

Q 1.D

**Indian Universities Act, 1904**

- The dawn of the 20th century saw political unrest. The official view was that under private management the quality of education had deteriorated and educational institutions acted as factories producing political revolutionaries.
- Nationalists accepted the decline in quality but accused the Government of not doing anything to eradicate illiteracy.
- **In 1902, Raleigh Commission was set up to go into the conditions and prospects of universities in India and to suggest measures for improvement in their constitution and working. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The commission was precluded from reporting on primary or secondary education.
- Based on its recommendations, the Indian Universities Act was passed in 1904. As per the Act,
  - o universities were to give more attention to study and research;
  - o the number of fellows of a university and their period in office were reduced and most fellows were to be nominated by the Government;
  - o **The government was to have powers to veto universities' senate regulations** and could amend these regulations or pass regulations on its own; **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
  - o conditions were to be made **stricter for affiliation of private colleges**; and
  - o **five lakh rupees were to be sanctioned per annum for five years for the improvement of higher education and universities. Hence statement 3 is correct.**

Q 2.B

- Post 1905, the policy of cordial cooperation between Princely states and Government began. It was to counter progressive and revolutionary developments in face of large-scale political unrests.
- According to the recommendations of the **Montford Reforms (1921)**, a **Chamber of Princes (Narendra Mandal) was set up** as a consultative and advisory body having **no say in the internal affairs** of individual states and having no powers to discuss matters concerning existing rights and freedoms. For the purpose of the chamber the Indian states were divided into three categories—
  - o Directly represented—109
  - o Represented through representatives—127
  - o Recognised as feudal holdings or jagirs.
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 3.D

- The **Working Committee of the Congress** at its meeting in New Delhi on the 17th and 19th of February **1929** appointed **the following persons with power to co-opt, to constitute the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee:**
  - o Mahatma Gandhi (Chairman)
  - o Motilal Nehru

o **Madan Mohan Malaviya**

o Moulana Abul Kalam Azad

o M.A Ansari

o Jawaharlal Nehru

• **The Non-Cooperation Movement** was launched in **1920** and was called off in **1922**. Hence **statement 1 is not correct and statement 2 is correct.**

• **The Committee was required to carry out the following item of the Congress programme:**

o Inside and outside the legislatures methods suited to respective environments shall be immediately adopted to bring **about a boycott of foreign cloth** by advocating and stimulating the production and **adoption of handspun and handwoven Khaddar.**

o **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

• The Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee approached all the Municipalities and District Local Boards in India

o To exempt Khadi from tax

o To increase the tax on foreign cloth and Purchase only Khadi for their use.

#### Q 4.D

• The **Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj)**: It was an armed force formed by Indian nationalists in 1942 in Southeast Asia during World War II. The aim of the army was to secure Indian independence with Japanese assistance. Initially formed in 1942 immediately after the fall of Singapore under Mohan Singh, the first INA collapsed in December that year before it was revived under the leadership of Subhash Chandra Bose in 1943. Bose worked out a master plan of campaign for the INA with the ultimate goal of reaching Delhi: Chalo Delhi (on to Delhi) and gave the salutation 'Jai Hind'. He set up two INA headquarters, in Rangoon and in Singapore.

• The INA campaign had wide geographical reach and it involved the participation of diverse social groups and political parties. The INA was demonstratively non-communal, with Muslims quite prominent among its officers and ranks. The innovation of a women's regiment proved a great inspiration for Indian women.

• When the Government announced its decision to prosecute some of the INA officers for treason, there appeared massive demonstrations all over the country and there were persistent demands that the officers should be released. Along with the congress, the entire political leadership of the country (including the Muslim League) opposed the trials and demanded the release of the INA officers. **Hence only statements 1 and 2 are correct.**

#### Q 5.C

• In 1934, with the formation of the Congress Socialist Party (CSP), the process of the consolidation of the Left forces received a significant push forward. The Communists, too, got the opportunity, by becoming members of the CSP, to work in an open and legal fashion. This consolidation of the Left acted as a spur to the formation of an all-India body to coordinate the kisan movement, a process that was already under way through the efforts of N.G. Ranga and other kisan leaders. **The culmination was the establishment of the All-India Kisan Congress in Lucknow in April 1936 which later changed its name to the All- India Kisan Sabha.**

• Swami Sahajanand, the militant founder of the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha (1929), was elected the President, and N.G. Ranga, the pioneer of the kisan movement in Andhra and a renowned scholar of the agrarian problem, the General Secretary.

- **A Kisan Manifesto** was finalized at the All-India Kisan Committee session in Bombay and formally presented to the Congress Working Committee to be incorporated into its forthcoming manifesto for the 1937 elections. **The Kisan Manifesto considerably influenced the agrarian programme adopted by the Congress at its Faizpur session**, which included demands for fifty per cent reduction in land revenue and rent, a moratorium on debts, the abolition of feudal levies, security of tenure for tenants, a living wage for agricultural labourers, and the recognition of peasant unions.
- In Malabar, in Kerala, for example, a powerful peasant movement developed as the result of the efforts mainly of SP activists, who had been working among the peasants since 1934, touring villages and setting up Karshaka Sanghams (peasant associations).
  - o The main forms of mobilization and agitation were the formation of village units of the Karshaka Sanghams, conferences and meetings. But a form that became very popular and effective was the marching of jathas or large groups of peasants to the houses of big jenmies or landlords, placing the demands before them and securing immediate redressal. **The main demand of these jathas was for the abolition of feudal levies such as vasi, nuri, etc.**
- **The Karshaka Sanghams also organized a powerful campaign around the demand for amending the Malabar Tenancy Act of 1929.** The 6th of November, 1938 was observed as the Malabar Tenancy Act Amendment Day, and meetings all over the district passed a uniform resolution pressing the demand. **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**
- In Bihar, the Congress Ministry had initiated legislation for the reduction of rent and the restoration of **bakasht lands. Bakasht lands were those which the occupancy tenants had lost to zamindars, mostly during the Depression years, by virtue of non-payment of rent, and which they often continued to cultivate as share-croppers.** But the formula that was finally incorporated in the legislation on the basis of an agreement with the zamindars did not satisfy the radical leaders of the kisan sabha. The legislation gave a certain proportion of the lands back to the tenants on condition that they pay half the auction price of the land. Besides, certain categories of land had been exempted from the operation of the law.
  - o **The bakasht lands issue became a major ground of contention between the kisan sabha and the Congress Ministry.**

#### Q 6.C

- In October 1937, an **all-India National Educational Conference** was held at Wardha and the conference resolved to **accept the proposal made by Mahatma Gandhi that free and compulsory education be provided for seven years through mother tongue on a nation-wide scale and the process of education throughout this period should centre around some form of manual and productive work.**
- Accordingly, a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Zakir Hussain was appointed. The Committee **prepared and submitted the first comprehensive national education scheme** in its report on December 2, 1937, which was popularly known as the **Wardha Scheme or Basic Education. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- In this Wardha Education Conference held on October 22 and 23, 1937, **the following three basic resolutions were passed:**
  - o **Nationwide Free and Compulsory Education for 7 years.**
  - o **Mother Tongue will be the Medium of Instruction. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
  - o It focussed on 'Learning through activity'. Education will be centred around manual or productive work, not just for Degree and examination. Hence it integrated the Physical Environment, Social Environment, and Craft Work.
- This system would **generate the remuneration of the teachers.**



- The committee suggested **spinning and weaving, card-board and wood work, leather work, kitchen gardening, agriculture and fishery as obviously suitable crafts.**
- The selected craft should be both taught and practiced so that the children are able to produce articles which can be used and may be sold to meet part of the expenditure on the school.
- **This craft must not be taught mechanically but its social and scientific implications were to be studied side by side.**
- In this craft-centered education all the subjects to be taught were to be integrally related to the selected craft or the child's physical and social environment.

