

Chapter - 6

MODERN HISTORY

Answer Key with Solutions
Includes: All MCQs + Extra PYQs with Detailed Explanations

CHASE
ACADEMY

Solutions

1. (d); Raja Ram Mohan Roy, along with Dwarkanath Tagore founded the Brahma Samaj, an important socio-religious reform movement in Bengal in 1828.
2. (a); Indian Navy act was passed on 1927. This is an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Indian Navy.
3. (b); Dadabhai Naoroji was the first to calculate the national income in India in 1868.
4. (b); World War I, also known as the First World War, the Great War, or the War to End All Wars, was a global war originating in Europe that lasted from 28 July 1914 to 11 November 1918.
5. (d); Maharaja Ranjit Singh (1780 -1839) was the leader of the Sikh Empire, which ruled the northwest Indian subcontinent in the early half of the 19th century. His capital was at Lahore.



6. (a); Before the framing of the constitution started, an Objectives Resolution (the resolution that defined the aims of the Assembly) was moved by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1946. This resolution enshrined the aspirations and values behind the Constitution making.
7. (d); Glimpses of World History, a book written and published by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1934, is a panoramic sweep of the history of humankind. It is a collection of 196 letters on world history written from various prisons in British India between 1930–1933.
8. (c); The English East India Company was founded in 1600, as The Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies.
9. (a); Tipu Sultan was also known as Tiger of Mysore.
10. (c); Sri Aurobindo was an Indian philosopher, yogi, guru, poet, and nationalist. He was born in 15 August 1872.
11. (b); English defeated French in the battle of Wandiwash. It is also known as third battle of Carnatic.
12. (d); Warren Hastings, an English statesman, was the first Governor of the Presidency of Fort William, the head of the Supreme Council of Bengal, and thereby the first de facto Governor-General of Bengal from 1772 to 1785
13. (b); The Victoria Memorial is a large marble building in Kolkata, West Bengal, India, which was built between 1906 and 1921. Lord Curzon proposed construction of Victoria Memorial
14. (b); India Gate was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens
15. (b); Vasco da Gama discovered a sea route to India in 1497-1498
16. (c); Subhash Chandra Bose was born on 23 January 1897
17. (d); Gateway of India was built as a triumphal arch to commemorate the visit of King George V and Queen Mary to Mumbai by the British government
18. (a); Mahatma Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on 02 October 1869
19. (c); The first stanza of the song Bharata Bhagya Bidhata was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India as the National Anthem on 24 January 1950
20. (d); Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was born on October 2, 1904 at Mughalsarai, Uttar Pradesh
21. (c); World War II, also known as the Second World War, was a global war that lasted from 1939 to 1945
22. (c); Udant Martand (The Rising Sun) was the first Hindi language newspaper published in India. Started on May 30, 1826, from Calcutta (now Kolkata), the weekly newspaper was published every Tuesday by Pt. Jugal Kishore Shukla
23. (b); Lokmanya Tilak started Ganesh Festival in 1893 to bring people together and to create a feeling of patriotism.
24. (c); The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, also known as the Amritsar massacre, took place on 13 April, 1919
25. (b); Hickey's Bengal Gazette was an English newspaper published from Kolkata (then Calcutta), India. It was the first major newspaper in India, started in 1780
26. (d); Mahatma Gandhi built Sabarmati Ashram
27. (c); The Battle of Plassey was a decisive victory of the British East India Company over the Nawab of Bengal and his French allies on 23 June 1757
28. (d); Lord Canning was Governor General of India from 1856 to 1858 and Viceroy of India from 1858 to 1862. Lord Canning was the first viceroy of British India
29. (a); Khudiram Bose (3 December 1889– 11 August 1908) was a Bengali revolutionary, one of the youngest revolutionaries early in the Indian independence movement. At the time of his hanging, he was 18 years, 7 months 11 days old – barely a legal adult
30. (b); During Indian Independence movement, Subhash Chandra Bose revamped the Indian National Army which was officially formed in 1942



31. (a); In his famous speech 'Freedom at midnight', the first prime minister of the country, Jawaharlal Nehru mentioned, "The ambition of the greatest men of our generation has been to wipe every tear from every eye. That may be beyond us, but as long as there are tears and suffering, so long our work will not be over."
32. (c); The non-cooperation Movement was firmly launched on 1 August, 1920. Tilak passed away in the early hours of 1 August, and the day of mourning and of launching of the movement merged as people all over the country observed hartal and took out processions
33. (d); Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha was the first chairman (temporary) of Constituent Assembly. Later Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the president
34. (c); Sarojini Naidu was the first female to become the governor of an Indian state. She governed Uttar Pradesh from 15 August 1947 to 2 March 1949
35. (c); Churches and Convents of Goa were built by Portuguese
36. (d); In 1617, the British East India Company was given permission by Jahangir to trade in India
37. (d); The decision of the Partition of Bengal was announced on 19 July 1905 by the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon. The partition took place on 16 October 1905 and separated the largely Muslim eastern areas from the largely Hindu western areas
38. (a); The Kakori Conspiracy was a train robbery that took place between Kakori near Lucknow, on 9 August 1925 during the Indian Independence Movement against the British Indian Government. The robbery was organised by the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA).
39. (d); Sarojini Naidu was the first female to become the governor of an Indian state
40. (d); The Bande Mataram was an English language newspaper founded in 1905 by Aurobindo Ghosh. New India newspaper edited by Bipin Chandra Pal. Yugantar Patrika was a Bengali revolutionary newspaper founded in 1906 in Calcutta by Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Abhinash Bhattacharya and Bhupendranath Dutt. Sandhya Patrika is not edited by Barindra Ghosh.
41. (b); Vande Mataram is a poem written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in 1870s, which he included in his 1881 novel Anandamath. The poem was composed into song by Rabindranath Tagore. The first political occasion when it was sung in 1896 session of the Indian National Congress
42. (d); Lord Mayo served as 4th Viceroy of India from 12 January 1869 to 8 February 1872. He was the first and only Viceroy to be assassinated in office by Sher Ali Afridi in Port Blair
43. (b); The Theosophical Society was officially formed on 17 November 1875 by Madame H P Blavatsky and Colonel H S Olcott in New York (USA)
44. (c); Annie Besant was the First Woman President of the Indian National Congress in 1917
45. (c); The Indian National Congress (INC) which was established in 1885 was divided into two groups (in the year 1907) mainly by extremists and moderates at the Surat Session of the Congress
46. (c); Visva-Bharati University is a public central government funded university located in Santiniketan, West Bengal. It was founded by Rabindranath Tagore who called it Visva-Bharati, which means the communion of the world with India
47. (b); English education was introduced in India by Macaulay in 1835 as the name of Macaulay minute
48. (d); Gandhiji regarded Gopal Krishna Gokhale as his political guru
49. (b); The chief objective of the 'Wahabi movement' was to purify Islam
50. (b); Gandhiji's 'Satyagraha' meant an attachment to the two elements of Truth (Satya) and Non-violence (Ahimsa)



51. (b); Arya Samaj is a reform movement of modern Hinduism, founded in 1875 by Dayananda Saraswati
52. (c); Womesh Chandra Banerjee presided over the first session of the Indian National Congress in 1885
53. (d); The All India Forward Bloc (AIFB) or Forward Bloc is a left-wing nationalist political party in India. It emerged as a faction within the Indian National Congress in 1939, led by Subhash Chandra Bose
54. (b); Mahatma Gandhi hadn't advocated Heavy industries, Gandhiji always propounded that agriculture should be supported by some subsidiary occupations like bee keeping, animal husbandry, khadi, paper making, mud utensils making etc
55. (b); Ghadar Party was founded by Sohan Singh Bhakna and Lala Hardayal, Mohammad Barkatullah was one of the founders of the Ghadar Party in 1913 at San Francisco
56. (b); Dada Bhai Naoroji was the first Indian to be elected to membership in the British Parliament. He was a Liberal Party Member of Parliament (MP) in the United Kingdom House of Commons between 1892 and 1895, and he was the first Asian to be a British MP
57. (b); The Capital of India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi during Lord Hardinge tenure in 1911. George V, the King of England visited India to attend the Delhi durbar in 1911.
58. (a); In July 1942, the Congress Working Committee met at Wardha. Here a long resolution was passed that demanded that the "British Rule in India must end immediately". The Wardha Resolution is also known as "Quit India Resolution". This resolution was ratified in the All India Congress Committee at Bombay on August 7, 1942. Here a nonviolent mass struggle under the leadership of Gandhi was sanctioned in the "August Kranti Maidan"
59. (b); Indian Council Act of 1909 also called Morley-Minto reform introduced a system of communal representation for Muslims by accepting the concept of 'separate electorate'. Under this, the Muslim members were to be elected only by Muslim voters.
60. (c); 'Inquilab Zindabad' slogan was first used by Hasrat Mohani. This famous slogan inspired the activities of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association particularly Ashfaqulla Khan, Bhagat Singh and Chandrashekhar Azad
61. (b); The Indian Reform Association was formed on 29 October 1870 with Keshab Chandra Sen as president. It represented the secular side of the Brahmo Samaj and included many who did not belong to the Brahmo Samaj. The objective was to put into practice some of the ideas, which Sen was exposed during his visit to Great Britain
62. (d); During Lord Cornwallis period the Indian Civil Service (ICS) was introduced. The Indian Civil Service (ICS) for part of the 19th century officially known as the Imperial Civil Service
63. (b); J B Kriplani was the President of Indian National Congress at the time of Indian independence
64. (d); Mahatma Gandhi gave the title 'Nightingale of India' to Sarojini Naidu
65. (c); Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, popularly known as 'the Iron Man of India', was a great freedom activist and leader of the Indian National Congress. He was crucially important in the integration of princely states into the Indian Union after Independence
66. (b); Anandamath is a Bengali novel, written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee and published in 1882. Set in the background of the Sanyasi Rebellion in the late 18th century
67. (b); The phrase Hindu rate of growth, was christened by famous anti-establishment economist Raj Krishna, who used it to describe India's unsatisfactory growth trend, which at the time (1950-80) was stuck at 3.5 to 4% per year.
68. (d); Bhartendu Harishchandra is known as the father of modern Hindi literature as well as Hindi theatre. He is considered one of the greatest Hindi writers of modern India



69. (d); The arrival of Vasco da Gama, a nobleman from the household of the King of Portugal, at the port of Calicut in south-west India on 27 May 1498 is the first arrival of Europeans in India
70. (a); British achieved political power in India by winning Battle of Plassey
71. (b); Abhinav Bharat was a secret society founded by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar and his brother Ganesh Damodar Savarkar in 1904
72. (b); The Swadeshi Boycott Movement is related to Partition of Bengal in 1905. The Indian National Congress began the Swadeshi movement that included boycotting British goods and public institutions
73. (d); Mutiny of 1857 was described as the First Indian War of Independence by V D Savarkar. It began on May 10, 1857
74. (d); On 8 August 1942 at the All-India Congress Committee session in Bombay, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi launched the 'Quit India' movement. In his speech at Mumbai's Gowalia Tank, Gandhiji called the nation to 'Do or Die' in his speech.
75. (d); Lord William Bentinck decided to make English as the medium of instruction according to the recommendations of Macaulay.
76. (c); The Komagata Maru incident involved the Japanese steamship Komagata Maru on which a group of citizens of the British Raj attempted to emigrate to Canada in 1914 but were denied entry.
77. (b); The Indian Opinion was a newspaper established by Indian leader Mahatma Gandhi. The publication was an important tool for the political movement led by Gandhi and the Indian National Congress to fight racial discrimination and win civil rights for the Indian immigrant community in South Africa
78. (c); Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is also known as Frontier Gandhi
79. (b); C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji) served as the first and the only Indian governor general of India
80. (a); Gandhi, the exponent of the Satyagraha movement, staged his first Satyagraha in Champaran, in Bihar in 1917
81. (c); Cabinet Mission of 1946 to India aimed to discuss and plan for the transfer of power from the British government to Indian leadership to provide India with independence. Formulated at the initiative of Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, the mission had Lord Pethick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and A. V. Alexander
82. (c); Sarvodaya is Gandhiji's most important socio-political movement. It implies Universal uplift or welfare of all as the meaning of Sarvodaya. By Sarvodaya, Gandhiji want the birth of new society based on ethical values
83. (c); Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India appointed Dr. B. R. Ambedkar as the Chairman
84. (b); The concept of passive resistance was highlighted by Aurobindo Ghosh
85. (c); Badruddin Tyabji was an Indian lawyer who served as the third President and first Muslim president of the Indian National Congress and as elected for it in year 1887
86. (a); Charles John Canning was the first viceroy of India. He was Governor General of India from 1856 and after passing of Government of India Act 1858 which created office of Viceroy, he became the first Viceroy of India
87. (c); The Kheda Satyagraha of 1918, in the Kheda district of Gujarat. It was the second Satyagraha movement after Champaran Satyagraha. Gandhi ji organise this movement to support peasants of kheda district. The peasants of kheda could not be able to pay high taxes of british due to crop failure and plague epidemic
88. (c); "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it" is slogan raised by Bal Gangadhar Tilak at formation of his Home rule league in 1916
89. (c); Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) was a revolutionary organisation, also known as Hindustan Socialist



