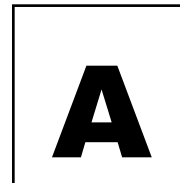

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO**T.B.C.: FIAS-SFG24-L1T21**
Serial No.**Test Booklet Series****TEST BOOKLET**
GENERAL STUDIES**SFG 2024 | LEVEL 1 | Test 21 |****Time Allowed: ONE HOUR****Maximum Marks: 100**

I N S T R U C T I O N S

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

Name:

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

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

Q.1) Consider the following statements-

On the eve of launch of Quit India Movement, Mahatma Gandhi:

1. Asked Government servants to resign.
2. Asked the soldiers to leave their posts.
3. Asked the Princess of the Princely states to accept the sovereignty of their people.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

Q.2) Which among the following leaders were the official negotiators with the Cripps Mission of 1942, on behalf of Indian National Congress?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi and Vallabhbhai Patel.
- b) Acharya J.B. Kripalani and C. Rajagopalachari.
- c) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Azad.
- d) Rajendra Prasad and Vallabhbhai Patel.

Q.3) "This session of Indian National Congress (INC) was presided over by Subhash Chandra Bose. During this session, the INC adopted a resolution stating its intention to offer moral backing to people protesting against the governance of princely states."

Which of the following sessions of Indian National Congress has been mentioned in the above given paragraph?

- a) Ramgarh Session, 1940
- b) Haripura Session, 1938
- c) Faizpur Session, 1936
- d) Lucknow Session, 1936

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

Statement I: Lord Linlithgow described the August Movement of 1942 as the most serious rebellion since Sepoy Mutiny of 1857.

Statement II: There was a massive upsurge of the peasantry in certain areas.

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

- a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I

b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I

c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect

d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

Q.5) The Defence of India Act 1939 was enforced during the Second World War due to which of the following reasons?

- a) To enforce restrictions on civil liberties of the common people.
- b) To ensure the public safety and the defence of British India.
- c) To provide compensation for the land acquired for defence purpose.
- d) All of the above.

Q.6) With regard to Tripuri session of Indian National Congress (INC) in 1939, consider the following statements:

1. In this session, Subhas Chandra Bose defeated Mahatma Gandhi in the Presidential Election of Indian National Congress.
2. After Subhash Chandra Bose's resignation in the Tripuri Session, Rajendra Prasad took over the Presidency of the Indian National Congress (INC).
3. During this session, a resolution was passed expressing the INC's solidarity with China against Japanese aggression.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.7) Who among the following individuals called Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose as "Prince among the Patriots"?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Rabindranath Tagore
- d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Q.8) “She was born in Assam in 1924. On 20 September 1942 she joined a group of freedom fighters and marched towards Gohpur Police station, Assam, to hoist the Tricolour in support of the Quit India Movement. Police at the station opened indiscriminate fire on the group to prevent team from committing such daring act. She was martyred with a Tricolour furling in her hands.”

Which among the following personalities has been described in the above given paragraph?

- a) Matangini Hazra
- b) Kanaklata Barua
- c) Tara Rani Shrivastava
- d) Rukmini Lakshminpathi

Q.9) With reference to modern Indian history, consider the following statements about the Cripps Mission, 1942:

Statement-I: Gandhi described Cripps Mission as ‘a post-dated cheque’.

Statement-II: In Gandhi’s opinion, the offer made by Cripps mission to provide dominion status to India after World War II, was a tactic to delay India’s demand for immediate self-governance.

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

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

Q.10) With reference to the Muslim League’s Resolution of 1940 at Lahore, consider the following statements:

- 1. One of the demands was the creation of ‘Pakistan’ as a separate sovereign nation for Muslims.
- 2. The resolution was drafted by Sikandar Hayat Khan.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only

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

Q.11) Which of the following was/were the features of the Quit India Movement?

- 1. From the very beginning, it was a rural revolt.
- 2. It was essentially a moderate movement.
- 3. It was marked by the unprecedented use of violence.

4. It was marked by acute state repression.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q.12) Who among the following proposed the ‘Quit India Resolution’ in Bombay session of Indian National Congress on August 8, 1942?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- d) J. B. Kripalani

Q.13) Consider the following statements with respect to the History of Modern India:

Statement-I: The Congress ministries in the provinces resigned from office in October 1939.

Statement-II: India was declared a party to the World War II without the consent of its people.

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

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

Q.14) Consider the following proposals made by the Cripps Mission of 1942:

1. It proposed that the Constituent Assembly set up after World War II would include elected representatives from the princely states.
2. It proposed that any province not willing to join the Union could form a separate Union.
3. It accepted the formation of Pakistan.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.15) Consider the following events:

1. Rajkot Satyagraha
2. August Revolution
3. Separation of Burma from India.

How many of the events given above occurred during the Viceroyship of Lord Linlithgow in India?

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

Q.16) With respect to the Struggle-Trade-Struggle (STS) strategy employed during the Indian National Movement, Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: Jawaharlal Nehru regarded the STS strategy as the most pragmatic approach to deal with the British government.

Statement-II: The STS strategy entailed alternating phases of mass movement and reprieve, allowing time for the masses to recover and the government to respond to the demands of the nationalists.

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

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

- d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

Q.17) Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: According to Mahatma Gandhi, the accumulation of wealth by capitalists beyond a certain limit was tantamount to theft.

Statement-II: Gandhi's Trusteeship theory suggests that the wealthy should not view their possessions as personal belongings but rather as assets to be used for the common good.

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

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

Q.18) Consider the following statements about the differences between Muslim League and Hindu Mahasabha during Indian National Movement:

1. While the Muslim League opposed the Quit India movement, the Hindu Mahasabha expressed support for it.
2. While the Muslim League endorsed the two-nation theory, the Hindu Mahasabha proposed the integration of Muslim population into a united India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.19) Consider the following statements about the Quit India Movement launched on August 8, 1942:

1. It was launched due to the failure of Cripps mission sent by British in 1942.
2. Gandhi gave the mantra of 'Do or Die' while launching the Quit India Movement.
3. It placed the demand for immediate independence as the agenda of the national movement.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.20) With reference Krishak Praja Party (KPP), consider the following statements:

1. The party was founded by Fazlul Huq in 1936.
2. The party tried to defend the rights of landless peasants in Bengal Province.
3. The party was successful in obtaining a majority in Bengal Provincial elections of 1937.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.21) Consider the following statements:

1. The growth of socialist tendency in the national movement led to the foundation of the Congress Socialist party in 1934 under the leadership of Acharya Narendra Deva and Jayaprakash Narayan.
2. In 1936, Jawaharlal Nehru urged the Congress to accept socialism as its goal and to bring itself closer to the peasantry and the working class.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.22) Why did Mahatma Gandhi undertake a 21-day fast in jail in February 1943?

- a) To demand significant relief for the victims of 1943 Bengal Famine.
- b) To urge the people to stop communal violence in the Deccan region.
- c) To protest against the arrest of political leaders by British Government during the Quit India movement.
- d) To resolve a deadlock between Congress and the Muslim League regarding new Constitution for India.

Q.23) In the context of Quit India Movement, the "Karnataka Method" refers to:

- a) a tactic where part-time peasant squads engaged in farming during the day and revolutionary activities at night.
- b) a method adopted by the British administrators to suppress the movement.
- c) a crowd funding initiative, where funds were gathered to support the Quit India Movement throughout India.
- d) a unique initiative of women of Karnataka for the promotion of Khadi and Village industries.

Q.24) Consider the following statements regarding the 'Prati Sarkar', one of the parallel governments formed during the Quit India Movement:

1. It was formed in the Ballia district of present-day Uttar Pradesh.
2. It was established under the leadership of Y.B. Chavan.
3. It created a guerrilla force called 'Toofan Sena' to carry out armed attacks against the British rule.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.25) In March 1940, an Anti-Compromise Conference at Ramgarh was organized under the leadership of which one of the following personalities?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Subhash Chandra Bose
- c) J.L. Nehru
- d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Q.26) With reference to the Government of India Act, of 1935, consider the following statement:

1. It introduced autonomy in the provincial legislatures.
2. It introduced the provision of joint sittings to resolve the deadlock between the two houses of the provincial legislatures.
3. It introduced provision for the establishment of Federal Public Service Commission.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.27) With reference to the "Nai Talim" education system, which was conceived by Mahatma Gandhi, which one of the following statements is **incorrect**?

- a) It was popularly described as education through handicrafts.
- b) Ancient Vedic literature was made part of curriculum under this education system for glorification of India's Past.
- c) It emphasized on holistic training of mind and body along with academics.
- d) One of the aims was to eliminate psyche of servitude and superstition from minds of people.

Q.28) With reference to the Provincial Election of 1937, consider the following statements:

1. Only about 11 to 12 per cent of the population had the right to vote during this election.
2. The election manifesto of Indian National Congress completely rejected the Government of India Act, 1935.

3. The Indian National Congress formed the government in Assam and Madras provinces.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.29) With reference to the Subhash Chandra Bose, consider the following statement:

1. He supported the idea of Dominion Status proposed in the Nehru Report.
2. He criticized Gandhi Irwin Pact because the British government refused to negotiate on the death sentence of Bhagat Singh.
3. He was instrumental in setting up the National Planning Committee in 1938.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.30) With reference to Quit India Movement of 1942, consider the following pairs:

Leaders	Associated actions/ works
1. Aruna Asaf Ali	Hoisted the tricolour Indian flag at the Gowalia Tank Maidan during Quit India Movement
2. Jai Prakash Narayan	Organised an Azaad Dasta in Nepal
3. Biju Patnaik	Used air force transports to fly clandestine missions that carried freedom fighters from one place to another.

How many of the above given pairs are correctly matched?

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

Q.31) Which of the following parties were established by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar?

1. The Peasants and Workers Party of India.
2. All India Scheduled Castes Federation.
3. The Independent Labour Party.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Q.32) With reference to the ideological differences between Mahatma Gandhi and Subhas Chandra Bose, consider the following statements:

1. While Gandhi supported socialistic form of economy, Subhas Bose was in favour of capitalist economy, for independent India.
2. While Gandhi was an ardent supporter of non-violence, Bose believed that ideology of non-violence would not be sufficient to secure India's independence.
3. While Gandhi favoured decentralized cottage industries without the state's control, Bose was in favour of large-scale industrialization guided by a strong government.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.33) Consider the following statements regarding 'August Offer' of British government in 1940:

1. It recognized the rights of the Indians to frame their constitution for the first time.
2. It proposed for the representation of larger number of Indians as compared to the British in the Viceroy's Executive Council.
3. It was offered during the viceroyship of Lord Linlithgow.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.34) Which of the following is/are the reason(s) for Mahatma Gandhi to launch Individual Satyagraha during World War II?

1. To assert the right of speech of Indians against the war efforts.
2. According to Gandhi, mass movement at that time was not conducive as it might have turned aggressive.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.35) Consider the following publications:

1. New India
2. Young India
3. Unto this last
4. The Story of My Experiments with Truth
5. The Kingdom of God Is Within You

How many of the publications were written/published by Mahatma Gandhi?

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

Q.36) Who among the following was the founder of Revolutionary Socialist Party in 1940?