### Q 7.B

- Indian newspapers began to find their feet in the 1870s. They became highly critical of Lord Lytton's administration, especially regarding its inhuman approach towards the victims of the famine of 1876-77.
- As a result, the Government decided to make a sudden strike at the Indian language newspapers, since they reached beyond the middle-class readership. **The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was directed only against Indian-language newspapers.** It was conceived in great secrecy and passed at a single sitting of the Imperial Legislative Council. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The Act provided for the **confiscation of the printing press**, paper and other materials of a newspaper if the **Government believed that it was publishing seditious** materials and had flouted an official warning. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- Indian nationalist opinion firmly opposed the Act. The first great demonstration on an issue of public importance was organized in Calcutta on this question when a large meeting was held in the Town Hall. Various public bodies and the Press also campaigned against the Act. **Consequently, it was repealed in 1881 by Lord Ripon. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

### Q 8.C

- Gandhiji launched the Civil Disobedience Movement with his famous Dandi March, which began on March 12, 1930, and ended on April 6.
  - **The interesting thing is that not a single woman had been included in the actual march. He had chosen 71 volunteers to march from Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad to the coastal village of Dandi,** but not one was a woman. Sarojini Naidu joined the volunteers at Dandi and became the first woman to be arrested in the Salt Satyagraha but was not a Dandi marcher per se. **Hence statements 1 and 2 are correct.**
  - Women Congress leaders such as **Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and Sarojini Naidu** are believed to have complained to Gandhiji about the exclusion of women. Within days of completing the Dandi March, Gandhiji issued a call to women to actively participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement.
    - **In a statement entitled "To The Women of India" that appeared in Young India on April 10, 1930, Mahatma Gandhi called upon women to come out on the streets and picket liquor and foreign cloth shops. Gandhiji was very keen that the Civil Disobedience Movement should draw in the vast masses of India but should not turn violent or get out of his control.**
  - Following this call, the trickle of women who had so far participated in the national movement turned into a torrent. Thousands of women got involved in the Salt Satyagraha, manufacturing and selling salt all over the country. Along with the illegal manufacture and sale of salt, the Civil Disobedience Movement included the boycotting of government functions and institutions, picketing of shops selling liquor and foreign cloth, and non-payment of revenue and chowkidar tax.

• Sarojini Naidu led the protest at the Dharasana Salt Works, but another glorious group of marching women made its way to Chowpatty Beach on the same day that Gandhi made salt at Dandi, led by the feisty Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay.

### Q 9.B

• **Wood's Dispatch(1854)** - Charles Wood was a British Liberal politician and Member of Parliament who served as Chancellor of the Exchequer and later he became the President of the Board of Control of the East India Company. In 1854 he sent the “Wood’s despatch” to the Governor General Lord Dalhousie. As per this despatch: An education department was to be set in every province. Universities on the model of the London University be established in big cities such as Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Later more universities were opened in Punjab in 1882 and at Allahabad 1887. At least one government school be opened in every district. Affiliated private schools should be given grant in aid. The Indian natives should be given training in their mother tongue also. Wood’s Despatch is called Magna carta of English Education in India.

• **Lord Macaulay's Minute (1835)** - This famous minute envisaged that limited government resources were to be devoted to teaching of western sciences and literature through the medium of English language alone. Lord Macaulay held the view that "Indian learning was inferior to European learning"-which was true as far as physical and social sciences in the contemporary stage were concerned. The Government soon made English as the medium of instruction in its schools and colleges and opened a few English schools and colleges instead of a large number of elementary schools, thus neglecting mass education. The British planned to educate a small section of upper and middle classes, thus **creating a class** "Indian in blood and colour but English in tastes, in opinions, in morals and in intellect" who would act as interpreters between the Government and masses and would enrich the vernaculars by which knowledge of western sciences and literature would reach the masses. This was called the '**downward filtration theory**'.

• **The Aitchison Commission** (Public Service Commission) was set up in 1886 under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison to come up with a scheme for fulfilling the claims of Indians to higher and more extensive employment in public service.

• **Saddler commission (1917)** : The major objective of this commission was to free the universities from the burden of the secondary education, so that they can wholly focus on the Higher education. This resulted in the creation of Board of secondary education in the Provinces; United Province was the first to have such board. The secondary education was separated from the University education and admission to the university was upgraded from metric level to intermediate level. The Saddler Commission also recommended the use of mother tongue as a medium of instruction in the intermediate colleges. Education was made a “provincial subject”. It also recommended for the creation of Inter University Board for coordination among the universities.

### Q 10.B

• **The Chamber of Princes (Narendra Mandal)** was an institution established in 1920 by a royal proclamation of King-Emperor George V to provide a forum in which the rulers of the princely states of India could voice their needs and aspirations to the colonial government of British India. It survived until the end of the British Raj in 1947. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**

• **According to the recommendations of the Montford Reforms (1921), a Chamber of Princes (Narendra Mandal)** was set up as a consultative and advisory body having no say in the internal

affairs of individual states and having no powers to discuss matters concerning existing rights and freedoms. Hence statement 2 is correct.

• For the purpose of the chamber, the Indian states were divided into three categories—

- o Directly represented—109
- o Represented through representatives—127
- o Recognized as feudal holdings or jagirs.

• Hence statement 3 is correct.

#### Q 11.D

• Ahmedabad Mill Strike of 1918 was the first hunger strike by Mahatma Gandhi in India. In March 1918, Mahatma Gandhi intervened in a dispute between cotton mill owners of Ahmedabad and the workers.

• The dispute between workers of Ahmedabad and the mill owners was over the question of a 'plague bonus'. The employers wanted to withdraw once the epidemic had passed but the workers insisted it stay since the enhancement hardly compensated for the rise in the cost of living during the War. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

• The strike was led by Mahatma Gandhi, who was supported by Anasuya Behn. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**

• Gandhiji decided to go on a fast, to rally the workers and strengthen their resolve to continue. The fast had the effect of putting pressure on the mill owners and they agreed to submit the whole issue to a tribunal. The strike was withdrawn and the tribunal later awarded the thirty-five percent increase in wages, which the workers demanded.

#### Q 12.D

• **Punnapra Vayalar movement was an armed struggle movement against the Maharaja of Travancore and his Prime Minister, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, under the leadership of the Communist Party of India.** The year 1946 witnessed the Dewan of Travancore Sir CP Ramaswamy Iyer declaring the "American Model" for Travancore princely state, according to which it would remain an independent state. The trade unions and communist party raised the slogan, "Into the Arabian sea with the American model". They also decided to organize agitations to ensure the merger of the princely states with the Indian Union. Therefore, the workers and peasants of Alappuzha decided to oppose the American model and fight the police.

• **On 24th October 1946, the workers and the peasants fought with the maharaja's army which tried to curb the movement.** The firing took place at Punnapra seashore and hundreds of workers and peasants lost their lives. The following days there was a fierce fight between the army and the people and more than a thousand workers lost their lives. This created a new political awareness across the country. There was a relief committee formed to help the victims of these struggles in Malabar. The Punnapra Vayalar struggles served the cause of strengthening the peasant worker unity in the struggle for agrarian reforms and labor rights. The Punnapra Vayalar struggles gave inspiration to the workers and peasants of Malabar to carry forward their combined fight against imperialism and landlordism.

