

Q.1) With reference to the Modern Indian History, which among the following statements are related to Indian National Congress?

1. Retired British civil servant Allan Octavian Hume Formed INC in 1885.
2. The Congress was formed with the intention of discussing problems faced by the people of the country irrespective of caste, creed, religion or language.
3. First session was attended by 72 delegates from across the country

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

Q.1) Solution (d)

- Formed in 1885 by Allan Octavian Hume, a retired British civil servant.
- Other founding members include Dadabhai Naoroji and Dinshaw Wacha.
- First session was held in Bombay under the presidency of Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee in 1885.
- First session was attended by 72 delegates from across the country.
- Viceroy of India at the time was Lord Dufferin who gave his permission to Hume for the first session.
- The Congress was formed with the intention of discussing problems faced by the people of the country irrespective of caste, creed, religion or language.
- It was basically a movement of the upper and middle class, western educated Indians in its moderate phase.
- Second session of the Congress was held in Calcutta in 1886 followed by the third in Madras in 1887.

Q.2) Consider the following statements, with respect to the aim and demands of the Moderates?

1. Indian representation in the Executive Council and in the Indian Council in London.
2. Separation of the executive from the judiciary.
3. Self Government status to India within the British Empire.

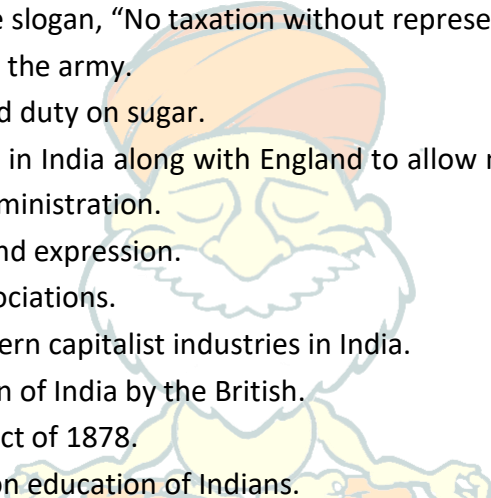
Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) 1 and 2 only

- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

Q.2) Solution (a)

Aims and Demands of Moderates:

- Education of the masses and organizing public opinion, make people aware of their rights. Indian representation in the Executive Council and in the Indian Council in London.
 - Reform of the legislative councils.
 - Separation of the executive from the judiciary.
 - Decreased land revenue tax and ending peasant oppression.
 - After 1892, raised the slogan, “No taxation without representation.”
 - Reduced spending on the army.
 - Abolishing salt tax and duty on sugar.
 - Holding the ICS exam in India along with England to allow more Indians the opportunity to take part in the administration.
 - Freedom of speech and expression.
 - Freedom to form associations.
 - Development of modern capitalist industries in India.
 - End of economic drain of India by the British.
 - Repealing the Arms Act of 1878.
 - Increasing spending on education of Indians.
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Q.3) With reference to the Modern Indian History, which of the following statements are correct with respect to the success of moderates?

1. They were able to sow the seeds of nationalism in the people.
2. They reached the masses of the people.
3. They exposed many draining economic policies of the British.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

d) All of the above

Q.3) Solution (c)

Indian Councils Act of 1892 was the first achievement of the INC.

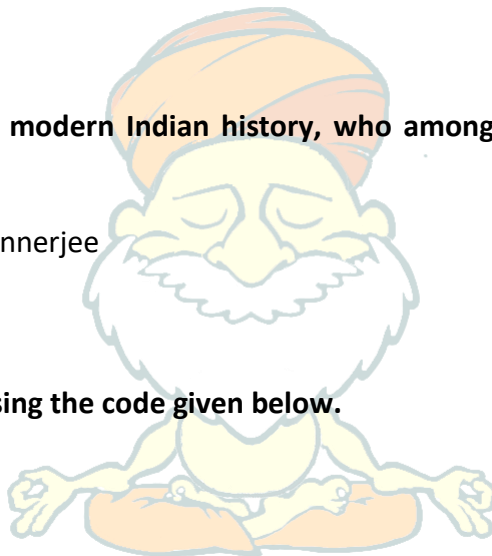
- This Act increased the size of the legislative councils and also increased the proportion of non-officials in them.
- They were able to sow the seeds of nationalism in the people.
- They popularized ideals like democracy, liberty and equality.
- They exposed many draining economic policies of the British.
- Leaders like Gopal Krishna Gokhale and M G Ranade were social reformers too and opposed child marriage and imposed widowhood.
- Moderates confined their activities with educated class people only.

Q.4) With reference to the modern Indian history, who amongst the following nationalists were the moderates?

1. Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee
2. G Subramanya Aiyer
3. Lala Lajpat Rai

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above



Q.4) Solution (a)

Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee

- First president of the INC.
- Lawyer by profession. First Indian to act as Standing Counsel.

G Subramanya Aiyer

- Founded 'The Hindu' newspaper where he criticized British imperialism.
- Also founded Tamil newspaper 'Swadesamitran'.

- Co-founded the Madras Mahajana Sabha.

Lala Lajpat Rai

- One of the chief leaders of the Indian Independence Movement.
- Extremist Leader participated in the anti-Simon commission upsurge.

Q.5) With reference to the Extremist period, which of the following statements are related to cause of the rise of the extremism?

1. The limitations of the moderates were the main causes of the rise of extremism.
2. The partition of Bengal in 1905 opened the eyes of the Indians to the true colors of the British rulers.
3. Other national movements like in Persia, Egypt and Turkey also motivated the Indian leaders.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

Q.5) Solution (d)

The failure of the moderate leaders in getting any significant results from the British authorities.