- Republican Army established in 1928 at Feroz Shah Kotla in New Delhi by Chandrasekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev Thapar and others.
90. (b); Banaras Hindu University formerly Central Hindu College, is a public central university located in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. Established in 1916 by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. With over 12,000 students residing in campus, it claims the title of largest residential university in Asia
91. (d); Muhammad Ali Jinnah himself was the mastermind and architect of Lucknow pact. Due to the reconciliation brought about by Jinnah between the Congress and the League, the Nightingale of India, Sarojini Naidu, gave him the title of "the Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity"
92. (a); Gandhi's ideas is that there is no ends justifying the means, it's the means that justify the ends. Gandhi is quoted as saying, "For me it is enough to know the means. Means and end are convertible terms in my philosophy of life"
93. (a); The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917, in the Champaran district of Bihar, India during the period of the British Raj, was the first Satyagraha movement inspired by Mahatma Gandhi and a major revolt in the Indian Independence Movement. Another important Satyagraha just after this revolt was Kheda Satyagraha
94. (c); Warren Hastings was the first Governor-General of Bengal from 1773 to 1785
95. (a); The Battle of Plassey was a decisive victory of the British East India Company (under commandship of Lord Clive) over the Nawab of Bengal Siraj-ud-dualah and his French allies on 23 June 1757.
96. (c); The Bardoli Satyagraha of 1928, in the state of Gujarat, India during the period of the British Raj, was a major episode of civil disobedience and revolt in the Indian Independence Movement. The movement was eventually led by Vallabhbhai Patel
97. (b); Bal Gangadhar Tilak is known as 'Father of Indian Unrest'. Valentine Chirol called him "Father of Indian Unrest" because Tilak was first of all who demanded complete "Swarajya"
98. (a); Azad Hind Fauj was an Indian provisional government established in Singapore in 1943
99. (b); The Ghadar Party was an organisation founded by Punjabi-Sikhs, principally Sikhs in the United States and Canada with the aim of securing India's independence from British rule. Sohan Singh Bhakna was one of the founding members and president of Ghadar party
100. (c); The East India Company received a Royal Charter from Queen Elizabeth I on 31 December 1600
101. (b); Arya Samaj is an Indian Hindu reform movement that promotes values and practices based on Vedas. It is founded by the Dayananda Saraswati on 7 April 1875. Prarthana Samaj was founded by Atmaram Pandurang with the help of Keshav Chandra Sen in 1867. On August 20, 1828 the first assembly of the Brahmo Sabha was held at Kolkata (Calcutta) and covenanted by Raja Ram Mohan Roy. Veda Samaj was established by Keshab Chandra Sen and K. Sridharalu Naidu when the former visited Madras in 1864
102. (c); The Bardoli Satyagraha of 1928, in the state of Gujarat, India during the period of the British Raj, was a major episode of civil disobedience and revolt in the Indian Independence Movement. The movement was led by Vallabhbhai Patel
103. (a); Lord William Bentinck (1828-35) was the 1st Governor-General of British India. His tenure is known for the social reforms such as Abolition of Sati in 1829, Suppression of Thugi, and Suppression of Infanticide etc. English was introduced as a medium of higher education, Charter act 1833 was passed by which East India Company ceased to be a trading company. Some corrective measures in civil services were taken. This



- seven years period was an epoch for administrative reforms in India
104. (d); Charter act of 1813 ended the monopoly of the East India Company in India, however the company's monopoly in trade with china and trade in tea with India was kept intact.
- 105.(b); The Battle of Haldighati was a battle fought on 18 June 1576 between Rana of Mewar, Maharana Pratap and the Mughal emperor Akbar's forces, led by Man Singh I of Amber. The Battle of Plassey was fought between British East India Company over the Nawab of Bengal and his French allies on 23 June 1757. The Battle of Buxar was fought on 23 October 1764 between the forces under the command of the British East India Company led by Hector Munro and the combined armies of Mir Qasim, the Nawab of Bengal; the Nawab of Awadh; and the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II
- 106 (d); During their rule the British persuaded or forced cultivators in Madras to grow Rice
- 107 (d); During their rule the British persuaded or forced cultivators in Punjab to grow wheat
108. (d); The Red Fort is a historical fort in the city of Delhi in India. It was the main residence of the emperors of the Mughal dynasty for nearly 200 years, until 1857
109. (d); The Poona Pact was signed between B. R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi on the 24th of September 1932 at Yerwada Central Jail in Poona, India. He had been protesting the decision by British Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald to give separate electorates to Dalits for the election of members of provincial legislative assemblies in British India
110. (c); Lord William Bentinck abolished the Sati system in India
111. (a); Arrest of Abdul Ghaffar Khan in 1930 led to angry demonstrations in streets of Peshawar
112. (b); During their rule the British persuaded or forced cultivators in Assam to grow tea
113. (a); The 24-day Salt Satyagraha march began from 12 March 1930 and continued until 6 April 1930 as a direct action campaign of tax resistance and nonviolent protest against the British salt monopoly, and it gained worldwide attention which gave impetus to the Indian independence movement and started the nationwide non co-operation movement
114. (c); In 1916 Mahatma Gandhi travelled to Champaran to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system
115. (a); Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in January 1915
116. (d); The Indian Statutory Commission also known as Simon commission was a group of seven British Members of Parliament of United Kingdom under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon assisted by Clement Attlee. The commission arrived in British-occupied India in 1928 to study constitutional reform introduced by Government of India Act, 1919
117. (c); The 1919 Amritsar massacre also known as the Jallianwala Bagh massacre was ordered by General R.E.H. Dyer
118. (d); In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi went to Ahmedabad to organise a Satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers
119. (d); Murshid Quli Khan, Alivardi Khan and Sirajuddaullah were all Nawabs of Bengal
120. (b); Mahatma Gandhi in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act
121. (b); Francisco De Almeida is the first Viceroy of Portuguese in India. He is appointed as viceroy in 1505 till 1509
122. (a); The Treaty of Pondicherry was signed in 1754 bringing an end to the Second Carnatic War. It was agreed and signed in the French settlement of Pondicherry in French India
123. (b); French colony comprising geographically separate enclaves on the Indian subcontinent. French made their advent through Pondicherry. The possessions were originally acquired by the French East India Company beginning in the second half of 17th century.



124. (b); The French East India Company was a commercial enterprise, founded in 1664 to compete with the English and Dutch East India companies in the East Indies
125. (c); Fort St George is the name of the first English fortress in India, founded in 1644 at the coastal city of Madras, the modern city of Chennai
126. (c); The Dutch East India Company was created in 1602 as "United East India Company" and its first permanent trading post was in Indonesia. In India, they established the first factory in Masulipattanam in 1605, followed by Pulicat in 1610, Surat in 1616, Bimilipatam in 1641 and Chinsura in 1653
127. (a); Hooghly is situated in West Bengal and it is base for piracy in the Bay of Bengal by the Portuguese.
128. (d); Daman and Diu on the Arabian Sea coast were part of Portuguese India, along with Goa and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Goa, Daman and Diu were incorporated into the Republic of India on December 19, 1961 by military conquest. Portugal did not recognise the Indian annexation of these territories until 1974
129. (d); Haileybury is an independent school near Hertford in England where the writers of East India Company had their training in the college
130. (a); Prime Minister Clement Attlee was the prime minister of England during independence of India
131. (b); The early English settlement in India consists of area of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay presidency
132. (c); The "Blue Water" policy is attributed to Francisco de Almeida, the first Viceroy of the Portuguese possessions in India.
133. (b); The Portuguese conquest of Goa occurred when the governor of Portuguese India Alfonso de Albuquerque captured the city in 1510
134. (c); The Company's ships first arrived in India, at the port of Surat, in 1608. Sir Thomas Roe reached the court of the Mughal Emperor, Jahangir, as the emissary of King James I in 1615, and gained for the British the right to establish a factory at Surat
135. (d); The first Portuguese reached India on 20 May 1498 when Vasco da Gama reached Calicut on Malabar Coast. English reached India after Portuguese
136. (a); Vasco da Gama, discoverer of the sea route to India (1498), established the first Portuguese factory at Kochi in 1502, and the Portuguese viceroy Alfonso de Albuquerque built the first European fort in India there in 1503
137. (a); Chauth was a regular tax or tribute imposed, from early 18th century, by the Maratha Empire in India. It was an annual tax nominally levied at 25% on revenue or produce
138. (a); Hyder Ali Khan was the Sultan and ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore in southern India. He offered strong resistance against the military advances of the British East India Company during the First and Second Anglo-Mysore Wars. He established a modern arsenal (1755) at Dindigul with French help
139. (d); The Jacobin Club of Mysore was the first Revolutionary Republican organization to be formed in India. It was founded in 1794 by French Republican officers with the support of Tipu Sultan. He planted a Liberty Tree and declared himself Citizen Tipu
140. (a); Tipu Sultan was a ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore. He was the eldest son of Sultan Haidar Ali of Mysore. Tipu introduced a number of administrative innovations during his rule, including his coinage, a new lunar-solar calendar, and a new land revenue system which initiated the growth of the Mysore silk industry
141. (c); The Modi script had been employed in the documents of the Marathas. This script is used to write Maratha Language
142. (c); Atmiya Sabha was a philosophical association. The association was started by Ram Mohan Roy in 1815 in Kolkata. They



- used to conduct debate and discussion sessions on philosophical topics, and also used to promote free and collective thinking and social reform
143. (b); Raja Rammohan Roy and David Hare were associated with the foundation of the Hindu college
144. (b); Dayanand Saraswati was a Hindu religious leader and founder of the Arya Samaj, a Hindu reform movements of the Vedic tradition. He was also a renowned scholar of the Vedic lore and Sanskrit language
145. (b); Satyashodhak Samaj is a social reform Society founded by Jyotirao Phule in Pune, India, on 24 September 1873. Its purpose was to liberate the Shudra and Untouchable castes from exploitation and oppression
146. (c); Jyotirao Govindrao Phule was an Indian social activist for the Dalit people, a thinker, anti-caste social reformer and writer from Maharashtra. Satyashodhak Samaj is a social reform society founded by Jyotirao Phule in Pune, India, on 24 September 1873. Its purpose was to liberate the Shudra and Untouchable castes from exploitation and oppression
147. (b); Arya Samaj is an Indian Hindu reform movement that promotes values and practices based on the belief in the infallible authority of the Vedas. The Samaj was founded by the Dayananda Saraswati on 7 April 1875. Members of the Arya Samaj believe in one God and reject the worship of idols
148. (b); The most important backward class movement in India are Satya Shodhak Samaj, Shri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam Movement, Justice Party and The Self-respect Movement. Their efforts led to the organization of several lower caste movements in southern and western India
149. (a); Prarthana Samaj, was a movement for religious and social reform in Bombay based on earlier reform movements. Prarthana Samaj was founded by Atmaram Pandurang with the help of Keshav Chandra Sen in 1867.
150. (b); Braham Samaj of India- Keshav Chandra Sen
Arya Samaj - Swami Dayanand Saraswati
Brahmo Samaj - Raja Ram Mohan Roy
Tatvabodhhini Sabha - Dwarkanath Tagore
Prathna Samaj - MG Ranade
151. (a); Dayanand Saraswati was a hindu religious leader and founder of the Arya Samaj, a Hindu reform movements of the Vedic tradition. Swami Vivekananda was an Indian Hindu monk, and founded Ramakrishna mission. They provided inspiration to the Indian national movement
152. (c); Henry Louis Vivian Derozio was an Indian poet and assistant headmaster of Hindu College, Kolkata, a radical thinker and one of the first Indian educators to disseminate Western learning and science among the young men of Bengal
153. (c); Bal Gangadhar Tilak, was an Indian nationalist, teacher, social reformer, lawyer and an independence activist. He was the first leader of the Indian Independence Movement. The British colonial authorities called him "The father of the Indian unrest." He was also conferred with the title of "Lokmanya", which means "accepted by the people. He belongs from Maharashtra
154. (a); Wahabism is an Islamic doctrine and religious movement founded by Muhammad ibn Abd al-Wahab. It has been variously described as an Islamic "reform movement" to restore "pure monotheistic worship" by devotees
155. (b); Wahhabism is an Islamic doctrine and religious movement founded by Muhammad ibn Abd al-Wahhab. It has been variously described as an Islamic "reform movement" to restore "pure monotheistic worship" by devotees
156. (c); The Scientific Society of Aligarh was an organisation founded by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in 1864. In 1862 Syed formed a Translation Society which used to translate



