India was provided by the disappointment with the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement and the success of the Russian Revolution (1917).
- 2. S.A. Dange published The Socialist from Bombay, while M.N. Roy founded the Communist Party of India in Tashkent in 1920 along with Abani Mukherji.

3. While Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose were influenced by socialist ideals, they remained within the Congress fold to transform it into a more radical, mass-based organization rather than joining the CPI.

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 sudden halt of the NCM led many young nationalists to look for alternative ideologies, and the Bolshevik success provided a powerful model.
 - **Statement 2: Correct.** Dange's The Socialist was one of the first journals to propagate Marxist ideas. Roy was a pioneer of the international communist movement in Asia.
 - **Statement 3: Correct.** Nehru and Bose were the "Left-Wing" within the Congress. They believed that political independence must be followed by socio-economic transformation, but they prioritized the unified struggle under the INC.

2. Regarding the Communist Party of India (CPI), consider the following statements:

1. Although an Indian Communist group was formed in Tashkent in 1920, the formal foundation of the CPI on Indian soil took place at the Kanpur Communist Conference in 1925.
2. The British government initially tolerated the CPI as a counterweight to the "Right-wing" Congress, only banning it after the launch of the Quit India Movement in 1942.

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.** Satya Bhakta and others organized the Kanpur conference which formally brought various communist groups together.
 - **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The British were extremely hostile from the start. They launched various conspiracy cases (Peshawar, Kanpur, and Meerut) to crush the movement long before 1942.

3. With reference to Jawaharlal Nehru's socialist commitment, consider the following statements:

1. Nehru's visit to the Soviet Union in 1927 and his participation in the Brussels Congress of the League Against Imperialism were pivotal in shaping his internationalist and anti-imperialist outlook.
2. At the Lucknow Session (1936), Nehru declared that socialism was the only key to the solution of the world's problems and India's problems, despite opposition from the "Old Guard" of the Congress.
3. Nehru advocated for a "Scientific Socialism" that rejected the "vague humanitarianism" often found in Gandhian economic thought.

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.** Brussels was where Nehru first saw the link between capitalism and imperialism.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This session, along with the Faizpur session, marked the peak of Nehru's socialist rhetoric within the Congress.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Nehru was critical of the "Trusteeship" theory of Gandhi, preferring a state-led industrial and social reform.

4. With reference to the Congress Socialist Party (CSP), consider the following statements:

1. The CSP was formed in 1934 by leaders like Jayaprakash Narayan, Acharya Narendra Dev, and Minoo Masani while they were imprisoned in Nasik Jail.
2. The CSP functioned as a separate political party outside the Indian National Congress to directly compete for the leadership of the masses.
3. During the Quit India Movement (1942), CSP leaders like JP Narayan and Aruna Asaf Ali played a heroic role in organizing the underground resistance.

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 disillusioned by the suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The CSP was a party within the Congress. They believed in "radicalizing" the Congress from within rather than splitting the anti-imperialist front.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** After the arrest of the main Congress leadership, the Socialists led the "August Revolution" from the underground.

5. Which one of the following events is considered the most significant catalyst for the mass publicity and growth of communist ideology in India during the late 1920s?

- (a) The formation of the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC).
(b) The successful organization of the Ahmedabad Mill Strike.
(c) The Meerut Conspiracy Case (1929), where the trial of 31 labor leaders was used by the accused as a platform to propagate their views.
(d) The publication of the "Ghadar" newspaper in San Francisco.

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation: The Meerut Trial lasted for nearly four years and received worldwide attention. The communists used the courtroom to deliver long political statements, turning a legal prosecution into a massive propaganda victory.

6. Regarding the Forward Bloc, consider the following statements:

1. It was founded by Subhash Chandra Bose in 1939 as a new faction within the Congress after he resigned from the presidency following the Tripuri crisis.

2. The party's primary objective was to rally all the left-wing sections of the Congress to prepare for an immediate and uncompromising struggle against British rule.
3. After India's independence, the Forward Bloc merged with the Communist Party of India to form a unified Left front.

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 & 2: Correct.** Bose wanted to move faster toward struggle than the Gandhi-led "Right" faction was willing to go.

- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The Forward Bloc continued (and still continues) as an independent political party. It did not merge with the CPI.

7. With reference to the Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP), consider the following statements:

1. It originated from the radical elements of the Anushilan Samiti, one of the oldest revolutionary organizations in Bengal.
2. Since its inception, the RSP has strictly adhered to an underground revolutionary path, refusing to participate in the "bourgeois" electoral politics of independent India.

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.** Many Anushilan members were attracted to Marxism in jails and formed the RSP in 1940.

- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The RSP became a parliamentary party after independence and has been a long-term member of various "Left Front" governments, particularly in West Bengal and Kerala.

8. Regarding the role of youth in the Indian freedom struggle in the 1920s, consider the following statements:

1. The formation of the All India Students' Federation (AISF) in 1936 marked the first attempt to organize students on a national scale with a clear political agenda.
2. Youth organizations acted as a bridge between the Gandhian mass movements and the radical socialist ideologies, often pushing the Congress toward "Purna Swaraj."
3. The British government successfully neutralized youth activism through the Public Safety Act, which allowed for the summary deportation of any student involved in political strikes.

