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Topic- Modern History

Subject- History

1. When Mahatma Gandhi was arrested who among the following took over the leadership of Salt Satyagraha ?

- (A) Vinoba Bhave
- (B) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
- (C) Abbas Tayyabji
- (D) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad

Ans.(C)

Exp: After Gandhiji's arrest in 1930, He appointed Abbas Tayyabji as the leader of salt Satyagrah. He was also called "Grand Old Man of Gujarat"

2. In which session of Congress the demand of "Purna Swaraj" was accepted as the aim of the congress ?

- (A) Calcutta
- (B) Madras
- (C) Nagpur
- (D) Lahore

Ans.(D) (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 1997)

Exp : In 1928, Gandhiji demanded Swaraj in the coming one year, from the British Government. In Lahore Session of 1929 of INC which took place on the bank of river Ravi under the presidentship of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, the INC declared 'Purna Swaraj' as its ultimate goal.

3. Who was the leader of the Bardoli Satyagraha?

- (A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

- (B) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
- (D) Acharya J.B. Kriplani

Ans.(C)

Exp : Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel was the leader of Bardoli Satyagraha (1928), and its success gave rise to Patel becoming one of the main leaders of the independence movement. In 1925 the taluka of Bardoli in Gujarat suffered from floods and famine, causing crop production to suffer and leaving farmers facing great financial troubles, However, the government of the presidency raised the tax rate by 30%, hence, after this incident the women of Bardoli bestowed Vallabh Bhai Patel with the title of Sardar.

4. “Go back to Vedas. “This call given by-

- (A) Ramakrishna Paramhansa
- (B) Vivekananda
- (C) Jyotiba Phule
- (D) Dayanand Saraswati

Ans.(D) (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry 2011)

Exp: Swami Dayanand Saraswati gave the slogan ‘Go back to Vedas’, He was the founder of Arya Samaj, A Hindu reform movements of the vedic tradition.

5. Noakhali is situated in-

- (A) West Bengal
- (B) Bangladesh
- (C) Tripura
- (D) Bihar

Ans.(B)

Exp: Noakhali is a district in South-East Bangladesh 16th August, 1946 was declared the 'Direct Action Day' (also known as Calcutta killings Great) by Muslim League putting forward the demand of separate Nations and the riots broke out at Noakhali.

6. Mahatma Gandhi was first arrested during 'Satyagrah' in the year_____

- (A) 1906
- (B) 1908
- (C) 1913
- (D) 1917

Ans.(B)

Exp: Gandhiji, for the first time organized Satyagraha in June, 1907 against compulsory registration of Asiatics (The Black Act) On 10th Jan, 1908, he was arrested for farling to leave Transvaal register and he was sentenced for two months in jail.

7. What was the basis of transfer of power to India on 15th August?

- (A) On this day the Indian National Congress had demanded "Poorna Swaraj".
- (B) On this day Mahatma Gandhi started 'Quit India Movement'.
- (C) Anniversary of formation of Interim Government
- (D) Anniversary of the surrender of Japanese army before Admiral Mountbatten

Ans.(D)

Exp : Lord Mountbatten decided the date of Aug 15 for transfer of power to India, because it was at this day (Aug 15, 1945) Japanese Army in second world war surrendered before him.

8. Permanent Revenue settlement of Bengal was introduced by :

- (A) Clive
- (B) Hastings
- (C) Wellesley
- (D) Cornwallis

Ans.(D)

Exp : The Permanent Settlement (Permanent Settlement of Bengal) was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793. According to this settlement Landlords agreed to have perpetual and hereditary rights over the land, as long as they pay fixed revenue to the British Government.

9. The father of extremist movement in India is:

- (A) Motilal Nehru
- (B) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (C) Vallabh Bhai Patel
- (D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Ans.(D) (SSC Combined Graduate Level 1999)

Exp : Lokmanya Tilak was one of the prominent Indian independence activists. He was the first leader of the Indian Independence Movement. He was the father of Extremist Movement. The British Colonial authorities derogatorily called him 'Father of the Indian Unrest.'

10. Through which principle or device did Gandhiji strive to bridge economics inequalities? Modern Indian History

- (A) Abolition of machinery
- (B) Establishment of village industries

- (C) Trustrieeship theory
- (D) None of the above

Ans.(C)

Exp: Ghandhiji postulated the ‘Trustrieeship theory’. It was a social economic theory based on the principle of “**Trans**forming the present capitalist order of society into egalitarian one.”