The limitations of the moderates were the main causes of the rise of extremism.

The partition of Bengal in 1905 opened the eyes of the Indians to the true colours of the British rulers.

Lord Curzon and his disdain for anything Indian also created resentment and anger against the foreigners.

The Delhi Durbar held in 1903 when people had not fully recovered from the horrific effects of the famine that killed lakhs of people drew widespread condemnation.

Events happening around the world also inspired the extremist leaders. Abyssinia's successful repulsion of the Italian army in 1896 and Japan's defeat of Russia in 1905 shattered the notion of European invincibility.

Other national movements like in Persia, Egypt and Turkey also motivated the Indian leaders.

Q.6) Consider the following statements, regarding the Surat Split?

1. Rash Behari Ghosh became the president in Surat session in 1907.
2. The moderates wanted to drop the resolutions on swadeshi, boycott movements and national education.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.6) Solution (c)

The differences between the moderates and the extremists became official in the Surat session of the Indian National Congress (INC) in 1907

The moderates also wanted to drop the resolutions on swadeshi, boycott movements and national education.

Rash Behari Ghosh became the president in the session which was held at Surat.

Tilak was not even allowed to speak and this angered the extremists, who wanted to cancel the session.

Both sides were firm on their demands and neither was willing to find a common path.

The moderates then held a separate meeting in which they reiterated the Congress goal of self-government within the British Empire and to adopt only constitutional methods to achieve their goals.

Q.7) Consider the following statements, about the methods of extremists?

1. The extremist leaders involved wider sections of people in the movement including lower middle class people.
2. They were strongly against British imperialistic policies in India.
3. They believed in sacrificing everything including life for the cause of the motherland.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

Q.7) Solution (d)

The extremist goal was 'swaraj'. This, at that time either meant complete autonomy and freedom from British control, or a total Indian control over the administration but not necessarily a breakaway from Britain's imperial reign.

This was in contrast to the moderates' demand of only an increase in the share of Indians in the administration and military upper echelons.

The extremist leaders involved wider sections of people in the movement. They involved lower middle class people also.

They did not stick to constitutional methods to protest and demand. They resorted to boycotts, strikes, etc. They also burned foreign-made goods.

The Swadeshi movement gathered momentum in India because of the extremists' support. This led to the establishment of Indian banks, mills, factories, etc.

They were strongly against British imperialistic policies in India.

They opposed westernization of Indian society by the British.

Tilak famously said, "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it."

Q.8) With reference to the Modern History, which among the following statements are related to the Partition of Bengal?

1. Partition of Bengal done by Lord Curzon in 16th October 1905.
2. Bengal occupied a very large area and the population rose to almost 80 million.
3. Lord Curzon proposed the partitioning of the province as an administrative measure solely.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

Q.8) Solution (d)

Lord Curzon was the Viceroy of India from 1899 to 1905. The partition of the Bengal province came into effect during his viceroyalty on 16th October 1905.

For administrative ease, the partition of the province had been proposed even before Curzon had arrived in India. The idea of using the Bengal partition as a political tool to undermine the growing nationalism in Bengal and other parts of India occurred later.

As per Curzon, after the partition, the two provinces would be Bengal (including modern West Bengal, Odisha and Bihar) and Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Bengal would also lose five Hindi-speaking states to the Central Provinces. It would gain Odia-speaking states from the Central Provinces.

Eastern Bengal would consist of Hill Tripura, Chittagong, Rajshahi and Dhaka divisions. Its capital would be Dhaka.

Bengal would have a Hindu majority and Eastern Bengal and Assam would have a Muslim majority population. Its capital would remain Calcutta.

Lord Curzon proposed the partitioning of the province as an administrative measure solely, which is the official reason given by him, but reality is Hindu-Muslim Dividend and to curb the nationalism

Q.9) Consider the following statements, with the respect to the Partition of Bengal?

1. The Indian National Congress protested this move to divide the province as it believed it is done on communal lines.
2. The Swadeshi and Boycott movements in the national struggle started as a result of this partition.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.9) Solution (c)

There was widespread political unrest in the province after Curzon announced the partition.

Many people in Bengal regarded this partition as an insult to their motherland. There was a huge cry for the unity of Bengal. Rabindranath Tagore composed the famous song 'Amar Sonar Bangla' which later became the national anthem of Bangladesh.

The Indian National Congress protested this move to separate the province on communal lines.

Most of the Bengalis in the western part protested against this step which would also make them a linguistic minority in their own province. There would be more Odia and Hindi speaking people than Bengalis.

Many Muslims welcomed this move since they thought that most Muslims, who were backwards in education and economic status in Bengal compared to Hindus, would benefit if they were in a majority.

A few Muslims also were against the partition.

The Swadeshi and Boycott movements in the national struggle started as a result of this partition.

People started boycotting British goods which had flooded the Indian market and had dealt a blow to the indigenous industry.

The partition did succeed in creating a communal rift in the country and even contributed to the birth of the Muslim League in 1906.

Q.10) Madame Cama was

1. Popularly described as the Mother of Indian Revolution.
2. Indian sociologist and represented India at the Stuttgart conference of socialists in 1907.
3. Madame Cama unfurled for the first time Indian national flag on the foreign soil.

Select the correct statement/statements using the codes given below.

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

Q.10) Solution (d)

Madame Cama had been popularly described as the Mother of Indian Revolution. She left India in 1902.

She took active part in editing the Indian sociologist and represented India at the Stuttgart conference of socialists in 1907.

At the conference, Madame Cama unfurled for the first time Indian national flag on the foreign soil.

