

Modern History



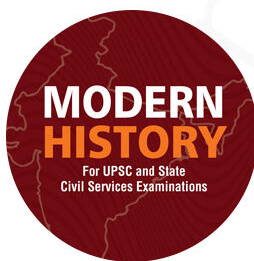
Questions Asked



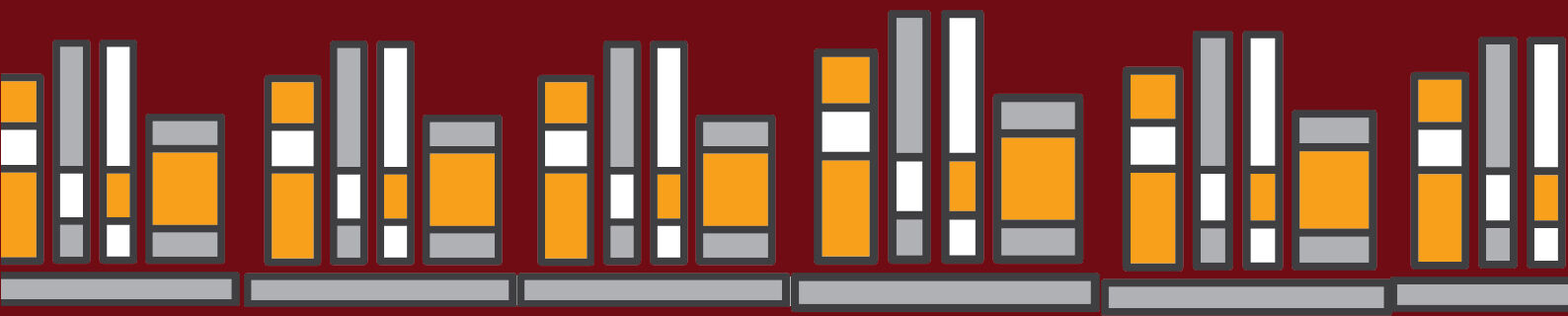
Detailed Solutions



Right Approach



**PrepMate Modern
History Book
Performance**



1. Consider the following statements about 'the Charter Act of 1813':

1. It ended the trade monopoly of the East India Company in India except for trade in tea and trade with China.
2. It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Indian territories held by the Company.
3. The revenues of India were now controlled by the British Parliament.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Sol. 1 (a) 1 and 2 only

Source of 1st Statement : PrepMate Modern History Book, Chapter 7, Page 63

Statement 1 is correct: Although the Act renewed the Charter for a further period of twenty years, it took away the monopoly of the Company to trade in India except trade in tea and trade with China.

4. **Charter Act, 1813:** This act ended the monopoly of East India company in India. Thus, other English companies were permitted to trade in India. It provided for an expenditure of ₹ 1 lakh per annum for spread of education in India.

Statement 2 is correct The 1813 Act mentioned about sovereignty of the British Crown over the Indian territories held by the Company.

Statement 3 is not correct: From 1853 Act, the revenues of India were controlled by the British Parliament.

2. With reference to Swadeshi Movement, consider the following statements:

1. It contributed to the revival of the indigenous artisan crafts and industries.
2. The National Council of Education was established as a part of Swadeshi Movement.

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

Sol. 2 (c) Both 1 and 2

Source: PrepMate Modern History Book, Chapter 9, Page 98

The movement was launched with both political as well as economic objectives. Political objective was establishment of self-rule and discredit the British rule in India. Economic objective was **industrialization of India** and reduction of dependence on British manufactured goods.

Spread of the Movement

The date of partition was 16 October 1905. On the day of partition, people tied 'Rakhi' on each other's hands to signify unity, fasted and took a bath in Ganga.

Emphasis was laid on cultural revival and nationalist literature. During this time, Rabindranath Tagore wrote *Amar Sonar Bangla* (which later on became the National Anthem of independent Bangladesh).

Indian Society of Oriental Art was found in 1907 and Nandalal Bose became the first painter to receive scholarship. This society later published a journal called *Rupam*.

To promote education on nationalist lines, **National Council of Education** was set up in 1906 under which numerous schools and colleges were set up with local languages as medium of instruction. One of the colleges established was The National College of Bengal. The first Principal of this college was Aurobindo Ghosh. To promote technical education, Bengal Technical Institute was set up.

3. Consider the following pairs:

Movement/Organization- Leader

1. All India Anti-Untouchability League - Mahatma Gandhi
2. All India Kisan Sabha - Swami Sahajanand Saraswati
3. Self-Respect Movement - E. V. Ramaswami Naicker

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

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

Sol. 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

Source: PrepMate Modern History Book; Statement 1 – Chapter 3, Page 26; Statement 2 – Chapter 4, Page 45; Statement 3 – Chapter 3, Page 28

Statement 1

Harijan Movement by Gandhiji: Gandhiji launched the Harijan Movement in 1932. In order to organize the campaign against untouchability, Gandhi set up a new body in October 1932. It was first named the All India Anti-Untouchability League and later renamed the Harijan Sevak Sangh. Harijan Sevak Sangh had centres all over India to conduct vocational training of Harijans.