#### Q 13.D



- The Eka Movement is a peasant movement that started in Lucknow, and soon spread to Hardoi, Unnao, and Sitapur districts and became a strong force. The initial thrust was provided by Congress and Khilafat leaders and the movement grew under the name of the Eka or unity movement. **The main grievances here related to the extraction of a rent that was generally fifty percent higher than the recorded rent, the oppression of thekedars to whom the work of rent- collection was farmed out and the practice of share-rents.**
- **The Eka meetings were marked by a religious ritual in which a hole that represented the river Ganges was dug in the ground and filled with water,** a priest was brought in to preside and the assembled peasants owed that they would pay only the recorded rent but pay it on time, would not leave when ejected, would refuse to do forced labour, would give no help to criminals and abide by the panchayat decisions.
- **The Eka Movement, however, soon developed its own grassroots leadership in the form of Madari Pasi and other low-caste leaders who were no particularly inclined to accept the discipline of nonviolence** that the Congress and Khilafat leaders urged.
- As a result, the movement's contact with the nationalists diminished and it went its own way. However, **unlike the earlier Kisan Sabha a movement that was based almost solely on tenants, the Eka Movement included in its ranks many small zamindars** who found themselves disenchanted with the Government because of its heavy land revenue demand. **Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.**
- By March 1922, however, severe repression on the part of the authorities succeeded in bringing the Eka Movement to its end.

#### Q 14.C

- As an answer to the challenge of the Simon Commission, Indian political leaders organized several all-India conferences to settle communal issues and draw up an agreed constitution for India. The Congress proposals came in the form of the **Nehru Report (chaired by Motilal Nehru)** drafted by an all-parties committee. The Report was put up for approval before an All-Party Convention at Calcutta at the end of December 1928.
- **Nehru report made the following recommendations:**
  - o The Nehru Report recommended that **India should be a federation on the basis of linguistic provinces and provincial autonomy. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
  - o It suggested that seats in **central and provincial legislatures be reserved for religious minorities in proportion to their population. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
  - o The Report recommended the **separation of Sind from Bombay** and constitutional reform in the North-West Frontier Province. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**
  - o **The elections were to be held on the basis of joint electorates.** However a large section of the League led by Mohammed Shafi and the Aga Khan and many other Muslim communal groups were not willing to give up separate electorates. **Hence statement 4 is correct.**
  - o **Dominion status** on the lines of self-governing dominions as the form of government desired by Indians.
  - o **Nineteen fundamental rights** including equal rights for women, right to form unions, and universal adult suffrage.
  - o **Full protection to cultural and religious interests of Muslims.**
  - o **Complete dissociation of state from religion.**

#### Q 15.B

• In 1932, in the wake of the second Round Table Conference, two pacts were concluded in quick succession between leaders of caste Hindus and the Depressed Classes. While the Poona Pact, associated with Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, acquired a landmark status in modern Indian history, the earlier Rajah-Moonje Pact, espousing identical principles, has been all but eclipsed in popular memory. The accord was signed between M.C. Rajah, President of the All India Depressed Classes Association, and B.S. Moonje of the Hindu Mahasabha.

• Announced in February 1932 amidst a raging controversy on the appropriate means of ensuring representation to the Depressed Classes in the provincial legislatures, the Rajah-Moonje Pact was the first ever agreement on reservations and a joint electorate between caste Hindus and the Depressed Classes.

o In its outright rejection of separate electorates then advocated by the British and Dr. Ambedkar, it was a blow to divisive colonial politics and Ambedkar's assertions to Depressed Class leadership.

o But, despite the stir it created, the Rajah- Moonje Pact was superseded six months later by the Poona Pact, which reiterated the agreement on reservations for the Depressed Classes with a joint electorate.

• M.C. Rajah was the Secretary of the Adi Dravida Mahajan Society in Madras province and had established himself as the leader of the Dalit classes by the time Dr. Ambedkar returned to India in 1917 after completing his studies in the United States.

o He had been nominated as the first representative of the Dalits to join the Central Legislative Assembly in 1927 and continued to be a member until 1937. He was also made a minister in the provisional cabinet before the Rajagopalachari cabinet was formed in Madras province in 1937.

• Dr. Balakrishna Shivaram Moonje had started the Bhonsala Military School at Nasik. Dr. Moonje found special interest, was annihilating the caste difference in society, he figured out the prominent Brahmin participation in responsive society and encouraged the non-Brahmins to participate in elections.

• Hence option (b) is the correct answer.

#### Q 16.D

• In 1920 the British imposed a harsh treaty on the Turkish Sultan or Khalifa. People were furious about this as they had been about the Jallianwala massacre. Also, Indian Muslims were keen that the Khalifa be allowed to retain control over Muslim sacred places in the erstwhile Ottoman Empire.

• The Indian Muslims were incensed when they discovered that their loyalty had been purchased during the War by assurances of generous treatment of Turkey after the War - a promise British statesmen had no intention of fulfilling. The Muslims regarded the Caliph of Turkey as their spiritual head and were naturally upset when they found that he would retain no control over the holy places in the erstwhile Ottoman Empire, the jazirat-ul-Arab (Arabia, Syria, Iraq, and Palestine). The leaders of the Khilafat agitation, Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, now wished to initiate a full-fledged movement. Hence statements 1 and 2 are correct.

• The Congress supported the movement and Mahatma Gandhi sought to conjoin it to the Non - Cooperation movement. Gandhiji, who had been in close touch with the Khilafat leaders for quite some time, and was a special invitee to the Khilafat Conference in November 1919, had all along been very sympathetic to their cause, especially because he felt the British had committed a breach of faith by making promises that they had no intention of keeping. In February 1920, he suggested to the Khilafat Committee that it adopt a program of non-violent non-cooperation to protest the Government's behavior. On 9 June 1920, the Khilafat Committee at Allahabad unanimously accepted the suggestion of noncooperation and asked Gandhiji to lead the movement. The movement was launched formally on 1 August 1920. Hence statement 3 is correct.



### Q 17.A

- The Communal Award was announced by the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, in August 1932. The Muslims, Sikhs and Christians had already been recognised as minorities. The Communal Award declared the depressed classes also to be minorities, and entitled them to separate electorates.
- Gandhi saw the Communal Award as an attack on Indian unity and nationalism. He thought it was harmful to both Hinduism and to the depressed classes since it provided no answer to the socially degraded position of the depressed classes. Gandhi demanded that the depressed classes be elected through joint and if possible a wider electorate through universal franchise, while expressing no objection to the demand for a larger number of reserved seats.
- Poona Pact was Signed by B.R. Ambedkar on behalf of the depressed classes in September 1932, the Pact abandoned separate electorates for the depressed classes. But the seats reserved for the depressed classes were increased from 71 to 147 in provincial legislatures and 18 per cent of the total in the central legislature. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The Poona Pact was accepted by the Government as an amendment to the Communal Award. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

### Q 18.A

- Lord Curzon was in favour of the centralization and bureaucratization not only in Administration but also in education. He appointed an Education **Commission under the chairmanship of Sir Thomas Raleigh in 1902. There were only two Indian members in it, Gurudas Banerjee and Syed Hussain Bilgrami.** The commission submitted its report the same year. Lord Curzon passed the Indian University Act on the basis of the recommendations of this Commission in 1904. To bring out improvement in higher education an annual grant of five lakh rupees was the only useful provision of this act. **Hence option 1 is correct.**
- **Under the chairmanship of Dr. M.E. Saddler in 1917, a commission was appointed. It included two Indians, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed and Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee.** The problem of Calcutta University was the primary concern of it but it reviewed the entire field of education from the school to the university stage. **Hence option 2 is correct.**
- **The Hunter Commission of 1882 was appointed by the then Governor-General of India Lord Ripon on 3 February 1882.** Presided by Sir William Hunter, an Indian Civil Service officer and a member of the Executive Council of the Viceroy. Its main objectives were to consider different aspects of education in India, paying particular attention to primary education and enquire into the execution of Wood's Despatch of 1854 and suggest ways to improve outcomes of the same. **Hence option 3 is correct.**

### Q 19.B

- **The Congress Working Committee was arrested** all together and imprisoned at various places after the announcement of the movement, **The British also banned the party and as the masses were leaderless the protest took a violent turn,** large-scale protests and demonstrations were held all over the country. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- **Lord Linlithgow was the Viceroy of India from 1936-1944** and it is during his tenure Cripps mission was sent to India and Quit India movement was started. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

- In order to showcase their stand with the fasting of Gandhiji on behalf of the Quit India movement in Jail, **The three members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, H.P. Modi, N.R. Sarkar and M.S. Aney resigned from the Viceroy's Executive Council. Hence statement 3 is not correct.**
- Hence option (b) is the correct answer.

