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100 Previous Year Questions From India After 1857

Q.1) Who was the Viceroy of India when the Rowlatt Act was passed?

- A) Lord Irwin
- B) Lord Chelmsford
- C) Lord Reading
- D) Lord Hardinge

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919 when Lord Chelmsford was the Viceroy of India. It authorized the government to imprison any person without trial.



Q.2) In which year was the Indian National Congress founded?

- A) 1885
- B) 1890
- C) 1880
- D) 1895

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 by A.O. Hume, primarily to obtain a greater share in government for educated Indians.



Q.3) The Partition of Bengal was annulled in which year?

- A) 1911
- B) 1909
- C) 1905
- D) 1912

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The Partition of Bengal (1905) was annulled in 1911 due to strong protests and the Swadeshi movement.

Q.4) Who was the first Indian to be elected as the President of the Indian National Congress?

- A) Badruddin Tyabji
- B) Dadabhai Naoroji
- C) W.C. Bonnerjee
- D) Surendranath Banerjee

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: W.C. Bonnerjee was the first Indian President of the INC in 1885 during its first session held at Bombay.



Q.5) Who was associated with the formation of the Forward Bloc?

- A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- B) Subhas Chandra Bose
- C) Sardar Patel
- D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Subhas Chandra Bose formed the Forward Bloc in 1939 after resigning from the Congress due to differences with Gandhi.



Q.6) The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place during the tenure of which Viceroy?

- A) Lord Chelmsford
- B) Lord Irwin
- C) Lord Reading
- D) Lord Curzon

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred on April 13, 1919, during the viceroyalty of Lord Chelmsford.



Q.7) Which revolutionary organization was founded by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar in London?

- A) Abhinav Bharat
- B) Ghadar Party
- C) Anushilan Samiti
- D) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Abhinav Bharat was a secret society founded by Savarkar in 1904, later headquartered in London, promoting revolutionary nationalism.

Q.8) The Non-Cooperation Movement was withdrawn due to which incident?

- A) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- B) Simon Commission
- C) Chauri Chaura Incident
- D) Civil Disobedience Movement

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Gandhi withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922 after the Chauri Chaura incident in which a mob killed 22 policemen.



Q.9) Who founded the All India Harijan Sangh in 1932?

- A) B.R. Ambedkar
- B) Mahatma Gandhi
- C) E.V. Ramasamy
- D) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Mahatma Gandhi founded the Harijan Sevak Sangh in 1932 to eradicate untouchability and uplift Harijans (Dalits).



Explanation: The Lucknow Pact was an agreement between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League to jointly demand self-governance.



Q.10) The famous slogan “Inquilab Zindabad” was given by

- A) Chandrashekhar Azad
- B) Bhagat Singh
- C) Subhas Chandra Bose
- D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The slogan “Inquilab Zindabad” was popularized by Bhagat Singh and was adopted by the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association.



Q.12) Who presided over the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress in 1929?

- A) Sardar Patel
- B) Subhas Chandra Bose
- C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- D) Rajendra Prasad

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Jawaharlal Nehru presided over the 1929 session at Lahore, where the demand for complete independence (Purna Swaraj) was declared.



Q.11) The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was signed between

- A) Congress and British Government
- B) Congress and Muslim League
- C) British and Muslim League
- D) Congress and Home Rule League

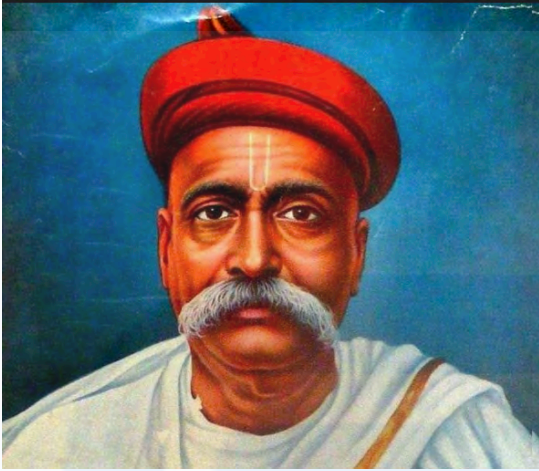
Correct Answer: B

Q.13) The slogan “Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it” was given by

- A) Lala Lajpat Rai
- B) Mahatma Gandhi
- C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- D) Bipin Chandra Pal

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Bal Gangadhar Tilak used this slogan to ignite patriotic fervor and awaken national consciousness among Indians.



Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak started the Home Rule Movement in 1916 to demand self-governance.



Q.14) Who among the following led the Salt Satyagraha movement in Tamil Nadu?

- A) C. Rajagopalachari
 - B) K. Kamaraj
 - C) T. Prakasam
 - D) E.V. Ramasamy
- Correct Answer: A

Explanation: C. Rajagopalachari led the Salt Satyagraha in Tamil Nadu by undertaking the Vedaranyam March, similar to Gandhi's Dandi March.



Q.16) Who was the Viceroy when the capital of British India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi?

