



ForumIAS

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# Prelims Marathon

3<sup>rd</sup> Week January, 2026

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HISTORY  
ECONOMICS  
POLITY  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT

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**INDEX**

Era of Moderates.....	2
Era of Extremists and the Swadeshi Movement.....	6
Era of Moderates.....	11
Era of Moderates.....	15
Indian National Movement (1905-1919) .....	19
Revolutionary Activities (1907-1917).....	24
The Swadeshi and Boycott Movement and Revolutionary Activities (1907-1917).....	28

## Era of Moderates

### 1. Consider the following statements regarding the economic critique by early nationalists:

1. R.C. Dutt, in his work Economic History of India, argued that the high land revenue assessments under the Zamindari and Ryotwari systems were the primary cause of frequent famines.
2. Moderate leaders critiqued the neglect of welfare infrastructure, pointing out that the British spent heavily on Railways (to serve colonial trade) while neglecting irrigation works crucial for Indian agriculture.
3. The Decay of Traditional Indian Industries was attributed by proponents like Mahadev Govind Ranade to the state-sponsored Laissez-faire policy, which favoured British machine-made goods over Indian handicrafts.

### 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.** R.C. Dutt was a pioneer in linking high revenue demands to the impoverishment of the peasantry and the lack of surplus for famine protection.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Nationalists argued that Railways facilitated the Drain of Wealth by exporting raw materials, whereas investment in irrigation would have increased food security.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Ranade and others argued that Free Trade was a myth used to protect British industrial interests while denying Indian industries the protection they needed to grow.

### 2. With reference to the fiscal critique of British rule by early nationalists, consider the following statements:

1. Proponents like Dadabhai Naoroji and G.V. Joshi argued that the Salt Tax was the most regressive form of taxation as it hit the poorest sections of society the hardest.
2. The Moderates demanded a reduction in military expenditure, which consumed nearly half of the Indian budget, to fund social sectors like education and health.
3. Early nationalists supported the increase in Home Charges as they believed these payments facilitated the transfer of modern technology and administrative skills to India.

### 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 salt tax remained a major point of grievance for the Congress from its inception until the Dandi March.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** A recurring resolution in INC sessions was the reduction of military costs, especially those incurred in wars outside Indian borders (e.g., Afghan and Burmese wars).
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Home Charges were the core of the **Drain of Wealth Theory**. Nationalists vehemently opposed them as they represented the cost of the British administration paid for by Indians.

**3. Regarding the campaign for administrative reforms, consider the following statements:**

1. The demand for Indianization of Civil Services was rooted in the logic of reducing the Drain by replacing high-salaried Europeans with Indians who would spend their income within India.
2. The Indian Association of Calcutta launched an all-India agitation against the reduction of the maximum age for the ICS exam from 21 to 19 years by Lord Lytton.
3. The Moderates demanded that the ICS examination be held simultaneously in London and India to provide a level playing field for Indian candidates.

**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.** Indianization was seen as both a moral right and an economic necessity to stop the flow of pensions and savings to England.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This agitation (1877-1880) was one of the first successful attempts at mobilizing national public opinion.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This was a persistent demand to bypass the geographical and financial barriers Indian students faced.

**4. Consider the following statements regarding Moderate demands for security reforms:**

1. The nationalists criticized the Police for being unresponsive and oppressive and demanded that the force be made more accountable to local Indian populations.
2. Regarding the Army, the primary demand was the Indianization of the Officer Corps and the removal of the martial race theory that excluded many communities from 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: (c)**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Moderates highlighted the corruption and racial bias within the colonial police force.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Indians were restricted to lower ranks; the demand for an Indian officer corps was a major step toward self-reliance.

**5. With reference to the General Administrative reforms demanded by the INC (1885-1905), consider the following statements:**

1. They demanded the complete separation of the judiciary from the executive to prevent the District Magistrate from acting as both the prosecutor and the judge.
2. The Moderates criticized the Financial Decentralization policies of Lord Mayo and Lord Ripon as being a smoke-screen for shifting the burden of taxation to local bodies without granting them real power.

3. In education, the Congress demanded the promotion of technical and industrial education alongside primary education to combat the growing unemployment among the educated 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.** This remains a fundamental principle of modern democratic governance (Article 50 of the Indian Constitution).
- **Statement 2: Correct.** They argued that local self-government was being used to impose new taxes (like the cess on land) without giving Indians control over spending.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** They felt the current system produced only clerks for the British administration.

**6. Consider the following statements regarding the protection of civil rights during the Moderate phase:**

1. The Congress vigorously opposed the Vernacular Press Act of 1878 and later the amendment to Section 124A of the IPC (Sedition Law) which targeted journalists like Tilak.
2. The Moderates remained silent on the Rights of Workers in Indian-owned factories because they were financially supported by Indian industrialists.
3. Agitations were launched against the Indentured Labour system in the Assam tea plantations, where workers were subjected to near-slavery conditions.

**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.** Civil liberties were the foundation of Moderate political activism.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** While they were careful with Indian industrialists, they did voice concerns about labor exploitation, especially in **British-owned** plantations and mines.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Surendranath Banerjee and the Indian Association were particularly vocal about the plight of Coolies in Assam.

**7. With reference to the evaluation of the Moderate phase, consider the following statements:**

1. They succeeded in expanding the Legislative Councils through the Indian Councils Act of 1892, which allowed members to discuss the budget.
2. They successfully created a national-scale platform that exhausted the British claim of being the guardians of Indian interests through rigorous economic critique.
3. They effectively mobilized the rural masses and the peasantry, turning the INC into a mass-based organization before 1905.

**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.** Though limited (no right to vote on the budget), it was the first constitutional victory.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Their Drain Theory provided the intellectual ammunition for the later freedom struggle.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** This was their greatest failure; the movement remained largely confined to the urban educated middle class.

**8. Regarding the limitations of the early nationalists, consider the following statements:**

1. Their methodology of Petitions and Prayers was mocked by later leaders as Political Mendicancy.
2. They failed to realize that British and Indian economic interests were fundamentally irreconcilable, initially believing that the British intended to modernize India.
3. The movement lacked a clear social program, which prevented it from addressing the concerns of women and the lower castes effectively.

**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.** Extremists like Tilak and Lajpat Rai criticized this lack of radical action.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Early Moderates believed in the Providential nature of British rule and only later realized the depth of exploitation.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Their focus was almost entirely political and economic, often ignoring deep-seated social inequalities.

