

ForumIAS

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FORUMIAS

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Civil Uprising Against British

1. With reference to the revolts in the Maratha region during the 1840s, consider the following statements:

1. The Gadkaris, a hereditary military class garrisoning Maratha forts, rebelled in Kolhapur due to the administrative reorganization that left them unemployed.
2. The Savantvadi revolt was led by Anna Sahib, who was supported by local coastal chieftains against the British decision to depose the local ruler.
3. Unlike other civil uprisings, these revolts were successfully suppressed within a few weeks due to the lack of support from the local peasantry.

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.** Gadkaris were the hereditary military class who held land in return for service. When the British took over the administration of Kolhapur, they disbanded this force, leading to the 1844 revolt.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Anna Sahib led the Savantvadi revolt in 1844. The rebels captured several forts before being pushed into Goa by British troops.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** These revolts were quite persistent. The Gadkaris held several forts like Samangarh and Bhudargarh for a significant time, and the Savantvadi unrest continued into 1845 despite heavy British military pressure.

2. Regarding the Wahabi Movement in India, consider the following statements:

1. It was essentially an Islamic revivalist movement founded by Syed Ahmed of Rai Bareilly, who was inspired by the teachings of Abdul Wahab of Arabia.
2. The movement initially directed its 'Jihad' against the Sikh Kingdom of Punjab before turning its focus toward the British.
3. Patna served as the primary organizational center where a secret network of agents and a "viceregal" system were established to collect funds.

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.** Syed Ahmed Barelv sought to return Islam to its pristine form. He was the key figure who popularized the movement in India.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Initially, the Wahabis fought the Sikhs in the North-West. After the British annexed Punjab in 1849, the focus shifted entirely against the British "infidels."
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Patna was the headquarters (Sittana was the military base on the frontier). The organization was so robust that it survived several "Wahabi Trials" in the 1860s.

3. With reference to the Kuka Movement in Punjab, consider the following statements:

1. It originated as a socio-religious reform movement within Sikhism, founded by Bhagat Jawahar Mal (Sian Saheb).
2. Under the leadership of Baba Ram Singh, the movement transformed into a political campaign to oust the British and restore Sikh sovereignty.
3. The Kukas advocated for the boycott of British education, laws, and manufactured cloth, predating the Non-Cooperation Movement of the 20th century.

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 began in Western Punjab to remove superstitions and caste distinctions within Sikhism.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Baba Ram Singh moved the headquarters to Bhaini Sahib (Ludhiana) and organized the "Namdhari" sect into a disciplined military-style organization.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The Kukas were pioneers in using "Swadeshi" and non-cooperation as political weapons. They were severely suppressed in 1872 when 65 Kukas were blown from guns.

4. Consider the following statements regarding the Narkelberia Uprising:

1. It is often cited as the first armed peasant uprising against the British in India, led by Mir Nithar Ali (Titu Mir).
2. The movement was solely an agrarian protest against the illegal cesses imposed by Hindu zamindars, with no religious undertones.

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.** Led by Titu Mir in 1831 in West Bengal, the rebels built a bamboo fort (Bansher Kella) in Narkelberia to defy British authority.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** While it was a peasant struggle against zamindars (who imposed a "beard tax"), it was also a Wahabi-inspired religious movement that aimed at Islamic purification.

5. With reference to the Pagal Panthis in Bengal, consider the following statements:

1. The Pagal Panthis were a semi-religious sect following a mixture of Hindu, Muslim, and tribal folk beliefs, founded by Karam Shah.
2. The revolt was primarily a struggle by the Hajong and Garo tribes against the oppressive rent extractions by zamindars in the Mymensingh district.
3. Tipu Shah, the successor of Karam Shah, succeeded in establishing an independent administration that collected its own taxes for over a decade.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** It was a syncretic sect popular in East Bengal.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The movement took a political turn when Tipu Shah led the peasants against the zamindars' exactions in 1825.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** While Tipu Shah captured the area and acted as a local sovereign for a short period (1825–1835), the British suppressed the movement through massive military force within a few years; they did not allow an independent administration for a "decade."

6. Which one of the following statements best describes the core philosophy of the Faraizi movement under Dudu Miyan?

- (a) The restoration of the Mughal Empire as the only legitimate authority in India.
- (b) The belief that "land belongs to God" and therefore no one has the right to demand taxes or rent for it.
- (c) The total isolation of Muslim peasants from the Hindu-majority administration of Bengal.
- (d) The adoption of Western scientific education to reform Islamic society.

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement: Correct.** Dudu Miyan (son of Haji Shariatullah) organized the Muslim peasantry of East Bengal into a highly disciplined secret society and preached that since God created the earth, the zamindars had no right to charge rent.

7. Regarding the participation of peasants in the Revolt of 1857, consider the following statements:

- 1. In several areas, the peasants did not just target the British but specifically attacked moneylenders and destroyed debt records and account books.
- 2. The "pauperization" caused by the Mahalwari and Ryotwari settlements acted as the primary motivation for peasants to join the sepoys.
- 3. Most peasant groups in South India and Punjab remained largely indifferent or actively supported the British during the 1857 crisis.

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 1857 revolt in rural areas was often a "social war" against the new class of landlords and moneylenders created by British law.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The heavy revenue demands in the North-Western Provinces (Oudh and Agra) led to mass land transfers, fueling the fire of rebellion.

- **Statement 3: Correct.** The 1857 revolt was primarily concentrated in North and Central India; the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, as well as the newly annexed Punjab, were relatively quiet or pro-British.

8. Consider the following pairs of Peasant Movements:

No.	Movement	Region	Key Leader
I	Indigo Revolt (1859)	Bengal	Digambar Biswas
II	Pabna Agrarian Leagues (1873)	East Bengal	Ishwar Chandra Roy
III	Deccan Riots (1875)	Maharashtra	Vasudev Balwant Phadke
IV	Rangpur Rebellion (1783)	Bengal	Dirjinarain

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: (c)

Explanation:

- **Pair I: Correct.** Led by Digambar and Bishnu Biswas in Nadia district.
- **Pair II: Correct.** Ishwar Chandra Roy was the primary leader of the Pabna movement against zamindari excesses.
- **Pair III: Incorrect.** While Phadke was a revolutionary leader in Maharashtra, the Deccan Riots of 1875 were a spontaneous peasant uprising against moneylenders and were not led by him.
- **Pair IV: Correct.** Dirjinarain (Dhiraj Narayan) led the peasants against the revenue farmer Debi Singh.

9. With reference to the Moplah (Mappila) uprisings in the Malabar region, consider the following statements:

1. The uprisings were rooted in the transformation of the 'Jenmi' (landlords) into absolute owners of the land under British administration.
2. The Moplahs were Muslim tenants who felt oppressed by the Hindu landlords, who were backed by the British police and courts.
3. The frequency of these outbreaks (over 20 between 1836 and 1854) was largely due to the British policy of religious neutrality, which emboldened the Moplahs.

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.** British land policy removed the traditional shared rights over land, favoring the Jenmi and making the tenants insecure.

- **Statement 2: Correct.** This gave the economic struggle a communal color, as the landlords were mostly Hindu and the tenants Muslim.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The British were far from neutral; they actively supported the landlords to ensure stable revenue, which is why the Moplahs viewed the British as their primary enemy.

10. Consider the following statements regarding the features of Peasant Revolts and their differences from Civil Revolts:

1. Civil revolts were generally led by traditional elites (deposed kings/zamindars), whereas peasant revolts were more spontaneous and led by local agrarian leaders.
2. While civil revolts sought to restore the "old order," peasant revolts were often aimed at specific grievances like high taxes or moneylending.
3. Civil revolts were geographically more widespread, whereas peasant revolts were always confined to a single village or district.

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.** Peasant leadership emerged from the ranks of the oppressed, while civil revolts were led by those who had lost political power.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Peasant movements were often "reactive" to economic distress, seeking immediate relief rather than a total change in political sovereignty.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Many peasant revolts, like the Indigo Revolt or the Santhal Hool, covered massive areas (several districts or even provinces), making them as widespread as many civil rebellions.

Tribal/ North-East And Military Resistance

1. With reference to the Koya revolts in the eastern Godavari tract, consider the following statements:

1. The 1879-80 uprising was primarily directed against the "Mansabdars" and the new forest laws that restricted the traditional rights of the Koyas to the forest.
2. The rebellion was led by Tomma Sora, who was later succeeded by Anantayyar, who attempted to organize the Koyas into a disciplined military force.

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 Koyas of the Rampa region rebelled against the oppressive Mansabdars (revenue farmers) and the colonial forest regulations that prohibited shifting cultivation (Podu) and taxed minor forest produce.

- **Statement 2: Correct.** Tomma Sora was the primary leader of the 1879 revolt. After his death, Raja Anantayyar continued the struggle in 1886, attempting to create a more organized resistance against the British.

2. Regarding the Bhil uprisings in the Khandesh region, consider the following statements:

1. The early Bhil rebellions (1817-19) were a direct consequence of the transition of power from the Marathas to the British, which the Bhils perceived as an intrusion into their autonomy.
2. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the movement underwent a socio-religious transformation under Govind Guru, who started the "Bhagat Movement" to reform Bhil society.

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 British occupation of Khandesh after the Third Anglo-Maratha War, the Bhils resisted the new administration and its revenue regulations.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Govind Guru organized the Bhils of Banswara and Sunth states, emphasizing temperance and religious reform, which eventually took a political turn against British and princely state oppression.

3. The Koli Risings in the Western Ghats during the 19th century were predominantly a reaction against:

- (a) The British policy of dismantling Maratha forts and the subsequent loss of employment for the local militia.
- (b) The introduction of the Permanent Settlement in the Bombay Presidency.
- (c) The prohibition of the traditional "Mariah" sacrifice by the British.
- (d) The Christian missionary activities in the Sahyadri hills.

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement (a): Correct.** The Kolis (who served in Maratha forts) rebelled in several phases (1824, 1828, 1839, and 1844-48). The primary cause was the British administration's decision to dismantle hill forts and disband the local irregular troops, leaving them without livelihood.