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:

1. **Statement 1 & 2: Correct.** Youth and student power were critical in the 1920s-30s. The 1928 anti-Simon protests were largely youth-driven.
2. **Statement 3: Incorrect.** While the Public Safety Bill (1928) was aimed at "foreign agitators" (Communists), youth activism was suppressed through general repressive measures like the Rowlatt Act legacy and Section 144, but the youth movement only grew stronger despite these challenges.

9. Consider the following statements regarding the non-Brahmin and caste movements:

1. The Justice Party in Madras Presidency was primarily composed of non-Brahmin elites who initially collaborated with the British to secure representation in the legislature.
2. E.V. Ramaswamy 'Periyar' launched the Self-Respect Movement in 1925, which went beyond political representation to advocate for the total rejection of Brahmanical religion and rituals.
3. In Maharashtra, the legacy of Jyotiba Phule's Satyashodhak Samaj was carried forward in the 1920s by the non-Brahmin movement, which eventually integrated with the Congress under the leadership of Jedhe and Jawalkar.

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 Justice Party's "Non-Brahmin Manifesto" (1916) was a landmark.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Periyar shifted from the Congress to a more radical social reform path.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The transformation of the non-Brahmin movement in Maharashtra from anti-Congress to pro-Congress (after Gandhi's arrival) was a major shift that broadened the base of the national movement.

10. With reference to the All India Non-Brahmin Conference held in the 1920s, consider the following statements:

1. It sought to create a pan-India platform to demand communal representation in legislative bodies and government services for all non-Brahmin castes.
2. The conference was heavily influenced by the Maharaja of Kolhapur (Shahu Maharaj), who was a pioneer in implementing reservation policies in his princely 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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** It was an attempt to unify the Justice Party of the South and the Satyashodhak elements of the West.

- **Statement 2: Correct.** Shahu Maharaj provided the intellectual and institutional backing for these early reservation and social equality demands.

Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movements

1. With reference to the nature and origins of Peasant Agitations in the 1920s, consider the following statements:

1. Unlike the 19th-century uprisings, the peasant movements of the 1920s were characterized by a complete absence of religious symbols or "messianic" leadership, focusing solely on secular-economic demands.
2. The transformation of peasant grievances into a political struggle was largely catalyzed by the influx of revolutionary nationalists who sought refuge in rural areas to escape British authority in the cities.

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: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** While peasant movements became more organized in the 1920s, they did not completely abandon religious symbols. For instance, in the **Eka Movement** (1921), peasants took religious oaths to pay only recorded rent. Similarly, the **Mappila Rebellion** (1921) had strong religious overtones alongside agrarian grievances.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** As noted in the study materials, the onset of the nationalist movement in British India impacted the Princely States and rural areas because many revolutionary nationalists, fleeing British authority, moved to these regions and initiated political activities, bridging the gap between urban politics and rural agitations.

2. Consider the following statements regarding peasant movements across different regions:

1. While the Awadh Kisan Sabha focused on legal reforms within the colonial framework, the Eka Movement in the United Provinces adopted a more radical stance against both the British and the Zamindars.
2. The common thread among the Mappila Rebellion in Malabar and the Bardoli Satyagraha in Gujarat was the demand for the total abolition of the Zamindari system.
3. Regional disparities in peasant agitations were often a result of varying land tenure systems, such as the Ryotwari system in the South and the Mahalwari system in the North.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The Awadh Kisan Sabha (led by Baba Ramchandra) initially sought to work with Congress to reform rents, whereas the **Eka Movement** (led by Madari Pasi) was more grassroots-driven and radical, eventually distancing itself from the Congress leadership due to its militant nature.

- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** While both were agrarian, their specific demands differed. Bardoli (1928) was primarily against the **30% hike in land revenue** by the British government in a Ryotwari area, not specifically for the "total abolition of Zamindari" (which was more central to the 1930s-40s Left-led movements like Tebhaga).
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The nature of agitations was heavily influenced by the legal status of the peasant (Ryot vs. Tenant under a Zamindar), which varied significantly between Northern and Southern/Western India.

3. With reference to the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), consider the following statements:

1. The genesis of AITUC in 1920 was unique because it was presided over by a leader who simultaneously held the Presidency of the Indian National Congress session that year.
2. The first celebration of May Day in India (1923) was organized in Madras under the leadership of M. Singaravelu Chettiar, marking the first time the Red Flag was used in India.

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.** Lala Lajpat Rai presided over the first session of AITUC in Bombay (October 1920). In the same year, he was also the President of the **Special Session of the Congress** in Calcutta.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** On May 1, 1923, M. Singaravelu Chettiar (the "first communist in South India") organized the first May Day celebrations in Madras. He hoisted the red flag and announced the formation of the **Labour Kisan Party of Hindustan**.