Due to her anti-British activities, she was forced to shift her residence from London to Paris.

After thirty years of patriotic service in London, Paris and other cities of Europe, her friends succeeded in repatriating her to India in November 1936. She died on 12th August 1937.

Q.11) Consider the following statements, with respect to the objectives of the formation of league?

1. To promote loyalty of Indian Muslims towards the British government.
2. To protect the political and other rights of the Indian Muslims
3. To create Pakistan is the primitive objective for the league.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q.11) Solution (a)

To promote loyalty of Indian Muslims towards the British government.

To protect the political and other rights of the Indian Muslims and to place their needs and aspirations before the Government.

To overcome on the feeling of hostility among Muslims towards other communities

After 1916 Muslim league became a nationalist party having same resolutions and manifestos as INC and participated in the nationalist movements.

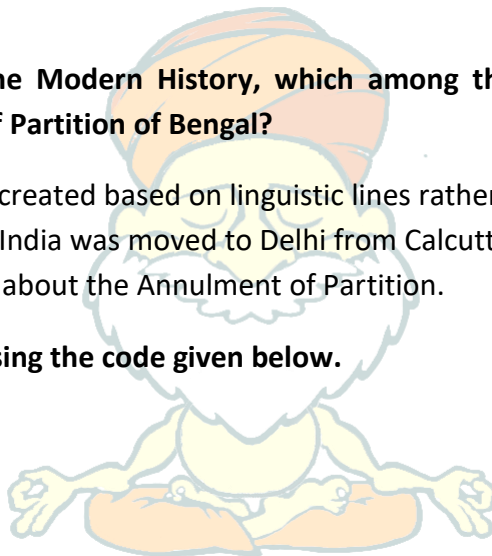
Post 1938, it became a typical communal political party with separatist aims and demand of Pakistan as a separate nation started in 1940.

Q.12) With reference to the Modern History, which among the following statements are related to the Annulment of Partition of Bengal?

1. New provinces were created based on linguistic lines rather than religious lines.
2. The capital of British India was moved to Delhi from Calcutta in 1911.
3. Muslims were happy about the Annulment of Partition.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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



Q.12) Solution (a)

Owing to mass political protests, the partition was annulled in 1911.

New provinces were created based on linguistic lines rather than religious lines. Bihar and Orissa Province was carved out of Bengal. (Bihar and Orissa became separate provinces in 1936).

A separate Assam province was created.

The capital of British India was moved to Delhi from Calcutta in 1911.

Despite the annulment, the partition did create a communal divide among the Hindus and Muslims of Bengal.

Muslims were unhappy that, losing of the Muslim majority in the eastern Bengal.

Q.13) With reference to the modern Indian history, which among the following statements are related to the Alipore Conspiracy?

1. British government's search for illegal arms in Calcutta.
2. It led to the arrest of thirty-four persons including the Ghosh brothers.
3. The trial came to be known as Alipore conspiracy case.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q.13) Solution (d)

The government's search for illegal arms in Calcutta led to the arrest of thirty-four persons including the Ghosh brothers and their trial came to be known as Alipore conspiracy case.

One of the arrested persons Narendra Gosain became the approver, but he was shot dead in jail before giving evidence.

Of the accused in the Alipore conspiracy case, fifteen were found guilty and some of them including Barindrakumar Ghosh were transported to life.

After the Alipore conspiracy case, Rash Behari Bose planned a nationwide-armed uprising with the help of Indian soldiers of the British army. However following the discovery of the plot by the police, Rash Behari Bose escaped to Japan & continued his revolutionary activities there.

Q.14) Consider the following statements about the Minto-Morley reforms:

1. Indians were given membership to the Imperial Legislative Council for the first time.
2. Discussions on foreign policy or on relations with the princely states were permitted.
3. Two Indians were nominated to the Council of the Secretary of State for Indian affairs.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q.14) Solution (c)

In the provincial councils, non-official members were in a majority. However, since some of the non-official members were nominated, in total, a non-elected majority was there.

Indians were given membership to the Imperial Legislative Council for the first time.

It introduced separate electorates for the Muslims. Some constituencies were earmarked for Muslims and only Muslims could vote their representatives.

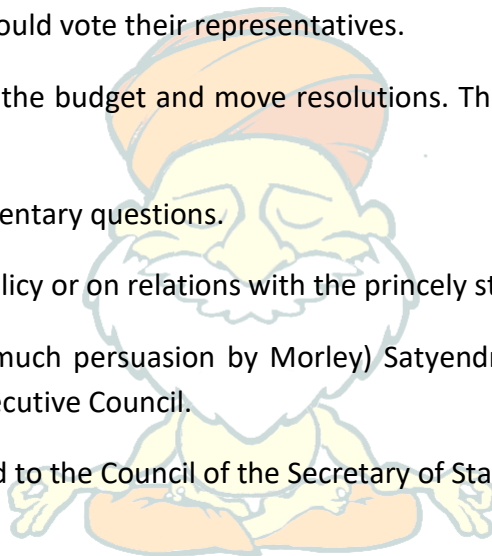
The members could discuss the budget and move resolutions. They could also discuss matters of public interest.

They could also ask supplementary questions.

No discussions on foreign policy or on relations with the princely states were permitted.

Lord Minto appointed (on much persuasion by Morley) Satyendra P Sinha as the first Indian member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

Two Indians were nominated to the Council of the Secretary of State for Indian affairs.



Q.15) Consider the following statements, with respect to foundation of the Home Rule League Movement?

