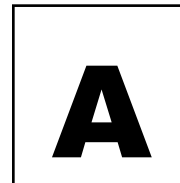

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO**T.B.C.: FIAS-SFG24-L1T20****Test Booklet Series****Serial No.****TEST BOOKLET
GENERAL STUDIES****Time Allowed: ONE HOUR****Maximum Marks: 100****I N S T R U C T I O N S**

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOK.
2. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill in the Roll Number and Test Booklet Series A, B, C or D carefully without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.
3. You have to enter your Name, Email Id and Mobile No. on the test booklet in the Box provided alongside. *DO NOT* write anything else on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test Booklet contains **50** items (questions). Each item is printed in **English**. Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose *ONLY ONE* response for each item.
5. You have to mark all your responses *ONLY* on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.
6. **All** items carry equal marks.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admission Certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator *only* the *Answer Sheet*. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.
10. **Penalty for wrong answers:**

Name:

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THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.

- (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one-third** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
- (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
- (iii) If a question is left blank i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no penalty** for that question.

Q.1) The objective of the Butler Committee of 1927 was to?

- Define the jurisdiction of the Central and Provincial Governments.
- Define the powers of the Secretary of State for India.
- Impose censorship on national press.
- Improve the relationship between the Government of India and the Indian States.

Q.2) The Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM), during 1930s, garnered support from various leaders across different regions of India. In this context, consider the following pairs:

Region	Leader/ Personality associated with CDM
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- | | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| 1. Orissa | Chandraprabha Saikiani |
| 2. Bihar | Ambika Kant Sinha |
| 3. Tamil Nadu | C. Rajagopalachari |

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

Q.3) Consider the following decisions:

- Complete independence for India was declared as the aim of the Congress.
- It was decided that 26th January 1930 will be observed as the first Independence Day for India.
- It was decided that Indian National Congress will represent the whole of India in Round Table Conferences.

How many of the above decisions were taken at the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress in 1929?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

Q.4) Who among the following was the first president of the 'Swaraj Party'?

- Motilal Nehru
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- Rajendra Prasad
- C.R. Das

Q. 5) Consider of the following demands made under the Gandhi- Irwin pact:

- Right to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption.
- Remission and return of all fines that were collected during the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Return of all lands confiscated during the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Demand for public inquiry into police excesses.

How many of the above demands were accepted by British under Gandhi- Irwin pact?

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- All four

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: A substantial reduction in land revenue was a key component of the National Economic Program resolution adopted during the Karachi session of Congress.

Statement-II: In Karachi session, the Congress clarified that swaraj meant ending mass exploitation by ensuring economic freedom.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Q.7) Consider the following events and arrange them in chronological order starting with the earliest:

1. The foundation of Gadar Party.
2. Chittagong Armoury Raid.
3. Set up of the 'Indian Independence Committee' at Berlin.
4. Central Assembly Bomb Case.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below.

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

Q.8) In the context of History of Modern India, which among the following were the recommendations of Simon Commission?

1. 'Parliamentary Responsibility' at the Center with limited powers to the Viceroy in British India.
2. Separation of Burma from British India.
3. The election system based on universal adult franchise in British India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.9) J.R. Cunningham, the then Director of Public Information of Assam in 1930, issued a Circular. In this context, which of the following best describes the objective of 'Cunningham Circular' of 1930?

It was a directive issued to-

- a) check on the revolt of Ahoms of Assam against the British Rule.
- b) check on the illegal manufacture of salt in Assam.
- c) check on the anti-government activities by the students of Assam.
- d) promote English education among the tribes of Assam.

Q.10) With reference to the communist movement in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Communist Party of India was formed in Tashkent.
2. The 1925 Kanpur Conference of the Communist Party of India was presided over by M.N. Roy.
3. Immediately after its formation, the Communist Party of India banned its members to become a member of Indian National Congress.
4. Gandhiji showed his solidarity with communists who were arrested in relation to the Meerut conspiracy case.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.11) With reference to the period of Indian freedom struggle, which of the following was/were the recommendations of the Nehru report?

1. Complete Independence for India.
2. Joint electorates for reservation of seats for minorities.
3. Provision of fundamental rights for the people of India in the Constitution.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Q.12) Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: Salt was used as a symbol of protest during the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Statement-II: The salt tax was considered as an oppressive and insensitive policy of the British Government that burdened the common people in India.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

Q.13) After the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930 and subsequent government crackdown, who among the following were accepted as mediators for peace talks between the Congress and the British colonial government?

- a) MR Jayakar, Vallabhbhai Patel
- b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Rajendra Prasad
- c) Subhash Chandra Bose, Tej Bahadur Sapru
- d) MR Jayakar, Tej Bahadur Sapru

Q.14) After the withdrawal of the Non-cooperation movement, two major factions namely 'Swarajists' and the 'No-changers' emerged in the Congress. In this context, consider the following statements:

1. The Swarajists endorsed the boycott of Legislative Councils, while the No-Changers promoted participating in the Legislative Council elections.
2. C. Rajagopalachari aligned himself with the Swarajist ideology, whereas Motilal Nehru supported the No-Changers.

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

Q.15) During Indian National Movement Anant Singh, Ganesh Ghosh, Lokenath Baul and Pritilata Waddadar were associated with?

- a) Saunders' Murder
- b) Kakori Train Action
- c) Chittagong Armoury Raid
- d) Kanpur Conspiracy Case

Q.16) The Trade Disputes Act of 1929 provided for-

- a) the participation of workers in the management of industries.
- b) arbitrary powers to the management to quell industrial disputes.
- c) an intervention by the British Court in the event of a trade dispute
- d) a system of tribunals and a ban on strikes.

Q.17) Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: Compared to the Non-Cooperation Movement, there was a decline in the participation of the intelligentsia of society during the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Statement-II: Unlike Non-Cooperation Movement, the focus during the Civil Disobedience Movement was on direct mass action and breaking of unjust laws.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Q.18) In the context of History of Modern India, consider the following statements regarding 'Pukhtoon/Pakhtun' magazine:

1. It was the first political magazine of Urdu language in British India.
2. It was started by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan to promote the non-violent freedom struggle in the North-West Frontier Province.

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

Q.19) With respect to the Second Round Table Conferences during the British Rule in India, consider the following statements:

1. It led to the formation of two Muslim-majority provinces, namely the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Sindh.
2. Annie Besant was the representative of the Indian Women in this conference.

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

Q.20) What was the main objective of the Public Safety Bill, introduced in 1928?

- a) To ensure the security of high public officials engaged in handling trade.
- b) To ensure the safety of public infrastructure like telephone lines, government buildings etc.
- c) To provide the safety to people against famines in wake of great depression.
- d) To curb the Communist movement in India by preventing contact with foreign communist organizations.

Q.21) With reference to the British colonial rule in India, consider the following statements:

1. Mahatma Gandhi was instrumental in the abolition of the system of 'indentured labour'.
2. In Lord Chelmsford's 'War Conference', Mahatma Gandhi did not support the

resolution on recruiting Indians for World War.

3. Consequent upon the breaking of Salt Law by Indian people, the Indian National Congress was declared illegal by the colonial rulers.

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

Q.22) Consider the following events:

1. Chittagong Armoury Raid
2. Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy
3. Bombing of Central Legislative Assembly
4. Lahore Conspiracy
5. Meerut Conspiracy

For how many of the above cases/events, Bhagat Singh faced trials by courts during British Rule in India?

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

Q.23) Which one of the following Congress sessions is the only session over which Mahatma Gandhi presided?

- a) Delhi Session, 1923
- b) Belgaum Session, 1924
- c) Kanpur session, 1925
- d) Guwahati Session, 1926

Q.24) With reference to the Simon Commission, consider the following statements:

1. It was formed by the British Government to assess and review the implementation of the Government of India Act of 1919.
2. The Indian National Congress decided to boycott the Commission on the ground that there was no Indian representative in the Commission.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.25) Why did Mahatma Gandhi oppose separate electorates to depressed classes?

- a) He believed that such move would undermine the efforts of abolishing untouchability.
- b) He wanted to maintain the varna system of Hindu religion.
- c) He feared that separate electorates for depressed class will reduce the seats for Hindus in the Central Legislative Assembly.
- d) He wanted to maintain the hegemony of upper castes.

Q.26) In the context of Salt Satyagraha during the Freedom struggle of India, consider the following statements:

- 1. It was widely covered by the European and American press.
- 2. It included large scale boycott of government-run educational institutions.
- 3. Parallel governance structures were established by nationalists in various districts of the country.
- 4. It was the first nationalist activity in which women participated in large numbers.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.27) The 'Deepavali Declaration' issued in the year 1929 was related to the:

- a) Communal problem
- b) Dominion status
- c) Labour leaders
- d) Untouchability

Q.28) With reference to All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), consider the following statements:

- 1. Representing India at the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations was one of the reasons for its establishment in 1920.
- 2. Lokmanya Tilak was elected as the first president of All India Trade Union Congress.

3. Dewan Chaman Lal and C.R. Das were among the prominent members of All India Trade Union Congress.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.29) Consider the following statements:

- 1. British Indian government should reduce expenditure on army and civil services by half.
- 2. Government should take measures to safeguard and promote indigenous industries in India.
- 3. Immediate convening of Constituent Assembly to decide the Constitution for Independent India.

How many of the statements given above were part of an eleven-point ultimatum or demands put forward by Gandhiji to the Viceroy before the start of Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930?

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

Q.30) Consider the following groups:

- 1. Depressed classes
- 2. Women
- 3. Marathas
- 4. Indian Christians
- 5. Sikhs

How many of the groups given above were given separate electorates according to the Communal Award that was announced by the British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald?

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

Q.31) With reference to Indian freedom struggle, which one of the following statements is **not** correct?

- The Rowlatt Act aroused a wave of popular indignation and led to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
- Subhash Chandra Bose formed the Forward Bloc.
- Bhagat Singh was one of the founders of Hindustan Republican Socialist Association.
- In 1931, the Congress Session at Karachi opposed Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

Q.32) “She raised the banner of revolt against foreign rule at the young age of 13. She joined the Heraka religious movement, which later turned into a political movement, seeking to drive out the British from Manipur. She was arrested in 1932 and given life imprisonment only to be released in 1947 under the orders of the Interim Government of India.”

Which one of the following personalities is described in the above given paragraph?

- Putalimay Tamang
- Rani Gaidinliu
- Dashriben Chaudhri
- Helen Lepcha

Q.33) With reference to various commissions formed in British India, consider the following pairs:

Commissions	Purpose
1. Lee Commission	To conduct research on the current state and future of Indian universities.
2. Muddiman Commission	To examine the working of Diarchy of the Montague-Chelmsford reforms.
3. Linlithgow Commission	To enquire into the various aspects of Indian agriculture.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

Q.34) In British India, who among the following was elected as a President (Speaker) of the Central Legislative Assembly in 1925?