- the scientific works of English and other European languages into Urdu and Hindi
157. (c); Swami Vivekananda was an Indian Hindu monk, and founded Ramakrishna mission on 1 May 1897
158. (d); Swami Dayanand Saraswati is known as Martin Luther of India
159. (b); In 1908 parsi social reformer, Behramji M. Malabari and Dayaram Gidumal, came up with the idea of founding home for women and training Indian women to be Nurses. They then turned to Ramabai, for her guidance and help for starting a Society and thus Seva Sadan (Bombay) came into being
160. (c); Satyarth Prakash is a 1875 book written originally in Hindi by Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati, a renowned religious and social reformer and the founder of Arya Samaj.
161. (c); The Theosophical Society was officially formed in New York City, United States, on 17 November 1875 by Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, Colonel Henry Steel Olcott, William Quan Judge, and others. It was self-described as an unsectarian body of seekers after Truth, who endeavour to promote Brotherhood and strive to serve humanity
162. (c); Raja Rammohan Roy and David Hare were associated with the foundation of the Hindu college
163. (d); Ramabai moved to Pune in 1882 where she founded Arya Mahila Samaj . The purpose of the society was to promote the cause of women's education and deliverance from the oppression of child marriage
164. (d); Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College was founded in 1875 by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
165. (b); In 1828, Raja Ram Mohan Roy established the Brahmo Sabha. The new faith did not lay down any definite rites and rituals. It was the society of the worshippers of one God. The principles of the Samaj were defined in the Trust Deed and in a pamphlet published about the same time
166. (d); Raja Ram Mohan was the founder of the Brahmo Sabha movement in 1828, which engendered the Brahmo Samaj, an influential socio-religious reform movement. His influence was apparent in the fields of politics, public administration and education as well as religion. He was known for his efforts to establish the abolishment of the practice of sati
167. (c); Ghulamgiri is written by Jyotiba Phule
168. (a); Atmiya Sabha was a philosophical discussion circle in India. The association was started by Ram Mohan Roy in 1815 in Kolkata. They used to conduct debate and discussion sessions on philosophical topics, and also used to promote free and collective thinking and social reform
169. (b); J.E.D. Bethune a barrister and law member of the Governor-General's Council, was an Anglo-Indian lawyer and a pioneer in promoting women's education in 19th-century India. Bethune founded an institution for women's education in Calcutta which later becomes Bethune College
170. (a); Dev Samaj, a religious and social reform society, was founded on 16 February 1887 in Lahore by Pandit Shiv Narayan Agnihotri
171. (c); Permanent settlement was introduced in 1793 by Lord Cornwallis and covered around one fifth of British territory in India, including Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, parts of Northern Karnataka, Varanasi and some other areas. There is a middlemen in this system who were the Zamindars, who need to pay a fixed amount of land revenue on a fixed date every year
172. (d); The Zamindari Association, more popularly known as the "Landholders Society" was founded in 1838 to safeguard the interests of the landlords. It marked the beginning of an organised political activity and use of methods of constitutional agitation for the redressal of grievances
173. (d); In the East India Company territories, the Ryotwari system was introduced by Thomas Munroe and Captain Reed first in Madras presidency. In this system, peasants were given the ownership and proprietorship and they would make direct payment to state as 55% of produce.
174. (c); Permanent settlement was introduced in 1793 by Lord Cornwallis and covered around



one fifth of British territory in India, including Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, parts of Northern Karnataka, Varanasi and some other areas. There is a middlemen in this system who were the Zamindars, who need to pay a fixed amount of land revenue on a fixed date every year. It is also called Zamindari System

175. (d); The traditional Handicrafts industries were ruined under the British rule. Discriminatory Tariff Policy, Competition from Machine-made Britain Goods, Emergence of Western Lifestyle, Downfall of Princely State Prior are the main reasons for ruination of Indian Handicraft during British rule
176. (b); Sir Elijah Impey was a British judge, the first chief justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal
177. (d); Charter Act of 1853 was the last of the series of Charter Acts passed by the British Parliament. It separated the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council. It introduced an open competition system of selection and recruitment of civil servants. It established a separate Governor-General's legislative council which came to be known as the Indian (Central) Legislative Council.
178. (c); Government of India Act 1858 provided that India was to be governed directly and in the name of the crown. This act abolished the company rule, abolished the Court of directors and abolished the Board of control. The act provided the Crown will govern India directly through a Secretary of State for India, who was to exercise the powers which were being enjoyed by the Court of Directors and Board of control.
179. (b); The presidencies of Bombay and Madras were made subordinate to the Presidency of Calcutta. The Governor of Bengal was designated the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William and he was to serve as Governor General of all British Territories in India. This Governor General was to be assisted by an executive council of four members.
180. (b); The members of the Board of Control must be paid from Indian revenues
181. (a); Every charter act renewed company licence for 20 yrs.
182. (a); Charter Act of 1813, was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom which renewed the charter issued to the British East India Company, and continued the Company's rule in India. However, the Company's commercial monopoly was ended, except for the tea trade and the trade with China
183. (b); Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was an Indian philosopher and statesman who was the first Vice President of India and the second President of India from 1962 to 1967
184. (c); Charter acts are passed in 1773, 1793, 1813, 1833 and 1853. Charter act 1853 established a separate Governor-General's legislative council which came to be known as the Indian (Central) Legislative Council. However, this was for the first time, that this charter act, unlike other charter acts, did not fix any limit for the continuance of the administration of the company in India. The act provided that the Indian territories will remain under the Governance of the company, until the parliament otherwise directed
185. (d); Charter Act of 1853 marks the expansion of the Council of the Governor General for legislative purposes. The council of legislative purposes which had 6 members now was expanded to 12 members. These members are Governor General, commander in Chief, four members of the Governor General's Council etc
186. (b); Government of India Act 1858 provided that India was to be governed directly and in the name of the crown. This act abolished the company rule, abolished the Court of directors and abolished the Board of control. The act provided the Crown will govern India directly through a Secretary of State for India, who was to exercise the powers which were being enjoyed by the Court of Directors and Board of control
187. (b); The Indian Councils Act 1861 was passed by British Parliament in 1861 to make substantial changes in the composition of the



Governor General's council for executive & legislative purposes. The most significant feature of this Act was the association of Indians with the legislation work

188. (a); The Indian Councils Act 1909 or Morley-Minto Reforms passed by British Parliament in 1909 in an attempt to widen the scope of legislative councils. For the first time it introduced separate and discriminatory electorate to muslims
189. (a); The Indian national calendar, sometimes called the Saka calendar, is the official civil calendar in use in India and it is adopted on 22 March 1957
190. (c); Victoria was Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from 20 June 1837 until her death. From 1 May 1876, She adopted the additional title of Empress of India
191. (a); The key objectives of the Regulating Act of 1773 included addressing the problem of management of company in India address the problem of dual system of governance instituted by Lord Clive to control the company, which had morphed from a business entity to a semi-sovereign political entity
192. (a); The East India Company Act 1784, also known as Pitt's India Act, was an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain intended to address the shortcomings of the Regulating Act of 1773 by bringing the East India Company's rule in India under the control of the British Government.
- S193. (c); The Board of Control was a British government official in the late 18th and early 19th century responsible for overseeing the British East India Company and generally serving as the chief official in London responsible for Indian affairs.
- S194. (d); The flag of India had been hoisted by Gandhi on 31 December 1929, in Lahore, modern-day Pakistan. The Congress asked the people of India to observe 26 January 1930 as Republic Day
195. (a); Charter Act of 1813, was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom which renewed the charter issued to the British East India Company, and continued the Company's rule in India. However, the Company's commercial monopoly was ended, except for the tea trade and the trade with China
196. (a); Charter Act of 1813 has a provision that Company should invest Rs. 1 Lakh every year on the education of Indians
197. (b); Government of India Act 1858 provided that India was to be governed directly and in the name of the crown. This act abolished the company rule, abolished the Court of directors and abolished the Board of control
198. (b); This act made the Governor General of Bengal the Governor General of British India and all financial and administrative powers were centralized in the hands of Governor General-in-Council. Thus, with Charter Act of 1833, Lord William Bentinck became the "First Governor General of British India
199. (b); Charter Act of 1853 marks the expansion of the Council of the Governor General for legislative purposes. The council of legislative purposes which had 6 members now was expanded to 12 members
200. (a); Government of India Act, 1858 provided that India was to be governed directly and in the name of the crown. This act abolished the company rule, abolished the Court of directors and abolished the Board of control. The act provided the Crown will govern India directly through a Secretary of State for India, who was to exercise the powers which were being enjoyed by the Court of Directors and Board of control
201. (b); The strength of the Council was gradually enlarged by subsequent acts. Under the Indian Councils Act of 1892, the maximum strength of the Council was raised to 20 out of which seven were to be elected. The Indian Councils Act of 1909 further raised the number of members of the Council to 50.
- S202. (b); The High Commissioner of India to the United Kingdom is the head of the High Commission of India to the United Kingdom. The High Commission is located at India House in London
203. (d); The Indian Councils Act 1909 is also known as the Minto-Morley Reforms was passed by



- British Parliament in 1909 in an attempt to widen the scope of legislative councils, placate the demands of moderates in Indian National Congress and to increase the participation of Indians the governance
204. (b); Charter Act of 1813, was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom which renewed the charter issued to the British East India Company, and continued the Company's rule in India. However, the Company's commercial monopoly was ended, except for the tea trade and the trade with China
205. (b); Lord Wellesley remained Governor General of Fort Williams from 1798 to 1805. The subsidiary Alliance is a policy started by Lord Wellesley. The Subsidiary Alliance System was a Treaty between the company and the Indian native rulers. In return for a payment or subsidy, the company would place garrison troops in that ruler's territory to fight against their enemies
206. (a); The Third Anglo-Mysore War was a conflict in South India between the Kingdom of Mysore and the East India Company and its allies, including the Maratha Empire and the Nizam of Hyderabad. It was the third of four Anglo-Mysore Wars. It is fought under Lord Cornwallis
207. (b); Sir William Hutt Curzon Wyllie, was an Indian army officer, and later an official of the British Indian Government. He was assassinated in London on the evening of 1 July 1909 by Madan Lal Dhingra at the Imperial Institute
208. (c); The civil services were reformed and modernised by Lord Cornwallis and hence he is called the "Father of Indian Civil Service"
209. (b); Lord Wellesley remained Governor General of Fort Williams from 1798 to 1805. The subsidiary Alliance is a policy started by Lord Wellesley. The Subsidiary Alliance System was a Treaty between the company and the Indian native rulers. In return for a payment or subsidy, the company would place garrison troops in that ruler's territory to fight against their enemies
210. (a); Lord Dalhousie introduced Postage Stamp in India. The first adhesive stamp was issued in 1852
211. (b); Lord Curzon said "I am giving you a Muslim province". It is in the context of "Bengal Division" in 1905
212. (c); Warren Hastings was the first Governor-General of Fort William or Governor-General of Bengal, he took office on 20 October 1773, appointed by the Court of Directors of the East India Company. Lord William Bentinck (1833) was the 1st Governor-General of British India
213. (b); The Indian Civil Services Act, under Lord Canning in 1861, validated a number of irregular appointments which were made in India to meet the exigencies in disregard of the restriction that all offices in the civil cadre of the company's service in India were reserved to the civil services of the Presidency
214. (c); The Bihar famine of 1873-1874 was a famine in British India that followed a drought in the province of Bihar, the neighboring provinces of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It was averted by the timely action of Northbrook
215. (a); During the period of Lord Lytton, Strachey Commission of 1880 was created to develop a general strategy and principles to deal with the famines. The Strachey Commission came out with the recommendation on whose basis a Famine Code was developed under Sir Richard Strachey
216. (b); Viceroy Mayo - 1869-1872
Viceroy Lytton- 1876-1880
Viceroy Lansdowne- 1888-1894
Viceroy Linlithow- 1936-1944
217. (b); The successive governments in Britain remain calm, but when Lord Disraeli became PM, he sent Lord Lytton to India to increase the influence in Afghanistan
218. (c); Lord Curzon said "My own belief is that congress is tottering and one of my great ambitions is to assist it to the peaceful death" in a letter to Secretary of States in 1900