4. With reference to the Ramosi uprisings in Maharashtra, consider the following statements:

1. The first major revolt in 1822 was led by Chittur Singh in response to the heavy land revenue assessment and the British administrative changes in Satara.
2. Between 1825 and 1829, the movement gained momentum under the leadership of Umaji Naik, who aimed to restore the Maratha power.
3. The British ultimately pacified the Ramosis by recruiting them into the local police force and granting them land rights.

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.** Chittur Singh led the initial resistance in Satara following the annexation of the Peshwa's territories.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Umaji Naik was a legendary figure who organized the Rambis into a formidable guerrilla force during the late 1820s.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Recognizing the difficulty of suppressing them entirely, the British adopted a policy of conciliation, providing them with employment in the hill police and land grants.

5. Consider the following pairs:

Row	Tribe/Revolt	Region	Leader
I	Larka Kols	Chhotanagpur	Buddho Bhagat
II	Rampa Revolt	Godavari	Alluri Sitarama Raju
III	Khonds	Odisha	Chakra Bisnoi
IV	Singhphos	Assam	Nirang Phidu

How many of the above rows are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one row
- (b) Only two rows
- (c) Only three rows
- (d) All four rows

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Row I: Correct.** Buddho Bhagat led the Larka Kols in 1831-32.
- **Row II: Correct.** Alluri Sitarama Raju led the famous 1922-24 Rampa rebellion (inspired by Non-Cooperation).
- **Row III: Correct.** Chakra Bisnoi led the Khonds against the suppression of human sacrifice and new taxes.
- **Row IV: Correct.** Nirang Phidu led the Singhphos in their 1830 rebellion.

6. With reference to the Khasi Uprising (1829–1833), consider the following statements:

1. The revolt was triggered by the British attempt to construct a military road through the Khasi Hills to connect the Brahmaputra Valley with Sylhet.
2. Tirut Singh, the chief of Nongkhlaw, organized a confederacy of Khasi, Garo, and Khampti tribes to resist the British project.
3. The rebellion was characterized by the use of "scorched earth" tactics by the British, which eventually led to the surrender of the Khasi chiefs.

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 British road project was seen as an infringement on tribal sovereignty and a precursor to permanent occupation.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Tirut Singh successfully brought together various hill tribes in a rare instance of inter-tribal cooperation against the Company.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The British conducted a brutal campaign, burning villages and destroying crops, which forced the tribes to submit by 1833.

7. Regarding the Singpho Rebellion in Assam, consider the following statements:

1. The first uprising occurred in 1830 when the Singphos attacked the British garrison at Sadiya.
2. A major cause of the Singpho discontent was the British abolition of slavery, which disrupted the traditional social and economic structure of the tribe.
3. The 1843 rebellion saw a coordinated effort between the Singphos and the Tipam Raja to expel the British from Upper Assam.

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 1830 uprising was the first significant challenge by the Singphos to British authority post-annexation.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The Singphos relied on slave labor for agriculture; the British anti-slavery stance was a direct hit to their elite's wealth.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The later phase involved wider alliances, including the Tipam Raja, reflecting the deep-seated resentment against colonial rule.

8. With reference to the military uprisings in the Company's army before 1857, consider the following statements:

1. Discrimination in payment and promotion, as well as the denial of 'Bhatta' (foreign service allowance), were the primary economic grievances of the Indian sepoys.
2. The religious sentiments of the sepoys were often offended by regulations regarding the wearing of sectarian marks, turbans, and the requirement of overseas service.
3. Unlike the 1857 revolt, these earlier mutinies were strictly confined to military grievances and lacked any connection to local civilian unrest.

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.** Indian sepoys were paid significantly less than European counterparts and faced a "glass ceiling" in promotions.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Religious restrictions (like the 1806 Vellore turban) and the General Service Enlistment Act (1856) regarding crossing the "black water" (Kala Pani) were major triggers.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Earlier mutinies often mirrored or were triggered by civilian distress. For instance, the 1824 Barrackpore mutiny was partly influenced by the sepoys' fear of the difficult conditions during the Burmese war, which was a shared concern with the rural population they came from.

9. Consider the following statements regarding specific mutinies before 1857:

1. The Vellore Mutiny (1806) was triggered by the introduction of a new turban that resembled a European hat and included a cockade made of animal skin.
2. The 1824 Mutiny at Barrackpore was caused by the refusal of the 47th Native Infantry to march to Burma without proper transport and extra allowance.
3. The 1844 mutiny in the Bengal Army was primarily over the issue of the reduction of 'Bhatta' after the annexation of Sindh.

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 new dress code was seen as a step toward forced Christianization.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The sepoys also feared losing caste by crossing the sea to Burma.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Several regiments refused to go to Sindh because the special allowance was withdrawn once Sindh was no longer considered "foreign" territory.

10. Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the major sepoy mutinies before the 1857 Revolt?

- (a) Vellore Mutiny → Barrackpore Mutiny → Sholapur Mutiny → Govindgarh Mutiny
- (b) Barrackpore Mutiny → Vellore Mutiny → Govindgarh Mutiny → Sholapur Mutiny
- (c) Vellore Mutiny → Sholapur Mutiny → Barrackpore Mutiny → Govindgarh Mutiny
- (d) Sholapur Mutiny → Vellore Mutiny → Barrackpore Mutiny → Govindgarh Mutiny

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Vellore Mutiny:** 1806 (Religious/Dress code).
- **Barrackpore Mutiny:** 1824 (Burmese War/Transport).
- **Sholapur Mutiny:** 1838 (Pay issues).
- **Govindgarh Mutiny:** 1849 (Denial of Bhatta after Punjab annexation).

Sepoy Mutinies and the Revolt of 1857

1. Consider the following events involving mutinies by Indian sepoys before the Great Revolt of 1857:

1. Mutiny of the 34th Native Infantry at Firozpur.
2. Mutiny of the sepoys at Vellore against the new dress code.
3. Mutiny of the sepoys in Bengal during the Battle of Buxar.
4. Mutiny of the 47th Native Infantry at Barrackpore during the First Afghan War.

What is the correct chronological order of the events given above?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Event 3:** In 1764, during the Battle of Buxar, a regiment of sepoys in Bengal mutinied and tried to join the forces of Mir Qasim.
- **Event 2:** In 1806, the Vellore Mutiny occurred when sepoys protested against new regulations regarding turbans and sectarian marks.
- **Event 4:** In 1824, the 47th Native Infantry at Barrackpore refused to go to Burma (often associated with the First Anglo-Burmese War period).
- **Event 1:** In 1844, the 34th Native Infantry mutinied at Firozpur over the issue of 'Bhatta' (foreign service allowance).

2. With reference to the nature of civil and peasant uprisings in India before 1857, consider the following statements:

1. These uprisings were geographically isolated and lacked a unified, comprehensive national vision for the future of India.
2. The leadership of these movements usually consisted of traditional semi-feudal elements seeking to restore the pre-colonial social order.
3. These movements were highly successful in presenting a viable alternative to the existing colonial economic and political structure.

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.** According to the notes, these uprisings were localized and geographically isolated, failing to coordinate on a national scale.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Leaders were often deposed rajas, nawabs, or uprooted zamindars whose primary aim was to regain their lost traditional status and power.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The uprisings were reactive and aimed at challenging an exploitative system, but they did not lead to sweeping changes or provide a modern political alternative to colonial rule.

3. Consider the following pairs of North-East tribal movements and their primary causes:

1. **Ahom Revolt (1828):** Protest against the British refusal to withdraw from Assam after the First Burma War.

2. **Khasi Uprising (1829):** Resistance against the British project of constructing a road linking the Brahmaputra Valley with Sylhet.
3. **Singpho Rebellion (1830s):** Grievance over the loss of land to British tea plantation owners.

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- (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 British had pledged to leave Assam after the war but instead attempted to incorporate it into their territories, leading to Gomdhar Konwar's revolt.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Tirut Singh led the Khasis against the road construction which they saw as a threat to their autonomy.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** While the Singphos did rebel, their primary grievance in the 1830s was related to the British attempt to suppress their local autonomy and the subsequent loss of political influence, though tea plantations later became a factor.

4. Regarding the immediate cause and the initial phase of the 1857 Revolt, consider the following statements:

1. The immediate catalyst was the introduction of the Enfield rifle, which required sepoys to bite off cartridges rumored to be greased with beef and pig fat.
2. The revolt formally began in Meerut on May 10, 1857, following the sentencing of 85 sepoys to 10 years of imprisonment for refusing the cartridges.
3. Upon reaching Delhi, the sepoys declared Mirza Mughal as the Emperor of India to lead the administrative affairs.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** This offended both Hindu and Muslim religious sentiments.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The Meerut outbreak was the spark that turned localized sepoy grievances into a massive rebellion.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The sepoys declared the aged Mughal Emperor **Bahadur Shah II (Zafar)** as the Emperor of India. Mirza Mughal was one of the military commanders, but not the declared Emperor.

5. With reference to the 1857 Revolt, consider the following statements:

1. The "pauperization" of rural India was primarily driven by heavy land revenue assessments and the commercialization of agriculture.
2. The British trade policy included the imposition of high tariffs on Indian manufactured goods while allowing British goods to enter India duty-free.

3. The Religious Disabilities Act of 1850 was seen as an attempt to facilitate conversions by allowing converts to inherit ancestral property.

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.** High taxes forced peasants into debt, leading to land transfers to moneylenders.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This "one-way free trade" destroyed Indian handicrafts and textiles.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This Act (Lex Loci Act) was perceived as a direct intervention in Hindu and Muslim personal laws to encourage Christian missionary work.

6. With reference to the political and administrative factors behind the 1857 Revolt, consider the following statements:

1. Lord Dalhousie's 'Doctrine of Lapse' was the primary political instrument used to annex states like Satara, Sambalpur, and Jhansi.
2. The annexation of Awadh in 1856 was based on the 'Doctrine of Lapse' following the death of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah without a male heir.
3. The exclusion of Indians from high-ranking civil and military posts created a deep sense of racial humiliation among the educated and the sepoys.