#### Q 20.C

- **The Rowlatt Act authorized the Government to imprison any person without trial and conviction in a court of law.** The Act would thus enable the Government to suspend the right of Habeas Corpus which had been the foundation of civil liberties in Britain. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- In March 1919, the Government passed the **Rowlatt Act** even though every single Indian member of the Central Legislative Council opposed it. Three of them, **Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mazhal-ul-Huq** resigned their membership of the Council. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- Constitutional protest having failed, Gandhiji stepped in and suggested that a Satyagraha be launched. The younger **members of the Home Rule Leagues** who were more than keen to express their disenchantment with the Government began the propaganda. The form of protest finally decided upon was the observance of a nationwide hartal (strike) accompanied by fasting and prayer.

#### Q 21.D

- The Tebhaga movement was led by the sharecroppers of the Bengal region in 1946-47 against the Jotedars of the region. They were having huge shares of land and also exercised control over poor cultivators, local markets, money lending, etc. In rural villages, they were having more control than the Zamindars. The sharecroppers (also known as bhagadars) were responsible for the cultivation of large agricultural areas under the jotedars, who handed over half of the crop after the harvest to the jotedars.
- **Statement 1 is not correct:** The share-croppers demand **two-third** of the produce from the land. There was huge participation of peasants from rural areas. North Bengal was the epicentre of the movement. The demands of sharecroppers were incorporated in the Bengal Bargadars Temporary Regulation Bill. At the request of the jotedars, the police suppressed the sharecroppers and the movement slowly disappeared by the end of March 1947.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** **The demands were based on the recommendation of the Floud Commission** also known as the Bengal Land Revenue Commission which recommended two-third share to the bargadars (sharecroppers).

#### Q 22.D

- The Government of India Act of 1935 marked the second milestone towards a completely responsible government in India after the Act of 1919. This Act was passed by the British Government in the year 1935.
- It was one of the lengthiest Acts at that time as it contained 321 sections and 10 schedules. It was also the last constitution of British India, before the country was divided, in 1947, into two parts-India and Pakistan.
- The Government Act of 1919 was not satisfactory at all and was too short in its provisions for the self government form to be imposed in the country.
- There was a growing demand for constitutional reforms in India by Indian leaders. Indian politicians were frustrated at that time because they thought that the area they had officially control over was still in the hands of the British officials with full control over it.

- So the task to review this matter and to make changes in it had been given to the Simon Commission.
- Further reforms were discussed in the round tables of 1930, 1931, and 1932 respectively. The discussion at the Third Round Table Conference resulted in a White Paper in 1934 containing proposals incorporated in a Bill and presented to the Parliament for passage.
- The above recommendations were scrutinized by the Joint Select Committee led by Lord Linlithgow and the Act was passed by the British parliament in 1935 and came into effect in 1937.
- Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

#### Q 23.C

- Because of drought in 1918, the crops failed in the Kheda district of Gujarat. According to the Revenue Code, if the yield was less than one-fourth of the normal produce, the farmers were entitled to remission. Hence statement 1 is not correct.
- Gandhi asked the farmers not to pay the taxes. Gandhi, however, was mainly the spiritual head of the struggle. It was Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and a group of other devoted Gandhians, namely, Narahari Parikh, Mohanlal Pandya, and Ravi Shankar Vyas, who went around the villages, organized the villagers and told them what to do, and gave the necessary political leadership. Patel along with his colleagues organized the tax revolt which the different ethnic and caste communities of Kheda supported. Hence statement 3 is correct.
- Gandhiji undertook a fast unto death (his first) to strengthen the workers' resolve during the Ahmedabad mill strike. Hence statement 2 is not correct.

#### Q 24.C

- By 1924, the Swarajist position had weakened because of widespread communal riots, split among Swarajists themselves on communal and Responsivist-Non-responsivist lines, and the death of C.R. Das in 1925 weakened it further. The Responsivists among Swarajists—Lala Lajpat Rai, Madan Mohan Malaviya and N.C. Kelkar—advocated cooperation with the Government and holding of office wherever possible to protect the so-called Hindu interests.
- The **Responsive Cooperation Party** was a political party operating in the Indian independence movement and was established by **M. R. Jayakar, B. S. Moonje, N. C. Kelkar** and others.
- **The party was a splinter from the Motilal Nehru-led Swaraj Party**, which was further split by the formation of the Independent Congress Party and the Nationalist Party. **The Responsive Cooperation Party was formed just prior to the 1926 elections.**
- The Responsive Cooperationists had become opposed to the concept of non-cooperation with the government of the British Raj and Jayakar's move away from the Swaraj Party was evident by October 1925. **The major figures involved in the national movement who opposed absolute non-cooperation - Lajpat Rai, Madan Mohan Malviya, and B. S. Moonje. Hence the correct answer is option (c).**

#### Q 25.C

- The **Rowlatt Act (Black Act)** was passed on **March 10, 1919**, authorizing the government to imprison or confine, without a trial, any person associated with seditious activities. This led to nationwide unrest. Gandhi initiated Satyagraha to protest against the Rowlatt Act.
- **Dr Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr Satyapal**, the two prominent leaders who were a symbol of Hindu-Muslim unity, organised a peaceful protest against the Rowlatt Act in Amritsar. **On April 9, 1919, Ram**



Naumi was being celebrated when O' Dwyer issued orders to the Deputy Commissioner, Mr Irving to arrest Dr Satyapal and Dr Kitchlew.

- **Two days after the massacre (i.e.15th April)**, Martial Law was clamped down on five districts - Lahore, Amritsar, Gujranwala, Gujarat and Lyallpore. The declaration of Martial Law was to empower the Viceroy to direct immediate trial by court-martial of any person involved in the revolutionary activities. **As the news of the massacre spread across the nation, Tagore renounced his Knighthood.**

- **On October 14, 1919, the Disorders Inquiry Committee was formed to inquire about the massacre.** It later came to be known as the Hunter Commission. The Hunter Commission was directed to announce their verdict on the justifiability, or otherwise, of the steps taken by the government.

- **Hence the correct sequence of events is 1-2-4-3.**

#### Q 26.D

- On 1 August 1920, the Non-Cooperation Movement was announced formally. This was a bereaved day when early in the morning, the news of the death of Bal Gangadhar Tilak arrived. The Movement started with strikes and processions all over India. In **December 1920, Congress met in the Nagpur Session** where some crucial changes were made in the organization of the Congress, so that it became a real political party.