219. (b); Lord Lytton passed the Vernacular Press Act in 1878. By this act, the magistrates of the districts were empowered, without the prior permission of the Government, to call upon a printer and publisher of any kind to enter into a Bond, undertaking not to publish anything which might "rouse" feelings of disaffection against the government. It is repealed by Lord Ripon
220. (d); The first railway line connecting Bombay and Thane was laid in 1853 under Dalhousie. He was regarded as father of the electric telegraph in India. Other important work during his tenure are- a new post office act was passed in 1854, Postage stamps were issued for the first time, Public works dept was introduced, Ganga canal was introduced. So, Lord Dalhousie called 'Maker of Modern India' among governor generals
221. (b); Wood's Despatch 1854 is called Magna Carta of English Education in India. As per this despatch an education department was to be set in every province. At least one government school be opened in every district. Affiliated private schools should be given grant in aid. The Indian natives should be given training in their mother tongue also
222. (b); Macaulay's Minutes of 1835 laid the foundation of modern education through English Education Act of 1835.
223. (d); 'A Passage To India' is written by E.M. Forster set against the backdrop of the British Raj and the Indian independence movement in the 1920s
224. (d); Mayo College is a boys-only independent boarding school in Ajmer, Rajasthan, India. It was founded in 1875 by Richard Bourke, 6th Earl of Mayo who was the Viceroy of India from 1869 to 1872
225. (b); Sharada Act was passed in 1930 by Lord Irwin to fixed the minimum age of marriage of girls and boys respectively as 14 and 18
226. (b); Job Charnock (c. 1630-1692/1693) was an employee and administrator of the English East India Company, and traditionally regarded as the founder of the city of Kolkata.
227. (c); The civil services were reformed and modernised by Lord Cornwallis and hence he is called the "Father of Indian Civil Service". The civil service is a sector of government composed mainly of career bureaucrats hired on professional merit
228. (a); SatyendraNath Tagore was selected for the Indian Civil Service in June, 1863. He completed his probationary training and returned to India in November 1864.
229. (a); The Battle of Plassey was a decisive victory of the British East India Company over the Nawab of Bengal and his French allies on 23 June 1757.
230. (a); The Uprising of 1857 was described as the first Indian war of Independence by V. D. Savarkar
231. (d); Mir Jafar Ali Khan Bahadur was the Nawab of Bengal with support from the British East India Company. He was succeeded by Mir Qasim
232. (a); The Battle of Buxar was fought on 22 October 1764 between the forces under the command of the British East India Company led by Hector Munro and the combined armies of Mir Qasim, the Nawab of Bengal the Nawab of Awadh and the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II. The battle fought at Buxar, a "small fortified town" within the territory of Bengal
233. (b); During the First War of Independence, from 1857 to 1858, Begum Hazrat Mahal's band of supporters, led by Raja Jailal Singh, rebelled against the forces of the British East India Company; later, they seized control of Lucknow and she declared her son, Birjis Qadra, as the ruler (Wali) of Oudh
234. (c); Asaf-ud-Daula was the Nawab wazir of Oudh ratified by Shah Alam II, from 26 January 1775 to 21 September 1797. He transferred his capital from Faizabad to Lucknow
235. (c); The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was a major, but ultimately unsuccessful, uprising in India in 1857-58 against the rule of the British East India Company, its main objective is



- elimination of foreign rule and return of the old order
236. (c); According to Sir John Lawrence –the mutiny of 1857 was a purely military outbreak
237. (a); Indian Mutiny, also called Sepoy Mutiny, widespread but unsuccessful rebellion against British rule in India in 1857–58. Begun in Meerut by Indian troops in the service of the British East India Company, it spread to Delhi, Agra, Kanpur, and Lucknow. In India it is often called the First War of Independence and other similar names
238. (d); The White Mutiny took place during the viceroyalty of Lord Ripon.
239. (b); The Battle of Plassey was a decisive victory of the British East India Company over the Nawab of Bengal and his French allies on 23 June 1757. It is the beginning of the British annexation of India
240. (c); Nana Sahib born as Dhondu Pant, was an Indian Maratha aristocrat and fighter, he led the rebellion in Kanpur during the 1857 uprising
241. (b); Lord Canning served as Governor General of India from 1856 to 1862. Lord Canning also served as first Viceroy of India. One of the important events during his tenure is the Mutiny of 1857
242. (d); Benjamin Disraeli, is a British statesman and novelist who was twice prime minister of British. Disraeli admitted the Revolt of 1857 as a national revolt
243. (a); The Battle of Buxar was fought on 22 October 1764 between the forces under the command of the British East India Company led by Hector Munro and the combined armies of Mir Qasim, the Nawab of Bengal; the Nawab of Awadh; and the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II
244. (a); The early nationalist movement lay in its narrow social interest. It did not penetrate down to the masses. Its leaders were fighting for their own interest rather than people's
245. (c); The introduction of enfield rifles in the army was the immediate cause, because to load the rifle, sepoy had to bite the cartridge open to release the powder. The grease used on these cartridges was rumoured to be made of beef and pork which angered the hindu and the muslims in the army
246. (a); The first indication of the revolutionary movement in India was seen in Maharashtra
247. (d); The White Mutiny was the unrest that occurred at the dissolution of the "European Forces" of the British East India Company in India during the mid-19th century in the wake of the Indian Rebellion of 1857
248. (c); Correct chronological order is-
Bombay Association - 1852
Madras Mahajana Sabha-1884
Indian Association - 1876
Indian League - 1875
249. (a); The association was founded in Bengal in 1876 by Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose
250. (d); Handicraft ruined due to lack of patronage, growing craze for imported goods and stiff competition from the machine-made goods of England
251. (d); On November 1, 1858, a grand Darbar was held at Allahabad. Here Lord Canning sent forth the royal proclamation which announced that the queen had assumed the government of India. This proclamation declared the future policy of the British Rule in India
252. (c); British mercantile industrial capitalist class exploited Indian market by the policy of Drain of wealth.
They used Indian market for their products and use Indian raw material for their industries
253. (b); British mercantile industrial capitalist class exploited indian market by the policy of Drain of wealth. The British policies revolved around getting maximum income from land without caring much about Indian interests of the cultivators(Peasants)
254. (a); British investors built a modern railway system in the late 19th century it became the then fourth largest in the world and was renowned for quality of construction and service. In 1853, the first passenger train service was inaugurated between Bombay and Thane



255. (d); The new class which emerged on account of British economic policies due to changed pattern of revenue collection and market consisted of moneylenders, landlords and traders
256. (d); Till the end of 17th century, the growth of executive and legislative powers of East India Company depend upon the crown
257. (a); 'A Nation in the Making' is written by SN Banerjee
258. (a); The Kuka Movement marked the first major reaction of the people in the Punjab to the new political order initiated by the British after 1849. The Namdhari Movement, of which the Kuka Movement was the most important phase, aimed at overthrowing the British rule
259. (d); The first railway line opened in India in 1853 from Bombay to thane.
260. (c); Sir Surendranath Banerjee was one of the earliest Indian political leaders during the British Raj. He founded the Indian National Association, through which he led two sessions of the Indian National congress. S N Banerjee was appointed Professor in English in the Metropolitan Institute at Calcutta
261. (c); Kesari is a newspaper founded in 1881 by Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a prominent leader of the Indian Independence movement. Bal Gangadhar Tilak used to run his two newspapers, the Kesari, in Marathi and Maratha in English from Kesari Wada
262. (c); A revolt was led by Vasudev Balwant Phadke in 1877-78 in the Vashi & Panvel area of Maharashtra. Phadke is known as father of the armed struggle for India's independence. He created a group called Ramoshi, which was the group of Ramoshis, Kolis, Bhils and Dhangars communities in Maharashtra and the actually the "organized political dacoits"
263. (c); The National College of Arts or NCA is a public art school located in Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan. Founded as the Mayo School of Industrial Arts in 1875 by the British and Lala Lajpat Rai alongside the Lahore Museum
264. (a); Ashwini Kumar Dutta was a Bengali educationist, philanthropist, social reformer and patriot. The Partition of Bengal drew him to the Swadeshi movement. He founded the Swadesh Bandhab Samiti to promote the consumption of indigenous products and boycott foreign goods
265. (c); In 1867, Dadabhai Naoroji put forward the 'drain of wealth' theory in which he stated that the Britain was completely draining India. He mentioned this theory in his book Poverty and Un-British Rule in India
266. (a); Dadabhai Naoroji, known as the Grand Old Man of India, was a Parsi intellectual, educator, cotton trader, and an early Indian political and social leader
267. (a); The Indian National Congress is a broad-based political party in India founded in 1885. The Indian National Congress conducted its first session in Bombay from 28-31 December 1885 at the initiative of retired Civil service officer, Allan Octavian Hume
268. (d); Womesh Chandra Bannerji presided over the first session of the Indian National Congress held at Bombay in 1885 from 28 December to 31 December.
269. (d); The Indian National Congress which was established in 1885 was divided into two groups in the year 1907 session of Surat mainly into extremists and moderates.
270. (d); Annie Besant was the first woman president of INC whereas, Sarojini Naidu was the first Indian woman president
271. (d); The first session of the Indian National Congress was shifted from Poona to Bombay due to an outbreak of cholera in Poona
272. (a); Dadabhai Naoroji president is in 1886, 1893 and 1906
273. (b); The Indian National Congress is a broad-based political party in India founded in 1885. The Indian National Congress conducted its first session in Bombay from 28-31 December 1885
274. (a); . The Indian Independence Act 1947 is an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that partitioned British India into the two new independent dominions of India and Pakistan. The Act received the royal assent on 18 July 1947, and Pakistan came into being on 14 August and India came into being on 15 August



275. (c); The Second Session of Indian National Congress was presided by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1886
276. (a); Badruddin Taiyabji was the first Muslim President of Indian National Congress. He became the 1st Indian Barrister in Bombay and he was the founding member of Bombay presidency association and INC and also presided over the 3rd congress session in Madras in 1887
277. (c); Mahatma Gandhi - 1924; Jawaharlal Nehru - 1929, 1930, 1936, 1937; Vallabhbhai Patel - 1931 and Smt. Sarojini Naidu-1925
278. (c); Congress sessions
- | Year | Place | Name of President |
|------|----------|--|
| 1885 | Bombay | Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee (First President) |
| 1886 | Calcutta | Dadabhai Naoroji |
| 1887 | Madras | Badruddin Tayyabji (1st muslim president) |
279. (d); Surendranath Bannerjee was not present in the founding session of Indian National Congress
280. (d); The Indian National Congress is a broad-based political party in India which was founded in 1885. The Indian National Congress conducted its first session in Bombay from 28-31 December 1885 at the initiative of retired Civil service officer, Allan Octavian Hume
281. (d); Lord Dufferin served as Governor General of India and Viceroy from 1884 to 1888. During his tenure, the Third Burmese war led to annexation of whole of Burma and Burmese ruler was exiled to India. In 1885, A O Hume laid the foundation of Indian National Congress
282. (a); Indian National Congress was founded by a Retired Civil Servant and not by any Indian. It was said that the INC was started by Viceroy Lord Dufferin with the help of an ex Civil Servant as a "Safety Valve" against the popular discontent
283. (d); Lucknow Pact is a agreement made by the Indian National Congress headed by Maratha leader Bal Gangadhar Tilak and the All-India Muslim League led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah. The meeting at Lucknow marked the reunion of the moderate and radical wings of the Congress. The pact dealt both with the structure of the government of India and with the relation of the Hindu and Muslim communities
284. (d); Jivatram Bhagwandas Kripalani, popularly known as Acharya Kripalani, was an Indian politician, noted particularly for holding the presidency of the Indian National Congress during the transfer of power in 1947. Kripalani was a Gandhian socialist, environmentalist, mystic and independence activist
285. (d); In Calcutta session of 1906, under the leadership of Dadabhai Naoroji, Congress adopted Swaraj as the Goal of Indian people
286. (d); Surendranath Banerjee is president of congress session of 1895 and 1902 held at Poona and Ahmedabad respectively
287. (a); Dr Bhogaraju Pattabhi Sitaramayya was born in Gundugolanu village, Krishna district in Andhra Pradesh, was an Indian independence activist and political leader in the state of Andhra Pradesh. He wrote first official history of Congress
288. (d); The 1907 Surat session was held at the bank of the Tapti river in Surat. The Extremist camp was led by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and the moderate camp was led by Gopal Krishna Gokhle. The Surat session was presided by Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh
289. (b); Belgaum is the only session of the Indian National Congress which was presided over by Mahatma Gandhi in 1924
290. (b); Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee was the first president of the Congress, the first session was held from 28-31 December 1885, and was attended by 72 delegates
291. (a); Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee was the first president of the Congress, the first session was held from 28-31 December 1885, and was attended by 72 delegates
292. (d); Lucknow Pact refers to an agreement reached between the moderates, extremists and the Muslim League at the joint session of both the parties, held in Lucknow, in the year 1916
293. (c); The decision to effect the Partition of Bengal was announced in 7 July 1905 by the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon. The partition took place on 16 October 1905 and separated the