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 policy refused to recognize adopted heirs as legitimate successors to the throne.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** Awadh was annexed on the grounds of "**misgovernance**" or "maladministration," not the Doctrine of Lapse. This move was particularly significant as many sepoys came from Awadh.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Administrative posts were reserved for Europeans, and the highest rank an Indian could reach in the army was that of a Subedar.

7. Consider the following rows regarding the centers of the 1857 revolt and the British officials involved:

Row	Center of Revolt	Indian Leader	British Official (Suppression)
I	Delhi	General Bakht Khan	John Nicholson
II	Kanpur	Nana Saheb	Colin Campbell

III	Jhansi	Rani Laxmibai	Hugh Rose
IV	Jagdishpur	Kunwar Singh	William Taylor

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

- (a) Only one row
- (b) Only two rows
- (c) Only three rows
- (d) All four rows

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Row I: Correct.** Bakht Khan led the troops in Delhi; Nicholson was instrumental in the recapture.
- **Row II: Correct.** Nana Saheb led at Kanpur; Campbell suppressed the revolt there and at Lucknow.
- **Row III: Correct.** Hugh Rose famously described Rani Laxmibai as the "only man among the rebels."
- **Row IV: Correct.** The elderly Kunwar Singh led in Bihar; suppressed by William Taylor and Vincent Eyre.

8. Regarding the failure of the 1857 Revolt, consider the following statements:

1. The revolt lacked an all-India character, as South India and significant parts of West and East India remained largely unaffected.
2. The British had the strategic advantage of the electric telegraph, which allowed them to coordinate military movements faster than the rebels.
3. The lack of a unified political vision or a coherent plan for a post-British administration among the rebels led to internal disarray.

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 revolt was mostly concentrated in North and Central India.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Modern communication and superior weaponry (like the Enfield rifle used by British troops) gave them a tactical edge.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Various leaders were fighting for their own localized interests rather than a single national objective.

9. Which of the following groups did NOT actively support or join the 1857 Revolt?

1. Educated middle-class Indians.
2. The Scindias of Gwalior and the Holkars of Indore.
3. The big zamindars of Bengal and Awadh (mostly).
4. Moneylenders and merchants.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2, 3, and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2, and 4 only

(d) 1, 2, 3, and 4

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Group 1:** Educated Indians saw British rule as a modernizing force and were repelled by the feudal nature of the revolt.
- **Group 2:** Most Indian rulers remained loyal and were described by Canning as "breakwaters to the storm."
- **Group 3:** While some zamindars in Awadh joined, many others across the country stayed loyal to preserve their estates.
- **Group 4:** Moneylenders and merchants were often the targets of rebel violence due to their role in the colonial debt system; they naturally supported the British for protection.

10. With reference to the consequences of the 1857 Revolt, consider the following statements:

1. The Government of India Act of 1858 transferred the administration of India from the East India Company to the British Crown.
2. The British army was reorganized based on the concept of 'Martial' and 'Non-Martial' races to prevent future uprisings.
3. The British government decided to abandon the policy of annexation and promised to respect the rights and dignity of Indian princes.

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 office of the Secretary of State for India was created.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Recruitment shifted toward Sikhs, Gurkhas, and Pathans (labeled martial), while the proportion of Europeans in the army was increased.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858 ended the 'Doctrine of Lapse' and assured non-interference in religious and social matters.

Socio-Religious Reform Movements.

1. With reference to the Indian Renaissance of the 19th century, consider the following statements:

1. Unlike the European Renaissance, the Indian Renaissance was not just a revival of ancient knowledge but a synthesis of Indian tradition and Western rationalism.
2. The movement was predominantly characterized by a "re-interpretation" of scriptures to prove that modern social evils had no religious sanction.
3. The intellectual awakening was primarily limited to the urban middle class and did not significantly alter the rural social structure during the 19th century.

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 Indian Renaissance sought a middle path, utilizing Western tools like rationalism and humanism to purge Indian society of its decadence while maintaining its core identity.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Dayanand Saraswati used the Vedas and Upanishads to argue against Sati, idol worship, and caste, claiming these were later "distortions."
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Due to the spread of English education and the nature of the colonial economy, the movement remained largely an urban, middle-class phenomenon, failing to penetrate the deep rural masses in its early phase.

2. Consider the following statements regarding the factors that led to the socio-religious reform movements in India:

1. The arrival of Christian missionaries acted as a "catalyst" by challenging traditional beliefs, forcing Indian intellectuals to defend and reform their own religions.
2. The "Discovery of India's Past" by European Indologists like William Jones and Max Mueller led to a sense of "cultural inferiority" that prompted reformers to seek Westernization.
3. The emergence of a new English-educated middle class provided the social base and leadership for these reformist ideas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Missionary criticism of Indian society forced Indians to introspect and remove social ills to prevent large-scale conversions.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The discovery of India's ancient past actually helped instill a sense of **pride** and self-respect among Indians, countering the notion of Western superiority. It led to "Revivalism" rather than "Westernization."
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This class was the vanguard of the Renaissance, as they were the first to be exposed to modern ideas of liberty, equality, and rationalism.

3. With reference to the ideological foundations of Indian reform, consider the following statements:

1. Rationalism was the primary filter used by reformers, asserting that any belief or practice that failed the test of reason should be abandoned.
2. The concept of Universalism argued that all religions essentially taught the same moral truths, which helped in countering communalism.
3. Reformers strictly followed the principle of Infallibility, holding that ancient scriptures were the absolute, unchangeable word of God.

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.** Raja Ram Mohan Roy and others argued that even religious scriptures must be subjected to rational scrutiny.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Roy's "Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhidin" and the Brahmo Samaj's philosophy emphasized the unity of God and the commonality of all faiths.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Most "Reformist" (as opposed to some Revivalist) groups rejected the infallibility of scriptures. Even the Brahmo Samaj under Akshoy Kumar Dutt moved away from the idea that the Vedas were infallible.

4. Regarding the progress of women's education in the 19th century, consider the following statements:

1. The Bethune School, founded in 1849 in Calcutta, was the first successful attempt at providing secular education for girls in India.
2. Charles Wood's Despatch of 1854 explicitly placed a high emphasis on female education, marking the first time the colonial government took a formal interest in the matter.
3. Jyotiba Phule and Savitribai Phule were pioneers in opening schools for girls from the marginalized and depressed classes in Maharashtra.

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.** J.E.D. Bethune founded the school to provide a modern, secular curriculum for girls.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Known as the "Magna Carta of English Education in India," the Despatch of 1854 urged the government to support female education through grants-in-aid.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The Phules opened their first school in Bhide Wada, Pune (1848), focusing on the education of girls and lower castes.

5. With reference to the 'Bharat Stree Mahamandal', consider the following statements:

1. It was founded by **Sarala Devi Chaudhurani** in 1910 at Allahabad as the first major pan-India women's organization.
2. Its primary objective was to demand political voting rights for women and representation in the British Parliament.

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.** It was a significant milestone in the women's movement, moving beyond regional barriers.

- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** Its primary focus was on **women's education** and providing a platform for women to discuss social issues, rather than active political lobbying for suffrage in its initial years.

6. Consider the following statements regarding the Ladies Social Conference:

1. It was established in 1904 as a sub-division of the Indian National Social Conference.
2. Its founding was largely driven by Ramabai Ranade with the aim of discussing social reforms specifically affecting women, such as child marriage and widowhood.

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 met annually alongside the Indian National Congress/Social Conference sessions.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Ramabai Ranade, the wife of M.G. Ranade, was a key figure who helped organize women for social causes through this platform.

7. With reference to the National Council of Women in India (NCWI), consider the following statements:

1. It was founded in 1925 by Mehribai Tata as a national branch of the International Council of Women.
2. The NCWI focused on elitist charitable work and social service rather than radical political agitation for independence.

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.** Mehribai Tata (wife of Sir Dorabji Tata) was instrumental in its formation to link Indian women with global movements.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The council was mostly composed of women from elite families and focused on philanthropic activities, health, and welfare.

8. Regarding the All India Women's Conference (AIWC), consider the following statements:

1. It was founded in 1927 by Margaret Cousins to focus primarily on educational reform for women.
2. Over time, the AIWC expanded its scope to advocate for the Hindu Women's Right to Property Act and the Sarda Act.

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.** Its first session was held in Pune with a strict focus on education.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** It soon realized that education was impossible without social reform, leading it to lobby for the Age of Consent and inheritance rights.

9. Arrange the following colonial-era legislations in their correct chronological order:

1. The Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act
2. The Bengal Sati Regulation
3. The Child Marriage Restraint Act
4. The Age of Consent Act

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

1. **Bengal Sati Regulation:** 1829 (William Bentinck).
2. **Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act:** 1856 (Lord Dalhousie/Canning).
3. **Age of Consent Act:** 1891 (Raised age to 12 years).
4. **Child Marriage Restraint Act (Sarda Act):** 1929 (Raised age to 14 for girls).

10. With reference to the struggle against untouchability, consider the following statements:

1. The All-India Anti-Untouchability League was founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1932, following the Poona Pact.
2. It was later renamed the Harijan Sevak Sangh, and Gandhi started the journal 'Harijan' to propagate its views.
3. The organization primarily focused on political representation for Dalits in the central and provincial legislatures.

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 founded it to work for the social upliftment of the "Depressed Classes" after the communal award crisis.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** It promoted temple entry, education, and sanitation. Gandhi's 'Harijan' became the mouthpiece of the movement.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The Harijan Sevak Sangh was a **social reform** organization. Political representation was the primary focus of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and his organizations like the Scheduled Castes Federation. Gandhi's focus was on heart-cleansing and social integration.

Indian Renaissance

1. With reference to Raja Rammohan Roy and the early reform movement in Bengal, consider the following statements:

1. The Atmiya Sabha was established in 1814 as a philosophical circle to propagate monotheistic ideals and challenge the rigidity of the caste system.
2. In his work Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhidin, Roy argued that all religions essentially emphasize the unity of God.
3. The original Trust Deed of the Brahmo Samaj (1830) strictly prohibited the use of images, statues, and sacrifices within the premises of the Samaj.