11. Mahatma Gandhi got his inspiration for Civil Disobedience from:

- (A) Thoureau
- (B) Ruskin
- (C) Confucius
- (D) Tolstoy

Ans.(A)

Exp : Gandhiji got his inspiration of ‘Civil Disobedience’ after reading the Thoureau’s essay” on duty of Civil disobedience movement.

12. The first Indian selected for Indian Civil Service was:

- (A) Satyendra Nath Tagore
- (B) Sarojini Naidu
- (C) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (D) C.R. Das

Ans.(A)

Exp : Satyendra Nath Tagore was the first Indian to join the Indian Civil Service. He was elected in ICS in June 1863. He was the elder brother of Guru Dev Rabindra Nath Tagore.

13. The system of communal electorate in India was first introduced by :

- (A) Indian Council Act of 1892
- (B) Minto-Morley reforms of 1909
- (C) Montagu-Chelmsford reforms of 1919
- (D) Government of India of 1935

Ans.(B)

Exp : Communal Electorate in India was introduced by Minto-Morley reforms (1909). By the reforms of 1909 introduced separate electorates for Muslims provides.

14. Who represented India in The Second Round Table Conference?

- (A) Aruna Asaf Ali
- (B) Sucheta Kripalani
- (C) Sarojini Naidu
- (D) Kalpana Joshi

Ans.(C) (SSC CGL 2000, CPO 2017 & CPO ASI 2008)

Exp : The second Round Table conference started on September 7,1931.M.K.Gandhi represented Indian National Congress and Sarojini Naidu represented Indian women.

15. Who persuaded the ratings of the RIN (Royal India Navy) to surrender on the 23rd February 1946?

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad
- (C) Vallabh Bhai Patel and M.A. Jinnah
- (D) Morarji desai and J.B. Kripalani

Ans.(C)

Exp : A section of Non-commissioned officers and sailors of Royal Indian Navy called 'Ratings' started mutiny against the Britishers, on Feb 18, 1946 which further resulted in the spread of hartals in Calcutta and Bombay.

16. On September 20, 1932 Mahatma Gandhi began a fast unto death in Yervada jail against:

- (A) British repression of the Satyagrahis.
- (B) Violation of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.
- (C) Communal award of Ramsay MacDonald.
- (D) Communal Roits in Calcutta.

Ans. (C)

Exp : On Sep 20, 1932, M.K Gandhi began a fast in Yervada jail (near Bombay) in protest of the British Government's decision of separate electorates, it ended by the Poona pact 26 Sep, 1932.

17. One time associated of Mahatma Ghandhi, broke off from him and launched a radical movement called 'self-respect movement'. Who was he?

- (A) P. Thyagaraja Shetti
- (B) Chhatrapati Maharaj
- (C) E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker
- (D) Jyotirao Govindrao Phule

Ans.(C)

Exp: In 1925, Periyar E.V. Ramaswamy founded the self Respect Movement. It was aimed at achieving a society where backward castes to have equal human rights.

18. What did Jyotiba Phule's Satyashodhak Samaj attempt in the last century?

- (A) Saving the lower castes from hypocritical Brahmins and their opportunistic scriptures
- (B) Attacking the caste system
- (C) Led an anti-landlord and antimahajan upsurge in Satara
- (D) Seperate representation for untouchables

Ans.(A)

Exp : Satya Shodhak Samaj was established by Jyotibha Phule in 1873. It was established with the aim of liberating the Shudras and backward Caste from the opposition of hypocritical Brahmins and their opportunistic scriptures.

19. In which of the following movement did Mahatma Gandhi make the first use of Hunger Strike as a weapon?

- (A) Non-Cooperation Movement, 1920-22
- (B) Rowlatt Satyagraha, 1919
- (C) Ahmedabad Strike, 1918
- (D) Bardoli Satyagraha

Ans.(C)

Exp : To demand an increase in wages in 1918, the Ahmedabad cotton mill-workers went on a strike under the leadership of M.K. Gandhi. In this hunger strike for the first time was used as weapon.

20. Who led the Salt Satyagraha Movement with Gandhi?

- (A) Annie Besant
- (B) Mridula Sarabhai
- (C) Muthu Lakshmi
- (D) Sarojini Naidu

Ans.(D) (SSC Combined Graduate Level 2000)

Exp : Gandhiji undertook the Dandi March (Salt March) along with his 78 followers starting from Sabarmati Ashram on 12th March, 1930. Passing through 48 villages, his walk lasted for 23 days. It was a non-violent protest for tax resistance. After the arrest of Gandhiji, Sarojini Naidu carried on the salt Satyagraha at Dharsana.

