This document showcases curated outputs generated by ChatGPT 5 thinking model (Plus tier), including a chapter summary, high-quality subjective questions with model answers, and analytically framed multiple-choice questions. The representative chapter selected for this demonstration is Chapter Six of *Plassey to Partition and Beyond* by Sekhar Bandyopadhyay. This compilation exemplifies how the integration of ChatGPT with authoritative eBooks transforms traditional reading into an intellectually enriching and systematically guided learning experience.

THEMES OF CHAPTER SIX

1. **Colonial "Carrots" of Limited Self-Government (1909-1919)**
   The chapter begins by tracing why Britain offered successive constitutional concessions—from the Morley-Minto Councils Act (1909) to the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms and dyarchy (1919). It explains competing imperial motives (fiscal stress, need for allies, fear of rising nationalism) and shows why Indian leaders judged these changes too timid, laying the ground for mass agitation rather than loyalty to the Raj.

2. **The Arrival of Mahatma Gandhi and a New Mass Politics**
   Gandhi's return from South Africa in 1915 transformed a largely elite movement into a nationwide crusade. The text discusses his philosophy of satyagraha and non-violence, how he reorganised the Congress on a village-level footing, and why his moral authority appealed to groups previously untouched by constitutional politics.

3. **Khilafat-Non-Co-operation Alliance (1919-1922)**
   Seeking Hindu-Muslim unity, Gandhi tied the fate of the Ottoman Caliphate to India's struggle, launching a four-stage boycott of titles, schools, courts, councils and foreign goods. Widespread participation—from students and traders to peasants and tribal forest satyagrahis—brought the Raj to a stand-still, yet outbreaks such as Chauri Chaura and the Moplah rebellion exposed the limits of disciplined non-violence and led Gandhi to call the movement off.

4. **Civil Disobedience and the Salt Satyagraha (1930-1934)**
   When the 1920s reforms stalled, Gandhi revived mass protest with the symbolic Salt March to Dandi in 1930, followed by tax refusals, forest-law violations and picketing of liquor and cloth shops. The narrative highlights the eleven-point charter that linked swaraj to everyday grievances, the cycle of repression and negotiation (Round Table Conferences), and how the campaign, though suspended in 1934, won Congress unprecedented moral and electoral strength.

5. **The Government of India Act 1935, "Paper Federation" and the Princes**
   Finally, the chapter analyses Britain's most ambitious but cautious blueprint: provincial autonomy, an all-India federation (never realised) and extensive "safeguards" for British interests. It details Congress's landslide victory in the 1937 elections, the princes' hostility to federation, and how the Act both expanded Indian office-holding and exposed the structural limits of colonial constitutionalism—setting the stage for the confrontations of the 1940s.

SUMMARY OF THREE THEMES

Colonial "Carrots" of Limited Self-Government (1909-1919)

- **Imperial self-confidence erodes:** After 1857 British paternalism hardened into a "despotic" conviction that Indians were unfit for power, yet by 1900 militant nationalism, fiscal strain, and liberal criticism forced London to rethink absolutism.
- **Philosophical cross-currents:** Utilitarians such as J. S. Mill saw self-rule as a distant goal, while Fitzjames Stephen's authoritarian Benthamism argued Indians deserved order, not liberty, strengthening the Raj's moral armour.
- **Cambridge "weak-imperialism" thesis:** Historians note that as empire lacked coercive reach it bargained for Indian collaboration through gradual Indianisation and devolution of power.
- **Tomlinson's fiscal-crisis view:** War debts and falling revenues made cost-sharing with elected Indians attractive to Whitehall.
- **1909 Morley-Minto Councils Act origins:** Secretaries Morley and Viceroy Minto sought to mollify Swadeshi unrest and balance the unpopular Bengal Partition by inviting "moderate" Indians into councils.
- **Key features of 1909 Act:**
    - Introduced **elections** but with **high property franchise** and bureaucratic seat allocation.
    - Retained **official majority** at the centre; Muslims got eight separate-electorate seats; professional and commercial interests over-represented.
    - Provincial councils won "non-official" majorities, yet many "non-officials" were still government nominees, muting opposition.
- **Immediate reception:** All nationalist factions condemned the reforms as "too little, too late"; extremists mocked them as a carrot paired with repression.
- **World War I accelerant:** Indian war loans, soldiers and inflation radicalised public opinion; moderates faded, Home Rule Leagues surged, pushing Chelmsford to promise "Indian self-government within the Empire".
- **20 August 1917 Montagu Declaration:** Britain for the first time declared **responsible government** its "progressive" aim, yet refused dates, preserving imperial discretion.
- **Government of India Act 1919 – architecture:**
    - Created bicameral **Central Legislature** with elected majority but gave Viceroy a sweeping **veto-certificate** power.
    - Enlarged electorate to **5.5 million provincially, 1.5 million centrally**, while **extending communal quotas** to Sikhs, non-Brahmans and "depressed classes".
    - Introduced **dyarchy**: "transferred" subjects such as education, health, agriculture to Indian ministers; "reserved" key portfolios—finance, police—under British officials.
    - Governors wielded **veto** and "certificate" powers; revenue split left land tax to provinces but lucrative income tax to Delhi.