- Vithalbhai Patel
- Vallabh Bhai Patel
- CR Das
- Motilal Nehru

Q.35) With reference to the Hindu Mahasabha, consider the following statements:

- They supported the Lucknow Pact to provide a united front against British.
- It signed a pact with M. C. Rajah, a depressed class leader, to advocate a joint electorate for untouchables in 1932.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.36) In the context of the First Round Table Conference held in London between November 1930 and January 1931, consider the following pairs:

Personality	Communities and Political Groups they Represented
1. Aga Khan III	Muslim League
2. Begum Jahanara Shahnawaz	Women organizations
3. Narendra Nath Law	Government of British India

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

Q.37) Consider the following statements regarding the Meerut Conspiracy Case of 1929:

1. The trial involved communist leaders accused of planning an armed revolt against the British colonial government.
2. It led to the arrest of Subhash Chandra Bose for allegedly planning to overthrow the colonial 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

Q.38) With reference to the history of modern India, consider the following statements:

1. In the First Round Table Conference, Dr. Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for the depressed classes.
2. In the Poona Pact, special provisions for representation of the depressed people in the local bodies and civil services were made.
3. The Indian National Congress did not take part in the Third Round Table Conference.

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

Q.39) Consider the following statements regarding the Independence for India League:

1. Its main objective was to establish India as a self-governing and an autonomous State within the British Empire.
2. It was established under the leadership of Tej Bahadur Sapru.

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

Q.40) With reference to 'Bardoli Satyagraha', consider the following statements:

1. It was against the British decision to levy an additional tax on salt production in the region.
2. An Inquiry Committee was set up in 1928 by the British government under the leadership of Vallabhai Patel to review the issue.
3. Under the movement, Bardoli Satyagraha Patrika was brought out to mobilize public opinion in the region.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.41) Who among the following drafted the fundamental rights resolution for the Karachi Session of Congress in 1931?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Q.42) With reference to famous books/literary works written during British India, consider the following pairs:

Literary Work	Author
1. Bandi Jeevan	Sachindra Nath Sanyal
2. England's Debt to India	R.C. Desai
3. The Philosophy of the Bomb	Bhagwati Charan Vohra
4. Why I am an Atheist	Bhagat Singh

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.43) In the context of the Salt Satyagraha and subsequent nationalist activities launched against the British government, the term 'Sibiram' refer to?

- a) Military-style camps established to function as the headquarters for the Salt Satyagraha movement.
- b) A traditional form of martial arts learned by women freedom fighters to defend themselves against British atrocities during the Salt Satyagraha.
- c) A special armband worn by participants in the Salt Satyagraha, symbolizing solidarity with the movement.
- d) Salt tax officers appointed by the British government who would collect taxes and check on the illegal manufacture of the salt.

Q.44) May Day, also known as Labour Day, was first organized in India in 1923 by-

- a) Republican Party of India
- b) Swaraj Party
- c) Labour Kisan Party of Hindustan
- d) Indian National Congress

Q.45) Which of the following leaders was the President of 'All Parties Conference' called by Indian National Congress in February 1928 to discuss a common minimum program for India?

- a) Motilal Nehru
- b) Dr. M.A. Ansari
- c) Subhash Chandra Bose
- d) M.K. Gandhi

Q.46) With reference to 'Delhi Proposals' of Muslim League in 1927, consider the following statements:

1. Muslim League accepted joint electorates in place of separate electorates with reserved seats for Muslims.
2. It proposed to reserve half of the seats in Central Legislative Assembly for Muslims.
3. The proposal was accepted by the Congress in its Madras session of 1927.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.47) Who among the following were jailed in the Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy case in 1924?

- a) Muzaffar Ahmad, SA Dange, Shaukat Usmani, Nalini Gupta
- b) Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Usmani
- c) SA Dange and SV Ghatge
- d) Muzaffar Ahmad and SS Mirajkar

Q.48) Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: Ambedkar supported a parliamentary system for governance, while Gandhi believed in decentralized village self-governance.

Statement-II: Gandhi feared that democracy could degenerate into a system controlled by autocratic leaders, while Ambedkar thought it as the best way to empower marginalized groups.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Q.49) Who among the following founded the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh in 1932?

- a) B.G. Gokhale
- b) M.K. Gandhi
- c) B.R. Ambedkar
- d) V.D. Savarkar

Q.50) Consider the following demands of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar:

1. Political protection of the depressed classes
2. Selective and limited adult franchise
3. Dyarchy at the centre and provincial autonomy
4. Social reforms for the upliftment of the depressed classes

How many of the above demands were put forward by Dr. Ambedkar before the Simon Commission?

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

Q.1) The objective of the Butler Committee of 1927 was to?

- a) Define the jurisdiction of the Central and Provincial Governments.
- b) Define the powers of the Secretary of State for India.
- c) Impose censorship on national press.
- d) Improve the relationship between the Government of India and the Indian States.

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Butler Committee (1927) also known as the Indian States Committee was set up to examine the nature of relationship between the princely states and government. It recommended that:

- 1) Paramountcy must remain supreme and must fulfil its obligations, adopting and defining itself according to the shifting necessities of time and progressive development of states.
- 2) States should not be handed over to an Indian Government in British India, responsible to an Indian legislature, without the consent of states.
- 3) It thus gave concession to Indian States in the form of a promise that paramountcy would not be transferred without their consent to any democratically elected government in British India; but at the same time, it reaffirmed the supremacy of paramountcy with unlimited power—even to suggest constitutional changes in a particular state if there was widespread demand for such reforms.

Source: UPSC CSE PRE 2017

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Simon Commission and Nehru Report

Q.2) The Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM), during 1930s, garnered support from various leaders across different regions of India. In this context, consider the following pairs:

Region	Leader/ Personality associated with CDM
1. Orissa	Chandraprabha Saikiani
2. Bihar	Ambika Kant Sinha
3. Tamil Nadu	C. Rajagopalachari

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) in India, which unfolded during the 1930s, was spearheaded by Mahatma Gandhi. One of the distinctive features of the CDM was its inclusive nature, drawing support from various sections of Indian society. **Leaders from different regions and communities rallied behind the cause, fostering a sense of national unity.** At the heart of the Civil Disobedience Movement was the defiance of the salt tax imposed by the British government.

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched: In Orissa (Odisha), the CDM was spread in the coastal regions of **Balasore, Cuttack, and Puri districts.** It was spread **under the leadership of Gopalbandhu Choudhuri.** He followed Gandhian style of politics.

Chandraprabha Saikiani led the CDM movement in Assam by inciting the tribals to break forest laws.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: The CDM was also spread in the regions of Bihar. Manufacturing of salt on large scale was not practicable in Bihar. So, **Nakhas Pond** (in Patna) was chosen as a site to make

salt and break the salt law. This was done under the leadership of **Ambika Kant Sinha**. Hence, the given pair is correctly matched.

Pair 3 is correctly matched: C. Rajagopalachari led a march from from Thiruchirapalli to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore coast to break the salt law in Tamil Nadu. He made CDM a mass movement in the region. Later, the salt march was followed by widespread picketing of foreign cloth shops, anti-liquor campaigns, and so on.

Source: Spectrum: Chapter 19 (CDM and Round Table Conferences)

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Civil Disobedience Movement and Round Table Conference

Q.3) Consider the following decisions:

1. Complete independence for India was declared as the aim of the Congress.
2. It was decided that 26th January 1930 will be observed as the first Independence Day for India.
3. It was decided that Indian National Congress will represent the whole of India in Round Table Conferences.

How many of the above decisions were taken at the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress in 1929?

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The **Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress (INC)** held in 1929 is historically significant due to several key decisions and resolutions that shaped India's struggle for independence.

Statement 1 is correct: The Lahore Session of Congress is famously remembered for the passing of the **Poorna Swaraj (Complete Independence) resolution** on December 31, 1929. The resolution, **proposed by Jawaharlal Nehru**, declared that the goal of the Indian National Congress was complete independence for India from British rule. This **marked a shift** from the earlier demand for Dominion Status to an unambiguous demand for full independence.

Statement 2 is correct: The INC decided to **celebrate January 26, 1930, as Independence Day** to symbolize the demand for complete freedom from British rule. This date later became significant as the day when India eventually gained independence in 1947.

Statement 3 is incorrect: No decisions were made at the Lahore session regarding participation in the Round Table Conference. In fact, the decision was taken at the Lahore Session that the **Round Table Conference was to be boycotted**.

Source: Spectrum: Chapter 19 Civil Disobedience Movement and Round Table Conferences

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Swarajist, Socialist and Revolutionary Activities

Q.4) Who among the following was the first president of the 'Swaraj Party'?

- a) Motilal Nehru
- b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- c) Rajendra Prasad
- d) C.R. Das

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Chittaranjan Das was the **first president of the Swaraj Party**. He was a prominent **Indian lawyer** and politician who played a key role in the Indian independence movement. Das was a moderate nationalist who initially **supported Gandhi's non-cooperation movement**. However, he later became disillusioned with Gandhi's methods of protest against the British rule and formed the Swaraj Party in **1923 with Motilal Nehru and others**. The Swaraj Party was a **political party** that advocated for **self-rule (Swaraj) for India through participation in elections and getting entry into the legislatures in British India**.

Knowledge Base:

In February 1922, Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw from the Non-Cooperation Movement. He felt the movement was turning violent in many places and satyagrahis needed to be properly trained before they could be ready for mass struggles. Within the Congress, some leaders were by now tired of mass struggles and wanted to participate in elections to the provincial councils that had been set up by the Government of India Act of 1919. They felt that it was important to oppose British policies within the councils, argue for reform and also demonstrate that these councils were not truly democratic.

Swaraj Party:

- 1) First Secretary- Motilal Nehru.
- 2) First President C R Das
- 3) Members- C R Das, Motilal Nehru, Srinivasa Iyengar, Narasimha Chintaman Kelkar.

Source: <https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/jess303.pdf>

Spectrum: Chapter 17, Emergence of Swarajists, Socialist Ideas, Revolutionary Activities and Other New Forces

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Swarajist, Socialist and Revolutionary Activities

Q. 5) Consider of the following demands made under the Gandhi- Irwin pact:

1. Right to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption.
2. Remission and return of all fines that were collected during the Civil Disobedience Movement.
3. Return of all lands confiscated during the Civil Disobedience Movement.
4. Demand for public inquiry into police excesses.

How many of the above demands were accepted by British under Gandhi- Irwin pact?

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

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed between the viceroy, representing the British Indian Government, and Gandhi, representing the Indian people on February 14, 1931. Gandhi and all other members of the Congress Working Committee (CWC) were released unconditionally after the signing of Gandhi-Irwin pact. Irwin on behalf of the government agreed on:

- (a) To immediately release all political prisoners not convicted of violence
- (b) Remission of all fines not yet collected. **Hence Option 2 is incorrect.**
- (c) Return of all lands not yet sold to third parties (not all lands but only those land which was not sold to third party). **Hence Option 3 is incorrect.**
- (d) Lenient treatment to those government servants who had resigned
- (e) Right to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption but not for sale. **Hence Option 1 is correct.**
- (f) Right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing

(g) Withdrawal of emergency ordinances.

(h) Suspension of the civil disobedience movement.

The viceroy under the Gandhi Irwin pact turned down two of Gandhi's demands:

1) Viceroy turned down the demand for public inquiry into police excesses. **(Hence Option 4 is incorrect)** 2) Commutation of Bhagat Singh and his comrades' death sentence to life sentence.

