

Second Phase of Revolutionary Terrorist Movement (After 1922)

During the First World War, the Revolutionaries were severely repressed and their movement temporarily declined after 1918. However, in late 1919 and early 1920, most of them were released under general amnesty as the government wanted to create an atmosphere of compromise for reception of Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. The Reforms were rejected by the Congress and the Non-cooperation Movement was launched under Gandhi. At this juncture, Gandhi, along with CR Das, met many revolutionary terrorist leaders and requested them to join the non-violent struggle or at least to suspend violent terrorist movement for some time. Consequently, many of these leaders attended the Nagpur session of the INC and joined the Congress. (Jugantar party also supported Gandhi in the Non-Cooperation Movement. However, one section under Sachindranath Sanyal remained active and later founded the HRA in north India.)

But this union was only short-lived. The sudden withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation movement caused much disappointment with Gandhi's leadership and his non-violent struggle. Attracted neither by the parliamentary politics of the Swarajists, nor by the patient constructive work, once again the revolutionaries turned to the cult of the bomb. Old revolutionary leaders revived their organisations; the old Anushilan and Yugantar Samitis reappeared. New ones emerged from the ranks of enthusiastic non-cooperators such as Sukhdev, Bhagvati Charan Vohra and Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee. (During this phase, the Jugantar group got involved with the Chittagong armoury raid. It was only in September 1938 that the Jugantar group finally merged with the Congress).

The Revolutionary movement that emerged in India after 1922 developed in two broad strands—one in Northern India (Punjab, UP, Bihar and MP, i.e. old Central Provinces) and the other in Bengal. In both the regions, the revolutionary terrorist movement moved away from individual heroism and religious nationalism to mass based, secular movement. Both the strands came under the influence of three new social forces.

1. One was the influence of militant trade unionism that had emerged after the war. The revolutionaries saw immense potential of the new class of workers and wished to harness it.
2. They were also inspired by the revolutionary movements in Russia, China, Ireland, Turkey and Egypt, particularly the Russian Revolution (1917) and the rise of the young Soviet Union. As a result, nearly all revolutionary groups of the time came under the influence

- of Socialist ideas all over the world. Nearly all of them tried to establish contact with the leaders of the Soviet Union and sought their assistance in terms of ideas and materials.
3. The third influence was that of the newly emerging communist groups with their stress on Marxism, Socialism and the proletariat.

REVOLUTIONARIES IN NORTHERN INDIA

Context- Ramprasad Bismil attended the 1922 Gaya Congress Session, and opposed Gandhi's decision of withdrawal of Non-Cooperation. When Gandhi refused to change his decision, INC got divided into two groups—the Swarajist Party and the Revolutionary Party. Subsequently, Bismil drafted the constitution of the new party known as **Yellow Paper Constitution** with the help of his associates and it was later adopted at the first constitutional committee meeting at Kanpur (1924).

Hindustan Republican Association or Army (HRA, Kanpur, October 1924)

In northern India, revolutionaries were reorganised by veterans like **Sachindranath Sanyal**, **Ramprasad Bismil** and Jogesh Chatterjee. These revolutionaries were of the view that better results could be achieved only through an all-India organization and close coordination. Subsequently, in October 1924 they met at **Kanpur** and set up the Hindustan Republican Association or Army (HRA) with the following objectives:

- To overthrow the British rule through an armed revolution, and
- To establish a Federal Republic of the United States of India with a government elected on the basis of adult franchise.

HRA Ideology

HRA based itself on social revolutionary and communistic principles. Its manifesto, **the Revolutionary** (authored by Sachin Sanyal), declared that it stood for 'abolition of all systems which make the exploitation of man by man possible'. It also proposed the nationalisation of the railways and large-scale industries on lines of the Soviet Union. The HRA had also planned to start peasant and labour organizations and work towards an organised armed revolution.

