

(SOLUTION) TEST – 4 : G.S. SUBJECT (IPM 2023)

10. Correct Answer : D

Answer Justification :

1. **Shyamsundar Chakrabarti**, a swadeshi political leader, helped in organising strikes. He was one of the 'Pabna Group' of Bengali revolutionaries. He was a nationalist journalist who was the sub-editor of the revolutionary journal Sandhya, later joining the Bengali nationalist newspaper Bande Mataram as an assistant to its editor Aurobindo Ghosh
2. **Chidambaram Pillai**, who joined politics following the partition of Bengal, spread the Swadeshi Movement to Madras . He founded the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company in Tuticorin on the east coast of the Madras Province to break the trade monopoly of the British India Steam Navigation Company.
3. **Brahmabandhab Upadhyay** through his Sandhya and Yugantar (brought out by a group associated with Barindrakumar Ghosh) popularised swaraj and the Swadeshi Movement.
4. **Syed Haider Raza** popularised the Swadeshi Movement in Delhi.

11. Correct Answer : A

Answer Justification :

Hitabadi, Sanjibani, and Bengalee

- This were the newspaper associated with swadeshi movement. Moderates used this newspaper to propagate ideas , information among the people of Bengal during the antipartition movement.
- Newspapers Hitabadi was founded by Dwijendranath Tagore and Bengalee by Surendranath Baneerjee .
- Their objective was to exert sufficient pressure on the government through an educated public opinion in India and England to prevent the unjust partition of Bengal from being implemented.

12. Correct Answer : D

Answer Justification :

The Berlin Committee for Indian independence:

- Revolutionaries in Europe The Berlin Committee for Indian Independence was established in 1915 by Virendranath Chattopadhyay, Bhupendranath Dutta, Lala Hardayal, and others.
- Revolutionaries aimed to mobilise the Indian settlers abroad to send volunteers and arms to India to incite rebellion among Indian troops there and to even organise an armed invasion of British India to liberate the country.

13. Correct Answer : A

Answer Justification :

Indian Home Rule Society

- Shyamji Krishnavarma started in London, 1905 an Indian Home Rule Society—'India House'. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect.**
- It was a centre for Indian students, a scholarship scheme to bring radical youth from India, and a journal The Indian Sociologist.
- Revolutionaries such as Savarkar and Hardayal became the members of India House. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

14. Correct Answer : D

Answer Justification :

The Home Rule Movement was the Indian response to the First World War.

Prominent leaders—Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Annie Besant, G.S. Khaparde, Sir S. Subramania Iyer, Joseph Baptista, and Muhammad Ali Jinnah among others.

Factors Leading to the Movement

Some of the factors leading to the formation of the Home Rule Movement were as follows:

- The Moderates were disillusioned with the Morley-Minto reforms (1909) and not with Montague Chelmsford reforms as it was enacted after the home rule movement in 1919. **Hence statement 2 is incorrect.**
- People were feeling the burden of wartime miseries caused by high taxation and a rise in prices. **Hence statement 1 is correct**
- Annie Besant, the Irish theosophist based in India since 1896, had decided to enlarge the sphere of her activities to include the building of a movement for home rule on the lines of the Irish Home Rule Leagues. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**