1. Tilak launched the Indian Home Rule League in April 1916 at Belgaum.
2. Annie Besant launched the Home Rule League in September 1916 at Madras.
3. The two leagues worked separately with the different ideology.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q.15) Solution (a)

There were two home rule leagues launched.

Tilak launched the Indian Home Rule League in April 1916 at Belgaum.

Annie Besant launched the Home Rule League in September 1916 at Madras.

They had the common objective of achieving self-government in India.

There was an informal understanding between both the leagues wherein Tilak's league worked in Maharashtra (except Bombay), Karnataka, Berar and the Central Provinces. Besant's league worked in the rest of the country.

Tilak's league had its headquarters in Delhi. It had 6 branches. Besant's league had 200 branches and was a loser organization compared to Tilak's.

The two leagues worked closely with one another. However, they did not merge to avoid friction between both the leaders.

Q.16) Consider the following statements with respect to the significance of the Home Rule league Movement?

1. In 1917, the two leagues combined had around 40,000 members.
2. The movement was able to garner a huge support from a lot of educated Indians.
3. Many members of the Congress joined the league but there was no participation from the Muslim League.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q.16) Solution (a)

The Home Rule League functioned throughout the year as opposed to the Congress Party whose activities were confined to once a year.

The movement was able to garner a huge support from a lot of educated Indians. In 1917, the two leagues combined had around 40,000 members.

Many members of the Congress and the Muslim League joined the league. Many prominent leaders like Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Joseph Baptista, G S Kharpade and Sir S Subramanya Iyer were among its members.

The moderates, extremists and the Muslim League were briefly united through this movement.

The movement was able to spread political consciousness to more regions in the country.

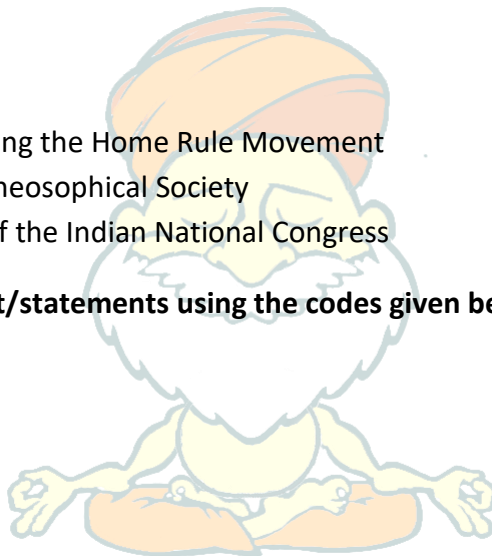
This movement led to the Montague Declaration of 1917 in which it was declared that there would be more Indians in the government leading to the development of self-governing institutions ultimately realizing responsible governments in India. This Declaration (also known as August Declaration) implied that the demand for home rule would no longer be considered seditious. This was the biggest significance of the movement.

Q.17) Annie Besant was

1. Responsible for starting the Home Rule Movement
2. The founder of the Theosophical Society
3. Once the President of the Indian National Congress

Select the correct statement/statements using the codes given below.

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



Q.17) Solution (c)

The Home Rule League was started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak in 1916 in Pune to retrieve the spirit of nationalism and a sense of self governance among the people.

At the same time Annie Besant and Sir Subramaniya Iyer inspired by Irish home movement started a similar movement in Madras. Soon both leagues worked together.

Their main objective was to establish 'Home Rule' or 'Swaraj' in India and to instil awareness among them.

This paved the way into a new era of national movement that shook the very foundation of British Empire. Annie Besant was the first woman president of INC 1917

The Theosophical Society was an organization formed in 1875 by Helena Blavatsky to advance. After a few years Olcott and Blavatsky moved to India and established the International Headquarters at Adyar, in Madras (now Chennai).

Q.18) Consider the following statements regarding Hindustan Socialist Republican Army:

1. Hindustan Socialist Republican Association before 1928 was known as the Hindustan Republican Association.
2. HSRA was rejuvenated by the ideologies of the Bolsheviks involvement in the Russian Revolution of 1917.
3. The association was formed as an outgrowth of the Abhinav Bharat.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q.18) Solution (a)

Hindustan Socialist Republican Association before 1928 was known as the Hindustan Republican Association

Bhagat Singh, Yogendra Shukla and Chandrasekar Azad were the key functionaries of Hindustan Socialist Republican Association.

The group is also considered one of the first socialist organizations in India.

HSRA was rejuvenated by the ideologies of the Bolsheviks involvement in the Russian Revolution of 1917.

The association was formed as an outgrowth of the Anushilan Samiti.

The name Hindustan Socialist Republican Association was implicative after a similar revolutionary body in Ireland.

Q.19) Consider the following statements, regarding the trial and execution of Bhagat Singh?

1. Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt were tried in the Assembly Bomb Case.
2. While in Delhi jail, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar demanded that they be treated not as criminals, but as political prisoners.
3. The trial and subsequent execution of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru for bombing the assembly on 23rd March 1935 became a political issue.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q.19) Solution (a)

Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt were tried in the Assembly Bomb Case.

While in Delhi jail, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar demanded that they be treated not as criminals, but as political prisoners.

Jatindranath Das, who went on fast on similar grounds, died on 13th of September 1930, on the sixty- fourth day of the fast in the Lahore prison.

The trial and subsequent execution of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru on 23rd March 1931 became a political issue. They were hanged for Lahore conspiracy case and not Assembly Bombing.

A resolution was passed by the Karachi session of the congress in 1931 commending their brave contribution to the freedom struggle of India.

Q.20) The Ghadr (Ghadar) was a

- a) Revolutionary association of Indians with headquarters at San Francisco.
- b) Nationalist organization operating from Singapore.
- c) Militant organization with headquarters at Berlin
- d) Communist movement for India's freedom with head-quarters at Tashkent.