4. Consider the following statements regarding the impact of World Wars on the Indian Labor Movement:

1. The First World War led to a surge in unionization because the British government encouraged collective bargaining to ensure uninterrupted war production.
2. During the Second World War, the Indian trade union movement faced a major ideological split after the Soviet Union joined the Allies, leading the Communist-led unions to shift from an "Anti-War" to a "People's War" stance.

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: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** The British did not "encourage" collective bargaining; rather, the post-war economic distress (inflation, low wages) and the industrial boom forced workers to organize themselves, leading to the birth of AITUC. The government actually responded with repressive measures like the Rowlatt Act.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This is a classic "tough" UPSC point. Initially, the CPI opposed the war as "Imperialist." However, after Nazi Germany attacked the USSR in 1941, the CPI (which controlled many

unions) shifted to the "**People's War**" line, supporting the British war effort, which caused a rift with the Congress-led labor wings that were launching the Quit India Movement.

5. With reference to the 1920s and 30s, consider the following pairs:

Event/Development	Key Aspect
1. Meerut Conspiracy Trial (1929)	Targeted 31 labor leaders (including three Britishers) to curb the growth of the Workers and Peasants Party.
2. Bombay Industrial Disputes Act (1938)	Introduced by the Congress Ministry to mandate compulsory arbitration, effectively making strikes difficult.
3. Whitley Commission (1929)	A Royal Commission appointed to investigate the health, efficiency, and standard of living of industrial labor.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Correct Answer: (c) All three

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Correct.** The **Meerut Conspiracy Case** was a judicial trial in which the British Government arrested 31 labor leaders on charges of conspiracy to "deprive the King of the sovereignty of British India." It was a deliberate attempt to suppress the rising influence of the Communist Party and the **Workers and Peasants Party (WPP)**. Significantly, it involved three British communists—Philip Spratt, Ben Bradley, and Lester Hutchinson—which brought international attention to the Indian labor movement.
- **Pair 2: Correct.** While the Congress Ministries (1937–39) generally favored labor welfare, the **Bombay Industrial Disputes Act of 1938** was controversial. It introduced a system of "compulsory arbitration" and a long cooling-off period before a strike could be declared. This was viewed by radical labor leaders as an attempt to restrict the workers' right to strike and promote "class collaboration" instead of class struggle.
- **Pair 3: Correct.** The **Whitley Commission** (also known as the Royal Commission on Labour in India) was chaired by John Henry Whitley. It was appointed in 1929 to report on the existing conditions of labor in industrial undertakings and plantations in British India. Its recommendations later formed the basis for several labor reforms regarding working hours and workplace safety.

6. Regarding the Praja Mandal Movements in Princely States, consider the following statements:

1. The movements were unique because they focused exclusively on resisting the autocratic rule of the feudal princes, while maintaining a policy of non-interference toward the British Paramountcy.
2. The All India States' People's Conference (AISPC), founded in 1927, aimed to provide a common platform for political dialogue between the princely class and the British Raj.
3. The Praja Mandals often implemented the "Constructive Programme" of the Indian National Congress, such as promoting Khadi and fighting untouchability.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** As per the study material, Praja Mandals fought against **both feudalism and colonialism** simultaneously. They realized the Princes were supported by British Paramountcy.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The AISPC was formed to coordinate the **struggle of the people** of the states for democratic rights, not to facilitate dialogue for the "princely class." Its leadership included Balwantrao Mehta and G.R. Abhyankar.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Praja Mandals were instrumental in taking the Gandhian constructive programs (schools, khadi, anti-untouchability) into the princely territories.

7. With reference to the early associations in Princely States, consider the following pairs:

Association	Founded By / Important Personalities	Location & Year
1. Hitvardhak Sabha	Founded by various social activists	Poona (1921)
2. Akhil Bhore Sansthan Praja Sabha	Wamanrao Patwardhan	Bhore State (Early 1920s)
3. All India States' People's Conference (AISPC)	Balwantrao Mehta, Maniklal Kothari, and G.R. Abhyankar	First session in Bombay (1927)

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Correct.** Founded in May 1921 in Poona to solve the problems of the people of southern princely states.
- **Pair 2: Correct.** Wamanrao Patwardhan founded this in the Bhore region in November 1921.
- **Pair 3: Correct.** This is an alternative name for the AISPC. Its first session was held in Bombay in December 1927, which elevated the states' movement to a national level.

8. Consider the following statements regarding Youth Activism in the late 1920s:

1. The emergence of youth activism was significantly catalyzed by the visit of the Simon Commission and the success of the Soviet Five-Year Plans.
2. The "Independence for India League" was a youth-centric pressure group within the Congress that advocated for 'Dominion Status' as the immediate goal.
3. Youth activists faced the challenge of being ideologically caught between the "Old Guard" (Swarajists) and the emerging socialist-revolutionary ideas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The anti-Simon protests (1928) and the global appeal of socialism/Soviet progress energized the Indian youth.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The Independence for India League (Bose and Nehru) was formed to demand 'Purna Swaraj' (**Complete Independence**), specifically opposing the 'Dominion Status' proposed in the Nehru Report.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The youth were often more radical than the older Congress leadership, seeking direct action and socialist economic reforms.