- a) C. Rajagopalachari
- b) Jay Prakash Narayan
- c) Tridib Chaudhari
- d) Subhash Chandra Bose

Q.37) With reference to the Parallel Government formed during the Quit India Movement of 1942, Consider the following pairs:

Leaders associated with the parallel government	Region where parallel government was formed
---	---

1. Chittu Pandey	Talcher
------------------	---------

2. Pabitra Mohan Pradhan	Tamluk
--------------------------	--------

3. Nana Patil	Satara
---------------	--------

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Q.38) Consider the following statements:

Statement I: Gandhi declared Jawaharlal Nehru as his successor.

Statement II: Nehru was the only leader whose vision on political and economic development perfectly aligned with Gandhi.

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

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

Q.39) Who among the following individuals was the first person to offer Individual Satyagraha in the 'Delhi Chalo' movement of 1940?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Vinoba Bhave
- c) Mahatma Gandhi
- d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Q.40) With reference to the various sessions of Indian National Congress, consider the following statements:

- 1. At the Bombay Session in 1934, wearing of Khadi was made a necessary criterion for becoming the member of the congress.
- 2. The Faizpur session in 1936 was the first Congress Session conducted in a rural area.
- 3. Congress got its first woman President at the Kanpur Session in 1925.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.41) After Quit India Movement, C. Rajagopalachari issued a pamphlet entitled 'The Way Out'. Which one of the following was a proposal in this pamphlet?

- a) The establishment of a "War Advisory Council" composed of representatives of British India and the Indian States.
- b) Reconstitution of the Central Executive Council in such a way that all its members, except the Governor General and the Commander-in-Chief, should be Indian leaders.
- c) Fresh elections to the Central and Provincial Legislatures to be held at the end of 1945 and the Constitution-making body be convened as soon as possible.
- d) A solution to the Constitutional deadlock.

Q.42) Consider the following statements regarding the Pirpur Committee of 1938:

- 1. It was established by the Government of British India to investigate the condition of minorities in India.
- 2. The report of this committee accused the provincial Congress Ministries of suppressing the rights of the minorities under the Congress rule during 1937-39.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

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

Q.43) Consider the following statements regarding the All-India Forward Bloc (AIFB):

1. It was a revolutionary political party founded in Singapore with the support of Indian Prisoners of War (POW).

2. It was founded by Subhas Chandra Bose.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.44) Why was Cripps Mission of 1942 sent to India by the British Government?

- a) To assure Indian nationalist leaders of the British Government's intent to grant complete independence to India.
- b) To persuade the Muslim League to withdraw their demand for 'two-state solution'.
- c) To negotiate with Gandhi regarding the withdrawal of Quit India Movement.
- d) To garner the support of Indians in the ongoing World War-II.

Q.45) With regards to Indian Freedom Struggle, The National Defense Council was set up as a result of which of the following events?

- a) Indian National Congress Session of Haripura 1938
- b) Cripps Mission 1942
- c) August Offer 1940
- d) Indian National Congress Session of Faizpur 1936

Q.46) Consider the following statements regarding one of the most devastating famines that occurred in India in 1943:

1. The British government led by Winston Churchill officially accepted the responsibility of famine due to colonial policies.
2. Woodhead Commission was formed by Government of British India to enquire about the famine.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only

- b) 2 only

- c) Both 1 and 2

- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.47) Which of the following were the objectives of All India Kisan Sabha, 1936?

1. Abolition of Zamindari.
2. Struggle against colonialism in India.
3. Securing living wages for Agricultural laborers.
4. Complete abolition of land revenues.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.48) With reference to Congress Socialist Party, consider the following statements:

1. It advocated the boycott of British goods and evasion of taxes.
2. It wanted to establish the dictatorship of proletariat.
3. It advocated separate electorate for minorities and oppressed classes.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 3 only
- c) 1, 2 and 3
- d) None

Q.49) Consider the following statements about the work done by the Congress Ministries after winning the provincial elections in 1937:

1. The congress government successfully passed the Tenancy Act in United Province for the protection of tenants.
2. In Bombay, lands confiscated by the government during the Civil Disobedience Movement were restored.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.50) Consider the following statements:

1. A large section of the Congress favored parliamentary politics with which he was in fundamental disagreement.
2. A section of the intelligentsia in Congress felt estranged from some of his constructive programmes.
3. He had fundamental differences with the socialist group within Congress, led by Jawaharlal Nehru.

How many of the above are the possible reasons behind the resignation of Gandhi from the Congress in October 1934?

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

Q.1) Consider the following statements–

On the eve of launch of Quit India Movement, Mahatma Gandhi:

1. Asked Government servants to resign.
2. Asked the soldiers to leave their posts.
3. Asked the Princess of the Princely states to accept the sovereignty of their people.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: On the eve of the launch of the Quit India movement, Gandhi Ji asked government servants not to resign but to openly declare their allegiance to the congress.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Gandhi Ji asked the soldiers to refuse to fire on their own people but not to leave their posts.

Statement 3 is correct: Gandhi Ji asked the princes of the **Princely states to accept the sovereignty of their own people.**

Source: UPSC CSE Pre 2005

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Quit India Movement

Q.2) Which among the following leaders were the official negotiators with the Cripps Mission of 1942, on behalf of Indian National Congress?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi and Vallabhbhai Patel.
- b) Acharya J.B. Kripalani and C. Rajagopalachari.
- c) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Azad.
- d) Rajendra Prasad and Vallabhbhai Patel.

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Azad were official Congress negotiators for Cripps Mission.

Reason for sending Cripps Mission to India included–

- Because of the reverses suffered by Britain in South-East Asia, the Japanese threat to invade India seemed real now and Indian support became crucial.
- There was pressure on Britain from the Allies (USA, USSR, China) to seek Indian cooperation.
- Indian nationalists had agreed to support the Allied cause if substantial power was transferred immediately, and complete independence given after the war.

On 11 March 1942, Churchill announced that the British government has prepared a plan to overcome India's political deadlock and Sir Stafford Crips would be sent to India.

Knowledge Base:

The **main proposals of the Cripps mission** were as follows.

- 1) 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.
- 2) After the end of the war, a constituent assembly 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.

- 3) The British government would accept the new constitution subject to two 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.
- 4) In the meantime, defence of India would remain in British hands and the governor-general's powers would remain intact.

Source: Spectrum chapter 22, Nationalist Response in the Wake of World War II, page 442.

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Quit India Movement

Q.3) “This session of Indian National Congress (INC) was presided over by Subhash Chandra Bose. During this session, the INC adopted a resolution stating its intention to offer moral backing to people protesting against the governance of princely states.”

Which of the following sessions of Indian National Congress has been mentioned in the above given paragraph?

- a) Ramgarh Session, 1940
- b) Haripura Session, 1938
- c) Faizpur Session, 1936
- d) Lucknow Session, 1936

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Option a is incorrect: The **Ramgarh session of INC held in 1940 was presided over by Maulana Azad**. In this session, the INC passed a resolution stating that the elected ministries of Congress had resigned to ensure India's disassociation from the war. Further Azad, in his Presidential Address, stated that the freedom movement's success relied on unity, discipline, and Mahatma Gandhi's leadership.

Option b is correct: The **Haripura Session, 1938**, was notable for **Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's presidency**, during which he focused on discussions about India's freedom struggle. The Haripura session adopted a resolution that the **Congress would give moral support** to those who were agitating against the governance in the **princely states**.

Option c is incorrect: The **Faizpur Session** of the Indian National Congress (INC) held in **1936** was presided over by **Jawaharlal Nehru**. The Faizpur (in modern day Maharashtra) session was the first session held by Congress in a backward rural setting i.e. the **first rural session of INC**.

Option d is incorrect: The **Lucknow session of INC held in 1936 was presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru**. In this session, the Congress passed a **resolution rejecting the Government of India Act of 1935** and stated that the Constitution that had been imposed on India was against the declared will of the people. Although, the Congress condemned the Government of India Act, it decided to participate in the elections to the provincial legislatures which were to take place in 1937.

Source: Spectrum - Chapter 22 (Nationalist Response in the Wake of World War II)

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Congress Rule in Provinces

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

Statement I: Lord Linlithgow described the August Movement of 1942 as the most serious rebellion since Sepoy Mutiny of 1857.

Statement II: There was a massive upsurge of the peasantry in certain areas.

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

- a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I

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

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement I is correct: Lord Linlithgow, the viceroy of India from 1936 to 1944, **described the August Movement of 1942 as the most serious revolt/rebellion after the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857.** The August Movement, also known as the Quit India Movement, was a civil disobedience movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi on 9 August 1942, demanding the immediate self-rule for India and to end the British rule in India.

Statement II is correct and is the correct explanation for statement I: The reason why Lord Linlithgow considered the movement as such a serious threat was that there was a **massive upsurge of the peasantry in certain areas, especially in Bihar, eastern Uttar Pradesh, Midnapore district of Bengal, and parts of Maharashtra.** The peasants joined the movement in large numbers and participated in various forms of resistance, such as strikes, boycotts, sabotage, attacks on police stations and government offices, cutting of telegraph wires and rail tracks, and setting fire to government property.

Source: Spectrum Chapter 23 Quit India Movement, Demand for Pakistan, and the INA

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Quit India Movement

Q.5) The Defence of India Act 1939 was enforced during the Second World War due to which of the following reasons?

- a) To enforce restrictions on civil liberties of the common people.
b) To ensure the public safety and the defence of British India.
c) To provide compensation for the land acquired for defence purpose.
d) All of the above.

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Defence of India Act, 1939 was an Act passed by the Central Legislature in 1939 which effectively declared martial law in India. Although it was enacted on 29 September 1939 it was deemed to come into force on 3 September 1939, the day when the Second World War began.

Option a is correct: Even before the declaration of the War, emergency powers had been acquired by the Centre in respect of provincial subjects by amending the 1935 Act. Defence of India Act had been enforced the day the War was declared, thus restricting civil liberties of the common people.

Option b is correct: The act empowered the Viceroy to make rules for the public safety and the defence of British India. It also provided for punishments in case of any contraventions which included death or transportation for life. The grounds for the punishment were the intent to assist any State at war with His Majesty or that of waging war against His Majesty.

Option c is correct: The act also provided for acquisition of land for defence purposes and provided compensation for the land acquired. It expired six months after the termination of the war and was repealed by the Repealing and Amending Act, of 1947.

Source: https://www.indiacode.nic.in/repealed-act/repealed_act_documents/A1939-35.pdf

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Nationalist Response in the Wake of World War II

Q.6) With regard to Tripuri session of Indian National Congress (INC) in 1939, consider the following statements:

1. In this session, Subhas Chandra Bose defeated Mahatma Gandhi in the Presidential Election of Indian National Congress.
2. After Subhash Chandra Bose's resignation in the Tripuri Session, Rajendra Prasad took over the Presidency of the Indian National Congress (INC).
3. During this session, a resolution was passed expressing the INC's solidarity with China against Japanese aggression.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Tripuri Session of INC, 1939, witnessed Subhas Chandra Bose's re-election (after Haripur session of 1938) as the Congress President. The Tripuri Session was marked by a significant strife and discord within the Congress party. The primary cause was the **contentious presidential election between Subhas Chandra Bose and Pattabi Sitaramayya, who was backed by Mahatma Gandhi in which** Bose defeated Sitaramayya. Mahatma Gandhi himself did not stand in the presidential election of Indian National Congress in 1939.

