PRELIMS PYQ NOTES (1995-2018)
MODERN HISTORY

CHARTERS & ACTS:

REGULATING ACT 1773:

2002:

- Regulating Act=> Company's directors were asked to present to the British government all correspondence and documents pertaining to the administration of the company

2005:

- A Supreme Court was established at Calcutta by the Regulating Act, 1773.

PITT'S INDIA ACT 1784:

2002:

- Pitt's India Act: Set up a Board of control in Britain to fully regulate East India

2004:

- Pitt's India Act : Warren Hastings

2010:

- Reason for Regulation in 1793: the District Collector was deprived of his judicial powers and made the collecting agent only=> Lord Cornwallis was alarmed at the extent of power concentrated in the District Collector and felt that such absolute power was undesirable in one person.

CHARTER ACT 1813:

2002:

- Charter Act, 1813: Company's trade monopoly in India was ended.

CHARTER ACT 1833:

2003:

- Provisions in the Charter Act of 1833=>
  - The trading activities of the East India Company were to be abolished.
  - The designation of the supreme authority was to be changed as the Governor-General of India in Council.
  - All law-making powers to be conferred on Governor-General in Council.

GOI ACT 1858:

2002:

- Act of 1858: The power to govern was transferred from the East India Company to the British Crown.

2006:

- GOI Act 1858=>
  - Under the GOI Act, 1858 the British Parliament abolished the Rule of East India Company and undertook the responsibility of ruling India directly.
  - The Charter Act, 1858 abolished East India Company monopoly of Indian trade.

2014:

- What were the objects of Queen Victoria's Proclamation (1858)=>
  - To disclaim any intention to annex Indian States
  - To place the Indian administration under the British Crown
  - NOT To regulate East India Company's trade with India

<u>INDIAN COUNCIL ACT 1861</u>:

2002:

- Act which strengthened the Viceroy's authority over his Executive Council by substituting "Portfolio" or departmental system for corporate functioning=> Indian Council Act, 1861

<u>GOI ACT 1909</u>:

1999:

- The most short-lived of all of the Britain's constitutional experiments in India was the=> Indian Council Act of 1909
  - Indian Councils Act of 1861 [31 years]
  - Indian Councils Act of 1892 [17 years]
  - Indian Councils Act of 1909 [10 years]
  - Government of India Act 1919 [16 years]

2003:

- An Indian was to be appointed as a Law Member in the Governor-General's Council=> GOI Act, 1909

2012:

- Introduction of separate communal electorates for Muslims=> GOI Act, 1909

<u>GOI ACT 1919</u>:

2004:

- The Montagu-Chelmsford Report formed the basis of=> Government of India Act, 1919

2012:

- The principal feature(s) of the Government of India Act, 1919=>
  - Introduction of Dyarchy in the executive government of the provinces
  - Devolution of legislative authority by the Centre to the provinces

2015:

- The Government of India Act of 1919 clearly defined: The jurisdiction of the central & provincial governments.

2016:

- The Montagu-Chelmsford Proposals were related to=> Constitutional reforms.

2017:

- In the context of Indian history, the principle of 'Dyarchy' refers to=> Division of the subjects delegated to the provinces into two categories.

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GOI ACT 1935:

2000:

- The feature of the Government of India Act of 1935=>
  - A bicameral legislature
  - Provincial autonomy
  - An All-India federation
  - Ended the system of dyarchy introduced by the GOI Act 1919

2002:

- The real intention of the British for including the princely states in the Federal Union proposed by the India Act of 1935 was to=> Use the princes to counter-balance the anti-imperialist doctrines of the nationalist leaders.

2004:

- The main features of the Government of India Act, 1935 were the :
  - Abolition of diarchy in the Governor's provinces.
  - Power of the Governors to veto legislative action and to legislate on their own.

2005:

- The Government of India Act, 1935 provided for:
  - The provincial autonomy.
  - The establishment of a Federal court.
  - All India Federation at the center.

- In which province was a Congress ministry not formed under the Act of 1935=> Punjab.

2010:

- The "Instrument of Instructions" contained in the Government of India Act, 1935 have been incorporated in the Constitution of India in the year 1950 as=> Directive Principles of State Policy

2018:

- In the federation established by the Government of India Act of 1935, residuary powers were given to the=> Governor General

BRITISH RULE CONSOLIDATION:

1995:

- The Barrah Dacoity was the first major venture of the revolutionary terrorists of the freedom movement in=> East Bengal.