9. Which of the following were the significant outcomes of the Praja Mandal Movement?

1. It exposed the autocratic nature of the feudal rule and bridged the political gap between British India and the Princely States.
2. It led to the immediate establishment of "Responsible Government" in major states like Hyderabad and Junagadh by 1939.
3. It created a cadre of leaders that facilitated the smooth integration of the Princely States into the Indian Union after 1947.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** It nationalized the local struggles and made them part of the broader anti-imperialist movement.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** Most states (especially Hyderabad) resisted giving responsible government until after independence (and sometimes only after military action like Operation Polo).
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The grassroots network created by the Praja Mandals provided the political base for the Congress to negotiate the integration of these states.

10. With reference to the All India Non-Brahmin Conference in the 1920s, consider the following statements:

1. The first session of the All India Non-Brahmin Conference was held in Belgaum in 1924, coinciding with the Congress session presided over by Mahatma Gandhi.
2. The conference sought to unite the Satya Shodhak Samaj of Maharashtra with the Justice Party of Madras to demand communal representation in legislatures.

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 first All India Non-Brahmin Conference took place in **Belgaum in December 1924**. Interestingly, this was the same time and place where Gandhi presided over his only Congress session.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Leaders like Arcot Ramasamy Mudaliar and O.T. Chettiar from the Justice Party worked closely with the followers of Shahu Maharaj and the Satya Shodhak Samaj to create a pan-Indian non-Brahmin political identity.

Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movements

1. With reference to the political landscape in India following the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement, consider the following statements:

1. The transition of young nationalists toward revolutionary methods was a direct result of their disillusionment with both the Swarajists' "council-entry" program and the No-changers' patient constructive work.
2. The sudden cessation of the movement by Mahatma Gandhi led to a perceived "national insult," prompting the youth to believe that non-violence was inherently incapable of overthrowing British rule.

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.** Young nationalists did not find appeal in the Swarajists' parliamentary maneuvers nor in the No-changers' slow-paced constructive work. They sought a more radical and immediate path to liberation.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The abrupt withdrawal after the Chauri Chaura incident left many feeling betrayed. They questioned the efficacy of non-violence in the face of colonial repression, leading to a resurgence of revolutionary activism.

2. Regarding the Hindustan Republican Association (H.R.A.), consider the following statements:

1. While the organization was founded in Kanpur, its operational network effectively bridged the revolutionary groups of Punjab, United Provinces, and Bengal.
2. Its manifesto, titled "The Revolutionary," envisioned the establishment of a Federal Republic of the United States of India based on universal suffrage.
3. The H.R.A. successfully organized the Kakori train robbery (1925) primarily to fund the procurement of sophisticated arms from abroad.

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.** Founded in 1924, H.R.A. aimed to unify radical youth across North India and Bengal into a single potent organization.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The manifesto was highly progressive for its time, advocating for the end of exploitation and the implementation of adult franchise.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Financial constraints forced the H.R.A. to resort to "political dacoities" like Kakori to fund their activities and arm their cadre.

3. With reference to the revolutionary movement in Bengal during the late 1920s, consider the following statements:

1. During the mid-1920s, the Yugantar and Anushilan groups often operated through the machinery of the Bengal Congress, aligning with different political factions within it.
2. The Chittagong Revolt Group, led by Surya Sen, aimed to seize armories and declare a provisional government to inspire a nationwide uprising.
3. The Chittagong raid was unique as it involved the first instance of women, such as Pritilata Waddadar and Kalpana Dutt, participating in active armed combat in Bengal.

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.** After the death of C.R. Das, the Bengal Congress split; Subhash Chandra Bose was linked to Yugantar while J.M. Sengupta was associated with Anushilan.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Known as "Masterda," Surya Sen planned a coordinated military-style raid on government facilities in April 1930.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This movement marked a shift where women transitioned from providing shelter to carrying out frontline raids.

4. Consider the following statements regarding the factors that led to the revival of revolutionary activities in the 1920s:

1. Many revolutionary groups had voluntarily suspended their activities and embraced the non-cooperation initiative after being influenced by Mahatma Gandhi and C.R. Das.
2. The Bardoli resolution, which marked the abrupt cessation of the movement, acted as a catalyst for youth to return to secret societies and violent methods.
3. Leaders like Bhagat Singh and Chandrashekhar Azad, who emerged in this period, were formerly active volunteers of the Congress during the Non-Cooperation phase.

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.** Gandhi's promise of "Swaraj within a year" led many revolutionaries to pause their activities to give non-violence a chance.

- **Statement 2: Correct.** The cessation left a political vacuum and a sense of "defeat," reigniting the "flames of revolutionary fervor."
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Most young leaders of the 1920s began their political journey as non-violent Congress workers but turned radical after 1922.

5. In the context of the 1920s, which of the following were major influences on the ideological shift of Indian revolutionaries?