- **Sachindranath Sanyal** wrote **Bandi Jivan**, which became the textbook of the revolutionaries. He was also the author of HRA manifesto, the **Revolutionary**. **Sanyal vs. Gandhi debate** was published in *Young Indian* during 1920–24. Sachin Sanyal was the mentor of revolutionaries like Chandrashekhar Azad and Bhagat Singh.
- **Sarathachandra Chatterjee** wrote the novel **Pather Dabi (1926)** meaning 'the Demands of the Road'. The book is about a secret society named Pather Dabi.

Kakori Robbery (9th August 1925)

The HRA leaders decided to organise government dacoities (dacoities against the government) to finance their activities as well as for propaganda and collection of arms. One such robbery was the Kakori robbery.

On 9th August 1925, ten revolutionaries of the HRA stopped the 8-Down train from Saharanpur to Lucknow at Kakori (a small village station near Lucknow) and looted its official railway cash. However, a large number of them were arrested and tried in the Kakori robbery case. During the trial, the accused were subjected to torture in jail, forcing them to resort to hunger strikes to register their protest. In his message from prison, Ramprasad Bismil had urged the youth to give up the desire for revolvers and pistols, not to get involved in secret conspiracies but to work in open movement. He had also urged them to establish communal harmony and work together in unison under the leadership of the Congress to overthrow the British rule.

At the end of the trial, **Ashfaqullah Khan, Ramprasad Bismil, Roshan Singh and Rajendra Lahiri** were sentenced to death and hanged. All the four showed enormous courage in their last hours. Khan and Bismil chanted verses from Gita and Koran as they were taken to the gallows. Four others were sent to Andamans (Kala Pani) for life. **Chandrashekhar Azad** was the only HRA leader who succeeded in escaping arrest, and henceforth lived the life of an absconder.

Hindustan Socialist Republican Association or Army (HSRA, Delhi, September 1928)

Chandrashekhar Azad reorganised HRA with the support of a new cadre of young revolutionaries that included **Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Bhagwati Charan Vohra** in Punjab and **Bejoy Kumar Sinha, Shiv Verma, Yashpal and Jaidev Kumar** in UP. All these men were intellectuals of the first order. The famous book on revolutionary thinking *The Philosophy of the Bomb*, was written by Bhagwati Charan Vohra with the help of Chandrashekhar Azad and Yashpal. It redefined revolution as 'Independence, social, political and economic...aimed at establishing a new order of society in which political and economic exploitation will be an impossibility.'

On 9th and 10th September 1928, these revolutionaries met at **Ferozeshah Kotla Ground** in Delhi and **renamed HRA into HSRA** or Hindustan Socialist Republican Association/Army, accepting socialism as their goal. Henceforth, the members also decided to finance their activities only by looting government treasuries and not by targeting private individuals.

Chandrashekhar Azad (1906–31): Azad was born as Chandrashekhar Tiwari in Bhavra village of the present day Alirajpur district of Madhya Pradesh. When he joined the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1921, he was only 15. When he was arrested and produced before the magistrate, he gave his name as 'Azad', father's name as 'Swatantrata' and address as 'jail'. From that day onwards, he came to be known as Azad! The sudden withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement severely disappointed Azad, who then joined the newly formed HRA under Ramprasad Bismil. As a revolutionary, he lived under cover for a long period under the pseudonym of **Pandit Harishankar Brahmachari**.



Chandrashekhar Azad

Saunders Murder Case or Second Lahore Conspiracy Case

HSRA was fast moving away from individual heroic action and was planning a mass armed struggle on 30th October 1928, Lala Lajpat Rai died as a result of a brutal lathi-charge while leading an anti-Simon Commission at Lahore. The death of the great Punjabi leader, the **Sher-e-Punjab**, was seen as a national insult by the young romantic revolutionaries and they decided to avenge this killing by once again taking recourse to individual heroic action.

On 17th December 1928, at Lahore, **Bhagat Singh, Chandra Shekhar Azad, Sukhdev and Rajguru** assassinated a police officer Saunders, instead of James Scott who had ordered the police to lathi-charge the protesters. The revolutionaries escaped arrest and were given shelter by Durgawati Devi (also known as Durga Bhabhi), wife of Bhagwati Charan Vohra.