Statement 2 is correct: Differences cropped up between Bose and a section of the Working Committee over various issues like election and nomination of the members of Congress Working Committee etc. Consequently, Subhas Chandra Bose resigned from INC presidency and formed the Forward Bloc in 1939, within the Indian National Congress (INC). **Rajendra Prasad assumed the presidency of INC, soon after Subash Chandra Bose resigned in 1939.**

Statement 3 is correct: At the Tripuri session of the Indian National Congress (INC) in 1939, a resolution was adopted to demonstrate the **INC's solidarity with China amidst the ongoing Second Sino-Japanese War (1937-45)**. This conflict involved **Japanese aggression** against China, prompting the INC to express support for China's brave resistance against external invasion. The Congress praised China's courageous stand and extended congratulations for their valiant struggle. Moreover, the resolution affirmed the Congress's endorsement of dispatching a **Medical Mission to China** as a symbol of Indian support, aiming to provide effective assistance and represent Indian solidarity with the Chinese people. The Congress expresses confidence in the Mission's ability to continue its relief efforts with full support.

Source: Spectrum - Chapter 22 (Nationalist Response in the Wake of World War II)

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Nationalist Response in the Wake of World War II

Q.7) Who among the following individuals called Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose as "Prince among the Patriots"?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Rabindranath Tagore
- d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Option a is correct: In 1942, Mahatma Gandhi referred to Subhas Chandra Bose as the "Prince among the Patriots" because of Bose's commitment and fervour in advocating for India's independence.

Gandhi acknowledged Bose's dedication and leadership toward Indian independence despite his own commitment to non-violence. As a mark of admiration and acknowledgment of Bose's relentless efforts, Gandhi bestowed upon him the title of the "Prince among the Patriots."

Gandhi once expressed that Netaji's patriotism surpassed all, highlighting his bravery evident in every action. Gandhi remarked on another occasion that Netaji's service to India would ensure his eternal immortality.

Source: Spectrum - Chapter 22 (Nationalist Response in the Wake of World War II)

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/india-today-needs-legacy-of-bose-and-mahatma-sugata-bose/article2293696.ece>

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Quit India Movement

Q.8) "She was born in Assam in 1924. On 20 September 1942 she joined a group of freedom fighters and marched towards Gohpur Police station, Assam, to hoist the Tricolour in support of the Quit India Movement. Police at the station opened indiscriminate fire on the group to prevent team from committing such daring act. She was martyred with a Tricolour furling in her hands."

Which among the following personalities has been described in the above given paragraph?

- a) Matangini Hazra
- b) Kanaklata Barua
- c) Tara Rani Shrivastava
- d) Rukmini Lakshmipathi

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Kanaklata Barua was born in Barangabari, Assam in 1924. She was inspired by the freedom struggle and **joined the Mrityu Bahini (Death Squad)**, a group of young volunteers who were ready to sacrifice their lives for the cause of independence.

On 20 September 1942 marched towards Gohpur Police station, in the State of Assam, to hoist the Tricolour in support of the Quit India Movement. Police at the station opened indiscriminate fire on the group to prevent team from committing such daring act. Kanaklata Barua was martyred in young age with a Tricolour furling in her hands.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-history/droupadi-murmu-matangini-hazra-kanaklata-barua-who-were-these-freedom-fighters-8892591/>

<https://amritmahotsav.nic.in/unsung-heroes-detail.htm?347>

<https://www.indiatoday.in/visualstories/education/5-women-who-shaped-the-quit-india-movement-54784-09-08-2023>

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Quit India Movement

Q.9) With reference to modern Indian history, consider the following statements about the Cripps Mission, 1942:

Statement- I: Gandhi described Cripps Mission as 'a post-dated cheque'.

Statement-II: In Gandhi's opinion, the offer made by Cripps mission to provide dominion status to India after World War II, was a tactic to delay India's demand for immediate self-governance.

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

- a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I

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

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Cripps Mission led by Sir Stafford Cripps arrived in India in March 1942 in the midst of World War II (1939–45). The mission aimed to secure Indian support for the war effort in exchange for a promise of future self-governance.

Statement-I is correct: Gandhi linked the commitment made by the **Cripps Mission to grant India dominion status to a post-dated check issued by an unstable bank**. He interpreted this strategy as a deliberate attempt by the British to delay and pacify Indian leaders without genuinely providing quick self-governance to the Indians.

Statement-II is correct: Gandhi's analogy of the "Post-dated Cheque" (indicating the **British pledge of dominion status** after World War II) and the "failing bank" (suggesting **uncertainty in the British ability to fulfil promises** due to the ongoing war). This perception led Gandhi to label it as a post-dated cheque.

Gandhi pressed for immediate self-governance for India in exchange for Indian support during the war efforts led by the British, but Cripps Mission proposed only for the Dominion status for India that too after the end of World War II. That's why Gandhi called Cripps mission a postdated cheque as according to Gandhi Cripps mission was a deliberate attempt of British to delay the demand of self-governance for India.

Source: Spectrum - Chapter 22 (Nationalist Response in the Wake of World War II)

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Quit India Movement

Q.10) With reference to the Muslim League's Resolution of 1940 at Lahore, consider the following statements:

1. One of the demands was the creation of 'Pakistan' as a separate sovereign nation for Muslims.
2. The resolution was drafted by Sikandar Hayat Khan.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The 1940 resolution of Muslim league also called as Lahore resolution never mentioned Pakistan. On 23 March 1940, the League moved a resolution demanding a measure of autonomy for the Muslim majority areas of the subcontinent. This resolution never mentioned partition of India or creation of a separate sovereign nation called Pakistan.

Statement 2 is correct: Sikandar Hayat Khan, Punjab Premier and leader of the Unionist Party drafted the Lahore resolution in 1940. He declared in a Punjab assembly speech on 1 March 1941 that he was opposed to a Pakistan that would mean "Muslim Raj here and Hindu Raj elsewhere". He reiterated his plea for a loose (united) confederation with considerable autonomy for the confederating units.

Source: <https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/lehs305.pdf>

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Nationalist Response in the Wake of World War II

Q.11) Which of the following was/were the features of the Quit India Movement?

1. From the very beginning, it was a rural revolt.
2. It was essentially a moderate movement.
3. It was marked by the unprecedented use of violence.
4. It was marked by acute state repression.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Quit India Movement was not only a rural revolt. It was a mass movement that involved people from all walks of life, including urban workers, students, and professionals apart from peasants' resentment against the new war taxes and the forced rice exports during second world war.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Quit India Movement was a radical movement that called for the end of British rule.

Statement 3 is correct: The Quit India Movement was the first major movement in the Indian independence movement to be marked by widespread violence. This violence was largely spontaneous and was caused by the frustration of the Indian people with British rule.

Statement 4 is correct: The British government responded to the Quit India Movement with a wave of repression. Thousands of Indians were arrested, and many were tortured and killed.

Source: UPSC CAPF 2016

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Quit India Movement

Q.12) Who among the following proposed the 'Quit India Resolution' in Bombay session of Indian National Congress on August 8, 1942?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- d) J. B. Kripalani

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Quit India resolution was a significant milestone in India's struggle for independence against British colonial rule. It was passed on August 8, 1942, during the All-India Congress Committee session held in Gowalia Tank, Bombay (now Mumbai).

Option b is correct: The Quit India resolution was proposed by Jawaharlal Nehru and seconded by Sardar Patel and was ratified at the Congress Session in Bombay, on August 8, 1942.

The resolution proposed to form a **Provisional Government of India** after British withdrawal. Further the resolution declared a commitment of free India to defend itself against all types of fascism and imperialism.

The British Government on 9 August 1942, arrested Gandhi, members of the Congress Working Committee and other Congress leaders under the Defence of India Rules. Following these arrests, people took their movement in their own hands and devised a freedom struggle in their own ways.

Source: Spectrum – Chapter 22 (Nationalist Response in the Wake of World War II)

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Quit India Movement

Q.13) Consider the following statements with respect to the History of Modern India:

Statement-I: The Congress ministries in the provinces resigned from office in October 1939.

Statement-II: India was declared a party to the World War II without the consent of its people.

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

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

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Both Statement-I is correct: The Congress ministries were formed in several provinces of British India after the provincial elections of 1937. These ministries resigned in October 1939 after a tenure of 28 months.

Statement-II is correct and is the correct explanation for Statement-I: The reason for the resignations of the Indian Ministers in all the provinces in the year 1939 was **India was declared a party to World War II without the consent of the provincial governments.**

In 1939, World War II broke out, and the British government, without consulting the elected Indian representatives or provincial governments, declared India as a party to the war. This decision was seen as a violation of the principles of self-governance and consent.

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

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Congress Rule in Provinces

Q.14) Consider the following proposals made by the Cripps Mission of 1942:

- 1. It proposed that the Constituent Assembly set up after World War II would include elected representatives from the princely states.
- 2. It proposed that any province not willing to join the Union could form a separate Union.
- 3. It accepted the formation of Pakistan.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

In **March 1942**, a delegation led by **Stafford Cripps** arrived in India with constitutional proposals aimed at **garnering Indian support for the war effort**. Stafford Cripps, a **left-wing Labourite**, served as the **leader of the House of Commons** and was a member of the **British War Cabinet**, **actively endorsing the Indian national movement**.

Statement 1 is incorrect- According to the **Cripps Mission of 1942**, the members of the Constituent Assembly would be selected through a combination of **proportional representation by provincial assemblies** and **nominations by the princes (and not elected representatives from the princely states)**.

Statement 2 is correct: According to the **Cripps Mission of 1942**, the British government's acceptance of the new constitution was contingent on two conditions:

- 1) any province unwilling to join the Union could establish a distinct constitution and form a separate Union, and
- 2) negotiations between the new constitution-making body and the British government would lead to a treaty ensuring the transfer of power and safeguarding the interests of racial and religious minorities.

Statement 3 is incorrect- The mission even though was said to contain the **blueprint for the partition**, in essence, **did not accept the formation of Pakistan directly or indirectly**. This is so because the Cripps Mission proposed that any province unwilling to join the Union could create a **distinct constitution and establish a separate Union**. Pakistan was **not an existing province at that time**, and the **Cripps mission was about the existing province only**.

Source: Spectrum: Chapter 22, Nationalist Response in the Wake of World War II

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Quit India Movement

Q.15) Consider the following events:

1. Rajkot Satyagraha
2. August Revolution
3. Separation of Burma from India.

How many of the events given above occurred during the Viceroyship of Lord Linlithgow in India?

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Lord Linlithgow was the longest serving viceroy of India. He was the viceroy from 1936 to 1944. During his time, many important events took place.

Option 1 is correct: Rajkot Satyagraha took place in 1938- 39. It was against the princely ruler of Rajkot state known as the 'Thakore. The ruler's oppressive taxation regimes, curbs/ restrictions on civil liberties such as freedom of speech, freedom to assemble, lack of access to education and other welfare services resulted into this satyagraha against him.

Option 2 is correct: The Quit India Movement, also known as the August Kranti Movement, was a movement launched at the Bombay session of the All-India Congress Committee by Mahatma Gandhi on 8th August 1942, during World War II, demanding an end to British rule in India. It is also known as August Revolution which happened during Lord Linlithgow rule.