Q.20) Solution (a)

Gadar party was also formed with the same aim. The difference of Gadar party from others was that it was founded by the Indian immigrants of United States and Canada.

Lala Hardayal, Sohan Singh Bhakna, and Taraknath Das were the founders of this party. Gadar party was dissolved after the independence of India in 1948.

Q.21) Consider the following statements:

1. Mahatma Gandhi practiced the moderate way of approach as his first step in South Africa
2. To unite different sections of Indians, he set up Natal Indian Congress.
3. He started a newspaper 'Indian Opinion' in South Africa.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

Q.21) Solution (d)

MODERATE PHASE OF STRUGGLE 1894-1906

During this phase, Gandhi relied on sending petitions and memorials to the authorities in South Africa and in Britain

Hoping that once the authorities were informed of the plight of Indians, they would take sincere steps to redress their grievances as the Indians were, after all, British subjects.

To unite different sections of Indians, he set up Natal Indian Congress and started a paper 'Indian opinion'.

Q.22) Consider the following statements about Passive Resistance

1. It was characterized by the method of civil disobedience and Non- Violence.
2. Mahatma Gandhi named it as Satyagraha as an anti-colonialist tool.
3. A technique of demonstrating opposition to a government's activities simply by not cooperating with them was adopted.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

Q.22) Solution (d)

Phase of Passive Resistance or Satyagraha (1906-1914)

The second phase, which began in 1906, was characterized by the use of the method of passive resistance or civil disobedience Gandhi named it Satyagraha

A technique of demonstrating opposition to a government's activities simply by not cooperating with them. It is particularly associated with Mahatma Gandhi

Who opposed violent revolution in his own country's fight for independence. (Compare civil disobedience and nonviolent resistance.)

Q.23) Consider the following statements:

1. Mahatma Gandhi worked on a number of social issues in India
2. He launched campaigns to improve the lives of untouchables, or lower caste people.
3. He was not successful in enlisting women in his campaigns.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

Q.23) Solution (a)

SOCIETY LIKE UNTOUCHABILITY

Apart from his fight against Britain, Mahatma Gandhi worked on a number of social issues in India. He launched campaigns to improve the lives of untouchables, or lower caste people.

His efforts were important in the practice of Untouchability being ultimately discontinued. Gandhi strongly favoured emancipation of women.

He opposed the practices of child marriage; oppression of widows; and purdah/burqa, which is women covering their faces in public.

He was also successful in enlisting women in his campaigns, including salt tax campaign, anti-untouchability campaign and the peasant movement. This increased the participation of women in Indian public life.

Q.24) With reference to Indian freedom struggle, consider the following events:

1. Mutiny in Royal Indian Navy
2. Quit India Movement Launched
3. Second Round Table Conference
4. Non Cooperation Movement

What is the correct chronological sequence of the above events?

- a) 1-2-3-4
- b) 2-1-4-3
- c) 4-3-2-1
- d) 3-1-2-4

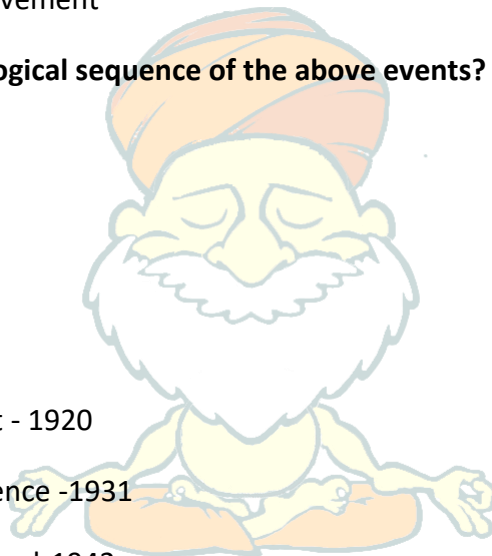
Q.24) Solution (c)

Non Cooperation Movement - 1920

Second Round Table Conference -1931

Quit India Movement Launched-1942

Mutiny in Royal Indian Navy- 1946



Q.25) which of the following initiatives marked Mahatma Gandhi out as an Indian nationalist?

- a) The initiatives in Champaran, Ahmedabad and Kheda marked Mahatma Gandhi out as a nationalist with a deep sympathy for the poor.
- b) The initiatives in South Africa marked Gandhi out as a nationalist with a deep sympathy for the poor.
- c) The initiatives Khilafat movement of 1919-20 marked Mahatma Gandhi out as a nationalist with the deep sympathy for the poor.

- d) The initiatives Non-cooperation movement of 1920-22 marked Mahatma Gandhi out as a nationalist with a deep sympathy for the poor.

Q.25) Solution (a)

These initiatives in Champaran, Ahmedabad and Kheda marked Mahatma Gandhi out as a nationalist with a deep sympathy for the poor. At the same time, these were all localized struggles.

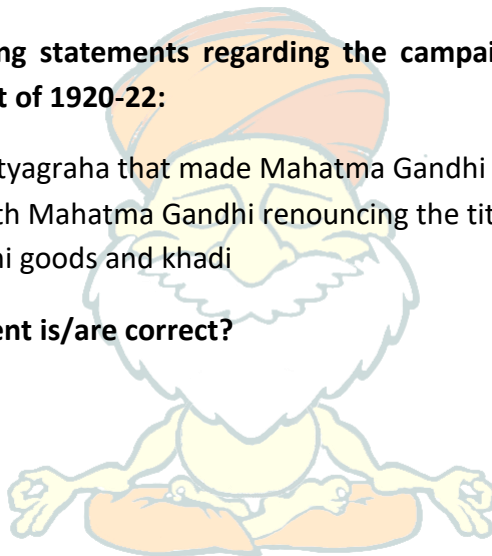
Then, in 1919, the colonial rulers delivered into Mahatma Gandhi's lap an issue from which he could construct a much wider movement.