**9. With reference to the Era of Extremists (1905-1919), consider the following statements regarding their ideology:**

1. They rejected the Moderate faith in British sense of justice and instead emphasized Atmashakti (Self-reliance) and passive resistance.
2. Extremist leaders like Aurobindo Ghose argued that Political freedom is the life-breath of a nation and could not be achieved through constitutional concessions.
3. They drew inspiration from Indian history and religion (e.g., Shivaji festival, Ganpati festival) to mobilize the masses against alien rule.

**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 shifted focus from influencing the British to mobilizing Indians.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Aurobindo was a chief theorist for the radical wing of the Congress.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This cultural revivalism helped in connecting the movement with the common people.

**10. Consider the following statements regarding the objectives of the Extremists:**

1. Unlike the Moderates who wanted Self-government within the British Empire, the Extremists initially demanded Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence) as their immediate goal in 1905.
2. Their strategy of Boycott was not just limited to British goods but extended to British schools, courts, and government titles.
3. They aimed at the Nationalization of Education to replace the colonial system with one that fostered national pride and indigenous knowledge.

**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.** In 1905-1906, even most Extremists used the word Swaraj, but its definition varied. Tilak's Swaraj was still Self-rule within the Empire like Canada. **Purna Swaraj** only became the official Congress goal in 1929.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This was the Four-fold Programme of the Extremists.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The National Council of Education (1906) was a direct outcome of this objective.

## Era of Extremists and the Swadeshi Movement

**1. Consider the following statements regarding the political methods adopted by the Extremist leaders:**

1. They advocated for "Passive Resistance," which included the boycott of government-aided schools, colleges, and the refusal to serve in the government administration.
2. The concept of "Atmashakti" (Self-reliance) was emphasized as a means of social and economic regeneration, focusing on the development of indigenous industries and village organizations.
3. Unlike the Moderates, the Extremists believed in the use of violent revolutionary activities and secret societies as the primary tool to overthrow British rule.

**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.** Their method was to make administration impossible through non-cooperation and boycott.

- **Statement 2: Correct.** This was the constructive side of the movement, aimed at building national strength from within.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** While the Extremists were more radical than the Moderates, they primarily focused on **mass mobilization and passive resistance**. "Revolutionary Terrorism" or secret societies (like Anushilan Samiti) were a separate stream, although they gained momentum during this phase.

**2. With reference to the factors leading to the rise of Extremism within the INC, consider the following statements:**

1. International events, such as the defeat of the Italian army by Ethiopia (1896) and the Japanese victory over Russia (1905), shattered the myth of European invincibility.
2. The reactionary policies of Lord Curzon, specifically the Calcutta Corporation Act (1899) and the Indian Universities Act (1904), convinced nationalists that the British had no intention of granting self-government.
3. The Extremists were motivated by the failure of the Moderates to prevent the "Drain of Wealth," which had led to devastating famines between 1896 and 1900.

**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 events gave Indians the psychological confidence that an Asian/African nation could defeat a European power.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Curzon's "efficiency" policies were seen as an attempt to curtail Indian participation in local bodies and education.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The economic misery and the perceived "begging" approach of the Moderates created a rift in the Congress.

**3. Consider the following pairs regarding Extremist leaders and their contributions:**

Leader	Key Contribution / Notable Position	Literary Work
I. Bal Gangadhar Tilak	Founded Home Rule League (1916)	Gita Rahasya
II. Lala Lajpat Rai	Presided over the first All India Trade Union Congress	Unhappy India
III. Bipin Chandra Pal	Member of the "Lal-Bal-Pal" triumvirate	New India (Journal)
IV. Aurobindo Ghose	Propounded the theory of Passive Resistance	Bande Mataram (English Weekly)

**How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?**

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



**Correct Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

- All pairs are correctly matched. Tilak's *Gita Rahasya* was written in Mandalay jail. Lala Lajpat Rai was a pioneer of the labor movement. B.C. Pal and Aurobindo were the "Ideologues" of the Extremist wing.

**4. With reference to the ideological differences between Moderates and Extremists, consider the following comparison:**

Aspect	Moderates	Extremists
<b>I. Social Base</b>	Zamindars and upper-middle class in towns.	Educated middle and lower-middle classes.
<b>II. Ideology</b>	Believed British rule was a "providential" blessing.	Believed British rule was the root of poverty.
<b>III. Goal</b>	Self-government within the Empire (Colonial Self-rule).	Swaraj (meaning varying from autonomy to independence).
<b>IV. Mass Support</b>	Had full faith in the political potential of the masses.	Did not believe the masses were ready for politics.

**Which of the comparisons given above are correct?**

- I, II and III only
- II, III and IV only
- I and IV only
- All four pairs

**Correct Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

- **Pair IV is Incorrect.** It is the other way around. **Moderates** did not trust the masses (believing they were too backward), while **Extremists** were the first to emphasize that the masses were the true strength of the movement.

**5. Regarding the limitations of the Extremist (Militant) phase, consider the following statements:**

- The movement was largely characterized by Hindu religious imagery and revivalism, which inadvertently alienated the Muslim minority.
- The Extremists failed to create a disciplined, all-India organizational structure, which led to the movement's decline after the 1907 Surat Split.
- They successfully integrated the rural peasantry into the mainstream struggle, making the Swadeshi movement a truly pan-India agrarian revolution.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 1, 2, and 3

**Correct Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Using Shivaji/Ganpati festivals and taking dips in the Ganga gave the movement a Hindu color.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Once the top leaders (Tilak, Lajpat Rai) were arrested or exiled, the movement became leaderless.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** While the reach was better than the Moderates, it remained largely an **urban middle-class** movement; the vast peasantry remained largely outside the organized political fold.

**6. With reference to the Partition of Bengal (1905), consider the following statements regarding British intentions:**

1. The official reason provided by the British was "Administrative Convenience," claiming Bengal was too large for a single governor to manage.
2. Risley, the Home Secretary, noted that "Bengal united is a power; Bengal divided will pull in several different ways."
3. The partition aimed to create a Muslim-majority province in Eastern Bengal to foster communal division and curb the influence of the Bengali intelligentsia.

**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:**

- All statements reflect the dual reality of the partition: an administrative facade for a deep-rooted "divide and rule" political strategy.

**7. Consider the following statements regarding the objectives of the Swadeshi Movement:**

1. To promote the use of indigenous goods and the total boycott of foreign cloth and salt to hurt British economic interests.
2. To establish a "National Education" system that would liberate Indian students from the "servile" colonial education.
3. To demand the immediate implementation of the Morley-Minto reforms as a prerequisite for ending the boycott.