- **Divergent historical verdicts:**
    - Philip Woods: first step towards parliamentary democracy; Carl Bridge: shield for British essentials; Tomlinson: bid to recruit elite allies; Robb: still imagined continued British supremacy.
- **Nationalist response:** Congress now demanded **swaraj** (full independence), not gradualism, and Gandhi would soon call for **boycott** of the very councils the Act created.
- **Structural legacy:** By widening the electorate and recognising communal claims, reforms inadvertently **pushed leaders to seek mass support**, yet also **entrenched communal representation**, foreshadowing later tensions.
- **Transition to mass politics:** The mismatch between rising expectations and limited concessions set the stage for Gandhian direct action in 1920, marking the end of purely constitutional agitation.

The Arrival of Mahatma Gandhi and the Rise of New Mass Politics (1915-1920)

- **Return from South Africa (January 1915):** Gandhi arrived with a reputation forged in Natal satyagraha and immediately toured India to study rural distress.
- **Ideological foundations:** In *Hind Swaraj* he condemned Western "machine civilisation," proposing **satyagraha** (truth-force) and **ahimsa** as moral weapons capable of melting imperial power.
- **Modern communicator:** Despite anti-modern rhetoric, Gandhi exploited print (*Young India*, *Harijan*) and railways to broadcast his message, blending modern media with vernacular idiom.
- **Charismatic vernacular appeal:** Khadi cap, colloquial Hindi, and references to *Ram-rajya* made Gandhi legible to peasants who reimagined him as a miracle-working messiah.
- **Controlled mass movement paradox:** Gandhi sought a **"disciplined upsurge,"** yet followers often crossed non-violent boundaries, forcing him into constant moral policing.
- **Early local satyagrahas as laboratories:**
    - **Champaran (1917):** Indigo peasants enlisted Gandhi; rumours of his "divine" power broke fear; limited victory with Agricultural Act 1918; area became future Congress stronghold.
    - **Kheda (1918):** Rich Patidar peasants' no-revenue campaign; Gandhi's support won partial remission but revealed peasants' selective loyalty—they rejected his later recruitment drive.
    - **Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918):** Mediated wage dispute between Anasuya Sarabhai's workers and mill-owners; introduced the hunger-strike as moral pressure.
- **Organisational innovations:**
    - Drew on Home Rule League networks yet eclipsed Tilak/Besant by knitting district-village Congress committees, turning an elite club into a **nation-wide cadre**.

    - Promoted **spinning-wheel, temperance, Hindu-Muslim unity, anti-untouchability** as "constructive work," binding local activism to national identity.

- **Mobilising intermediaries:** Judith Brown's "sub-contractors" thesis sees local elites acting as brokers, but Gandhi's mythic image often escaped their control, producing unplanned radicalism.
- **Redefining leadership:** New provincial chiefs—Jawaharlal Nehru (UP), Vallabhbhai Patel (Gujarat), C. R. Das (Bengal), Rajagopalachari (Madras)—grew around Gandhi, replacing older moderate hierarchies.
- **Strategic critique of councils:** While moderates prepared for the 1919 Act elections, Gandhi framed councils as colonial traps, insisting mass satyagraha alone could win **swaraj in a year**.
- **Hindu-Muslim rapprochement:** By endorsing the Khilafat grievance, Gandhi aligned with younger Muslim leaders, forging the first broad Hindu–Muslim political coalition since 1857.
- **Congress Special Session Calcutta (Sept 1920):** Despite resistance from Jinnah, C. R. Das, Pal, delegates adopted Gandhi's programme of **boycott of titles, schools, courts, councils and cloth**.
- **Nagpur Session (Dec 1920):** Ratified non-co-operation, remodelled Congress on territorial (village–district–province) lines, set membership at 4 annas, signalling entry of peasants and workers.
- **Limits visible early:** Gandhi's anxiety over spontaneous violence foreshadowed dilemmas he would face in the Non-Co-operation climax; yet the new mass idiom had irreversibly altered Indian politics.

