



Daily Subject wise Quiz Day 95 Modern India VIII (Online Prelims Test)

1) Consider the following statements with respect to Anushilan Samithi

1. It was organized and headed by Rash behari bose
2. The Samiti was influenced by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's 'Anandmath'.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer : b

Anushilan Samithi

- Anushilan Samiti was launched on 24 March 1902 by Barinder Kumar Ghosh, Jatindernath Banerji, and Pramathanath Mitra.
- It was headed by Barindra Kumar Ghosh, younger brother of Sri Aurobindo Ghosh.
- It was an organization that existed in Bengal during the first three decades of the twentieth century, propounded revolutionary violence for ending the British Raj in India.
- Its two parts were the Dhaka Anushilan Samiti centered in Dhaka, and the Jugantar Group centered at Calcutta.
- The Samiti was inspired by the thoughts, speeches, and writings of Swami Vivekananda, and influenced by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's 'Anandmath'.
- In 1905, the Samiti published 'Bhavani Mandir' (Temple of Goddess Bhavani).

2) Which of the following statements is/are correct about Reasons for Rise of Revolutionary Nationalism

1. Act of repression by the British left no peaceful avenues open for the protest.
2. Inspired from the individual heroic action on the lines of Irish nationalists or Russian nihilists.

Select the correct answers using the codes given below

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

Answer : c

Reasons for Rise of Revolutionary Nationalism

- Most vital factor which contributed to amplify the spirit of nationalism among the countrymen was the 'economic exploitation' of Indians by the British Government and the Partition of Bengal.
- Fallout of Swadeshi and Boycott Movement was the immediate reason.
- Leadership's failure to tap revolutionary energies of the youth.
- Government repression left no peaceful avenues open for the protest.
- Inspired from the individual heroic action on the lines of Irish nationalists or Russian nihilists.
- Freedom through revolution, heroic action, supreme sacrifice, Assassinate unpopular British officials, strike terror in hearts of rulers and arouse people to expel the British with force attracted the new nationalists.

3) Consider the following statements with respect to Hindustan Republican Association

1. It is a revolutionary organization established by Baghat Singh and his associates in Punjab.
2. Most of the fund collection for revolutionary activities by this association was done through robberies of government property.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer : b

Hindustan Republican Association

- After the suspension of the non-cooperation movement in 1922 by Gandhi, Azad joined Hindustan Republican Association (HRA).
- HRA was a revolutionary organization of India established in 1924 in East Bengal by Sachindra Nath Sanyal, Narendra Mohan Sen and Pratul Ganguly as an offshoot of Anushilan Samiti.
- Members: Bhagat Singh, Chandra Shekhar Azad, Sukhdev, Ram Prasad Bismil, Roshan Singh, Ashfaqulla Khan, Rajendra Lahiri.
- Most of the fund collection for revolutionary activities was done through robberies of government property.
- In line with the same, Kakori Train Robbery near Kakori, Lucknow was done in 1925 by HRA.
- The plan was executed by Chandra Shekhar Azad, Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan, Rajendra Lahiri, and Manmathnath Gupta.

4) Which of the following statements is/are correct about Ghadar movement

1. It was started by Tarak Nath Das in Lahore after the Jallian Walla bagh massacre.
2. Most plans of the Ghadarites failed due to lack of support from the general population

Select the correct answers using the codes given below

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

Answer : b

Ghadar Party

- The Ghadar Movement was an early 20th century, international political movement founded by expatriate Indians to overthrow British rule in India.
- Baba Sohan Singh Bhakna was an Indian revolutionary, the founding president of the Ghadar Party.
- The Ghadar party inspired from the Komagata Maru incident., which denied entry of Indians in Canada.
- Following the outbreak of World War I in 1914, some Ghadar party members returned to Punjab to incite armed revolution for Indian Independence.
- Ghadarites smuggled arms into India and incited Indian troops to mutiny against the British.
- Key participants in the Ghadar Movement included Bhai Parmanand, Vishnu Ganesh Pingle, Sohan Singh Bhakna, Bhagwan Singh Gyane, Har Dayal, Tarak Nath Das, Bhagat Singh Thind, Kartar Singh Sarabha, Abdul Hafiz Mohamed Barakatullah, Rashbehari Bose, and Gulab Kaur.
- Although its attempts at overthrowing the British Raj were unsuccessful, the insurrectionary ideals of the Ghadar Party influenced members of the Indian Independence Movement opposed to Gandhian nonviolence.

5) Which of the following statements is/are correct about Alipore Bomb Conspiracy

1. Douglas Kingsford was a British Chief Magistrate who was the target of the bomb thrown at Muzaffarpur.
2. Prafulla Chakki and Khudiram Bose were main culprits of the case.

Select the correct answers using the codes given below

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



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Answer : c

Alipore Bomb Conspiracy

- Douglas Kingsford was a British Chief Magistrate who was the target of the bomb thrown at Muzaffarpur.
- Instead, two women died in the attack.
- Prafulla Chakki and Khudiram Bose, who threw the bomb. Prafulla Chakki committed suicide while Bose (18 years) caught and sentenced to death.
- Aurobindo Ghosh, Barin Ghosh, Kanailal Dutt and 30 other members of Anushilan Samiti were also tried in this case.
- Anushilan Samiti led by nationalists such as Aurobindo Ghosh and his Brother Barindra Ghosh.
- The members of Samiti, mostly young students were trained in military drill, boxing, swordplay and other kinds of exercise.