**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.** These were the core tenets of the 1905-08 movement.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The Morley-Minto reforms (1909) were actually a British attempt to divide the nationalists *after* the peak of the Swadeshi movement had passed; they were never an objective of the movement itself.

**8. Arrange the following events of the Swadeshi Movement in the correct chronological order:**

1. The formal proclamation of the Boycott Resolution at the Calcutta Town Hall.
2. The Partition of Bengal comes into force, observed as a "Day of Mourning."
3. The Surat Split where the Congress divided into Moderates and Extremists.
4. The annulment of the Partition of Bengal by Lord Hardinge.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1-2-3-4
- (b) 2-1-4-3
- (c) 1-3-2-4
- (d) 2-3-1-4

**Correct Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

1. **Boycott Resolution:** Aug 7, 1905.
2. **Partition Effective:** Oct 16, 1905.
3. **Surat Split:** Dec 1907.
4. **Annulment:** 1911 (during the Delhi Durbar).

**9. With reference to the book 'Desh Katha' (1904) written during the freedom struggle, consider the following statements:**

1. It warned against the Colonial State's "hypnotic conquest of the mind," explaining how the British successfully colonized the Indian psyche.
2. It inspired the performance of swadeshi street plays, folk songs, and the "Yatras" in Bengal.
3. The use of the word 'desh' by Deuskar was specifically meant to refer only to the region of Bengal and its linguistic identity.

**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.** Deuskar was a Maharashtrian living in Bengal; his book was a powerful economic and psychological critique of British rule.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Although written in Bengali, Deuskar used 'Desh' to refer to the **whole of India** (the nation), not just the province of Bengal. (This is a direct UPSC 2020 question).

**10. Which of the following factors were responsible for the widespread character of the Swadeshi Movement?**

1. The emergence of 'Samitis' (like Swadesh Bandhab Samiti) which took the message of Swadeshi to the grassroots level through magic lantern lectures.
2. The active participation of the labor class, leading to strikes in the North British Railway and the government printing presses.
3. The decision of the All India Muslim League to officially join the Boycott movement and lead the anti-partition rallies.

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: (a)**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Samitis were the backbone of mass contact.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This was one of the first times urban labor participated in a political movement.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The **Muslim League (founded 1906)** actually supported the partition of Bengal and remained away from the Swadeshi/Boycott movement, which they viewed as a Hindu-dominated struggle. (Only some individual Muslim leaders like Liaquat Hussain joined).

## Era of Moderates

**1. Consider the following statements regarding the multifaceted nature of the Swadeshi Movement:**

1. The movement triggered a cultural renaissance in Bengal, where Rabindranath Tagore's 'Amar Sonar Bangla' was sung as an anthem of unity during processions.
2. In the field of science, the movement's spirit of 'Atmashakti' (self-reliance) was exemplified by P.C. Ray through the establishment of the Bengal Chemicals Factory.
3. The book Desher Katha by Sakham Ganesh Deuskar, which summarized the economic drain theory in a popular idiom, was instrumental in preparing the mental ground for the movement.

**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 is correct:** The movement saw a massive cultural surge; Tagore's songs and traditional folk theater (Jatras) were used for mobilization.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Science and industry saw a revival with indigenous efforts like P.C. Ray's Bengal Chemicals, embodying the principle of economic self-reliance.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Deuskar's Desher Katha played a pivotal role by warning against the "hypnotic conquest of the mind" by the colonial state.

**2. With reference to the evolution of the Indian National Congress (INC) during the Swadeshi era, consider the following statements:**

1. The Moderate leadership initially feared that the movement might escalate into violence and therefore sought to restrict it to a protest against the partition of Bengal.
2. Bal Gangadhar Tilak and the Extremists demanded that the boycott should be extended to a full-fledged political struggle targeting British rule across the entire country.
3. The eventual shift in the Congress's approach toward mass mobilization and assertive tactics was a direct result of the growing popular support for the movement.

**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 is correct:** Moderates were cautious about the "extreme tactics" of the boycott and its potential for violence.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Tilak, Pal, and Rai (Lal-Bal-Pal) aimed to transform the provincial protest into an all-India struggle for Swaraj.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The popularity of the movement forced the Congress to eventually adopt the Swadeshi and Boycott resolutions officially in 1906.

**3. Regarding the landmark sessions of the INC, consider the following statements:**

1. At the 1905 Benaras session presided over by G.K. Gokhale, the Congress formally supported the anti-partition movement but refrained from endorsing the extreme tactics of boycott.
2. In the 1906 Calcutta session, Dadabhai Naoroji declared for the first time that the goal of the Congress was "Swaraj" or self-government.
3. The Extremists successfully pushed through four major resolutions in 1906: Swadeshi, Boycott, National Education, and Swaraj.

**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 is correct:** Gokhale's session supported the protest but was moderate in its approach.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Naoroji's declaration of "Swaraj" as the goal was a historic turning point.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** These four resolutions represented the "Extremist Programme" that defined the radical phase of the movement.

**4. With reference to the period between 1903 and 1905, consider the following statements:**

1. The resistance was spearheaded by leaders like Surendranath Banerjea and K.K. Mitra, who relied primarily on petitions and public gatherings to mobilize opinion.
2. The movement utilized the press effectively, with newspapers like Hitavadi, Sanjibani, and Bengalee being used to disseminate information and thwart the partition plan.

**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 is correct:** Moderates used traditional constitutional methods like memorandums and public meetings.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** These newspapers were the primary organs through which the Moderate leadership reached the public in both India and England.



**5. Consider the following statements regarding the timeline and spread of the movement:**

1. The Swadeshi Movement was formally proclaimed on August 7, 1905, at a meeting in the Calcutta Town Hall where the Boycott Resolution was passed.
2. October 16, 1905, was observed as a "Day of Mourning" across Bengal, marked by fasting and the tying of rakhis to symbolize unity.
3. The movement gained significant leaders outside Bengal, such as Syed Haider Raza in Delhi and Chidambaram Pillai in Madras.

**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 is correct:** The Town Hall meeting was the formal birth of the movement.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Rituals like bathing in the Ganges and singing "Bande Mataram" were central to the Day of Mourning.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The movement became nationwide, with Raza leading in Delhi and Pillai in Madras.

**6. Consider the following statements regarding the radicalization of the Swadeshi Movement:**

1. The failure of Moderate leadership to reverse the partition led to a shift in influence toward Extremist leaders like Bipin Chandra Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai.
2. The Extremists broadened the movement from a mere economic boycott to "Passive Resistance," which included the boycott of government courts and services.
3. Aurobindo Ghose advocated for rendering the British administration impossible through a concerted refusal to engage in any activity that aided officialdom.

**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 is correct:** Dissatisfaction with moderate results fueled the rise of the radical faction.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The program expanded to include social and administrative boycotts.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Aurobindo's philosophy of passive resistance was the ideological backbone of this phase.

**7. Regarding the methods of the Extremist Programme, consider the following statements:**

1. It encouraged the boycott of government-run municipal bodies and legislative councils as a way to challenge colonial legitimacy.
2. The British government responded with repressive laws such as the Seditious Meeting Act (1907) and the Criminal Law Amendment Act (1908).



3. The Extremist goal of "Swaraj" was defined strictly as dominion status within the British Empire, similar to the Moderates.

**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 is correct:** The boycott covered all government-associated institutions.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** These acts were used to suppress the surge of nationalist activity.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** While Moderates sought constitutional self-rule (dominion status), the Extremists' interpretation of Swaraj often leaned toward complete independence (Purna Swaraj).

**8. Consider the following statements regarding the role of voluntary organizations during the movement:**

- 1. The 'Swadesh Bandhab Samiti' founded by Ashwini Kumar Dutt in Barisal was a powerful tool for mass mobilization, reaching deep into the rural interior.
- 2. These samitis used magic lantern lectures and physical training to instill a sense of national pride among the youth.
- 3. Tilak popularized the Ganpati and Shivaji festivals in Maharashtra as a means to mobilize the masses for political purposes.

- (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 is correct:** The Barisal Samiti was the most effective of the volunteer corps.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Magic lanterns and traditional songs were key tools for mass education.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Tilak's use of religious and historical festivals successfully bridged the gap between the elite and the masses.

**9. With reference to the National Education movement of 1906, consider the following statements:**

- 1. The 'National Council of Education' was established on August 15, 1906, to organize a system of literary, scientific, and technical education under national control.
- 2. Aurobindo Ghose served as the first Principal of the Bengal National College.
- 3. The movement included sending Indian students to Japan on scholarships for advanced technical training.

**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:**

- All statements are correct. The educational boycott of British schools necessitated the creation of an indigenous "National Education" system. Japan's 1905 victory over Russia served as an inspiration for technical excellence.

**10. Consider the following statements regarding the economic impact of the Swadeshi Movement:**

1. The movement led to a surge in indigenous industries, including textile mills, soap factories, and insurance companies.
2. In Madras, V.O. Chidambaram Pillai founded the 'Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company' to break the British monopoly on sea routes.

**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 is correct:** Swadeshi was essentially a call for economic self-sufficiency, leading to the birth of many Indian-owned businesses.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Pillai's venture in Tuticorin was a heroic example of challenging British commercial dominance directly.

## Era of Moderates

**1. Consider the following statements regarding the multifaceted nature of the Swadeshi Movement:**

4. The movement triggered a cultural renaissance in Bengal, where Rabindranath Tagore's 'Amar Sonar Bangla' was sung as an anthem of unity during processions.
5. In the field of science, the movement's spirit of 'Atmashakti' (self-reliance) was exemplified by P.C. Ray through the establishment of the Bengal Chemicals Factory.
6. The book Desher Katha by Sakhambari Ganesh Deuskar, which summarized the economic drain theory in a popular idiom, was instrumental in preparing the mental ground for the movement.

**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 is correct:** The movement saw a massive cultural surge; Tagore's songs and traditional folk theater (Jatras) were used for mobilization.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Science and industry saw a revival with indigenous efforts like P.C. Ray's Bengal Chemicals, embodying the principle of economic self-reliance.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Deuskar's Desher Katha played a pivotal role by warning against the "hypnotic conquest of the mind" by the colonial state.

**2. With reference to the evolution of the Indian National Congress (INC) during the Swadeshi era, consider the following statements:**

4. The Moderate leadership initially feared that the movement might escalate into violence and therefore sought to restrict it to a protest against the partition of Bengal.
5. Bal Gangadhar Tilak and the Extremists demanded that the boycott should be extended to a full-fledged political struggle targeting British rule across the entire country.
6. The eventual shift in the Congress's approach toward mass mobilization and assertive tactics was a direct result of the growing popular support for the movement.

**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 is correct:** Moderates were cautious about the "extreme tactics" of the boycott and its potential for violence.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Tilak, Pal, and Rai (Lal-Bal-Pal) aimed to transform the provincial protest into an all-India struggle for Swaraj.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The popularity of the movement forced the Congress to eventually adopt the Swadeshi and Boycott resolutions officially in 1906.

**3. Regarding the landmark sessions of the INC, consider the following statements:**

4. At the 1905 Benaras session presided over by G.K. Gokhale, the Congress formally supported the anti-partition movement but refrained from endorsing the extreme tactics of boycott.
5. In the 1906 Calcutta session, Dadabhai Naoroji declared for the first time that the goal of the Congress was "Swaraj" or self-government.
6. The Extremists successfully pushed through four major resolutions in 1906: Swadeshi, Boycott, National Education, and Swaraj.

**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 is correct:** Gokhale's session supported the protest but was moderate in its approach.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Naoroji's declaration of "Swaraj" as the goal was a historic turning point.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** These four resolutions represented the "Extremist Programme" that defined the radical phase of the movement.

**4. With reference to the period between 1903 and 1905, consider the following statements:**

3. The resistance was spearheaded by leaders like Surendranath Banerjea and K.K. Mitra, who relied primarily on petitions and public gatherings to mobilize opinion.
4. The movement utilized the press effectively, with newspapers like Hitavadi, Sanjibani, and Bengalee being used to disseminate information and thwart the partition plan.

**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 is correct:** Moderates used traditional constitutional methods like memorandums and public meetings.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** These newspapers were the primary organs through which the Moderate leadership reached the public in both India and England.

**5. Consider the following statements regarding the timeline and spread of the movement:**

- 4. The Swadeshi Movement was formally proclaimed on August 7, 1905, at a meeting in the Calcutta Town Hall where the Boycott Resolution was passed.
- 5. October 16, 1905, was observed as a "Day of Mourning" across Bengal, marked by fasting and the tying of rakhis to symbolize unity.
- 6. The movement gained significant leaders outside Bengal, such as Syed Haider Raza in Delhi and Chidambaram Pillai in Madras.