Khilafat–Non-Co-operation Alliance (1919-1922)

- **Khilafat grievance:** Post-WWI rumours that the Caliph would lose Ottoman territories outraged Indian Muslims; the Caliph symbolised pan-Islamic unity and local identity.
- **Dual leadership:** Moderate Bombay merchants sought petitions; radicals—Ali brothers, Maulana Azad, *ulama*—promoted mass agitation with Hindu partnership.
- **Gandhi's strategic embrace:** He highlighted anti-British content, downplayed pan-Islamic aims, hoping to cement Hindu-Muslim unity within a single nationalist struggle.
- **Four-stage programme (Allahabad, June 1920):** Boycott titles → resign civil/defence jobs → quit police/army → refuse taxes; launch marked by **all-India hartal 1 Aug 1920** coinciding with Tilak's death.
- **Congress adoption:** Calcutta and Nagpur sessions endorsed identical Non-Co-operation plan, merging Khilafat, Punjab wrongs, and **swaraj** into one moral crusade.
- **Modes of action:**
    - **Institutional boycott:** 45,000 students left government schools; nationalist *vidyapiths* mushroomed.
    - **Law-court exit:** Many lawyers (e.g., C. R. Das) surrendered practices.

    - **Foreign cloth bonfire & khadi drive** slashed imports from 1,020 million to 570 million rupees 1920-22.
    - **Temperance:** Liquor excise fell sharply in Punjab, Madras, Bihar, Orissa.
- **Social breadth & regional colour:** Peasants in Rajasthan, Awadh, Gujarat; tribals in Andhra and Bengal forest satyagrahas; labour unrest in Madras, Bengal, Assam; lower-caste mobilisation in Maharashtra, Madras.
- **Trader calculus:** While big mill-owners stayed loyal to Raj, Marwari and Gujarati merchants, hit by exchange-rate swings and taxes, backed cloth boycott.
- **Discipline strains:** Volunteers invoked Gandhi's name to justify local agendas—temple disputes, municipal taxes, caste rivalries—often slipping into coercion.
- **Flashpoints of violence:**
    - **Chauri Chaura (4 Feb 1922):** Crowd, believing bullets turned to water by "Gandhiji's grace," torched police station, killing 22 policemen.
    - **Moplah uprising (1921):** Malabar Muslim peasants attacked Hindu landlords amid Khilafat fervour; exposed communal undercurrents.
    - Bombay Prince-of-Wales riot, Akali Gurdwara clashes showed recurring loss of non-violent control.
- **Gandhi's withdrawal (11 Feb 1922):** Bardoli resolution prioritised "constructive work"; Gandhi arrested 10 March, sentenced to six years; Congress movement wound down centrally but smouldered locally.
- **Khilafat collapse:** Turkish republic abolished Caliphate (1924); Hindu-Muslim alliance frayed amid post-Moplah riots, Justice Party opposition in Madras, and rising Hindu militancy.
- **Movement's achievements:** First truly **national mass agitation**; delegitimised the councils; forged new cadre networks; proved efficacy of economic boycott; politicised peasants, workers, students.
- **Unresolved dilemmas:** Divergent visions—Gandhi's disciplined satyagraha, Ali brothers' militant rhetoric, peasants' millenarian hopes—revealed fractious layers of consciousness within "Gandhian" politics.
- **Legacy for future campaigns:** Withdrawal taught Gandhi to insist on **training cadres** in non-violence before the next wave; Congress leaders drew lessons on managing communal partnerships and agrarian radicalism.

SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER SIX

Colonial "Carrots" of Limited Self-Government (1909 – 1919)

1. *Morley-Minto and Montagu-Chelmsford reforms were presented as milestones on the road to responsible government, yet nationalist critics saw them as calculated devices to consolidate empire.* Analyse the dual purpose these reforms were intended to serve and show, with examples, how their institutional design privileged imperial imperatives over Indian aspirations.
2. "Dyarchy was a pragmatic compromise that widened Indian participation while locking the key levers of power behind a British veto." Critically evaluate this assessment of the Government of India Act 1919, paying particular attention to its fiscal architecture, the 'reserved–transferred' distinction and communal representation.
3. Several historians—ranging from the Cambridge "weak-imperialism" school to economic-determinist critiques—have advanced competing explanations for Britain's limited concessions between 1909 and 1919. Compare these interpretations and argue which offers the most convincing account of both timing and content.

The Arrival of Mahatma Gandhi and the Rise of New Mass Politics (1915 – 1920)

1. Gandhi recast the Indian National Congress from an urban-elite caucus into a mass, village-based organisation without abandoning his own moral authority. Discuss the organisational innovations and ideological idioms he employed to achieve this transformation, highlighting the internal tensions it generated.
2. *Champaran, Kheda and Ahmedabad were not isolated episodes but "field-tests" that calibrated the grammar of satyagraha.* Examine how local social structures, economic grievances and power relations shaped both Gandhi's methods and the outcomes of these early campaigns.
3. Gandhi's avowed rejection of "machine civilisation" co-existed with a deft use of modern communication—print journalism, vernacular pamphlets, rail and telegraph. Evaluate this paradox and its contribution to the diffusion of nationalist consciousness in the years 1915-20.

Khilafat–Non-Co-operation Alliance (1919 – 1922)

1. The fusion of Khilafat grievances with Gandhi's Non-Co-operation agenda created an unprecedented Hindu-Muslim front, yet the alliance proved fragile. Analyse the opportunities this convergence opened for mass mobilisation and the structural vulnerabilities that led to its collapse.
2. Boycott of titles, foreign cloth and government institutions, the promotion of khadi, and temperance were central planks of Non-Co-operation. Discuss how these economic and social instruments challenged colonial authority while simultaneously re-ordering indigenous social relations.

3. With specific reference to the Chauri Chaura incident and the Moplah rebellion, critically assess whether Gandhi's suspension of the movement was a strategic necessity to preserve the principle of non-violence or an abdication that squandered a historic opportunity.

Civil Disobedience and the Salt Satyagraha (1930 – 1934)

1. "Salt turned a mundane necessity into the fulcrum of national resistance." Explain how symbolism, mass participation and state repression interacted during the Salt Satyagraha to redefine the tactics and moral high ground of the freedom struggle.
2. Trace and compare the regional trajectories of Civil Disobedience in coastal Gujarat, the United Provinces and the North-West Frontier Province. What do these variations reveal about the relationship between central leadership, local grievances and colonial response?
3. Assess the significance of the Round Table Conferences (1930-32) in mediating between Gandhian demands and British constitutional strategy. Did the dialogues mark genuine progress towards self-government, or did they merely legitimise the existing imperial framework?

Government of India Act 1935, "Paper Federation" and the Princes

1. Critically examine the structural design of the 1935 Act—its provincial autonomy, sweeping "safeguards," and proposed federation. Why did Congress characterise it as "a machine with all brakes and no engine," and how accurate is that metaphor?
2. Discuss the 1937 provincial elections and the subsequent record of Congress ministries. How far were they able to translate limited constitutional authority into substantive policy change, and what obstacles—legal, fiscal and political—did they encounter?
3. Analyse the role of the Indian princes in thwarting the federal provisions of the 1935 Act. How did their stance reflect both their own dynastic interests and British strategic calculations, and what were the long-term consequences for India's post-Independence project of political integration?

ANSWERS TO THREE QUESTIONS

Answer 1 – Dual Purpose of the 1909 & 1919 Reforms

(≈ 275 words)