- **The Congress was now to have a Working Committee of fifteen members to look after its day-to-day affairs.** This proposal, when first made by Tilak in 1916, had been shot down by the Moderate opposition. Gandhiji, too, knew that the Congress could not guide a sustained movement unless it had a compact body that worked round the year. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**

- **Provincial Congress Committees were now to be organized on a linguistic basis**, so that they could keep in touch with the people by using the local language. The Congress organization was to reach down to the village and the mohalla level by the formation of village and mohalla or ward committees. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

- **The membership fee was reduced to four annas per year to enable the poor to become members.** Mass involvement would also enable the Congress to have a regular source of income. In other ways, too, the organization structure was both streamlined and democratized. The Congress was to use Hindi as far as possible. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

#### Q 27.C

- **James Augustus Hickey in 1780 started The Bengal Gazette or Calcutta General Advertiser, the first newspaper in India.** It was seized in 1872 because of its outspoken criticism of the Government. Later more newspapers/journals came up - The Bengal Journal, The Calcutta Chronicle, The Madras Courier, The Bombay Herald. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**

- **Digdarshan was the first vernacular newspaper.** It started in April 1818 by the Serampur missionaries William Carcy, Joshua Marshman and William Ward. They soon started another journal in June of the same year and named it Samachar Darpan. The first vernacular newspaper published by an Indian was in Sambad Kaumudi (in Bengali) and Mir'at'l-Akhbar (in the Persian). It was published by the most important personality of vernacular journalism, Raja Ram Mohan Roy. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

- **The Associated Press of India (API) was the first news agency in India.** It was formed when some of the English language papers like the Statesman, Englishman and Indian Daily News pooled their resources together and brought into being the Associated Press of India. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

### Q 28.B

• **Statement 1 is not correct:** At the end of December 1929, Congress held its annual session in the city of Lahore. The meeting was significant for the **election of Jawaharlal Nehru as President, signifying the passing of the baton of leadership to the younger generation.** Only three out of eighteen Provincial Congress Committees had wanted Jawaharlal Nehru as president but recognizing the appositeness of the occasion, and the upsurge of the youth who had made such a glorious success of the Simon Boycott, Gandhiji supported and was decisive in electing Nehru as the President.

• **Statement 2 is correct:** The first task that the Congress set itself and the Indian people in the New Year was that of organizing all over the country, on 26 January, public meetings at which the Independence Pledge would be read out and collectively affirmed. This programme was a huge success, and in villages and towns, at small meetings and large ones, the pledge was read out in the local language and the national flag was hoisted. **The Lahore Congress of 1929 had authorized the Working Committee to launch a programme of civil disobedience including non-payment of taxes.** It had also called upon all members of legislatures to resign their seats.

• **Statement 3 is correct:** Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Bose and Satyamurthi, backed by a large number of delegates, **pressed for the acceptance of 'Purna Swaraj' or complete independence as the goal of the Congress and on 19 December 1929, INC passed the historic 'Purna Swaraj' - (total independence) resolution.**

### Q 29.D

• 1924 Belgaum (Maharashtra) session of Indian National Congress:

- o It is the **only session of the Indian National Congress** to be chaired by Mahatma Gandhi.
- o It is here that spinning was made mainstay of activity and Mahatma Gandhi declared 'Non violent Non Co-operation' as a means to attain political freedom.
- o It was because of the efforts of **Gangadhararao Deshpande** that Belgaum got the distinction of holding the session.
- o The venue where the session was held was named Vijayanagara and the entrance gate was designed like the Gopura of the Virupaksha temple at Hampi.
- o The huts for visitors and the delegates were built with Khadi and had bamboo roofs.
- o For the supply of water round the clock a tank, Pampa Sarovara was constructed
- o In his presidential address Gandhiji spoke on the necessity of Hindu-Muslim unity, boycott of foreign goods, encouraging spinning and weaving of Khadi, working towards eradication of untouchability and other issues.
- The first session of Indian National Congress to be held in village was in 1936 at Faizpur. It was chaired by Jawaharlal Nehru. **Hence option (a) is not correct.**
- In the 1929 session of Indian National Congress held in Lahore, it was decided that attainment of Poorna Swaraj to be declared as the objective of the Congress. **Hence option (b) is not correct.**
- The Swaraj party was formed in 1922 by C R das and Moti Lal Nehru. **Hence option (c) is not correct.**
- **Hence, option (d) is correct.**

### Q 30.B

• **Statements 1 and 3 are correct:** Telangana Peasant Struggle (1946-51) was launched in the territory of Nizam's Hyderabad against the intense exploitation and oppression of landlords, moneylenders, traders, and Nizam's officials. It may be mentioned that Nizam's crown lands and those of this aristocracy accounted for

nearly one-third of the state on which more than 20 lakh poverty-stricken peasants worked for their living. The objectives of this armed struggle were land grabbing and redistribution, the abolition of compulsory levy to the government, and stopping eviction of tenants under any pretext. The struggle turned in violent with police retaliation against the gram raj committees that were set up by the peasant groups to work as defense squads and institutions for self-governance. Communist Party of India had played an important role in organizing the peasants during the struggle. This movement had the sympathies of Congress party, Arya Samaj and Prajamandal Movement.

• **Statement 2 is not correct:** The struggle didn't end with the accession of Hyderabad State in India. The peasant of Telangana and adjoining area of Madras state continued their struggle under communist leadership and many officials and landlord were either fled away or murdered. This movement was withdrawn in October 1951 with the change in the tactics of the Communist Party of India.

### Q 31.D

• The **Faizpur session** of the Indian National Congress was held in December 1936. It was the first session of the INC to be held in a village. The session was **presided by Jawaharlal Nehru**.

• This Faizpur session is notable for an **agrarian programme** adopted by the INC. The major features outlined in this programme included **50 per cent reduction in rent and revenue**, exemption of uneconomic holdings from rent and land tax, taxation on agricultural income, abolition of feudal levies and forced labour, cooperative farming, wiping out arrears of rent, modification of ejection laws, and recognition of peasant unions (Kisan Sabhas). **This programme was however silent on the issue of the abolition of Zamindari and Taluqdari systems. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**

• The **All India Kisan Sabha** was **founded** at the **Lucknow session of INC in April 1936**. Swami Sahjanand Saraswati was elected as the president and N.G. Ranga as the general secretary. The Kisan Sabha issued a 'Kisan manifesto' which influenced the agrarian programme of the INC. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

### Q 32.A

A national body called the All India States' People's Conference, founded in 1927 with its headquarters at Bombay with the objective to coordinate political activities in different states and also to raise **moderate demands for democratic rights and constitutional changes in Princely States**. The men chiefly responsible for its formation were Balwantrao Mehta, Maniklal Kothari and G.R. Abhayankar. It was an independent organisation and not formed by Indian National Congress. **Hence, statement 1 is correct and 2 is not correct.**

### Q 33.C

• The **Non-cooperation Movement** was **launched on 5th September 1920** by the **Indian National Congress (INC) under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi**.

• In September 1920, in a Congress session in Calcutta, the party introduced the Non-Cooperation program.

• It signified a new chapter in the history of the Indian freedom struggle.

• The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched in the wake of a series of events including the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre and was called off because of the Chauri-Chaura incident of 1922.

• **The Non-cooperation movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920 with the aim of self governance.**



- **Indian National Congress outlined a seven-item program of non-cooperation**o **Surrender of titles and honorary offices,**
  - o **Refusal to attend Government durbars and officials' function,**
  - o **Boycott of government or government-aided schools and colleges,**
  - o **Boycott of British courts,**
  - o **Refusal to all classes to offer themselves for service in Mesopotamia,**
  - o **Boycott of elections to provincial and Central assembly elections, and**
  - o **Boycott of foreign goods.**
- **It was also planned that if the above steps did not bring results, people would refuse to pay their taxes.**
- **The INC also demanded Swarajya or self-government.**
- **Only completely non-violent means would be employed to get the demands fulfilled.**
- **The non-cooperation movement was a decisive step in the independence movement because, for the first time, the INC was ready to forego constitutional means to achieve self-rule.**
- **Gandhiji had assured that Swaraj would be achieved in a year if this movement was continued to completion.**
- **Gandhiji called off the movement in February 1922 in the wake of the Chauri Chaura incident.**
- **In Chauri Chaura, Uttar Pradesh, a violent mob set fire to a police station killing 22 policemen during a clash between the police and protesters of the movement.**
- **Gandhiji called off the movement saying people were not ready for revolt against the government through ahimsa. Several leaders like Motilal Nehru and C R Das were against the suspension of the movement only due to sporadic incidents of violence.**
- **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 34.A