- largely Muslim eastern areas from the largely Hindu western areas
294. (c); Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy of India (1910-1916), is remembered for the annulment of the Partition of Bengal in 1911. Lord Hardinge Held a durbar in December, 1911 to celebrate the coronation of King George V Capital Shifted from Calcutta to Delhi 1911
295. (b); The decision to Partition of Bengal was announced in 7 July 1905 by the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon. The partition took place on 16 October 1905 and separated the largely Muslim eastern areas from the largely Hindu western areas
296. (a); The decision to effect the Partition of Bengal was announced in 7 July 1905 by the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon. The partition took place on 16 October 1905 and separated the largely Muslim eastern areas from the largely Hindu western areas
297. (b); A poem from Bankim Chandra Chattopahyay's novel Anandmath in 1882, written in Bengali and Sanskrit to praise the motherland, it has played a vital role in partion of Bengal movement
298. (a); The Swadeshi movement, part of the Indian independence movement and the developing Indian nationalism, was an economic strategy aimed at removing the British Empire from power and improving economic conditions in India by following the principles of Swadeshi and which had some success. The partiton of Bengal done by Lord Curzon is cause for the launch of the Swadeshi Movement
299. (b); Free Press of India was an Indian nationalist-supporting news agency founded in the 1920s by Swaminathan Sadanand, during the period of the British Raj. It was the first news agency owned and managed by Indians
300. (c); Kesari is a Marathi newspaper and Maratha is a English newspaper which was founded in 1881 by Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a prominent leader of the Indian Independence movement. The newspaper was used as a spokes piece for the Indian national freedom movement
301. (c); Barinder Kumar Ghosh was born at Norwood near London on 5th January in 1880. He was a younger brother of Aurobindo Ghosh. He was also associated with The Statesman newspaper and earned the title as a columnist. In 1950, he became the editor of the Bengali daily Dainik Basumati
302. (c); Dadabhai Naoroji prepared the first estimates of National income in 1876. He estimated the national income by first estimating the value of agricultural production and then adding a certain percentage as non-agricultural production Dadabhai Naoroji put forward the 'drain of wealth' theory in which he stated that the Britain was completely draining India. He mentioned this theory in his book Poverty and Un-British Rule in India
303. (d); Madan Lal Dhingra said that. He was an Indian revolutionary independence activist. He assassinated Sir William Hutt Curzon Wylie, a British official, cited as one of the first acts of revolution in the Indian independence movement in the 20th century
304. (b); Swaraj can mean generally self-governance or "self-rule" is propounded by the Dadabhai Naoroji
305. (c); Naoroji published Poverty and un-British Rule in India in 1901. Dadabhai Naoroji's work focused on the drain of wealth from India into England during colonial rule of British in India
306. (b); The East India Association was founded by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1866, in collaboration with Indians and retired British officials in London. It superseded the London Indian Society and was a platform for discussing matters and ideas about India, and to provide representation for Indians to the Government
307. (b); Lord Dufferin served as Governor General of India and Viceroy from 1884 to 1888. During his tenure in 1885, A O Hume laid the foundation of Indian National Congress. The first President of Indian National Congress was W.C. Banerjee. The first session of the Indian National Congress was held in Bombay
308. (a); Gopal Krishna Gokhale, known as "The Political Guru of Gandhi" as he was the one who guided Mahatma Gandhi to travel to



- India in order to fight against the British, was one of the social and political leaders during the Indian Independence Movement against the British Empire in India. Gokhale was a senior leader of the Indian National Congress and founder of the Servants of India Society
309. (c); Dadabhai Naoroji, known as the Grand Old Man of India, was a Parsi intellectual, educator, cotton trader, and an early Indian political and social leader
310. (b); Lord Dufferin served as Governor General of India and Viceroy from 1884 to 1888. During his tenure in 1885, A O Hume laid the foundation of Indian National Congress. The first President of Indian National Congress was W.C. Banerjee. The first session of the Indian National Congress was held in Bombay
311. (a); The Early Nationalists, also known as the Moderates, were a group of political leaders in moderate methods like petitions. Its prominent leaders are Surendranath Banerjee, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Dadabhai Naoroji etc. The Early Nationalists failed to attain their objectives, giving rise to another group of leaders known as Assertive or Extremist Nationalists most prominent leaders of the Assertive Nationalists were Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal
312. (b); The Leader was one of the most influential English-language newspapers in India during British Raj. It is founded by Madan Mohan Malviya, the paper was published in Allahabad.
313. (b); They have become known as "Early Nationalists" because they believed in demanding reforms while adopting constitutional and peaceful means to achieve their aims
314. (d); Dadabhai Naoroji, known as the Grand Old Man of India. He was a Liberal Party Member of Parliament (MP) in the United Kingdom House of Commons between 1892 and 1895, and the first Asian to be a British MP
315. (b); Design of the "Flag of Indian Independence" raised by Bhikhaiji Cama on 22 August 1907, at the International Socialist Conference in Stuttgart, Germany
316. (c); Gopal Krishna Gokhale was one of the social and political leaders during the Indian Independence Movement against the British Empire in India. Gokhale was a senior leader of the Indian National Congress and founder of the Servants of India Society
317. (c); In 1867, Dadabhai Naoroji put forward the 'drain of wealth' theory in which he stated that the Britain was completely draining India. He mentioned this theory in his book Poverty and Un-British Rule in India
318. (a); In 1867, Dadabhai Naoroji put forward the 'drain of wealth' theory in which he stated that the Britain was completely draining India. He mentioned this theory in his book Poverty and Un-British Rule in India
319. (d); The Early Nationalists failed to attain their objectives, giving rise to another group of leaders known as Assertive or Extremist Nationalists. The most prominent leaders of the Assertive Nationalists were Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal, who are known collectively as the Lal-Bal-Pal trio
320. (b); The title was given by Sarojini Naidu, after the Lucknow pact. As at that time Jinnah was member of both congress and muslim league, he greatly helped in mediation between the two parties to come on a common ground
321. (b); Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was an Indian scholar and the senior Muslim leader of the Indian National Congress during the Indian independence movement. He became the first Minister of Education in the Indian government
322. (d); The slogan "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it" was given by Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak
323. (d); Government of India Act 1919 was passed by British Parliament to further expand the participation of Indians in the Government of



India. In Government of India Act 1919 the spheres of the central and provincial governments were demarcated by a division of subjects into "central" and "provincial" in two subjects. The provincial subjects were divided into two categories viz. reserved and transferred. The reserved subjects were kept with the Governor and transferred subjects were kept with Governor acting with the Indian Ministers

324. (b); Servants of India Society was founded in 1905 by Gopal Krishna Gokhale in Pune, Maharashtra to build a dedicated group of people for social service and reforms. In the field of famine relief, union organisation, cooperatives and uplift of tribals and depressed, the Society did commendable work
325. (a); Kesari - It is a Marathi newspaper which was founded in 1881 by Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Moplah Rebellion- The Malabar rebellion was an armed uprising in 1921 against British authority and Hindus in the Malabar region of Southern India by Mappilas. Ganpati festival- started by Balgangadhar Tilak
326. Ans(c); Gopal Krishna Gokhale was one of the social and political leaders during the Indian Independence Movement against the British Empire in India
327. (c); In 1895 Tilak inaugurated a second annual festival after Ganapati Festival. This time in honour of Shivaji
328. (b); Vinayak Savarkar and Ganesh Savarkar started Mitra Mela, a revolutionary secret society in Nasik in 1899. It was one among several such melas (revolutionary societies) functioning in Maharashtra at that time, which believed in the overthrow of British rule through armed rebellion
329. (a); Ahmedabad Textile labour Association founded by Mahatma Gandhi. In February March 1918, there was a situation of conflict between the Gujarat Mill owners and workers on the question of Plague Bonus of 1917. In March 1918, under the leadership of Gandhi, there was a strike in the cotton mills.

In this strike Gandhi used the weapon of Hunger strike

330. (c); Kesari is a Marathi newspaper which was founded in 1881 by Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a prominent leader of the Indian Independence movement
331. (c); The Early Nationalists failed to attain their objectives, giving rise to another group of leaders known as Assertive or Extremist Nationalists. The most prominent leaders of the Assertive Nationalists were Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal, who are known collectively as the Lal-Bal-Pal trio
332. (b); In 1910, Tarak Nath Das and G.D. Kumar, set up the united India house in Seattle and U.S.A. The first fillip to the revolutionary movement was provided by the visit to Vancouver, in early 1913, of Bhagwan Singh, a Sikh priest who had worked in Hong Kong and the Malay states
333. (d); The Early Nationalists, also known as the Moderates, were a group of political leaders in India active between 1885 and 1907 prominent leaders are Surendranath Banerjee, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Dadabhai Naoroji etc
334. (a); Bal Gangadhar Tilak, born as Keshav Gangadhar Tilak, was an Indian nationalist, teacher, social reformer, lawyer and an independence activist. He was the first leader of the Indian Independence Movement. He has been described as being Radical in politics but Conservative in social issues
335. (a); Sri Aurobindo was an Indian nationalist, scholar, poet, mystic, philosopher, yogi and guru, who developed concepts of human progress and spiritual evolution. With the help of his spiritual collaborator, Mirra Alfassa, he founded the Sri Aurobindo Ashram. 'New lamps for old' was written by Sri Aurobindo
336. (a); The Early Nationalists failed to attain their objectives, giving rise to another group of leaders known as Assertive or Extremist Nationalists. The most prominent leaders of the Assertive Nationalists were Bal



Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal, who are known collectively as the Lal-Bal-Pal trio

337. (a); The Early Nationalists failed to attain their objectives, giving rise to another group of leaders known as Assertive or Extremist Nationalists. The most prominent leaders of the Assertive Nationalists were Aurobindo Ghosh, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal, who are known collectively as the Lal-Bal-Pal trio
338. (b); The famous slogan Inquilab Zindabad was given by Hasrat Mohani. This famous slogan inspired the activities of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association particularly Ashfaqulla Khan, Bhagat Singh and Chandrashekhar Azad
339. (a); Bal Gangadhar Tilak joined congress in 1890. Valentine Chirol called him "Father of Indian Unrest", who first of all demanded complete "Swarajya"
340. (a); Tilak, in his paper Kesari, defended the revolutionaries in 1908 and called for immediate Swaraj or self-rule. The Government swiftly charged him with sedition. At the conclusion of the trial, a special jury convicted him and gave him a six years jail sentence to be served in Mandalay, Burma
341. (d); The Drain of Wealth theory was systemically initiated by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1867 and further analysed and developed by R.P. Dutt, M.G Ranade etc. Dadabhai Naoroji's work focused on the drain of wealth from India into England during colonial rule of British in India
342. (c); In 1835 Sir Charles Metcalfe succeeded Lord William Bentinck, being senior member of council. "Lord Metcalfe" is called Liberator of India Press but soon he became a victim of party politics in England and was succeeded by Lord Auckland in 1836
343. (c); Bal Gangadhar Tilak joined congress in 1890. Valentine Chirol called him "Father of Indian Unrest", who first of all demanded complete "Swarajya"
344. (b); Tilak obtained his Bachelor of Arts in first class in Mathematics from Deccan College of Pune in 1877. He left his M.A. course of study midway to join the L.L.B course instead, and in 1879 he obtained his L.L.B degree from Government Law College. After graduating, Tilak started teaching mathematics at a private school in Pune. Later, due to ideological differences with the colleagues in the new school, he withdrew and became a journalist.
345. (c); In 1906, All India Muslim League was set up under the leadership of Aga Khan, Nawab Salimullah of Dacca and Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk. The League supported the partition of Bengal, opposed the Swadeshi Movement, and demanded special safeguards for its community and a separate electorate of Muslims. This led to communal differences between Hindus and Muslims
346. (c); Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah (Aga Khan III) was appointed the first Honorary President of the Muslim League. The headquarters were established at Lucknow
347. (d); In 1906, the session at Calcutta was presided by Dada Bhai Naoroji. The moderates chose Dada Bhai Naoroji to preside the Congress. Dada Bhai Naoroji, the Grand Oldman of India was respected by the moderates and extremists
348. (d); It was first sung in Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress on 27 December 1911. "Jana Gana Mana" was officially adopted by the Constituent Assembly as the Indian national anthem on 24 January 1950
349. (d); Mahatma Gandhi's title "Mahatma" According to some authors Rabindranath Tagore is said to have used on March 6, 1915, this title for Gandhi
350. (a); In 1915, Rabindranath Tagore was granted a knighthood by the British Crown, which he renounced after the 1919 Jallianwala Bagh massacre, protesting the mistreatment of Indians by the British. It was an act of solidarity that had moral and political undertones



