



30 Days Revision Module Day 11 - Indian National Movement (UPSC Prelims 2021)

1) Consider the following statements

1. The formal proclamation of the Swadeshi movement was made in 1905 in a conference convened by Surendranath Banerjee at Barisal.
2. On the day of partition of Bengal, the famous Boycott resolution was passed by the leaders of the Swadeshi movement in Bengal.
3. Chidambaram Pillai took the Swadeshi movement to Madras Presidency.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer : d

- The formal proclamation of the Swadeshi Movement was, made on the 7 August 1905, in meeting held at the Calcutta town hall.
- At the 7 August meeting, the famous Boycott Resolution was passed. On September 1, the Government announced that partition was to be effected on 6 October, 1905.
- The day partition took effect was declared a day of mourning throughout Bengal.
- Chidambaram Pillai took the Swadeshi movement to Madras Presidency.

2) The truly all-India nature of the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat upsurge is best indicated by its penetration of the south. Which one of the linguistic regions of south India, remained largely unaffected?

- a. Madras
- b. Karnataka
- c. Coastal Andhra
- d. None of the above

Answer : b

- Of the four linguistic regions in India, only Karnatak remained largely unaffected by the Non-Cooperation movement as its political awakening would come in the 1930s.

3) Consider the following statements regarding Borsad satyagraha

1. It was organized at Borsad in Kheda district in 1923-24 under the leadership of Vallabhai Patel
2. It was directed against a poll-tax imposed on every adult in Borsad to pay for police required to suppress a wave of dacoities.

Which of the given statements above is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only

- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : c

- Borsad Satyagraha in Kheda district organised in 1923-24, was considered as the first really successful Gandhian satyagraha in rural Gujarat.
- It was directed against a poll-tax imposed on every adult in Borsad to pay for police required to suppress a wave of dacoities.
- The movement took the form of total non-payment of the new levy by all the 104 affected villages in December, and the tax had to be cancelled on 7 January 1924.

4) Consider the following statements about Harcourt Butler Committee

1. It was setup during the governor-general ship of Lord Irwin to look into the power of Paramountcy over Princely States.
2. It recommended that Paramountcy would be exercised by the viceroy directly and not by the Governor-General in Council.

Which of the given statements above is/are correct?

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

Answer : c

- With the revival of nationalism in 1927-28, British need to conciliate princes and princely demands for restrictions of Paramountcy became prominent.
- In this setup, Lord Irwin setup a committee under Harcourt Butler to look into the question of Paramountcy over princely states.
- It recommended that the Paramountcy would be exercised by the Viceroy directly, not by the Governor-General in Council.
- It was a clear attempt to remove relations with the princes away from the orbit of a possible Congress-dominated central government and indication for the unity of the country.

5) Consider the following statements regarding Independence for India League

1. Jawaharlal and Subhas Chandra Bose organized the Independence for India League in the backdrop of Nehru report opted for Dominion Status.
2. It was established as an independent pressure-group outside congress to carry on the campaign for acceptance of the goals of complete independence.

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

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

Answer : b

- When the Nehru Report opted for Dominion Status, Jawaharlal and Subhas organized the Independence for India League in 1928.
- It was organised as a pressure-group within the Congress to carry on the campaign for acceptance of the goals of complete independence

6) Consider the following statements about Abdul Ghaffar Khan

1. Abdul Ghaffar Khan had started educational and social reform work deriving inspiration from the

- Deoband Muslim nationalist group and Khilafat Movement.
2. He started the first Pushto political monthly Pakhtun in 1928.
 3. He attended the Lahore Congress Session along with a large contingent of Pathans.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Answer : d

- Abdul Ghaffar Khan, son of a prosperous village chief of Utmanzai near Peshawar, had started educational and social reform work among his Pathan countrymen from 1912, deriving inspiration successively from the
 1. Deoband Muslim nationalist group,
 2. The Khilafat movement, and
 3. The modernistic reforms of Amir Amanullah (the Afghan king whose progressive and pro-Soviet policies led to his overthrow in 1928)
- He came to be known by 'Badshah Khan' in the mid-1920s.
- He started the first Pushto political monthly Pakhtun in May 1928.
- He organized a volunteer brigade, Khudai Khidmatgar.
- He attended the Lahore Congress, which Ghaffar Khan attended with a large contingent of Pathans, membership of the Khudai Khidmatgar.