**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 is correct:** The Town Hall meeting was the formal birth of the movement.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Rituals like bathing in the Ganges and singing "Bande Mataram" were central to the Day of Mourning.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The movement became nationwide, with Raza leading in Delhi and Pillai in Madras.

**6. Consider the following statements regarding the radicalization of the Swadeshi Movement:**

- 4. The failure of Moderate leadership to reverse the partition led to a shift in influence toward Extremist leaders like Bipin Chandra Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai.
- 5. The Extremists broadened the movement from a mere economic boycott to "Passive Resistance," which included the boycott of government courts and services.
- 6. Aurobindo Ghose advocated for rendering the British administration impossible through a concerted refusal to engage in any activity that aided officialdom.

**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 is correct:** Dissatisfaction with moderate results fueled the rise of the radical faction.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The program expanded to include social and administrative boycotts.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Aurobindo's philosophy of passive resistance was the ideological backbone of this phase.

**7. Regarding the methods of the Extremist Programme, consider the following statements:**

1. It encouraged the boycott of government-run municipal bodies and legislative councils as a way to challenge colonial legitimacy.
2. The British government responded with repressive laws such as the Seditious Meeting Act (1907) and the Criminal Law Amendment Act (1908).
3. The Extremist goal of "Swaraj" was defined strictly as dominion status within the British Empire, similar to the Moderates.

**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 is correct:** The boycott covered all government-associated institutions.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** These acts were used to suppress the surge of nationalist activity.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** While Moderates sought constitutional self-rule (dominion status), the Extremists' interpretation of Swaraj often leaned toward complete independence (Purna Swaraj).

**8. Consider the following statements regarding the role of voluntary organizations during the movement:**

1. The 'Swadesh Bandhab Samiti' founded by Ashwini Kumar Dutt in Barisal was a powerful tool for mass mobilization, reaching deep into the rural interior.
2. These samitis used magic lantern lectures and physical training to instill a sense of national pride among the youth.
3. Tilak popularized the Ganpati and Shivaji festivals in Maharashtra as a means to mobilize the masses for political purposes.

- (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 is correct:** The Barisal Samiti was the most effective of the volunteer corps.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Magic lanterns and traditional songs were key tools for mass education.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Tilak's use of religious and historical festivals successfully bridged the gap between the elite and the masses.

**9. With reference to the National Education movement of 1906, consider the following statements:**



1. The 'National Council of Education' was established on August 15, 1906, to organize a system of literary, scientific, and technical education under national control.
2. Aurobindo Ghose served as the first Principal of the Bengal National College.
3. The movement included sending Indian students to Japan on scholarships for advanced technical training.

**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:**

- All statements are correct. The educational boycott of British schools necessitated the creation of an indigenous "National Education" system. Japan's 1905 victory over Russia served as an inspiration for technical excellence.

**10. Consider the following statements regarding the economic impact of the Swadeshi Movement:**

1. The movement led to a surge in indigenous industries, including textile mills, soap factories, and insurance companies.
2. In Madras, V.O. Chidambaram Pillai founded the 'Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company' to break the British monopoly on sea routes.

**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 is correct:** Swadeshi was essentially a call for economic self-sufficiency, leading to the birth of many Indian-owned businesses.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Pillai's venture in Tuticorin was a heroic example of challenging British commercial dominance directly.

## Indian National Movement (1905-1919)

**1. Consider the following statements regarding the ideological friction between the Moderates and Extremists during 1905-1906:**

1. While the Moderates wanted to confine the Boycott movement to the province of Bengal, the Extremists advocated for an All-India Boycott including the boycott of government schools and courts.
2. In the 1905 Benaras session, the Extremists successfully pressured the Congress to adopt a resolution extending the Boycott movement to the whole of India.
3. The Extremists insisted that the goal of the Congress should be 'Swaraj' (Self-government), which was eventually declared by Dadabhai Naoroji in the 1906 Calcutta 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: (c)**

**Explanation:**

**Statement 1: Correct.** This was a primary point of contention. Moderates feared that an all-India movement would invite severe British repression, while Extremists believed the movement should be national in scope.

**Statement 2: Incorrect.** In the 1905 Benaras session (presided by G.K. Gokhale), the Congress only supported the Swadeshi and Boycott movement for Bengal; it did not agree to extend it nationwide at that time.

**Statement 3: Correct.** Under pressure from the rising Extremist faction, Dadabhai Naoroji (a Moderate leader) declared "Swaraj" as the goal of the Congress in 1906 to prevent a split in the party.

**2. With reference to British repressive measures between 1907 and 1911, consider the following statements:**

1. The Seditious Meetings Act (1907) and the Indian Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act (1908) were specifically designed to suppress the oral and written propaganda of the Extremists.
2. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was sentenced to six years of deportation to Mandalay in 1908 on charges of sedition for his articles in the journal Kesari regarding the Muzaffarpur bomb case.
3. The "Policy of the Carrot and the Stick" used by the British aimed at rallying the Extremists through reforms while suppressing the Moderates with harsh laws.

**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.** These acts, along with the Criminal Law Amendment Act (1908), were tools to dismantle the organizational and communication base of the Extremist movement.

**Statement 2: Correct.** Tilak's arrest in 1908 marked the end of the active Swadeshi phase as the movement became leaderless.

**Statement 3: Incorrect.** The policy was the opposite: the "Carrot" (reforms) was for the Moderates to win them over, while the "Stick" (repression) was for the Extremists to isolate and crush them.

**3. Consider the following statements regarding the objectives of the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909:**

1. The primary political objective was to create a rift between the Moderate and Extremist factions of the Congress by offering nominal concessions to the former.
2. The reforms aimed to foster a sense of national unity by integrating different religious communities into a common electoral roll.

**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 British used the reforms to "rally the Moderates" and make them feel that constitutional progress was possible without the radical methods of the Extremists.

**Statement 2: Incorrect.** On the contrary, the reforms introduced separate electorates for Muslims, which was a calculated move to divide the Indian population on communal lines and prevent a united nationalist front.

**4. Regarding the provisions of the Indian Council Act 1909, consider the following statements:**

1. The size of the Central Legislative Council was increased, but an official majority was maintained.
2. For the first time, an Indian (Satyendra Prasad Sinha) was appointed to the Viceroy's Executive Council.
3. The act granted the Legislative Councils the power to vote on the entire budget and pass resolutions that were legally binding on the government.