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.** Atmiya Sabha (Society of Friends) was the precursor to the Brahmo Samaj, focusing on theological discussions against idolatry.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Written in Persian with an Arabic introduction, this was Roy's first published work defending monotheism.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The Trust Deed defined the Samaj as a place for the worship of the "unsearchable Eternal Being," explicitly banning any form of idol worship or sectarian rituals.

2. Regarding the Deva Samaj founded in the late 19th century, consider the following statements:

1. It was founded by Shiv Narain Agnihotri, who was originally a follower of the Brahmo Samaj but later moved towards an atheistic philosophy centered on the supremacy of the Guru.
2. The Samaj emphasized a strict moral code of conduct (Deva Shastra) which forbade the consumption of non-vegetarian food and intoxicants.

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.** Agnihotri founded Deva Samaj in 1887. Over time, it diverged from Brahmo monotheism to focus on the "Eternity of the Soul" and the worship of the Guru (Dev Guru).
- **Statement 2: Correct.** It was highly focused on social ethics and moral purity, emphasizing that good actions and the Guru's guidance were the only paths to salvation.

3. With reference to the Tattvabodhini Sabha, consider the following statements:

1. It was established by Debendranath Tagore in 1839 with the primary aim of propagating the Vedantic ideas of Raja Rammohan Roy.
2. The Tattvabodhini Patrika, the organ of the Sabha, promoted the systematic study of India's past in the Bengali language.

3. The Sabha was instrumental in merging the radical 'Young Bengal' elements with the traditionalist 'Dharma Sabha' to create a unified reformist 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: Correct.** Tagore founded it to revive the waning influence of the Brahmo Samaj.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The Patrika was a pioneer in Bengali journalism, focusing on rationalism, science, and historical research.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The Tattvabodhini Sabha was a moderate reformist group. It did not merge with the Dharma Sabha (which was an orthodox group led by Radhakanta Deb that opposed Sati abolition) nor did it fully align with the radical Derozians.

4. Regarding the progress of female education during the 19th-century reform movement, consider the following statements:

1. The Bethune School, established in 1849, was the first successful outcome of a collaborative effort between Indians and Europeans to provide secular education to girls.
2. Charles Wood's Despatch of 1854 was the first official British policy document to place significant stress on the necessity of female education in India.
3. In Western India, the Student's Literary and Scientific Society was the first indigenous body to open schools for girls in Bombay.

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.** J.E.D. Bethune founded it with the support of reformers like Vidyasagar and Dakshinaranjan Mukherjee.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** It advocated for grants-in-aid to support female education, recognizing it as a state responsibility.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Formed by Elphinstone College students (including Dadabhai Naoroji), it was a pioneer in organizing schools for Parsi, Hindu, and Muslim girls.

5. With reference to the leadership of Keshab Chandra Sen in the Brahmo Samaj, consider the following statements:

1. His radical stance on inter-caste marriages and the removal of the sacred thread led to the first major split in the Samaj in 1866.
2. He founded the 'Brahmo Samaj of India,' while the older, more conservative group under Debendranath Tagore came to be known as the 'Adi Brahmo Samaj.'
3. The second split in his organization occurred in 1878 because he allowed his minor daughter to marry the Prince of Cooch Behar in violation of the Samaj's principles.

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.** Sen's radicalism pushed the Samaj beyond mere theological reform into active social agitation.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This split divided the movement into those following the Vedantic roots (Adi) and those following Sen's more universalist/Christian-influenced approach.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This led to the formation of the **Sadharan Brahmo Samaj** by his disillusioned followers like Anandamohan Bose and Sivanath Sastri.

6. The 'Matua Mahasangha' movement, which emerged in the mid-19th century in Bengal, was primarily:

1. A socio-religious movement for the upliftment of the Namasudra (Chandala) community through the philosophy of self-reliance and education.
2. Founded by Harichand Thakur, it rejected the traditional Brahminical mediation in religious rituals.

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 a powerful Dalit awakening movement in East Bengal that focused on "Mukti Path" (path to liberation) through work and morality.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Harichand Thakur and later his son Guruchand Thakur preached that "Goshta" (community) and education were the only means to break the shackles of untouchability.

7. With reference to the Young Bengal Movement, consider the following statements:

1. It was an intellectual movement inspired by the French Revolution, characterized by a radical challenge to all traditional authority.
2. Henry Vivian Derozio, the leader of the movement, was removed from Hindu College on charges of spreading atheism and corrupting the youth.
3. The movement was highly successful in mobilizing the Indian peasantry and rural masses against colonial economic exploitation.

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 'Derozians' advocated for freedom of thought and expression.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The orthodox management of the college dismissed him in 1831 due to his radical teachings.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The movement was essentially urban and elitist. It lacked links with the masses and failed to develop a pragmatic social program, remaining largely an academic rebellion.

8. Regarding the contributions of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, consider the following statements:

1. He served as the Principal of Sanskrit College and was instrumental in opening the institution to non-Brahmin students to break the priestly monopoly on scriptural knowledge.
2. His persistent advocacy led to the enactment of the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act of 1856.
3. He wrote the primer Varnaparichay, which is still considered the foundation of modern Bengali typography and language learning.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** He believed that Sanskrit education should be modernized and made inclusive.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** He famously used the Parasara Samhita to prove that widow remarriage was sanctioned by the Shastras.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** He is often called the "Father of Modern Bengali Prose" for his linguistic reforms.

9. Which of the following were the characteristic features of the socio-religious reform movements in Western India during the 19th century?

1. A stronger emphasis on social reform (caste and women's rights) rather than purely theological or metaphysical debates.
2. The movements were deeply rooted in the local Bhakti tradition of Maharashtra, emphasizing the equality of all devotees before God.

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.** Unlike the early Brahmo Samaj which was heavily Vedantic, the Western Indian reformers (like Phule and Ranade) focused more on the practical removal of caste barriers and female education.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The Prarthana Samaj, for instance, drew inspiration from the teachings of Tukaram and Namdev to bridge the gap between religion and social equality.

10. With reference to the Prarthana Samaj, consider the following statements:

1. It was founded in 1867 in Bombay by Atmaram Pandurang, with the support of Keshab Chandra Sen.

2. Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade joined the Samaj and turned it into a powerful platform for all-India social reform.
3. The four-point social agenda of the Samaj included: Disapproval of the caste system, women's education, widow remarriage, and raising the age of marriage for both boys and girls.

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.** Sen's visit to Bombay in 1864 inspired the local intelligentsia to form the Samaj.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Ranade's leadership gave the Samaj an institutional framework, leading to the formation of the Widow Remarriage Association and the Deccan Education Society.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The Samaj was more moderate than the Brahmo Samaj; it did not insist on a total break from the Hindu fold but focused on specific, achievable social changes.

Reform Movements of Western India.

1. With reference to Balshastri Jambhekar, the "Father of Marathi Journalism," consider the following statements:

1. He started the first Marathi newspaper, Darpan, in 1832 to create awareness about social reforms like widow remarriage.
2. He founded the 'Bombay Native Improvement Society', which served as a precursor to several student-led scientific and literary societies.
3. He was the first Indian to be appointed as a Professor at the Elphinstone College in Mumbai.

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.** Darpan was a bilingual (English and Marathi) paper used to attack orthodox rituals and promote scientific temper.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** He used this society to encourage the study of western sciences and local history among Indians.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Known as a "pioneer of the renaissance in Western India," he broke racial barriers in the academic field of the colonial era.

2. Regarding the 'Paramhansa Mandali', consider the following statements:

1. It was a secret society founded in 1849 by Dadoba Pandurang and Mehtaji Durgaram, following the principles of the Manav Dharma Sabha.

2. The members were primarily concerned with the worship of one God and the abolition of caste, often demonstrating their rejection of caste by eating food cooked by lower-caste persons.

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 offshoot of the Manav Dharma Sabha (Surat). It remained secret to avoid the wrath of the orthodox Hindu community.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Their meetings were private, where they shared a common meal as a radical act against untouchability and caste hierarchy.

3. With reference to Mahatma Jyotiba Phule and the Satyashodhak Samaj, consider the following statements:

1. Phule challenged the Aryan theory by claiming that the Shudras and Ati-shudras were the original inhabitants of the land, conquered by "Aryan invaders."
2. The Satyashodhak Samaj prohibited the use of Brahmin priests in marriage ceremonies, replacing them with rituals conducted in the mother tongue.
3. In his work Gulamgiri (Slavery), Phule dedicated the book to the American movement to abolish slavery, linking the struggle of Indian lower castes with the global struggle against oppression.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** He used the "Theory of Aryan Invasion" to argue that Brahmins were outsiders and that the indigenous people (Non-Brahmins) should reclaim their rights.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** One of the core tenets was to eliminate the need for a priestly intermediary between man and God.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Published in 1873, the dedication emphasized a universal bond of human rights.

4. Consider the following statements regarding Gopal Baba Walangkar, a pioneer of the Dalit movement in Maharashtra:

1. He was the author of Vital Vidhvansak (Destruction of Ceremonial Pollution), the first book to argue against the practice of untouchability from a rational and historical perspective.
2. He established the 'Anarya Dosh-Parihar Mandali' to organize the depressed classes and demand their recruitment into the British Indian Army.
3. He was a contemporary of Jyotiba Phule and was deeply influenced by the Satyashodhak philosophy.

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.** Vital Vidhvansak (1888) was a seminal text that questioned the purity-pollution binary.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** As a retired soldier himself, he petitioned the British government when they stopped recruiting Mahars into the army following the 1857 revolt.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** He is considered the first modern leader of the Untouchables in Maharashtra, predating the work of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

5. With reference to Gopalhari Deshmukh, consider the following statements:

1. Under the pen name 'Lokahitawadi', he wrote a series of 108 letters known as Shatapatre in the weekly Prabhakar, attacking religious orthodoxy.
2. He advocated for a total Westernization of Indian society, including the adoption of the English language and British social customs, as the only way to progress.

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.** His Shatapatre covered wide-ranging topics from economics to women's rights.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** While he supported modern education and rationalism, he did not advocate for blind Westernization. He critiqued the British for the economic drain and wanted Indians to become self-reliant and modern within their own cultural context.