Q.26) Consider the following statements regarding the campaign of Anti Rowlatt Act and Non-cooperation movement of 1920-22:

1. It was the Rowlatt satyagraha that made Mahatma Gandhi a truly all India leader.
2. Movement began with Mahatma Gandhi renouncing the titles, given by the British.
3. Popularizing swadeshi goods and khadi

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above



Q.26) Solution (d)

Movement began with Mahatma Gandhi renouncing the titles, given by the British

Surrender of titles and honorary positions along with resignation of membership from the local bodies
Boycott of elections held under the provisions of the 1919 Act

Legislatures were boycotted, No leader of the Congress came forward to contest the elections for the Legislatures.

Boycott of government functions, courts, government schools and colleges, & of foreign goods

Establishment of national schools, colleges and private panchayat courts

Popularizing swadeshi goods and khadi

Q.27) What was the purpose of establishing 'Tolstoy Farm' in South Africa by Mahatma Gandhi?

1. Tolstoy Farm was meant to house the families of the Satyagrahies to give them a way to sustain themselves in South Africa
2. All those who had lost their jobs and homes by their participation in the Satyagraha could be settled there.
3. It was named after a famous Russian writer admired by Mahatma Gandhi.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

Q.27) Solution (d)

Hermann Kallenbach, a white farmer, was so impressed with the peaceful way of life at Phoenix that he offered, Gandhi his own big farm near Johannesburg to start another establishment.

He suggested that all those who had lost their jobs and homes by their participation in the Satyagraha during the struggle for equal rights in South Africa could be settled there.

The new establishment was named 'Tolstoy Farm', after the Great Russian writer whom Gandhi much admired. Here people who were different in nationality, religion, and color lived together like one family. They worked hard and shared the fruits of their labor.

Q.28) Consider the following statements regarding the khilafat movement in India:

1. The Khilafat Committee initiated a campaign of non-cooperation and the movement was formally launched.
2. Its purpose was to free India from British rule.
3. The Ali brothers were arrested for calling the Muslims to resign from the British Army as that was unreligious.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

Q.28) Solution (c)

Mohammad Ali and his brother Maulana Shaukat Ali (Ali Brothers) joined with other Muslim leaders to form the All India Khilafat Committee.

Its purpose was to pressure the British government to preserve the authority of the Ottoman Sultan as Caliph of Islam. The Khilafat Committee initiated a campaign of non-cooperation and the movement was formally launched.

At a special session in Calcutta, the Congress approved a noncooperation programme till the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs were removed and swaraj was established.

The Ali brothers were arrested for calling the Muslims to resign from the British Army as that was unreligious. Gandhi echoed and reiterated Ali brothers call and asked local Congress committees to pass similar resolutions to that effect.

Q.29) Consider the following statements regarding the withdrawal of non cooperation movement:

1. Mahatma Gandhi immediately announced the withdrawal of the movement after the violence in Chauri Chaura Incident.
2. The Congress Working Committee met at Bardoli in February 1922 and resolved to stop all activity under non cooperation movement.
3. In March 1922 Gandhi was arrested and sentenced to ten years in jail.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

Q.29) Solution (a)

Gandhiji, not happy with the increasingly violent trend of the movement, immediately announced the withdrawal of the movement after the violence in Chauri Chaura Incident.

The CWC (Congress Working Committee) met at Bardoli in February 1922 and resolved to stop all activity that led to breaking of law and to get down to constructive work.

In March 1922 Gandhi was arrested and sentenced to six years in jail. He made the occasion memorable by a magnificent court speech.

Q.30) Consider the following statements:

1. On 6 April 1919, the historical All India Anti Rowlatt strik was announced in India.
2. The Government decided to meet the popular protest with repression, particularly in Punjab.
3. Jallianwala Bagh was a large open space which was enclosed on three sides by buildings and had only one exit.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

Q.30) Solution (d)

The Government was determined to suppress the mass agitation. It repeatedly lathi-charged and fired upon unarmed demonstrators at Bombay, Ahmadabad, Calcutta, Delhi and other cities. Gandhiji gave a call for a mighty hartal on 6 April 1919.

The people responded with unprecedented enthusiasm. The Government decided to meet the popular protest with repression, particularly in Punjab.

At this time was perpetrated one of the worst political crimes in modern history. An unarmed but large crowd had gathered on 13 April 1919 at Amritsar (in Punjab) in the Jallianwala Bagh, to protest against the arrest of their popular leaders, Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlu and Dr. Satyapal.

General Dyer, the military commander of Amritsar, decided to terrorize the people of Amritsar into complete submission. Jallianwala Bagh was a large open space which was enclosed on three sides by buildings and had only one exit.

He surrounded the Bagh (garden) with his army unit, closed the exit with his troops, and then ordered his men to shoot into the trapped crowd with rifles and machine-guns. They fired till their ammunition was exhausted.

Q.31) Consider the following pairs

Governor General	College
1. Lord William Bentinck	Medical College and Hospital
2. Lord Dalhousie	Engineering College was established.
3. John Shore	Fort William College at Calcutta

Which of the above pair is/are correctly matched

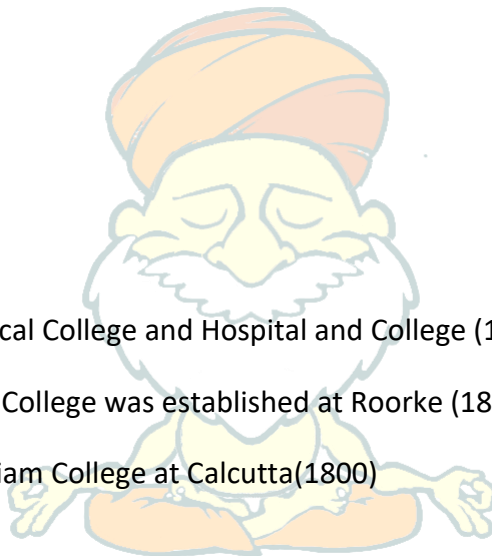
- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

Q.31) Solution (a)

Lord William Bentinck- Medical College and Hospital and College (1835)

Lord Dalhousie- Engineering College was established at Roorke (1847)

Richard Wellesley -Fort William College at Calcutta(1800)



Q.32) Consider the following statements, with regards to Lord Rippon

- 1. Age for the entry in Civil Service exam was raised to 21 years.
- 2. First Factory act was passed during his time in 1881
- 3. Illbert Bill in 1883 was passed by him.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

Q.32) Solution (d)

Lord Rippon 1880-1884

Age for the entry in Civil Service exam was raised to 21 years.

First Factory act was passed during his time in 1881, it prohibited the child labour. Illbert Bill in 1883 was passed by him.

Passed Local Self Government act in 1882.

Q.33) With reference to the Modern Indian History, which among the following events were important under Lord Chelmsford?

1. Women's University was found at Poona in 1919.
2. Non Cooperation Movement and Khilafat Movement took place
3. Simon Commission visited India to review Montague Chelmsford reforms.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) 2 and 3 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

Q.33) Solution (b)

Lord Chelmsford 1916-1921

August Declaration of 1917, after which the control over the Indian Government would be transferred to Indian people.

Rowlett Act 1919 was passed Montague-Chelmsford reform was passed.

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre 1919 took place during his time.

Non- Cooperation and Khilafat movement took place.

Women's University was founded at Poona in 1919

Q.34) With reference to the Modern Indian History, which among the following statements were the significance of the Lahore Congress Session?

1. Lahore Congress session was presided by S.Srinivasa Ayengar.
2. Jawaharlal Nehru unfurled the Flag of India's independence on the bank of River Ravi in Lahore.
3. Poorna Swarajya pledge was drafted by Mahatma Gandhi.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) 2 and 3 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

Q.34) Solution (a)

In April 1928, the "Independence of India League" was formed with Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose as Secretaries and S. Srinivasa Iyengar as President.

Lahore Congress session was presided by Jawaharlal Nehru. On the midnight of December 31, 1929 and January 1, 1930, the deadline of the Nehru Committee report expired and Jawaharlal Nehru unfurled the Flag of India's independence on the bank of River Ravi in Lahore.

The Congress working committee met on January 2, 1930 and on that day it was decided that the January 26, 1930 should be observed as Poorna Swarajya Day, as on that day, a Poorna Swarajya pledge was drafted by Mahatma Gandhi.

Q.35) With reference to the Modern Indian History, which among the following statements were the recommendations of the Simon Commission?

1. The number of members of provincial legislative council should be decreased.
2. The provinces should be given full autonomy including law.
3. Governor General should have complete power to appoint the members of the cabinet.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

Q.35) Solution (b)

There should be a constitutional reconstruction.

It would be a federal constitution.

The provinces should be given full autonomy including law.

The governor should have discretionary power to relate to internal security and administrative powers to protect the different communities.

The number of members of provincial legislative council should be increased.

Governor General should have complete power to appoint the members of the cabinet.

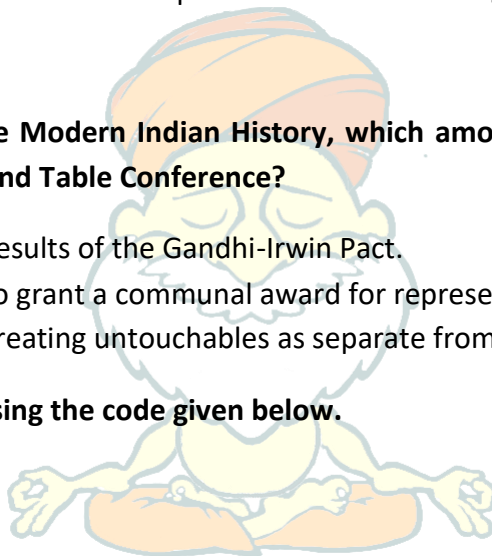
The government of India should have complete control over the high court.

Q.36) With reference to the Modern Indian History, which among the following statements were related to Second Round Table Conference?

1. This was one of the results of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.
2. The British decided to grant a communal award for representing minorities in India.
3. Gandhi was against treating untouchables as separate from the Hindu community.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above



Q.36) Solution (d)

The session started on 7 September 1931.

The major difference between the first and the second conference was that the INC was participating in the second one. This was one of the results of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

Another difference was that unlike the previous time, British PM Macdonald was heading not a Labour government, but a National government. The Labor Party had been toppled two weeks before in Britain.

The British decided to grant a communal award for representing minorities in India by providing for separate electorates for minority communities. Gandhi was against this.

In this conference, Gandhi and Ambedkar differed on the issue of separate electorates for the untouchables. Gandhi was against treating untouchables as separate from the Hindu community. This issue was resolved through the Poona Pact 1932.