7) Consider the following statements regarding Prati Sarkar

1. It was a parallel government organized in Satara region during Quit India Movement.
2. Its activities included the running of people's courts nyayadan mandals and constructive work along Gandhian lines.
3. It took effective measures against local dacoits.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 and 2 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Answer : d

- Prati Sarkar or a parallel government was organised in 150 villages of present-day Satara-Sangli region of Maharashtra during the Quit India movement.
- The Satara movement was closely related to the peasant-based non-Brahman bahiajan samaj tradition which had been very strong in this region.
- Its activities included the running of people's courts (nyayadan mandals) and constructive work along Gandhian lines apart from carrying on a guerrilla war.
- The prati sarkar took effective measures against local dacoits possibly reflecting the needs of a propertied, though still oppressed peasantry as against lower-class social bandits who had been well established in the hilly parts of Satara.

8) The leaders associated with pioneering labour movement in India were

1. Aswinicoomar Banerji
2. A K Ghosh
3. Premtosh Bose
4. Prabhatkusum Roychaudhuri

Select the correct code

- a. 1, 3 and 4 only
- b. 2, 3, 4 only
- c. 1, 2 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer : d

- All of them were pioneer labour leaders during the early 20th century.

9) During the stormy years from 1918 into the 1920s, the Liberals kept trying to vindicate their constitutionalist, reform-oriented position as a correct balance of British and Indian interests. With the Indian National Congress boycotting the Reform Act of 1919 during its early trials of 1920-1923, and with British officialdom resisting every challenge to its authority, failure stalked Indian Liberal efforts. As a group, their fortunes sank, while increasingly they found that their voices counted only when coming from individuals among them whose reputation as mediators suited a particular moment or circumstance. Who among the following were considered constitutionalists within the Indian National Congress?

- a. Jawaharlal Nehru and J.B. Kripalani
- b. Sarojini Naidu and Annie Besant
- c. Subash Chandra Bose and Maulana Azad
- d. Satyamurthy and K.M. Munshi

Answer : d

- The Indian National Congress, being a movement and not just a party, included within its fold, individuals and groups which subscribed to widely divergent political and ideological perspectives. Communists, Socialists worked within the Congress as did constitutionalists like Satyamurthy and K.M. Munshi.

10) Consider the following statements about the Wavell plan of 1945

1. The executive council can nominate members from amongst the nationalist leaders.
2. The executive council may have equal number of caste Hindu and Muslim representatives.
3. The veto power of the governor General was to be abolished.
4. The subject of foreign affairs was to be transferred from the Governor General to an Indian Member of the council.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 1, 2 and 4 only
- b. 1, 2 and 3 only
- c. 2 and 3 only
- d. 1 and 4 only

Answer : a

The main proposals of the Wavell Plan were as follows.

- With the exception of the governor-general and the commander-in-chief, all members of the executive council were to be Indians.
- Caste Hindus and Muslims were to have equal representation.
- The reconstructed council was to function as an interim government within the framework of the 1935 Act (i.e. not responsible to the Central Assembly).
- Governor - general was to exercise his veto on the advice of ministers.
- Representatives of different parties were, to submit a joint list to the viceroy for nominations

to the executive council. If a joint list was not possible, then separate lists were to be submitted.

- Possibilities were to be, kept open for negotiations on a new constitution once the war was finally won.

11) During the Indian Freedom struggle, consider the following statements with reference to the Home Rule Movement

1. During this movement, Tilak linked the question of Swaraj with the demand for the establishment of linguistic States and providing education in the Vernacular languages.
2. At Allahabad, Jawaharlal Nehru joined Annie Besant's Home Rule League.

