

(SOLUTION) TEST - 36 (IPM 2022)

36. Correct Answer : A

Answer Justification :

Deccan Riots (1875)

- Excessive land revenue demand of the British facilitating exploitation of peasants by moneylenders was responsible for the uprising in the Deccan.
- Social boycott of moneylenders by the peasants was later transformed into armed peasant revolt in the Poona and Ahmednagar districts of Maharashtra.
- **The peasants forcibly seized from the moneylenders debt bonds, decrees and other documents, and set them on fire.**
- When the police failed to suppress the riots, army help was sought to put down the riots.
- **It was the appointment of a commission and the enactment of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act of 1879 which prohibited the imprisonment of the peasants of the Maharashtra Deccan for failure to repay debts to the moneylenders.**

Hence, both statement 2 and 3 are incorrect.

37. Correct Answer : D

Answer Justification :

- Milki Proprietorship or ownership especially in land.
- Kharkhana Royal factory where different types of goods were manufactured for the royal court and the army under the Delhi Sultans and Mughals.
- Hasil Land revenue actually collected or realised from an estate
- **Dadni System**
- **The system in which merchants (both Indian and European) gave cash and raw material advances (dadani) to the artisans and later bought the finished products. Though it originated and grew in Bengal, later it spread to other parts of India as well. It is not the same as the 'putting-out' system insofar as the transactions it covered were still sales with the artisan retaining considerable independence.**

Hence, option (d) is correct.

38. Correct Answer : C

Answer Justification :

- **P. Krishna Pillai** defended the national flag and resisted lathi charge on the Calicut beach on November 11, 1930. **He later founded the Kerala Communist Movement.**
- **Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya**, who was an upholder of Gandhian policies since 1920's, began to drift away with the launch of the Harijan campaign by Gandhi. **He started a breakaway Congress Nationalist Party.**
- **Sampurnanand** formulated 'A Tentative Socialist Programme' for India and a **Congress Socialist Party** was started in 1934, which was supported by **Narendra Dev.**
- **Rashbehari Bose**, a revolutionary activist, was elected the president of the **Indian Independence League** (formed in March 1942) in June 1942.
- **Ashwini Coomarr Banerjee**, a swadeshi activist, led the jute mill workers to form an **Indian Millhands' Union** at Budge-Budge in August 1906.
- **Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.**

39. Correct Answer : B

Answer Justification :

Civil Disobedience Movement

M.K. Gandhi formally launched the Civil Disobedience Movement on April 6, 1930 by picking a handful of salt after the completion of historic 'Dandi March' from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi, thus breaking the salt law imposed by the Government. He was the major force behind the movement and inspired grass-root participation in the freedom struggle.

C. Rajagopalachari led a salt march from Trichinopoly to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore coast in Tamil Nadu, in support of the Civil Disobedience Movement. He was arrested on April 30, 1930.

K. Kelappan, a Nair Congress leader, launched the Vaikom Satyagraha and marched from Calicut to Payanneer in defiance of salt laws. **Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.**

P. Krishna Pillai defended the national flag and resisted lathicharge on the Calicut beach on November 11, 1930. He later founded the Kerala Communist Movement.

Sarojini Naidu, the first Indian woman to become the president of the Congress, was involved in a march towards the Dharsana Salt Works, a government salt depot. Other leaders who participated in this total nonviolent affair were **Imam Saheb**, Gandhi's comrade of the South African struggle, and **Manilal**, Gandhi's son.