- **After the withdrawal of the Non-cooperation movement, disintegration set in Congress. A group of leaders led by Chittaranjan Das (C.R. Das) and Motilal Nehru advocated the end of the boycott of Legislative Councils. Sardar Patel, Dr. Ansari, Rajendra Prasad, and others are known as 'no changers' opposed Council entry.**
- **In 1922, in the Gaya session of the Congress, C.R. Das (who was presiding over the session) moved a proposal to enter the legislatures but it was defeated. Das and other leaders broke away from Congress and formed the Swaraj Party on 1 January 1923. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Congress Khilafat Swaraj Party with Das as president and Motilal Nehru as one of the secretaries. The new party was to function as a group within the Congress. It accepted the Congress programme except in one respect - it would take part in Council elections. Hence statements 1 and 2 are correct.**
- **The Swarajists and the no-changers engaged in fierce political controversy. On Gandhiji's advice, the two groups agreed to remain in the Congress though they would work in separate ways.**
- **Swarajists won 42 seats out of the 101 elected seats in the Central Legislative Assembly. With the cooperation of other Indian groups, they repeatedly outvoted the Government in the Central Assembly. In March 1925, they succeeded in electing Vithalbhai J. Patel, a leading nationalist leader, as the speaker of the Central Legislative Assembly. Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

#### Q 35.B

- In January 1926, Jayakar, the officer charged with the duty of reassessment of the land revenue, recommended a thirty percent increase over the existing assessment. This led to the resentment among the local peasants, leading to Bardoli Satyagraha. The issue of withdrawal of plague bonus was taken up during Ahmedabad mill strike. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- Vallabhbhai Patel's capacities as an organizer, speaker, campaigner was so inspiring that the women of Bardoli gave him the title of Sardar. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

### Q 36.C

• **Mountbatten was appointed Viceroy to India to speed up the process of transfer of power by the then British prime minister Clement Atlee.**

• **Provisions of the Mountbatten Plan:**

o British India was to be partitioned into **two dominions – India and Pakistan.**

o **The constitution framed by the Constituent Assembly would not be applicable to the Muslim majority areas (as these would become Pakistan).** The question of a separate constituent assembly for the Muslim-majority areas would be decided by these provinces.

o **The princely states were given the choice to either remain independent or accede to India or Pakistan. The British suzerainty over these kingdoms was terminated. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**

• **The privy purse was a specific amount of money that was to be paid annually by the Indian government to the rulers of princely states and their successors who had acceded to India.**

o **The privy purses were guaranteed to these rulers under Article 291 of the Indian constitution. These payments were tax-free and were to be paid from the Consolidated Fund of India.**

o **The privy purses continued to be paid to the royal families until the 26th Amendment in 1971, by which all their privileges and allowances from the central government ceased to exist, which was implemented after a two-year legal battle. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

• **Hyderabad was the largest and richest of all princely states and covered a large portion of the Deccan. Mir Usman Ali was presiding over a largely Hindu population in the princely state.**

o **He was very clear on his demand for an independent state and blatantly refused to join the Indian dominion. Things took a turn for the worse when armed fanatics (called Razakars) unleashed violence targeted at Hyderabad's Hindu residents. In September 1948, Indian troops were sent to Hyderabad under 'Operation Polo'.**

o **In an armed encounter that lasted for about four days, the Indian army gained full control of the state and Hyderabad became an integral part of India. Later, in an attempt to reward Nizam for his submission, he was made the governor of the state of Hyderabad. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

### Q 37.A

• **Awadh taluqdars had a stronghold over the agrarian society of the province. The majority of the cultivators in Awadh were subjected to high rents, summary evictions (bedakhali), illegal levies, renewal fees or nazrana. The First World War had hiked the prices of food and other necessities, this further worsened the conditions of the UP peasants. In this background, Mainly due to the efforts of the Home Rule activists, Kisan sabhas were organized in UP.**

• **In October 1920, Awadh Kisan Sabha came into existence at Pratapgarh under the leadership of Baba Ramchandra because of differences in Nationalist ranks. The patterns of activity changed rapidly in January 1921, to the looting of bazaars, houses, and granaries. The movement declined soon, partly due to government repression which had little difficulty in suppressing these outbreaks of violence, and partly**

because of the passing of the Awadh Rent (Amendment) Act. In March, the Seditious Meetings Act was brought in to cover the affected districts and all political activity came to a standstill.

- The Awadh Kisan Sabha succeeded in integrating under its banner all the grassroots kisan sabhas that had emerged in the districts of Awadh.

- **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**

### Q 38.B

- During the **Rowlatt Satyagraha and the Non-cooperation movement** very few capitalists made donations for the Congress, and no industrialist signed the satyagraha pledge against the Rowlatt Bills in 1919. On the other hand, the actual support from the business class came from small traders and shopkeepers. When the Non-cooperation movement started, the cotton merchants again supported the boycott movement and donated generously to the **Tilak Swaraj Fund**.

- Some industrialists such as **Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Cowasji Jahangir and C. Setalvad** openly opposed the movement. They formed an **Anti- Non-cooperation Society in Bombay**. **It had blessings of R.D. Tata**. The Congress and Gandhi noted that the success of the Swadeshi led to profiteering as the Indian cloth-producers enjoyed monopoly and in many cases arbitrarily increased prices. The industrialists, on their part, remained apprehensive of the mass movement and boycott as it might create labour problems in their mills. **Hence statement 1 is not correct and statement 2 is correct.**

- From 1922 onwards, however, the slump in the industry compelled most industrialists to side with the Congress in its demand for protection for industries. The millowners and the Swarajists in the Legislative Assembly both called for the abolition of 3.5% excise duty on cotton. In the mid-1920s, their strategy was to try to influence the constitutionally-minded nationalist leaders to take a pro- Indian industry stand in the legislatures and to orient the Congress to speak in favour of business interests.

### Q 39.D

- The above provisions were proposed in **Cripps Mission**.

- In early 1942, the war situation compelled the British to open talks with the Indian leaders. The British forces had suffered heavy defeats at the hands of the Japanese army in many countries of south-east Asia. At this time Sir Stafford Cripps, a British minister, came to India to hold talks with Indian leaders. It was known as the Cripps mission. The talks, however, failed.

#### **Proposals of Cripps Mission:**

- **An Indian Union with a dominion status would be set up;** it would be free to decide its relations with the Commonwealth and free to participate in the United Nations and other international bodies.

- **After the end of the war, a constituent assembly, comprising wholly of Indian members, would be convened to frame a new constitution.** Members of this assembly would be partly elected by the provincial assemblies through proportional representation and partly nominated by the princes.

- The British Government would accept the new constitution only on the following conditions : (a) **any province not willing to join the Union could have a separate constitution and form a separate Union,** and (b) the new constitution-making body and the British Government would negotiate a treaty to effect the transfer of power and to safeguard racial and religious minorities.

- The post of governor-general would remain intact and defence of India would remain in British hands.

- Cripps Mission failed as both Congress and INC rejected these proposals. Congress rejected the proposal as the mission did not accept the demand for complete independence, instead provided for Dominion Status.



The Muslim League rejected the Cripps proposal as Jinnah argued that the proposals did not meet the demand for Pakistan sufficiently and preferred a scheme of United India.