- A) Lord Curzon
 - B) Lord Hardinge
 - C) Lord Ripon
 - D) Lord Lytton
- Correct Answer: B

Explanation: In 1911, during the Delhi Durbar, the British shifted the capital from Calcutta to Delhi under Viceroy Lord Hardinge.



Q.15) Who started the Home Rule League in India in 1916 along with Tilak?

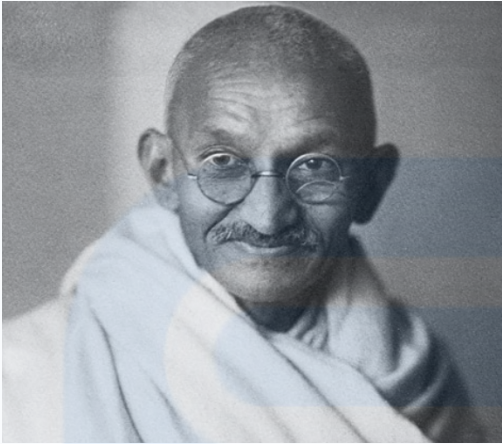
- A) Annie Besant
- B) Sarojini Naidu
- C) Mahatma Gandhi
- D) C.R. Das

Q.17) Which leader is associated with the slogan "Do or Die"?

- A) Subhas Chandra Bose
- B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- C) Bhagat Singh

D) Mahatma Gandhi
Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Gandhi gave the slogan “Do or Die” during the Quit India Movement launched in August 1942.



C) Lala Hardayal
D) Surendranath Banerjee
Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The Ghadar Party, aiming for India's independence through armed struggle, was founded by Lala Hardayal in 1913 in the USA.



Q.18) The Simon Commission was boycotted in India because

- A) It was against the Congress
 - B) It denied dominion status
 - C) It lacked Indian representation
 - D) It supported British rule
- Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The Simon Commission (1927) was boycotted by Indians as it had no Indian members and was perceived as racist.

Q.19) The Poona Pact was signed between

- A) Gandhi and Jinnah
 - B) Gandhi and Ambedkar
 - C) Nehru and Jinnah
 - D) Ambedkar and Nehru
- Correct Answer: B

Explanation: In 1932, the Poona Pact was signed between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar on the issue of separate electorates for Dalits.

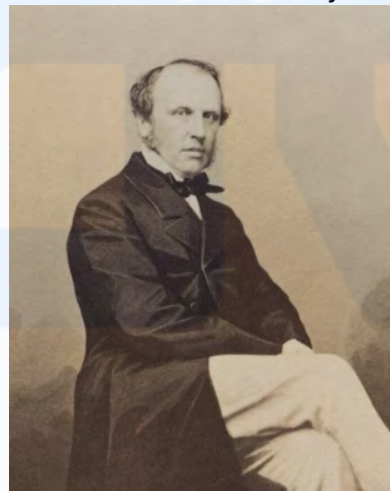
Q.20) Who among the following started the Ghadar Party?

- A) Lala Lajpat Rai
- B) Bhagat Singh

Q.21) Who was the Governor-General of India at the time of the 1857 Revolt?

- A) Lord Dalhousie
 - B) Lord Canning
 - C) Lord Wellesley
 - D) Lord Ripon
- Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Lord Canning was the Governor-General during the Revolt of 1857 and later became the first Viceroy of India.



Q.22) Who was the first Indian to join the Indian Civil Services (ICS)?

- A) Dadabhai Naoroji
- B) Satyendranath Tagore
- C) Subhash Chandra Bose
- D) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Satyendranath Tagore, brother of Rabindranath Tagore, became the first Indian to join the ICS in 1863.



Q.23) Which movement is associated with the slogan “Simon Go Back”?

- A) Quit India Movement
- B) Civil Disobedience Movement
- C) Non-Cooperation Movement
- D) Protest against Simon Commission

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The slogan “Simon Go Back” was raised during protests against the Simon Commission in 1928.



Q.24) When was the Gandhi-Irwin Pact signed?

- A) 1932
- B) 1929
- C) 1931
- D) 1940

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed in 1931 to end the Civil Disobedience Movement and release political prisoners.



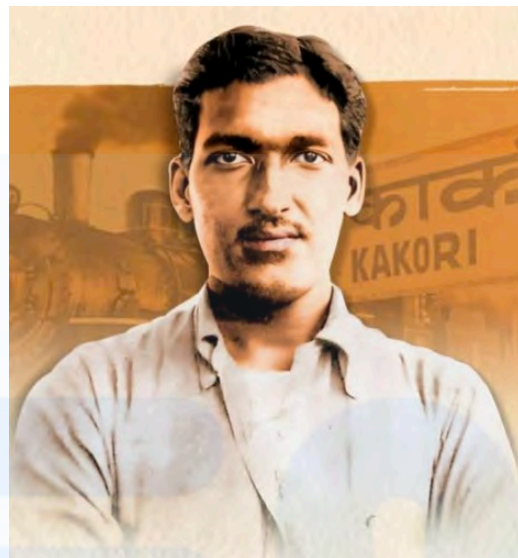
Q.25) Which revolutionary was executed for involvement in the Kakori Conspiracy?