He also published weekly *Harijan* to spread awareness about rights of Harijans. He also conducted nationwide tour from November 1933 to August 1934 to spread awareness about Harijans.

Statement 2

Eka and Kisan Sabha Movement

Eka Movement was launched by Gandhian leaders to unite the peasantry at regional level. Eka Movement led to formation of regional Kisan Sabhas such as Avadh Kisan Sabha headed by Baba Ram Chandra, Bihar Kisan Sabha headed by Swami Sahajanand Saraswati and Andhra Kisan Sabha headed by N.G. Ranga.

The regional Kisan Sabhas actively participated in Civil Disobedience Movement. Later on, All India Kisan Sabha was found in 1936 with President Swami Sahajanand Sarawati and Secretary N.G. Ranga.

Statement 3

6. **Self-Respect Movement:** The Self-Respect Movement was launched with the objective of attaining equal human rights and inculcating self-respect among Scheduled Castes. It was found in 1925 by E. V. Ramasamy (also called Periyar by his devoted followers) in Tamil Nadu. The journal published by E.V. Ramasamy was *Kudi Arasu*.

4. With reference to the British colonial rule in India, consider the following statements:

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

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Sol. 4(b) 1 and 3 only

Source of 2nd and 3rd statement: PrepMate Modern History Book, Chapter 9, Page 102 and Chapter 14, Page 174

Statement 1 is correct. Mahatma Gandhi pressurized authorities to abolish indentured labour in India. Due to this pressure, indentured labour was abolished in the year 1917.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Mahatma Gandhi supported British World War I efforts. Rather, he was conferred with Kaiser-e-hind to support British war efforts.

Chapter 9, Page 102

7 FIRST WORLD WAR AND NATIONALIST RESPONSE

The First World War broke out in July, 1914 and the question emerged as to whether Indians should support British war efforts. The nationalist response was four fold:

1. Moderates supported the British as a matter of duty.
2. Extremists including Bal Gangadhar Tilak supported the war efforts with the false belief that British would repay the loyalty and form self-government in India.
3. Revolutionaries decided to utilise the opportunity and launched a war to liberate India. It was during WW-I that Ghadar Party Movement planned Great Ghadarite uprising in the Sikh Regiments deployed in Singapore.
4. Mahatma Gandhi came back from South Africa on 9 January 1915. He shared the same view as that of extremists.

Statement 3 is correct.

Chapter 14, Page 174

11 WORK UNDER CONGRESS MINISTRIES

1. Civil liberties

- a. Emergency powers were repealed.
- b. Ban on Congress was lifted.
- c. Political prisoners were released.
- d. Pension of government servants who participated in Civil Disobedience Movement was restored.

2. Agrarian reforms:

- a. Debt relief was given at large scale.
- b. Arrears of rent, not paid during Civil Disobedience Movement, were forgiven.
- c. Land rent and revenue was reduced.
- d. Confiscated lands were returned.

3. Improvement in conditions of labour

- a. Minimum wages were secured to the labour.
- b. Steps were taken to encourage formation of unions among workers.

5. With reference to Indian National Movement, consider the following pairs:

Person- Position held

1. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru- President, All India Liberal Federation
2. K. C. Neogy- Member, The Constituent Assembly
3. P. C. Joshi- General Secretary, Communist Party of India

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

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

Sol. 5 (d) 1, 2 and 3

Source of 1st Statement: PrepMate Modern History Book, Chapter 15, Page 202

Statement 1 is correct.



Tej Bahadur Sapru

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru (1875–1949) was a prominent Indian freedom fighter, lawyer and politician. He was a key figure in India's struggle for independence. He also played important part in drafting the Indian Constitution. He was the leader of the Liberal party in British-ruled India.

Although initially a member of the Indian National Congress, Sapru left it to join the Liberal Party of India. While he supported *Swaraj* (Self Rule), Sapru advocated for greater political rights to be achieved through dialogue with British authorities.

Sapru and Indian Liberals collaborated with the Congress after the ascent of Mahatma Gandhi, who advocated non-violent satyagraha against British rule. Sapru and other Liberal politicians, eager to achieve independence through dialogue, participated in the central and provincial legislatures set up by the British.

Sapru served in the Legislative Council of the United Provinces and the Imperial Legislative Council and as a member for law affairs in the Viceroy's Council. He was knighted and was appointed a member of the Privy Council in 1934.



Statement 3 is correct. P. C. Joshi was General Secretary, Communist Party of India.

Once we know that Statements 1 and 3 are correct, answer is option (d).