**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 number of members went from 16 to 60, but the government ensured that official members (British officials) still outnumbered non-officials.

**Statement 2: Correct.** S.P. Sinha was appointed as the Law Member, which was a significant symbolic concession.

**Statement 3: Incorrect.** While members could discuss the budget and move resolutions, they could not vote on the whole budget, and their resolutions were merely recommendatory (not binding) on the government.

**5. Which of the following factors contributed to the rise of revolutionary terrorism/activities after 1907?**

1. The failure of the Moderate leadership to achieve any tangible results through constitutional means.
2. The inability of the Extremists to provide a sustainable organizational structure for the youth after the Surat Split.
3. International inspiration from the Irish Home Rule movement and the victory of Japan over Russia in 1905.

**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:**

**All statements are correct.** The youth were disillusioned with the slow pace of Moderates and the subsequent repression of Extremists. Influenced by global events (like the Russian Nihilists and Irish revolutionaries), they turned to "propaganda by deed" to strike fear into the hearts of British officials.

**6. Consider the following statements regarding the objectives of the first phase of revolutionary activities (1907–1917):**

1. To strike terror in the hearts of the British bureaucracy and shatter the prestige of the colonial administration.

2. To awaken the masses through large-scale peasant uprisings and organized military revolts against the British Raj.
3. To inspire the Indian youth by demonstrating individual heroism and self-sacrifice through the assassination of unpopular officials.

**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 goal was to make the cost of ruling India too high for the British.

**Statement 2: Incorrect.** Unlike the later Gandhian phase, this early phase did not focus on mass mobilization or peasant uprisings. It was based on individual heroic actions by small secret groups.

**Statement 3: Correct.** They believed that "propaganda by deed" (assassinations and bombings) would ignite the spark of nationalism in the youth.

**7. With reference to the methods adopted by revolutionary secret societies, consider the following statements:**

1. The use of "Swadeshi Dacoities" (political robberies) to raise funds for the purchase of arms and ammunition.
2. The establishment of secret societies like the Anushilan Samiti and Jugantar to recruit and train youth in physical culture and bomb-making.
3. The publication of radical journals like Sandhya and Yugantar to preach open rebellion and racial hatred against the British.

**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:**

**All statements are correct.** These methods were essential for maintaining secret operations. The dacoities were seen as "patriotic acts" to fund the revolution, and the journals served as the intellectual backbone for recruiting radicalized youth.

**8. With reference to Indian history, consider the following pairs:**

Revolutionary Personality	Known for / Organization
1. Prafulla Chaki	Muzaffarpur Bomb Case
2. Barindra Kumar Ghosh	Anushilan Samiti (Calcutta)

3. Hemachandra Kanungo	Military training in Paris
4. Rash Behari Bose	Delhi Conspiracy Case
5. Jatindranath Mukherjee	Bagha Jatin / Balasore fight
6. Khudiram Bose	Execution for Muzaffarpur attack

**How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?**

- (a) Only three pairs
- (b) Only four pairs
- (c) Only five pairs
- (d) All six pairs

**Correct Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

**All pairs are correctly matched.** Prafulla Chaki and Khudiram Bose attacked Kingsford in Muzaffarpur (1908). Barindra Ghosh (brother of Aurobindo) was a key leader of Anushilan Samiti. Hemachandra went to France to learn bomb-making from Russian nihilists. Rash Behari Bose was the mastermind behind the bomb thrown at Lord Hardinge in Delhi (1912). Jatindranath (Bagha Jatin) died in a heroic gunfight in Balasore (1915).

**9. Regarding the early revolutionary phase in Bengal, consider the following statements:**

- The Alipore Conspiracy Case (1908) led to the arrest of Aurobindo Ghose and Barindra Kumar Ghosh following the discovery of a bomb-making factory in Manicktolla.
- The Anushilan Samiti remained a single, centralized organization throughout Bengal, successfully avoiding any internal splits or provincial diversions.

**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.** This case was a major blow to the movement, though Aurobindo was eventually acquitted and later moved to Pondicherry.

**Statement 2: Incorrect.** The Anushilan Samiti was divided into several branches, the most prominent being the Dhaka Anushilan Samiti (led by Pulin Das) and the Calcutta Anushilan Samiti. They often operated independently.

**10. With reference to the "German Plot" during World War I, consider the following statements:**

- The plan aimed at organizing an all-India insurrection by importing arms and ammunition from Germany via the sea route to Bengal.
- The key figures involved in this plan were the members of the Jugantar party led by Jatindranath Mukherjee (Bagha Jatin) and the Ghadarites in North America.

**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 hoped to take advantage of Britain's involvement in WWI. Germany promised arms to destabilize the British Empire in India.

**Statement 2: Correct.** Bagha Jatin was the coordinator in India, expecting a cargo of German arms at Balasore (Orissa). Unfortunately, the plot was leaked, leading to the encounter at Balasore where Bagha Jatin was martyred.

## Revolutionary Activities (1907-1917)

**1. With reference to the Alipore Conspiracy Case (1908), consider the following statements:**

1. The case arose following a search for arms at Manicktolla, which led to the arrest of Aurobindo Ghosh and Barindra Kumar Ghosh on charges of "waging war against the King."
2. During the trial, Naren Gosain, who had turned into an approver (government witness), was assassinated within the jail premises by Satyendranath Bose and Kanailal Dutt.

**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.** Following the failed attempt on Magistrate Kingsford's life in Muzaffarpur, the police raided a garden in Manicktolla (Calcutta) and found a bomb-making factory. This led to the arrest of 34 people, including the Ghosh brothers.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The trial became famous when two revolutionaries, Satyendranath Bose and Kanailal Dutt, managed to smuggle arms into jail and kill the traitor Naren Gosain, ensuring he couldn't testify.

**2. Regarding the Delhi Conspiracy Case of 1912, consider the following statements:**

1. The incident involved a bomb attack on Viceroy Lord Hardinge during a ceremonial procession celebrating the transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi.
2. Rash Behari Bose, the mastermind behind the attack, was successfully captured and executed along with Basant Kumar Biswas and Amir Chand.

**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.** In December 1912, a bomb was thrown at the elephant-borne Viceroy Lord Hardinge in Chandni Chowk, Delhi. He survived, but his attendant was killed.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** While Basant Kumar Biswas, Amir Chand, and Avadh Behari were executed, **Rash Behari Bose escaped** to Japan, where he later played a vital role in the Indian National Army (INA).