1. The emergence of a powerful working-class trade unionism, which demonstrated the potential of organized labor as a revolutionary force.
2. The success of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, which provided a new theoretical framework for linking anti-colonialism with the overthrow of capitalism.
3. Literary works such as Sarat Chandra Chatterjee's Pather Dabi and Sachin Sanyal's Bandi Jiwan, which served as handbooks for revolutionary recruitment.

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.** Strikes and the formation of AITUC (1920) showed that mass mobilization of workers could paralyze the colonial state.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Marxism and Leninism began to influence leaders like Bhagat Singh, leading to a focus on the "masses" rather than just individual heroics.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Bandi Jiwan was known as the "Bible of the Revolutionaries," and Pather Dabi (though banned) popularized radical nationalist ideas.

6. With reference to the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA), consider the following statements:

1. The organization was renamed to include "Socialist" during a historic meeting at Feroz Shah Kotla, Delhi, in September 1928.
2. Its primary objective was the establishment of a socialist society in India, explicitly rejecting the idea of a simple transfer of power from British to Indian elites.
3. The leadership of HSRA was collective, though Chandrashekhar Azad served as its Commander-in-Chief.

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 meeting marked the formal shift toward Marxist-Leninist ideology under Bhagat Singh's influence.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Bhagat Singh emphasized that "independence" meant the end of exploitation of man by man, whether by foreign or domestic masters.

- **Statement 3: Correct.** While Bhagat Singh was the ideological spearhead, Azad provided the organizational and military muscle.

7. Consider the following statements regarding the Kakori Conspiracy Case:

1. It involved the looting of the 8-Down train carrying government treasury money near Lucknow to fund revolutionary arms procurement.
2. The trial resulted in the execution of four major leaders: Ramprasad Bismil, Ashfaqullah Khan, Roshan Singh, and Rajendra Lahiri.
3. The event dealt a massive blow to the H.R.A., as almost all its senior leaders were arrested, leaving Chandrashekhar Azad to rebuild the organization.

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 a carefully planned operation to secure funds for the revolutionary cause.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** These four leaders became martyrs, with Ashfaqullah Khan becoming the first Muslim to be executed in a revolutionary conspiracy case.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Azad was the only high-ranking leader who managed to evade the police dragnet following Kakori.

8. Regarding the assassination of John Saunders in 1928, consider the following statements:

1. The act was a retaliatory measure for the death of Lala Lajpat Rai, who succumbed to injuries sustained during a lathi charge while protesting the Simon Commission.
2. The HSRA intended to kill James A. Scott, the police official responsible for the lathi charge, but killed Saunders due to a case of mistaken identity.

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 revolutionaries felt that the death of a national leader like Rai was a national insult that must be avenged to restore the honor of the movement.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Azad carried out the plan. Rajguru shot Saunders first, and Bhagat Singh fired several more rounds to ensure the kill, only later realizing it was the wrong officer.

9. With reference to the bombing of the Central Legislative Assembly, consider the following statements:

1. The bombs were thrown by Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt as a protest against the passage of the Public Safety Bill and the Trade Dispute Bill.

2. The intention of the bombs was not to kill individuals but to "make the deaf hear," using the subsequent trial as a platform for propaganda.
3. The revolutionaries voluntarily surrendered after throwing the bombs to ensure their message reached the masses through the court proceedings.

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.** These bills were aimed at curbing civil liberties and labor movements.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The bombs were low-intensity and thrown away from the benches.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This was a strategic shift from secret killings to "Propaganda by Deed," using the trial to explain their socialist vision for India.

10. Consider the following statements regarding the final phase of the HSRA leaders:

1. In the Lahore Conspiracy Case, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, and Rajguru were executed on March 23, 1931, despite massive nationwide protests.
2. Jatin Das, a member of the HSRA, died in jail after a 63-day hunger strike demanding better conditions and political prisoner status for revolutionaries.
3. Chandrashekhar Azad was killed in a shootout with the police at Alfred Park, Allahabad, after he chose to shoot himself with his last bullet rather than be captured alive.

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.** Their execution sparked a wave of mourning across India.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** His sacrifice highlighted the brutal treatment of political prisoners and unified the country in grief.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Azad died on February 27, 1931. True to his name ("Free"), he remained "Azad" until the very end.

Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movements

1. Consider the following statements regarding Bhagat Singh's political and ideological journey:

1. He moved away from individual heroic action to believe that "revolution" did not necessarily involve a sanguinary strife but was characterized by a change in the social order.
2. In 1925, he founded the Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha as an open wing of the revolutionaries to carry out political work among youth, peasants, and workers.
3. He was a co-founder of the Lahore Students Union, which aimed to bridge the gap between national liberation and the establishment of a new socialist social order.

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. Bhagat Singh redefined revolution as the replacement of a system based on exploitation with one based on socialist principles.

Statement 2: Incorrect. The Naujawan Bharat Sabha (1926) was established to foster an anti-imperialist and atheist outlook among the youth of Punjab.

Statement 3: Correct. Along with Sukhdev and others, he used student organizations to propagate the idea that political independence was incomplete without socio-economic equality.