351. (b); Jamanalal Bajaj founded the Satyagraha Ashram at Wardha in 1921
352. (b); Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule is a book written by Mohandas K. Gandhi in 1909. In it he expresses his views on Swaraj, modern civilization, mechanisation etc
353. (d); Gopal Krishna Gokhale was Gandhiji's political guru. Following Gokhale's advice, Gandhiji roamed around India's every nook and corner to understand the country and her people better
354. (a); Swadeshi Movement -1905
Gurudwara Guru-ka Bagh Agitation-1922
Chittagong Armoury Raid-1930
Guruvayur Temple Satyagraha-1931
355. (c); On 12 December 1911, during the Delhi Durbar, George V, then Emperor of India, along with Queen Mary, his Consort, made the announcement that the capital of the Raj was to be shifted from Calcutta to Delhi
356. (c); On 12 December 1911, during the Delhi Durbar, George V, then Emperor of India, along with Queen Mary, his Consort, made the announcement that the capital of the Raj was to be shifted from Calcutta to Delhi
357. (a); The Al-Hilal was a weekly Urdu language newspaper established by the Indian leader Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and used as a medium for criticism of the British Raj in India. The first issue came out on 13 July 1912
358. (c); The Indian National Congress which was established in 1885 was divided into two groups in the year 1907 mainly by extremists and moderates at the Surat Session of Congress
359. (d); The All-India Muslim League was a political party in British India. It was founded at Dacca (now Dhaka, Bangladesh), in the Bengal Presidency, in 1906. It was a driving force behind the creation of Pakistan as a Muslim state on the Indian subcontinent
360. (d); The Congress was split into two extremists and moderates in Surat Session in 1907. Bal Gangadhar Tilak revived the Ganpati Festival in 1892 and Shivaji festival in 1894 in Maharashtra to arouse a new spirit among the youth of the country. The British Government arrested Sri Aurobindo and many young revolutionaries in relation to Alipore bomb case in 1908.
361. (d); On 12 December 1911, during the Delhi Durbar, George V, then Emperor of India, along with Queen Mary, his Consort, made the announcement that the capital of the Raj was to be shifted from Calcutta to Delhi
362. (d); Jugantar was a Bengali revolutionary newspaper founded in 1906 in Calcutta by Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Abhinash Bhattacharya and Bhupendranath Dutt. A political weekly, it was founded in March 1906 and served as the propaganda organ for the nascent revolutionary organisation Anushilan Samiti that was taking shape in Bengal at the time. Bhupendranath Dutt served as the editor of the newspaper till his arrest in 1907
363. (b); The All-India Muslim League was a political party in British India. It was founded at Dacca (now Dhaka, Bangladesh), in the Bengal Presidency, in 1906. It was a driving force behind the creation of Pakistan as a Muslim state on the Indian subcontinent
364. (c); The Komagata Maru incident involved the Japanese steamship Komagata Maru on which a group of citizens of the British Raj attempted to immigrate to Canada in 1914 but were denied entry
365. (d); The resolution of Swadeshi was adopted in 1906 Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress. This session was headed by Dada Bhai Naoroji. Prior to this, in Banaras 1905 session, a resolution of boycott of British goods was put forward. However, it was 1906 session at Calcutta in which four resolutions on self-government, boycott movement, Swadeshi and national education were passed by the Congress
366. (c); The Bardoli Satyagraha of 1928, in the state of Gujarat, India during the period of the British Raj, was a major episode of civil disobedience and revolt in the Indian Independence Movement. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel play a leading role in this Bardoli Satyagraha
367. (a); Annie Besant was a British socialist, theosophist, women's rights activist, writer and orator and supporter of Irish and Indian self-rule. She was the chief architect of



reconciliation between the Extremists and the Moderates in Lucknow session in 1916

368. (c); The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, also known as the Amritsar massacre, took place on 13 April, 1919 when a crowd of non-violent protesters, along with Baishakhi pilgrims, who had gathered in Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, Punjab, were fired upon by troops of the British Indian Army under the command of Colonel Reginald Dyer
369. (d); Colonel Dyer was an officer of the British Indian Army who, as a temporary brigadier general, was responsible for the Jallianwala Bagh massacre in Amritsar (in the province of Punjab). Dyer was removed from duty after this; he was criticised both in Britain and India
370. (b); The Khilafat movement (1919-1924) was an agitation by Indian Muslims allied with Indian nationalism in the years following World War I. Its purpose was to pressure the British government to preserve the authority of the Ottoman Sultan as Caliph of Islam following the breakup of the Ottoman Empire at the end of the war in turkey
371. (b); On 4 September 1920, Congress met at Calcutta in a special session. This special session was presided by Lala Lajpat Rai
372. (a); Moplah movement - Malabar, Kerala
Akali movement - Punjab
Kashi vidya peeth - Education
Khilafat movement - Turkey
373. (c); The Al-Hilal was a weekly Urdu language newspaper established by the Indian leader Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and used as a medium for criticism of the British Raj in India. The first issue came out on 13 July 1912
374. (b); Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, was extremely critical of the Act and argued that not everyone should get punishment in response to isolated political crimes. Gandhi and others found that constitutional opposition to the measure was fruitless, so on April 6 1919, a "hartal" was organised where Indians would suspend all business and fast as a sign of their opposition and civil disobedience would be offered against specific law. This event is known as the Rowlatt Satyagraha
375. (b); In February March 1918, there was a situation of conflict between the Gujarat Mill owners and workers on the question of Plague Bonus of 1917. In March 1918, under the leadership of Gandhi, there was a strike in the cotton mills. Gandhiji himself went on a "fast unto death" to strengthen the workers resolved to continue the strike
376. (b); In Transvaal non-whites were compelled to pay a poll tax of £3; they were not allowed to own land except in specially allotted locations, a kind of ghetto; they had no franchise, and were not allowed to walk on the pavement or move out of doors after 9 p.m. without a special permit. One day Gandhi, who had received from the State Attorney a letter authorizing him to be out of doors all hours, was having his usual walk. As he passed near President Kruger's house, the policeman on duty, suddenly and without any warning, pushed him off the pavement and kicked him into the street
377. (d); The Indian Opinion was a newspaper established by Indian leader Mahatma Gandhi during his stay in South Africa. The publication was an important tool for the political movement led by Gandhi and the Indian National Congress to fight racial discrimination and win civil rights for the Indian immigrant community in South Africa. It existed between 1903 and 1915
378. (c); The British Government established a committee headed by Lord Hunter a Senator of the "College of justice of Scotland" to enquire on Jallianwala Bagh incident. This committee had seven members having four British and three Indians
379. (c); A campaign in defense of the caliph was launched, led in India by the brothers Ali brothers-Shaukat and Muhammad Ali and by Abul Kalam Azad. The leaders joined forces with Mahatma Gandhi's non-cooperation movement for Indian freedom,



- promising nonviolence in return for his support of the Khilafat movement
380. (a); Gandhiji was aroused by the Rowlatt Act. In February 1919 he founded the Satyagraha Sabha at Bombay. Its members took a pledge to disobey the Act and thus to court arrest. It was new method of struggle
381. (d); Abstinence was not one of the cardinal principles of Mahatma Gandhi's doctrine of Satyagraha
382. (b); The Delhi Durbar meaning "Court of Delhi", was an Indian imperial style mass assembly organised by the British at Coronation Park, Delhi, India, to mark the succession of an Emperor or Empress of India. The 1911 Durbar was the only one that a sovereign, George V, attended
383. (b); Congress session of 1919 held at Amritsar which is presided by Motilal Nehru
384. (a); The Liberal Party of India was a political organization espousing liberalism in the politics of India under the British Raj. The Liberal party was formed in 1910 under leadership of S N Banerjee
385. (a); Passed on the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee and named after its president, British judge Sir Sidney Rowlatt, this act effectively authorized the government to imprison any person suspected of terrorism living in the Raj for up to two years without a trial
386. (a); Irish home rule movement - Red Mond
Home rule movement in India- Annie Besant
Kashmir - Motilal Nehru
Ferguson College - Gokhale
387. (c); In Ahmedabad also, Gandhi ji organized a pure internal campaign, In February March 1918, there was a situation of conflict between the Gujarat Mill owners and workers on the question of Plague Bonus of 1917. In March 1918, under the leadership of Gandhi, there was a strike in the cotton mills. In this strike Gandhi used the weapon of Hunger strike
388. (a); Gandhiji launched his first successful Satyagraha at Champaran in 1917.
389. (c); Madan Lal Dhingra was an Indian revolutionary independence activist while studying in England, he assassinated Sir William Hutt Curzon Wylie, a British official. Udham Singh was an Indian revolutionary best known for assassinating Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the former Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab in British India, on 13 March 1940
390. (b); Prafulla Chaki and Khudiram Bose was chosen for the murdering of Kingsford, the magistrate of Muzaffarpur, Bihar. Kingsford during his previous tenure as the Chief the Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta was unpopular for passing harsh and cruel sentences on young political workers of Bengal
391. (b); On 23 December 1912, a Bomb was thrown at the Viceroy Lord Hardinge when his procession was moving from Chandni Chowk. In the trial of this Delhi Conspiracy Case, Basant Kumar Biswas, Amir Chand and Avadh Behari were convicted and executed
392. (a); In 1908 a revolutionary conspiracy was intrigued to kill the Chief Presidency Magistrate D.H. Kingford of Muzaffarpur. The task was entrusted to Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki. The case saw the trial of a number of Indian nationalists of the Anushilan Samiti in Calcutta, under charges of "Waging war against the Government" of the British Raj. Chittaranjan Das defended Aurbindo Ghosh in the Alipore bomb case
393. (d); Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh was a freedom fighter, journalist, writer, and Marxist revolutionary social reformist of India and President of first Provisional Government of India. He actively participated in the revolutionary movement within and outside India
394. (c); The founding president of Ghadar Party was Sohan Singh Bhakna and Lala Hardayal was the co-founder of this party. Headquarters of the movement were set up at Yugantar Ashram in San Francisco
395. (c); Rash Behari Bose was a revolutionary leader against the British Raj in India and was one of the key organisers of the Ghadar Mutiny and later, the Indian National Army



396. (a); In 1913, Pacific Coast Hindustan Association was founded by Lala Hardayal with Sohan Singh Bhakna as its president, which was called Ghadar Party
397. (c); The Silk Letter Movement refers to a movement organised by the Deobandi leaders between 1913 and 1920, aimed at freeing India from the British rule by allying with Ottoman Turkey, Imperial Germany, and Afghanistan
398. (a); The Anushilan Samiti was established by Pramathanath Mitra, a barrister from Calcutta.
The people associated with this samiti were Sri Aurobindo, Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das, Surendranath Tagore etc
399. (a); The Swadesh Bandhab Samiti was founded by Ashwini Kumar Dutt. It aimed to promote the consumption of indigenous products and boycott foreign goods
400. (b); Lucknow Pact refers to an agreement reached between the moderates, militants and the Muslim League at the joint session in Lucknow, in the year 1916. It also established cordial relation between the two prominent groups of the Indian National Congress the extremists led by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and the moderates led by Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
401. (b); Lucknow Pact -1916
Gandhi-Irwin Pact-1931
August Offer -1940
Cripps Mission -1942
402. (b); Lucknow Pact (December 1916) agreement made by the Indian National Congress headed by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and the All-India Muslim League led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah; it was adopted by the Congress at its Lucknow session on December 29 and by the league on Dec. 31, 1916. The meeting at Lucknow marked the reunion of the moderate and radical wings of the Congress. The pact dealt both with the structure of the government of India and with the relation of the Hindu and Muslim communities
403. (c); The Indian Home Rule movement was a movement in British India on the lines of Irish Home Rule movement and other home rule movements. The movement lasted around two years between 1916–1918 and is believed to have set the stage for the independence movement under the leadership of Annie Besant and B.G Tilak.
404. (a); The Indian Home Rule movement was a movement in British India on the lines of Irish Home Rule movement and other home rule movements. The movement lasted around two years between 1916–1918 and is believed to have set the stage for the independence movement under the leadership of Annie Besant and B.G Tilak
405. (a); Bal Gangadhar Tilak born as Keshav Gangadhar Tilak, was an Indian nationalist, teacher, social reformer, lawyer and an independence activist. He was the first leader of the Indian Independence Movement. He has been conferred as 'Lokmanya' in the Home Rule Movement
406. (b); The Indian Home Rule movement was a movement in British India on the lines of Irish Home Rule movement and other home rule movements. The movement lasted around two year between 1916–1918 and is believed to have set the stage for the independence movement under the leadership of Annie Besant and B.G Tilak
407. (d); Tilak founded the first home rule league at the Bombay provincial congress at Belgaum in April, 1916 then after this Annie Besant founded second league at Adyar Madras in September 1916. While Tilak's league worked in areas like Maharashtra (excluding Bombay city), Karnataka, Central provinces and Berar, Annie Besant's league worked in the rest of India
408. (a); The important leaders of Home rule movement are Annie Besant and B.G Tilak
409. (a); Shyamji Krishna Varma was an Indian revolutionary fighter, lawyer and journalist who founded the Indian Home Rule Society, India House and The Indian Sociologist in London
410. (b); The important leaders of Home rule movement are Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak
411. (a); The Indian Home Rule movement was a movement in British India on the lines of Irish Home Rule movement and other home



rule movements. The movement lasted around two years between 1916-1918 and is believed to have set the stage for the independence movement under the leadership of Annie Besant and B.G Tilak

412. (a); Indian home rule movement began in India in the background of World War I. Many Indian revolutionaries opposed the war, while moderates and liberals backed the war. The issue divided India's political classes and left the increasing demand for self-government
413. (b); The Indian Councils Act 1909 or Morley-Minto Reforms was passed by British Parliament in 1909 in an attempt to widen the scope of legislative councils. It was passed during the tenure of Lord Minto
414. (c); Dyarchy system of double government introduced by the Government of India Act (1919)
415. (b); Morley-Minto Reforms Act -1909
Transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi-1911
First World War-1914
Lucknow Pact-1916
416. (c); The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, also known as the Amritsar massacre, took place on 13 April, 1919 when a crowd of non-violent protesters along with Baishakhi pilgrims, who had gathered in Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, Punjab, were fired upon by troops of the British Indian Army under the command of Colonel Reginald Dyer
417. (a); Sarojini Naidu was a freedom fighter and poet of modern India. She became the President of Indian National Congress and later she was appointed the Governor of the United Provinces, now Uttar Pradesh. Known as the 'Nightingale of India', she was also a noted poet
418. (d); Mohammad Ali Jinnah himself was the mastermind and architect of the Lucknow pact. Due to the reconciliation brought about by Jinnah between the Congress and the League, the Nightingale of India, Sarojini Naidu, gave him the title of "the Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity".
- S419. (b); It was started with Dandi March (also Salt march, Salt satyagraha) by Mahatma