21. Sati was prohibited by-

- (A) Warren Hastings
- (B) Lord Wellesley
- (C) Lord William Bentinck
- (D) Lord Dalhousie

Ans.(C) (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 2001, SSC CGL 2006 & 2017)

Exp : Governor General Lord William Bentinck passed the Bengal Sati Regulation Act, 1829, which declared the practice of Sati a punishable offence.

22. The Simon Commission was formed to review-

- (A) Legislatures in India
- (B) Fitness of India for further reforms
- (C) The position of the viceroy
- (D) A constitution for India

Ans.(B)

Exp : Simon Commission was appointed by the British Government under Sir John Simon in 1927. It was appointed to report the working of the Indian constitution formulated by the Government of India Act (1919).

23. When was the first train steamed off in India?

- (A) 1848
- (B) 1853
- (C) 1875
- (D) 1880

Ans.(B)

Exp : On April 16, 1853, the first passenger train steamed between Bori Bunder in Bombay and Thane.

24. Which of the following libraries has the largest collection of manuscripts of historical value?

- (A) Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library
- (B) Tanjavur Maharaja Serfoji Saraswati Mahal Library
- (C) Asiatic Society Library
- (D) Rampur Raza Library

Ans. (A)

Exp : Khuda Baksh Oriental Library is an autonomous organization under Ministry of culture, Government of India. Governor of Bihar is its ex- officio Chairman. It houses the rare collection of around 4000 Persian and Arabic manuscripts.

25. In which of the following system of land settlement adopted by the English did provide more protection to the interest of farmers?

- (A) Permanent Settlement of Bengal
- (B) Ryotwari Settlement of Madras
- (C) Zamindari Settlement of Central States
- (D) Malgujari (land revenue) Settlement of United State

Ans.(B)

Exp : Ryotwari System of Madras was the land settlement system adopted by the English to provide more protection to the interests of farmers. Under the Ryotwari System, settlement of land revenue was made directly between the government and the ryots [the cultivator.

26. When was first telegraph line started in India?

- (A) 1851
- (B) 1875
- (C) 1884
- (D) 1900

Ans. (A)

Exp : The British India opened the first telegraph line and office in October 1851, between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour.

27. When did the British Govt. start ruling India directly?

- (A) After the Battle of Plassey
- (B) After the Battle of Panipat
- (C) After the war of Mysore
- (D) After Sepoy Mutiny

Ans.(D) (SSC CPO sub-Inspector 2003)

Exp : After Sepoy Mutiny British rule established in 1857 and British govt. started ruling over India, Governor general became the Viceroy and Lord Canning became the last Governor General and first Viceroy.

28. What did the Hunter Commission appointed by the Viceroy probe?

- (A) Bardoli Satyagraha(B) Khilafat Agitation

- (C) Jallianwala Bagh tragedy
- (D) Chauri Chaura incident

Ans.(C) (SSC Combined Graduate Level 2003)

Exp : After Jallianwala Bagh tragedy a commission was estb. under William Wilson Hunter in 1919. It is known as Hunter commission but the report of commission was rejected by INC and new commission was estb. under Madan Mohan Malviya.

29. Who was the Chairman of the Union Powers Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India?

- (A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (C) Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar
- (D) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans.(D)

Exp : Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was the chairman of the Union Powers Committee of the constituent assembly.

30. From where did Acharya Vinoba Bhave start the Individual Satyagraha in 1940?

- (A) Nadiad in Gujrat
- (B) Pavnar in Maharashtra
- (C) Adyar in Tamil Nadu
- (D) Guntur in Andhra Pradesh

Ans.(B)

Exp : Acharya Vinobha Bhave Start individual Satyagraha from Pavnar in Maharashtra in 1940. He was the first individual Satyagrahi and Pt Jawahar Lal Nehru was the Second one.

31. Which British Governor General introduced Postage Stamp in India?

- (A) Lord Dalhousie
- (B) Lord Auckland
- (C) Lord Canning
- (D) Lord William Bentinck

Ans.(A)

Exp : Lord Dalhousie introduced Postage stamp, he also introduced Railway, Telegram and PWD.