2. With reference to the Chittagong Armoury Raid, consider the following statements:

1. The raid was executed under the banner of the "Indian National Army, Chittagong Branch" led by Surya Sen.
2. The plan involved a simultaneous attack on the police armoury and the auxiliary forces armoury, along with the destruction of telephone and telegraph lines.
3. For the first time in the history of the revolutionary movement, the rebels succeeded in establishing a "Provisional Revolutionary Government" and hoisting the national flag.

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 raid was executed under the banner of the Indian Republican Army. Surya Sen (Masterda) organized the youth under this specific banner to challenge British authority.

Statement 2: Correct. The operation was highly sophisticated, aiming to isolate Chittagong from the rest of the country by cutting off communication and transport.

Statement 3: Correct. After the raid on April 18, 1930, Surya Sen took a salute as the head of the Provisional Government before the group moved to the Jalalabad hills.

3. Consider the following statements regarding the revolutionary phase in Bengal in the 1920s:

1. The revolutionary movement in Bengal remained dormant throughout the 1920s due to the massive arrest of leaders under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment.
2. Revolutionary groups such as Yugantar and Anushilan often functioned as parallel wings within the Bengal Congress, especially during the leadership rift between Subhash Chandra Bose and J.M. Sengupta.
3. The emergence of the "New Violence" group led by Gopinath Saha was a response to the perceived failure of non-violence during the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Incorrect. It was not dormant; it was reorganized. While many were arrested, secret activities continued and surged toward the end of the decade.

Statement 2: Correct. The Bengal Congress was deeply intertwined with revolutionary factions; Yugantar supported Bose while Anushilan supported Sengupta.

Statement 3: Correct. Gopinath Saha attempted to assassinate Charles Tegart (the Commissioner of Police) in 1924, signaling a return to militant tactics.

4. During the late 1920s and early 1930s, the revolutionary movement in Bengal witnessed several new trends. Consider the following statements:

1. There was a significant shift toward group actions and "armed resistance" rather than isolated individual assassinations.
2. There was a marked increase in participation by women, who acted as messengers, provided shelter, and eventually participated in direct armed raids.
3. The movement saw a complete decline in religious-inspired nationalist slogans (like those from the Anandmath era) in favor of strictly Marxist terminology.

Which of the statements given above is/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 Chittagong Raid is the prime example of this "military style" group action.

Statement 2: Correct. Figures like Pritilata Waddadar, Kalpana Dutt, and Suniti Choudhury represent this new phase of female active combatants.

Statement 3: Incorrect. While socialist ideas grew, the revolutionary movement in Bengal retained strong cultural and semi-religious nationalist overtones alongside new ideological shifts.

5. With reference to the British government's reaction to revolutionary movements in the late 1920s, consider the following statements:

1. The Government enacted the Public Safety Bill and the Trade Disputes Bill specifically to curb the growing alliance between revolutionaries and the labor movement.
2. Lord Irwin, through the "Delhi Manifesto," promised immediate commutation of death sentences for HSRA leaders in exchange for the suspension of militant activities.
3. Following the Chittagong raid, the British unleashed a reign of terror, including the collective fining of villages and the introduction of the Bengal Emergency Powers Ordinance.

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 bills aimed to deport "undesirable" foreigners (communists) and ban strikes, directly targeting the Left-Revolutionary nexus.

Statement 2: Incorrect. The Delhi Manifesto (1929) was a response by Indian leaders to Irwin's declaration; Irwin never promised to commute sentences of revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh.

Statement 3: Correct. The repression in Bengal was brutal, involving military cordons and severe punitive measures against the local population.

6. In the context of the ideological evolution of the Indian revolutionaries in the 1920s, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The transition from the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) to the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) represented a shift toward Marxist-Leninist principles.
2. In his work *The Philosophy of the Bomb*, Bhagwati Charan Vohra argued that violence was not just a tool for terror but a necessary psychological step for mass awakening.
3. Most revolutionaries by 1929 had abandoned the idea of a "Republic" in favor of a "Proletarian Dictatorship" modeled strictly on the Soviet Union.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Bhagat Singh and his comrades explicitly included "Socialist" in their name at the Feroz Shah Kotla meeting (1928).

Statement 2: Correct. This book was written as a response to Gandhi's "The Cult of the Bomb" to justify revolutionary methods.

Statement 3: Incorrect. While socialist, they still envisioned a Federal Republic of the United States of India (as per the HRA/HSRA manifestos), which was more inclusive than a strict proletarian dictatorship.

7. With reference to the appointment of the Indian Statutory Commission (Simon Commission), consider the following statements:

1. The Commission was appointed two years ahead of schedule primarily due to the fear of a Conservative party defeat in the upcoming British elections.
2. All seven members of the Commission were members of the British Parliament, but it included one Indian member, Lord Sinha, as a token representative.

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. The 1919 Act provided for a review after 10 years, but it was advanced to 1927 so the Tory government could decide India's fate before the Labor Party potentially took over.