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

Answer : c

- In 1914, Annie Besant decided to enlarge the sphere of her activities to include the building of a movement for Home Rule on the lines of the Irish Home Rule League.
- Tilak, set up the Home Rule League at the Bombay Provincial Conference held at Belgaum in April 1916.
- In September 1916, Annie Besant announced the formation of her Home Rule League, with George Arundale, her Theosophical follower, as the Organizing Secretary.
- Tilak promoted the Home Rule campaign with a tour of Maharashtra and through his lectures clarified and popularized the demand for Home Rule.
- He also linked up the question of Swaraj with the demand for the formation of linguistic states and education in the vernacular.
- The membership of Annie Besant's League increased at a rate slower than that of Tilak's. Besides her existing Theosophical followers, many others including Jawaharlal Nehru in Allahabad and B. Chakravarti and J. Banerjea in Calcutta joined the Home Rule League.

12) Gandhiji declared 21 days fast while in jail at 1943, what was the reasoning behind this move?

- a. To stop violence by people in the Quit Indian Movement.
- b. To increase communal unity among Hindus and Muslims during Quit India Movement.
- c. This was his response to the Government which had been constantly exhorting him to condemn the violence of the people.
- d. This was a part of his non-violence strategy of forcing the British Government to concede the Congress demand for complete independence of India.

Answer : c

- February 1943 Gandhi, started a fast as an answer to an exhortation to the Government to condemn violence; the fast was of the state. The popular response to the news of the fast was immediate and overwhelming. Protests were organised at home and abroad through hartals, demonstrations and strikes. Three members of the viceroy's executive council resigned. The fast achieved the following purposes—
 - public morale was raised.
 - anti-British feeling was heightened.
 - an opportunity was provided for political activity.
- Government's high-handedness was exposed. Gandhi got the better of his opponents and refused to oblige by dying.

13) Which of the following statements regarding Non-cooperation movement is **not correct**?

- a. Gandhi suggested to adopt a Non-Violent means of Non-Cooperation to protest against the Government's belligerent attitude.

- b. During the Nagpur Session of the Congress in 1920, Motilal Nehru moved the resolution of Non-Cooperation.
- c. The programme of Non-Cooperation included the surrender of honours and titles.
- d. After the Vijayawada Session of the Congress in 1921, charkhas were popularised on a wide scale and Khadi became the uniform of the national movement.

Answer : b

- By December 1920, when the Congress met for its annual session at Nagpur, it was CR. Das who moved the main resolution on noncooperation.

14) On 22 June 1897, the Diamond Jubilee of the coronation of Queen Victoria, Rand and his military escort Lt. Ayerst were shot while returning from the celebrations at Government House. Both died, Ayerst on the spot and Rand of his wounds on 3 July. The Chapekar brothers and two accomplices were charged with the murders and were found guilty and hanged. What was the reason behind this Murder?

- a. Arrest of Bal Gangadhar Tilak for criticizing the government's handling of the plague situation which made the workers of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha violent.
- b. There was general resentment against the official plague measures.
- c. Manhandling of the workers of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha by the Police in plague-stricken areas provoked the people
- d. Some extremist leaders of Maharashtra showed over-enthusiasm to enhance the degree of conflict between the British rulers and the Indian people.

Answer : b

- In 1897, plague occurred in Poona. Although Tilak supported government measures to check plague, there was large-scale popular resentment against heartless and harsh methods such as segregation and house searches. The popular unrest resulted in murder of the chairman of the Plague Committee in Poona by the Chapekar brothers.
- Two of Tilak's disciples, the Chapekar brothers - Damodar and Balkrishna, murdered the Plague Commissioner of Poona, Rand, and one Lt. Ayerst in 1897.

15) As for Gandhi himself, the widespread violence on his home-ground, led him to confess to a 'Himalayan blunder' and quickly call off the satyagraha. The statement particularly refers to

- a. Non-Cooperation movement
- b. Rowlatt Satyagraha
- c. Ahmedabad mill strike
- d. Kheda Satyagraha

Answer : b

16) Consider the following statements regarding Nehru report:

1. Tej Bahadur Sapru participated in drafting this report.
2. It accepted the principle of separate communal electorates.
3. It defined the Dominion status as the form of government desired by India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Answer : c

- The All-Parties Conference held in February, May and August 1928 finalized a scheme which popularly came to be known as the Nehru Report after Motilal Nehru, its principal author.
- Some of the notable members of this Committee were Motilal Nehru (Chairman), Sir Ali Imam, Tej Bahadur Sapru and Subash Chandra Bose. M.R. Jayakar and Annie Besant joined the Committee later.