Source: A brief History of Modern India, Spectrum, 2019 Edition, Chapter- 19.

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Civil Disobedience Movement and Round Table Conference

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: A substantial reduction in land revenue was a key component of the National Economic Program resolution adopted during the Karachi session of Congress.

Statement-II: In Karachi session, the Congress clarified that swaraj meant ending mass exploitation by ensuring economic freedom.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement-I is correct: During the Karachi Congress Session of 1931, a pivotal resolution on a national economic program was adopted. Notable components encompassed **a substantial reduction in rent and revenue**, exemption from rent for uneconomic holdings, relief from agricultural indebtedness, control of usury, improved working conditions, protection of women workers, the right to form unions for workers and peasants, and proposals for state ownership and control of key industries, mines, and transportation.

Statement-II is correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I: The Karachi session marked a significant development as Congress **explicitly defined "swaraj" for the first time, asserting that it meant the cessation of mass exploitation by British Colonial Government in India, ensuring economic freedom of the common people in India.** This clarification elucidated the broader goal of achieving self-rule beyond political autonomy, emphasizing the importance of economic liberation. **Substantial reductions in land revenue were thus crucial elements of the National Economic Programme to ensure economic justice.**

Source: Spectrum: Chapter 19 Civil Disobedience Movement and Round Table Conferences

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Civil Disobedience Movement and Round Table Conference

Q.7) Consider the following events and arrange them in chronological order starting with the earliest:

- 1. The foundation of Gadar Party.
- 2. Chittagong Armoury Raid.
- 3. Set up of the 'Indian Independence Committee' at Berlin.
- 4. Central Assembly Bomb Case.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below.

- a) 1, 3, 4, 2
- b) 3, 1, 2, 4
- c) 3, 1, 4, 2

d) 1, 3, 2, 4

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The correct chronological order of the above given events is 1-3-4-2.

1) The Foundation of Ghadar Party- Ghadar Party, was formed on **July 15, 1913**, in the **United States**.

3) Setup of the 'Indian Independence Committee' at Berlin- In **1915**, the **Berlin committee** was set up with the aim of achieving Indian Independence. Notably, instrumental figures in its establishment were **Virendranath Chattopadhyay, Bhupendranath Dutta**, and **Lala Hardayal**.

4) Central Assembly Bomb Case- On **April 8, 1929**, **Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt**, revolutionaries, hurled bombs at the **Central Legislative Assembly** in Delhi, leading to an event referred to as the Central Assembly Bombing Case in modern Indian history.

2) Chittagong Armoury Raid- On **April 18, 1930**, a group of **63 young individuals**, many of them teenagers, under the leadership of **Surjya Sen**, also known as **Surya Sen and Master-da**, conducted a raid on the **police and auxiliary forces' arsenal** in the **Chittagong district of undivided Bengal**. They successfully freed it from British authority and raised the Indian flag.

Source: <https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/hess205.pdf>

Spectrum (Chapter 12 (Era of Militant Nationalism (1905–1909), Chapter 13 (First Phase of Revolutionary Activities (1907–1917), Chapter 17 (Emergence of Swarajists, Socialist Ideas, Revolutionary Activities and Other New Forces))

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Swarajist, Socialist and Revolutionary Activities

Q.8) In the context of History of Modern India, which among the following were the recommendations of Simon Commission?

1. 'Parliamentary Responsibility' at the Center with limited powers to the Viceroy in British India.
2. Separation of Burma from British India.
3. The election system based on universal adult franchise in British India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The **Simon Commission** was established in 1927 by the British Conservative government to investigate the functioning of India's constitutional system and make recommendations for changes. The commission was officially known as the '**Indian Statutory Commission**,' and it was made up of four Conservative, two Labour, and one Liberal member of the British Parliament. The recommendations of the Simon Commission were published in May 1930.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Simon Commission report **rejected parliamentary responsibility** at the Centre. The Viceroy was to have complete power to appoint the members of the cabinet and the Government of India would have complete control over the administration.

Statement 2 is correct: The Simon Commission report recommended that Burma should be separated from British India and should be provided a constitution of its own.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Simon Commission **did not propose universal adult franchise**. Instead, it suggested modifications to the electoral system, including expanding the franchise but not advocating for universal adult suffrage.

Knowledge Base:

Some of the key recommendations of Simon Commission were:

- 1) Create a representative government in the provinces.
- 2) The Governor should have discretionary authority over administrative matters and internal security.
- 3) Dyarchy in British provinces should be abolished.
- 4) The number of members of the Provincial legislative council should be increased.
- 5) The Government of India will have complete control over the Supreme Court.

Source: <https://dspace.gipe.ac.in/xmlui/bitstream/handle/10973/39712/GIPE-010124-05.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowed=y>

Spectrum-Chapter 18 Simon Commission and the Nehru Report

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Simon Commission and Nehru Report

Q.9) J.R Cunningham, the then Director of Public Information of Assam in 1930, issued a Circular. In this context, which of the following best describes the objective of 'Cunningham Circular' of 1930?

It was a directive issued to-

- a) check on the revolt of Ahoms of Assam against the British Rule.
- b) check on the illegal manufacture of salt in Assam.
- c) check on the anti-government activities by the students of Assam.
- d) promote English education among the tribes of Assam.

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

During the nationwide surge of the **Civil Disobedience Movement**, **Assam** played a pivotal role in **contributing to India's freedom struggle**. Particularly, students from the **Kamrup district in Assam** **actively participated in struggle against the British rule**. To curb their involvement, **J.R. Cunningham**, the Director of Public Information in Assam, introduced the **Cunningham circular, compelling students to declare their loyalty to the British Raj and disavow engagement in anti-government activities**. Met with widespread resentment, the circular was perceived as a challenge by nationalist leaders. On July 21, 1930, under the leadership of **Omeo Kumar Das**, a meeting of the Chatra Sammelan was convened to plan protests against the circular. **Vishnuram Medh** emerged as a **key student leader during this period, and picketing commenced at educational institutions such as Sonaram High School and Cotton College**. The **students of Assam vehemently protested the discriminatory measures of the government**, leading to **picketing in various schools across the region**. This event marked a turning point in the Indian independence movement, highlighting the influential role of students as a force for change.

Source: Spectrum: Chapter 19, Civil Disobedience Movement and Round Table Conferences

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Civil Disobedience Movement and Round Table Conference

Q.10) With reference to the communist movement in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Communist Party of India was formed in Tashkent.
2. The 1925 Kanpur Conference of the Communist Party of India was presided over by M.N. Roy.
3. Immediately after its formation, the Communist Party of India banned its members to become a member of Indian National Congress.
4. Gandhiji showed his solidarity with communists who were arrested in relation to the Meerut conspiracy case.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one

- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) All four

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: M. N. Roy along with Lenin helped evolve the communist international policy towards the colonies. The Communist Party of India (CPI) was formed in 1920 in Tashkent (now, the capital of Uzbekistan) by M.N. Roy

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Kanpur communist conference held in 1925, was the first meeting on Indian soil, where almost all the communist groups and elements had joined. Singaravelu Chettiar was the president of this conference, Azad Sobhani as the vice-president, SV Ghate and Janaki Prasad Bagerhatta as general secretaries.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The communist party of India after its formation called all its members to enrol themselves as members of the Indian National congress and form a left wing in all its organs. It also asked its members to cooperate with all other radical nationalists and try to transform the congress into a more radical mass-based organisation.

Statement 4 is correct: In 1929 British arrested 32 radical political and trade union activists and they were put up for trial at the Meerut conspiracy case, 1929. The defense of the prisoners was to be taken up by Jawaharlal Nehru, M.A. Ansari and M.C. Chagala. Gandhiji visited the Meerut prisoners in jail to show his solidarity with them and to seek their cooperation in the struggle.

Source: India's Struggle for Independence by Bipin Chandra – Rise of the Left Wing

Subject: Modern History

Subtopic: Swarajist, Socialist and Revolutionary Activities

Q.11) With reference to the period of Indian freedom struggle, which of the following was/were the recommendations of the Nehru report?

1. Complete Independence for India.
2. Joint electorates for reservation of seats for minorities.
3. Provision of fundamental rights for the people of India in the Constitution.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The 'Nehru Report' was prepared by a committee of the All-Parties Conference **chaired by Motilal Nehru with Jawaharlal Nehru acting as secretary.** Its recommendations included:

- 1) **It called for Dominion Status not complete Independence of India from British rule. (statement 1 is incorrect)**
- 2) The Nehru Report contained provisions related to the **Fundamental Rights that had been denied to Indians by the colonial government.** It included - individual liberty, freedom of conscience, free expression of opinion, free assembly, and equality before law etc. This report underlined prominently the need to protect minority rights. **(statement 3 is correct)**
- 3) **It did not provide for separate electorates for any community or weightage for minorities i.e. it advocated for the joint electorates for the reservation of seats for minorities in provincial and central assembly elections. (statement 2 is correct)**
- 4) It advocated federal structure.

- 5) Separation of state from religion
- 6) A parliamentary form of Government
- 7) Residual powers with federal/central government
- 8) Adult franchise
- 9) Redistribution of provincial boundaries on a linguistic basis

Source: UPSC CSE PRELIMS 2011

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Simon Commission and Nehru Report

Q.12) Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: Salt was used as a symbol of protest during the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Statement-II: The salt tax was considered as an oppressive and insensitive policy of the British Government that burdened the common people in India.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement-I is correct: Mahatma Gandhi strategically chose to lead a march against one of British India's most despised laws, the salt monopoly. **By targeting this widely used commodity essential to every Indian household, Gandhi aimed to mobilize broader discontent against British rule.** The monopoly forbade people from making salt for domestic use, compelling them to purchase it at high prices. **Gandhiji broke the salt law at Dandi on 6th April 1930**, thus launching the Civil Disobedience Movement. **Later at several location in India salt law was broken, for instance – C. Rajagopalchari led a mass protest and broke the salt law on 13th April 1930 in Tamil Nadu, on the same day K. Kelappan led a mass protest and broke the salt law in Kerala.** The movement was spread all over the country with similar protests.

Statement-II is correct: Mahatma Gandhi denounced the salt tax as a "wicked dog-in-the-manger policy," criticizing its malicious design. The government's **practice of destroying unsold salt, taxing up to fourteen times its value, prevented public manufacturing and wasted nature's abundance.** Gandhi condemned the wanton destruction, highlighting the curse of the salt monopoly, which **deprived people of a valuable village industry, incurred national expenditure, and imposed an exorbitant tax on a struggling population eventually burdening them.**

Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I: Mahatma Gandhi chose salt as a symbol of protest which was later followed by many leaders in their respective states during the civil disobedience movement. Salt symbolized his strategic choice to protest the oppressive salt tax. Describing it as a "wicked dog-in-the-manger policy," Gandhi highlighted the government's destructive practices and the detrimental impact of the salt monopoly. This **condemnation reflected his commitment to mobilize public discontent against British rule, utilizing salt as a potent symbol of resistance.**

Source: NCERT Class XII: Themes in Indian History Part III - Theme 13: Mahatma Gandhi and the Nationalist Movement

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Civil Disobedience Movement and Round Table Conference

Q.13) After the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930 and subsequent government crackdown, who among the following were accepted as mediators for peace talks between the Congress and the British colonial government?