#### Q 40.B

- **In 1946, the Cabinet Mission was sent to India** by the British government to find a resolution to the conflict between the Indian National Congress (INC) and the Muslim League on the issue of independence. The two parties were the largest in India's Constituent Assembly.
- **The League wanted a separate homeland for the Muslims they called Pakistan while the INC wanted a united India.**
- **The Mission was not successful** since the League and the Congress could not agree on the point of a united India with a strong centre.
- Since the Mission failed, the **Muslim League announced 16th August as Direct Action Day and called for a general hartal in order to protest the INC's stand and demand vehemently a separate homeland. Hence Option (b) is the correct answer.**
- The outcome of this Direct Action Day turned out to be extremely violent and took the lives of hundreds of people.
- **Direct Action Day – Outcome**
  - o League leaders gave fiery speeches at the rally which got the massive crowd excited.
  - o This was followed by **large-scale rioting in Calcutta**. Around 4000 people were killed on the first day. The riots involved killing, rape, forced conversions and looting.
  - o This communal violence **soon spread to other parts of northern India particularly Bihar. Noakhali (now in Bangladesh) saw gruesome violence.**
  - o The violence witnessed during and after the Direct Action Day has also been called **the Great Calcutta Killings**.
  - o **All this bloodshed and communal tensions ultimately led to the INC's acceptance of the partition of the country in order to suppress the violence and chaos.**

#### Q 41.B

- One of the most important developments in 1920 was the formation of the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC). Lokamanya Tilak, who had developed a close association with Bombay workers was one of the moving spirits in the formation of the AITUC.
- **Lala Lajpat Rai, the famous Extremist leader from Punjab, was AITUC's first president and Dewan Chaman Lal, who was to become a major name in the Indian labour movement, was its first General Secretary.**
- **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- The manifesto issued to the workers by the AITUC urged them not only to organize themselves but also to intervene in nationalist politics.
- Apart from Lajpat Rai, several of the leading nationalists of the time became closely associated with the AITUC. C.R. Das presided over its third and fourth sessions, and among the other prominent names associated with AITUC were C.F. Andrews, J.M. Sengupta, Subhas Bose, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Satyamurti.
- **The Indian National Congress at its Gaya session in 1922 welcomed the formation of the AITUC and formed a committee consisting of prominent Congressmen to assist its work.**
- **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

- C.R. Das, in his presidential address to the Gaya Congress, said that the Congress must 'take labour and the peasantry in hand and organize them both from the point of view of their own special interests and also from the point of view of the higher ideal which demands satisfaction of their special interests and the devotion of such interests to the cause of Swaraj.
- **The All-India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) was formed to provide representation for India at the International Labor Organization (ILO).**

#### Q 42.D

- The Royal Indian Navy Mutiny also called the **1946 Naval Uprising**, started as a strike by ratings (a designation for a sailor subordinate to officers) on 18 February 1946 **demanding better food and accommodation.**
- The Indian sailors were treated badly by their British commanders and there were stark **differences in the pay, living conditions, and basic amenities of Indians and British sailors in the navy.** The strike **started in Bombay harbour** where a contingent of ratings had arrived. The **ratings of HMIS Talwar**, a shore establishment also had seething discontent against their seniors for similar reasons. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- The strikers were inspired by the INA trials and the persona of Subhas Chandra Bose. Soon, the strike evolved into open revolt with many cities joining the Bombay sailors, Sailors from Karachi, Calcutta, Poona, Vizag, Cochin, Madras, Mandapam and the Andaman Islands joined involving 66 ships and shore establishments.
- The open revolt **struck at the heart of the British establishment** who now realised that **the armed forces**, which was one of their key tools in maintaining their mastery over the subcontinent, **could no longer be relied upon. Congress did not officially support these upsurges because of their tactics and timing.** Negotiations had been an integral part of the Congress strategy, to be explored before a mass movement could be launched, especially when the British were seen to be preparing to leave soon. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- In Gandhi's opinion, the mutiny was badly advised: if they mutinied for India's freedom, they were doubly wrong; if they had any grievances, they should have waited for the guidance of leaders. **The mutiny came to an end with the intervention of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.** The mutineers surrendered on 23 February 1946.

#### Q 43.D

The making of Indian states was largely governed by the same circumstances which led to the growth of East India Company's power in India. The evolution of relations between the British authority and states can be traced under the following broad stages:

#### **I. EAST INDIA COMPANY'S STRUGGLE FOR EQUALITY WITH INDIAN STATES FROM A POSITION OF SUBORDINATION (1740-1765)**

- With the Battle of Plassey in 1757, the East India Company acquired political power next only to the Bengal Nawabs. In 1765 with the acquisition of the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the East India Company became a significant political power.

#### **II. POLICY OF RING FENCE (1765-1813)**

- This policy was reflected in Warren Hastings' wars against the Marathas and Mysore, and aimed at creating buffer zones to defend the Company's frontiers. **Pair 1 is matched correctly.**

• The main threat was from the Marathas and Afghan invaders (the Company undertook to organize Awadh's defence to safeguard Bengal's security). Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliance was an extension of ring fence—which sought to reduce states to a position of dependence on British Government in India. Major powers such as Hyderabad, Awadh and the Marathas accepted subsidiary alliance. Thus, British supremacy was established.

### III. POLICY OF SUBORDINATE ISOLATION (1813-1857)

• Now, the imperial idea grew and the theory of paramountcy began to develop-Indian states were supposed to act in subordinate cooperation with the British Government and acknowledge its supremacy. States surrendered all forms of external sovereignty and retained full sovereignty in internal administration. British Residents were transformed from diplomatic agents of a foreign power to executive and controlling officers of a superior government. **Pair 2 is correctly matched.**

### IV. POLICY OF SUBORDINATE UNION (1857-1935)

• The year 1858 saw the assumption of direct responsibility by the Crown. Because of the states' loyalty during the 1857 revolt and their potential use as breakwaters in political storms of the future, the policy of annexation was abandoned. The new policy was to punish or depose but not to annex. After 1858, the fiction of authority of the Mughal emperor ended; sanction for all matters of succession was required from the Crown since the Crown stood forth as the unquestioned ruler and the paramount power. **Pair 3 is correctly matched.**

#### Q 44.A

• Champaran Satyagraha took place in 1917 under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. It was the first civil disobedience action in the history of Indian National Movement.

• The story of Champaran begins in the early nineteenth century when **European planters had involved the cultivators in agreements that forced them to cultivate indigo on 3/20th (not all) of their holdings (known as the tinkathia system).** Towards the end of the nineteenth century, German synthetic dyes forced indigo out of the market and the European planters of Champaran, keen to release the cultivators from the obligation of cultivating indigo, tried to turn their necessity to their advantage by securing enhancements in rent and other illegal dues as a price for the release.

• Resistance had surfaced in 1908 as well, but the exactions of the planters continued till Raj Kumar Shukla, a local man, decided to follow Gandhiji all over the country to persuade him to come to Champaran to investigate the problem.