6. Regarding Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, consider the following statements:

1. He served as the first editor of the Marathi newspaper Kesari, but later parted ways with B.G. Tilak due to ideological differences regarding the priority of social reform over political independence.
2. He founded the periodical Sudharak, which focused on rationalist critique of social evils like child marriage and the subversion of women.

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.** Agarkar believed that society must be reformed before it is fit for self-rule ("Social reform first"), while Tilak focused on political agitation first.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Sudharak (The Reformer) was his platform to preach uncompromising rationalism and individual liberty.

7. With reference to Gopal Krishna Gokhale and the Servants of India Society, consider the following statements:

1. The society was founded in 1905 with the objective of training "national missionaries" for the service of India and promoting the true interests of the people.
2. Gokhale was a firm believer in the "politics of protest" and was the primary architect of the Swadeshi Movement's radical phase.
3. He presided over the Benaras session of the Indian National Congress in 1905, where he expressed support for the Swadeshi movement in Bengal.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(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.** The society emphasized character-building and selfless service.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** Gokhale was a "Moderate" leader who believed in constitutional methods, petitions, and dialogue rather than radical protests.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** In the 1905 session, he condemned the partition of Bengal and supported the use of Swadeshi as a legitimate economic tool.

8. Consider the following statements regarding the Social Service League:

1. It was founded in 1911 by Narayan Malhar Joshi (N.M. Joshi), a prominent member of the Servants of India Society.
2. The League worked primarily among the working classes of Bombay, establishing night schools, libraries, and dispensaries.
3. N.M. Joshi later became a key figure in the formation of the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) in 1920.

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.** Joshi realized that the urban working class needed organized social support.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Their focus was on practical welfare and providing legal and medical aid to the poor.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** His work with the League led him to recognize the need for a national-level union for labor rights.

9. With reference to the 'Indian Social Conference', consider the following statements:

1. Founded by M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao, it was often referred to as the "Social Reform Cell" of the Indian National Congress.
2. The conference started the "Pledge Movement" to inspire people to take an oath against child marriage.

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 met annually at the same venue as the INC until 1895, when Tilak and other political radicals forced it to move to a different venue, arguing that the INC should focus only on politics.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This was one of the first organized attempts to use public oaths as a tool for social change.

10. With reference to the Prarthana Samaj, consider the following statements:

1. It was founded in 1867 by Atmaram Pandurang in Bombay, inspired by the visit of Keshab Chandra Sen.
2. Unlike the Brahmo Samaj, the Prarthana Samaj did not insist on a complete break from the traditional Hindu fold or its scriptures.
3. The movement was characterized by its reliance on the teachings of the Marathi Bhakti saints like Namdev, Tukaram, and Ramdas.

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 sought to bring the Brahmo-style reform to Western India.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** It was a more moderate and "inclusive" movement that sought to reform Hinduism from within through the lens of monotheism.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** It used local traditions and the egalitarian spirit of the Varkari movement to make reformist ideas more acceptable to the masses.

Socio-religious reform movements

1. With reference to the SNDP movement in Kerala, consider the following statements:

1. The movement was a regional response to the exclusion of the Ezhava community, who were historically considered "untouchables" and restricted from education and temple entry.
2. It gained momentum with the 'Aruvippuram Movement' in 1888, when Sree Narayana Guru performed the revolutionary act of installing a Sivalinga, challenging the Brahminical monopoly over religious rituals.
3. The SNDP Yogam was formally registered as an organization in 1903 to advocate for civil rights and social equality for all oppressed classes, not just the Ezhavas.

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 Ezhavas (toddy-tappers) were the single largest caste group in Kerala but faced severe social disabilities.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The installation of the Sivalinga at Aruvippuram by a non-Brahmin was a watershed moment in the socio-religious history of South India.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** While the SNDP movement influenced other communities, the **SNDP Yogam** was specifically founded (by Sree Narayana Guru, Dr. Palpu, and Kumaran Asan) to work for the upliftment and rights of the **Ezhava community**.

2. Regarding the Vokkaliga Sangha of the early 20th century, consider the following statements:

1. It was an anti-Brahmin movement launched in the Mysore State in 1905 to challenge the dominance of Brahmins in government services and education.
2. The movement was unique because it represented an agricultural community and aimed at consolidating their political and social influence in Karnataka.

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 Vokkaliga Sangha was part of the broader non-Brahmin awakening in South India, specifically targeting the Mysore region's power structure.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Unlike many movements led by urban intellectuals, this was rooted in the dominant agricultural community of Karnataka.

3. With reference to the 'Justice Movement' in Madras Presidency, consider the following statements:

1. It was founded by leaders like C.N. Mudaliar, T.M. Nair, and P. Tyagaraja Chetti to represent the interests of non-Brahmin "forward" castes.
2. The movement's primary objective was to secure communal representation and job opportunities for non-Brahmins in the administrative machinery.
3. The Madras Presidency Association, founded in 1917, was an auxiliary body that supported the Justice Party's pro-British stance in exchange for social reforms.

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 leaders issued the 'Non-Brahmin Manifesto' in 1916, which eventually led to the formation of the South Indian Liberal Federation (Justice Party).
- **Statement 2: Correct.** They argued that Brahmins held a disproportionate share of government jobs relative to their population.

- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The **Madras Presidency Association (MPA)** was actually formed in 1917 as a **rival** to the Justice Party. It was led by pro-Congress non-Brahmins who supported the demand for Home Rule, unlike the Justice Party which initially opposed it.

4. Regarding the Self-Respect Movement and E.V. Ramaswamy 'Periyar', consider the following statements:

1. Periyar founded the movement in 1925 after leaving the Indian National Congress, which he perceived as being dominated by Brahminical interests.
2. The movement promoted "Self-Respect Marriages" which were conducted without the presence of Brahmin priests or religious rituals.
3. Periyar advocated for a radical restructuring of society that rejected the authority of the Puranas and traditional Hindu scriptures.

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.** Periyar's disillusionment with Congress's stance on communal representation and social hierarchy led to the movement's birth.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** These marriages were a practical way to bypass priestly dominance and assert social equality.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** He critiqued the caste system as a tool of exploitation rooted in religious myths and advocated for a rationalist, atheist outlook.

5. Consider the following statement regarding the history of the Temple Entry Movement in India:

"The Aruvippuram consecration by Sree Narayana Guru in 1888 was a revolutionary act that challenged the Brahminical monopoly over religious rituals by declaring that God belongs to all, regardless of caste".

Which of the following describes this statement most accurately?

- (a) It was the first instance of a non-Brahmin claiming the right to install a deity in a temple.
- (b) It led directly to the Temple Entry Proclamation of 1936.
- (c) It was a symbolic act that rejected the idea that only certain castes could interact with the divine.
- (d) It was condemned by the Justice Party as a religious distraction from political goals.

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement (c) is the most comprehensive.** Sree Narayana Guru famously replied to critics that he installed an "Ezhava Siva," not a "Brahmin Siva," thereby democratizing the access to divinity. While (a) is technically correct in context, (c) captures the philosophical essence of the overall movement.

6. With reference to the Vaikom Satyagraha (1924-25), consider the following statements:

1. It was the first organized struggle in South India to demand the opening of public roads near the Vaikom temple to all Hindus, regardless of caste.
2. Periyar E.V. Ramaswamy was the only prominent leader to be arrested twice during the movement, earning the title 'Vaikom Virar' (Hero of Vaikom).

3. The movement received spiritual and moral support from Sree Narayana Guru, who even offered his ashram for the use of the Satyagrahis.

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 civil rights movement focused on the right to use public roads near temples.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Periyar's role was crucial in sustaining the movement after local leaders were arrested.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Sree Narayana Guru's cooperation provided social legitimacy to the movement.

7. Regarding the Temple Entry Proclamations and Satyagrahas, consider the following statements:

1. The Guruvayur Satyagraha (1931-32), led by K. Kelappan, failed to immediately open the temple but successfully mobilized public opinion through a referendum.
2. The Temple Entry Proclamation issued by the Maharaja of Travancore in 1936 was the first of its kind in a Princely State, opening all state-controlled temples to all Hindus.

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.** Kelappan's fast and the referendum (where a majority of upper castes voted for entry) were major milestones.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** It was a historic decree that followed years of agitation by movements like the Vaikom and Guruvayur Satyagrahas.

8. With reference to the Arya Samaj, consider the following statements:

1. Founded in 1875, it rejected the authority of the Puranas and other later scriptures, advocating a "Go Back to the Vedas" philosophy.
2. The Samaj introduced the 'Shuddhi' movement for the reconversion of Hindus who had converted to other religions.
3. The movement eventually split into two factions: the 'Gurukula' section which promoted traditional Vedic education, and the 'College' section which promoted Western-style DAV institutions.

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.** Dayanand believed the four Vedas to be the only infallible source of truth.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This was a controversial proselytizing wing of the Samaj.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The split (1893) was over the issue of curriculum—Lala Hansraj led the DAV group, while Swami Shraddhanand led the Gurukula group.

9. Consider the following statements regarding the vision of Dayanand Saraswati:

1. In his work Satyarth Prakash, he criticized existing religious beliefs including Christianity and Islam as being inconsistent with Vedic truth.
2. He accepted the four-fold varna system but argued that it should be determined by merit and ability (guna, karma, swabhava) rather than birth³¹.
3. He was the first to give the call for 'Swaraj' and popularized the slogan "India for Indians."

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.** His critique was aimed at purging religion of what he considered "superstitions."
- **Statement 2: Correct.** He sought to reform the caste system by restoring its original functional basis.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Annie Besant and later national leaders acknowledged him as a pioneer of Indian nationalism.

10. With reference to Swami Vivekananda and the Ramakrishna Mission, consider the following statements:

1. Vivekananda gained international recognition at the Parliament of Religions in 1893, where he emphasized the harmony of all religions and the balance between spiritualism and materialism.
2. The Ramakrishna Mission was founded in 1897 to combine the Vedantic philosophy of self-realization with the Western concept of humanitarian service.
3. Vivekananda rejected the practice of idol worship, viewing it as a lower form of religious expression unsuitable for the modern age.