- Jawaharlal Nehru was appointed the secretary to the Committee.
- This report defined Dominion Status as the form of government desired by India.
- It also rejected the principle of separate communal electorates on which previous constitutional reforms had been based.
- Seats would be reserved for Muslims at the Centre and in provinces in which they were in a minority, but not in those where they had a numerical majority.
- The Report also recommended universal adult suffrage, equal rights for women, freedom to form unions, and dissociation of the state from religion in any form.

17) Consider the following statements

1. The first session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha was held under the Presidentship of the Maharaja of Kasim Bazar.
2. The Jabalpur Session of Hindu Mahasabha in 1928 adopted resolutions calling for conversion of non-Hindus into Hinduism.

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

Answer : c

- In April 1915, the first session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha was held under the Presidentship of the Maharaja of Kasim Bazar.
- In 1928, the Jabalpur Session adopted resolutions calling for conversion of non-Hindus into Hinduism.

18) Consider the following statements

1. The revolutionaries under the leadership of Surya Sen set up a "Provisional Independent Government of India" at Chittagong.
2. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose proclaimed the establishment of a "Provisional Government of Free India" at Singapore.

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

Answer : b

- Surya Sen and his associates proclaimed 'a Provisional Revolutionary Government'

19) Consider the following passage:

"He was arrested and deported to Myanmar's Mandalay jail for leading an agitation for peasant rights, popularly known as 'Pagri Sambhal Jatta'. He mobilised peasants against two new colonial laws, the Colonisation Act and the Doab Bari Act. He also went on to form a revolutionary organisation called the Bharat Mata Society in 1907. He lived in exile for 38 long years fighting for India's freedom and died on the day India got independence. He wrote his autobiography named 'Buried Alive'."

Which one of the following personalities is described in the above passage?

- a. Lala Hardy Singh
- b. Lalchand Falak
- c. Shyamji Krishna Verma

d. Sardar Ajit Singh

Answer : d

- Sardar ajit Singh was an Indian revolutionary, dissident and nationalist during the time of British rule in India.
- He organized the anti-farmer law agitation (Pagri Sambhal Jatta) on Punjab colonization act 1906 and was exiled to Myanmar's Mandalay jail along with Lala Lajpat Rai.
- He escaped in self-exiled mode to Iran along with Sufi Amba Prasad and returned to India on March 1947 and died on August 15, 1947 at Dalhousie, Punjab on the eve of declaration of independence to India and division of Pakistan and India.

20) Consider the following statements about the Ghadar party

1. The party was formed by revolutionaries who were mostly peasants and ex-soldiers.
2. Lala Hardyal was the chief architect of the formation of this party in North America.
3. There was no major women's participation in the Ghadar movement.
4. Defence of India act, 1915 was passed to suppress the revolutionary movement in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 1, 2 and 3 only
- b. 2, 3 and 4 only
- c. 1, 2 and 4 only
- d. 1, 3 and 4 only

Answer : c

- The composition of Ghadar party were Punjabi immigrants, small and middle peasants and brave soldiers not in service at present. This group was focused on because it was the majority of population of Punjabi men.
- Ghadar party was predominantly Sikh organization formed by Lala Hardayal in San Francisco, USA in 1913 which was first chaired by Sohan Singh Bhakna.
- Prominent women Ghadarites who were no less to their male counterparts in the Ghadar party were Gulab Kaur, Bhikaji Cama and American Agnes Smedley.
- Defence of India act 1915 was an extension of Rowlatt act, which was passed for the reason to suppress revolutionary activities of Ghadar movement, Anushilan Samiti, Yugantar group and other such revolutionaries of India.