**3. Consider the following pairs regarding revolutionary activities in Maharashtra:**

No.	Personality	Organization / Act	Place
I	Chapekar Brothers	Murder of Rand and Ayerst	Pune
II	V.D. Savarkar	Mitra Mela / Abhinav Bharat	Nasik
III	Anant Laxman Kanhere	Murder of Collector Jackson	Nasik
IV	Shyamji Krishna Varma	Established India House	London/Bombay
V	P.N. Bapat	Bomb-making training in Paris	Pune/Abroad

**How many of the above rows are correctly matched?**

- (a) Only two
- (b) Only three
- (c) Only four
- (d) All five

**Correct Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

- **Row I: Correct.** In 1897, the Chapekar brothers killed the Plague Commissioner Rand in Pune.
- **Row II: Correct.** Savarkar founded Mitra Mela (1899), which became Abhinav Bharat in 1904 in Nasik.
- **Row III: Correct.** Kanhere (an Abhinav Bharat member) assassinated Jackson in 1909.
- **Row IV: Incorrect.** While Shyamji Krishna Varma was linked to Savarkar, his primary work (India House) was in **London**, not Maharashtra.
- **Row V: Correct.** P.N. Bapat was sent to Paris to learn bomb-making from Russian nihilists to bring the knowledge back to Maharashtra.

**4. Consider the following statements regarding revolutionary nationalism in Northern India:**

1. Ajit Singh, the uncle of Bhagat Singh, organized the 'Anjuman-i-Mohisban-i-Watan' in Lahore and published the journal Bharat Mata to mobilize the peasantry against colonial laws.
2. The revolutionary movement in Punjab was significantly fueled by the 'Pagri Sambhal Jatta' agitation and the influence of the Ghadarites returning from North America.

**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.** Ajit Singh and Lala Lajpat Rai were the pioneers of radical politics in Punjab. The society and journal were instrumental in radicalizing the youth.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The agrarian distress (Colonisation Bill) led to the Pagri Sambhal Jatta movement. Later, the Ghadar party's influence brought a revolutionary edge to the region.

**5. The British government enacted several laws to curb revolutionary activities between 1907 and 1915. In this context, consider the following statements:**

1. The Indian Press Act (1910) empowered local governments to demand securities from presses and forfeit them if the publications incited violence or sedition.
2. The Defence of India Act (1915) was an emergency measure during WWI that allowed for summary trials and the detention of suspects without warrants.
3. Severe government repression successfully ended all revolutionary sentiments among the Indian youth by the end of 1917.

**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 major tool to silence radical journals like Yugantar and Kesari.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** It was used extensively to crush the Ghadar mutiny and the Bengal revolutionaries during the war.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** While it drove the movement underground and led to many arrests, the sentiment did not "end"; it resurfaced with greater force in the 1920s (HRA/HSRA).

**6. With reference to Indian revolutionary activities outside India, consider the following statements:**

1. The main objective of the revolutionaries abroad was to secure arms, generate international sympathy for the Indian cause, and plan an armed insurrection during British crises.
2. Centers of activities were limited to the United Kingdom and North America, as European countries like France and Germany were allied with Britain until 1914.

**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.** Revolutionaries like Savarkar and Madam Cama believed that India's freedom would require external support and arms.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** Revolutionary centers flourished in **Paris** (Madam Cama) and **Berlin** (Virendranath Chattopadhyaya), especially after the British crackdown in London.

**7. Regarding the Indian Home Rule Society established in London, consider the following statements:**

1. It was founded in 1905 by Shyamji Krishna Varma as a direct alternative to the Moderate-dominated Indian National Congress.

2. The society operated from 'India House', which served as a residence and a training ground for radicalized students like V.D. Savarkar and Madan Lal Dhingra.

**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.** Varma advocated for absolute self-rule and started The Indian Sociologist journal.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** India House became the most famous center for anti-British activities in Europe, leading eventually to the assassination of Curzon Wyllie by Dhingra.

**8. With reference to the Berlin Committee for Indian Independence, consider the following statements:**

- 1. It was established by Virendranath Chattopadhyaya and Bhupendranath Dutta during World War I with the active support of the German Foreign Office.
- 2. The committee was part of the "Zimmerman Plan," which aimed to send German arms to Indian revolutionaries via sea routes through Southeast Asia.

**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.** German assistance was sought under the principle that "Britain's enemy is our friend."
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The plan involved shipping arms to the Bengal revolutionaries (Bagha Jatin) and coordinating a pan-Indian revolt.

**9. Consider the following statement regarding the journal Bande Mataram:**

It was a revolutionary journal published from Paris by Bhikhaji Cama and S.R. Rana, which played a crucial role in disseminating nationalist ideas among Indians in Europe after the British banned similar literature in London.

**Which of the following describes the overall impact/nature of this journal accurately?**

- (a) It focused solely on Moderate constitutional reforms.
- (b) It was a mouthpiece for the British Indian Association.
- (c) It advocated for revolutionary methods and total independence.
- (d) It was published in Sanskrit to avoid British censorship.

**Correct Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

- Madam Cama's Bande Mataram (distinct from Aurobindo's Calcutta-based paper) was a radical publication that smuggled revolutionary ideas into India. It was uncompromising on the demand for complete independence.

**10. Consider the following statement regarding the Circular-e-Azadi:**

The Circular-e-Azadi was a radical publication started by Ramnath Puri in North America (San Francisco and Vancouver) which pledged support to the Swadeshi movement and preached the virtues of a republican form of government.

**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:**

- Ramnath Puri's circular was one of the earliest revolutionary publications in North America (pre-dating the Ghadar paper), helping to build the base for what would eventually become the Ghadar Movement. He was a pioneer in linking the diaspora to the Indian cause.

## **The Swadeshi and Boycott Movement and Revolutionary Activities (1907-1917)**

**1. With reference to the early revolutionary activities outside India, consider the following statements:**

1. Tarak Nath Das started the journal Free Hindustan from Vancouver, which adopted a militant nationalist tone and later moved its base to Seattle and then to New York.
2. The Swadesh Sevak Home was established in Vancouver by G.D. Kumar, who also published a Gurmukhi paper called Swadesh Sevak to mobilize Indian settlers.
3. The United India House was a joint venture of Tarak Nath Das and G.D. Kumar, established in Seattle in 1910 after they were forced to leave Vancouver.