- **Contain rebellion, court cooperation:** After Swadeshi and revolutionary scares, London sought to pacify moderates while isolating extremists by conceding tightly-controlled "self-government".
- **Cambridge "weak-imperialism" logic:** A fiscally stretched, thinly manned empire required Indian intermediaries; concessions were the price of collaboration.
- **Fiscal crisis reading (Tomlinson):** War loans, falling revenues and global trade shocks made elected Indians useful tax-raisers and spending advocates.
- **Balance of 'carrot and stick':** Reforms accompanied repression (e.g., partition, Press Act) and communal divide-and-rule, keeping the Raj's coercive edge intact.
- **Morley-Minto design (1909):** Introduced elections yet preserved official central majority, high franchise, Muslim separate electorates—ensuring loyalist weight in every vote.
- **Strategic intent:** By institutionalising separate electorates the Raj legitimised communal identities, fracturing a united Congress challenge.
- **Montagu Declaration (1917):** Promised "progressive realisation of responsible government" without timetable—hopeful rhetoric masking freedom to delay.
- **Government of India Act 1919:** Bicameral centre with viceroy's veto, enlarged but still elite electorate, and the dyarchy experiment that ring-fenced finance and police.
- **Imperial veto architecture:** 'Certificate' procedure, governor override and fiscal centralisation (income tax at Delhi) kept British hands on the steering wheel.
- **Concessions calculated to fail:** Transferred subjects—education, health—were under-funded, inviting Indian ministers' discredit while reserving decisive domains to officials.
- **Nationalist reception:** Congress branded reforms a "trap"; Annie Besant's Home Rule and Lucknow Pact showed rising impatience, setting stage for Gandhian mass action.
- **Dual legacy:** Reforms widened political space just enough to politicise new groups but too little to satisfy them, turning constitutional arenas into recruiting grounds for revolt.
- **Overall verdict:** Both packages were **devices of managerial imperialism**—appearing liberal yet structurally biased toward British supremacy, and therefore catalytic rather than conciliatory.

Answer 2 – Assessing Dyarchy under the 1919 Act

(≈ 265 words)

- **Conceptual compromise:** Dyarchy split provincial portfolios into 'transferred' (Indian ministers) and 'reserved' (executive councillors) to advertise progress while ring-fencing core power.
- **Reserved leverage:** Law-and-order, finance, irrigation and land revenue—levers that funded and protected colonial interests—remained under governors' direct control; viceroy's assent overrode dissenting bills.
- **Transferred handicaps:** Education, public health, agriculture carried social visibility but meagre budgets; failure risks thus shifted to elected Indians, securing imperial deniability.
- **Fiscal architecture:** Centre kept lucrative income tax and customs; provinces, led by Indian ministers, depended on volatile land revenue—structural under-funding guaranteed administrative paralysis.
- **Communal scaffolding:** Separate electorates for Muslims and Sikhs plus reserved seats for non-Brahmins and 'depressed classes' fragmented assembly majorities, easing executive manipulation.
- **Safeguards galore:** Governors issued 'certificates of essentiality' to pass blocked bills, could take over departments on 'break-down of order', and enjoyed pocket vetoes—rendering ministerial responsibility cosmetic.
- **Democratic veneer, authoritarian core:** Despite an electorate of 5.5 million, property thresholds kept voting at roughly 3 % of population; rural elites thus mediated peasant voice, reinforcing status quo.
- **Outcomes 1921-30:** Limited experiments—Madras introduced compulsory elementary education; Bombay improved cooperatives—proved success depended on goodwill of officials controlling purse strings.
- **Critical verdict:** Dyarchy **widened training grounds for future leaders** but, by structurally biasing finance and force, ensured the Raj lost nothing essential; hence nationalists soon abandoned councils for mass civil disobedience.

Answer 3 – Competing Explanations for Limited Concessions (1909-19)

(≈ 280 words)

- **Cambridge 'weak-imperialism' thesis:** Gallagher, Seal et al. argue empire ceded power because it *had to* secure local allies; reforms reflect bargaining within patron–client networks, not altruism.
- **Tomlinson's fiscal-crisis model:** Post-1890 revenue stagnation and WWI debts pressed London to share tax-raising burdens; Indian ministers could levy land cess more credibly, easing imperial budget strains.

- **Nationalist pressure perspective (Bandopadhyay):** Intensifying Swadeshi, Home Rule agitation and Lucknow Pact made a purely coercive path untenable; concessions were defensive moves against a swelling movement.
- **Liberal-imperialist idealism:** Figures like Edwin Montagu believed in gradual self-government inside the Empire; moral conviction mixed with political calculus, colouring the 1917 Declaration.
- **Security-communal strategy:** Separate electorates institutionalised divide-and-rule, suggesting reforms were also designed to manage communal fault-lines for strategic ends .
- **Comparative weight:**
    - *Structural necessity* (Cambridge) explains timing—constitutional change followed every surge of agitation—but underplays ideological debate in Whitehall.
    - *Fiscal crisis* offers a strong economic driver yet cannot alone account for communal provisions or elaborate veto powers.
    - *Nationalist pressure* captures the immediacy of Swadeshi and wartime unrest but needs an accompanying theory of why Britain chose *constitutional* rather than purely repressive answers.
- **Most convincing synthesis:** An integrated view—**defensive liberalism under economic duress**—best explains both the breadth of concessions and their conservative design. Financial stress made concessions unavoidable; liberal statesmen wrapped them in progressive rhetoric; the bureaucracy then engineered safeguards to keep imperial interests paramount.
- **Implication:** Recognising this layered causality helps explain why reforms both awakened mass expectations and simultaneously ensured their frustration, propelling India toward Gandhian direct action in the 1920s.