Gandhi on 12th March, 1930. On 12 March, 1930 he along with his 78 followers began a march from the Sabarmati Ashram to "Dandi" on the Gujarat coast. It was a distance of 200 miles. At Dandi a few days later they violated the salt laws by making salt from sea-water. Thus, began the civil disobedience Movement

420. (a); Harijan is a term popularized by Indian revolutionary leader Mahatma Gandhi for referring to Dalits
421. (c); Congress-Muslim League Pact-1916
JallianwallaBagh Tragedy- 1919
Chauri-Chaura incident-1922
Foundation of Swaraj Party-1923
422. (c); The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917, in the Champaran district of Bihar, India during the period of the British Raj, was the first Peasant movement inspired by Mohandas Gandhi and a major revolt in the Indian Independence Movement
423. (d); The Congress-Khilafat Swarajaya Party, was a political party formed in India in January 1923 after the Gaya annual conference in December 1922 of the National Congress. Mahatma Gandhi was elected as president of All India Khilafat Conference held at Delhi in 1919. On 23rd July, 1934 the Government banned all the activities of Communists as they feared that they could bring up mass revolution against the British Raj
424. (d); The Kakori Conspiracy was a train robbery that took place at Kakori near Lucknow, on 9 August 1925 during the Indian Independence Movement. The robbery was organised by the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA).The robbery was conceived by Ram Prasad Bismil and Ashfaqullah Khan who belonged to the HRA
425. (c); Sir Surendranath Banerjee was one of the earliest Indian political leaders during the British Raj. He went on to write the widely acclaimed "A Nation in Making" published in 1925
426. (c); The Story of My Experiments with Truth is the autobiography of Mohandas K. Gandhi, covering his life from early childhood through to 1921. It was written in weekly



- installments and published in his journal Navjivan from 1925 to 1929
427. (c); Gandhi was not in favour of large scale industrialisation, as it was responsible for many socio-economic evils. He believed that large scale use of machinery led to drudgery and monotony. He was in favour of decentralised economy so he promote cottage industry
428. (a); Rabindranath Tagore received the news of the massacre by 22 April 1919. He tried to arrange a protest meeting in Calcutta and finally decided to renounce his British knighthood as "a symbolic act of protest"
429. (a); Partition of Bengal - 1905
Surat split -1907
Lucknow pact -1916
430. (b); The Independent was an Allahabad based newspaper begun by Motilal Nehru in 1919. The paper closed down under British repression two years later
431. (a); Pritilata Waddedar was an Indian Bengali revolutionary nationalist. Pritilata joined a revolutionary group headed by Surya Sen. She led a team of fifteen revolutionaries in a 1932 attack on the Pahartali European Club, which had a sign board that read "Dogs and Indians not allowed". The revolutionaries torched the club and were later caught by the British police.
432. (a); In the Lahore session of December 1929, Congress passed the Poorna Swaraj resolution. It was the same session in which Jawaharlal Nehru was elected as president of the Congress
433. (a); Inquilab Zindabad is an Urdu phrase which translates to "Long live the revolution!" The poet, journalist, scholar and independence activist Maulana Hasrat Mohani (born 1875) coined this slogan in 1921 in protest against the British
434. (b); Moplah - Kerala
Kuka -Punjab
Wahabi - North west frontier province
Phadke -Maharashtra
435. (c); Dyarchy was first introduced in India under Montagu-Chelmsford reforms also known as Mont-Ford Reforms in 1919
436. (a); Jugantar Patrika was a Bengali revolutionary newspaper founded in 1906 in Calcutta by Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Abhinash Bhattacharya and Bhupendranath Dutt. A political weekly, it was founded in March 1906 and served as the propaganda organ for the nascent revolutionary organisation Anushilan Samiti that was taking shape in Bengal at the time
437. (b); Bande matram- Aurbindo ghosh
Common weal - Annie Besant
The Pupil - Lala Lajpat Rai
Jugantar - Barindra ghosh
438. (a); Poorna Swaraj was declared as the goal of the Congress in the Congress session held at Lahore under Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru
439. (c); Champaran Satyagraha -1917
Ahmedabad Mill Workers Strike -1918
Chauri-Chaura Incident -1922
Bardoli Satyagraha -1928
440. (c); In February 1927, Jawaharlal Nehru on behalf of the National Congress attended the Congress of Oppressed Nationalities at Brussels organised by political exiles and revolutionaries from the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America suffering from economic or political imperialism
441. (d); The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, also known as the Amritsar massacre, took place on 13 April, 1919 when troops of the British Indian Army under the command of Colonel Reginald Dyer fired machine guns into a crowd of non-violent protesters. The civilians, in the majority Sikhs, had assembled to participate in the annual Baisakhi celebrations, a religious and cultural festival for Punjabi people and also to condemn the arrest and deportation of two national leaders, Satya Pal and Dr Saifuddin Kitchlew
442. (a); Gandhiji was not associated with the Moplah Movement. The Moplah peasant movement was engineered in August 1921 among the peasants of Malabar district in Kerala. The Moplah tenants were Muslims and they agitated against the Hindu landlords and the British government. Their grievances related



- to lack of any security of tenure, renewal fees, high rents and other oppressive landlord exactions
443. (b); Naujawan Bharat Sabha was a left-wing Indian association that sought to foment revolution against the British Raj by gathering together worker and peasant youths. It was founded by Bhagat Singh in March 1926
444. (c); Jatindra Nath Das, also known as Jatin Das, was an Indian Freedom fighter and revolutionary. He died in Lahore jail after a 63-day hunger strike
445. (a); The Bardoli Satyagraha of 1928, in the state of Gujarat, India during the period of the British Raj, was a major episode of civil disobedience and revolt in the Indian Independence Movement. The movement was eventually led by Vallabhbhai Patel, and its success gave rise to Patel becoming one of the main leaders of the independence movement
446. (a); The Chamber of Princes (Narendra Mandal) was an institution established in 1921 by a royal proclamation of King-Emperor George V to provide a forum in which the rulers of the princely states of India could voice their needs and aspirations to the colonial government of British India
447. (c); Edwin Montagu became Secretary of State for India in June 1917. In late 1917, Montagu went to India to meet Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy of India, and leaders of Indian community, to discuss the introduction of limited self-government to India, and the protection rights of minority communities
448. (a); A comprehensive examination of India's Civil Service system was undertaken in 1912 when the British Government in London appointed what was called the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India Competitive examination for public recruitment
449. (b); The Al-Hilal was a weekly Urdu language newspaper established by the Indian leader Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and used as a medium for criticism of the British Raj in India. The first issue came out on 13 July 1912. The newspaper also espoused the cause of the Indian independence movement and exhorted Indian Muslims to join the movement
450. (c); The Kakori Conspiracy was a train robbery that took place between Kakori and, near Lucknow, on 9 August 1925 during the Indian Independence Movement against the British Indian Government
451. (b); Sabarmati Ashram is located in the Sabarmati suburb of Ahmedabad, Gujarat, adjoining the Ashram Road, on the banks of the River Sabarmati, four miles from the town hall. It was founded by Mahatma Gandhi
452. (c); The Non-Cooperation Movement was a significant phase of the Indian independence movement from British rule launched on 1st August, 1920. It was led by Mahatma Gandhi. The non-cooperation movement was withdrawn because of the Chauri Chaura incident
453. (a); Congress Working Committee on 12 February 1922 popularly known as the Bardoli resolution took decision to call off the Non-violence movement. Gandhiji withdraw the movement in response to the violence at Chauri Chaura incident on 5th February 1922
454. (a); The sudden withdrawal of the Non Cooperation Movement left congress with no other such programmes lead CR Das to resigned from the presidentship of the Congress and along with Moti Lal Nehru, N C Kelkar they launched their own political outfit called "Congress Khilafat Swarajya Party" or simply the "Swarajya Party" in January 1923
455. (d); J.L.Nehru did not opposed the Non-cooperation resolution
456. (a); In 1920, at a special session of the Congress held at Calcutta under the presidency of Lala Lajpat Rai, Mahatma Gandhi announced his famous programme of Non-Cooperation
457. (b); The Partition of Bengal -1905
The Lucknow Pact -1916
The Rowlatt Act -1919 (March)



- The Introduction of Dyarchy-1919 (December)
458. (c); Lord Chelmsford was succeeded by Lord Reading in 1921 as Governor-General and Viceroy of India till 1925. This phase many important events like non-cooperation movement, swarajya party , kakori movement
459. (c); Chittaranjan Das, popularly called Deshbandhu, was a leading Indian politician, a prominent lawyer, an activist of the Indian National Movement and founder-leader of the Swaraj Party in Bengal during British occupation in India
460. (a); In December 1922, Chittaranjan Das, Narasimha Chintaman Kelkar and Motilal Nehru formed the Congress-Khilafat Swarajaya Party with Das as the president and Nehru as one of the secretaries.
461. (d); Lord Mountbatten was the Last Viceroy of British India and the first Governor General of free India
462. (c); In December 1922, Chittaranjan Das, Narasimha Chintaman Kelkar and Motilal Nehru formed the Congress-Khilafat Swarajaya Party with Das as the president and Nehru as one of the secretaries.
463. (c); In December 1922, Chittaranjan Das, Narasimha Chintaman Kelkar and Motilal Nehru formed the Congress-Khilafat Swarajaya Party with Das as the president and Nehru as one of the secretaries.
464. (a); The Swaraj Party, was a political party formed in India in December 1922 after the Gaya annual conference in December 1922 of the National Congress, that sought greater self-government and political freedom for the Indian people from the British Raj. The two most important leaders were Chittaranjan Das, who was its president and Motilal Nehru, who was its secretary
465. (b); Lord Ripon remained India's Viceroy from 1880-84. This liberal politician is known for many reforms in the internal administration of India. A Resolution in 1882 set off the institution of local self-government in India that's why he is called father of local self government. He wanted to train Indians in the art of Self Government
466. (b); In the Lahore session of December 1929, Congress passed the Poorna Swaraj resolution. It was the same session in which Jawaharlal Nehru was elected as president of the Congress
467. (b); Bal Gangahar Tilak or Lokmanya Tilak as we called fondly, was one of the first to advocate more stringent and aggressive methods to deal with British imperialism. Tilak's famous quote "Swaraj is my birthright, and I shall have it" is well-remembered in India even today
468. (c); In April 1928, the "Independence of India League" was formed with Jawahar Lal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose as Secretaries and S. Srinivasa Iyengar as President in opposition to the Nehru Report
469. (d); Mahatma Gandhi said on the death of Tilak "my strongest bulwark is gone"
470. (d); Champaran movement-1917
Chauri Chaura incident-1922
Khilafat movement - 1919
First round table conference-1930
471. (b); Naujawan Bharat Sabha was a left-wing Indian association that sought to foment revolution against the British Raj by gathering together worker and peasant youths. It was founded by Bhagat Singh in March 1926 and was a more public face of the Hindustan Republican Association
472. (d); Lala Lajpat Rai was seriously injured in police lathi charge in Lahore during demonstrations against Simon Commission for which he subsequently died in November 1928. Later on the British Officer, who was responsible for the lathi charge on him, was shot dead by Bhagat Singh and Rajguru
473. (a); In the Lahore session of December 1929, Congress passed the Poorna Swaraj resolution. It was the same session in which Jawaharlal Nehru was elected as president of the Congress
474. (a); The Indian Statutory Commission was a group of seven British Members of



Parliament of United Kingdom under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon assisted by Clement Attlee. The commission arrived in British-occupied India in 1928 to study constitutional reform in Britain's most important colonial dependency. It was commonly referred to as the Simon Commission

475. (a); First all India hartal on April 6, was a "hartal" organised where Indians would suspend all business and fast as a sign of their opposition and civil disobedience would be offered against specific law. This event is known as the Rowlatt Satyagraha
476. (b); It had 7 members which were lifted from the three political parties of the British Parliament under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon. None of the Indians was appointed in the commission. When no Indian was included in the commission, it was like depriving of their right to participate in the determination of the constitution of their own country
477. (c); It had 7 members which were lifted from the three political parties of the British Parliament under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon
478. (b); On April 3, 1926 Lord Irwin was appointed 30th Viceroy and Governor-General of India. This was the most tumultuous period for the politics of India. During this period the important events were Visit of Simon Commission (1928), Nehru Report (1928), Jinnah's 14 Points, Murder of Saunders in 1929 etc
479. (a); The title of Mahatma was bestowed on Gandhiji by Rabindranath Tagore
480. (d); Subhash Chandra Bose gave slogan "Dilli Chalo" or "March to Delhi"
481. (d); In April 1936 the Congress session was held at Lucknow under the President ship of Jawaharlal Nehru.
482. (a); On 31st December, 1929 Jawahar Lal Nehru unfurl the tri-colour national flag on the banks of the Ravi as the clock struck the midnight
483. (b); The Communal Award was made by the British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald on 16 August 1932 granting separate electorates in India for the Forward Caste, Lower Caste, Muslims, Buddhists, Sikhs, IndChristians, Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Untouchables
484. (b); An idea for a Constituent Assembly of India was proposed in 1934 by M. N. Roy, a pioneer of the Communist movement in India and an advocate of radical democracy. It became an official demand of the Indian National Congress in 1935, C. Rajagopalachari voiced the demand for a constituent Assembly on 15th November 1939 based on adult franchise, and was accepted by the British in August 1940
485. (a); Jawahar Lal Nehru attended the Congress of Oppressed Nationalist at Brussels in 1927, on behalf of the National Congress
486. (b); The Congress Socialist Party was founded in 1934 as a socialist caucus within the Indian National Congress under Acharya Narendra Dev and Jai Prakash Narayan
487. (a); The Poona Pact was the agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Br Ambedkar reached on 25 September 1932. It has provision of reservation of seats in the provincial legislatures and adequate representation in civil services
488. (b); The Congress during March 26-31, 1931 adopted a resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Policy which represented the Party's Social, Economic and political program. It was later known as Karachi Resolution. It was drafted by Jawaharlal Nehru
489. (d); The Communal Award was made by the British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald on 16 August 1932 granting separate electorates in India for depressed classes
490. (d); Theodore was invited by Syed Ahmed Khan to serve as Principle of Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College. The 'Illbert Bill' was a bill introduced in 1883 under the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon. Pherozeshah Mehta was president of congress for four times