- a) MR Jayakar, Vallabhbhai Patel
- b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Rajendra Prasad
- c) Subhash Chandra Bose, Tej Bahadur Sapru
- d) MR Jayakar, Tej Bahadur Sapru

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

In 1930, **MR Jayakar and Tej Bahadur Sapru** were involved in negotiations between Congress and the British Indian Government when Motilal Nehru and other Congress members were imprisoned. These negotiations are said to have led to the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of March 1931 whereby Congress members were released from prison in return for the discontinuation of Civil Disobedience Movement by Congress; removal of the salt tax by British government and the decision of Congress to send its representative at the Second Round Table Conference.

Knowledge Base:

Tej Bahadur Sapru:

- 1) Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, born on December 8, 1875, played a pivotal role in India's constitutional and political development.
- 2) A lawyer in Moradabad known for intellectual rigor, he later moved to Allahabad.
- 3) As a Staunch Congressman, he attended the 1892 INC session. He became President of UP Congress Committee, played key roles in the party.
- 4) Knighted in 1922, he became Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.
- 5) Served in legislative roles: UP Legislative Council (1913-16), Imperial Legislative Council (1916-20), and law member of the Viceroy's Council (1920-23).
- 6) Contributed to Round Table Conferences, Cripps Mission, and Constitutional Reforms.
- 7) Co-founder of The National Liberal Federation of India in 1918.
- 8) Member of the Muddiman Committee (1924) and represented India at the 1923 Imperial Conference.
- 9) Advocated Hindu-Muslim unity and a United India.
- 10) Key role in establishing the Indian Council of World Affairs in 1943.

MR Jayakar:

- 1) Mukund Ramrao Jayakar, born on November 13, 1873, was the first Vice-Chancellor of the University of Poona.
- 2) A lawyer, scholar, and politician, he became a barrister in London in 1905 and was enrolled as an advocate of the Bombay High Court in 1905.
- 3) Jayakar served as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council (1923-1925) and later in the Central Legislative Assembly.
- 4) In 1937, he became a Judge of the Federal Court of India in Delhi.
- 5) A leader of the Swaraj Party, Jayakar emphasized the importance of a strong opposition to the government and believed in forming alliances with like-minded parties.
- 6) Praised by Dadabhai Desai for influencing his group to join the Bombay Council National Party.
- 7) Jayakar was a member of the Sapru Committee, which produced a report in 1945 laying down principles for a new constitution.
- 8) Elected to the Constituent Assembly on a Congress ticket from Bombay, Jayakar authored his autobiography, "The Story of my Life."
- 9) He passed away on March 10, 1959

Source: Spectrum: Chapter 19, Civil Disobedience Movement and Round Table Conferences

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Civil Disobedience Movement and Round Table Conference

Q.14) After the withdrawal of the Non-cooperation movement, two major factions namely 'Swarajists' and the 'No-changers' emerged in the Congress. In this context, consider the following statements:

1. The Swarajists endorsed the boycott of Legislative Councils, while the No-Changers promoted participating in the Legislative Council elections.
2. C. Rajagopalachari aligned himself with the Swarajist ideology, whereas Motilal Nehru supported the No-Changers.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

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

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

During 1922, after the **arrest of Mahatma Gandhi on the charges of sedition**, a passive phase of the national movement emerged. There was **difference in ideology among the Nationalists regarding the future course of action**.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Those supporting entry into legislative councils were identified as the 'Swarajists.' They aimed to utilize these councils as a platform for political engagement, intending to reveal their shortcomings. **Swarajists sought to either reform or bring an end to these councils.** Their strategy included obstructing the functioning of these Councils if the government failed to address nationalist demands. **On the other hand, the 'No-Changers' opposed participation in legislative councils.** They advocated concentrating on constructive activities, sustaining boycotts and non-cooperation, and quietly preparing for the resumption of the civil disobedience program.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Motilal Nehru endorsed the Swarajist ideology, while C. Rajagopalachari aligned himself with the No-Changers' strategy. Notable figures among the Swarajists included C.R. Das and Ajmal Khan. On the other hand, prominent No-Changers encompassed Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, and M.A. Ansari.

Source: Spectrum: Chapter 17 (Emergence of Swarajists, Socialist Ideas, Revolutionary Activities and Other New Forces)

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Swarajist, Socialist and Revolutionary Activities

Q.15) During Indian National Movement Anant Singh, Ganesh Ghosh, Lokenath Baul and Pritilata Waddadar were associated with?

- a) Saunders' Murder
- b) Kakori Train Action
- c) Chittagong Armoury Raid
- d) Kanpur Conspiracy Case

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Option a is incorrect. Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru shot dead Saunders, to avenge the death of Lala Lajpat Rai. Bhagat Singh along with his companions Rajguru and Sukhdev was put to death on 23 March 1931.

Option b is incorrect. The Kakori Train Action was a train theft that occurred on August 9, 1925, in Kakori, a village near Lucknow, during the Indian independence movement against British authority in India. The Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) of Indian revolutionaries organized it. **Ram Prasad**

Bismil, Ashfaqullah Khan, Rajendra Lahiri, Chandrashekhar Azad, Sachindra Bakshi, Keshab Chakravarty, Manmathnath Gupta, Mukundi Lal, Murari Lal Gupta, and Banwari Lal carried out the robbery plot.

Option c is correct. In the Chittagong Armoury raid Surya Sen decided to organize an armed rebellion with his associates—**Anant Singh, Ganesh Ghosh, and Lokenath Baul**—to demonstrate that it was possible to oppose the powerful British Empire's armed strength. They intended to occupy two major armouries in Chittagong in order to seize and distribute arms to revolutionaries in order to destroy telephone and telegraph connections and disrupt the railway link between Chittagong and the rest of Bengal. **Pritilata Waddedar was one of the principal conspirators of the Chittagong uprising**, and her cleverly pieced together strategies and efforts helped Master da Surya Sen and his fellows to successfully raid the armoury of police and auxiliary forces that cut off Chittagong from the rest of the country and escape under the nose of British.

Option d is incorrect. The Kanpur Bolshevik conspiracy case was a conspiracy court case in British India that began in 1924. On March 17, 1924, **S.A. Dange, M.N. Roy, Muzaffar Ahmad, Nalini Gupta, Shaukat Usmani, Singaravelu Chettiar, Ghulam Hussain**, and others were charged in the Cawnpore (now spelt Kanpur) Bolshevik Conspiracy case for seeking "to deprive the King Emperor of his sovereignty of British India, by complete separation of India from Britain by a violent revolution."

Knowledge Base:

Some other important facts related to Chittagong Armoury:

- 1) The attack took place in April 1930 and featured 65 activists from the Indian Republican Army—Chittagong Branch.
- 2) Sen hoisted the national flag, saluted, and declared a provisional revolutionary government once the raid was successful.
- 3) The other members involved in this raid were- Ambika Chakrobarty, Harigopal Bal (Tegra), Anand Prasad Gupta, Tripura Sen, Bilash Dey, Bidhubhusan Bhattacharya, Pritilata Waddedar, Kalpana Dutta, Himangshu Sen, Binod Bihari Chowdhury, [Nani Gopal Deb], Subodh Roy, Monoranjan Bhattacharya.

Source: <https://amritmahotsav.nic.in/event-detail.htm?26198>

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Swarajist, Socialist and Revolutionary Activities

Q.16) The Trade Disputes Act of 1929 provided for-

- a) the participation of workers in the management of industries.
- b) arbitrary powers to the management to quell industrial disputes.
- c) an intervention by the British Court in the event of a trade dispute
- d) a system of tribunals and a ban on strikes.

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Option d is correct: The Trade Disputes Act of 1929 established a tribunal system and prohibited strikes. The fundamental goal of the Trade Disputes Act of 1929 was to establish processes for Courts of Inquiry and Boards of Conciliation. It also barred unannounced strikes or lockouts in public utility services. It extended to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas.

Source: UPSC CSE Pre 2017

https://www.indiacode.nic.in/repealed-act/repealed_act_documents/A1929-7.pdf

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Swarajist, Socialist and Revolutionary Activities

Q.17) Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: Compared to the Non-Cooperation Movement, there was a decline in the participation of the intelligentsia of society during the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Statement-II: Unlike Non-Cooperation Movement, the focus during the Civil Disobedience Movement was on direct mass action and breaking of unjust laws.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement-I is correct: There was a notable decline in participation by intelligentsia during the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) compared to the Non-Cooperation Movement (NCM). Non-Cooperation Movement was marked by a **number of lawyers giving up their practice, students leaving government schools to join national schools and colleges, and the overall participation of intellectuals and elite section in protests and demonstrations. While the Civil Disobedience Movement was marked by more labor and peasant involvement and lesser participation of Intelligentsia, maybe due to fear of government action for acts of breaking the laws.**

Statement-II is correct: The Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) marked a shift in strategy from the Non-Cooperation Movement's (NCM) reliance on boycotts and strikes. **Gandhiji, recognizing the limited success of earlier methods, advocated direct action and breaking unjust laws. This change aimed for mass participation, challenging the colonial legal system, and highlighting specific injustices.** By exposing the arbitrary nature of colonial rule, the CDM transformed the independence movement into a powerful, mass-driven force that shook the foundations of British rule and garnered widespread public support not only in India but also around the world.

Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I: During the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM), the participation of the intelligentsia significantly and the elite sections of society declined compared to the Non-Cooperation Movement (NCM). Led by Mahatma Gandhi, the CDM emphasized mass participation and direct action. **The shift in focus towards rural areas reduced opportunities for urban intellectuals, while increased government repression made public protests more challenging. Diversification of protest forms, led by labor unions and peasants, marginalized the role of intellectuals.** These factors collectively contributed to the decline in the intelligentsia's involvement during the CDM.

Source: Spectrum: Chapter 19 (Civil Disobedience Movement and Round Table Conferences)

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Civil Disobedience Movement and Round Table Conference

Q.18) In the context of History of Modern India, consider the following statements regarding 'Pukhtoon/Pakhtun' magazine:

- 1. It was the first political magazine of Urdu language in British India.
- 2. It was started by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan to promote the non-violent freedom struggle in the North-West Frontier Province.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) had a massive territorial spread. In Peshawar in the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP), it was **led by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, who is also known as Badshah Khan and Frontier Gandhi.**

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Pukhtoon was the first political monthly in the Pushto language (and not in Urdu language). **It was started in May 1928. Pushto is an Eastern Iranian language** in the Indo-European language family. It is known in historical Persian literature as Afghani.

Statement 2 is correct: Pukhtoon was the first Pushto political monthly, started by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan in North-West Frontier Province. **This magazine played a role in politicizing the Pathans and was associated with Khan's efforts in educational and social reform.**

Source: Spectrum: Chapter 19 (CDM and Round Table Conferences)

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Civil Disobedience Movement and Round Table Conference

Q.19) With respect to the Second Round Table Conferences during the British Rule in India, consider the following statements:

1. It led to the formation of two Muslim-majority provinces, namely the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Sindh.
2. Annie Besant was the representative of the Indian Women in this conference.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Indian National Congress participated in the Second Round Table Conference in 1931, boycotted the First Round Table Conference in 1930, and refuse to participate in the Third Round Table Conference in 1932. The decision to participate in the Second Round Table Conference was influenced by the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, aiming for greater political representation and resolving certain issues.