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER SIX

1.

Which one of the following was **NOT** a feature of the Morley–Minto Councils Act, 1909?
A. Introduction of an elective principle for Indian representation in provincial councils
B. Statutory provision for a non-official majority in the Imperial Legislative Council
C. Legalisation of separate electorates for Indian Muslims
D. Expansion of the Imperial Legislative Council's size to 60 members

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2.

Consider the following statements about the 20 August 1917 Montagu Declaration:

1. It promised the "progressive realisation of responsible government" in India.
2. It defined a clear time-table for establishing full Dominion Status.
   Select the correct option:
   A. Only 1
   B. Only 2
   C. Both 1 and 2
   D. Neither 1 nor 2

3.

Match **List I** (Early Gandhi-led satyagrahas) with **List II** (Principal outcomes):

List I	**List II**
a. Champaran, 1917	i. Wage rise mediated between labour and mill-owners
b. Kheda, 1918	ii. Statutory inquiry into indigo planter coercion
c. Ahmedabad Strike, 1918	iii. Partial remission of land revenue demand

A. a-ii, b-iii, c-i B. a-iii, b-ii, c-i C. a-ii, b-i, c-iii D. a-iii, b-i, c-ii

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4.

Statement 1: The Government of India Act 1919 created an elected majority in the central legislature.
Statement 2: The Act empowered the Viceroy to certify and pass a bill even when both houses rejected it.
With respect to the two statements above, choose the correct option:
A. Both statements are correct, and 2 explains 1
B. Both statements are independently correct
C. Statement 1 is correct, but 2 is incorrect
D. Statement 1 is incorrect, but 2 is correct

5.

1. Assertion (A): Gandhi welcomed the Khilafat demand because it could fuse Hindu and Muslim grievances into one anti-colonial struggle.
2. Reason (R): The Khilafat issue centred on protecting the temporal authority of the Ottoman Caliph after World War I.
   A. Both A and R are correct, and R explains A
   B. Both A and R are correct, but R does **not** explain A
   C. A is correct, but R is incorrect
   D. A is incorrect, but R is correct

6.

Statement 1: Gandhi suspended the Non-Co-operation Movement after the Chauri Chaura incident.
Statement 2: He believed the outbreak of violence had violated the ethical core of satyagraha.
Statement 3: He obtained an assurance from the British government that the Rowlatt Act would be repealed immediately.
Choose the correct option:
A. Statements 2 and 3 are correct and both explain 1
B. Statements 2 and 3 are correct, but only one explains 1
C. Only one of the Statements 2 or 3 is correct and it explains 1
D. Neither 2 nor 3 is correct

7.

Which one of the following pairs is **correctly** matched?

Event	**Year**
A. Nagpur Congress session – Adoption of village-based Congress organisation	1920
B. Bardoli Resolution – Launch of Salt Satyagraha	1927
C. Round Table Conference II – Signing of Gandhi–Irwin Pact	1931
D. Karachi Congress session – Resignation of Congress ministries over WWII	1939

A. A only B. A and B C. B and C D. C and D

8.

With reference to the **dyarchy** introduced in 1919, which portfolio was placed under the *transferred* subjects?
A. Police
B. Irrigation
C. Education
D. Land revenue

9.

Consider the following pairs:

Congress leader	**Region chiefly associated with Civil Disobedience mobilisation (1930-34)**
1. C. Rajagopalachari	Tamil Nadu coastal villages
2. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan	North-West Frontier Province
3. Vallabhbhai Patel	Kheda district, Gujarat

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?
A. 1 and 2 only B. 2 and 3 only C. 1 and 3 only D. 1, 2 and 3

10.