Option 3 is correct: The British colony of Burma was part of the British India, from 1824 to 1937. Burma was separated from the rest of the Indian Empire in April, 1937 and at that time, Lord Linlithgow was the Viceroy (1936-1944).

Source: <https://amritmahotsav.nic.in/district-repository-detail.htm?16962>

<https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/the-spirit-of-the-august-revolution-6545003/>

13962#:~:text=The%20Quit%20India%20Movement%20was%20launched%20on%208th%20August%201942,to%20'Do%20or%20Die'.

<https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/manipur-violence-bangladesh-liberation-war-separation-of-burma-8689299/>

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Debates on the Future Strategy after Civil Disobedience Movement

Q.16) With respect to the Struggle-Truce-Struggle (STS) strategy employed during the Indian National Movement, Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: Jawaharlal Nehru regarded the STS strategy as the most pragmatic approach to deal with the British government.

Statement-II: The STS strategy entailed alternating phases of mass movement and reprieve, allowing time for the masses to recover and the government to respond to the demands of the nationalists.

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

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

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

A critical strategy adopted by Mahatma Gandhi was 'Struggle-Truce-Struggle' as coined by Bipan Chandra. He believed that a mass phase of movement (struggle phase) had to be followed by a phase of reprieve (truce phase) before the next stage of mass struggle could be taken up. In between the phases of struggle-truce-struggle, Gandhi invented the constructive activity programme of eradication of untouchability, Hindu-Muslim unity, promotion of Khadi and Village Industries etc..

Statement-I is incorrect: Nehru opposed the adoption of the Struggle-Truce-Struggle (S-T-S) strategy. Critiquing the Struggle-Truce-Struggle (S-T-S) strategy, Nehru argued that, following the call for complete independence in 1929 congress session of Lahore, a continuous confrontation with imperialism was necessary until its overthrow. **He advocated for a "continuous direct action" policy without an intervening constitutionalist phase. Nehru opposed the S-T-S strategy and proposed a Struggle-Victory (S-V) strategy,** emphasizing the need for sustained struggle to achieve real power against British rule.

Statement-II is correct: The Struggle-Truce-Struggle (S-T-S) strategy involved a cycle where a mass movement (struggle phase) was succeeded by a period of reprieve (truce phase) before initiating the next stage of mass struggle. Advocates of this strategy argued that the truce allowed the masses to regain strength and gave the government an opportunity to respond to nationalist demands. If the government failed to respond, the movement could be resumed, incorporating mass participation, emphasizing a pragmatic approach.

Source: Spectrum: Chapter 20

<https://static.mygov.in/indiancc/2021/11/mygov-9999999991780784559.pdf>

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Debates on the Future Strategy after Civil Disobedience Movement

Q.17) Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: According to Mahatma Gandhi, the accumulation of wealth by capitalists beyond a certain limit was tantamount to theft.

Statement-II: Gandhi's Trusteeship theory suggests that the wealthy should not view their possessions as personal belongings but rather as assets to be used for the common good.

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

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

d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement-I is correct: Mahatma Gandhi condemned capitalist wealth accumulation, viewing it as akin to theft from the exploited poor. **He criticized the wealth amassed through unfair labor practices, resource exploitation, and worker neglect.** Gandhi believed **such accumulation would have detrimental consequences for both the individual and society**, emphasizing the ethical implications of wealth generation and the importance of considering social welfare in economic pursuits.

Statement-II is correct: Gandhi's trusteeship theory emphasizes the importance of compassion, empathy, and social responsibility. **He believed that the wealthy should not view their possessions as personal belongings but rather as assets to be used for the common good.** By sharing their wealth and resources, the affluent can contribute to the alleviation of poverty, education, healthcare, and other social welfare initiatives.

Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I: Gandhi's views on wealth and capitalism were deeply influenced by his concept of trusteeship, which emphasized the moral responsibility of the wealthy to use their resources for the benefit of society. He believed that wealth should not be concentrated in the hands of a few but should be shared more equitably to address poverty and inequality.

Source: spectrum: Chapter 22 Nationalist Response in the Wake of World War II

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Nationalist Response in the Wake of World War II

Q.18) Consider the following statements about the differences between Muslim League and Hindu Mahasabha during Indian National Movement:

1. While the Muslim League opposed the Quit India movement, the Hindu Mahasabha expressed support for it.
2. While the Muslim League endorsed the two-nation theory, the Hindu Mahasabha proposed the integration of Muslim population into a united India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Both the Muslim League and Hindu Mahasabha opposed the Quit India movement of 1942, albeit for different reasons. **The Muslim League feared Hindu dominance, distrusted Congress leadership, and believed the movement threatened the creation of Pakistan. In contrast, the Hindu Mahasabha opposed it due to concerns about India's readiness for independence, defense vulnerabilities, and a vision for a Hindu-dominant nation.** These diverse perspectives reflected the complex socio-political landscape during the push for Indian independence.

Statement 2 is correct: The Muslim League endorsed the two-nation theory, which **argued that Muslims and Hindus were two distinct nations and that they could not coexist peacefully in a single country.** The League believed that Muslims would not have equal rights in a Hindu-majority India and that they needed their own separate homeland. The Hindu Mahasabha, on the other hand,

advocated for a united Hindu-majority India. **They opposed the idea of a separate Muslim state and argued that Muslims should be integrated into a united India.**

Source: Spectrum: Chapter 23 Quit India Movement, Demand for Pakistan, and the INA

<https://static.mygov.in/indiancc/2021/07/mygov-1000000000984789115.pdf>

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Quit India Movement

Q.19) Consider the following statements about the Quit India Movement launched on August 8, 1942:

1. It was launched due to the failure of Cripps mission sent by British in 1942.
2. Gandhi gave the mantra of 'Do or Die' while launching the Quit India Movement.
3. It placed the demand for immediate independence as the agenda of the national movement.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: The failure of the Cripps Mission to solve the constitutional deadlock exposed Britain's unchanged attitude on constitutional advance. In regard to that in July 1942, the Congress Working Committee convened in Wardha and decided to empower Gandhi to lead the non-violent mass movement, commonly known as the 'Quit India' resolution. Proposed by Jawaharlal Nehru and seconded by Sardar Patel, it was set to receive approval at the All India Congress Committee meeting in Bombay in August.

Statement 2 is correct: During the meeting at Gowalia Tank in Bombay on August 8, 1942, Gandhi issued specific instructions to different sections of society regarding their mode of participation in the Quit India Movement. Few of his instructions for peoples participation in Quit India Movement were:

- 1) **Government servants were urged not to resign but declare allegiance to the Congress,**
- 2) **soldiers were advised not to leave the army but refrain from firing on compatriots etc.**

Gandhi concluded with the powerful mantra: "**Do or Die**," expressing the determination to either free India or perish in the attempt, refusing to witness the perpetuation of slavery.

Statement 3 is correct: The great significance was that the Quit India movement placed the demand for independence on the immediate agenda of the national movement. After Quit India, there could be no retreat.

Source: Spectrum: Chapter 23

<https://static.mygov.in/indiancc/2021/08/mygov-1000000000740430328.pdf>

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Quit India Movement

Q.20) With reference Krishak Praja Party (KPP), consider the following statements:

1. The party was founded by Fazlul Huq in 1936.
2. The party tried to defend the rights of landless peasants in Bengal Province.
3. The party was successful in obtaining a majority in Bengal Provincial elections of 1937.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Krishak Praja Party (KPP) was a major political party with considerable influence during the late 1930s and early 1940s in Bengal province (modern West Bengal & Bangladesh). KPP was founded in 1936 as a separate party by disassociating itself from Nikhil Banga Praja Samiti (All Bengal Tenants' Association).

Statement 1 is correct: The Nikhil Banga Praja Samiti was formed in 1929 with Sir Abdur Rahim as its president and Ak Fazlul Huq as one of the vice presidents. Following the rivalries between West Bengal group led by Khan Bahadur and East Bengal group led by Fazlul Huq in Nikhil Banga Praja party, **Fazlul Huq established the Krishak Praja Party (KPP) at Dhaka in 1936.**

Statement 2 is correct: The Krishak Praja Party (KPP) tried to defend the rights of landless peasants against landholders in Bengal province. Further the KPP programme included abolition of the zamindari system, making peasants the absolute proprietors of land, reduction of rent rate etc. Due to the non-communal approach of Fazlul Huq, he commanded support from the scheduled caste Hindu peasantry as well in Bengal province.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Krishak Praja Party election manifesto for Bengal legislative election in 1937 was Dal-Bhat (pulse and rice) for all. KPP emerged as the third biggest party after Congress and Muslim league. The KPP formed a coalition ministry with the support and participation of the Muslim League (not Indian National Congress) and some other smaller groups and independent members.

Source: From Plassey to Partition and After by Shekhar Bandhopadhyay 2nd Edition- Chapter 8.

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Congress Rule in Provinces

Q.21) Consider the following statements:

1. The growth of socialist tendency in the national movement led to the foundation of the Congress Socialist party in 1934 under the leadership of Acharya Narendra Deva and Jayaprakash Narayan.
2. In 1936, Jawaharlal Nehru urged the Congress to accept socialism as its goal and to bring itself closer to the peasantry and the working class.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct- The growth of socialist tendency in the national movement led to the foundation of the **Congress Socialist Party in 1934** under the leadership of **Acharya Narendra Dev, Ram Manohar Lohia, and Jayaprakash Narayan**. The party was formed by a group of Congressmen who were dissatisfied with the party's moderate policies. They wanted the Congress to adopt a more **radical approach** to social and economic reform.

Statement 2 is correct- In 1936, **Jawaharlal Nehru**, who was the **leader of the Congress Socialist Party**, urged the Congress to accept **socialism** as its goal and to bring itself closer to the peasantry and the working class. Nehru's speech was a major turning point in the history of the Congress. It marked the beginning of the Congress's shift towards a more **socialist ideology**.

Source: UPSC CAPF 2021

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Debates on the Future Strategy after Civil Disobedience Movement

Q.22) Why did Mahatma Gandhi undertake a 21-day fast in jail in February 1943?

- a) To demand significant relief for the victims of 1943 Bengal Famine.
- b) To urge the people to stop communal violence in the Deccan region.
- c) To protest against the arrest of political leaders by British Government during the Quit India movement.
- d) To resolve a deadlock between Congress and the Muslim League regarding new Constitution for India.

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Option c is correct: The 1942 Quit India Movement, which aimed for India's immediate independence from British rule, was a significant moment in the Indian freedom struggle, and the 21-day fast undertaken by Gandhi played a pivotal role in mobilizing public support and intensifying the movement. During this movement, the British government arrested the prominent leaders of the Indian National Congress, including Gandhi, who was placed under house arrest in the Aga Khan Palace in Pune. **Gandhi began his fast on 10th February 1943 to protest against the arrests and demanded the release of all political prisoners.** The fast was a self-imposed penance, reflecting his deep commitment to the cause of independence and his belief in non-violent resistance. The fast lasted 21 days and received widespread attention and support across India. It generated tremendous public sympathy and galvanized the masses in their resistance against British rule. As news of Gandhi's fast spread, demonstrations, strikes, and protests erupted throughout the country, leading to a significant escalation in the Quit India Movement. The British administration, fearing the potential consequences of Gandhi's deteriorating health and the growing unrest, finally succumbed to public pressure. On 18 February 1943, negotiations took place between Gandhi and the British authorities, leading to the release of political prisoners. This particular fast of Gandhi's during the Quit India Movement symbolized his unwavering commitment to non-violence and his willingness to make personal sacrifices for the cause of Indian independence. It brought the struggle to the forefront of national and international attention and further consolidated the resolve of the Indian people in their fight against the colonists.

Source: Spectrum – Brief History of modern India Chapter 23 Quit India Movement, Demand for Pakistan, and the INA

[https://amritmahotsav.nic.in/district-reopository-](https://amritmahotsav.nic.in/district-reopository-detail.htm?25186#:~:text=Gandhi%20began%20his%20fast%20on,belief%20in%20non%2Dviolent%20resistance)

[detail.htm?25186#:~:text=Gandhi%20began%20his%20fast%20on,belief%20in%20non%2Dviolent%20resistance](https://amritmahotsav.nic.in/district-reopository-detail.htm?25186#:~:text=Gandhi%20began%20his%20fast%20on,belief%20in%20non%2Dviolent%20resistance). Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Quit India Movement

Q.23) In the context of Quit India Movement, the “Karnataka Method” refers to:

- a) a tactic where part-time peasant squads engaged in farming during the day and revolutionary activities at night.
- b) a method adopted by the British administrators to suppress the movement.
- c) a crowd funding initiative, where funds were gathered to support the Quit India Movement throughout India.
- d) a unique initiative of women of Karnataka for the promotion of Khadi and Village industries.

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The hallmark of the second phase of Quit India Movement was the widespread underground activities carried out by different groups of revolutionaries all over India. Such activities involved attempts to sabotage War efforts by dislocating communication, disseminating messages inspiring ‘subversive’ acts through slogans, pamphlets, leaflets, handbills and other ‘incendiary’ underground publications.

Acts of sabotage were carried out not just by students and revolutionaries, ordinary peasants too participated willingly. Practiced and popularized in Karnataka, where part-time peasant squads engaged in farming by day and organized such subversive actions by night against, which came to be known as the “Karnataka method”. These groups enjoyed enormous popular support and patronage of people at large.

Source: From Plassey to Partition and After by Shekhar Bandhopadhyay, 2nd edition – Chapter 8

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Quit India Movement

Q.24) Consider the following statements regarding the ‘Prati Sarkar’, one of the parallel governments formed during the Quit India Movement:

1. It was formed in the Ballia district of present-day Uttar Pradesh.
2. It was established under the leadership of Y.B. Chavan.
3. It created a guerrilla force called ‘Toofan Sena’ to carry out armed attacks against the British rule.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Prati Sarkar was formed in 1943, but it was not in Uttar Pradesh's Ballia district. Instead, it emerged in the Satara district of Maharashtra during the Quit India movement.

The parallel governments, including Prati Sarkar, were a response to the Quit India movement and were established in various regions to challenge British rule.

Statement 2 correct: The Prati Sarkar, established by Y.B. Chavan and Krantisinh Nana Patil, controlled 600 villages, functioning independently with markets, law, order, and food distribution.

It penalized money lenders and landlords supporting the British Raj, punishing violence against women severely. Operating for three years, it resisted government repression and remained a formidable force until dissolving in 1946 with the certainty of Indian independence.

Statement 3 correct: The Prati Sarkar's armed wing, Toofan Sena (Typhoon Army), conducted guerrilla attacks against the British Raj. They raided imperial establishments for funds, attacking a goods train on June 7, 1943, carrying British officials' salaries from Pune to Miraj, looting the money. In the same year, they raided a police station in Bhavani Nagar, Sangli, to procure guns for their fight.

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

And <https://amritmahotsav.nic.in/district-repository-detail.htm?6766>

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Quit India Movement

Q.25) In March 1940, an Anti-Compromise Conference at Ramgarh was organized under the leadership of which one of the following personalities?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Subhash Chandra Bose
- c) J.L. Nehru
- d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

In March 1940, Subhash Chandra Bose convened an Anti-Compromise Conference at Ramgarh. It was a joint effort of the Forward Bloc and the Kisan Sabha. At the conference, it was resolved that a world-wide struggle should be launched on April 6, the first day of the National Week. It was proposed that people of India should be called not to help the Imperialist War with any type of resource viz. men, money or materials. Subhash Chandra Bose called the people to offer resistance to all forms of exploitation of the Indian resources that are used for the imperial cause. There was enthusiastic participation by the people in the struggle launched on April 6.

Source: A Brief History of Modern India, Spectrum-2019 Edition- Chapter 23

<https://indianculture.gov.in/digital-district-repository/district-repository/anti-compromise-conference-ramgarh-1940>

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Nationalist Response in the Wake of World War II

Q.26) With reference to the Government of India Act, of 1935, consider the following statement:

1. It introduced autonomy in the provincial legislatures.
2. It introduced the provision of joint sittings to resolve the deadlock between the two houses of the provincial legislatures.
3. It introduced provision for the establishment of Federal Public Service Commission.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The **Government of India Act, of 1935** was framed based on the **meetings of Three Round Table Conferences (1930-1932)**. Round Table Conferences were held considering the **Simon Commission Report, Jinnah 14 Point Report, and Nehru Report**. Based on the recommendation of three Round Table Conferences, **white paper was published by the British Government in 1933**. Also, the **Government of India Act, of 1935** lacked Preamble.

Statement 1 is correct - The **Government of India Act of 1935** provided **provincial autonomy** by **abolishing the distinction between transferred and reserved subjects**. Prior to this, the **Government of India Act, 1919 (famously known as Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, 1919)** provided for the division of provincial subjects into two categories:

- 1) **Transferred subjects-** The **ministers were in charge of the transferred subjects** who were nominated from the elected members of the legislative council. Subjects were education, health, local government, industry, agriculture, excise, etc
- 2) **Reserved subjects-** The **governor-general along with his executive councillors was in charge of the reserved subjects**. Subjects were law and order, irrigation, finance, land revenue, etc.

Statement 2 is incorrect- Even though the **Government of India Act 1935** introduced **bicameralism in six out of eleven provinces (Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Bihar, Assam and the United Provinces)**, it was **silent about the resolution of deadlock over those bicameral legislatures**. The **Government of India Act 1935** introduced the concept of **joint sitting between the two houses of the Central Legislature** for the **resolution of deadlock between them**. The legislative powers were categorized into three subject lists: **the Federal Legislative List, the Provincial Legislative List, and the Concurrent Legislative List**. The Viceroy held discretion over residual legislative powers.

Statement 3 is correct- The **Government of India Act, of 1935** provided for the **establishment of a Federal Public Service Commission**, Provincial Public Service Commission and Joint Public Service Commission for two or more provinces.

Source: Spectrum: Chapter 20, Debates on the Future Strategy after Civil Disobedience Movement
Subject:) Modern History
Subtopic:) Debates on the Future Strategy after Civil Disobedience Movement

Q.27) With reference to the “Nai Talim” education system, which was conceived by Mahatma Gandhi, which one of the following statements is **incorrect**?

- a) It was popularly described as education through handicrafts.
- b) Ancient Vedic literature was made part of curriculum under this education system for glorification of India's Past.
- c) It emphasized on holistic training of mind and body along with academics.
- d) One of the aims was to eliminate psyche of servitude and superstition from minds of people.

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Gandhi conceived Nai Talim or basic education for all in 1937. **Nai Talim aimed to impart education that would lead to freedom from ignorance, illiteracy, superstition, psyche of servitude, and many more taboos that inhibited free thinking of a free India.** This scheme of education emphasised on holistic training of mind and body, so along with academics, there was to be purposeful manual labour. Handicrafts, art and drawing were the most fundamental teaching tools in Nai Talim. As Gandhi wanted to make Indian villages self-sufficient units, he emphasised on vocational education which increases the efficiency of students in undertaking tasks in those villages and make the village a self-sufficient unit. **Vedic literature was not part of the curriculum of New Talim system of education. It did not emphasize on any particular religious text as part of curriculum. If it could be called religious, it was universal religion from which all sectional religions were derived.**

Source: A brief History of Modern India, Spectrum- 2019 Edition Chapter 24.

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Congress Rule in Provinces

Q.28) With reference to the Provincial Election of 1937, consider the following statements:

- 1. Only about 11 to 12 per cent of the population had the right to vote during this election.
- 2. The election manifesto of Indian National Congress completely rejected the Government of India Act, 1935.
- 3. The Indian National Congress formed the government in Assam and Madras provinces.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The **1937 provincial elections** in British India were a **watershed moment** in the Indian independence movement. They were the **first elections held under the Government of India Act 1935**, which introduced a **new system of provincial governance** in India. The elections were held in **11 provinces**, and the **Indian National Congress (INC)** emerged as the **largest party, winning a majority in eight provinces.**

Statement 1 is correct- The **1937 provincial elections** marked a historic milestone as an **unprecedented number of Indians were eligible to participate.** Approximately **30.1 million individuals**, comprising **4.25 million women** (constituting around **12 to 13 percent of the total**

population), were granted the right to vote. Of these, **15.5 million individuals**, including **917,000 women**, actively exercised their franchise, as reported.

Statement 2 is correct- The Congress election manifesto reaffirmed total rejection of the **1935 Act**, and promised release of prisoners, removal of disabilities on the basis of gender and caste, radical transformation of the agrarian system etc.

Statement 3 is correct- Following the 1937 provincial elections, Congress ministries were established in **Bombay, Madras, Central Provinces, Orissa, United Provinces, Bihar, and subsequently in the NWFP and Assam** as well.

- 1) In Assam's 1937 elections, the Congress, with 33 seats out of 108, emerged as the **largest party** but lacked a majority. Despite this, Governor **Sir Michael Hutton invited Congress to form a ministry due to its substantial non-Muslim support and willingness to collaborate for stability.**
- 2) In the **NWFP**, Congress secured 22 seats out of 50 in the 1937 elections, surpassing the Muslim League's 19 seats. Despite this, Governor **Sir George Cunningham initially hesitated to invite Congress to form a ministry**, given concerns about governing a **province with a significant Muslim population**. Following negotiations between Congress and the Muslim League, a coalition government was formed.

Source: Spectrum: Chapter 21, The Congress rule in Province.

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Congress Rule in Provinces

Q.29) With reference to the Subhash Chandra Bose, consider the following statement:

1. He supported the idea of Dominion Status proposed in the Nehru Report.
2. He criticized Gandhi Irwin Pact because the British government refused to negotiate on the death sentence of Bhagat Singh.
3. He was instrumental in setting up the National Planning Committee in 1938.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Subhas Chandra Bose (23 January 1897 – 18 August 1945) was an **Indian nationalist, anti-colonial military leader, and author**. Born in a **middle-class Bengali family**, Bose went to school in **Calcutta**. He was a brilliant student and was awarded a prestigious scholarship to study at **Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge University**. However, he left **Cambridge in 1921**, inspired by the Indian independence movement. **23rd January is celebrated as Prakram Diwas in the memory of Subhas Bose.**

Statement 1 is incorrect- Subhash Chandra Bose completely rejected the **Nehru Report** because he was **not in favour of Dominion status for India**. He unequivocally supported the idea of **Poorna Swaraj or the Complete Independence**. He supported the **Lahore resolution of 1929** presided by **Jawaharlal Nehru** where the resolution of **Poorna Swaraj (total independence)** was passed.