Statement 1 is correct: The second Round Table Conference resulted in the formation of two Muslim-majority provinces—North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Sindh.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Sarojini Naidu (not Annie Besant) was the representatives of Indian Women in Second Round Table Conference.

Source: <https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/lehs304.pdf>

<https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/jess303.pdf>

Spectrum: Chapter 19 (Civil Disobedience Movement and Round Table Conferences)

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Civil Disobedience Movement and Round Table Conference

Q.20) What was the main objective of the Public Safety Bill, introduced in 1928?

- a) To ensure the security of high public officials engaged in handling trade.
- b) To ensure the safety of public infrastructure like telephone lines, government buildings etc.
- c) To provide the safety to people against famines in wake of great depression.

- d) To curb the Communist movement in India by preventing contact with foreign communist organizations.

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Public Safety Bill 1928 was aimed to stop the Communist movement in India by cutting it off from British & foreign communist organizations. Motilal Nehru said that it was a direct attack on Indian nationalism, and the Indian National Congress'. He even addressed it as 'the Slavery of India, Bill No. 1'. Before the launch of Civil Disobedience Movement, a noteworthy achievement of Swarajist was the defeat of the Public Safety Bill in 1928 which was aimed at empowering the Government to deport undesirable and subversive foreigners (because the Government was alarmed by the spread of socialist and communist ideas). So, the Act was passed to curb the activities of socialist and communist movements which were influenced by outsiders and outside events

Source: A brief History of Modern India, Spectrum 2019 Edition – Chapter 17

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Swarajist, Socialist and Revolutionary Activities

Q.21) With reference to the British colonial rule in India, consider the following statements:

1. Mahatma Gandhi was instrumental in the abolition of the system of 'indentured labour'.
2. In Lord Chelmsford's 'War Conference', Mahatma Gandhi did not support the resolution on recruiting Indians for World War.
3. Consequent upon the breaking of Salt Law by Indian people, the Indian National Congress was declared illegal by the colonial rulers.

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. Indian immigration to South Africa had begun in 1890 when the White settlers recruited indentured Indian labour, mainly from South India, to work on the sugar plantations. They faced racial discrimination in South Africa

During the early 1900s, Gandhi was instrumental in getting the indentured labour system abolished in the British Empire through the use of the method of passive resistance or civil disobedience, named Satyagraha.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Viceroy of India Lord Chelmsford invited various Indian leaders to attend a War conference during World War I. Gandhi accepted the invitation and went to Delhi. Gandhi was not happy that leaders like Tilak or the Ali brothers had not been invited to the conference, so he felt unwilling attended the conference. After meeting the Viceroy, who was very keen that Gandhi should support the resolution on recruiting, Gandhi **supported the government's resolution on recruiting. He believed that whole-hearted co-operation with the government will bring India within sight of goal of Swaraj as nothing else will.**

Statement 3 is correct. Gandhiji began his salt march from Ahmedabad to Dandi on 12th March 1930. Gandhi and his selected followers reached Dandi beach and broke the salt law by picking up salt left on the shore by the sea.

He wanted the people to break the salt law openly and to prepare themselves for non-violent resistance to police action.

British government took many other leaders under custody. In dealing with the breakers of the salt law, the police resorted to their usual brutal methods and **The Indian National Congress was declared illegal.**

Source: UPSC CSE Pre 2019

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Civil Disobedience Movement and Round Table Conference

Q.22) Consider the following events:

1. Chittagong Armoury Raid
2. Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy
3. Bombing of Central Legislative Assembly
4. Lahore Conspiracy
5. Meerut Conspiracy

For how many of the above cases/events, Bhagat Singh faced trials by courts during British Rule in India?

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

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Option 1 is incorrect: The Chittagong armoury raid, also known as the Chittagong uprising, was an attempt by armed Indian independence fighters led by Surya Sen on 18 April 1930 to raid the Chittagong armoury of police and auxiliary forces in the Bengal Presidency of British India (now Bangladesh). Bhagat Singh was in Lahore Jail, facing trial for the Lahore Conspiracy case when this incident took place.

Option 2 is incorrect: Kanpur Conspiracy Case was against the communist movement in India. Some of the prominent leaders who were arrested in this case consisted of M N Roy, Muzaffar Ahmed, S A Dange, Shaikat Usmani, Nalini Gupta, Singaravelu Chettiar, Ghulam Hussain were caught by the Government and were trailed for conspiring against the Government. The Charge on them was “to deprive the King Emperor of his sovereignty of British India, by complete separation of India from imperialistic Britain by a violent revolution.”

This case brought the communists into the limelight. The newspapers covered the matter exhaustively and this was for the first time the people of India could know the communist doctrine in details.

In this case, M N Roy was charged in absentia, so he was not arrested. Ghulam Hussain turned a British informer and was pardoned. Rest all the people charged in the case were arrested and sent to jail for 4 years.

Bhagat Singh was not involved in this conspiracy and hence was not tried in the case.

Option 3 is correct: Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw a non-lethal bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly in 1929. They aimed to use this drill for propaganda against repressive bills like Public Safety Bill, 1928. Bhagat Singh surrendered and was arrested by the police. **The trial for this case began on 7 May 1929 and ended on 12 June 1929.**

Option 4 is correct: Bhagat Singh was tried for the killing of J.P. Saunders popularly known as Lahore Conspiracy in 1928. This was in retaliation for the death of Lala Lajpat Rai during a lathi charge, which was ordered by Saunders in 1928 in a protest against Simon Commission in 1928.

Following his arrest in the Central Assembly Bomb case, the trial of Bhagat Singh in Lahore Conspiracy began on 10th July 1929. Later the case was transferred to a tribunal on 1st May 1930.

On 7 October 1930, Bhagat Singh, Shivaram Rajguru and Sukhdev Thapar were sentenced to death.

Option 5 is incorrect: The Meerut Conspiracy case started with the issuing of arrest warrants against 31 Communists and other persons on 15th March 1929. **The charges were that these persons conspired to overthrow the British Government of India through strikes and other militant methods.** By 20th of March almost all were arrested. The arrested included almost all the known communists including Muzafar Ahmed, S.A.Dange, S.V.Ghate, Dr.G.Adhikari, P.C.Joshi, S.S.Mirajkar, Shaikat Usmani, Philip Stratt and others. Bhagat Singh was not associated with this case.

Source: NCERT Class 8th: Our Past III - Chapter 9: The Making of the National Movement

<https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-history/five-things-bhagat-singh-8960368/>

<https://amritmahotsav.nic.in/district-repository-detail.htm?10086>

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Swarajist, Socialist and Revolutionary Activities

Q.23) Which one of the following Congress sessions is the only session over which Mahatma Gandhi presided?

- a) Delhi Session, 1923
- b) Belgaum Session, 1924
- c) Kanpur session, 1925
- d) Guwahati Session, 1926

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

On 28 December 1885, the Indian National Congress was **founded at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay**, with 72 delegates in attendance. It held annual sessions to promote **nation-building**, establish an **all-India political platform**, **raise political consciousness**, and **advocate for political liberal democracy, democratic culture, and anti-colonial ideology.**

Option a is incorrect- The **Delhi Session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1923** under the presidency of **Maulana Abul Kalam Azad**. Mahatma Gandhi was present at this session but did not preside over it.

Option b is correct- Mahatma Gandhi presided over the **Belgaum Session of the Indian National Congress in 1924**. This was the **only session over which he presided.**

Option c is incorrect- The **Cawnpore session of the Indian National Congress** was held in **1925** under the presidency of **Sarojini Naidu**.

Option d is incorrect- The **Guwahati Session** of the Indian National Congress was held in **1926** under the presidency of **Srinivasa Iyengar**.

Knowledge Base:

Significance of Belgaum Session of the Indian National Congress: To end the infighting within the Congress, regarding the entry of Swarajists in provincial councils, a pact was signed between Gandhiji on one hand and Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das on the other whereby the Congress accepted that the Swarajists were in the Councils on the Congress's behalf. In return, the Swarajists agreed that only those who spun Khadi could be members of the Congress.

Source: Spectrum: Chapter 17, Emergence of Swarajists, Socialist Ideas, Revolutionary Activities and Other New Forces

<https://pib.gov.in/newsite/erecontent.aspx?relid=88335>

<https://indianexpress.com/article/political-pulse/congress-foundation-day-9084918/>

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Swarajist, Socialist and Revolutionary Activities

Q.24) With reference to the Simon Commission, consider the following statements:

1. It was formed by the British Government to assess and review the implementation of the Government of India Act of 1919.
2. The Indian National Congress decided to boycott the Commission on the ground that there was no Indian representative in the Commission.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Simon Commission, also known as the **Indian Statutory Commission**, was a group of seven members of the British Parliament under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon. The commission arrived in the Indian subcontinent in 1928 to study constitutional reform in Britain's largest and most important colony i.e. India.

Statement 1 is correct: The primary reason behind the formation of the Simon Commission was to **review and assess the effects and implementation of the Government of India Act of 1919**, also known as the **Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms**, and to suggest further constitutional reforms for India's future governance.

Statement 2 is correct: The absence of Indian representation in the Simon Commission was a key **reason for its opposition by the Indian National Congress and other Indian political groups**. The commission was strongly opposed by the Muslim League and the Indian National Congress, and prominent Indian leaders including Nehru, Gandhi, and Jinnah, because it contained only British members and no Indians.

Source: NCERT Class XII: Themes in Indian History Part III - Theme 13

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Simon Commission and Nehru Report

Q.25) Why did Mahatma Gandhi oppose separate electorates to depressed classes?

- a) He believed that such move would undermine the efforts of abolishing untouchability.
- b) He wanted to maintain the varna system of Hindu religion.
- c) He feared that separate electorates for depressed class will reduce the seats for Hindus in the Central Legislative Assembly.
- d) He wanted to maintain the hegemony of upper castes.

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Gandhi saw the Communal Award as an Attack on Indian unity and nationalism. He thought separate electorates to Depressed class was harmful to both Hinduism and to the depressed classes since it provided no answer to the socially degraded position of the depressed classes. Once the depressed classes were treated as a separate political entity, he argued, the question of abolishing untouchability would get undermined, while separate electorates would ensure that the untouchables remained untouchables in perpetuity. He said that what was required was not protection of the interests of the depressed classes but root and branch eradication of untouchability.

Source: <https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/63833/1/Unit-9.pdf>

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Civil Disobedience Movement and Round Table Conference

Q.26) In the context of Salt Satyagraha during the Freedom struggle of India, consider the following statements:

1. It was widely covered by the European and American press.
2. It included large scale boycott of government-run educational institutions.
3. Parallel governance structures were established by nationalists in various districts of the country.
4. It was the first nationalist activity in which women participated in large numbers.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Salt Satyagraha, also known as the Salt March, was a significant nonviolent civil disobedience campaign led by Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress against British colonial rule in India.