1999:

- At a time when empires in Europe were crumbling before the might of Napoleon, which Governor-General kept the British flag flying high in India=> Lord Hastings

2003:

- Ilbert Bill in 1883 sought=> To bring Indians and Europeans at par as far as the criminal jurisdiction of

courts was concerned.

2004:

- Correct match=>
  - Ilbert Bill : Ripon
  - Vernacular Press Act : Lytton
  - Doctrine of Lapse : Dalhousie

2005:

- The Indian Penal Code came into effect in the year 1860.

- 1st Governor General who established a regular police force in India on the British pattern=> Lord Cornwallis

2007:

- The ruler of which State was removed from power by the British on the pretext of misgovernance=> Awadh.
- The First Factory Act restricting the working hours of women and children and authorizing local government to make necessary rules was adopted during the time of=> Lord Ripon.

2010:

- Governor General who created the Covenanted Civil Service of India which later came to be known as the Indian Civil Service=> Lord Cornwallis (1786-93)

2013:

- The Ilbert Bill controversy was related to the=> removal of disqualifications imposed on the Indian magistrates with regard to the trial of the Europeans.

2018:

- Subsidiary Alliance introduced by Lord Wellesley (1798-1805)=>
  - To maintain a large standing army at other's expense.
  - To keep India safe from Napoleonic danger.
  - To establish British paramountcy over the Indian states.
  - NOT To secure a fixed income for the company.

EDUCATION REFORM:

1996:

- Correct chronological order=>
  - Hindu College, Calcutta
  - Adam's Report (1835-38)
  - Wood's Despatch (1854)
  - University of Calcutta (1857)

1997:

- Correct chronological sequence=>

    - Macaulay's minute on education (1835)
    - Wood's Education Despatch (1854)
    - Indian Education (Hunter Commission) (1882)
    - The Sargent Education Report (1944)

1998:
- Both A and R are true but R is the correct explanation of A
    - Assertion (A): The first ever Bill to make primary education compulsory in India was rejected in 1911.
    - Reason (R): Discontent would have increased if every cultivator could read.

2001:
- Which Englishmen, first translated Bhagavad-Gita into English=> Charles Wilkins

2003:
- The aim of education as stated by the Wood's Despatch of 1854 was=> the promotion of literacy among the people using English medium

2009:
- In collaboration with David Hare and Alexander Duff, who established Hindu College at Calcutta=> Raja Rammohan Roy

2018:
- Correct match=>
    - Sanskrit college at Banaras : Jonathan Duncan
    - Calcutta Madrasa : Warren Hastings
    - Fort William College : Richard Wellesley

- Led to the introduction of English education in India=>
    - Charter Act of 1813
    - General Committee of Public instruction,1823
    - Orientalist and Anglicist Controversy

- Wood's dispatch=>
    - Grants-in-aid system was introduced
    - Establishment of universities was recommended
    - English as a medium of instruction at all levels of education was recommended [INCORRECT]

1857 REVOLT:
1998:
- The educated middle class in India=> remained neutral to the revolt of 1857

2005:
- Kunwar Singh, a prominent leader of the Revolt of 1857, belong to=> Bihar

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- Which territory was not affected by the Revolt of 1857=> Chittor

2006:

- Who was the Governor-General of India during the Sepoy Mutiny=> Lord Canning
  - Lord Dalhousie (1848-56)
  - Lord Hardinge (1844-48)
  - Lord Lytton (1876-80)

- With reference to the 'revolt of the year 1857', who was betrayed by 'friend' captured and put to death by the British=> Tantia Tope.

MODERATES & EXTREMISTS:

1998:

- Extremist ideology during the early phase of Indian freedom movement=> Obtaining self-government by aggressive means in place of petitions and constitutional ways.

- Assertion-Reason=>
  - Assertion (A): Partition of Bengal in 1905 brought to an end the moderates' role in the Indian freedom movement. [FALSE]
  - Reason (R): The Surat session of Indian National Congress separated the Extremists from the Moderates. [TRUE]

- The Indian Muslims, in general, were not attracted to the Extremist movement because of=> Extremists' policy of harping on Hindu aspect

- Correct match=>
  - Theodore Beck : Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College, Aligarh
  - Ilbert Bill : Ripon
  - Pherozeshah Mehta : Indian National Congress
  - Badruddin Tyabji : Indian National Congress [1st Muslim President of INC]

2000:

- Assertion-Reason=>
  - Assertion (A): The basic weakness of the early nationalist movement lay in its narrow social base [TRUE]
  - Reason (R): It fought for the narrow interests of the social groups which joined it. [FALSE]

2001:

- A London branch of the All India Muslim League was established in 1908 under the presidency of=> Ameer Ali.

2002:

- The Indian Association=> submitted in 1875 a petition to the House of Commons demanding India's direct representation in the British parliament.

- With reference to the period of extremist nationalist movement in India with its spirit of Swadeshi=>
  - In 1889, the scheme of national education was formulated by Satish Chandra Mukherjee
  - The Bengal National College was founded in 1906 with Aurobindo as the Principal
  - Tagore preached the cult of Atmashakti, the main plank of which was social and economic regeneration of the villages
  - Barisal movement of peasant [breaking salt law during Civil Disobedience movement]

2003:

- When Congress leaders condemned the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, many moderates left the party to form the=> Indian Liberal Federation

2007:

- The song 'Amar Sonar Bangla' written during the Swadeshi Movement of India inspired the liberation struggle of Bangladesh and was adopted as the National Anthem of Bangladesh. Who wrote this song => Rabindranath Tagore.

2008:

- Who used the phrase 'UNBRITISH' to criticize the English colonial control of India=> Dadabhai Naoroji.
- Who rejected the title of Knighthood and refused to accept a position in the Council of the Secretary of State for India=> GK Gokhale

2009:

- In the context of the Indian freedom struggle, 16th October 1905 is well known for=> Partition of Bengal took effect.

2010:

- The immediate cause for the launch of the Swadeshi movement=> The partition of Bengal done by Lord Curzon.

2012:

- During Indian freedom struggle, the National Social Conference (1887) was formed. The reason for its formation=> Indian National Congress did not want to include social reforms in its deliberations and decided to form a separate body for such a purpose.

2014:

- The Partition of Bengal made by Lord Curzon in 1905 lasted until=> King George V abrogated Curzon's Act at the Royal Durbar in Delhi in 1911.

2015:

- Which movement has contributed to a split in the Indian National Congress resulting in the emergence of 'moderates' and 'extremists'=> Swadeshi Movement.

2016:

- The main reason for the split in Indian National Congress at Surat in 1907=> Extremists lack of faith in the capacity of the moderates to negotiate with the British Government.

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- The ‘Swadeshi' and ‘Boycott' were adopted as methods of struggle for the first time during the=> Agitation against the partition of Bengal.

GHADDAR MOVEMENT:

1997:

- Correct match=>
  - Ghaddar Party : Lala Hardayal
  - Chittagong Armory Raid : Surya Sen
  - Kakori Conspiracy : Ram Prasad Bismil
  - Lahore Conspiracy : Jatin Das

1998:

- Who was the leader of the Ghaddar Party=> Lala Hardayal.

- Correct sequence of the events=>
  - Komagata maru Incident (1914)
  - Mahatma Gandhi's arrival in India (1915)
  - Tilak's Home Rule League (1916)

2005:

- Where were the Ghaddar revolutionaries, who became active during the outbreak of the World War I based=> North America.

HOME RULE LEAGUE:

2013:

- Annie Besant was=>
  - responsible for starting the Home Rule Movement
  - once the President of the Indian National Congress
  - NOT the founder of the Theosophical Society

2018:

- In 1920, which of the following changed its name to Swarajya Sabha=> All India Home Rule League

ROWLATT SATYAGRAHA:

1995:

- Correct sequence of events=>
  - The Partition of Bengal (1905)
  - The Lucknow Pact (1916)
  - The Rowlatt Act (1919)
  - The Introduction of Dyarchy

1996:

- The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crime Act (1919) was popularly known as the=> Rowlatt Act.

1999:

- The first venture of Gandhi in all-India politics was the=> Rowlatt Satyagraha.

2003:
- Assertion-Reason=>
  - Assertion (A): In 1916, Maulana Mohammad Ali and Abul Kalam Azad resigned from the Legislative Council. [FALSE]
  - Reason (R): The Rowlatt Act was passed by the Government in spite of being opposed by all Indian members of the Legislative Council. [TRUE]

2007:
- Which Act aroused a wave of popular indignation that led to the massacre by the British at Jalianwalla Bagh=> The Rowlatt Act.