Statement 2 is correct- **Subhas Chandra Bose was a strong critic of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact**, which was signed in **1931**. He believed that the pact was a compromise that did not adequately address India's demands for independence. He was particularly upset that the **British government refused to negotiate the death sentence of Bhagat Singh, a young revolutionary who had been executed for his role in an anti-colonial attack.**

Statement 3 is correct- **Subhas Chandra Bose** played a key role in establishing the **National Planning Committee in 1938**. The committee was tasked with developing a **comprehensive economic plan for**

India. Bose believed that economic planning was essential for achieving **true independence from British rule.**

Source: spectrum: Chapter 22, Nationalist Response in the Wake of World War II

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Nationalist Response in the Wake of World War II

Q.30) With reference to Quit India Movement of 1942, consider the following pairs:

Leaders	Associated actions/ works
1. Aruna Asaf Ali	Hoisted the tricolour Indian flag at the Gowalia Tank Maidan during Quit India Movement
2. Jai Prakash Narayan	Organised an Azaad Dasta in Nepal
3. Biju Patnaik	Used air force transports to fly clandestine missions that carried freedom fighters from one place to another.

How many of the above given pairs are correctly matched?

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is correctly matched. Aruna Asaf Ali, also known as the ‘Grand Old Lady’ of the Independence Movement, participated in the underground activities during the Quit India movement. She gave the much-needed push to the Quit India Movement by hoisting the Indian Flag at the Gowalia Tank ground during the Quit India Movement in 1942.

Pair 2 is correctly matched. Jai Prakash Narayan organized an “Azaad Dasta” (freedom brigade) in Nepal for fighting the tyranny of British rule using guerrilla warfare at India-Nepal border.

Pair 3 is correctly matched: Biju Patnaik used air force transports to fly clandestine missions that carried freedom fighters like Ram Manohar Lohia from hideouts across India to secret meetings. He actively joined the Quit India movement in 1942 and collaborated with the underground leaders.

Source: From Plassey to Partition and After by Shekhar Bandhopadhyay- Chapter 8

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Quit India Movement

Q.31) Which of the following parties were established by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar?

- 1. The Peasants and Workers Party of India.
- 2. All India Scheduled Castes Federation.
- 3. The Independent Labour Party.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Option 1 is incorrect. The Peasants and Workers Party of India was founded in 1948 by Marxist leaders such as Keshav Rao Jedhe, Nana Patil and others. Thus, it was not established by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

Option 2 is correct. The second political party established by Ambedkar was the All India Scheduled Castes Federation. **Founded in 1942, it was first all India political party exclusively for Scheduled Castes.**

Option 3 is correct. In 1936, **Babasaheb Ambedkar founded the Independent Labour Party**, which contested the 1937 Bombay election to the Central Legislative Assembly for the 13 reserved and 4 general seats, securing 11 and 3 seats respectively.

Source: UPSC CSE Pre 2012

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Debates on the Future Strategy after Civil Disobedience Movement

Q.32) With reference to the ideological differences between Mahatma Gandhi and Subhas Chandra Bose, consider the following statements:

1. While Gandhi supported socialistic form of economy, Subhas Bose was in favour of capitalist economy, for independent India.
2. While Gandhi was an ardent supporter of non-violence, Bose believed that ideology of non-violence would not be sufficient to secure India's independence.
3. While Gandhi favoured decentralized cottage industries without the state's control, Bose was in favour of large-scale industrialization guided by a strong government.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

In 1942, Gandhi ji hailed Bose as the **"Prince among the Patriots,"** recognizing his **unmatched patriotism and valor, even in the face of failure.** Gandhi acknowledged Bose's **immortal legacy for his dedicated service to India.** In return, Bose revered Gandhiji as a **symbol of Indian nationalism,** referring to him as **"The Father of Our Nation".** Despite having deep respect, both **Gandhi and Bose** had **ideological similarities and differences.**

Statement 1 is incorrect- Both Bose and Gandhi supported Socialism.

- 1) Gandhi supported socialism in India. The ideology of Gandhian socialism is based on his work Swaraj and India of My Dreams. In this work, Gandhi describes a society without class conflict, where resources are equally distributed and there is a self-sufficient economy without exploitation or violence.
- 2) Bose viewed Indian Socialism as different from Marxian and Bolshevik. Bose charted out socialism which is suited for India. Bose elaborated his view of economic emancipation and held that every human being must have the right to work, and the right to a living wage. There must be equal opportunities for all, and there should be a fair, just and equitable distribution of wealth. Hence statement 1 is correct.

Statement 2 is correct- Mahatma Gandhi believed that ethical and moral means should be the standard of reference, not the ends. He believed that evil tactics like violence could never lead to good results. Subhash Chandra Bose believed in a more practical approach to achieve independence. He believed that violent means were necessary to confront and overthrow British colonial rule in India. Gandhi was an ardent supporter of non-violence. Whereas **Bose held the belief that Gandhi's non-violent ideology would not be sufficient to secure India's independence.** In his view, only through violent resistance could the foreign imperialist rule be ousted from India. While he acknowledged the effectiveness of the Gandhian civil disobedience campaign in paralyzing the administration, he deemed it inadequate unless coupled with a comprehensive revolution. For this even violence can be resorted to, if needed.

Statement 3 is correct- Mahatma Gandhi and Subhas Chandra Bose had different views on the role of industrialization in India's development.

- 1) Gandhi believed in a decentralized economy without state control and favored small-scale production units. He believed that large-scale industrialization led to exploitation of labor and was responsible for many socio-economic problems. Gandhi believed that villagers should be self-sufficient in food and weave their own cloth.
- 2) Subhash Chandra Bose's understanding of India's economic future was very different from Gandhi's. Bose clearly favoured industrialisation – but industrialisation guided by a strong government. Bose was a pragmatist, especially in the field of the economy. He was skeptical of the efficiency of free markets to overcome the economic and social disparities prevailing in India. The planned economy that Nehru followed after 1947 was very much according to Bose's orientation: industrialisation under politically set priorities and guided by the government; industrialisation including international cooperation but with a strong political shield to protect Indian markets.

Source: Spectrum: Chapter 22, Nationalist Response in the Wake of World War II

https://static.mygov.in/static/s3fs-public/mygov_165945722674282961.pdf

<https://www.deccanherald.com/opinion/netaji-visionary-ahead-his-time-2238971>

Subject: Modern History

Subtopic: Nationalist Response in the Wake of World War II

Q.33) Consider the following statements regarding 'August Offer' of British government in 1940:

1. It recognized the rights of the Indians to frame their constitution for the first time.
2. It proposed for the representation of larger number of Indians as compared to the British in the Viceroy's Executive Council.
3. It was offered during the viceroyship of Lord Linlithgow.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The British Government offered the '**August Offer**' to India in 1940, in order to **garner the support of Indians during World War II.** The **Muslim League and the Princely States were already supporting the British government in World War II.** The **Indian National Congress agreed to support the government in World War II** if its demands were met. The demand was to set up the **provisional National Government at the Central level.**

Statement 1 is correct- The **August Offer of 1940** proposed the **establishment of a constituent assembly post- World War-II**, wherein Indians would predominantly determine the constitution based on their **social, economic, and political ideas.** However, this was contingent upon the

government meeting its obligations concerning **defense, minority rights, treaties with States, and all-India services**. In essence, for the first time, the rights of the **Indians to frame their constitution were recognized**.

Statement 2 is correct- The **August Offer of 1940** proposed **enlarging the Viceroy's executive council with a majority of Indian members, drawn from major political parties**.

Statement 3 is correct- **Lord Linlithgow**, the Viceroy of India, announced the **August Offer on August 8, 1940**.

Source: Spectrum: Chapter 22, Nationalist Response in the Wake of World War II

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Nationalist Response in the Wake of World War II

Q.34) Which of the following is/are the reason(s) for Mahatma Gandhi to launch Individual Satyagraha during World War II?

1. To assert the right of speech of Indians against the war efforts.
2. According to Gandhi, mass movement at that time was not conducive as it might have turned aggressive.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct Answer.

In reaction to the August Offer, Gandhiji called for a limited 'Individual Satyagraha'. It was a protest against the British government and its inability to accommodate the demands of Indians. Also, Indians wanted to demonstrate that though they are taking part in the war, the participation was not voluntary.

Individual Satyagraha was the **result of the August offer's failure** in providing a sound solution for India's future political status. The main aims for launching the satyagraha were:

- 1) To show that nationalist patience towards the political situation of the India at that time was not due to weakness of Indians;
- 2) To express people's feeling that they were not interested in the war and that they made no distinction between Nazism and the double autocracy that ruled India; and
- 3) To give another opportunity to the Government to accept Congress' demands for self- governance peacefully.

Statement 1 is correct: The Individual Satyagraha was to **affirm the right of speech against the war efforts**.

Statement 2 is correct: The radicals and leftists wanted to launch a mass Civil Disobedience Movement, but **Gandhiji** insisted on individual satyagraha, as he **thought that mass movement might turn aggressive**.

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

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Nationalist Response in the Wake of World War II

Q.35) Consider the following publications:

1. New India
2. Young India
3. Unto this last
4. The Story of My Experiments with Truth

5. The Kingdom of God Is Within You

How many of the publications were written/published by Mahatma Gandhi?

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

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Option 1 is incorrect: New India and Commonweal are the newspapers associated with Annie Besant.

Option 2 is correct: Young India was a weekly paper or journal in English published by Mahatma Gandhi from 1919 to 1931

Option 3 is incorrect: The book “Unto This Last” was written by John Ruskin and was first published in 1860 as a series of articles in Cornhill Magazine.

During a long train journey in South Africa, Gandhi was given this book of John Ruskin (Unto This Last) by one of his friends. About this book, Gandhi has written that it brought an instantaneous change in his life. In 1908 Gandhi serialized a nine-part paraphrase of Ruskin's book into Gujarati in Indian Opinion and later published it as a pamphlet under the title Sarvodaya.

Option 4 is correct: The Story of My Experiments with Truth is the autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi, covering his life from early childhood through to 1921.

Option 5 is incorrect: The book “The Kingdom of God Is Within You” was written by Leo Tolstoy. In this book Tolstoy shows his readers clearly why they must reject violence of any sort—even that sanctioned by the state or the church—and urges them to look within themselves to find the answers to questions of morality.

In 1894, one of the first English translations of this book found its way into the hands of a young Gandhi. Inspired by its message of non-resistance to evil, Gandhi declared it a source of "independent thinking, profound morality, and truthfulness." Much of this work's emotional and moral appeal lies in its emphasis on fair treatment of the poor and working class. Its view of Christianity, not as a mystic religion but as a workable philosophy originating from the words of a remarkable teacher, extends its appeal to secular and religious readers alike.

Source: <https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/22523/1/Unit-10.pdf>

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Nationalist Response in the Wake of World War II

Q.36) Who among the following was the founder of Revolutionary Socialist Party in 1940?