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.** His speech highlighted that the East and West must exchange spiritual and materialistic knowledge for a global culture.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The Mission's motto is Atmano mokshartham jagat hitaya cha (For one's own salvation and the welfare of the world).

- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Unlike the Brahmo Samaj or Arya Samaj, Vivekananda **did not reject idol worship**. He argued it was a helpful aid for many to achieve concentration and spiritual growth, although not the ultimate stage of Vedantic realization.

Indian socio-religious reform movements.

1. Consider the following statements regarding the Theosophical Movement and the work of its leaders:

1. The movement was founded in New York in 1875 by Madame Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott, drawing heavily from the philosophy of the Upanishads and the concept of Karma.
2. Under Annie Besant, the movement shifted its headquarters to Adyar and focused on the revival of Hindu social structures, including the defense of the caste system in its original functional form.
3. The Central Hindu College, founded by Besant in Benares, later served as the foundational nucleus for the establishment of the Banaras Hindu University.

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 movement sought to create a universal brotherhood and studied ancient religions, specifically being inspired by Indian Vedantic thought.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Annie Besant arrived in India in 1893. While she advocated for reform, she initially defended many traditional Hindu customs (including a functional view of Varna) as a means of restoring Indian self-respect against Western cultural imperialism.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The Central Hindu College (1898) was handed over to Madan Mohan Malaviya to become part of BHU in 1916.

2. Consider the following statements regarding the Wahabi Movement in India:

1. Shah Walliullah aimed to reform Indian Islam by reconciling the different schools of Islamic jurisprudence and purifying it of un-Islamic folk traditions.
2. Under the leadership of Syed Ahmad Barelvi, the movement took a political-military turn, establishing a base in the North-West Frontier to wage Jihad against the Sikh Kingdom of Ranjit Singh.
3. The movement was essentially revivalist and remained strictly apolitical, focusing only on the internal spiritual cleansing of the Muslim community.

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: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Walliullah was the intellectual father of the movement, focusing on the Quran and Hadis.

- **Statement 2: Correct.** Syed Ahmad Barelvi transformed it into a militant movement. After the British annexed Punjab, the Wahabis directed their efforts against the British.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** It was highly political and anti-colonial, leading to several Wahabi Trials by the British in the 1860s.

3. With reference to Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and the Aligarh Movement, consider the following statements:

1. He argued that the word of God (Quran) must be interpreted in accordance with the work of God (laws of nature), emphasizing a rationalist approach to religion.
2. The Aligarh Movement aimed at the social reform of Muslims through the abolition of piri-muridi (the master-disciple relationship) and the promotion of modern Western education.
3. Throughout his life, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was a staunch supporter of the Indian National Congress, believing it to be the best vehicle for Muslim political representation.

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.** He was a naturalist (nechari) who believed that religion should not be in conflict with science and reason.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** He attacked superstitions and the hold of traditional clergy to modernize the community.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Sir Syed Ahmad Khan advised Muslims against joining the Congress, fearing that the majority rule (democracy) would lead to the permanent subjugation of Muslims in India.

4. Regarding the Deoband Movement, consider the following statements:

1. It was a revivalist movement established at Deoband (Saharanpur) in 1866 with the aim of training religious leaders to propagate pure Islamic teachings.
2. Unlike the Aligarh Movement, the Deoband School welcomed the socio-political inclusion of Muslims within the Indian National Congress and issued a fatwa against Sir Syed Ahmad's organizations.
3. The movement actively promoted the synthesis of Western scientific education with traditional Islamic theology.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** It was founded by Mohammad Qasim Nanotavi and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi to keep the spirit of Jihad and religious purity alive.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** In 1888, Deoband leaders issued a fatwa supporting the Congress and opposing Sir Syed's United Indian Patriotic Association.

- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Deoband was strictly traditionalist and opposed the Westernization/secularization of education advocated by Aligarh.

5. Consider the following statements regarding the Ahmadiyya Movement:

1. Founded by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad in 1889, the movement described itself as the Standard-bearer of Mohammedan Renaissance and preached the principles of a universal religion.
2. The movement was characterized by its fierce advocacy of 'Jihad of the Sword' against both the British and the Arya Samaj.

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.** It was a messianic movement based on liberal principles, emphasizing human rights and religious tolerance.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** Mirza Ghulam Ahmad specifically opposed the Jihad of the Sword, advocating for a peaceful Jihad of the Pen (intellectual debate) and spiritual reform.

6. Regarding the Faraizi Movement of East Bengal, consider the following statements:

1. It was initiated by Haji Shariatullah to encourage Muslims to fulfill their primary religious obligations (faraiz) and abandon un-Islamic local customs.
2. Under Dudu Miyan, the movement became a socio-economic struggle as he organized the peasantry against the illegal exactions of Hindu and Muslim landlords.

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 movement began as a religious purification drive.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Dudu Miyan gave it an egalitarian and revolutionary character, declaring that land belongs to God and no one should pay taxes to landlords.

7. Titu Mir's Movement (Mir Nisar Ali) is best characterized by which of the following?

- (a) A purely theological debate between the Shia and Sunni sects in rural Bengal.
- (b) An armed uprising of Muslim peasants against Hindu landlords and British indigo planters, marked by the construction of a famous 'Bamboo Stockade' (Bansher Kella).
- (c) A collaboration between the Maratha Confederacy and the Muslims of Bengal to drive out the East India Company.
- (d) A literacy campaign launched in the urban centers of Dhaka and Calcutta.

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- Titu Mir was a follower of Syed Ahmad Barelvi. His movement in Narkelberia (1831) was a defiant peasant rebellion against the 'Beard Tax' and other oppressive levies imposed by zamindars.

8. Consider the following statements regarding the Singh Sabha Movement:

1. The movement was founded in Amritsar in 1873 with the dual objective of bringing modern Western education to Sikhs and purging the community of non-Sikh practices like idolatry and caste.
2. It was a radical anti-British movement that sought to restore the Sikh Empire through military intervention with Russian help.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** It led to the establishment of Khalsa Schools and Colleges.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The Singh Sabha movement was generally loyalist and reformist; it sought to improve the status of Sikhs through education and co-operation with the British.

9. With reference to the Akali Movement (Gurdwara Reform Movement), consider the following statements:

1. It was an offshoot of the Singh Sabha Movement aimed at liberating the Sikh Gurdwaras from the control of corrupt Udasi Mahants.
2. The movement was strictly violent in nature, leading to the creation of the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee (SGPC) through armed conflict with the British.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The Mahants were often pro-British and lived luxurious lives using temple funds.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The movement was famously non-violent (Satyagraha). Gandhi and other leaders praised the Akalis for their disciplined peaceful protests (e.g., Guru-ka-Bagh Morcha). It led to the Sikh Gurdwaras Act of 1925.

10. Consider the following pairs of 19th-20th Century Organizations:

Row	Year	Place	Organization	Founder
I	1851	Bombay	Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha	Naoroji Furdonji & Dadabhai Naoroji
II	1887	Lahore	Dev Samaj	Shiv Narain Agnihotri

III	1908	Bombay	Seva Sadan	Behramji M. Malabari
IV	1911	Bombay	Social Service League	N.M. Joshi

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Row I: Correct.** It was a Parsi reform movement.
- **Row II: Correct.** Dev Samaj focused on the eternity of the soul and moral ethics.
- **Row III: Correct.** Seva Sadan specialized in the care of socially discarded women.
- **Row IV: Correct.** N.M. Joshi founded the Social Service League to improve the conditions of life and work for the masses.

Rise of Nationalism in India.

1. Consider the following statements regarding the stages of evolution of the Indian National Movement:

1. During the Early Phase (1885–1905), the movement was largely restricted to the educated middle-class and was heavily influenced by Western liberal thought.
2. The Second Phase (1905–1918) saw the movement maturing into a quest for 'Swaraj' and incorporated socio-economic and cultural upliftment.
3. The Final Phase (post-1919) shifted the objective from political autonomy within the empire to the demand for 'Purna Swaraj' under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

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 early nationalists (Moderates) were mostly lawyers, doctors, and journalists who believed in constitutional agitation and Western liberalism.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This phase (Extremist phase) saw a broader base and a radical demand for Swaraj (self-rule), often linked to the Swadeshi movement.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Following the arrival of Gandhi and the failure of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, the movement eventually moved toward the Lahore Resolution's goal of Purna Swaraj (1929).

2. With reference to the factors influencing Indian nationalism, consider the following statements:

1. The memory of the 1857 Revolt, particularly the resistance of leaders like Nana Sahib and Rani Laxmi Bai, served as a recurring inspiration for the "toe-fight" against British rule.

2. The growth of nationalism was a "dual outcome"—it was partially a result of colonial policies and partially a reaction against them.

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 its suppression, the revolt left a profound psychological impact and a legacy of resistance.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The PDF explicitly mentions that nationalism was shaped by both the introduction of modern systems (colonial policy) and the resentment against colonial exploitation (reaction).

3. Regarding the unification of India under British rule, consider the following statements:

1. The introduction of the Railways and the Telegraph acted as an "inadvertent bridge," facilitating communication across regional and social barriers.
2. The establishment of a unified legal system, including the Indian Penal Code (1860), created a sense of "equality under the law" among Indians for the first time.
3. The integrated market and the "Wealth Drain" theory helped Indians realize that British economic interests were fundamentally at odds with Indian welfare.

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.** Infrastructure meant for military and economic extraction accidentally allowed nationalist leaders to organize at an all-India level.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Though the British were racially biased, the formal existence of a single code for all subjects promoted a collective identity.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Economic nationalism, pioneered by Dadabhai Naoroji, turned economic grievances into a political tool for unification.

4. Consider the following statements regarding the role of Western education in the rise of nationalism:

1. Thomas Babington Macaulay's intention was to create a class of Indians "English in taste, in opinions, in morals, and in intellect" to serve colonial administration.
2. Exposure to Western thinkers like John Stuart Mill, Rousseau, and Voltaire provided Indians with the intellectual framework to critique colonial autocracy.
3. The new intelligentsia rejected Indian cultural roots entirely, choosing to adopt Western secularism as the only path to modernization.