Statement 2: Incorrect. The Commission was "All-White." There were NO Indian members, which was the primary cause of the nationwide boycott.

8. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian response to the Simon Commission:

1. The Madras Session of the Congress (1927) passed a resolution to boycott the commission "at every stage and in every form."
2. The Muslim League remained united in its decision to support the Commission, hoping for better communal safeguards.
3. Liberal leaders like Tej Bahadur Sapru and the Hindu Mahasabha also joined the Congress in boycotting the Commission.

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. Presided over by M.A. Ansari, this session was a turning point.

Statement 2: Incorrect. The Muslim League split. The faction led by Jinnah boycotted it, while the faction led by Muhammad Shafi supported it.

Statement 3: Correct. Almost all major political groups (except the Shafi League, the Justice Party in Madras, and the Central Sikh Sabha) boycotted the Commission.

9. Regarding Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's engagement with the Simon Commission, consider the following statements:

1. He was appointed by the Bombay Legislative Council to a committee to work with the Simon Commission.
2. Representing the Bahishkrita Hitakarini Sabha, he advocated for joint electorates with reserved seats for the Depressed Classes rather than separate electorates.
3. The Commission accepted his demand for universal adult franchise, making it a key recommendation in their final report.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Unlike the Congress, Ambedkar chose to cooperate with the commission to safeguard the interests of the depressed classes.

Statement 2: Incorrect. At this stage, he argued for **separate electorates** for the Depressed Classes, similar to what was provided for Muslims.

Statement 3: Incorrect. The Simon Commission rejected the demand for universal adult franchise, recommending only a limited extension of the franchise.

10. The appointment of the Simon Commission had a profound impact on the Indian National Movement. Consider the following statements:

1. It provided a much-needed boost to radical forces within the Congress, leading to the demand for "Purna Swaraj" by younger leaders like Nehru and Bose.
2. It prompted the Indian leaders to accept Lord Birkenhead's challenge to produce an agreed-upon constitutional scheme, resulting in the Nehru Report.

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 "all-white" nature of the commission unified the various factions and pushed the youth toward a more militant and uncompromising stance on independence.

Statement 2: Correct. Lord Birkenhead, the Secretary of State, mockingly challenged Indians to prove they could agree on a constitution. This led to the All-Parties Conference and the drafting of the Nehru Report (1928).

Ideology and Mobilization

1. With reference to the revolutionary activities in the 1920s, consider the following statements:

1. Bhagat Singh's revolutionary ideology emphasized that Revolution was just a cult of the bomb and pistol.
2. The Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha was established as an open wing of the revolutionaries to carry out political work among youth, peasants, and workers.
3. The Lahore Students Union was instrumental in promoting the idea that national liberation must be coupled with the establishment of a new socialist social order.

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:

4. **Statement 1: Incorrect.** Bhagat Singh's revolutionary ideology emphasized that Revolution was not just a cult of the bomb and pistol, but a total transformation of a society based on exploitation. Bhagat Singh redefined revolution as a social change. In court, he famously stated that the sword of revolution is sharpened on the whetting-stone of ideas.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Founded in 1926, the Sabha served as a platform for open political activity, as secret societies had limited reach.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Along with Sukhdev and others, Bhagat Singh used student unions to shift the focus of the youth from mere anti-British sentiment to a structured socialist goal.

2. Regarding the Nehru Committee (1928), consider the following statements:

1. The committee was composed of representatives from various parties, including Tej Bahadur Sapru (Liberals), M.S. Aney (Muslim League), and Subhash Bose (Congress).

2. The report recommended Dominion Status as the immediate form of government, which was to be a self-governing dominion within the British Empire.
3. It rejected separate electorates in favor of joint electorates with reservation of seats for Muslims only in provinces where they were in a minority.

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 was composed of representatives from various parties, including Tej Bahadur Sapru (Liberals), M.S. Aney (Hindu Mahasabha), and Subhash Bose (Congress). The committee was headed by Motilal Nehru and included members from diverse political backgrounds to show a united front to Lord Birkenhead.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This was a point of contention with younger leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Bose, who wanted Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence).
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The Nehru Report was firm on abolishing separate electorates, which had been introduced in 1909, viewing them as a tool of communalism.

3. Consider the following recommendations of the Nehru Report (1928):

1. It proposed the creation of linguistic provinces and recommended that the redistribution of provincial boundaries be done on a linguistic basis.
2. The report explicitly guaranteed the protection of the cultural and religious interests of Muslims as part of a list of fundamental rights.
3. It advocated for the integration of State from Religion, suggesting a secular character for the future Indian State.

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.** This was a long-standing demand of the Congress to ensure administrative and democratic reach.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** To alleviate minority fears, it proposed 19 fundamental rights, including religious freedom.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The report envisioned a secular state where the government would not interfere with or patronize any religion.

4. In 1927, the Muslim League proposed the Delhi Proposals as conditions for accepting joint electorates. Consider the following statements:

1. They demanded the creation of three new Muslim-majority provinces: Sindh, Baluchistan, and the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP).
2. They sought one-fifth representation for Muslims in the Central Legislative Assembly.