Statement 1 is correct: The Salt Satyagraha brought Mahatma Gandhi to world attention. The march was widely covered by the European and American press.

Statement 2 is correct: In many towns, factory workers went on strike while lawyers boycotted British courts and **students refused to attend government-run educational institutions.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: The **establishment of major parallel governments in various districts of the country did not occur during the Salt Satyagraha.** The formation of parallel governments was seen during the Quit India Movement in 1942.

Statement 4 is correct: Salt Satyagraha was the **first nationalist activity in which women participated in large numbers.** The socialist activist **Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay** had persuaded Gandhiji not to restrict the protests to men alone. Kamaladevi was herself one of numerous women who courted arrest by breaking the salt or liquor laws.

Source: NCERT Class XII: Themes in Indian History Part III - Theme 13: Mahatma Gandhi and the Nationalist Movement

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Civil Disobedience Movement and Round Table Conference

Q.27) The 'Deepavali Declaration' issued in the year 1929 was related to the:

- a) Communal problem
- b) Dominion status
- c) Labour leaders
- d) Untouchability

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The 'Deepavali Declaration,' issued in 1929, was related to the demand for Dominion status for India within the British Empire. Lord Irwin, the Viceroy of India at the time, made this declaration to address the growing demands of Indian nationalists. It clarified the British government's intention to work towards India achieving dominion status in the future, although it did not specify a timeline. This declaration marked a significant shift in India's political landscape, with Indian leaders now actively pursuing dominion status and a new constitution.

Source: A brief history of Modern India, Spectrum, 2019 Edition

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Simon Commission and Nehru Report

Q.28) With reference to All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), consider the following statements:

1. Representing India at the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations was one of the reasons for its establishment in 1920.
2. Lokmanya Tilak was elected as the first president of All India Trade Union Congress.
3. Dewan Chaman Lal and C.R. Das were among the prominent members of All India Trade Union Congress.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The **All-India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)** is one of the oldest and largest trade union federations in India. It was established on October 31, 1920, in Bombay (now Mumbai) during the struggle for India's independence.

Statement 1 is correct: AITUC was established in 1920, it was primarily formed to advocate for the rights and welfare of Indian workers and to **represent India at the International Labour Organization (ILO) of the League of Nations.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: The All-India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) was founded on 31 October 1920 with **Lala Lajpat Rai as its first president.** It was formed under the leadership of prominent figures such as Lala Lajpat Rai, Joseph Baptista, and N. M. Joshi, among others. **Also, Bal Gangadhar Tilak** Died on 1st August 1920 and AITUC was established on 31st Oct 1920.

Statement 3 is correct: **Dewan Chaman Lal** was the **first general secretary of AITUC.** The prominent Congress and swarajist leader **C.R. Das** presided over the third and the fourth sessions of the AITUC.

Source: Spectrum Chapter 32 The Movement of the Working Class

<https://vvgnli.gov.in/sites/default/files/Evolution%20of%20Trade%20Unions%20in%20India.pdf>

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Swarajist, Socialist and Revolutionary Activities

Q.29) Consider the following statements:

1. British Indian government should reduce expenditure on army and civil services by half.
2. Government should take measures to safeguard and promote indigenous industries in India.
3. Immediate convening of Constituent Assembly to decide the Constitution for Independent India.

How many of the statements given above were part of an eleven-point ultimatum or demands put forward by Gandhiji to the Viceroy before the start of Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930?

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Mahatma Gandhi presented **eleven demands to the British Indian government** as part of his ultimatum given in response to the Lahore Congress mandate in 1930. These demands aimed to address various grievances and issues faced by the Indian population under British colonial rule.

Statement 1 is correct: One of the demands presented by Gandhiji was to reduce expenditure on army and civil services by 50 per cent.

Statement 2 is correct: Gandhiji advocated for the protection and promotion of indigenous industries in India, preventing their exploitation and decline due to colonial policies favoring British industries.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The demands to form a Constituent Assembly that would decide the Constitution for Independent India, **was not part of Eleven demands put forward by Gandhi** to the British Indian government in 1930.

Knowledge Base:

11 Demands put forward by Gandhiji was:

Issues of General Interest

Specific Bourgeois Demands

Specific Peasant Demands

- 1) Reduce expenditure on army and civil services by 50 per cent.
- 2) Introduce total prohibition.
- 3) Carry out reforms in Criminal Investigation Department (CID).
- 4) Change Arms Act allowing popular control of issue of firearms licenses.
- 5) Release political prisoners.
- 6) Accept Postal Reservation Bill.
- 7) Reduce rupee-sterling exchange ratio
- 8) Introduce textile protection.
- 9) Reserve coastal shipping for Indians.
- 10) Reduce land revenue by 50 per cent.
- 11) Abolish salt tax and government's salt monopoly.

Source: Spectrum-Chapter 19 (Civil Disobedience Movement and Round Table Conferences)

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Civil Disobedience Movement and Round Table Conference

Q.30) Consider the following groups:

1. Depressed classes
2. Women
3. Marathas
4. Indian Christians
5. Sikhs

How many of the groups given above were given separate electorates according to the Communal Award that was announced by the British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald?

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

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Communal Award was announced by the British prime minister, Ramsay MacDonald, on August 16, 1932. Through the Communal Award; Muslims, Europeans, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo- Indians, depressed classes, women, and even the Marathas were to get separate electorates. Such an arrangement for the depressed classes was to be made for a period of 20 years. The depressed classes were to be declared/accorded the status of minority.

Source: A brief History of Modern India, Spectrum, 2019 Edition- Chapter 19

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Civil Disobedience Movement and Round Table Conference

Q.31) With reference to Indian freedom struggle, which one of the following statements is **not** correct?

- a) The Rowlatt Act aroused a wave of popular indignation and led to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
- b) Subhash Chandra Bose formed the Forward Bloc.
- c) Bhagat Singh was one of the founders of Hindustan Republican Socialist Association.
- d) In 1931, the Congress Session at Karachi opposed Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

In 1931, the Congress Session at Karachi did not oppose the Gandhi-Irwin Pact; in fact, it endorsed the pact. The Karachi Congress Session, held following the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, supported the accord. The session also discussed various resolutions related to fundamental rights and the national economic program, with an emphasis on achieving Swaraj and addressing economic issues.

Source: UPSC CSE PRELIMS 2003

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Civil Disobedience Movement and Round Table Conference

Q.32) “She raised the banner of revolt against foreign rule at the young age of 13. She joined the Heraka religious movement, which later turned into a political movement, seeking to drive out the British from Manipur. She was arrested in 1932 and given life imprisonment only to be released in 1947 under the orders of the Interim Government of India.”

Which one of the following personalities is described in the above given paragraph?

- a) Putalimay Tamang
- b) Rani Gaidinliu
- c) Dashriben Chaudhri
- d) Helen Lepcha

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The personality described in the given paragraph is **Rani Gaidinliu**. She was a **Naga spiritual and political leader** who led a revolt against British rule in India. She was born on 26 January 1915 in Nungkao village, Manipur, British India. **At the age of 13, she joined the Heraka religious movement of her cousin, Haipou Jadonang.** The movement later turned into a political movement seeking to drive out the British from Manipur and the surrounding Naga areas.

She was arrested in 1932 at the age of 16 and was **sentenced to life imprisonment** by the British rulers. She was **released in 1947 after India's independence and** continued to work for the upliftment of her people. An advocate of the ancestral Naga religious practices, she staunchly resisted the conversion of Nagas to Christianity. She was honoured as a freedom fighter and was awarded a Padma Bhushan by the Government of India.

Knowledge Base:

- 1) **Putalimay Tamang:** Putali Maya Devi Tamang was a freedom fighter from Darjeeling hills who was born on 14 February 1920 in Kurseong. She was one of the several inspirational figures of the Indian national movement. She was a member of the Heraka religious movement and later joined the Indian National Congress. She was involved in the production of khadi clothes and started a school for the promotion of education among Dalits. She was arrested for participating in the freedom struggle and was sent to jail.
- 2) **Dashriben Chaudhri:** Dashriben Chaudhari, popularly known as Dashriba, was born in 1918 into a Chaudhari adivasi family of Vedcchi village. She was a lifelong Gandhian and an active participant in Indian struggle movements like Satyagraha and Swadeshi. She was arrested for encouraging people to wear khadi and encouraging them for participating in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

- 3) **Helen Lepcha:** Helen Lepcha, also known as Savitri Devi, was a freedom fighter who helped Netaji Bose escape and fought alongside Mahatma Gandhi in the Non-Cooperation movement. She was born on January 14, 1902, in Namchi, South Sikkim. She led a procession of over 10,000 coal mine workers and helped Subash Chandra Bose escape his internment in Kurseong. She was arrested for encouraging people to wear khadi and encouraging them for participating in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Source: <https://amritmahotsav.nic.in/unsung-heroes-detail.htm?56>

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Swarajist, Socialist and Revolutionary Activities

Q.33) With reference to various commissions formed in British India, consider the following pairs:

Commissions	Purpose
1. Lee Commission	To conduct research on the current state and future of Indian universities.
2. Muddiman Commission	To examine the working of Diarchy of the Montague-Chelmsford reforms.
3. Linlithgow Commission	To enquire into the various aspects of Indian agriculture.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The British established numerous committees and commissions in a variety of fields, including education, law enforcement, etc., throughout their time in power in India. These significant commissions and committees were formed during the British Empire with the intention of ensuring reforms and modernizing the sectoral operating structure.

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched: The **Lee Commission** was formed by the British government in 1923 to propose changes in the **ethnic representation in the Indian Public Services of the Government** of India. The **chairman was Lord Lee of Fareham**, and there were **equal numbers of Indian and British members**.

Raleigh Commission formed in 1902 was responsible for conducting research on the state and future of Indian universities and to make recommendations for strengthening their governance and operations.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: The **Muddiman Committee**, also known as the **Reforms Enquiry Committee**, was a committee organized by the ruling dispensation of British India in 1924. The committee was led by Sir Alexander Muddiman. The committee investigated the issue of Dyarchy which was introduced by the Government of India Act of 1919. It **had Indian members** too: Sir Sivaswami Aiyar, Dr. R P Paranjape, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mohammad Ali Jinnah.

Pair 3 is correctly matched: The **Royal Commission of Agriculture or the Linlithgow Commission (chaired by then Viceroy Lord Linlithgow)** was formed in 1926 by the British government to

investigate the various **crisis in Indian agriculture**. It included topics of low yield, less investment, non-focus on non-farming activities like cattle breeding etc. **The** commission recommended that the quality of Indian cattle should be improved and that this should be done by importing foreign bulls of better quality and using them to breed with Indian cows.

Knowledge Base:

Various other commissions during British rule in India:

- 1) **Charles Wood Despatch (1854):** Proposed several recommendations to improve the system of education in India.
- 2) **Campbell Commission (1866):** Investigated the causes of the Orissa famine and made recommendations for famine relief measures.
- 3) **Mansfield Commission (1886):** Investigated the currency system in India and recommended the establishment of a gold standard.
- 4) **Hunter Commission (1882):** Recommended the establishment of universities in India.
- 5) **Sadler Commission (1917):** Recommended the establishment of a university in each province and the introduction of compulsory primary education.