- a) C. Rajagopalachari
- b) Jay Prakash Narayan
- c) Tridib Chaudhari
- d) Subhash Chandra Bose

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP) was founded in 1940 by Tridib Chaudhuri largely as a political manifestation of the Anushilan Samiti or the Liberation Movement in Bengal. It has its roots in ideology of Bengal Anushilin Samiti, Hindustan Socialist Republic Association and Anushilan Marxism. It was one of the Socialist-Marxist political parties found in India after the second phase of revolutionary activities cooled off due to the demise of Bhagat Singh, Master da Surya Sen etc.

Source: <https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/89552/3/Unit-9.pdf>

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/revolutionary-socialist-party/dynalist/81533511.cms>

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/politics/revolutionary-socialist-party/articleshow/62568348.cms?from=mdr>

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Nationalist Response in the Wake of World War II

Q.37) With reference to the Parallel Government formed during the Quit India Movement of 1942, Consider the following pairs:

Leaders associated with the parallel government	Region where parallel government was formed
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1. Chittu Pandey	Talcher
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2. Pabitra Mohan Pradhan	Tamluk
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3. Nana Patil	Satara
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How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Quit India Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi on 8 August, 1942 at the Bombay session of the All-India Congress Committee (AICC). Also known as the Bharat Chhodo Andolan, this movement was a mass civil disobedience that took place in the country.

Apart from mass agitations, four major parallel governments were established in Ballia (Uttar Pradesh), Tamluk (Bengal), Satara (Maharashtra) and Talcher (Orissa)

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched- Chittu Pandey was the leader of the parallel government formed in Ballia district in Uttar Pradesh in 1942 (not Talcher, Odisha). He was a distinguished independence activist, who led the Quit India Movement in Ballia. He was described as the "Tiger of Ballia" by Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose. The parallel government succeeded in getting the Collector to hand over power and release all the arrested Congress leaders. However, this government did not last long. During the intervening night of 22–23 August 1942, British military forces entered Ballia and overthrew the popular government.

Laksman Nayak was the leader of the parallel government formed in Talcher, Odisha.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched- In the Tamluk of Midnapore district, an independent parallel government called the **Tamralipta Jatiya Sarkar** was organized on December 17th, 1942. This government lasted for two years till August 31, 1944. The three people who played a pivotal role in the formation of the Tamralipta Jatiya Sarkar were **Ajoy Kumar Mukherjee, Satis Chandra Samanta, and Sushil Kumar Dhar**. This parallel government undertook cyclone relief work, sanctioned grants to schools, supplied paddy from the rich to the poor, organised Vidyut Vahinis, etc.

Pabitra Mohan Pradhan was not associated with Tamluk or Tamralipta Jatiya Sarkar. He was the President of Talcher State Prajamandal and was murdered during the Quit India Movement.

Pair 3 is correctly matched- The parallel government which developed in Satara was the longest and most successful. It lasted for three years; was established in the middle of 1943 and continued till June 13, 1946. The parallel government of Satara was also known as **Patri Sarkar**. The person who was

instrumental in organizing it was **Y.B. Chavan** and **Nana Patil**. Village libraries and Nyayadan Mandals were organised, prohibition campaigns were carried on and 'Gandhi marriages' were organised.

Source: Spectrum: Chapter 23, Quit India Movement, Demand for Pakistan, and the INA

<https://amritmahotsav.nic.in/district-repository-detail.htm?3075>

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Quit India Movement

Q.38) Consider the following statements:

Statement I: Gandhi declared Jawaharlal Nehru as his successor.

Statement II: Nehru was the only leader whose vision on political and economic development perfectly aligned with Gandhi.

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

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: Gandhi had declared Jawaharlal Nehru as his chosen successor. He famously said in a speech to the All-India Congress Committee (AICC) in 1942, "I have always said that not Rajaji, nor Sardar Vallabhbhai, but Jawaharlal will be my successor." **Although, they had differences regarding the idea of modernity, religion, God, state, industrialization, but Gandhi chose Nehru as his successor.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: Gandhi and Nehru had significant differences regarding the matters of economic development of the nation. Nehru was an ardent supporter of **industrialization** as a means of lifting masses out of poverty and hunger. On the other hand, Gandhi advocated for **the revival of the rural economy** as a means for economic development. So, the similarity of views was not the reason for Gandhi choosing Nehru as his successor.

Gandhi chose Nehru as his successor because according to Gandhi, Nehru most reliably **reflected the pluralist and inclusive idea of India** that the Mahatma himself stood for. According to him, Nehru was a Hindu who could be trusted by Muslims, a north-Indian who was respected in south India, and a man who was admired by women. **He considered Nehru as an all-India leader.**

Source: <https://www.telegraphindia.com/culture/books/jawahar-will-be-my-successor-mahatma-gandhi/cid/1719284>

Spectrum: Chapter 22 (Nationalist Response in wake of World War II)

<https://www.telegraphindia.com/culture/books/jawahar-will-be-my-successor-mahatma-gandhi/cid/1719284>

<https://www.livemint.com/Opinion/fH0FLdalb1YQnzFE3kzCEL/Individualist-Gandhi-versus-statist-Nehru.html>

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Nationalist Response in the Wake of World War II

Q.39) Who among the following individuals was the first person to offer Individual Satyagraha in the 'Delhi Chalo' movement of 1940?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Vinoba Bhave
- c) Mahatma Gandhi

d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Option a is incorrect: Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, was actively involved in the independence movement. He was one of the important leaders associated with the Indian National Congress, he **was not the first but second one** to offer Satyagraha during the 'Delhi Chalo' movement.

Option b is correct: The Individual Satyagraha was a movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1940 as a response to the repressive policies of the British government. Through this movement, Indians wanted to demonstrate that though Indians were taking part in the war, the participation was not voluntary.

The Individual Satyagrahas were limited in scope, symbolic in nature, and non-violent in nature, and Mahatma Gandhi chose the Satyagrahis. **Acharya Vinoba Bhave was the first person to launch individual satyagraha in Paunar, Maharashtra** on October 17, 1940.

If the government did not arrest the Satyagrahi, he/she would not only repeat it, but **move into villages and start a march towards Delhi**, thus precipitating a movement which came to be known as the 'Delhi Chalo Movement'.

Option c is incorrect: Mahatma Gandhi, the leader of the Indian independence movement, **initiated the 'Delhi Chalo' movement and the concept of Individual Satyagraha**. However, he himself wasn't the first individual to offer individual Satyagraha during this particular movement as he initiated it for others to participate.

Option d is incorrect: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, a prominent leader during the Indian freedom struggle and known as the 'Iron Man of India'. However, he was **not the first one to offer individual satyagraha**.

Source: Spectrum - Chapter 22 (Nationalist Response in the Wake of World War II)

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Nationalist Response in the Wake of World War II

Q.40) With reference to the various sessions of Indian National Congress, consider the following statements:

1. At the Bombay Session in 1934, wearing of Khadi was made a necessary criterion for becoming the member of the congress.
2. The Faizpur session in 1936 was the first Congress Session conducted in a rural area.
3. Congress got its first woman President at the Kanpur Session in 1925.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. A number of changes in the Congress constitution were affected at the Bombay Session in 1934 under the Presidentship of Rajendra Prasad. Wearing of Khadi was made a necessary criterion for elective membership.

Statement 2 is correct. Held at Faizpur in 1936 near Jalgaon, this was the first Congress Session in a rural area. Pandit Nehru was the President of the Congress during this session. Goaded by the left-wing and the peasant movements, the Congress accepted at Faizpur in 1936 a programme of substantial reduction in rent and revenue, abolition of feudal dues and forced labour, fixity of tenure and a living wage for agricultural labourers.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The Congress got its first woman President at the Calcutta Session in 1917–Annie Besant. Sarojini Naidu became the second woman to preside over the Congress after Annie Besant at the Kanpur session 1925.

NOTE: As per most of the authentic sources Faizpur Session of Indian National Congress was held on 27th and 28th December 1936. But in Azadi Ka Amit Mahotsav Website (<https://amritmahotsav.nic.in/district-repository-detail.htm?9341>) the year is mentioned as 1937. Here we are considering 1936 as year of Faizpur Session of Indian National Congress.

Source: India's Struggle for Independence, 1857-1947 by Bipin Chandra

<https://indianculture.gov.in/system/files/digitalFilesICWeb/ICrarebooks/cslrepository/3605/RB305.pdf>

<https://nehuportal.nic.in/jawaharlal-nehru-being-taken-procession-specially-decorated-bullock-cart-president-faizpur-session>

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Debates on the Future Strategy after Civil Disobedience Movement

Q.41) After Quit India Movement, C. Rajagopalachari issued a pamphlet entitled 'The Way Out'. Which one of the following was a proposal in this pamphlet?

- a) The establishment of a "War Advisory Council" composed of representatives of British India and the Indian States.
- b) Reconstitution of the Central Executive Council in such a way that all its members, except the Governor General and the Commander-in-Chief, should be Indian leaders.
- c) Fresh elections to the Central and Provincial Legislatures to be held at the end of 1945 and the Constitution-making body be convened as soon as possible.
- d) A solution to the Constitutional deadlock.

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

C. Rajagopalachari, also known as Rajaji, was a prominent leader of the Indian National Congress and a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi. He issued a pamphlet entitled 'The Way Out' in 1944, in which he proposed a solution to the Constitutional deadlock that had arisen due to the British government's refusal to grant independence to India and the Muslim League's demand for a separate state of Pakistan for the Muslims of India.

Source: UPSC CSE Pre 2010

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Quit India Movement

Q.42) Consider the following statements regarding the Pirpur Committee of 1938:

- 1. It was established by the Government of British India to investigate the condition of minorities in India.
- 2. The report of this committee accused the provincial Congress Ministries of suppressing the rights of the minorities under the Congress rule during 1937-39.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Pirpur Committee of 1938 was an inquiry committee to report on the atrocities supposedly committed by the Congress Ministries on the minorities. The chairman of the committee was **Raja Sayed Mohammed Mehdi of Pirpur**.

Statement 1 is incorrect: In 1938, The Pirpur Committee **was established by the All-India Muslim League**. It was tasked **to prepare a detailed report on the alleged atrocities committed by the Congress ministries**.

Statement 2 is correct: The Committee had **accused the Congress Ministries of interference in religious rites, suppression of Urdu in favor of Hindi, denial of proper representation, and the oppression of Muslims in the economic sphere in the provinces ruled by it**. Jinnah utilized the Pirpur Reports to emphasize the distinctions between Hindus and Muslims, portraying Congress governments as targeting the minority community out of revenge. Hence, the given statement is correct.

Source: Spectrum: Chapter 21 (Congress Rule in Provinces)

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Congress Rule in Provinces

Q.43) Consider the following statements regarding the All-India Forward Bloc (AIFB):

1. It was a revolutionary political party founded in Singapore with the support of Indian Prisoners of War (POW).
2. It was founded by Subhas Chandra Bose.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The All-India Forward Bloc (AIFB) was formed in India (at Makur, Unnao) in 1939. This was formed after the resignation of Subhas Chandra Bose as the President of Indian National Congress and was formed as a **faction within the Indian National Congress. Its objective was to establish a socialist state in India**. The Indian National Army (INA) (and not the AIFB) was formed with the support of Indian Prisoners of Wars in Japan and Singapore. This idea was originally conceived by **Mohan Singh**.