2008:
- Who was the Viceroy of India when the Rowlatt Act was passed=> Lord Chelmsford.

2009:
- During the Indian Freedom Struggle, why did Rowlatt Act arouse popular indignation=> It authorized the government to imprison people without trial.

2012:
- The Rowlatt Act aimed at=> imprisonment without trial and summary procedures for trial.

2015:
- Rowlatt Satyagraha=>
  - The Rowlatt Act was based on the recommendations of the 'Sedition Committee'.
  - In Rowlatt Satyagraha, Gandhiji tried to utilize the Home Rule League.
  - Demonstrations against the arrival of Simon Commission did NOT coincide with Rowlatt Satyagraha.

CHAMPARAN MOVEMENT:
2000:
- After returning from South Africa, Gandhiji launched his first successful satyagraha in=> Champaran.

2007:
- After returning from South Africa, Gandhiji launched his first successful satyagraha in=> Champaran.

2010:
- Champaran movement=>
  - Raj Kumar Shukla persuaded Mahatma Gandhi to come to Champaran to investigate the problem of the peasants.
  - Acharya J.B. Kriplani was one of Mahatma Gandhi's colleagues in his Champaran investigation.

2018:
- A very significant aspect of the Champaran Satyagraha=> Joining of peasant unrest to India’s National Movement.

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KHEDA SATYAGRAHA:

2011:

- Reason for Mahatma Gandhi to organize a satyagraha on behalf of the peasants off Kheda=>
  - The administration did not suspend the land revenue collection in spite of a drought
  - The administration proposed to introduce permanent settlement in Gujarat [INCORRECT]

AHMEDABAD MILL STRIKE:

2005:

- Match the Movement/Satyagraha with the Person Actively Associated with it=>
  - Champaran : Rajendra Prasad
  - Ahmedabad Mill Workers : Gandhi
  - Kheda : Vallabhbhai Patel

2009:

- Who founded the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association=> Mahatma Gandhi

JALLIANWALA BAGH MASSACRE:

1998:

- Which event was characterized, by Montague as “Preventive Murder”=> Massacre at Jalianwalla Bagh.

2001:

- The Hunter Commission was appointed after the=> Jalianwalla Bagh massacre.

2004:

- The name of the famous person of India who returned the Knighthood conferred on him by the British Government as a token of protest against the atrocities in Punjab in 1919 was=> Rabindra Nath Tagore

KHILAFAT MOVEMENT:

1998:

- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
  - Assertion (A): The Khilafat movement did bring the urban Muslims into the fold of the National Movement.
  - Reason (R): There was a predominant element of anti–imperialism in both the National and Khilafat Movement

NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT:

1996:

- The Non-Cooperation Movement led to=>
  - Growth of Hindu-Muslims unity
  - Removal of fear of the British might from the minds of the people
  - Congress becoming a mass movement for the first time [INCORRECT]
  - British government's willingness to grant political concessions to Indians [INCORRECT]

1998:

- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

- Assertion (A): Gandhi stopped the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922.
- Reason (R): Violence at Chauri-Chaura led him to stop the movement.

2002:

- During the Indian freedom struggle, the Khudai Khidmatgars (1929), also known as Red Shirts called for=> The Pathan regional nationalist unity and a struggle against colonialism.

.....

1996:

- The Sarabandi (no tax) campaign of 1922 was led by=> Vallabhbhai Patel

2004:

- During the Indian freedom struggle, who proposed that Swaraj should be defined as complete independence free from all foreign control=> Maulana Hasrat Mohani

2005:

- Who was not associated with the formation of U.P. Kisan Sabha in Feb 1918=> Jawaharlal Nehru
  - Indra Narain Dwivedi, Gauri Shankar Mishra & Madan Mohan Malviya: were associated with it.

- In October 1920, who headed a group of Indians gathered at Tashkent to set up a communist party of India=> MN Roy

.....

SIMON COMMISSION:

1998:

- Simon Commission of 1927 was boycotted because=> There was no Indian member in the Commission.

2010:

- Simon Commission's recommendation=> It recommended the replacement of diarchy with responsible government in the provinces

2013:

- The people of India agitated against the arrival of Simon Commission because=> There was no Indian member in the Simon Commission.

NEHRU REPORT:

2011:

- Recommendations by the Nehru report=>
  - Joint electorates for reservation of seats for minorities.
  - Provision of fundamental rights for the people of India in the Constitution.
  - Complete Independence for India. [INCORRECT]

BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA:

2003:

- The leader of the Bardoli Satyagraha (1928) was=> Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

SALT MARCH:

1997:

- Correct match=>
  - Morley-Minto Reforms : Communal Electorates
  - Simon Commission : Country-Wide Agitation
  - Chauri-Chaura Incident : Withdrawal of a Movement
  - Dandi March : Illegal manufactures of salt

2004:

- Correct chronological order of the events=>
  - Minto-Morley Reforms
  - Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
  - Chauri-Chaura Outrage
  - Dandi March

2015:

- Who organized a march on the Tanjore coast to break the Salt Law in April 1930=> C. Rajagopalachari

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT:

1995:

- In 1930, Mahatma Gandhi started Civil Disobedience Movement from=> Sabarmati

2009:

- Which movement began with the Dandi March=> Civil Disobedience Movement

CHITTAGONG ARMORY RAID:

2001:

- Who organized the famous Chittagong Armory raid (1930)=> Surya Sen

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE:

1996:

- The meeting of Indian and British political leaders during 1930–32 in London has often been referred to as the First, Second and Third Round Table Conferences. It would be incorrect to refer to them as such because=> It was an instance of a conference held in three session and not that of three separate conference.

2005:

- Round Table Conference=>
  - In the First Round Table Conference, Dr. Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for the depressed classes.
  - The Indian National Congress did not take part in the Third Round Table Conference.

COMMUNAL AWARD & POONA PACT:

1996:

- Correct match=>
  - 1932 : Announcement of communal award from Whitehall

    - 1927 : Formation of the All India State Peoples Conference
    - 1906 : Foundation of Muslim League at Dacca
    - 1883 : First session of National Conference at Calcutta

1997:

- The Poona Pact which was signed between the British Government and Mahatma Gandhi in 1934 provided for=> Joint electorate with reservation for Harijans

- Correct match=>
    - Surat split : 1907
    - All Party Convention : 1928
    - Poorna Swaraj : 1929
    - Communal Award : 1932

2002:

- Correct match=>
    - Macdonald : Communal award
    - Linlithgow : August Offer
    - Dalhousie : Doctrine of Lapse
    - Chelmsford : Dyarchy

2005:

- In the Poona Pact, special provisions for representation of the depressed people in the local bodies and civil services were made. [INCORRECT]

2012:

- Mahatma Gandhi undertook fast unto death in 1932, mainly because=> Ramsay Macdonald announced the Communal Award.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY:

1996:

- Who was a prominent leader of the Congress Socialist Party=> Acharya Narendra Dev

2015:

- With reference to Congress Socialist Party=>
    - It advocated the boycott of British goods and evasion of taxes. [INCORRECT]
    - It wanted to establish the dictatorship of proletariat. [INCORRECT]
    - It advocated separate electorate for minorities and oppressed classes. [INCORRECT]

SC BOSE:

2005:

- Which party was founded by Subhash Chandra Bose in the year 1939 after he broke away from the Congress=> Forward Bloc

CONGRESS MINISTRIES:

2008:

- Both A are Rare true but R is the correct explanation of A
  - Assertion (A): The Congress Ministries in all the provinces resigned in the year 1939.
  - Reason (R): The Congress did not accept the decision of the Viceroy to declare war against Germany in the context of the Second World War.

2012:

- The Congress ministries resigned in the seven provinces in 1939, because=> British dragged India into WW-2 without the consent of her people.

INDIVIDUAL SATYAGRAHA:

2009:

- In the 'Individual Satyagraha', Vinoba Bhave was chosen as the first Satyagrahi. Who was the second=> Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

CRIPPS MISSION:

1998:

- Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
  - Assertion (A): The Congress rejected the Cripps proposals.
  - Reason (R): The Cripps Mission consisted solely of whites.

2003:

- An important aspect of the Cripps Mission of 1942 was=> The creation of an Indian Union with Dominion status very soon after the end of Second World War

2009:

- Prime Minister who sent Cripps Mission to India=> Winston Churchill

- The Cripps Proposals include the provision for=>
  - Full independence for India. [INCORRECT]
  - Creation of constitution-making body.

2016:

- The plan of sir Stafford Cripps envisaged that after the second world war=> India should be given dominion status

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT:

1999:

- Both A and R are true but R is the correct explanation of A
  - Assertion (A): Lord Linlithgow described the August Movement of 1942 as the most serious rebellion since Sepoy Mutiny.
  - Reason (R): There was massive upsurge of the peasantry in certain areas.

2000:

- Both A and R are true but R is the correct explanation of A
  - Assertion (A): Lord Linlithgow described the August Movement of 1942 as the most serious

rebellion since Sepoy Mutiny.
    - Reason (R): There was massive upsurge of the peasantry in certain areas.

2005:
- On the eve of launch of Quit India Movement, Mahatma Gandhi=>
    - Asked the government servants to resign. [INCORRECT]
    - Asked the soldiers to leave their posts. [INCORRECT]
    - Asked the Princes of the Princely states to accept the sovereignty of their own people.

2009:
- With which one of the following movements is the slogan “Do or die” associated => Quit India Movement

2010:
- After Quit India Movement, C. Rajagopalachari issued a pamphlet entitled "The Way Out". What was proposed in this pamphlet=> A solution for the constitutional deadlock.

2011:
- Quit India Movement of 1942=>
    - It was a non-violent movement [INCORRECT]
    - It was led by Mahatma Gandhi
    - It was a spontaneous movement
    - It did not attract the Labour class in general

2013:
- Quit India Movement was launched in response to=> Cripps Proposals

WAVELL PLAN:
2005:
- Lord Wavell was the Viceroy when the Shimla conference took place

2007:
- Assertion-Reason=>
    - Assertion (A): According to the Wavell Plan, the number of Hindu and Muslim members in the Executive Council were to be equal. [TRUE]
    - Reason (R): Wavell thought that this arrangement would have avoided the partition of India. [FALSE]

2008:
- Who suggested the reconstitution of the Viceroy Executive Council in which all the Portfolios including that of War Members were to be held by the Indian leaders=> Shimla Conference

RIN MUTINY:
2005:
- Indian Navy Revolt, 1946 took place when the Indian sailors in the Royal Indian Navy at Bombay and Karachi rose against the Government.

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2017:

- Correct chronological sequence=>
  - Second Round table Conference
  - Quit India Movement Launched
  - Mutiny in Royal Indian Navy

INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY:

2000:

- The Indian National Army (I.N.A.) came into existence in 1943 in=> Singapore

CABINET MISSION:

1996:

- Cabinet Mission Plan=>
  - Provincial grouping
  - Interim Cabinet of Indians
  - Acceptance of Pakistan [INCORRECT]
  - Constitution framing right

1999:

- 'It made its proposals in May. It still wanted a united India. There was to be a Federal Union composed of British provinces'. This quotation is related to=> Cabinet Mission

- Which leader of the Congress was totally in favour of Cabinet Mission Plan=> Sardar Patel

2002:

- The last opportunity to avoid the partition of India was lost with the rejection of=> Cabinet Mission

INDEPENDENCE & CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY:

1995:

- In the Interim government formed in 1946, the Vice-President of the Executive Council was=> Jawaharlal Nehru

1996:

- Assertion-Reason=>
  - Assertion (A): The British sovereignty continued to exist in free India. [FALSE]
  - Reason (R): The British sovereign appointed the last Governor General of free India. [TRUE]

- First mooted the idea of a constituent assembly to frame a constitution for India=> Swaraj Party in 1934

- B.R. Ambedkar was elected to the Constituent Assembly from=> West Bengal

1998:

- At the time of India's Independence, Mahatma Gandhi was=> Not a member of the Congress

- When the Indian Muslims League was inducted into the interim government in 1946, Liaquat Ali Khan was assigned the portfolio of=> Finance

- The Indian National Congress agreed in 1947 to the partition of the country mainly because=> They wanted to avoid large-scale communal riots

2000:

- The Balkan Plan for fragmentation of India was the brain child of=> Lord Mountbatten
- As an alternative to the partition of India, Gandhiji suggested to Mountbatten that he=> Invited Jinnah to form the government

2002:

- With reference to Indian History, the Members of the Constituent Assembly from the Provinces were=> Elected by the Provincial Legislative Assemblies

- The President of Indian National Congress at the time of partition of India was=> J.B. Kripalani

2003:

- Who headed the Interim Cabinet formed in the year 1946=> Jawaharlal Nehru

2004:

- Constituent Assembly=>
  - The Constituent Assembly of India was elected by the Provincial Assemblies in the year 1946
  - Jawaharlal Nehru, M.A. Jinnah and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel were members of the Constituent Assembly of India [INCORRECT]
  - The First Session of the Constituent Assembly of India was held in January, 1947 [INCORRECT]
  - The Constitution of India was adopted on 26th January, 1950 [INCORRECT]

2006:

- Which Portfolio was held by Dr. Rajendra Prasad in the Interim Government formed in the year 1946=> Food and Agriculture

2013:

- With reference to Indian History, the Members of the Constituent Assembly from the Provinces were=> Elected by the Provincial Legislative Assemblies

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS & SESSIONS:

2000:

- While delivering the presidential address, the Congress President who advocated the introduction of Roman script for Hindi language was=> Subhash Chandra Bose

2001:

- Who proposed to adopt Complete Independence as the goal of the Congress in the Ahmedabad session of 1920=> Hasrat Mohani

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2003:

- Indian freedom struggle=>
  - The Rowlatt Act aroused a wave of popular indignation and led to the Jalianwalla Bagh massacre
  - Subhash Chandra Bose formed the Forward Bloc
  - Bhagat Singh was one of the founders of Hindustan Republican Socialist Association
  - In 1931, the Congress Session at Karachi opposed the Gandhi-Irwin Pact [INCORRECT]

2004:

- INC=>
  - The First Session of the Indian National Congress was held in Calcutta [INCORRECT]
  - The Second Session of the Indian National Congress was held under the president ship of Dadabhai Naoroji
  - Both Indian National Congress and Muslim League held their sessions at Lucknow in 1916 and concluded the Lucknow Pact

2005:

- At which Congress session was the working committee authorized to launch a programme of Civil Disobedience=> Lahore

- For the Karachi session of Indian National Congress in 1931 presided over by Sardar Patel, who drafted the Resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Programme=> Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

2006:

- Under whose presidency was the Lahore session of the Indian Congress held in the year 1929, wherein a resolution was adopted to gain complete independence from the British=> Jawaharlal Nehru

2008:

- Where was the First Session of the Indian National Congress held in December 1885=> Bombay

2010:

- Four resolutions were passed at the famous Calcutta session of Indian National Congress in 1906. The question of either retention OR of rejection of these four resolutions became the cause of a split in Congress at the next Congress session held in Surat in 1907. What are those resolutions=>
  - Annulment of partition of Bengal [INCORRECT]
  - Boycott
  - National education
  - Swadeshi

- For the Karachi session of Indian National Congress in 1931 presided over by Sardar Patel, who drafted the Resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Programme=> Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

2012:

- The Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress (1929) is very important in history, because=>
  - The Congress passed a resolution demanding complete independence
  - The rift between the extremists and moderates was resolved in that Session [INCORRECT]

Akarsh Soni - AIR 342, UPSC CSE 2021

    - A resolution was passed rejecting the two-nation theory in that Session [INCORRECT]

2014:

- The 1929 Session of Indian National Congress is of significance in the history of the Freedom Movement because the=> Attainment of Poorna Swaraj was adopted as the goal of the Congress

MISCELLANEOUS:

2000:

- The native state of Tripura became involved in the freedom movement early in the 20th century because=> There were already some groups fighting against the kingship and its protector, the British.

2001:

- Who was the President of the All India States Peoples Conference in 1939=> Jawahar Lal Nehru

2002:

- Both A and R are true but R is the correct explanation of A
    - Assertion (A): The effect of Labour participation in the Indian nationalist upsurge of the early 1930s was weak.
    - Reason (R): The Labour leaders considered the ideology of Indian National Congress as bourgeois and reactionary.

2003:

- In India, the first Bank of limited liability managed by Indians and founded in 1881 was=> Oudh Commercial Bank.

2011:

- The purpose of Indian Parliamentary Committee which was set up by Sir William Wedderburn and W.S. Caine in 1893=> To agitate for Indian political reforms in the House of Commons.

2010:

- Correct statements=>
    - The “Bombay Manifesto” signed in 1936 openly opposed the preaching of socialist ideals.
    - It evoked support from a large section of business community from all across India.