While the revolutionaries escaped after the assassination, the authorities unleashed a reign of terror in Lahore. Seeing the people suffer the consequences of their doing, the Punjab unit of HSRA decided to send two volunteers to commit a nominal crime and court arrest. It was following this decision that Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw harmless bombs in the Central Assembly on 8th April 1929. During the trial of the Assembly Bomb Case, the police uncovered details of the Saunders assassination as well and Bhagat Singh, Sukh Dev, Rajguru along with several others were tried in what came to be known as the Second Lahore Conspiracy case (mentioned in detail below).

Assembly Bomb Case

HSRA had decided to send two volunteers to court arrest in order to accomplish the following aims:

- To erase the impression that the people of Lahore had to suffer because of their doings.
- To use the case trail as a forum for propagating the new ideology and program of HSRA.
- To spread awareness regarding the need for a revolution by the masses.
- To protest against two government Bills (**Public Safety Bill** and the **Trade Disputes Bill**) which would reduce the civil liberties of the people and workers.

In pursuance of the above aims, HSRA leaders deputed Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt to throw harmless bombs in the Central Legislative Assembly, not to kill anybody but to demonstrate along the line of the French anarchist-martyr Valliant that, 'it takes a loud noise to make the deaf hear' (Hence the leaflet they threw in the Assembly along with the bomb read '**to make the deaf hear**').

On 8th April 1929, Bhagat Singh and BK Dutt threw relatively harmless bombs in the Assembly and made no attempts to escape. During the trial of the assembly bomb case, the police uncovered details of the Saunders assassination as well and **Bhagat Singh, Sukh Dev, Rajguru** and several other were tried in the Second Lahore Conspiracy case.

Second Lahore Conspiracy Case Trials

(Not to be confused with the First Lahore Conspiracy Case that occurred in the aftermath of failed Ghadar Conspiracy in 1915)

The three turned their trial into a forum for propaganda. They made courageous statements in the court which were covered by the press and read with great admiration by the people. Every day

they entered the court-room shouting slogans of 'Inqlab Zindabad' (Long Live the Revolution) 'Down with imperialism' and 'Long live the proletariat' and singing songs such as 'sarfaroshi ki tamanna ab hamare dil Mei hai' and 'mera rang de basanti chola'. Unsurprisingly, their courageous and defiant attitude won the hearts of even those who believed in non-violence.

Prison Hunger Strike- They stirred the country with their long hunger strike in protest against the horrible conditions in jail and demanded equality for Indian political prisoners with European prisoners. When, on the 64th day of the epic hunger strike, **Jatin Das (Jatindra Nath Das)** died **fasting**, the whole country was thrown into a fit of mourning, leading to one of the biggest demonstrations the country had so far witnessed.

Several revolutionaries were convicted in the Lahore conspiracy case. While many of them were sent to Cellular Jail in Andamans to serve long sentences, Bhagat Singh, Sukh Dev and Rajguru were hanged on **23rd March 1931**, sending shock waves across the country. Thousands of people were moved to tears, they refused to eat and work that day. For many years to come, Bhagat Singh's story of bravery and courage was told and retold; his songs were sung and he became a household hero, a martyr and a legend. At its height, Bhagat Singh's popularity briefly rivalled that of Gandhiji in northern India.



Jatindra Nath Das (Jatin Das, HSRA)

Contribution of Bhagat Singh: A major shift in the ideology of revolutionary terrorism occurred when the likes of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Bhagwati Charan Vohra, Bejoy Kumar Sinha and Shiv Verma turned to socialist and Marxist thought.

Bhagat Singh, also referred to as **Shaheed** Bhagat Singh, was born in Lyallpur district of Punjab, in a renowned patriotic family. His father was a Congressman and his uncle was the famous revolutionary Ajit Singh. His grandfather was a follower of Arya Samaj while his father and uncles were members of the Ghadar Party led by Kartar Singh Sarabha and Har Dayal. Young Bhagat was influenced by both these movements. With his shirt pockets always swelling with books, he was one of the most well-read political leaders of his times; he had read extensive literature on socialism, spending hours in the Dwarkadas Library at Lahore. Disappointed by the suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement (1922), Bhagat Singh joined the ranks of the revolutionaries.

Ideological Rethinking: Even before his arrest in 1929, Bhagat Singh abandoned his faith in terrorism and individual heroic action. He was convinced that there was nothing to gain through those methods and that popular mass-based methods alone could liberate India. This is why Bhagat Singh founded a socialist youth organisation, **Naujawan Bharat Sabha** (with himself as its founding secretary in 1926), on the lines of Mazzini's Young Italy Movement. The Sabha was formed as an open wing of the revolutionaries and to carry out political work among the students, peasants and workers. Later, in Sabha's meetings, Bhagat Singh used **magic lantern** to show slides and enliven his political lectures. Bhagat Singh and Sukhdev also organised the **Lahore Student's Union** for political education of the students.

Redefining Revolution: Bhagat Singh did not declare openly his opposition to terrorism as he did not want to hurt the sense of heroic sacrifice associated with the terrorist leaders who had laid down their lives. In fact, Bhagat Singh and his comrades redefined the meaning of Revolution as independent from



Bhagat Singh (1907-21), HSRA

mere use of militancy or violence. During their trial, they clarified the meaning of revolution as a 'radical change that would reorganise society on socialistic line and end the exploitation of man by man and of nation by nation.'

Views on Religion and Communalism: Bhagat Singh was one of the few contemporary leaders of the time who understood fully the dangers of communalism. He also sharply criticised Lala Lajpat Rai when he turned to communal politics after 1924. Since he could not openly criticise him, he launched a politico-ideological campaign against him. He printed a pamphlet named '**The Lost Leader**' based on Robert Browning's famous poem in which Browning criticises Wordsworth for turning against liberty. The poem begins with the line, 'just for a handful of silver, he left us'. Further, two rules of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha, drafted by Bhagat Singh, read—'to have nothing to do with communal bodies which disseminate communal ideas' and 'to create the spirit of general toleration among the people considering religion as a matter of personal belief of man'. He also wanted people to free themselves from the bondage of religion and superstition and develop faculty of critical and independent thinking. Just before his martyrdom, he wrote an article, '**Why I am an atheist**' which was a critique on religion and proclaimed his own faith on atheism and materialism.

Accordingly, the HSRA manifesto in 1929 declared, 'the hope of the proletariat is now centred in socialism which alone can lead to the establishment of complete independence and the removal of all social distinctions and privileges.'

REVOLUTIONARIES IN BENGAL

The second strand of revolutionaries that emerged after 1922 sprang up in Bengal. In Bengal, revolutionaries preferred to work underground while simultaneously working for the Congress from village to provincial levels. This enabled them to get access to the mass base of the Congress, while themselves serving as an organisational base to the Congress in small towns and villages. In fact, they cooperated with CR Das in his Swarajist work and for many years Das acted as an emotional link between the revolutionaries and the Congress. After his death, the Congress got divided into two wings—one led by Subhas Chandra Bose and the other by JM Sengupta. The revolutionaries too got divided into Yugantar vs. Anushilan. The Yugantar supported the Bose wing while Anushilan supported the Sengupta wing.

By now, the Bengal revolutionaries too had got disillusioned with the method of individual heroic action, and yet in practice they still relied on such acts here and there. One such act was an attempt on the life of **Charles Tegart**, the hated Police Commissioner of Calcutta, in January 1924. The revolutionary **Gopinath Saha** was arrested and hanged in the midst of massive popular protests. The government got alarmed and unleashed massive round of repression and arrested a large number of Congressmen, including **Subhas Chandra Bose**, suspected of being sympathetic to the revolutionaries.

With all major leaders in jail, the revolutionary activities saw a decline. The decline was also due to frequent dissensions in the revolutionary cadres, particularly Yugantar and Anushilan.

After 1926, many of the revolutionaries were released and once again they began to reorganise themselves in the form of 'Revolt Groups', the most famous among them being the Chittagong group led by Surya Sen. These groups were also influenced by the **Russian and Irish Revolutionaries**.

The Chittagong Armoury Raid (18th April 1930)

Surya Sen had been a non-cooperator and had later joined as a teacher in a national school in a village in Chittagong. This is why he was also popularly known as 'Masterda'. He was arrested in 1926 for revolutionary activities and released in 1928. After his release, even as he continued to work for the Congress, he gathered a large group of young revolutionaries including **Ganesh Ghosh, Ambika Chakravarty, Anant Singh and Loknath Paul**. Together they planned to organise an armed rebellion, however small, against the British rule. They decided to raid armouries to equip themselves with arms, starting with Chittagong Armoury.



Masterda Surya Sen (1894–1934)

Their plan was to raid two main armouries in Chittagong, carrying out the raid in the name of **Indian Republican Army**, Chittagong Branch. On the night of 18 April 1930, the Chittagong armoury raid was carried out by 65 revolutionaries. A smaller group of six young men led by Ganesh Ghosh, captured the Police armoury. All the revolutionaries gathered outside the police armoury where Surya Sen hoisted the **national flag** and was declared as the President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government.

Expecting police action, the revolutionaries left the town and took refuge on the Chittagong Hill ranges. On 22nd April, they got surrounded by British troops on the **Jalalabad Hill**. A fierce battle took place between the two forces, resulting in the death of 12 revolutionaries and 80 British troops. Surya Sen now decided to disperse into the neighbouring villages and carry on guerrilla warfare. Despite several combing operations by the police, he managed to survive for three years with the help of the villagers, most of whom were Muslims. Surya Sen was finally arrested, tried and hanged on 12th January 1934.

The Chittagong Armoury Raid left an immense impact in Bengal, affecting nearly every section of Bengali population including the bureaucracy, the police as well as the army. It led to a massive revival of revolutionary activity in Bengal and the three years—1930, 1931 and 1932 saw the killing of 22 officials and 20 non-officials. In Midnapore alone three British Magistrates and two Inspector Generals of Police were killed.

Government Repression

The government responded with bitter repression and unleashed a reign of terror, arming itself with 20 repressive acts. In Chittagong, several villages were burnt and several other villages were fined. Nationalists were arrested indiscriminately. In 1933, **Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested** and sentenced to two years of imprisonment on charge of sedition for praising the heroism of revolutionaries and condemning government repression.

Novel Aspects of the Second Phase of Revolutionary Terrorism in Bengal

The new phase of revolutionary movement in Bengal made an advance in three ways—in terms of participation of women, trend towards group action and support from the Muslim community:

- **Participation of women:** Participation of women in large numbers was a remarkable aspect of the revolutionary movement in Bengal. The women provided shelter, acted as messengers and custodians of arms and even fought with guns in hands:
 - **Pritilala Waddedar** died while executing a raid on the Railway Institute at Paharatali, Chittagong.
 - **Kalpana Dutta** (now Joshi) was arrested and tried along with Surya Sen and given a life sentence.
 - In December 1931, two school girls of Comilla, **Santi Ghosh** and **Suniti Chaudhary**, shot dead the District Magistrate.
 - In February 1932, **Bina Das** shot at the governor while receiving her degree at the convocation.
- **Trend towards group action:** Another important advance of the Bengali revolutionaries was that they made an effort to move away from individual heroic action and assassination towards group action and armed uprising.
- **Support from the Muslim community:** In yet another advance, the Bengal revolutionaries now also shed the slight Hindu tinge that their predecessors had acquired. Many of the Revolt Groups also included Muslims.
 - The Chittagong Group included Muslims such as Mir Ahmed, Sattar, Fakir Ahmed Mian and Tunu Mian.
 - Surya Sen and his men were given active support by Muslim villagers.
 - One of the Revolt Groups was founded by Abdul Razzaque Khan of Calcutta.
 - Sirajul Haq and Hamidul Haq were sentenced to Andamans for their revolutionary activities.
 - Dr. Fazlul Kader Chaudhary of Bogra participated in the Hijli Robbery and was sent to Andamans.
 - Rezia Khatun was also associated with Yugantar and Anushilan Samitis.

DECLINE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY TERRORIST MOVEMENT

In the 1930s, the revolutionary terrorist movement gradually declined due to various reasons:

- Government repression decimated the revolutionary cadres, several of them were now in jail, some languishing in Cellular Jail in Andamans. In fact, the trade union and communist movements were dealt with the same ferocity.
- On 27th February 1931, Chandrashekhra Azad was killed in an encounter with the police in Alfred Park at Allahabad (later named **Azad Park**), marking the virtual end of the revolutionary movement in Northern India.
- Surya Sen's martyrdom marked the end of revolutionary movement in Bengal.
- The revolutionaries, many of them languishing in jails, had already begun introspecting about their form of struggle. Like Bhagat Singh, many of them turned to Marxism and socialism, joining political parties, like the Communist Party, the Congress socialist Party, the Revolutionary Socialist Party and others. Some of them also joined the Gandhian wing of the Congress.

- Above all, the mainstream national movement had come under the Gandhian fold, fully committed to non-violent struggle, relegating all other political methods to the fringes of freedom movement.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY TERRORIST MOVEMENT

Undoubtedly, the second phase of revolutionary terrorist movement failed in its objective of violent overthrow of the British rule or even in organising a mass-based armed struggle, yet they made a significant contribution to the national movement in many ways. They succeeded in stirring the Indian people with their patriotism and sacrifice. They inspired the Indian youth with their courage and heroic actions and restored in them a sense of pride and self-confidence.

The second phase of revolutionaries were not mere romanticists or revivalists. They were intellectuals of a high order who succeeded in giving a socialist orientation to the movement. The slogan of **Inqlaab Zindabad**, which later became the chief slogan of the freedom movement, was first popularised by the revolutionaries. Many of the nationalist leaders, including Gandhi, admired their patriotism, courage and deep love for the Indian people. Gandhiji had observed, 'Our heads bend before Bhagat Singh's bravery and sacrifice.' The All India Congress Committee observed 18th August 1929 as '**Political Sufferers' Day**' all over India.



Previous Years' Questions – Preliminary Exam

- Who among the following organised the famous Chittagong armoury raid?
[UPSC 2001]
(a) Laxmi Sehgal
(b) Surya Sen
(c) Batukeshwar Datta
(d) JM Sengupta



Previous Years' Questions – Main Exam

- Evaluate the contribution of revolutionary terrorism represented by Bhagat Singh to the cause of India's struggle for independence.
[UPSC 2007]



Practice Questions – Preliminary Exam

- Which of the following is/are correctly matched?
1. Lahore Conspiracy Case- Ramprasad Bismil
2. Kakori Robbery- Batuknath Dutt
3. Chittagong Armoury Raid-Surya Sen
Choose the correct answer from the following options.
(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2
(c) 2 and 3
(d) 3 only

- Which of the following statements is not true regarding the revolutionaries in Bengal in the 1920s?

- They preferred to work underground.
- They simultaneously worked for the Congress from village to provincial levels.
- They cooperated with CR Das in his Swarajist work.

Choose the correct answer from the following options.

- 1 and 2
- 2 only
- 2 and 3
- None of the above (as all the statements are true)

- Consider the following statements with regard to second phase of the revolutionary terrorist movement in India-

- Chandra Shekhar Azad supported the Swarajists program of council entry for propaganda.
- The revolutionaries after 1922 moved away from the idea of individual heroic action towards mass action.
- Bhagat Singh was critical of socialist ideas.