Statement 2 is correct: AIFB **was founded by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in 1939**. He was dissatisfied with the political ideology of the Congress and decided to chart out a separate way for the achievement of 'swaraj' in India.

Source: Spectrum: Chapter 22 (Nationalist Response in wake of World War II)

<https://hindi.eci.gov.in/files/file/4933-all-india-forward-block-constitution/?do=download&r=11759&confirm=1&t=1&csrfKey=545a03fe05c347f34a0787f0932caf39>

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Nationalist Response in the Wake of World War II

Q.44) Why was Cripps Mission of 1942 sent to India by the British Government?

- a) To assure Indian nationalist leaders of the British Government's intent to grant complete independence to India.
- b) To persuade the Muslim League to withdraw their demand for 'two-state solution'.
- c) To negotiate with Gandhi regarding the withdrawal of Quit India Movement.
- d) To garner the support of Indians in the ongoing World War-II.

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

In March 1942, a mission headed by Stafford Cripps was sent to India. Stafford Cripps, a leftist member of the Labour Party, served as the leader of the House of Commons and was a member of the British War Cabinet. He actively advocated for the Indian national movement.

Statement a is incorrect: The primary purpose of the Cripps Mission **was not to assure complete independence**. The mission did propose constitutional proposals for post-war self-government, but discussion regarding granting complete independence was not even an agenda of the Mission.

Statement b is incorrect: The Cripps Mission was primarily focused on constitutional and political matters related to India's post-war self-government. **It did not specifically address the Muslim League's demand for a 'two-state solution'.**

Statement c is incorrect: Although, both the Cripps Mission and Quit India Movement took place in the same year of 1942. **However, Cripps Mission to India (March 1942) came prior to even launching of the Quit India Movement (August 1942).** In fact, the Quit India Movement was launched in response to the failure of the Cripps Mission.

Statement d is correct: **The Cripps Mission was sent to India in 1942 to seek Indian support in the World War-II.** There was **pressure on Britain from the Allies (USA, USSR, China) to seek Indian cooperation**. Indian nationalists had consented to support the Allied Nations' cause on the condition that significant power was immediately transferred, with complete independence granted after the conclusion of the war. However, the mission proposed constitutional arrangements for post-war self-government (not complete independence) as a means to secure cooperation from Indian political leaders and the general public.

Source: Spectrum: chapter 22 (Nationalist Response in wake of World War II).

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Nationalist Response in the Wake of World War II

Q.45) With regards to Indian Freedom Struggle, The National Defense Council was set up as a result of which of the following events?

- a) Indian National Congress Session of Haripura 1938
- b) Cripps Mission 1942
- c) August Offer 1940
- d) Indian National Congress Session of Faizpur 1936

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

On 8 August 1940, the Viceroy Lord Linlithgow made a proposal called the August Offer which expanded the Executive Council to include more Indians. **In July 1941**, the viceroy's executive council was enlarged to give the Indians a majority of 8 out of 12 for the first time, but the British remained in charge of defence, finance and home. Also, **The National Defence Council was set up with purely advisory functions**. The National Defence Council's main purpose was to bring the war effort in the Provinces and States, as well as in the ranks of commerce, industry and labour, into more effective touch with the Central Government.

Source: A brief History of Modern India, Spectrum, 2019 – Chapter 22.

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Nationalist Response in the Wake of World War II

Q.46) Consider the following statements regarding one of the most devastating famines that occurred in India in 1943:

1. The British government led by Winston Churchill officially accepted the responsibility of famine due to colonial policies.

2. Woodhead Commission was formed by Government of British India to enquire about the famine. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- a) 1 only
 - b) 2 only
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Bengal famine of 1943 ranks as one of the most catastrophic events in twentieth-century South Asia, causing around three million deaths. This devastating incident unfolded during World War II. The worst-affected areas were south-west Bengal comprising the **Tamluk-Contai-Diamond Harbour region, Dacca, Faridpur, Tippera, and Noakhali**. The divergence of foodgrains **for the maintenance of large army** was responsible for the famine in Bengal. Other factors that caused the disaster include stoppage of rice imports from Burma and South-East Asia (the Japanese Army completed the occupation of Burma), gross mismanagement and profiteering.

Statement 1 is incorrect: In the context of Bengal Famine of 1943, Winston Churchill had infamously said, **"I hate Indians. They are a beastly people with a beastly religion. The famine was their own fault for breeding like rabbits."** Churchill claimed that famine was created by themselves (Indians) caused by overpopulation, and that Indians should pay the price for their negligence. **These statements depict how the British colonial authorities marginalized their subjects in the colonies and solidified practices of racial exclusion.**

Statement 2 is correct: The Government of British India appointed the Famine Inquiry Commission, commonly known as the **Woodhead Commission**, in 1944 to investigate the 1943 Bengal famine. It refused to blame the British administration, instead emphasizing natural, rather than man-made, causes of the famine.

Source: Spectrum: Chapter 23 (Quit India Movement, Demand for Pakistan and INA)

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9735018/>

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Quit India Movement

Q.47) Which of the following were the objectives of All India Kisan Sabha, 1936?

- 1. Abolition of Zamindari.
- 2. Struggle against colonialism in India.
- 3. Securing living wages for Agricultural laborers.
- 4. Complete abolition of land revenues.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

In 1936, at the Lucknow session of the Congress, All India Kisan Sabha was formed with Swami Sahajanand as its first president and N.G. Ranga as its first General Secretary. The first session of All India Kisan Sabha was greeted in person by Jawaharlal Nehru.

Options 1,2 and 3 are correct: The All-India Kisan Sabha finalized a Kisan Manifesto in Bombay and formally presented it to the Congress Working committee to be incorporated into its forthcoming manifesto for the 1937 elections.

The following were aims and objectives of All India Kisan Sabha-

- 1) Abolition of landlordism and distribution of land to agricultural laborers and poor peasants free of cost.
- 2) Ending of exploitation by Indian monopolists and foreign capital.
- 3) Liquidation of usurious debts.
- 4) Improvement of the living standard, working conditions and cultural level of the rural masses and development of agriculture and industry.
- 5) Democratization the State structure to vest power in the people.
- 6) Struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism and against war and for peace

Complete abolition of Land revenue was not the stated objective of All India Kisan Sabha.

Source: <https://kisansabha.org/constitution/#1638267636423-f8555dda-713a>

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Debates on the Future Strategy after Civil Disobedience Movement

Q.48) With reference to Congress Socialist Party, consider the following statements:

1. It advocated the boycott of British goods and evasion of taxes.
2. It wanted to establish the dictatorship of proletariat.
3. It advocated separate electorate for minorities and oppressed classes.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 3 only
- c) 1, 2 and 3
- d) None

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Within Congress, 'Congress Socialist Party' in 1934 was founded J P Narayan, Acharya Narendra Dev and Minoo Masani. Its members were critical of tactics and strategy of Gandhi as well as of Communists. **They wanted to give Congress a socialist direction by working from within the congress and organising peasants and workers outside the congress.** The party mainly consisted of three ideologies – Maxian Socialism, Fabianism and Gandhian Socialism. The stood for abolition of Capitalism, Zamindari and princely states.

Statement 1 incorrect: As it is found post-Civil Disobedience Movement in 1934, they were silent on boycott of British goods and evasion of taxes.

Statement 2 is incorrect: They want to establish government with socialistic principles not dictatorship of proletariat like communists.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Congress Socialist Party was not a completely separate political party from the Indian National Congress. So, similar as the views of Congress, CSP also did not support or advocated for the separate electorates for Minorities or the depressed classes.

Source: UPSC CSE Pre 2015

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Debates on the Future Strategy after Civil Disobedience Movement

Q.49) Consider the following statements about the work done by the Congress Ministries after winning the provincial elections in 1937:

1. The congress government successfully passed the Tenancy Act in United Province for the protection of tenants.
2. In Bombay, lands confiscated by the government during the Civil Disobedience Movement were restored.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Congress Ministry formed after the **1937 provincial elections** undertook **lots of socio-political reforms** which were both **Parliamentary and extra-parliamentary**. The Congress government through these reforms asserted that **Indian self-government** was essential for a **profound social transformation**.

Statement 1 is correct- The agrarian reforms by the congress government addressed critical issues like **tenancy rights, security of tenure, and rural indebtedness**.

- 1) In **October 1939**, Congress government of **United province enacted a tenancy act**, granting **statutory tenants in Agra and Oudh full hereditary rights** while **limiting landlords' privileges**. **Rent changes for hereditary tenants occurred every ten years**, with **restrictions on subsequent increases by landlords**. The legislation **prohibited the arrest or imprisonment of tenants for non-payment of rent** and **abolished illegal practices like nazrana and begar**.
- 2) **Bihar implemented similar legislation in 1937 and 1938**, surpassing Uttar Pradesh in speed and generally adopting more radical measures in tenancy regulation.

Statement 2 is correct: The Congress ministries played a significant role in relaxing restrictions on civil liberties by undertaking various measures:

- 1) Repealing laws that granted emergency powers to provincial governments.
- 2) Lifting bans on illegal organizations like the Hindustan Seva Dal and Youth Leagues, along with the prohibition on specific books and journals.
- 3) Removing press restrictions and delisting newspapers from blacklists.
- 4) Restoring confiscated arms and arms licenses.
- 5) Curtailing police powers and discontinuing the shadowing of politicians by the CID.
- 6) Releasing political prisoners and revolutionaries, along with revoking deportation and internment orders.
- 7) **Restoring lands confiscated by the government during the Civil Disobedience Movement in Bombay. (statement 2 is correct)**
- 8) Reinstating pensions for officials associated with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Source: Spectrum: Chapter 21, The Congress rule in Province.

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Congress Rule in Provinces

Q.50) Consider the following statements:

1. A large section of the Congress favored parliamentary politics with which he was in fundamental disagreement.
 2. A section of the intelligentsia in Congress felt estranged from some of his constructive programmes.
 3. He had fundamental differences with the socialist group within Congress, led by Jawaharlal Nehru.
- How many of the above are the possible reasons behind the resignation of Gandhi from the Congress in October 1934?
- a) Only one
 - b) Only two
 - c) All three
 - d) None

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

In October 1934, Gandhiji announced his resignation from the Congress. He was also convinced that he was out of tune with powerful trends in Congress.

Statement 1 is correct: Gandhi felt that a large section of the Congress favored parliamentary politics with which he was in fundamental disagreement. It was one of the reasons for him to resign from Congress.

Statement 2 is correct: A section of the intelligentsia in Congress felt disconnected from Gandhi's emphasis on the spinning wheel (Charkha) as 'the second lung of the nation,'. Also, some were unhappy because of the emphasis on Harijan work based on a moral and religious approach. So, Gandhi felt that he was not in tune with trends in congress and so he resigned.

Statement 3 is correct: Similarly, the socialist group within Congress, led by Jawaharlal Nehru, was growing in influence and importance but Gandhi had fundamental differences with it. Gandhi by the weight of his personality could have influenced them but he did not want to suppress the spread of the ideas propounded by the socialists. Because of fundamental ideological differences with the socialists, he considered resigning and better serving the congress in thought, word and deed.

Source: Pages 333-334, PDF, Bipin Chandra, India's Freedom Struggle

Subject:) Modern History

Subtopic:) Debates on the Future Strategy after Civil Disobedience Movement