• Gandhiji and his colleagues, who now included **Brij Kishore, Rajendra Prasad and other members of the Bihar intelligentsia, Mahadev Desai and Narhari Parikh, two young men from Gujarat who had thrown in their lot with Gandhiji, and J.B. Kripalani,** toured the villages and from dawn to dusk recorded the statements of peasants, interrogating them to make sure that they were giving correct information. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**

• The Government appointed a Commission of Inquiry to go into the whole issue and nominated Gandhiji as one of its members. As a compromise with the planters, he agreed that they refund only twenty-five percent (not a hundred percent) of the money they had taken illegally from the peasants. Answering critics who asked why he did not ask for a full refund, Gandhiji explained that even this refund had done enough damage to the planters' prestige and position. As was often the case, Gandhiji's assessment was correct and, within a decade, the planters left the district altogether. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**



#### Q 45.B

- **Recently, Prime Minister paid tributes to Acharya Kripalani on his Jayanti.**
- Jivatram Bhagwandas Kripalani (11 November 1888 – 19 March 1982), popularly known as Acharya Kripalani, was an Indian politician, noted particularly for holding the **presidency of the Indian National Congress during the transfer of power in 1947** and the husband of Sucheta Kripalani.
- Kripalani was an environmentalist, mystic and independence activist who was long a Gandhian socialist, before joining the economically right wing **Swatantra Party later in life.**
- He earned the title ‘Acharya’ around 1922 when he was teaching at the **Gujarat Vidyapith, founded by the Mahatma** a couple of years before. From 1912 to 1927, he taught at various places before becoming wholly involved in India’s freedom movement.
- He met the Mahatma during the **Champaran Satyagrah in 1917.** He was a close associate of Gandhiji and actively participated in **Non-Cooperation Movement, Salt Satyagraha, and the Quit India Movement.**
- He was elected Congress President in 1947.
- Among founders of the **Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party.**
- He was the author of several books, including **Gandhi: His Life and Thought (1970).**
- He **moved the first-ever No confidence motion in Lok Sabha in 1963.**
- Kripalani was a harsh critic of both Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi.
  - o He opposed Nehru’s policies, which he thought were against Gandhian values, and later opposed Indira’s policies too.
  - o In 1972-73, he and other socialist leaders led movements across the country urging people to lead non-violent protests against Indira’s government.
  - o In 1975, when Emergency was declared, Kripalani was among the first political leaders to be arrested.
  - o In his autobiography **My Times** published after his death in 1982, he criticised the entire Congress leadership, except Mahatma Gandhi, for Partition.
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 46.B

- **Rowlatt Act, officially called the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, 1919** was based on the recommendations of the Rowlatt Commission, headed by the British judge, Sir Sidney Rowlatt, to investigate the ‘seditious conspiracy’ of the Indian people.
- The act allowed political activists to be **tried without juries or even imprisoned without trial.** It allowed arrest of Indians without warrant on the mere suspicion of ‘treason’. Such suspects could be tried in secrecy without recourse to legal help. A special cell consisting of three high court judges was to try such suspects and there was no court of appeal above that panel. The **law of habeas corpus**, the basis of civil liberty, was **sought to be suspended. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- All the elected Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council voted against the bill but they were in a minority and easily overruled by the official nominees. **All the elected Indian members—who included Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mazhar Ul Haq – resigned in protest. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- **Mahatma Gandhi** called the Rowlatt Act as the “**Black Act**” and argued that not everyone should get punishment in response to isolated political crimes. Gandhi called for a mass protest at all India level. Gandhiji organised a Satyagraha Sabha and roped in younger members of Home Rule Leagues and the Pan Islamists. The forms of protest finally chosen included observance of a nationwide hartal (strike)

accompanied by fasting and prayer, and civil disobedience against specific laws, and courting arrest and imprisonment.

• **Rowlatt Act was repealed in 1922. Lord Reading (1921-26) was the Viceroy** when the Rowlatt Act was repealed. Hence statement 3 is not correct.

#### Q 47.A

• **The Indian Press Act, 1910:**

o The Government sought to strengthen its hands by the Indian Press Act of 1910 which **revived the worst features of Lytton's Press Act of 1878. Hence statement 1 is correct.**

o The Act empowered the Local Government to demand at the time of Registration security of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 2,000 from the keeper of a printing press or publisher of a newspaper and to forfeit the security and annual declaration of Registration of an offending newspaper. The Government could allow fresh Registration and may demand security of not less than Rs. 1,000 and not more than Rs. 10,000 and forfeit the fresh security and annul the fresh declaration of Registration as well as confiscate the Press and all copies of such newspapers, books etc., if the newspapers persisted in publishing objectionable material.

o The aggrieved party could appeal to a **Special Tribunal of the High Court** against orders of forfeiture within two months. Further, the printer of every newspaper was required to supply to the Government free of charge two copies of each issue of the newspaper published. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

o The Act gave powers to the **Chief Customs Officer** to detain all imported packages which contained objectionable material.

o In 1921 a **Press Committee** was appointed under the chairmanship of **Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru**, then Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, to review the working of press laws. **On the recommendations of the Committee, the Press Acts of 1908 and 1910 were repealed. Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

• **The Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931:**

o The swift turn of the political movement in the thirties and the civil disobedience movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi moved the Government to issue a fresh Press Ordinance in 1930 'to provide for the better control of the Press.'

o **This Act revived the provisions of the Press Act of 1910.**

o In 1931 the Government enacted the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act which gave sweeping powers to the provincial governments in suppressing the propaganda for the civil disobedience movement.

#### Q 48.A

• Cabinet Mission was a high-powered mission sent in February 1946 to India by the Atlee Government, It comprised **Sir Pethick Lawrence**, Secretary of State for India, **Sir Stafford Cripps**, President of the Board of Trade, **V Alexander**, the First Lord of the Admiralty. It was **sent to negotiate with the Indian leaders the terms of the transfer of power to Indians. Hence statement 1 is correct.**

• **Major recommendations:**

o It **recommended an undivided India.** There shall be a Union of India. It will deal with the defense, foreign affairs, and communications. It also restricted Communal representation.

o **All the members of the Interim cabinet would be Indians** and there would be minimum interference by the Viceroy.

o **Formation of the constituent assembly** on the democratic principle of population

- o It recognized India's right to cede from the Commonwealth
- o There was to be a federation of the provinces and the States, with the federal center controlling only defense, foreign affairs, and communications. The union would have the powers necessary to raise the finances to manage the subjects. All subjects other than the Union subjects and all the residuary powers would be vested in the provinces. Hence statement 2 is correct.
- o The Princely states would retain all subjects and all residuary powers.
- o The representation of the Provincial legislatures was to be broken up into 3 sections.
  - i. Section A: Madras, UP, Central provinces, Bombay, Bihar & Orissa
  - ii. Section B: Punjab, Sindh, NWFP, Baluchistan
  - iii. Section C: Assam and Bengal
- Both Indian National Congress and Muslim League accepted this plan. But the two could not agree on the plan for an interim government that would convene a constituent assembly to frame a constitution for the free, federal India. Hence statement 3 is not correct.

#### Q 49.A

- The catalyst to the new phase of the movement was provided when the British government appointed Indian Statutory Commission, popularly known after the name of its chairman, as Simon Commission, to go into the question of further constitutional reforms. All the members of this commission were Englishmen. This announcement was greeted by a chorus of protest from all Indians. Hence statement 1 is correct.
- The call for a boycott of the Commission was endorsed by the Liberal Federation led by Tej Bahadur Sapru. The Hindu Mahasabha and the section of the Muslim League under Jinnah supported the call for boycott. It was the Indian National Congress, however, that turned the boycott into a popular movement. The Congress had resolved on the boycott at its annual session in December 1927 at Madras, and in the prevailing excitable atmosphere, Jawaharlal Nehru had even succeeded in getting passed a snap resolution declaring complete independence as the goal of the Congress.
- The Simon Commission published a two-volume report in May 1930. It proposed the abolition of diarchy and the establishment of representative government in the provinces which should be given autonomy. The report contained no mention of Dominion Status. Hence statement 2 is not correct.

#### Q 50.D

- To get Indian cooperation in the war effort, the viceroy Linlithgow held discussions with the Indian leaders and then issued a statement on behalf of the British government on 8 August 1940. This statement or declaration came to be known as the 'August Offer'.
- It reiterated Dominion status as the objective for India. There was no suggestion that they would constitute a national government of the kind the congress had been demanding. It was made clear that the British would still retain the key portfolios of finance, defence, and home in official hands. There was nothing to meet the congress demand for independence at the end of war.
- The Congress rejected the August Offer. Nehru said, "Dominion status concept is dead as a door nail." The Congress decided to launch the Individual satyagraha under the leadership of Gandhi.
- Hence all the given statements are correct.