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 core philosophy of the "Minute on Education" (1835).
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Concepts of liberty, equality, and democracy were imported through English education.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** While they adopted Western rationalism, they also used it to rediscover and reform their own cultural and religious heritage (as seen in the socio-religious reform movements).

5. With reference to the role of the Indian Press in the 19th century, consider the following statements:

1. By 1877, there were approximately 169 vernacular newspapers in India, reaching a wide audience across various regions.
2. The press served as a medium to disseminate concepts of democracy, civil rights, and the critique of the colonial economy.
3. Vernacular newspapers were largely ignored by the British administration as they were only read by rural populations with no political influence.

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 PDF notes the significant number of 169 newspapers by 1877.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Newspapers like Amrita Bazar Patrika and Kesari were instrumental in political education.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The British were so concerned about the influence of the vernacular press that Lord Lytton enacted the **Vernacular Press Act of 1878** to suppress them.

6. Consider the following pairs regarding nationalist literature:

1. Anand Math : Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay (Centered on the Sanyasi Rebellion)
2. Nil Darpan : Dinabandhu Mitra (Focused on the exploitation of Indigo farmers)
3. Bharat Durdasha : Bharatendu Harishchandra (Critique of British rule in Hindi)

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(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 contained the song 'Vande Mataram' and inspired many revolutionaries.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** It was a powerful play that exposed the brutality of the indigo planters.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Bharatendu is often called the father of modern Hindi literature and used his work for political awakening.

7. Regarding the socio-religious reform movements of the 19th century, consider the following statements:

1. These movements aimed to align religious beliefs with emerging rationalist and scientific perspectives.
2. They rejuvenated the confidence of educated Indians by challenging the perception of Western cultural superiority.
3. The movements were primarily focused on spiritual salvation and avoided discussing secular or nationalist issues.

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.** Reformers like Raja Rammohan Roy used reason to attack rituals like Sati.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** By proving the greatness of India's ancient heritage, they provided a newfound identity to the intelligentsia.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The PDF concludes that these movements fostered a "new secular and nationalist outlook," directly contributing to political consciousness.

8. Consider the following match between international events and their impact on Indian Nationalism:

Row	International Event	Impact on Indian Mindset
I	Japanese victory over Russia (1905)	Shattered the myth of European military invincibility
II	Italian Unification (Risorgimento)	Inspired the idea of a unified nation-state
III	Boer Wars (South Africa)	Exposed the moral vulnerabilities of British Imperialism

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

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Row I: Correct.** Japan's victory was a watershed moment for Asian nationalism.
- **Row II: Correct.** Leaders like Mazzini and Garibaldi were heroes to Indian nationalists.
- **Row III: Correct.** The struggle of the Boers against the British was closely watched and discussed in Indian newspapers.

9. With reference to British policies in the late 19th century, consider the following statements:

1. Lord Lytton reduced the maximum age for the Indian Civil Service (ICS) from 21 to 19 years to intentionally discourage Indian candidates.

2. The Ilbert Bill controversy arose because Europeans in India fiercely opposed the idea of being tried by Indian judges.
3. Racial arrogance was limited to social clubs and did not manifest in official legislative or administrative policies.

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 point of grievance and led to the ICS agitation by the Indian Association.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The "white mutiny" against the Ilbert Bill (1883) taught Indians the power of organized protest.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Racism was systemic, appearing in policies like the **Arms Act of 1878**, which exempted Europeans but required Indians to have licenses.

10. Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of the reactionary events/policies that fueled Indian nationalism?

- (a) Reduction of ICS age limit → Vernacular Press Act → Ilbert Bill Controversy → First Delhi Durbar
- (b) First Delhi Durbar → Vernacular Press Act → Reduction of ICS age limit → Ilbert Bill Controversy
- (c) Reduction of ICS age limit → First Delhi Durbar → Vernacular Press Act → Ilbert Bill Controversy
- (d) Vernacular Press Act → Reduction of ICS age limit → First Delhi Durbar → Ilbert Bill Controversy

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

1. **Reduction of ICS Age (1876):** Age reduced from 21 to 19.
2. **First Delhi Durbar (1877):** Held during a severe famine, seen as a waste of resources.
3. **Vernacular Press Act (1878):** Aimed at silencing anti-British newspapers.
4. **Ilbert Bill Controversy (1883):** Occurred during Lord Ripon's tenure, being the final spark before the formation of the INC in 1885.

Rise of Nationalism and Pre-Congress Political Associations.

1. With reference to the economic critique of British rule by early nationalists, consider the following statements:

1. The Home Charges constituted a significant part of the Drain of Wealth, including interest on public debt raised in England and pensions of British civil and military officials.
2. The British policy of One-Way Free Trade involved the abolition of duties on Indian exports to Britain while maintaining high tariffs on British manufactured goods entering India.
3. The Commercialization of Agriculture was driven primarily by the colonial need for raw materials like indigo, cotton, and tea, often leading to a forced shift from food crops to cash crops.

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.** Home charges were essentially the cost of the British administration in India paid for by Indian taxpayers.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** It was the opposite. The British practiced One-Way Free Trade by removing duties on **British goods** entering India (making them cheaper and destroying local industry) while keeping high tariffs on **Indian textiles** entering Britain.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This shift was a primary cause of the frequent famines in the late 19th century as food security was compromised for colonial profits.

2. Consider the following pairs regarding foreign women who contributed to Indian society and the freedom struggle:

Personality	Known For / Contribution
I. Annie Besant	Led the Home Rule Movement and was the first woman President of the INC.
II. Sister Nivedita	Supported Indian revolutionaries and helped organize the Anushilan Samiti.
III. Mira Alfassa (The Mother)	Collaborated with Sri Aurobindo for spiritual and social evolution in Pondicherry.
IV. Mother Teresa	Arrived in India (1929) and focused on the Missionaries of Charity for the destitute.

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. While Mother Teresas work was humanitarian and largely post-independence, her arrival and service began during the colonial era. Sister Nivedita (Margaret Noble) was a staunch supporter of the Swadeshi movement and secret revolutionary societies.

3. Consider the following statements regarding Western personalities who influenced Indian nationalism:

1. Sir William Jones founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal to rediscover Indias ancient past, which helped counter the British narrative of Indian cultural inferiority.
2. A.O. Hume, a retired civil servant, is credited with conceptualizing the Indian National Congress as a Safety Valve to provide a constitutional outlet for Indian political discontent.

3. Benjamin Guy Horniman, the editor of The Bombay Chronicle, was deported by the British for his bold reporting on the Jallianwala Bagh massacre and his support for the Satyagraha 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: Correct.** His work on Sanskrit and Indian heritage provided the intellectual basis for the Golden Age narrative.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Humes involvement was strategic, aiming to prevent a repeat of the 1857-style violent uprising.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Horniman was a rare British voice who consistently supported Indian independence and worked closely with the Home Rule League.

4. Which of the following is the correct chronological order of the establishment of these political associations in Bengal?

- (a) Bangabhasha Prakashika Sabha → Landholders Society → Bengal British India Society → British Indian Association
- (b) Landholders Society → Bangabhasha Prakashika Sabha → British Indian Association → Bengal British India Society
- (c) Bangabhasha Prakashika Sabha → Bengal British India Society → Landholders Society → British Indian Association
- (d) Landholders Society → Bengal British India Society → Bangabhasha Prakashika Sabha → British Indian Association

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- 1. **Bangabhasha Prakashika Sabha:** 1836
- 2. **Landholders Society:** 1838
- 3. **Bengal British India Society:** 1843
- 4. **British Indian Association:** 1851 (formed by merging the previous two).

5. Arrange the following political organizations in the correct chronological order of their foundation:

- 1. East India Association (London)
- 2. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
- 3. Indian Association of Calcutta
- 4. Madras Mahajan Sabha

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. **East India Association:** 1866 (Dadabhai Naoroji)
2. **Poona Sarvajanik Sabha:** 1870 (M.G. Ranade)
3. **Indian Association of Calcutta:** 1876 (S.N. Banerjea and A.M. Bose)
4. **Madras Mahajan Sabha:** 1884 (M. Viraraghavachari, B. Subramaniya Aiyer, and P. Anandacharlu).

6. Regarding the Bangabhasha Prakashika Sabha, consider the following statements:

1. It was established in 1836 by the associates of Raja Rammohan Roy and is considered one of the first organized political associations in India.
2. The association was led by Gaurishankar Tarkavagish and focused on discussing government policies and administrative reforms.
3. Its primary objective was to facilitate the entry of Indians into the higher echelons of the British Civil Service through the Simultaneous Examinations demand.

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.** It was a pioneer in using public meetings to discuss administrative issues.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The demand for simultaneous examinations became a major focus much later (specifically by the Indian Association of Calcutta in the 1870s). The Sabhas focus was more localized on issues like the taxation of rent-free lands.

7. Consider the following statements regarding the Landholders Society (Zamindari Association):

1. It was founded in 1838 by Dwarkanath Tagore, Radhakant Deb, and Prasanna Kumar Tagore.
2. It was the first organization to employ constitutional agitation for the redressal of grievances, albeit specifically for the interests of the landlord class.
3. The society strictly excluded non-Indians and refused to cooperate with British activists in London.

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.** It aimed at protecting the permanent settlement and the rights of zamindars.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** It actually maintained close contact with British India Society in London and even allowed Europeans in India to join as members if they held landed interests.

8. With reference to the Bengal British India Society, consider the following statements:

1. It was founded in 1843 following the visit of George Thompson to India, who was invited by Dwarkanath Tagore.
2. Its membership was primarily composed of the Young Bengal group, who sought to protect the general welfare of all classes of people in British India.

3. The society eventually merged with the Landholders Society due to a lack of popular support and the need for a unified political 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: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 & 2: Correct.** George Thompson was a famous British orator and abolitionist. The society was more pro-people compared to the aristocratic Landholders Society.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This merger in 1851 led to the creation of the **British Indian Association**.