491. (c); The Poona Pact refers to an agreement between B. R. Ambedkar and M. K. Gandhi made on 24 September 1932 at Yerwada Central Jail in Poona, India. It was signed by Madan Mohan Malviya, Ambedkar and some other leaders as a means to end the fast that Gandhi was undertaking at the jail
492. (c); Mahatma Gandhi was born in Porbandar
493. (c); The Salt March, also known as the Dandi March and the Dandi Satyagraha, was an act of non violent civil disobedience in colonial India initiated by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi to produce salt from the seawater in the coastal village of Dandi, as was the practice of the local populace until British officials introduced taxation on salt production, deemed their sea-salt reclamation activities illegal, and then repeatedly used force to stop it
494. (c); Burma separated from India in 1937 in the hope of weakening Burmese nationalist movement
495. (b); The Salt March, also known as the Dandi March and the Dandi Satyagraha, was an act of nonviolent civil disobedience in colonial India initiated by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi to produce salt from the seawater in the coastal village of Dandi, as was the practice of the local populace until British officials introduced taxation on salt production, deemed their sea-salt reclamation activities illegal, and then repeatedly used force to stop it
496. (b); The Karachi session was presided by Sardar Patel. The congress adopted a resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Policy which represented the Party's Social, Economic and Political programme. It was later known as Karachi Resolution and Nehru had originally drafted it
497. (c); Subhash Chandra Bose compared the Dandi March to Napoleon's March to Paris on his return from Elba
498. (c); On April 3, 1926 Lord Irwin was appointed 30th Viceroy and Governor-General of India. This was the most tumultuous period for the politics of India. During this period the important events were Visit of Simon Commission (1928), Nehru Report (1928), Jinnah's 14 Points, Murder of Saunders in 1929, Bomb thrown in Assembly Hall in Delhi by Bhagat Singh, civil disobedience movement execution of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev (1931)
499. (c); The Salt March, also known as the Dandi March and the Dandi Satyagraha, was an act of non violent civil disobedience in colonial India initiated by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi to produce salt from the seawater in the coastal village of Dandi, as was the practice of the local populace until British officials introduced taxation on salt production, deemed their sea-salt reclamation activities illegal, and then repeatedly used force to stop it
500. (b); Red Shirt movement, byname of Khudai Khitmatgar in support of the Indian National Congress, an action started by Abdul Ghaffar Khan of the North-West Frontier Province of India in 1930.
501. (d); On March 12, 1930, Indian independence leader Mohandas Gandhi begins a defiant march to the sea in protest of the British monopoly on salt, his boldest act of civil disobedience is against British and complete freedom
502. (a); Dandi March was started in India on 12th of March in 1930 under the leadership of the Mahatma Gandhi as an important element to the Indian independence movement. This march was started in India as a direct action campaign against the tax over by the British Rule
503. (c); Constructive programme
504. (b); The Salt March, also known as the Dandi March and the Dandi Satyagraha, was an act of nonviolent civil disobedience in colonial India initiated by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi to produce salt from the seawater in the coastal village of Dandi. Gandhi led the Dandi March from his base, Sabarmati Ashram, near the city of Ahmedabad
505. (a); Dandi March was started in India on 12th of March in 1930 under the leadership of the Mahatma Gandhi as an important element to the Indian independence movement. This march was started in India as a direct action campaign against the tax over by the British Rule



506. (b); The Salt March, also known as the Dandi March and the Dandi Satyagraha, was an act of non violent civil disobedience in colonial India initiated by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi to produce salt from the seawater in the coastal village of Dandi
507. (b); The First Round Table Conference officially inaugurated by His Majesty George V on November 12, 1930 in Royal Gallery House of Lords at London and chaired by the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald
508. (c); immon commission - 1927
First round table conference-1930
Gandhi -Irwin pact -1931
Poona pact -1932
509. (b); The Second Round Conference opened on September 7, 1931. Gandhi represented Indian National Congress and Sarojini Naidu represented Indian women.
510. (c); Former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill once called Mahatma Gandhi "a seditious Middle Temple lawyer, now posing as a fakir... striding half-naked up the steps of the Viceregal Palace."
511. (b); On April 3, 1926 Lord Irwin was appointed 30th Viceroy and Governor-General of India. This was the most tumultuous period for the politics of India. During this period the important events were: Visit of Simon Commission (1928), Nehru Report (1928), Jinnah's 14 Points, Murder of Saunders in 1929, Bomb thrown in Assembly Hall in Delhi by Bhagat Singh, execution of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev (1931)
512. (b); On 11 September 1930, the personnel of the Round Table Conference were announced. The conference was opened officially by King George V on November 12, 1930 in London. It was chaired by British PM Ramsay MacDonald
513. (a); MK Gandhi attended second round table conference. First Round Table Conference attended by B. R. Ambedkar, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Muhammad Ali Jinnah etc
514. (a); Government of India Act 1935 was passed by British Parliament in August 1935. Salient Features of the Government of India Act 1935 were Abolition of provincial dyarchy and introduction of dyarchy at centre and Abolition of Indian Council and introduction of an advisory body in its place
515. (c); Government of India Act 1935 was passed by British Parliament in August 1935. Salient Features of the Government of India Act 1935 were Abolition of provincial dyarchy and introduction of dyarchy at centre
516. (c); The Idea of Pakistan 1930. Sir Muhammad Iqbal (November 9, 1877 - April 21, 1938), also known as Allama Iqbal, was an Indian philosopher, poet and politician who is widely regarded as having inspired the Pakistan Movement
517. (c); Congress Socialist Party, or (CSP), was a left-wing group within the Congress. It was formed with Acharya Narendra Deva as President and Jay Prakash Narayan as General Secretary in 1934
518. (d); National Herald is an Indian newspaper published by The Associated Journals Ltd. It was founded by freedom fighter and India's first prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru in 1938 as a tool to win independence
519. (a); In Bhutan war the British army received some setback in the beginning but later this Bhutan war or Duar War ended in the defeat of the Bhutanese army. The peace was brought by "Treaty of Sinchula" signed on 11 November 1865.
520. (b); The first Satyagrahi selected was Acharya Vinoba Bhave, who was sent to Jail when he spoke against the war. Second Satyagrahi was Jawahar Lal Nehru. Third was Brahma Datt
521. (b); On 8 August 1940, early in the Battle of Britain, the Viceroy of India, Lord Linlithgow, made the so-called "August Offer", a fresh proposal promising the expansion of the Executive Council to include more Indians, the establishment of an advisory war council, giving full weight to minority opinion, and the recognition of Indians' right to frame their own constitution



522. (a); The All India Forward Bloc is a left-wing nationalist political party in India. It emerged as a faction within the Indian National Congress in 1939, led by Subhas Chandra Bose.
523. (c); Chakravarti Rajagopalachari informally called Rajaji or C.R., was an Indian politician, independence activist, lawyer, writer and statesman. Rajagopalachari was the last Governor-General of India
524. (a); Bhulabhai Desai was an Indian independence activist and acclaimed lawyer. He is well-remembered for his defence of the three Indian National Army soldiers accused of treason during World War II, and for attempting to negotiate a secret power-sharing agreement with Liaquat Ali Khan of the Muslim League
525. (a); The Indian National Army trials, which are also called the Red Fort trials, were the British Indian trial by courts-martial of a number of officers of the Indian National Army (INA) between November 1945 and May 1946, for charges variously for treason, torture, murder and abetment to murder during World War II
526. (c); Jai Hind is slogan by Subhash Chandra Bose
527. (c); Bhulabhai Desai was an Indian independence activist and acclaimed lawyer. He is well-remembered for his defence of the three Indian National Army soldiers accused of treason during World War II, and for attempting to negotiate a secret power-sharing agreement with Liaquat Ali Khan of the Muslim League
528. (a)
529. (a); Vande Mātaram is a poem composed by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in 1870s, which he included in his 1881 novel Anandamath
530. (b); The first Satyagrahi selected was Acharya Vinoba Bhave, who was sent to Jail when he spoke against the war. Second Satyagrahi was Jawahar Lal Nehru. Third was Brahma Datt, one of the inmates of the Gandhi's Ashram
531. (d); Gandhiji in 1942 organized Quit India movement & gave the Slogan of "Do or Die." Mahatma Gandhi In 1942 organized Quit India movement and gave the slogan of 'Do or Die'
532. (a); Lord Linlithgow was Viceroy of India from 1936 to 1944 and this eight years period was longest reign as Viceroy of India. During this period, parts of Government of India Act 1935 came into force in 1937, Start of World War-II (1939), resignation of Subhash Chandra Bose and foundation of "Forward Block", Escape of SC Bose from India, Jinnah's two nations theory, August Offer (1940), Foundation of Indian National Army, Cripps Mission (1942), Launch of Quit India Movement
533. (d); The Quit India Movement or the India August Movement, was a movement launched at the Bombay session of the All-India Congress Committee by Mahatma Gandhi on 8 August 1942, during World War II, demanding an end to British Rule of India. The movement was accompanied by a mass protest on non-violent lines
534. (b); Aruna asaf Ali was a freedom fighter and is widely remembered for hoisting the Congress flag at Bombay during the Quit India Movement. She is known as the 'Grand Old Lady' of the Independence Movement
535. (d);
536. (c); Aruna asaf Ali was a freedom fighter and is widely remembered for hoisting the Congress flag at Bombay during the Quit India Movement. She is known as the 'Grand Old Lady' of the Independence Movement
537. (d); The Cripps mission was an attempt in late March 1942 by the British government to secure full Indian cooperation and support for their efforts in World War II. The mission was headed by Sir Stafford Cripps, a senior left-wing politician and government minister in the War Cabinet of Prime Minister Winston Churchill
538. (c); Cripps Mission was sent by the British Government in March 1942 to India with key



- objective to secure Indian cooperation and support for British War Efforts. Headed by Sir Stafford Cripps, this mission sought to negotiate an agreement with Indian leaders
539. (b); Mahatma Gandhi's remark, 'A post-dated cheque on a crumbling bank' is regarding the proposals of Cripps mission
540. (d); Gandhi's idea is that there is no end justifying the means, it's the means that justify the ends. Gandhi is quoted as saying, "For me it is enough to know the means. Means and end are convertible terms in my philosophy of life"
541. (c); Mahatma Gandhi's remark, 'A post-dated cheque on a crumbling bank' is regarding the proposals of Cripps mission
542. (a); The Civil Disobedience Movement-1930
The Cripps Mission-1942
The Cabinet Mission's Plan-1946
543. (a); Cabinet Mission was composed of three Cabinet Ministers of England. The mission arrived on March 24, 1946. The objective of this mission was to devise a machinery to draw up the constitution of Independent India, make arrangements for interim Government and thus the mission was like a declaration of India's independence
544. (c); Cabinet Mission was composed of three Cabinet Ministers of England. The mission arrived on March 24, 1946. It is headed by Lord Patrick Lawrence
545. (c); Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was an Indian scholar and the senior Muslim leader of the Indian National Congress during the Indian independence movement. He became the first Minister of Education in the Indian government
546. (d); The interim government of India, formed on 2 September 1946 from the newly elected Constituent Assembly of India, had the task of assisting the transition of India and Pakistan from British rule to independence. It remained in place until 15 August 1947, the date of the independence of the two new nations of India and Pakistan. The Interim Government was formed under Jawaharlal Nehru
547. (a); Morarji Desai was an Indian independence activist and served between 1977 and 1979 as the 4th Prime Minister of India for the government formed by the Janata Party. He was in office from 24 March 1977 to 28 July 1979
548. (b); The 42nd Amendment changed the description of India from a "sovereign democratic republic" to a "sovereign, socialist secular democratic republic", and also changed the words "unity of the nation" to "unity and integrity of the nation"
549. (c); The India and Pakistan Border, known as Radcliffe line. Sir Cyril Radcliffe demarcated the land in 1947
550. (b); "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan" slogan is given by Lal Bahadur Shastri.