Source: Spectrum –Chapter 18 (Simon Commission and Nehru Report)

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Swarajist, Socialist and Revolutionary Activities

Q.34) In British India, who among the following was elected as a President (Speaker) of the Central Legislative Assembly in 1925?

- a) Vithalbhai Patel
- b) Vallabh Bhai Patel
- c) CR Das
- d) Motilal Nehru

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Vithalbhai Patel, elder brother of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, was one of the stalwarts of the nationalist movement. He joined the Congress in 1915. Later, he became a Swaraj Party leader and a close associate of Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das. He was an Indian legislator, political leader, and co-founder of the Swaraj Party, served as the President of the Central Legislative Assembly in 1925. Notable for his active role in the Bombay provincial legislative council, he played a prominent part in the formulation of the "Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Bill" and "The Town Planning Bill" in 1914. In 1917, Vithalbhai gained acclaim for proposing the extension of primary education to municipal districts in the Bombay presidency beyond the city of Bombay.

Source: Spectrum: Chapter 17, Emergence of Swarajists, Socialist Ideas, Revolutionary Activities and Other New Forces

https://loksabhadocs.nic.in/Refinput/eprofiles/English/27092021_121404_102120691.pdf

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Swarajist, Socialist and Revolutionary Activities

Q.35) With reference to the Hindu Mahasabha, consider the following statements:

1. They supported the Lucknow Pact to provide a united front against British.
2. It signed a pact with M. C. Rajah, a depressed class leader, to advocate a joint electorate for untouchables in 1932.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Hindu Mahasabha perceived the idea of swadeshi, to 'protect' India's culture and religion, as protection of "Hindu culture and religion". Members of the Mahasabha had strongly opposed the Lucknow Pact, in particular the allocation of seats to Muslims in UP as this threatened not only their social standing but also their political strength in the state.

Statement 2 is correct. M. C. Rajah, the second representative of untouchables at the Round Table Conference, had supported B. R Ambedkar during the conference in his demand for separate electorate. But soon after, M.C Rajah signed a pact with B. S Moonje, the President of the Hindu Mahasabha at that time, popularly known as **the Rajah-Moonje Pact**—that advocated joint electorate based on reserved seats for untouchables.

Source: <https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/63833/1/Unit-9.pdf>

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Swarajist, Socialist and Revolutionary Activities

Q.36) In the context of the First Round Table Conference held in London between November 1930 and January 1931, consider the following pairs:

Personality	Communities and Political Groups they Represented
-------------	---

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Aga Khan III | Muslim League |
| 2. Begum Jahanara Shahnawaz | Women organizations |
| 3. Narendra Nath Law | Government of British India |

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The First Round Table Conference (RTC), held in London from November 1930 to January 1931, was convened as part of the British government's efforts to address constitutional reforms in India. **The purpose of the conference was to discuss and negotiate a new Constitution for India that would accommodate the aspirations and interests of various communities within the diverse subcontinent.** The First Round Table Conference specifically aimed to **bring together representatives from different communities and political groups** to engage in dialogue and find common ground on issues related to the constitutional structure of India.

Pair 1 is correctly matched: The Muslim League sent its representatives to the First RTC. Some of them were **Aga Khan III (leader of British Indian delegation)**, Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar, Muhammad Shafi, **Muhammad Ali Jinnah**, Muhammad Zafarullah Khan, Raja Sher Muhammad Khan of Domeli, and A.H. Ghuznavi.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: The Memorandum representing the views of a number of Indian Women's Organizations was presented by **Begum Jahanara Shahnawaz and Radhabai Subbarayan**.

Pair 3 is correctly matched: Important representatives of the Government of British India were **Narendra Nath Law**, Bhupendra Nath Mitra, C.P. Ramaswami Iyer, and M. Ramachandra Rao.

Narendra Nath's role was crucial in **articulating the official position of the British colonial administration regarding constitutional reforms** in India.

Knowledge Base: The Congress had refused to attend the First Round Table Conference (RTC).

Source: Spectrum: Chapter 19 (CDM and Round Table Conferences)

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Civil Disobedience Movement and Round Table Conference

Q.37) Consider the following statements regarding the Meerut Conspiracy Case of 1929:

1. The trial involved communist leaders accused of planning an armed revolt against the British colonial government.
2. It led to the arrest of Subhash Chandra Bose for allegedly planning to overthrow the colonial 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

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The 1920s saw momentum in the emergence of Marxist, socialist and communist ideas in the freedom struggle. Many communists were jailed during this period by the British Colonial Government, including during the Meerut Conspiracy case of 1929.

Statement 1 is correct: In Meerut Conspiracy Case of 1929, the British colonial authorities accused **Indian trade unionists and communist leaders** of plotting an armed revolt against their rule. The **accused faced charges related to sedition and conspiracy** against the state. This suspicion had resulted in the arrest and trial of 31 leading communists, trade unionists, and left-wing leaders.

Statement 2 is incorrect: While the Meerut Conspiracy Case did involve an alleged conspiracy against the British government, **it did not result in the arrest of Subhash Chandra Bose as he was not directly linked to this specific case.** The prominent leaders arrested in connection with the Meerut Conspiracy Case included leftist figures like S.A. Dange, Muzaffar Ahmed, Shaukat Usmani, and others.

Source: Spectrum: Chapter 17 (Emergence of Swarajists, Socialist Ideas, Revolutionary Activities and Other New Forces)

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Swarajist, Socialist and Revolutionary Activities

Q.38) With reference to the history of modern India, consider the following statements:

1. In the First Round Table Conference, Dr. Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for the depressed classes.
2. In the Poona Pact, special provisions for representation of the depressed people in the local bodies and civil services were made.
3. The Indian National Congress did not take part in the Third Round Table Conference.

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct- Ambedkar advocated for a separate electorate for the Depressed Classes during the First Round Table Conference due to their **distinct identity within Hindu society** and their **lack of integration**, emphasizing that they needed special political representation to counter their historical marginalization and untouchability. He believed that the existing political structure wouldn't address their unique challenges, and a separate political mechanism was essential to empower them and secure their rightful place in the constitutional reforms.

Statement 2 is incorrect- As per the Poona Pact it said "There shall be no disabilities attached to any one on the ground of his being a member of the Depressed Classes in regard to any election to local bodies or appointment to the public services. Every endeavour shall be made to secure a fair representation of the Depressed Classes in these respects, subject to such educational qualifications as may be laid down for appointment to the Public Services (Adult franchise but reservation has been provided for Dalits on population basis, till 1960)."

Thus, it talks about endeavour towards fair representation of depressed classes. But nowhere it talks about any kind of special provisions for the depressed classes in local bodies and civil services unlike in central legislature and provincial legislatures.

Statement 3 is correct- The **Indian National Congress** participated only in the **Second Round Table Conference (September 1931 – December 1931)**. **Mahatma Gandhi** represented the **Indian National Congress**.

Source: UPSC CSE PRE 2005

https://www.mea.gov.in/Images/CPV/Volume17_Part_I.pdf (Page no. 166- Text of Poona Pact)

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Civil Disobedience Movement and Round Table Conference

Q.39) Consider the following statements regarding the Independence for India League:

1. Its main objective was to establish India as a self-governing and an autonomous State within the British Empire.
2. It was established under the leadership of Tej Bahadur Sapru.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

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

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Independence for India League (IIL) was set up in response to the Nehru Report of 1928, which could not satisfy the younger leaders of the Congress.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Nehru Report supported a **dominion status** for India, which meant to establish India as a self-governing and an autonomous State within the British Empire.

This idea was not supported by the younger leaders of Congress like Jawaharlal Nehru, Shrinivas Aiyengar and Subash Chandra Bose. These leaders regarded the idea of dominion status in the Nehru Report as a step backward. Instead, they advocated for full independence from the British sovereignty. For this purpose, they established the Independence for India League in 1928. Shrinivas Aiyengar was the First President of Independence for India League.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Independence for India League was **established jointly by Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose (and not by Tej Bahadur Sapru)**. This became a platform to advocate complete severance of British connection with India. Hence, the statement given is incorrect.

Source: Spectrum: Chapter 18 (Simon Commission and the Nehru Report)

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Swarajist, Socialist and Revolutionary Activities

Q.40) With reference to 'Bardoli Satyagraha', consider the following statements:

1. It was against the British decision to levy an additional tax on salt production in the region.
2. An Inquiry Committee was set up in 1928 by the British government under the leadership of Vallabhai Patel to review the issue.
3. Under the movement, Bardoli Satyagraha Patrika was brought out to mobilize public opinion in the region.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Bardoli Satyagraha, 1928 was a movement led by Sardar Vallabhai Patel for the farmers of Bardoli against the unjust raising of taxes. The movement had witnessed intense politicisation after the coming of Gandhi on the national political scene. The movement resulted in January 1926 when the authorities decided to increase the land revenue by 30 per cent.

Statement 2 is incorrect: A committee was set up in 1928 under the Judicial officer Broomfield and the other officer was Maxwell (Broomfield and Maxwell Commission). The findings of the committee were that the increased tax rate of 30% from the previous 6% was unjustified and the government agreed to give back the confiscated land and properties and the 30% raise was cancelled for many years.

Statement 3 is correct: In February 1926, Vallabhbhai Patel was called to lead the movement. The women of Bardoli gave him the title of "Sardar". To organise the movement, Patel set up 13 chhavanis or workers' camps in the taluqa. Bardoli Satyagraha Patrika was brought out to mobilise public opinion. An intelligence wing was set up to make sure all the tenants followed the movement's resolutions.

Source: A Brief History of Modern India, Spectrum, 2019 edition – Chapter 31

<https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/32688/1/Unit-1.pdf>

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Swarajist, Socialist and Revolutionary Activities

Q.41) Who among the following drafted the fundamental rights resolution for the Karachi Session of Congress in 1931?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru drafted the **fundamental rights resolution** and **economic program** for the **Karachi Session** of the **Indian National Congress** in **1931**. The resolution was adopted by the Congress and became an important milestone in the struggle for India's independence. The resolution outlined a number of fundamental rights that the Congress believed should be guaranteed to all Indians.

Source: UPSC CSE Pre 2010

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Civil Disobedience Movement and Round Table Conference

Q.42) With reference to famous books/literary works written during British India, consider the following pairs:

Literary Work	Author
1. Bandi Jeevan	Sachindra Nath Sanyal
2. England's Debt to India	R.C. Desai
3. The Philosophy of the Bomb	Bhagwati Charan Vohra
4. Why I am an Atheist	Bhagat Singh

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is correctly matched: The book "**Bandi Jeevan**" (**A Life in captivity**) is an autobiography written by **Sachindra Nath Sanyal**, a prominent **Indian revolutionary and freedom fighter**. It is a detailed account of his experiences in British prisons, including the **Cellular Jail in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands**. The book provides a **firsthand glimpse into the harsh realities of life** for Indian prisoners under British rule. Sanyal was arrested and **sent to Cellular jail** for his involvement in the **Kakori Train Conspiracy, 1925**.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched: "**England's Debt to India**" is a **critique written by the nationalist leader Lala Lajpat Rai (1865-1928)**. In this "historical narrative of Britain's fiscal policy in India", which was published in 1917, Rai argues that the British owe a debt to India for the exploitation they put the country and its people through. In this work, **Lala Lajpat Rai** examines the economic repercussions of British rule in India from a **neutral standpoint**. This book offers **numerous quotations from contemporaneous English economists and politicians** that can aid in comprehending the genuine picture of the economic repercussions of British rule in India. This book also **examines the expansion of railways and their economic consequences**.