**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.** Tarak Nath Das was a pioneer in North America; Free Hindustan was the first real publication of the Indian diaspora there.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** G.D. Kumar's Swadesh Sevak targeted the Sikh community specifically, preaching the virtues of self-sacrifice.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Due to Canadian exclusion laws, many activists moved south to Seattle, where the United India House became a precursor to the Ghadar movement.

**2. Regarding the revolutionary activities in Europe during World War I, consider the following statements:**

1. The Berlin Committee for Indian Independence (1914) was established by Virendranath Chattopadhyaya and Bhupendranath Dutta under the Zimmerman Plan with support from the German Foreign Office.
2. The Committee sent a diplomatic mission to Kabul, led by Raja Mahendra Pratap, where a Provisional Government of India was established with Barkatullah as Prime Minister.

3. The missions to the Persian Gulf and Baghdad aimed to convince Indian soldiers in the British Army not to fight against the Central Powers (Germany and Turkey).

**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 German government sought to destabilize the British Empire by funding Indian revolutionaries.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Raja Mahendra Pratap served as the President of the first Provisional Government of India in exile (1915).
- **Statement 3: Correct.** These missions used Pan-Islamic appeals to target Indian Muslim soldiers.

**3. Which one of the following was the primary immediate cause that triggered the Singapore Mutiny on February 15, 1915?**

- (a) The arrest of Lala Hardayal in the United States.  
(b) Rumours that the 5th Light Infantry was to be sent to fight against the Ottoman Caliph in Turkey.  
(c) The execution of the Chapekar brothers in Pune.  
(d) The arrival of the Komagata Maru ship at Singapore port.

**Correct Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

- The 5th Light Infantry, an all-Muslim regiment, revolted because of rumours that they were being deployed to fight their co-religionists in the Ottoman Empire. It was led by **Jemadar Chisti Khan** and **Subedar Dunde Khan**.

**4. Consider the following pairs regarding the Ghadar Movement:**

No.	Aspect	Description
I	Origin	Founded as the 'Hindi Association of the Pacific Coast' in Portland (1913).
II	Agenda	To organize an armed mutiny in India by exploiting British difficulties during WWI.

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

- (a) Only one row  
(b) Both rows  
(c) Neither row  
(d) None

**Correct Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

- **Row I: Correct.** The movement began in Portland and Astoria (Oregon) before moving its headquarters to San Francisco (Yugantar Ashram).

- **Row II: Correct.** The Ghadarites believed that a coordinated mutiny by Indian soldiers and a general uprising would end British rule.

5. Consider the following statement regarding the leadership of the Ghadar Party:

The movement was characterized by a diverse leadership including Lala Hardayal as the primary ideologue, Sohan Singh Bhakna as the founding President, and younger radicals like Kartar Singh Sarabha and Raghubar Dayal Gupta who led the field operations in India.

**This statement accurately reflects which of the following characteristics of the Ghadar Party?**

- (a) Its strictly communal and religious nature.
- (b) Its ideological secularism and trans-continental organizational reach.
- (c) Its total reliance on non-violent civil disobedience.
- (d) Its focus on achieving 'Dominion Status' only.

**Correct Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

- The Ghadar Party was intensely secular, including Sikhs, Hindus, and Muslims (like Barkatullah) in high positions, and operated across North America, Europe, and Asia.

6. With reference to the Ghadar newspaper, consider the following statements:

1. It was first published in Urdu on November 1, 1913, followed by a Gurmukhi edition.
2. The newspaper's masthead (headline) carried the description: Angrezi Raj Ka Dushman (Enemy of the British Rule).
3. Every issue featured a Wanted advertisement for soldiers, offering Death as the salary and Martyrdom as the reward.

**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 later published in several other Indian languages including Hindi, Gujarati, and Pashto.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This reflected its uncompromising anti-imperialist stance.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This famous ad became the symbol of Ghadarite bravery.

7. Consider the following factual statements about Ghadarite literature:

1. The Ghadar-di-Gunj was a collection of nationalist and socialist poems published by the Yugantar Ashram to incite revolutionary fervor.
2. The party serialized the book The Indian War of Independence — 1857 by V.D. Savarkar to inspire soldiers to replicate the 1857 revolt.
3. The journal Talwar was the official publication of the Ghadar Party in Paris, edited by Madam Cama.

**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.** These poems were written in simple language to appeal to Punjabi peasants and soldiers.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Savarkar's work was highly influential among Ghadarites.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Talwar was edited by Virendranath Chattopadhyaya (initially from Berlin/Paris), but it was not the official Ghadar publication; the Ghadar paper itself was the primary organ. Madam Cama edited Bande Mataram.

**8. With reference to the Komagata Maru incident (1914), consider the following statements:**

1. The ship was a Japanese steamship chartered by Baba Gurdit Singh to transport 376 Indian passengers to Vancouver.
2. The voyage was intended to circumvent the Continuous Journey regulation of the Canadian government.
3. Upon arrival at Vancouver, the Canadian authorities allowed the passengers to disembark under the protection of the 'Shore Committee'.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
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**Correct Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Gurdit Singh was a Singapore-based businessman.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This was a discriminatory law requiring passengers to arrive via a non-stop voyage from their home country (impossible for Indians).
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The ship was forcibly turned back after a two-month standoff; only 24 passengers were allowed to stay.

**9. Regarding the aftermath of the Komagata Maru incident, consider the following factual statements:**

1. When the ship returned to India in September 1914, it was met by British authorities at Budge Budge (near Calcutta).
2. A clash occurred at Budge Budge where 20 passengers were killed and many others were arrested under the Ingress into India Ordinance.
3. Baba Gurdit Singh was captured immediately and executed by the British for treason.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**Correct Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 & 2: Correct.** The British viewed the returning passengers as dangerous Ghadarite revolutionaries.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Baba Gurdit Singh managed to escape and remained underground for years before surrendering later.



**10. With reference to the impact and achievements of the Ghadar Party, consider the following statements:**

1. The Ghadar Movement succeeded in transforming the identity of Punjabi immigrants from loyalist subjects to revolutionary rebels.
2. The movement provided a blueprint for secular nationalism, as its members were forbidden from using religious symbols for political ends.
3. While the planned mutiny of February 1915 failed, the Ghadar legacy significantly influenced later movements like the Bhagat Singh-led HSRA.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
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**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1: Correct.** It broke the myth of the martial races being inherently loyal to the Crown.
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