Which of the above statements is/are not correct? Choose the correct answer from the following options.

- 1 only
- 1 and 2
- 2 and 3
- 1 and 3

- Sukhdev and Bhagvati Charan Vohra were enthusiastic participants in Non-cooperation Movement.

- The revolutionaries after 1922 had acquired a communal tinge.

Which of the above statements is/are correct? Choose the correct answer from the following options.

- 1 only
- 2 only
- both
- neither

- _____ was the famous revolutionary who was popularly known as 'Masterda'-

- Bhagwati Charan Vohra
- Surya Sen
- Jatin Das
- Sachin Sanyal

- Which of the following was not associated with the Revolutionaries during 1920s?

- Marxism
- Communism
- Socialism
- Communalism

- Which of the following is/are incorrectly matched?

- Bandi Jivan- Sachin Sanyal
- Pather Dabi- Rabindranath Tagore
- Philosophy of the Bomb- Bhagat Singh

Choose the correct answer from the following options.

- 1 and 2
- 1 and 3
- 2 only
- 2 and 3

- Revolutionary Gopinath Saha made an unsuccessful attempt on the life of the hated Police Commissioner of Calcutta, Saunders.
- Bhagat Singh and Bk Dutt threw bombs in the central legislative assembly to kill British officials indiscriminately.

Which of the above statements is/are correct? Choose the correct answer from the following options.

- 1 only
- 2 only
- both
- neither

- Which of the following songs/slogans are associated with the revolutionaries?

- 'Long live the proletariat'
- 'Inqlaab Zindabad'
- 'mera rang de basanti chola'
- 'sarfaroshi ki tamanna'

Choose the correct answer from the following options.

- 1 and 2
- 2 and 3
- 2, 3 and 4
- 1, 2, 3 and 4

- Which of the following is not associated with Bhagat Singh?

- Naujawan Bharat Sabha
- Bandi Jivan
- Lahore Student's Union

Choose the correct answer from the following options.

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

11. Which of the following were important characteristics of second phase of revolutionary terrorist movement in Bengal?

1. Participation of women and children in large numbers
2. Support of Muslim community
3. Attempt at group action and armed revolt

Choose the correct answer from the following options.

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

12. Consider the following statements.

1. Bhagat Singh was initially secular but later turned communalist.
2. Bhagat Singh helped in the foundation of Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha.

Which of the above statements is/are correct? Choose the correct answer from the following options.

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) both (d) neither

13. What is common among Pritilata Waddadar, Kalpana Dutta and Bina Das?

- (a) they were non-cooperators
(b) they were constructive workers
(c) they were revolutionaries
(d) they were famous women satyagrahis

14. Consider the following statements.

1. Jawaharlal Nehru praised the heroism of Chittagong group.
2. The Chittagong Armoury Raid helped in revival of revolutionary activities in Bengal.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect? Choose the correct answer from the following options.

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) both (d) neither

15. The revolutionaries were not influenced by which of the following during the 1920s?

1. The Swarajists program of using the legislatures for propaganda.
2. Gandhi's constructive work.
3. Rise of the young Soviet Union.
4. Militant Trade Unionism.

Choose the correct answer from the following options.

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 2, 3 and 4

Answers

Previous Years' Questions – Preliminary Exam

1. (b)

Practice Questions – Preliminary Exam

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (d) | 3. (d) | 4. (a) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (d) | 8. (d) | 9. (d) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (b) | 13. (c) | 14. (d) | 15. (a) |



Practice Questions – Main Exam

1. Discuss the main activities of revolutionary terrorists in Northern India after 1922.
2. What factors contributed to the decline of the second phase of revolutionary terrorist movement? Critically analyse.
3. Write short notes on-
 - (a) Bhagat Singh
 - (b) HSRA
4. In what ways was the second phase of revolutionary terrorism different from the first phase? Critically examine.
5. Trace the development of the revolutionary terrorist movement in Bengal after 1922.