

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

Solution: a)

The Defence of India Act 1915, also referred to as the Defence of India Regulations Act, was an emergency criminal law enacted by the Governor-General of India in 1915 with the intention of **curtailing the nationalist and revolutionary activities** during and in the aftermath of the First World War.

The act was first applied during the First Lahore Conspiracy trial in the aftermath of the failed Ghadar Conspiracy of 1915, and was instrumental in crushing the Ghadr movement in Punjab and the Anushilan Samiti in Bengal.

- 16) The Congress split in 1907 was due to the issue of
- a) Increasingly religious tones in the Indian National Movement
  - b) Economic ideology of state-led development of India
  - c) Methodology of struggle against the British
  - d) Grant of concessions to the All-India Muslim League

Solution: c)

The Congress split in 1907. The Moderates were opposed to the use of boycott. They felt that it involved the use of force. However, the extremists insisted on the use of mass boycott movements, protests and strikes to make a point against the British.

After the split the Congress came to be dominated by the Moderates with Tilak's followers functioning from outside.

- 17) The Lucknow Session, 1916 was special in many respects. Consider the following statements regarding this session.
1. Congress and All India Muslim League signed the historic Lucknow Pact.
  2. It marked the re-union of the Moderates and Extremists.
  3. Annie Besant was the president of Lucknow session.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: b)

**Ambika Charan Majumdar** was the president of Lucknow session (1916) of Indian National Congress.

The session is memorable for the **re-union of the Moderate and Extremist wings of Indian National Congress**. In the same session, unity between the Congress and Muslim League was also achieved and they signed the historic Lucknow Pact. Through the pact, the two parties agreed to allow representation to religious minorities in the provincial legislatures. The Muslim League leaders agreed to join the Congress movement demanding Indian autonomy.

- 18) The Ilbert Bill Controversy is said to be a high watermark in the history of Indian National Movement. This is because it invoked issues of
1. Security lapse on the Indian borders, especially the North-Western frontier
  2. Racial discrimination between Indian and Europeans
  3. Suppression of local language newspapers and their nationalization by the Government

Select the correct answer code: