

THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT

INTRODUCTION

Though the elements of nationalism were known to Indians, yet it practically developed in the British period. There were many reasons for it. The British ruled over India in their self-interest. Gradually Indians realized their motives. They were fed up and were oppressed by alien rule. Their attempt to interfere in religion and social practices such as adoption infuriated the Indians and their anger resulted in the armed revolt of 1857.

The British crushed the revolt but they could not crush the spirit of nationalism among Indians.

EARLY POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Bengal British India Society - It was established in 1843 under the chairmanship of George Thompson. Its members were liberal Zamindars who aimed at giving concessions to Indian peasants.

British Indian Society - In 1838, the Zamindar Sabha and British India Society merged and in 1851 British India Society was established for demanding the representation of Indians in administration.

Madras Native Association - It was founded in 1852. It opposed the revolt of 1857. It lacked public support therefore could not last long.

Bombay Association - It was established in 1852 to promote the Indians on high posts and to agitate for the Civil Services Examination to be held in India.

Poona Sarvajanic Sabha - It was established in 1870 with a view to promote understanding the government and the people.

Indian League - It was established in 1875 to educate people in nationalism. Its Chairman Shishir Kumar Ghose desired to provide political education to Indians.

Indian Association:

Surendra Nath Banerjee established it in 1876. It worked on national level. When the British reduced the age for appearing in administrative services to 19 from 21, the Indian Association started a big countrywide agitation against it. It also agitated against the Vernacular Press Act.

- Rashtrya Sabha - It was organized at Calcutta in 1883 by nationalist Indians.
- The second half of the 19th century witnessed the full growth of an organised National Movement in India.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (I.N.C. 1885)

- The Indian National Union was formed by A.O. Hume, an Englishman and a retired civil servant, in association with various national leaders who called for a conference in Pune in December 1885.
- The conference received the unanimous support of all Indian leaders, but the venue was shifted to Bombay for various reasons (esp. outbreak of cholera at Pune).
- Further, the leaders decided to rename the Indian National Union as Indian National Congress .
- The first session of the Indian National Congress was held at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay under the presidentship of W.C. Benerjee, a veteran lawyer of Calcutta.
- It was attended by 72 delegates from all over India.
- From 1885 onwards the INC met every year and its cause spread rapidly among middle class Indians.
- With the foundation of INC in 1885, the struggle for India's independence was launched in small, hesitant and mild but organized manner.
- The first two decade of INC are described in history as those moderate demands and a sense of confidence in British justice and generosity. Their aim was not to be aggressive for attaining independence.

- Lala Lajpat Rai : Extremist from Punjab. Under the influence of Arya Samaj founded National School at Lahore, in 1920. Boycotted Simon Commission.
 - Bipin Chandra Pal : Discarded orthodox Hinduism and entered Brahmo Samaj. He visited England and America. He founded English weekly New India. This trio is known as Lal Bal Pal in History.
 - Sri Aurobindo Ghosh : He Passed ICS exam with record marks in Greek & Latin. He started Bengali daily 'Jugantar'.
 - Other Extremist leaders : Chakravarti, Raghvachariar, Aswini Kumar Datta, Raj Narayan Bose, T. Prakasham, Pillai etc.
- Partition of Bengal (1905) :
- In Bengal the nationalist feelings and anti British movement had gained much ground at the beginning of twentieth century. To crush it Lord Curzon played the communal card and following the policy of 'Divide and Rule' he partitioned Bengal on communal basis.
 - It was widely opposed and all classes came together to hold demonstrations. The resolutions of the Congress spoke against it.
 - Surendra Nath Banerjee travelled throughout India and spread the feeling of nationalism.
 - The British failed to crush it and in 1911 Bengal was reunited by the government.
- Swadeshi & Boycott Movement (1905 - 1908) :
- Swadeshi movement was started and boycott of foreign goods were conducted.
 - Meetings were organised, processions were taken out, Bande Mataram was sung, foreign-cloths were burnt and use of Swadeshi was encouraged. Gopal Krishna Gokhale went to London to get the partition of Bengal cancelled.
- RISE OF MUSLIM LEAGUE (1906))
- The English Officials thought that the policy of divide and rule was the best for them.
 - Sir Saiyyad Ahmed Khan taught the Muslims to cooperate with the British and keep away from the congress as it would serve their interest best.
 - The British government encouraged this attitude and Lord Minto patronised them by managing Shimla deputation gave birth to Muslim league led by Aga Khan, the Nawab of Dacca and the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk .
 - On 30 December, 1906 Nawab Bakawal Mulq chaired the first Session of the League and formally established Muslim League with the objectives :
To make the Muslims, to support the English rule.
To protect the interest of Muslims and their rights.
Since the beginning, it adopted a communal pose.
- Surat Session (1907) :
- When the government did not pay any attention to dismiss the partition of Bengal as appealed by Gokhale, the militant nationalism grew in the Congress.
 - In 1907 in the Surat Session the differences between the Liberals and Radical Nationalists grew more vocal and the Congress was divided.
 - The English attempted to win over the liberals. In this session Hindu-Muslim split also took place.
- The Seditious Committee Act 1907 :
- With the Morley Minto Reforms, the militant nationalist were very much discontented and the revolutionary activities became more usual than before. The British Government legislated the Seditious Committee Act and imprisoned Lala Lajpat Rai and other revolutionaries under it.

The Ghadar Movement :

- Ramnath Puri issued a Circular-a-Azadi in America in favour of Swadeshi Movement.
- Pre-Ghadar revolutionary activities had been carried on by G.D. Kumar, Taraknath Das, Sohan Singh Bhakna, Virendranath Chattopadhyaya and Lala Hardayal who reached USA and Canada in 1911.
- G. D. Kumar established a Swadesh Sevak Home at Vancouver.
- Finally, Lala Hardayal established a Hindi Association at Portland in 1913. The publication of a weekly newspaper 'The Ghadar', was started from its headquarters at San Francisco.
- Thus, the Ghadar Party was a revolutionary group organised around the Newspaper 'The Ghadar'.
- The plans of the Ghadar were encouraged by two events in 1914 - the Komagata Maru incident and the outbreak of the First World War.

Lucknow Pact (1916) :

- An important step forward in achieving Hindu-Muslim unity was the Lucknow Pact (1916).
- Anti-British feelings were generated among the Muslims following a war between Britain and Turkey which opened way for Congress and Muslim League unity.
- Both the Congress and the 'Muslim League held session at Lucknow in 1916 and concluded the famous Lucknow Pact.
- The congress accepted the separate electorate for Muslims and both organisations jointly demanded 'dominion status' for the country.
- Hindu-Muslim unity weakened the British attitude and forced the government to announce its future policy.
- In 1917, a British policy was announced whereby association of Indians in every branch of administration was increased and there was to be a gradual development of local self-governing institutions.
- The difference between Liberal and Radicals were also harmonised in this session.

Home Rule Movement (1915 -16) :

- B.G. Tilak founded Indian Home Rule League at Pune on 28 April, 1916.
- Annie Besant, inspired by the Irish rebellion, started Home Rule Movement in India in September, 1916.
- The movement spread rapidly and branches of the Home Rule League were established all over India. B.G. Tilak wholeheartedly supported this movement. He joined forces with Annie Besant and persuaded the Muslim League to support this program.

Government of India Act (1919) :

On the basis of the August 20, 1917 declaration of the Secretary of State Mr. Montague, the Montague Chelmsford Report was prepared to implement it. On the basis of this report the Government of India Act of 1919 was legislated. It established Dual System of administration known as dyarchy, in the provinces. It tended to bring partial responsible government.

GANDHI AN PHASE (1919 -1947)

Emergence of Gandhi - Gandhiji was born on 2nd October 1869 at Porbandar. He went for the education of Law (Baristary) at England. He went in 1893 to South Africa. He Struggled for 21 years on the basis of Non-Violence and Satyagrah for the cause of Racial discrimination. In 1915 he came to India. In 1916 he founded Sabarmati Ashram at Gujrat.

Aims of movement :

- Non violence, Satyagrah and peaceful demonstration.
- Abolition of untouchability.
- Hindu Muslim unity.

- The All India Khilafat Conference held at Delhi in November 1919 in the leadership of Ali Brothers Muhammad-Ali and Shaukat-Ali.
 - Gandhiji was the head of Khilafat Committee.
 - Maulana Abul Kalam Azad also led the movement.
- Non-Cooperation Movement (1929 - 22) :
- The Non-Cooperation movement which was the first mass movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi was launched for three main demands :
 - (i) The Khilafat issue, (ii) The redressal of the Punjab wrongs and (iii) The attainment of Swaraj.
 - The movement began with massive student strikes in Calcutta and Lahore. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru gave up their legal practice and Subhas Chandra Bose resigned from the Covenanted Civil Service.
 - The Tilak Swarajya Fund was started in April 1921 (Vijayawada session of the AICC).
 - Boycott of foreign cloth became a mass phenomenon. Khadi soon became the symbol of freedom and 20 lakh charkhas were set up by June.
- Event of Chauri-Chaura :
- On 5 February 1922 in the Chauri Chaura village of Gorakhpur in U.P., when Congress was organizing a procession, police interfered. A clash between police and people began. The people encircled the police station and then it was burnt by the angry crowd. One Inspector and 21 soldiers died on the spot. Gandhiji was shocked because he declared that it would be movement based on Truth and Non-violence.
 - On 12 February the Executive of Congress met at Bardoli and suspended the non-cooperation movement. Gandhiji was imprisoned for 6 years but due to his illness he was released before the due date.
 - The Non-cooperation movement will always be remembered for its mass-character and for display of unprecedented Hindu-Muslim unity. It ushered the era of Non-violent movements under Gandhian leadership. It helped Indians to shed their inferiority complex and boldly challenge the British imperialism.
- Some Revolutionary Movements (1920 -1940) :
- 1920 : Hindustan Republic Association led by Jogesh Chatterji and Sachin Sanyal.
- 1925 : Kakori Conspiracy case Ram Prasad Bismil. Aswak Ullah Khan, Roshan Singh, Rajendra Lahiri were the leaders and were hanged. Treasury at Kakori station from train going to Lucknow from Hardoi was looted.
- 1928 : Hindustan Socialist Republic Army
Hindustan Republic association was recognized as Hindustan Socialist Republic Army.
Bhagat Singh the member of this association killed Sanderson because he tried to shoot Lala Laj Pat Rai
- 1929 : Batukeshwar and Bhagat Singh bombed in assembly and just to show protest they stood there only. They also raised the slogan 'Inquilab Zindabad',
As a sequel to the dropping of the bomb, the police discovered a bomb factory at Lahore and another at Saharanpur and instituted the Lahore conspiracy case against Singh and Dutt.
- 1930 : Indian Republican Army
- (i) Attack on police armoury by Surya Sen at Chittagong.
 - (ii) Killing of English officer in Punjab by Harkishan.
 - (iii) Dinesh Gupta and Badal Killed the I.G. of police.
 - (iv) Preeti Lata and Kalpna Dutt - These two girls were also involved in revolutionary activities.
 - (v) Suniti Chaudhry and Shanti Ghosh the school girls killed the Magistrate Steven of Tripura.

- Brikenhead, had constantly talked of the inability of Indians to formulate a concrete scheme of Constitutional Reforms.
- It was seen as a violation of the Principle of self determination and a deliberate insult to the self-respect of the Indians.

Nehru Report (1928) :

- At this stage Lord Birkendhead, the Secretary of State of India, asked the Indians to prepare a constitution acceptable to all parties.
- All important Indian leaders and parties held the conference in February 1928, to meet the challenge of the Simon Commission and appointed a subcommittee under the chairmanship of MotHal Nehru to draft a Constitution
- The report was finalised by August 1928, and called Nehru Report.
- It was drafted mainly by Moti Lal Nehru and Tej Bahadur Sapru.
- Nehru Report recommended Dominion Status on lines of self-governing dominions as the form of government desired by Indians.
- It rejected separate communal electorates. It proposed reservation for the Muslims at the center and in Provinces in which they were in minority.
- The Report recommended equal rights for women, freedom to form unions, and dissociation of the state from religion in any form.

Bardoli Satyagrah:

When the Zamindars of Bardoli oppressed the peasants and overtaxed them they were organized by the Ironman Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patel for Satyagraha in 1928.

Lahore Session and Pooran Swaraj (Dec. 1929) :

- Irwin talks broke down on the issue of Dominion Status and framing of new constitution. He could not give any firm assurance.
- Jawaharlal Nehru replaced Motilal Nehru as the Indian National Congress President at Lahore and the major decisions taken at Lahore Session were :
 - (i) Round Table Conference to be boycotted.
 - (ii) Poorna Swaraj or complete independence as the main aim of Congress.
 - (iii) Launched a Program of Civil Disobedience including non-payment of taxes.
 - (iv) On December 31, 1929 the Tricolour was hoisted on the bank of Ravi.
 - (v) January 26th, 1930 was fixed as the First Independence Day to be celebrated at every place.

The Civil Disobedience Movement (1930) :

- The refusal of the British government to accept the Congress plan plunged the nation into country-wide civil disobedience.
- As the 1929 deadline expired, the Congress Working Committee met in January 1930 to implement the Congress resolution of boycott of Councils.
- The movement really began with the 'Dandi March'. The intention was a salt satyagraha at Dandi, a village on the Gujarat sea coast where Gandhi proposed to manufacture salt by violating the law.
- On 12 March 1930, Gandhi, along with 78 of his followers, set out from Ahmedabad to Dandi and broke the law on April 6, 1930.
- The 'salt satyagraha' movement was taken up by C. Rajagopalachari in Tamil Nadu where he led the satyagrahis to Vedaranyam to break the salt Jaw.

- Hence Gandhi began a fast unto death at the Yeravada Prison at Poona and was able to secure an agreement between caste Hindus and the backward class leaders, by which the Award was later modified. Thus the unity among the Hindus was saved.
- The Hindu joint electorate was retained with reserved seats for depressed classes who were now given greater representation than before by MacDonald.
- The Poona Pact was considered by many Congressmen as a let-down on the part of Gandhi. Many saw it as an unfortunate shifting of emphasis from the main objective of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Harijan upliftment now became the principal concern of Gandhi. An All-India Anti-Untouchability League was started in September 1932, and a weekly Harijan in January 1933.

Third Round Table Conference:

- Third Round Table Conference was scheduled to be held in London (1932). The Congress did not participate in it. The discussion led to the passing of the Government of India Act, 1935.

The Government of India, Act, 1935

- In August 1935, the Government of India Act emerged after a long process which had begun eight years earlier with the appointment of the Simon commission in 1927.
- The Act of 1935 represented a major reorganization of the Constitution of India.
- The Government of India Act 1935, had two main parts, dealing with Federation of India and Provincial Autonomy.

Some of its main features were :

- It provided for the establishment of Federation of India consisting of Governors Provinces and Princely States.
- Dyarchy was withdrawn from the provinces and implanted at the centre.
- The proposed Federal legislature was to be bicameral with council of states with 250 members and a federal assembly of 375 members.
- Three fold division of subjects was made-federal, provincial and concurrent.
- Provision was made for the establishment of a federal court with original appellate and advisory Jurisdiction
- The most important thing of the Act was Provincial Autonomy.
- The Act divided the British Indian Provinces into two categories: 11 Governor's- provinces :- Madras, Bombay United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, NWFP, Orissa and Sind and 5 chief commissioners Provinces.
- Property qualifications remained the main basis for enfranchisement.
- This change did not actually come into operation except for the establishment of a Federal Court, a Federal Public Service Commission and a Federal Railway Authority. Finally, the Act remained entirely silent about Dominion Status.

Growth of Socialist Forces:

The 1930s witnessed the rapid growth of socialist ideas within and outside the Congress organisation. The Great Depression of 1929 had exposed the shortcomings of the capitalist system. The Russian Revolution of 1917, and the growth of powerful left wing groups during the 1920s and 1930s in India were also contributory.

Rise and Growth of Communism:

The founder of the Communist movement in India was the Yugantar revolutionary M.N. Roy (his real name was Naren Bhattacharjee). In 1919 he came into contact with the Bolshevik Mikhail Borodin and in 1920 attended the second Congress of the Communist International in Russia. In October 1920, M.N. Roy, Abani

- Subhash Chandra Bose formed the provisional Government and the Indian National Army was reorganised on 21 October 1943. 'Jai Hind' was the main way of greeting of Azad Hind Fauz.
- INA had three fighting brigades named after Gandhi, Azad and Nehru. Rani Jhansi Brigade was an exclusive women force. The Captain was L¶mi Swaminathan.
- Subhash Chandra Bose - 'Delhi Chalo' and 'Tum Mujhe Khoon do main Tumhe Azadi Dunga'.
- Main leaders P.K. Sehgal, Shah Nawaz and Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon were put on trial at the Red Fort by British Government.
- Bhulabhai Desai, Tejbahadur Sapru and Nehru appeared for the defence and the Muslim League also joined the countrywide protest.

Wavell Plan (1945) :

Mr. Wavell came after Linlithgo. He presented a plan for ending the political problems in India. It is known as Wavel plan. It was assured that all the members in the Executive, except Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, shall be Indian. It was to have equal representation to Hindus and Muslims and this Executive was to act like an interim government.

Simla Conference (1945) :

To discuss the Wavell plan, a Conference was convened at Simla on 25 June, 1945. In this Conference, Gandhiji, Jinnah, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Tara Singh participated. It began in a cordial atmosphere but due to obstinacy of Jinnah and his communal viewpoint no decision could be taken. Jinnah emphasised that the Muslim League, will be the only representative of the Muslims. Hence all the Muslim members of council be its nominee. The Conference failed due to the lack of mutual agreements.

Cabinet Mission (March - June 1946) :

- Members : Wavell , Petrick Lawrence (Secretary of State), Stafford Cripps and A. V. Alexander.
- The Mission reasoned that the right of communal selfdetermination, if conceded to Muslims, also had to be granted to non-Muslims who formed majorities in West Bengal and Eastern Punjab, as well as in Assam proper
- The Plan proposed rejection of the demand for a full fledged Pakistan. The other recommendations were :
 - (i) For the formation of union of all the Indian territories under a centre that would control the defence, the foreign affairs and the communication, leaving all other subjects to the existing Provincial Legislatures.
 - (ii) Provincial Legislatures would elect a Constituent Assembly. The members would divide up into three sections A, Band C while electing the Constituent Assembly:

Section A: Non Muslim Majority Provinces (Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar, Central Provinces, Orissa, Madras).

Section B : Muslim Majority Provinces in the northwest (Sind, NWFP & Punjab).

Section C : Muslim Majority Provinces in North east (Bengal, Assam).
- The congress decided to join the constituent assembly but not the interim government. But the other disagreement persisted between congress and the league.
- On 29th July 1946 Jinnah withdrew his earlier acceptance of the plan and fixed 16 August 1946 as Direct Action Day. Calcutta, Noakhali, Garmukteshwar were the storm centres.

Separatist Tendencies of the Communal Minded Muslims :

The Muslim leaders laid emphasis on the separate religion and separate life. The teachings of Kabir, Nanak and the Sufis were forgotten.

Backwardness of Muslims :

The Muslims did not pay any attention to education and reforms. They feared modern ideas to interfere with their religion.

Jinnah's Obstinacy :

He propounded the two nation theory and remained obstinate till the end.

Divide and Rule Policy :

British diplomats indulged in the policy of divide and rule. It practically began with Clive, matured with Curzon and other Viceroys acted upon it.

Communal Tension :

The communal conflicts led the Congress to accept partition.

Fear of a Civil War :

In 1946 the clouds of a civil war were hovering over the country. The Partition accorded the civil war.

Helping elements in Indian Freedom Struggle :

- (i) The British power deteriorated after the II world war.
- (ii) The movements of Asia inspired the Indian patriots.
- (iii) The liberal attitude of the Labour Government after 1945 in Britain changed their policy.
- (iv) International pressure on Britain to make India free.
- (v) The Nationalist Revolutionary movements of India.
- (vi) Fear of communism in Great Britain.
- (vii) The dissatisfaction among the Indian army and armed forces.
- (viii) Acceptance of Mountbatten Plan by Congress and by League both.

Obstruction Policy of League :

They obstructed all good acts of the Indian National Congress.

Appeasement Policy of Congress :

Because of the Lucknow Pact and Communal Award, the Muslims felt assured that Congress would accept their separatist demands.

21. Name the leader of the revolutionary party 'Yugantar Dal'
 (A) Bhupendra Dutt
 (B) Ras Bihari Boss
 (C) Jatindra Nath Mukherji
 (D) Hardayal
22. Name the editor of the paper 'Kesari'
 (A) Vipin Chandra Pal (B) Lala Lajpat Rai
 (C) Gangadhar Tilak (D) Arvind Ghosh
23. Anil Besant started two news papers, one was 'Commonweal' and the other one was -
 (A) Kesari (B) New India
 (C) Amrit Bazar Patrika (D) India
24. Who published the paper 'Comrade'?
 (A) Tilak (B) Lala Lajpat Rai
 (C) Hardayal (D) Muhammed Ali
25. Under whose presidentship Muslim League was founded?
 (A) Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan
 (B) Nawab Wajid Ali Khan
 (C) Salimullah
 (D) None of the above
26. Which bill is often termed as 'Black Bill'
 (A) Illbert bill (B) Rowllet Act
 (C) Education Bill (D) None of the above
27. Rowllet Act was passed in the year
 (A) 1915 (B) 1917 (C) 1919 (D) 1921
28. In which year 'Jallianwala Bagh' incident occurred
 (A) 1917 (B) 1919 (C) 1921 (D) 1923
29. Jallianwala Bagh is situated in
 (A) Delhi (B) Bombay
 (C) Calcutta (D) Amritsar
30. In which year the incident of Chauri Chaura occurred
 (A) 1921 (B) 1922 (C) 1923 (D) 1924
31. In which district Chauri Chaura is situated?
 (A) Lucknow (B) Delhi
 (C) Gorakhpur (D) Basti
32. In which year Swarajya Party was formed
 (A) 1920 (B) 1921 (C) 1922 (D) 1923
33. Name the founder of 'Swarajya Party'.
 (A) Mahatma Gandhi (B) Tilak
 (C) C.R. Das (D) Jawahar Lal Nehru
34. The aim of the 'Swarajya Party' was
 (A) To help in the government work
 (B) To obstruct government work
 (C) To work for the government
 (D) None of the above
35. The first leader of the 'Swarajya Party' who accepted a government post was
 (A) S.B. Tambe (B) B. J. Patel
 (C) Motilal Nehru (D) C.R. Das
36. In _____ year and at _____ session the moderates and the extremists were united.
 (A) 1907, Surat (B) 1909, Lahore
 (C) 1916, Lucknow (D) 1911, Calcutta
37. Which act provided separate electorates for the Muslims?
 (A) 1909 Act (B) 1919 Act
 (C) 1935 Act (D) None of the above
38. In which year the incident of Chauri-Chaura took place
 (A) 1921 (B) 1922 (C) 1923 (D) 1924
39. Who established the 'Swaraj Party'?
 (A) Gandhi (B) Tilak
 (C) C. R. Das? (D) J. L. Nehru
40. Which political leader died after receiving lathi blows while opposing the Simon Commission?
 (A) Govind Ballabh Pant (C) Bhagat Singh
 (C) Lala Lajpat Rai (D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
41. Name the president of the Congress Session held at Lahore which decided to launch Civil Disobedience Movement.
 (A) Mahatma Gandhi (B) S.C. Bose
 (C) J.L. Nehru (D) M.L. Nehru

61. During which session Congress demanded the complete independence
 (A) Nagpur (B) Mumbai
 (C) Lahore (D) Surat
62. Who presided over the Lahore session ?
 (A) Gandhijish
 (B) J. L. Nehru
 (C) Subhash Chandra Bose
 (D) C.R.Das (C) Subhas
63. When the First Independence Day' was celebrated
 (A) 26 January, 1930 (B) 26 January, 1950
 (C) 26 January, 1949 (D) 15 August, 1947
64. In which year the Kakori incident took place ?
 (A) 1925 (B) 1926 (C) 1930 (D) 1931
65. Who founded 'Noujawan Sabha' ?
 (A) Chandra Shekhar Azad
 (B) Udham Sigh
 (C) Bhagat Singh (D) Ras Bihari
66. In which session of Congress, Subhash Chandar Bose became its president?
 (A) Nagpur (B) Lahore
 (C) Haripur (D) Calcutta
67. Name the ship from which the revolt of the Navy Started.
 (A) Talwar (B) Komagatamaru
 (C) Padmini (D) None of the above
68. In which year Dandi March took place ?
 (A) 1930 (B) 1931 (C) 1932 (D) 1935
69. Mahatma Gandhi started Civil Dis-obedience movement with-
 (A) Staging a dharna (B) Strike
 (C) Making salt (D) Hunger Strike
70. When did the Civil Dis-obedience movement started ?
 (A) 1921 (B) 1930 (C) 1931 (D) 1932
71. Who led the 'Red Shirt' movement ?
 (A) Mahatma Gandhi
 (B) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
 (C) Pt. Nehru
 (D) MoulanaAzad,
72. In which year the First Round Table Conference took place ?
 (A) 1930 (B) 1931 (C) 1932 (D) 1933
73. In which Round Table Conference, Congress did not participated ?
 (A) First (B) Second
 (C) Third (D) None of the above
74. In which year Gandhi-Irwin pact took place ?
 (A) 1929 (B) 1930 (C) 931 (D) 1032
75. In which year the CommunalAward was announced
 (A) 1930 (B) 1931 (C) 1932 (D) 1933
76. Name the author of 'The Indian muslims'
 (A) Dizrelli
 (B) Shakespear
 (C) William Hunter
 (D) Sir Sayyed Ahmed Khan
77. Who established the Mohammad anAnglo-Indian college ?
 (A) Bake
 (B) Moulana Azad
 (C) Sir Sayyed Ahmed Khan
 (D) Mohammad Ali Jinna
78. In which year Muslim League was established ?
 (A) 1900 (B) 1905 (C) 1906 (D) 1916
79. Who was the first person to demand a separate state for Muslims ?
 (A) Jinnah
 (B) RehmatAli
 (C) Students of Cambridze University
 (D) Iqbal
80. In which year Muslim League observed the 'Deliverance Day' ?
 (A) 1929 (B) 1930 (C) 1939 (D) 1940
81. When did Cripps Mission visited India ?
 (A) 1940 (B) 1928 (C) 1941 (D) 1942
82. In which year 'Quiet India Movement' was started
 (A) 1940 (B) 1941 (C) 1942 (D) 1944

104. The first session of All India Farmers Union was held at -
 (A) Faizabad (B) Lukhnow
 (C) Delhi (D) Surat
105. When was the Congress Socialist Party formed?
 (A) 1930 (B) 1932 (C) 1934 (D) 1936
106. Against whom the Khilafat movement was launched ?
 (A) Indian National Congress
 (B) English Government
 (C) Government of England
 (D) None of the above
107. Who among the following was not a part of khilafat movement ?
 (A) Soukat Ali (B) Mohammad Ali
 (C) Abdul Kalam Azad (D) Sardar Patel
108. Which revolutionary was sentenced to death on the charge of the murder of Saunders ?
 (A) Bhagat Singh
 (B) Chandra ShekharAzad
 (C) Ras Bihari
 (D) Manmathnath
109. Who among the following were the first to be arrested during Non-Cooperation movement ?
 (A) Mahatma Gandhi (B) J.L. Nehru
 (C) Ali Brothers (D) S.C. Boss
110. Who was the head of the committee formed in 1924 to recommend reforms in the Act of 1919 ?
 (A) M, L. Nehru
 (B) Alexsender Moodyman
 (C) C.R. Das
 (D) John Simmon
111. Name 'the secretary of state, who challenged the Indians to prepare a constitution ?
 (A) Morle (B) Bralenhead
 (C) Montegue (D) None of the above
112. Who among the Indians denied to accept the Nehru report ?
 (A) Communists (B) Jinnah
 (C) Congress (D) None of the above
113. During Lahore session in 1929 the Congress president used the following words "We have only are target -complete independence". Who used these words ?
 (A) Pt. J. N. Nehru (B) Mahatma Gandhi
 (C) Moulana Azad (D) S.C. Boss
114. 'Hindustan Democratic Federation' was founded by
 (A)Yatindra Mukkherji (B) Sachindra Sanyal
 (C) Bhagat Singh (D) Rajnder Lahiri
115. Who among the following was not a part of Kakori cons piracy ?
 (A) Ram Prashad Bismilt (B) Ranjendra Lahiri
 (C) Sachindra Sanyal (D) Kedarnath Sehgal
116. 'Death or Victory', who gave this slogan ?
 (A) Indian National Army
 (B) Hindustan Democratic Socialist Party
 (C) Naujawan Sabha (D) None of the above
117. Who among the following', with Bhagat Singh threw the bomb in Central Legislative Assembly in the year 1929?
 (A) Battu Keshwar Dutt (B) Ray Guru
 (C) Sukhdev (D) Sachindra Sanyal
118. Udham Singh went to England to kill -
 (A) General Dayar (B) Ex - Governor Dayar
 (C) Mac - Donald (D) None of the above
119. Chandra Bose was appointed as the Chairman of the Independence League and was called 'Netaji'. In which year this happened ?
 (A) 1942 (B) 1943 (C) 1944 (D) 1945
120. Who among the following INA officers was not tried of the charge of treason ?
 (A) Shahnawaj Khan (B) Prem Shehgal
 (C) Gurubhaksh Singh (D) Mohan Singh
121. When Gandhi broke the salt law at Dandi, who welcomed him with the words 'Law breaker - you're welcomed'
 (A) Pt. Nehru (B) Sarojini Naidu
 (C)Anibesant (D) None of the above

134. The British industrial policy in India has been rightly called as the policy of :
 (A) "Stagnated Growth"
 (B) "De-industrialisation"
 (C) "Colonisation of Economy"
 (D) "Monopolised Europeanisation"
135. According to Karl Marx, the British economic policies "caused a social revolution in Hindustan" which was the consequence of :
 (A) The destruction of co-operative living in the rural areas
 (B) The western ideas of competition and market economy
 (C) The emergence of a middle class which prospered on account of the British policies
 (D) All the above
136. In the ryotwari areas, the value of land declined appreciably because :
 (A) All peasant cultivators were declared owners of land
 (B) Instead of cultivation, sale of land was an easier way of sustenance
 (C) The rate of land revenue was excessive
 (D) The methods of collection of revenue were so harsh as to make the ownership of land highly undesirable
137. The modern Indian middle class owed its birth to
 (A) The struggle between the ruling class and the proletariat
 (B) The political upheavals in the country on account of the disintegration of the Mughal empire
 (C) European enterprise in India resulting in the growth of a new working class and urban revolution
 (D) Industrialisation
138. The worst effect of the law, relating to sub-infeudation of zamindari rights in British India, was
 (A) The rapid increase in the value of landed property
 (B) The land became an objective of speculative investment and source of profit to the moneyed class
 (C) The land lost its importance as a source of production and livelihood to the cultivators
 (D) Both (B) and (C) above
139. Who said "The British rule was a bleeding transform India" ?
 (A) Dadabhai Naoroji (B) M.G. Ranade
 (C) R.C. Dutt (D) B.C. Pal
140. India became a classic British colony when
 (A) She was brought under the British Crown
 (B) She was thrown open to British Capital investment
 (C) Indian village economy was completely dismantled
 (D) The conservative and reactionary elements became the major beneficiaries of British economic policies
141. Increasing exports from India led to further Drain of Wealth because the exports :
 (A) Did not lead to the growth of India's material wealth
 (B) Were used to meet the Home Charges and surviving of public debts
 (C) Were the further sources of Drain of Wealth
 (D) Were all the above
142. The unique contribution of Rani Gaidinliu's Naga movement was that :
 (A) She gave considerable support to the Indian National Army (INA)
 (B) It was the only nationalist movement by the tribals of the North-east
 (C) For the first time the tribals of the North-east demanded autonomy
 (D) She integrated the tribal movement with the Civil Disobedience movement
143. Lord Dalhousie's single measure, which went a long way in spreading the Revolt of 1857, was
 (A) Annexation of native states on the plea of mismanagement
 (B) Introduction of railway, post, and telegraph
 (C) Stopping or reducing the pensions of former Indian rulers
 (D) Indiscriminate application of the Doctrine of Lapse

154. Which of the following statements about the religious ideas of Raja Rammohan Roy is not correct ?
 (A) He vigorously opposed the worship of idols and prevalence of meaningless religious rituals
 (B) He assailed the prevalent Hindu belief in many gods and preached monotheism or unity of God
 (C) He demonstrated the inferiority of Islam and Christianity in comparison to Hinduism
 (D) He founded the Brahmo Samaj with a view to purify Hinduism
155. Which of the following tenets of Brahmo Samaj was not responsible for its elitist following ?
 (A) Deistic theology
 (B) Rational ethics
 (C) Loving devotion to God and service of man
 (D) Liberal attitude in social, economic and political matters
156. Which of the following was not a part of the chief items of the programme of social reform of the Prarthana Samaj?
 (A) Intermarriage and interdining among different castes
 (B) Improvement of the lot of women and remarriage of widows
 (C) Improvement of the lot of depressed classes
 (D) Preaching of unity of God
157. Who founded the Ramakrishna Mission (1896) ?
 (A) Ramakrishna Paramahansa
 (B) Narendra Nath Datta
 (C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 (D) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
158. Which of the following statement was not made by Vivekananda ?
 (A) "Liberty in thought and action is the only condition of life, growth and well being"
 (B) "The only god in Whom I believe, the sum total of all souls and above all, my God the wicked, my God the afflicted, my God the poor of all races"
 (C) "I will give up twenty thousand such bodies to help one man. It is glorious to help even one man"
 (D) "So long as the millions live in hunger and ignorance, I hold every man a traitor, who having been educated at their expense, pays not the least heed to them"
159. Which of the following programmes of the Arya Samaj contributed to the growth of communalism in India ?
 (A) Spread of education among women
 (B) Eradication of untouchability
 (C) The suddhi movement
 (D) Propagation of western education and teaching of sciences
160. Which of the following was not one of the controversial problems of Islam which was reinterpreted by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in order to make Islam look more rational ?
 (A) Islam had laid down such liberal conditions for the treatment of slaves as to alter the very character of slavery
 (B) Polygamy was allowed but only in rare circumstances
 (C) Holy War (Jihad) was not a Muslim concept
 (D) Not every type of interest, but only the usury of pre-Islamic times was prohibited
161. What was the novel undertaking initiated by Dadabhai Naoroji and his Parsi friends in the field of social upliftment of women ?
 (A) Schools for teaching girls
 (B) Orphanages for abandoned female
 (C) A home for destitute women
 (D) An institution to teach western manners to Parsi women
162. Which of the following correctly describes the aim of the Servants of India Society ?
 (A) It was a society formed with the object of organising a struggle for the independence of the motherland
 (B) Under the influence of Marxist ideology, it undertook to unite the labour force for the betterment of its living conditions
 (C) Its main object was to carry the message of modern education to the rural masses
 (D) It consisted of a group of men who were trained and equipped for some form of service to the motherland

175. What was the main political weapon used by the moderate nationalists to exert pressure upon the government against the partition of Bengal ?
 (A) Satyagraha
 (B) Civil disobedience
 (C) Non-cooperation
 (D) Swadeshi and boycott
176. Who attended the imperial durbar (1877) dressed in hand-spun khadi ?
 (A) Ganesh Vasudev Joshi
 (B) M.G. Ranade.
 (C) Rabindranath Tagore
 (D) Balendranath Tagore
177. The outcome to the condemnation of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report by the Congress leaders was that :
 (A) The Government threatened to withdraw the reforms
 (B) The nationalist leaders were interned
 (C) Most of the moderates left the Congress and later founded the Indian Liberal Federation
 (D) The Government undertook to modify the proposals to accommodate some of the demands of the nationalists
178. The important contribution made by the Khilafat agitation to the Non-Cooperation movement was that :
 (A) It made a significant contribution to the success of the Non-Cooperation movement
 (B) It provided a new band of leaders who infused fresh blood into the movement
 (C) It brought urban Muslims into the nationalist movement
 (D) It added immense weight to the demands of the nationalists
179. What was the provocation for MA. Jinnah putting forth his "fourteen points" demanding separate electorate, one-third seats in the central legislature etc., for the Muslims ?
 (A) The threat of majority rule
 (B) Communal politics of the Hindu-Mahasabha and the Sikh League
 (C) Difference of opinion regarding the proposals contained in the Nehru Report
 (D) The challenge of the British Government of draw up an agreed constitution of India
180. The Cripps Proposals were rejected by the Muslim League, because
 (A) Its demand for Pakistan had not been directly conceded
 (B) For the Constitution-making body separate electorate had not been recognised
 (C) Both (A) and (B) above
 (D) Muslims were not given proportionate representation in the proposed Executive Council
181. A revolutionary, who spent 24 years in various prisons, of which he spent two and a half years on hunger strike on different occasions, was
 (A) Jatindranath Das
 (B) Jcgesh Chandra Chatterjee
 (C) Bhai Bal Mukund (D) V.D. Savarkar
182. AMLhprashtrian Brahmin young man, who joined the revolutionary movement in the Punjab and went to the gallows was :
 (A) Rajaguru (B) Sukhdev
 (C) Bhai Parmanand (D) Bhai Balmukund
183. A woman revolutionary, who while receiving her Degree at the Convocation of the University of Calcutta from the Governor of Bengal shot him, was
 (A) Kalpana Datta (B) Preetilata Waddedar
 (C) Bina Das (D) Lila Nag
184. The Congress criticised the Harcourt Butler Committee Report because it stressed on
 (A) The preservation of Princely States through British Paramountcy
 (B) The independence and autonomy of the Princely States
 (C) The sovereignty of the Princely States
 (D) All the above
185. This revolutionary, before being sent to the gallows, declared: "We shall be born again, shall meet again and shall jointly fight once again for the cause of the motherland as comrades-in-arms". He was :
 (A) Ashfaquallah Khan (B) Rajendra Lahiri
 (C) Ram Prasad Bismil (D) Roshan Singh
186. Which of the following was the last event of the year 1919 ?
 (A) Passing of the Rowlatt Act
 (B) Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy
 (C) All India Khilafat Conference
 (D) The Government of India Act, 1919