- A) Bhagat Singh
- B) Ashfaqulla Khan
- C) Chandrashekhar Azad
- D) Lala Lajpat Rai

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Ashfaqulla Khan was executed for his role in the 1925 Kakori Conspiracy, along with Ram Prasad Bismil and others.

- The Kakori Conspiracy, also known as the Kakori Train Robbery, was a daring train robbery carried out by Indian revolutionaries on August 9, 1925, near Kakori, a village near Lucknow. The revolutionaries, members of the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA), aimed to seize government funds to finance their revolutionary activities.
- Members of the HRA, including Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan, and Chandrasekhar Azad, stopped a train traveling from Shahjahanpur to Lucknow.
- The revolutionaries targeted the train's guard cabin, which was transporting money collected from various railway stations.
- The primary objective of the robbery was to acquire funds to purchase arms and ammunition for the HRA's revolutionary activities against British rule.



Q.26) In which year did the British Crown take over the Indian administration from the East India Company?

- A) 1857
- B) 1859
- C) 1858
- D) 1860

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: After the Revolt of 1857, the British Government passed the Government of India Act 1858, transferring power from the East India Company to the Crown.

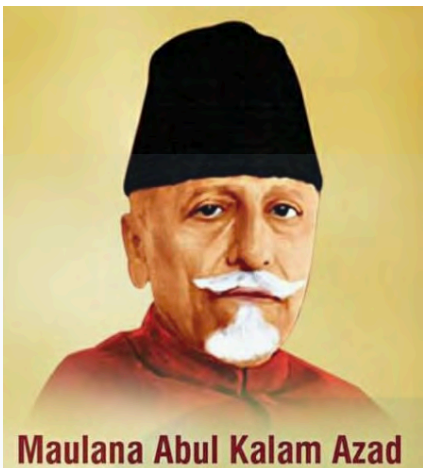
Q.27) Who wrote the book “India Wins Freedom”?

- A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- C) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- D) Rajendra Prasad

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: “India Wins Freedom” is an autobiographical account written by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, a prominent freedom fighter and scholar.





Q.28) Who was the founder of the Servants of India Society?

- A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- C) Dadabhai Naoroji
- D) Rabindranath Tagore

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Gopal Krishna Gokhale founded the Servants of India Society in 1905 to promote education and social reforms.



Q.29) The Congress Socialist Party was founded in which year?

- A) 1929
- B) 1930
- C) 1934
- D) 1936

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The Congress Socialist Party was founded in 1934 by leaders like Jayaprakash

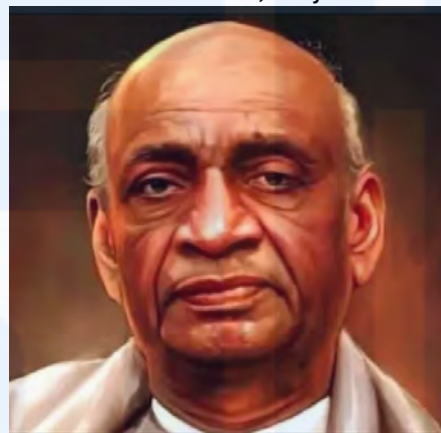
Narayan and Acharya Narendra Dev within the Indian National Congress.

Q.30) Who was the leader of the Bardoli Satyagraha?

- A) Mahatma Gandhi
- B) C. Rajagopalachari
- C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- D) Motilal Nehru

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Sardar Patel successfully led the farmers' agitation against increased land revenue in Bardoli, Gujarat in 1928.



Q.31) In which year was the Indian Councils Act passed that allowed Indians to be elected to legislative councils for the first time?

- A) 1861
- B) 1892
- C) 1909
- D) 1919

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The Indian Councils Act of 1892 expanded the legislative councils and allowed a limited number of Indians to be nominated.

Q.32) The slogan "Jai Hind" was popularized by

- A) Bhagat Singh
- B) Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose
- C) Lala Lajpat Rai
- D) C. Rajagopalachari

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Subhas Chandra Bose adopted “Jai Hind” as the battle cry of the Indian National Army.



Q.33) Who composed the patriotic song “Vande Mataram”?

- A) Rabindranath Tagore
- B) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- C) Aurobindo Ghosh
- D) Dwijendralal Ray

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: “Vande Mataram” was composed by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee and is part of his novel *Anandamath*.



Q.34) Who was the British Prime Minister during the transfer of power to India in 1947?

- A) Clement Attlee
- B) Winston Churchill
- C) Ramsay MacDonald
- D) Lord Mountbatten

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Clement Attlee was the Prime Minister of the UK who announced the British decision to transfer power to India in 1947.



Q.35) Which Indian freedom fighter set up the “Azad Hind Fauj” or Indian National Army?

- A) Mahatma Gandhi
- B) Subhas Chandra Bose
- C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- D) Lala Lajpat Rai

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Subhas Chandra Bose reorganized the Indian National Army in 1943 to fight British rule with Japanese assistance.



Q.36) The Cabinet Mission came to India in which year?

- A) 1942
- B) 1946
- C) 1945
- D) 1944

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The Cabinet Mission visited India in 1946 to discuss the transfer of power and framing of the Indian Constitution.



Q.37) In which session did the Indian National Congress officially adopt “Poorna Swaraj” as its goal?

- A) Calcutta Session 1928
- B) Lahore Session 1929
- C) Karachi Session 1931
- D) Lucknow Session 1916

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The Lahore Session of 1929 declared “Complete Independence” as the Congress goal under Nehru’s leadership.

Q.38) Who authored the book “Discovery of India”?

- A) Sardar Patel
- B) Subhas Chandra Bose
- C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- D) B.R. Ambedkar

Correct Answer: C

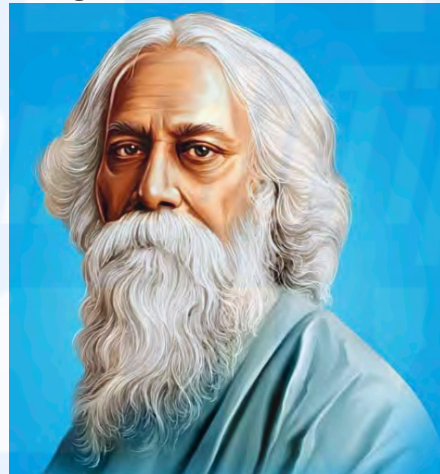
Explanation: Jawaharlal Nehru wrote “The Discovery of India” during his imprisonment in 1942–1946.

Q.39) Who gave the title “Mahatma” to Gandhi?

- A) Rabindranath Tagore
- B) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- C) Subhas Chandra Bose
- D) Annie Besant

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Rabindranath Tagore is credited with giving the title “Mahatma” to Gandhi in recognition of his role in the freedom struggle.



Q.40) Who started the newspaper “Kesari”?

- A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- B) Lokmanya Tilak
- C) Lala Lajpat Rai
- D) Bipin Chandra Pal

Correct Answer: B

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Explanation: Bal Gangadhar Tilak started the Marathi newspaper “Kesari” to promote nationalism and social reform.



Q.41) Which of the following movements was launched after the failure of the Cripps Mission?

- A) Swadeshi Movement
- B) Quit India Movement
- C) Civil Disobedience Movement
- D) Non-Cooperation Movement

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The Quit India Movement was launched in 1942 following the failure of the Cripps Mission to secure Indian support during WWII.

The Cripps Mission was a failed attempt by the British government in March 1942 to secure Indian support for their war efforts in World War II. Led by Sir Stafford Cripps, the mission proposed constitutional reforms, including dominion status for India after the war, but ultimately failed to gain traction with Indian political parties like the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League.



Q.42) Who was the first Governor-General of independent India?

- A) C. Rajagopalachari
- B) Lord Mountbatten
- C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- D) Sardar Patel

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Lord Mountbatten served as the first Governor-General of free India until June 1948.

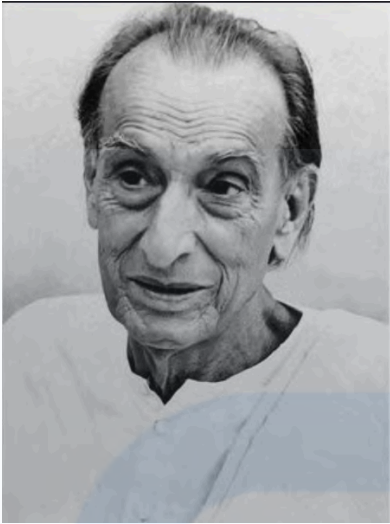


Q.43) Who among the following was the President of the Indian National Congress at the time of independence in 1947?

- A) Maulana Azad
- B) Rajendra Prasad
- C) J.B. Kripalani
- D) Jawaharlal Nehru

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: J.B. Kripalani was the INC President in 1947 and played a key role during the transfer of power.



Q.44) Who was the founder of the Indian National Army?

- A) Rash Behari Bose
- B) Bhagat Singh
- C) Subhas Bose
- D) Chandrashekhar Azad

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Rasbehari Bose first conceived the idea of the INA which was later reorganized by Subhas Chandra Bose.



Q.45) The Kakori Train Robbery was carried out in which year?

- A) 1923
- B) 1925
- C) 1928
- D) 1930

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The Kakori conspiracy took place in 1925 when revolutionaries looted a train carrying government money.

Q.46) The Ilbert Bill controversy is associated with which Viceroy's tenure?

- A) Lord Curzon
 - B) Lord Ripon
 - C) Lord Lytton
 - D) Lord Hardinge
- Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The Ilbert Bill (1883) during Lord Ripon's tenure sought to allow Indian judges to try European offenders, facing stiff opposition.



Q.47) The slogan "Swaraj for the masses" was associated with

- A) Annie Besant
- B) Mahatma Gandhi
- C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- D) Subhas Chandra Bose

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Tilak's political ideology emphasized self-rule or Swaraj as the right of every Indian.



Q.48) Which act provided for the establishment of the Federal Court in India?

- A) Government of India Act 1919
- B) Indian Councils Act 1909
- C) Government of India Act 1935
- D) Indian Independence Act 1947

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The Government of India Act 1935 provided for the establishment of the Federal Court in 1937.

Q.49) Who was the first Indian woman President of the Indian National Congress?

- A) Sarojini Naidu
- B) Annie Besant
- C) Aruna Asaf Ali
- D) Indira Gandhi

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Annie Besant became the first woman president of INC in 1917 and was also the first female to preside the INC session.

Q.50) In which year was the Civil Disobedience Movement launched?

- A) 1929
- B) 1930
- C) 1932
- D) 1935

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Gandhi launched the Civil Disobedience Movement with the Dandi March on 12 March 1930 against the salt tax.



Q.51) Who presided over the first session of the Indian National Congress?

- A) Dadabhai Naoroji
- B) W.C. Bonnerjee
- C) A.O. Hume
- D) Badruddin Tyabji

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: W.C. Bonnerjee presided over the first session of the Indian National Congress held in Bombay in 1885.



Q.52) Who led the extremist faction of the Indian National Congress?

- A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- B) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- C) Dadabhai Naoroji
- D) Surendranath Banerjee

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Tilak was known for his aggressive and radical approach and led the extremist group within the INC.

- The Surat Split was the splitting of the (INC) Indian National Congress into two groups - the Early Nationalists aka Moderates and Radicals aka Extremists - at the Surat session in 1907.
- In Lucknow Session of Congress in 1916, both the Moderates and Extremist leaders were united.



Q.53) Which Act introduced the system of Dyarchy in the provinces?

- A) Indian Councils Act 1909
- B) Government of India Act 1935
- C) Government of India Act 1919
- D) Indian Independence Act 1947

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The Government of India Act 1919 introduced the system of dyarchy, dividing subjects into reserved and transferred categories.

Q.54) Who gave the slogan "Give me blood, and I shall give you freedom"?

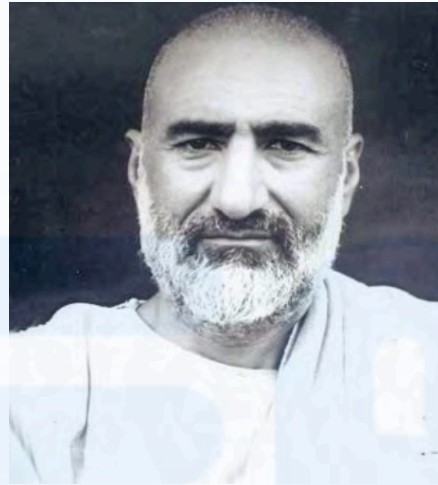
- A) Bhagat Singh
- B) Sardar Patel
- C) Subhas Chandra Bose
- D) Jawaharlal Nehru

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Subhas Chandra Bose inspired Indians with this slogan during his efforts with the Indian National Army.



Explanation: Abdul Ghaffar Khan, also known as the Frontier Gandhi, led the movement in NWFP with his Khilafat volunteers.



Q.55) In which year did Mahatma Gandhi return to India from South Africa?

- A) 1915
- B) 1919
- C) 1905
- D) 1920

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Gandhi returned to India in 1915 and began his involvement in the Indian freedom movement.

Q.56) The All India Muslim League was founded in which year?

- A) 1906
- B) 1909
- C) 1916
- D) 1920

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The Muslim League was founded in 1906 at Dhaka to represent Muslim political interests.

Q.57) Who led the Civil Disobedience Movement in North-West Frontier Province?

- A) Maulana Azad
- B) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- C) Shaukat Ali
- D) Khan Abdul Jabbar Khan

Correct Answer: B

Q.58) Who was the founder of the Banaras Hindu University?

- A) Madan Mohan Malaviya
- B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- D) Dayananda Saraswati

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Madan Mohan Malaviya established BHU in 1916 to promote education based on Indian culture and values.



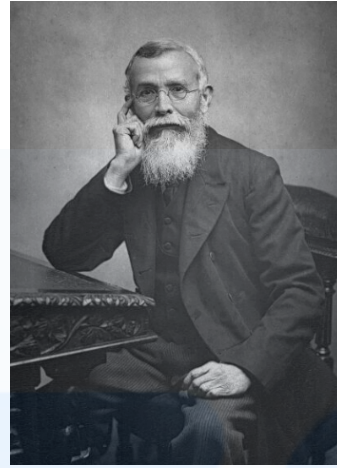
Q.59) When did Mahatma Gandhi launch the Champaran Satyagraha?

- A) 1915
- B) 1916
- C) 1917

D) 1918

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Gandhi's first Satyagraha in India was at Champaran in 1917, protesting against the oppression of indigo farmers.



Q.62) In which session did the Congress adopt the resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Programme?

- A) Karachi Session 1931
- B) Lahore Session 1929
- C) Lucknow Session 1916
- D) Faizpur Session 1937

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The 1931 Karachi Session, presided by Patel, adopted important resolutions on fundamental rights and economic policies.

Q.60) The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms were introduced in which year?

- A) 1909
- B) 1917
- C) 1919
- D) 1925

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The reforms were enacted as part of the Government of India Act 1919 and were based on Montagu's declaration.

Q.61) Who was the first Indian to become a member of the British Parliament?

- A) M.G. Ranade
- B) W.C. Bonnerjee
- C) Dadabhai Naoroji
- D) S.N. Banerjee

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Dadabhai Naoroji was elected to the British House of Commons in 1892 as a Liberal Party candidate.

Q.63) The term 'Drain of Wealth' was popularized by

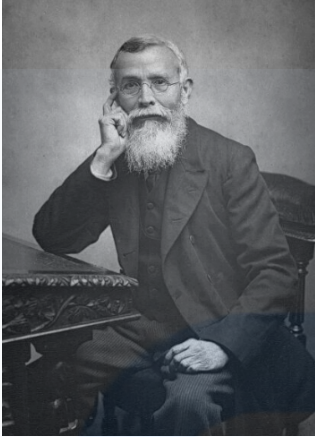
- A) R.C. Dutt
- B) G.K. Gokhale
- C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- D) Dadabhai Naoroji

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Dadabhai Naoroji used the term 'Drain of Wealth' to describe the economic exploitation of India under British rule.

The drain of wealth theory, primarily articulated by Dadabhai Naoroji, posits that the British colonial rule in India systematically transferred wealth from India to Britain, leading to economic impoverishment and hindering the country's development. This theory suggests that India's wealth was drained away without adequate economic, commercial, or

material return, contributing to the nation's poverty and underdevelopment.



Q.64) Who was the first Indian Governor-General of independent India?

- A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- B) Lord Mountbatten
- C) C. Rajagopalachari
- D) Jawaharlal Nehru

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: C. Rajagopalachari succeeded Mountbatten and became the first Indian to serve as Governor-General.



Q.65) The Khilafat Movement was launched to protest against

- A) British policies in India
- B) Partition of Bengal
- C) Abolition of Caliphate in Turkey
- D) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The Khilafat Movement was launched to oppose the British dismantling of the Caliphate system in Turkey post-WWI.

Q.66) Who among the following was a moderate leader?

- A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- B) Lala Lajpat Rai
- C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- D) Bipin Chandra Pal

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Gokhale was one of the early moderates who believed in constitutional methods and dialogue with the British.

Q.67) Who was the founder of the Arya Samaj?

- A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- B) Swami Dayananda Saraswati
- C) Swami Vivekananda
- D) Rabindranath Tagore

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Swami Dayananda Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj in 1875 to revive Vedic traditions and oppose casteism.



Q.68) Who was the founder of the Ramakrishna Mission?

- A) Dayananda Saraswati
- B) Aurobindo Ghosh
- C) Swami Vivekananda
- D) Keshab Chandra Sen

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Swami Vivekananda founded the Ramakrishna Mission in 1897 to promote spiritual and social development.



Q.69) Who among the following was associated with the journal 'Young India'?

- A) Motilal Nehru
- B) Subhas Chandra Bose
- C) Mahatma Gandhi
- D) Annie Besant

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Gandhi edited the journal 'Young India' to express his ideas on non-violence, Swaraj, and political reforms.



Q.70) Who started the newspaper 'The Hindu'?

- A) Annie Besant
- B) G. Subramania Iyer

- C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- D) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: G. Subramania Iyer and his associates started 'The Hindu' in 1878 as a weekly paper advocating Indian interests.



Q.71) The objective of the Non-Cooperation Movement was to

- A) Demand complete independence
- B) Annul the Rowlatt Act
- C) Resist British rule through non-violent means
- D) Join legislative councils

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The Non-Cooperation Movement launched in 1920 aimed to resist British rule by boycotting institutions and promoting swadeshi.

Q.72) Who was the founder of the Indian Home Rule League at Bombay?

- A) Annie Besant
- B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- C) Lala Lajpat Rai
- D) Jawaharlal Nehru

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Bal Gangadhar Tilak started the Home Rule League in Bombay in 1916, advocating self-rule for India.



Q.73) Who among the following revolutionaries was associated with the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association?

- A) Chandrashekhar Azad
- B) Subhas Chandra Bose
- C) Lala Lajpat Rai
- D) Sardar Patel

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Chandrashekhar Azad was a key leader of the HSRA, a revolutionary group advocating armed resistance.



Q.74) The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed in

- A) March 1931
- B) August 1930
- C) December 1931
- D) July 1929

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The pact was signed in March 1931 allowing Gandhi to attend the Second Round Table Conference in London.

Q.75) Who was the British Viceroy during the Quit India Movement?

- A) Lord Linlithgow
- B) Lord Wavell
- C) Lord Irwin
- D) Lord Mountbatten

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Lord Linlithgow was the Viceroy of India during the Quit India Movement in 1942.

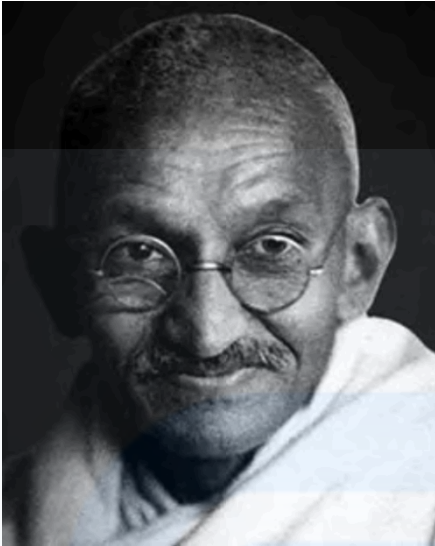


Q.76) Who among the following gave the concept of 'Suraj' or self-rule?

- A) Dadabhai Naoroji
- B) Lala Lajpat Rai
- C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- D) Mahatma Gandhi

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Mahatma Gandhi popularized the idea of 'Suraj' or self-rule as a key goal of the freedom struggle through peaceful means.



Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Dr. Sachidanand Sinha was the interim President of the Constituent Assembly before Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected.



Q.77) Which British Viceroy announced the August Offer of 1940?

- A) Lord Linlithgow
- B) Lord Wavell
- C) Lord Irwin
- D) Lord Mountbatten

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Lord Linlithgow announced the August Offer in 1940, offering to expand Indians' participation in the governance of British India.



Q.79) The Hunter Commission was appointed to investigate which event?

- A) Kakori Conspiracy
- B) Salt Satyagraha
- C) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- D) Chauri Chaura Incident

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The Hunter Commission was set up in 1919 to investigate the Jallianwala Bagh massacre that occurred under General Dyer's command.



Q.78) Who was the first President of the Constituent Assembly of India?

- A) B.R. Ambedkar
- B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- C) Sardar Patel
- D) Sachidanand Sinha

Q.80) Which of the following was the main reason for the split in Congress at Surat in 1907?

- A) Difference over moderates and extremists
- B) Home Rule demand
- C) Appointment of Lord Curzon
- D) Partition of Bengal

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The 1907 Surat Session saw a split due to ideological differences between the moderates and the extremists.

The main reason for the split in Congress at Surat in 1907 was the disagreement between the Moderates and Extremists regarding the strategy and pace of the nationalist movement, particularly the Extremists' belief that the Moderates' approach of negotiation and petitioning was ineffective and their desire for more aggressive tactics like boycotts and swadeshi.

Key points about the Surat Split:

Extremists vs. Moderates:

The split primarily divided the Indian National Congress into two factions: the Moderates, who favored gradual reforms through negotiations, and the Extremists, who advocated for more assertive methods like boycotts and mass protests.

Boycott Controversy:

A key point of contention was the use of boycotts as a protest tactic. The Moderates were hesitant to embrace boycotts due to their potential for escalating tensions with the British government, while the Extremists strongly advocated for their widespread use.

Leadership Conflict:

The disagreement over strategy also led to a power struggle within the Congress, culminating in a dispute over the election of the party president at the Surat session.

Impact of the Split:

The Surat Split significantly weakened the Indian National Congress and led to a period of internal strife within the nationalist movement.



Q.81) The Indian National Army (INA) trials were held at

- A) Allahabad
- B) Delhi
- C) Bombay
- D) Calcutta

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The INA trials, also known as the Red Fort Trials, were held in Delhi in 1945–46.

Q.82) Which Congress leader is known as the 'Grand Old Man of India'?

- A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- B) Dadabhai Naoroji
- C) Motilal Nehru
- D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Dadabhai Naoroji was known as the 'Grand Old Man of India' and was the first Indian to be elected to British Parliament.



Q.83) Who gave the title of 'Lokmanya' to Bal Gangadhar Tilak?

- A) Rabindranath Tagore
- B) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- C) The public of India
- D) Mahatma Gandhi

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The people of India gave him the title "Lokmanya" meaning "Beloved of the People" for his fearless leadership.



Q.85) When was the Rowlatt Act passed?

- A) 1917
- B) 1918
- C) 1919
- D) 1920

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919, allowing imprisonment without trial, leading to widespread protests including Jallianwala Bagh.

Q.84) Who was the founder of the Indian Reform Association?

- A) Keshab Chandra Sen
- B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- C) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- D) Swami Vivekananda

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Keshab Chandra Sen founded the Indian Reform Association in 1870 for social reform and education.

Q.86) The 'Objectives Resolution' was moved in the Constituent Assembly by

- A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- C) B.R. Ambedkar
- D) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Jawaharlal Nehru moved the Objectives Resolution in 1946, which laid the foundation of the Indian Constitution.



Q.87) The Vernacular Press Act was introduced by which Viceroy?

- A) Lord Ripon
 - B) Lord Curzon
 - C) Lord Lytton
 - D) Lord Canning
- Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Lord Lytton introduced the Vernacular Press Act in 1878 to curb the freedom of the Indian-language press. What is Vernacular Press Act?

The Vernacular Press Act, enacted in 1878 by the British colonial government in India, aimed to curb the freedom of the Indian press, particularly publications in local languages (vernaculars). It was designed to suppress criticism of British policies and colonial rule, especially in the wake of growing nationalist sentiments and resistance.

Key aspects of the Vernacular Press Act:

Targeted Indian-language press:

The Act primarily focused on newspapers and publications in Indian languages, while English-language publications were largely exempt.

Power to censor and confiscate:

It empowered district magistrates to censor reports and editorials in vernacular newspapers and even confiscate printing presses and other assets if deemed seditious.

Suppression of dissent:

The Act aimed to suppress nationalist ideas and any form of criticism against the British administration, particularly during the Second Anglo-Afghan War (1878-1880) when resistance was on the rise.

Public outcry and eventual repeal:

The Act faced strong opposition from Indian journalists, intellectuals, and nationalists, leading to widespread protests and public condemnation. It was eventually repealed in 1881 by Lord Ripon.

Impact on press freedom:

The Vernacular Press Act is considered a significant attempt by the British to control the press and restrict freedom of speech and expression in India.



Q.88) Who among the following established the Aligarh Muslim University?

- A) Syed Ahmad Khan
 - B) M.A. Jinnah
 - C) Badruddin Tyabji
 - D) Zakir Hussain
- Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan founded the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College which later became Aligarh Muslim University.



- B) Mahatma Gandhi
 - C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - D) Lala Lajpat Rai
- Correct Answer: C

Explanation: This famous slogan was raised by Tilak to mobilize masses against British rule.

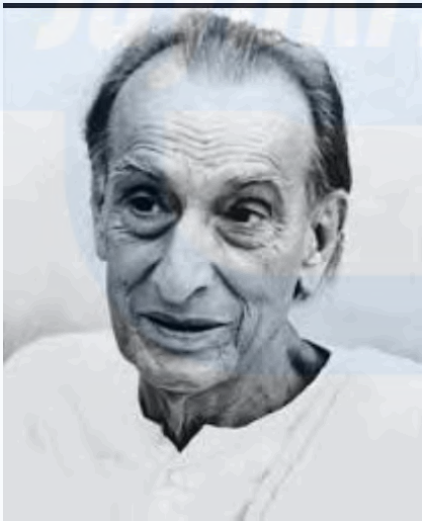


Q.89) Who presided over the Indian National Congress session at the time of independence in 1947?

- A) Maulana Azad
- B) J.B. Kripalani
- C) Subhas Chandra Bose
- D) C. Rajagopalachari

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: J.B. Kripalani was the President of the Congress during India's independence in 1947.



Q.90) Who said, "Freedom is my birthright, and I shall have it"?

- A) Subhas Chandra Bose

Q.91) The 'Do or Die' slogan was associated with which movement?

- A) Civil Disobedience Movement
- B) Non-Cooperation Movement
- C) Khilafat Movement
- D) Quit India Movement

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Gandhi gave this call during the Quit India Movement in 1942, urging people to achieve independence or die trying.



Q.92) Which Act is also called the Act of Indian Independence?

- A) Government of India Act, 1935
- B) Indian Independence Act, 1947

- C) Indian Councils Act, 1909
D) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The Indian Independence Act of 1947 formally granted independence to India and Pakistan from British rule.

Q.93) Who among the following was not part of the 'Lal-Bal-Pal' trio?

- A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
B) Lala Lajpat Rai
C) Bipin Chandra Pal
D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Gokhale was a moderate leader; Lal-Bal-Pal referred to Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Tilak, and Bipin Chandra Pal.

The Lal-Bal-Pal trio refers to a group of three prominent Indian nationalist leaders who played a significant role in the Indian independence movement: **Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and Bipin Chandra Pal.**

They were known for their assertive, extremist approach to achieving self-rule (Swaraj) and promoting the use of Indian-made goods (Swadeshi).



Q.94) Who was the founder of the Theosophical Society in India?

- A) Annie Besant
B) A.O. Hume
C) Swami Dayananda
D) Charles Bradlaugh
Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Annie Besant popularized the Theosophical Society's activities in India, combining spiritualism and Indian reform.



Q.95) Who introduced the Subsidiary Alliance System?

- A) Lord Dalhousie
B) Lord Cornwallis
C) Lord Wellesley
D) Lord Curzon
Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Lord Wellesley introduced the Subsidiary Alliance to control Indian states through British troops.



Q.96) Which Indian leader supported the British during World War I and was later disappointed with the results?

- A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- B) Mahatma Gandhi
- C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- D) Subhas Chandra Bose

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Gandhi supported the British war effort during WWI expecting political concessions, but was disappointed by repressive post-war laws.



Q.97) In which year did India become a Republic?

- A) 1947
- B) 1950
- C) 1951
- D) 1949

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: India became a Republic on 26th January 1950, adopting the Constitution and becoming a sovereign democratic republic.

Q.98) The title 'Kaiser-i-Hind' was given to Gandhi by the British for

- A) His role in Salt March
- B) Loyalty to the Crown
- C) Services during Boer War

D) Services during World War I

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Gandhi was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind medal in 1915 for his medical services to the British during World War I.

Q.99) Who was the last Viceroy of British India?

- A) Lord Irwin
- B) Lord Mountbatten
- C) Lord Wavell
- D) Lord Linlithgow

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Lord Mountbatten was the last Viceroy of British India, overseeing the partition and independence in 1947.



Q.100) Which Indian nationalist leader founded the Anushilan Samiti?

- A) Jatindranath Mukherjee
- B) Aurobindo Ghosh
- C) Barindra Ghosh
- D) Rashbehari Bose

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Barindra Ghosh, along with others, founded the Anushilan Samiti in Bengal as a revolutionary group.