3. They demanded that representation in Punjab and Bengal be proportional to the Muslim population in those provinces.

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.** This was intended to balance the Hindu-majority provinces.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** They sought one-third representation for Muslims in the Central Legislative Assembly. This was a key demand to ensure a strong voice at the center.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This would ensure Muslim dominance in their majority areas under a joint electorate system.

5. With reference to the Hindu Mahasabha's reaction to the Delhi Proposals and the Nehru Report, consider the following statements:

- 1. The Mahasabha vehemently supported the creation of new Muslim-majority provinces like Sindh and the granting of any special status to the NWFP.
- 2. It demanded a strictly unitary political structure with all residual powers vested in the Central Government to prevent any future secessionist tendencies.

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: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** They viewed the creation of new provinces as a communal partitioning of India. The Mahasabha vehemently opposed the creation of new Muslim-majority provinces like Sindh and the granting of any special status to the NWFP.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This clashed with the Muslim League's demand for a federal structure with provincial autonomy and residual powers at the provincial level.

6. Regarding the attempts to reach a consensus on the Nehru Report, consider the following statements:

- 1. The Nehru Committee eventually conceded the demand for joint electorates but remained firm on the separation of Sindh from Bombay.
- 2. To satisfy the Hindu Mahasabha, the report recommended a unitary political structure, rejecting the federal model with provincial residual powers.
- 3. The Compromise attempt at the All Parties Conference succeed primarily because of the Mahasabha's acceptance to allow any reservation of seats in Punjab and Bengal.

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.** Sindh's separation was agreed upon, provided it was financially self-sufficient.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The vesting of residual powers in the Center (Unitary bias) was a major recommendation to maintain national integrity.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The Compromise attempt at the All Parties Conference failed primarily because of the Mahasabha's refusal to allow any reservation of seats in Punjab and Bengal. The Mahasabha's rigidity on Punjab and Bengal representation led to Jinnah withdrawing his support for the report.

7. At the All Parties Conference in Calcutta (1928), M.A. Jinnah proposed three Fourteen Points related amendments to the Nehru Report. Which of the following was NOT among those three specific proposals?

1. One-third representation for Muslims in the Central Legislature.
 2. Reservation for Muslims in Bengal and Punjab legislatures proportional to their population.
 3. Residual powers to be vested in the Provinces instead of the Center.
 4. Separate electorates for Muslims in all provincial councils.
- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 4 only
(d) 1, 3 and 4 only

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 4 is the answer.** Jinnah was actually willing to give up separate electorates at this specific conference IF his other three demands (1/3rd at center, population-based reservation in Bengal/Punjab, and residual powers to provinces) were met. When they were rejected, he turned back to the Fourteen Points which included separate electorates.

8. Consider the following statements regarding the internal rift within the Congress following the Nehru Report:

1. Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Bose formed the Independence for India League to protest against the Dominion Status goal of the Nehru Report.
2. The younger section felt that the Congress was retreating from the goal of Purna Swaraj, which had been informally adopted during the 1927 Madras Session.
3. They argued that accepting Dominion Status would mean accepting the British Monarch as the head of the Indian State, which was unacceptable to the new radical youth.

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 League was a pressure group within the Congress to push for complete independence.

- **Statement 2: Correct.** The Madras Session had passed a resolution for independence, making the Nehru Report look like a step backward.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Their vision was a completely sovereign Republic.

9. With reference to the Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress in 1928, consider the following statements:

1. A compromise was reached between the seniors and juniors, where the Congress gave the British government a one-year ultimatum to accept Dominion Status.
2. If the ultimatum was not met, the Congress pledged to launch a Civil Disobedience Movement and declare Complete Independence.
3. For the first time, a large-scale parade of the Congress Volunteer Corps was organized by Subhash Chandra Bose, showcasing a semi-military discipline.

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.** Gandhi mediated this. Originally, the ultimatum was for two years, but it was reduced to one under pressure from Nehru and Bose.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This set the stage for the 1929 Lahore Session.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This highlighted the growing militancy and organizational strength of the youth within the party.

10. Regarding the political developments in 1929 leading up to the Lahore Session, consider the following statements:

1. Gandhi spent the year traveling across India to prepare the masses for the impending struggle, focusing on the boycott of foreign cloth.
2. The Meerut Conspiracy Case and the arrest of communist leaders led to a surge in working-class radicalism that the Congress sought to tap into.
3. Lord Reading Deepavali Declaration (October 1929) failed to satisfy Indian leaders because it gave no clear timeline for the granting of Dominion Status.

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.** Gandhi's Constructive Programme was a prerequisite for any mass movement.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The trial of 31 labor leaders (including 3 Britishers) gained international attention and radicalized the domestic atmosphere.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Lord Irwin Deepavali Declaration (October 1929) failed to satisfy Indian leaders because it gave no clear timeline for the granting of Dominion Status. Irwin only vaguely stated that Dominion Status was the natural issue of India's progress, which was too little and too late for the Congress.