Pair 3 is correctly matched: The "**Philosophy of the Bomb**" is a pamphlet **written by Indian revolutionary Bhagwati Charan Vohra in response to Mahatma Gandhi's article "The Cult of the Bomb"**. Vohra **defended the use of violence** in the Indian independence struggle. Vohra was also a prolific reader and accomplished writer. He assumed the role of **Propaganda Secretary for the Naujawan Bharat Sabha**. Together with Bhagat Singh, he drafted the organization's manifesto.

Pair 4 is correctly matched: It is one of **Bhagat Singh's most famous essays**. 'Why I am an Atheist' was **written while he was imprisoned at Lahore Central Jail in 1930**. The essay was written in response to Singh's religious acquaintances, who believed he became an atheist due to his vanity and self-admiration.

Knowledge Base:

What is Kakori Train Conspiracy?

The Kakori Train Conspiracy, a pivotal event in the Indian independence movement on August 9, 1925, involved Indian revolutionaries robbing a passenger train near Kakori in Uttar Pradesh. Led by Ram

Prasad Bismil and Ashfaqullah Khan, the group aimed to acquire funds—Rs. 5,700—for purchasing weapons and supporting the armed struggle against British rule. Boarding the train at Kakori station, they overpowered the guard and passengers, looting the cash box before escaping into the nearby jungle.

Source: Spectrum: Chapter 17, Emergence of Swarajists, Socialist Ideas, Revolutionary Activities and Other New Forces

<https://amritmahotsav.nic.in/district-repository-detail.htm?8055>

<https://cmsadmin.amritmahotsav.nic.in/district-repository-detail.htm?11385#:~:text=%22England's%20Debt%20to%20India%22%20is,country%20and%20its%20people%20through.>

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Swarajist, Socialist and Revolutionary Activities

Q.43) In the context of the Salt Satyagraha and subsequent nationalist activities launched against the British government, the term 'Sibiram' refer to?

- a) Military-style camps established to function as the headquarters for the Salt Satyagraha movement.
- b) A traditional form of martial arts learned by women freedom fighters to defend themselves against British atrocities during the Salt Satyagraha.
- c) A special armband worn by participants in the Salt Satyagraha, symbolizing solidarity with the movement.
- d) Salt tax officers appointed by the British government who would collect taxes and check on the illegal manufacture of the salt.

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The term "**sibirams**" was used during the **Salt Satyagraha** to refer to **military-style camps** in the **Andhra region of India** that were established to serve as the **headquarters** for the movement. These camps were typically **located near the sea**, and they provided a base for **volunteers** to **organize and carry out their activities**. The camps also played an important role in **educating and training the volunteers**, and they served as a symbol of the **movement's strength and determination**.

Source: Spectrum: Chapter 19, Civil Disobedience Movement and Round Table Conferences

<https://cmsadmin.amritmahotsav.nic.in/district-repository-detail.htm?18271>

<https://amritmahotsav.nic.in/district-repository-detail.htm?13469>

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Civil Disobedience Movement and Round Table Conference

Q.44) May Day, also known as Labour Day, was first organized in India in 1923 by-

- a) Republican Party of India
- b) Swaraj Party
- c) Labour Kisan Party of Hindustan
- d) Indian National Congress

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The **first May Day or Labour Day** celebration in India was held in **Madras (now Chennai)** in **1923**. The celebrations were organized by the **Labour Kisan Party of Hindustan**, led by **Malayapuram Singaravelu Chettiar**. He raised the red flag, which became a symbol of the labour movement in India. Two large meetings were held in Madras, one at the **beach opposite to the Madras High Court and the other at Triplicane Beach**. The meetings were attended by **workers and peasants**, and speeches

were made in the **vernacular** so that everyone could understand. The meetings were largely attended, and they marked the beginning of the May Day tradition in India.

Source: Spectrum: Chapter 17, Emergence of Swarajists, Socialist Ideas, Revolutionary Activities and Other New Forces

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Swarajist, Socialist and Revolutionary Activities

Q.45) Which of the following leaders was the President of 'All Parties Conference' called by Indian National Congress in February 1928 to discuss a common minimum program for India?

- a) Motilal Nehru
- b) Dr. M.A. Ansari
- c) Subhash Chandra Bose
- d) M.K. Gandhi

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Dr. M.A. Ansari was the President of the 'All Parties' Conference held in February 1928. The conference was significant in Indian political history as it brought together various political parties, including the Indian National Congress, All-India Muslim League, All-India Hindu Mahasabha, and others, to discuss and deliberate on important constitutional matters, leading to the adoption of the Nehru Report.

NOTE: All authentic sources mention that it was M.A. Ansari who presided over the All-Party Conference held in Feb 1928. But the website on Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav mentions Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru as its President. (<https://cmsadmin.amritmahotsav.nic.in/district-repository-detail.htm?13847#:~:text=All%20Party%20Conference%201928&text=The%20All%20Party%20Confere%20in,during%20the%20Indian%20freedom%20struggle>). But as per different sources, it was M.A. Ansari who was the President of All Parties Conference held in February 1928.

Source: <https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/44321/3/Unit-16.pdf>

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Simon Commission and Nehru Report

Q.46) With reference to 'Delhi Proposals' of Muslim League in 1927, consider the following statements:

1. Muslim League accepted joint electorates in place of separate electorates with reserved seats for Muslims.
2. It proposed to reserve half of the seats in Central Legislative Assembly for Muslims.
3. The proposal was accepted by the Congress in its Madras session of 1927.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The **Delhi Proposals of 1927** were a set of proposals presented by the All-India Muslim League during a meeting in Delhi. These proposals aimed to address the political concerns and demands of the Muslim community in India.

Statement 1 is correct: 'Delhi Proposal of Muslim League' proposed joint electorates in place of separate electorates with reserved seats for Muslims. The relinquishment of the right to separate

electorate was an unprecedented concession by the Muslims and it was a major achievement of Jinnah to have convinced his colleagues to concede this.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The 'Delhi Proposals' proposed that Muslims **should be given 1/3rd** representation in the Central Legislature, not one-half representation.

Statement 3 is correct: The proposals made by Muslim league were accepted by **Madras session of the Indian National Congress (in December 1927).**

Knowledge Base:

Four Proposals evolved under Delhi Proposals of 1927:

- 1) Joint electorates in place of separate electorates with reserved seats for Muslims;
- 2) One-third representation to Muslims in Central Legislative Assembly;
- 3) Representation to Muslims in Punjab and Bengal in proportion to their population;
- 4) Formation of three new Muslim majority provinces— Sindh, Baluchistan, and North-West Frontier Province.

Source: Spectrum: Chapter 18 (Simon Commission and the Nehru Report)

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Simon Commission and Nehru Report

Q.47) Who among the following were jailed in the Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy case in 1924?

- a) Muzaffar Ahmad, SA Dange, Shaukat Usmani, Nalini Gupta
- b) Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Usmani
- c) SA Dange and SV Ghate
- d) Muzaffar Ahmad and SS Mirajkar

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy case was a court case initiated by the British government in 1924 against some communist activists who were accused of seeking to overthrow the British rule by a violent revolution.

The accused included **Muzaffar Ahmad, SA Dange, Shaukat Usmani, Nalini Gupta, Singaravelu Chettiar, Ghulam Hussain and MN Roy**. MN Roy was charged in absentia, Ghulam Hussain turned an informer and was pardoned, and the rest were sentenced to four years of imprisonment.

The case attracted public attention to the communist ideology and its aims in India.

Source: UPSC CAPF 2019

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Swarajist, Socialist and Revolutionary Activities

Q.48) Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: Ambedkar supported a parliamentary system for governance, while Gandhi believed in decentralized village self-governance.

Statement-II: Gandhi feared that democracy could degenerate into a system controlled by autocratic leaders, while Ambedkar thought it as the best way to empower marginalized groups.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I: Ambedkar's preference for a parliamentary system stemmed from his belief in constitutionalism and the need for checks and balances to prevent the concentration of power. He saw parliamentary democracy as a system that could protect the rights of minorities and marginalized groups, including the oppressed castes. Gandhi's skepticism of parliamentary democracy arose from his concern about its potential to lead to tyranny of the majority. He envisioned a decentralized system of village republics, where power was distributed at the local level and decisions were made through consensus-building mechanisms.

Source: Spectrum: Chapter 19– Civil Disobedience Movement and Round Table Conferences

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Civil Disobedience Movement and Round Table Conference

Q.49) Who among the following founded the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh in 1932?

- a) B.G. Gokhale
- b) M.K. Gandhi
- c) B.R. Ambedkar
- d) V.D. Savarkar

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Mahatma Gandhi founded the Harijan Sevak Sangh in 1932 as a part of his constructive program for the eradication of untouchability. The organization emerged from the All-India Anti Untouchability League, which Gandhi had earlier established on 30 September 1932, and was subsequently renamed the Harijan Sevak Sangh. The Harijan Sevak Sangh continues to exist as a non-governmental organization dedicated to the upliftment of the Depressed Classes in India.

Source: <https://www.egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/34219/1/Unit-3.pdf> Spectrum chapter 19 (Civil Disobedience Movement and Round Table Conferences)

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Civil Disobedience Movement and Round Table Conference

Q.50) Consider the following demands of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar:

1. Political protection of the depressed classes
2. Selective and limited adult franchise
3. Dyarchy at the centre and provincial autonomy
4. Social reforms for the upliftment of the depressed classes

How many of the above demands were put forward by Dr. Ambedkar before the Simon Commission?

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Dr Ambedkar was appointed by the Bombay Legislative Council to work with the Simon Commission. In October 1928, Ambedkar went before the commission. He presented a detailed memorandum on behalf of the Depressed Classes' Institute of Bombay, which contained statistical data and arguments to support his demands. He was one of the few Indian leaders who cooperated with the Simon Commission and tried to influence its recommendations. He made the following demands:

Option 1 is correct: He **demanded political protection for the depressed classes**, such as separate electorates, reserved seats, and weightage in representation.

Option 2 is incorrect: Dr. Ambedkar **demanded universal adult franchise (not selective)** for both men and women alike, regardless of caste, religion, or property qualifications. (Significantly, universal adult franchise was at that time yet to be guaranteed in most of European countries.)

Option 3 is correct: He demanded **provincial autonomy in the provinces and dyarchy at the centre**, with the subjects of defence, foreign affairs, and finance reserved for the British and the rest transferred to the Indian ministers.

Option 4 is correct: He demanded **social reforms for the upliftment of the depressed classes**, such as provision of education and employment opportunities.

Source: A brief History of Modern India, Spectrum, 2019 Edition- Chapter 18

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Simon Commission and Nehru Report