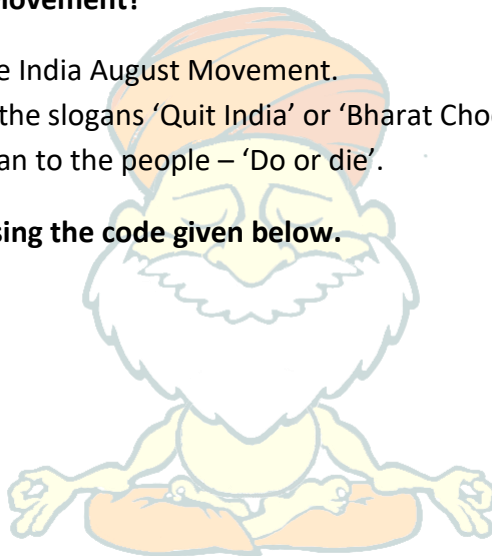
The second round table conference was deemed a failure because of the many disagreements among the participants. While the INC claimed to speak for the whole of the country, other participants and leaders of other parties contested this claim.

Q.37) With reference to the Modern Indian History, which among the following statements were related to Quit India Movement?

1. It is also known as the India August Movement.
2. The movement gave the slogans 'Quit India' or 'Bharat Chodo'
3. Gandhi gave the slogan to the people – 'Do or die'.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above



Q.37) Solution (d)

Also known as the India August Movement or August Kranti.

It was officially launched by the Indian National Congress (INC) led by Mahatma Gandhi on 9 August 1942.

The movement gave the slogans 'Quit India' or 'Bharat Chodo'. Gandhi gave the slogan to the people – 'Do or die'.

In line with the Congress ideology, it was supposed to be a peaceful non-violent movement aimed at urging the British to grant India independence.

The Quit India Resolution was passed by the Congress Working Committee on 8 August 1942 in Bombay. Gandhi was named the movement's leader.

The resolution stated the provisions of the movement as:

- Immediate end to British rule over India.
- Declaration of the commitment of free India to defend itself against all kinds of imperialism and fascism.
- Formation of a provisional government of India after British withdrawal.
- Sanctioning a civil disobedience movement against British rule.

Q.38) Consider the following statements about the Cripps Mission?

1. For the first time, the British government acknowledged India's right to be a dominion.
2. The right to cede from the Commonwealth indicated full sovereignty at a later stage.
3. The Mission was accepted by the INC, the Muslim League and other Indian groups.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

Q.38) Solution (a)

For the first time, the British government acknowledged India's right to be a dominion.

Indians could frame their own Constitution.

The proposal of giving freedom to the provinces to be a separate union turned out to be a model for the country's partition in 1947.

The right to cede from the Commonwealth indicated full sovereignty at a later stage.

In the interim period, Indians were guaranteed a good share in the administration.

The proposals were seen as too radical by the British and as too conservative by the INC who wanted complete independence.

The Mission was rejected by the INC, the Muslim League and other Indian groups.

Q.39) Consider the following statements about the Significance of Quit India Movement?

1. The movement placed the demand for complete independence at the top agenda of the freedom movement.
2. The movement drove home the point that India could not be governed without the support of the Indians.
3. Public morale and anti-British sentiment were enhanced.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

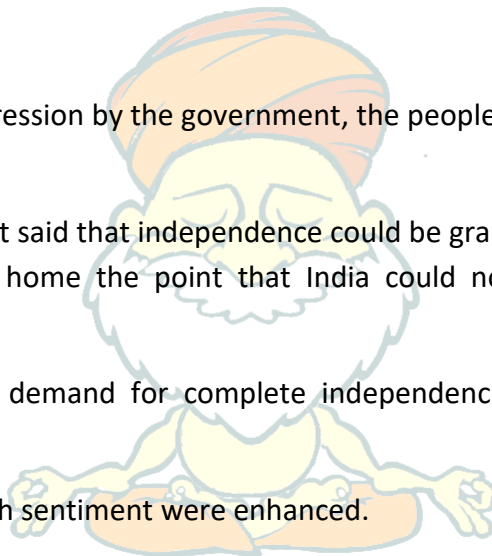
Q.39) Solution (d)

Despite heavy-handed suppression by the government, the people were unfazed and continued their struggle.

Even though the government said that independence could be granted only after the end of the war, the movement drove home the point that India could not be governed without the support of the Indians.

The movement placed the demand for complete independence at the top agenda of the freedom movement.

Public morale and anti-British sentiment were enhanced.



Q.40) With reference to the Modern Indian History, which among the following statements were related to Indian Independence Act of 1947?

1. Partition of the provinces of Bengal and Punjab between the two new countries.
2. Abolition of the use of the title "Emperor of India" by the British monarch
3. Complete legislative authority upon the respective Constituent Assemblies for only one country.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only

- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

Q.40) Solution (a)

Principle of Partition of India was accepted by the British Government

Successor governments would be given dominion status.

The Act made provision between two countries, India and Pakistan:

Division of British India into the two new and fully sovereign dominions of India and Pakistan, with effect from 15 August 1947;

Partition of the provinces of Bengal and Punjab between the two new countries;

establishment of the office of Governor-General in each of the two new countries, as representatives of the Crown;

conferral of complete legislative authority upon the respective Constituent Assemblies of the two new countries;

termination of British suzerainty over the princely states, with effect from 15 August 1947, and recognized the right of states to accede to either dominion

Abolition of the use of the title "Emperor of India" by the British monarch (this was subsequently executed by King George VI by royal proclamation on 22 June 1948).

For the division of joint property, etc. between the two new countries, including in particular the division of the armed forces.