9. Consider the following pairs regarding the British Indian Association (1851):

Position	Leader
I. First President	Radhakant Deb
II. General Secretary	Debendranath Tagore
III. Important Objective	Petitioning for the 1853 Charter Act

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 pairs/objectives are correct. The Association sent a famous petition to the British Parliament in 1852 demanding a separate legislature of a popular character, the abolition of the salt and stamp duties, and the reduction of high official salaries.

10. Regarding the National Indian Association (NIA), consider the following statements:

1. It was founded in 1870 in London by Mary Carpenter, a prominent social reformer and friend of Raja Rammohan Roy.
2. The association's primary focus was on the promotion of female education and social progress in India, acting as a bridge between British and Indian reformers.
3. Keshub Chandra Sen played a key role in its establishment and used it to advocate for the Brahmo Samaj's religious doctrines in England.

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.** Mary Carpenter visited India multiple times and founded the NIA to create a social bond and improve education, especially for women.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** While Keshub Chandra Sen was in England in 1870 and interacted with Carpenter, the NIA was intended to be a **secular and social** organization, not a vehicle for the religious propagation of the Brahmo Samaj.

Political Associations Before the Indian National Congress.

1. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian League founded in the 19th century:

1. It was established in 1875 by Sisir Kumar Ghosh with the primary objective of stimulating a sense of nationalism among the people and encouraging political education.
2. Unlike the earlier associations that focused on the interests of landlords, the Indian League sought to represent the middle class and the masses.
3. It eventually merged into the Indian Association of Calcutta due to a lack of organizational structure and leadership disputes.

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.** Sisir Kumar Ghosh (founder of Amrita Bazar Patrika) started it in 1875 to foster nationalism.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** It was a shift away from the aristocratic politics of the British Indian Association towards middle-class representation.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Within a year, many of its members felt it was not effective enough, leading to the formation of the more robust **Indian Association of Calcutta** in 1876, which eventually absorbed the League's base.

2. With reference to the Indian Association of Calcutta (1876), consider the following statements:

1. It was founded by Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose as a protest against the conservative and pro-landlord policies of the British Indian Association.
2. The association played a pivotal role in organizing the first 'All India Conference' in 1883, which served as a precursor to the Indian National Congress.
3. One of its most significant achievements was the successful agitation against the reduction of the maximum age for the Indian Civil Service (ICS) examination from 21 to 19 years.

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 the most important pre-Congress association, aiming to create a strong public opinion on political questions.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The 1883 conference in Calcutta was the first major attempt at a national-level political gathering.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This was known as the 'Civil Service Agitation', which Surendranath Banerjee used to tour India and build national unity.

3. Consider the following statements regarding the Bombay Association:

1. Founded in 1852 by Jagannath Shankerset, it was the first political organization in the Bombay Presidency.
2. The association's primary activity was to send petitions to the British Parliament, specifically demanding reforms in the Charter Act of 1853.
3. Naoroji Furdonji and Dadabhai Naoroji were among the key leaders who used this platform to highlight the economic grievances of Western 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: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** It was established on the model of the British Indian Association of Bengal.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Its petitions requested a simpler administrative structure and more Indian representation in the legislative councils.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Naoroji Furdonji served as its Secretary, and the association was a training ground for the "Grand Old Man of India," Dadabhai Naoroji.

4. Regarding the London Indian Society, consider the following statements:

1. It was founded in 1865 under the guidance of Dadabhai Naoroji and W.C. Bonnerjee to voice Indian grievances in the British capital.
2. The society's objective was strictly limited to providing social support to Indian students in London and avoided any political discussion to prevent British surveillance.

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.** It was one of the earliest attempts to lobby for India within the heart of the British Empire.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** On the contrary, its primary purpose was **political**. It aimed to inform the British public about the reality of Indian administration and advocate for reforms.

5. With reference to the East India Association, consider the following statements:

1. Founded in 1866 in London by Dadabhai Naoroji, it aimed to advocate for Indian interests and influence British public opinion on Indian affairs.
2. The association succeeded in opening branches in major Indian cities like Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras to coordinate lobbying efforts between the two countries.

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 a powerful platform where retired British officials and Indians collaborated to present the "Indian case" to Parliament.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** It was unique because it functioned both in London and India, providing a dual-front pressure on the colonial government.

6. Regarding the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, consider the following statements:

1. It was established in 1870 by M.G. Ranade and G.V. Joshi with the aim of serving as a bridge between the Government and the people.
2. The Sabha was a pioneer in mobilizing the peasantry, particularly during the famine of 1876-77, where it organized arbitration courts to settle disputes outside British legal systems.

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 one of the most active regional bodies, focusing on constitutional methods.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Its work among the Deccan peasantry and its detailed reports on the agrarian distress made it a formidable critic of British revenue policies.

7. Consider the following statements regarding the Bombay Presidency Association:

1. It was founded in 1885 by the "triumvirate" of Pherozeshah Mehta, K.T. Telang, and Badruddin Tyabji.
2. The association was formed specifically as a reaction to Lord Lytton's reactionary policies and the fierce European opposition to the Ilbert Bill.

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.** These three leaders were the pillars of political life in Bombay.

- **Statement 2: Correct.** The Ilbert Bill controversy (1883) taught Indian leaders that they needed a more organized and modern political body to counter European lobbying groups.

8. Consider the following pairs regarding the Madras Native Association:

Attribute	Detail
I. Founder	Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty
II. Foundation Year	1852
III. Primary Contribution	Petitioned against the 'Torture Commission' findings regarding revenue collection

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Pair I & II: Correct.** It was a branch of the British Indian Association initially but became independent.
- **Pair III: Correct.** The MNA was instrumental in exposing the brutal methods used by revenue officials in Madras, which led to the appointment of the **Torture Commission** by the British government.

9. Regarding the Madras Mahajan Sabha, consider the following statements:

1. It was founded in May 1884 by M. Viraraghavachariar, B. Subramaniya Aiyer, and P. Anandacharlu.
2. Its primary objective was to coordinate the activities of local associations and represent the grievances of the Madras Presidency at a national level.

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 replaced the largely defunct Madras Native Association.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** It was a more inclusive and modern organization that actively collaborated with the Indian Association of Calcutta and the Bombay Presidency Association.

10. With reference to the political agitations in India before 1885, consider the following statements:

1. The 'Vernacular Press Act' of 1878 was met with a massive protest campaign, led primarily by the Indian Association of Calcutta.
2. The 'Arms Act' of 1878 was criticized by political associations for its racial discrimination, as it exempted Europeans from requiring licenses.
3. These associations remained silent on the issue of plantation labor in Assam because they were funded by the wealthy tea garden owners.

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 reactionary policies of Lord Lytton acted as a catalyst for political unification.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The Indian Association of Calcutta, under Surendranath Banerjea, actually launched a vigorous campaign against the harsh conditions of '**Coolie**' labor in Assam tea plantations, demonstrating their commitment to broader social issues beyond elite interests.

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 Banerjea 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
I. Social Base	Zamindars and upper-middle class in towns.	Educated middle and lower-middle classes.
II. Ideology	Believed British rule was a "providential" blessing.	Believed British rule was the root of poverty.
III. Goal	Self-government within the Empire (Colonial Self-rule).	Swaraj (meaning varying from autonomy to independence).
IV. Mass Support	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?

- (a) I, II and III only
- (b) II, III and IV only
- (c) I and IV only
- (d) 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:

1. The movement was largely characterized by Hindu religious imagery and revivalism, which inadvertently alienated the Muslim minority.
2. The Extremists failed to create a disciplined, all-India organizational structure, which led to the movement's decline after the 1907 Surat Split.
3. 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?

(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.** 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 'Desher 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 Sakharam 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 Banerjee 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 Sakharam Ganesh Deuskar, which summarized the economic drain theory in a popular idiom, was instrumental in preparing the mental ground for the movement.

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Explanation:

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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.

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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:

1. 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.
2. 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:

1. The plan aimed at organizing an all-India insurrection by importing arms and ammunition from Germany via the sea route to Bengal.
2. 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?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- 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?

- Only two
- Only three
- Only four
- 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 Swadeshi Sevak Home was established in Vancouver by G.D. Kumar, who also published a Gurmukhi paper called Swadeshi 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
(d) 1, 2, and 3

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:

- When the ship returned to India in September 1914, it was met by British authorities at Budge Budge (near Calcutta).
- A clash occurred at Budge Budge where 20 passengers were killed and many others were arrested under the Ingress into India Ordinance.
- 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:

- The Ghadar Movement succeeded in transforming the identity of Punjabi immigrants from loyalist subjects to revolutionary rebels.
- The movement provided a blueprint for secular nationalism, as its members were forbidden from using religious symbols for political ends.
- 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
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** It broke the myth of the martial races being inherently loyal to the Crown.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Its poems explicitly stated that Our religion is revolution; our Rama/Allah is Freedom.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Bhagat Singh held Kartar Singh Sarabha as his primary hero and role model.

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

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

- 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.
- The Swadeshi Sevak Home was established in Vancouver by G.D. Kumar, who also published a Gurmukhi paper called Swadeshi Sevak to mobilize Indian settlers.

6. 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:

- 4. It was first published in Urdu on November 1, 1913, followed by a Gurmukhi edition.
- 5. The newspaper's masthead (headline) carried the description: Angrezi Raj Ka Dushman (Enemy of the British Rule).
- 6. 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
- (d) 1, 2, and 3

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
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2, and 3

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** It broke the myth of the martial races being inherently loyal to the Crown.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Its poems explicitly stated that Our religion is revolution; our Rama/Allah is Freedom.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Bhagat Singh held Kartar Singh Sarabha as his primary hero and role model.

First World War and Indian Nationalism

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

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

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

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

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

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

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

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

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

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

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

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

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

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

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

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

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

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

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

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

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

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

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

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

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

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

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

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

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

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

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

How many of the above pairs are not correctly matched?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

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

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

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

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

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

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

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

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

Indian National Movement

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

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

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

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

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

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

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

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

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

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

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

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

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

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

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

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

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

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

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

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

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

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

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

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

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

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

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

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

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

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

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

Indian National Movement (1919-1922)

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

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

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

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

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

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

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

(d) None of the pairs

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Turkey was dismembered after WWI.

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

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

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

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

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

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

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

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