1. Separate electorates for Indian Christians were created by the Government of India Act 1935.
2. The same Act proposed an all-India federation contingent on the accession of at least half of the princely states.
   Choose the correct option:
   A. Only 1 B. Only 2 C. Both 1 and 2 D. Neither 1 nor 2

11.

Which of the following best describes the political significance of the **Lucknow Pact (1916)**?
A. It secured Muslim League support for dyarchy in provinces.
B. It marked the first formal Congress acceptance of separate communal electorates.
C. It led directly to the formation of Home Rule Leagues.
D. It authorised the Montagu mission to draft constitutional reforms.

12.

Identify the **correct** combination of statements about the economic boycott during Non-Co-operation:

1. Import of foreign cloth fell by almost half between 1920 and 1922.
2. Nationalist volunteers frequently picketed liquor shops to curb excise revenue.
3. Boycott of British-made salt was the campaign's central symbol.

Options (choose one):
A. 1 and 2 only
B. 1 and 3 only
C. 2 and 3 only
D. 1, 2 and 3

13.

Pairs matching

List I (Organisation)	**List II (Key objective in 1930-34)**
a. All-India States Peoples' Conference	i. Agitation for civil rights in princely states
b. Congress Socialist Party	ii. Propagation of class-based peasant mobilisation
c. Hindustan Socialist Republican Association	iii. Planning violent revolutionary action

A. a-i, b-ii, c-iii B. a-ii, b-i, c-iii C. a-iii, b-ii, c-i D. a-i, b-iii, c-ii

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14.

Which constitutional provision of the Government of India Act 1935 most directly curtailed the autonomy of elected provincial ministries?
A. Directive for a Federal Court of India
B. Governor's special responsibilities and discretionary powers
C. Separate communal electorates in provincial legislatures
D. Creation of a bicameral central legislature

15.

1. Assertion (A): The princes ultimately scuttled the proposed federation under the 1935 Act.
2. Reason (R): Most rulers feared that federation would subject their internal administration to legislative scrutiny and reduce their fiscal autonomy.
   A. Both A and R are correct, and R explains A
   B. Both A and R are correct, but R does not explain A
   C. A is correct, but R is incorrect
   D. A is incorrect, but R is correct

16.

During the Salt Satyagraha, which of the following **did NOT** occur?
A. The Dharasana Salt Works raid led by Sarojini Naidu gained worldwide press coverage.
B. The Viceroy immediately repealed the salt tax to quell unrest.
C. Gandhi walked 240 miles from Sabarmati to Dandi before making salt.
D. Parallel marches, such as C. Rajagopalachari's Vedaranyam coastal trek, echoed the campaign in other regions.

17.

Statement 1: Separate communal electorates entrenched by the Act 1909 deepened identity-based politics in India.
Statement 2: They enabled the British to build loyalist coalitions inside elected councils.
Statement 3: They were unequivocally opposed by the All-India Muslim League at the time of introduction.
Choose the correct option:
A. Statements 2 and 3 are correct and both explain 1
B. Statements 2 and 3 are correct, but only one explains 1
C. Only one of the Statements 2 or 3 is correct and it explains 1
D. Neither 2 nor 3 is correct

18.

1. Assertion (A): The Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930-34 drew substantial participation from women.
2. Reason (R): Gandhi explicitly linked the salt tax to household economy, making it an issue that directly affected women's daily lives.
   A. Both A and R are correct, and R explains A
   B. Both A and R are correct, but R does not explain A
   C. A is correct, but R is incorrect
   D. A is incorrect, but R is correct

19.

Which of the following were *immediate* consequences of Gandhi's 1922 arrest?

1. Rise of "Swarajists" advocating entry into legislative councils.
2. Formation of the Simon Commission by the British government.
3. Launch of the Constructive Programme focusing on village industries.

Choose the correct option:
A. 1 and 2 only
B. 1 and 3 only
C. 2 and 3 only
D. 1, 2 and 3

20.

List I (Congress session)	**List II (Key resolution adopted)**
a. Lahore, 1929	i. Purna Swaraj and pledge to civil disobedience
b. Calcutta, 1920	ii. Adoption of complete boycott of councils
c. Haripura, 1938	iii. Economic resolution emphasising planning

A. a-i, b-ii, c-iii B. a-ii, b-i, c-iii C. a-i, b-iii, c-ii D. a-iii, b-ii, c-i

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