32. The original name of Swami Dayananda Saraswati was-

- (A) Abhi Shankar
- (B) Gowri Shankar
- (C) Daya Shankar
- (D) Mula Shankar

Ans.(D) (SSC CPO sub-Inspector 2003)

Exp : Mula Shankar was the original name of Swami Dayananda Saraswati, he established Arya Samaj Society. He gave a slogan "Go back to Vedas."

33. The Swadeshi Movement was launched-

- (A) As a protest against division of Bengal
- (B) With a view to improve the economic condition of the people by encouraging consumption of Indian goods
- (C) As a protest against the massacre of Indian people at Jallianwala Bagh
- (D) Due to the failure of the British Government to introduce responsible Government in India

Ans. (A) (SSC CPO sub-Inspector 2003)

Exp : Lord Curzon announced division of Bengal in 1905 as a result of this Swadeshi movement was launched in different region of India.

34. The 19th Century reawakening in India was confined to the-

- (A) Priestly class
- (B) Upper middle class
- (C) Rich peasantry
- (D) Urban Landlords

Ans.(B)

Exp : Upper middle class persons of 19th Century, who were highly educated , reawaking India.

35. Who was the first Indian to be elected to the British Parliament?

- (A) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (B) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
- (C) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (D) Lala Lajpat Rai

Ans.(A)

Exp : Dadabhai Naroji was the first Anglo Indian to elect the British Parliament He also known as Grand Old Man of India. He introduced, drain of wealth theory.

36. Who introduced the permanent settlement in Bengal?

- (A) Lord Cornwallis
- (B) Lord Dalhousie
- (C) William Bentinck

(D) Lord Curzon

Ans.(A) (SSC CPO Sub-Inspector 2003, & CGL 1999)

Exp : Lord Cornwallis introduced permanent settlement in Bengal under this fix revenue system was introduced.

37. Who designed the national flag of Independent India?

(A) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

(B) Rabindranath Tagore

(C) Mahatma Ghandhi

(D) Pingali Venkaiya

Ans.(D)

Exp : Gandhi first proposed a flag to the Indian National congress in 1921, after that Pingali Venkaiya designed the National flag, in the centre was traditional spinning wheel, symbolising Gandhi's goal of making India self - reliant India adopted it on 22 July, 1947.

38. Which of the following European Colonisers did not have a settlement on the Eastern Coast of India ?

(A) French

(B) Portuguese

(C) Dutch

(D) Danish

Ans.(D)

Exp : Danish was the one who had not any settlement on the eastern coast of India whereas French settlement in Pondicherry, Portugese have in Goa and, Dutch in Kochi.

39. In which session of India National Congress the tricolour flag was unfurled for the first time?

- (A) Calcutta Session, 1920
- (B) Annual Session of Congress at Nagpur, 1920
- (C) Lahore Congress, 1929
- (D) Haripura congress conference, 1938

Ans.(C) (SSC Section Officer 2003)

Exp : At Lahore congress session, 1929 Indian National congress unfurled flag first time. The demand of Poorna Swaraj also start in this session. The chairman of this session was J.L. Nehru.

40. Which among the following regulations made English as a medium of education compulsory in government aided schools and colleges?

- (A) Pitts India Act, 1784
- (B) Educational Despatch, 1854
- (C) Macaulay Minute, 1835
- (D) Regulating Act, 1773

Ans.(C)

Exp : Macaulay minute reform which was introduced in 1835 made English as a medium of education which was compulsory in upper primary level education.

41. During colonial period, British capital was mainly invested in:

- (A) Infra structure
- (B) Industry
- (C) Agriculture
- (D) Services

Ans.(C) (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 2003)

Exp : Agriculture was mainly invested by British during colonial period, the raw material related to agriculture was compulsory for industry during colonial period.

42. M.A. Jinnah, in his early political life__

- (A) Supported two nation theory
- (B) Initiated Hindu-Muslim unity
- (C) Imagined Pakistan as an independent State
- (D) Was a communalist

Ans.(B) (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 2003)

Exp : Mohammad Ali Jinnah in his early life was a symbol of Hindu - Muslim unity and also in favour of Gandhiji's policies for swaraj.

43. Who among the following controlled maximum trade in the western coastal region during 17th century?

- (A) Portuguese
- (B) Dutch
- (C) The house of Jagat Seth
- (D) Mulla Abdul Gaffar

Ans.(A)

Exp: Portuguese controlled maximum trade in western coastal region during 17th century.

44. Match the following: List-I List-II

- A. Jayprakash Narayan 1. Dinbandhu
- B. C.F. Andrews 2. Grand old man of India
- C. Dadabhai Naoroji 3. Lok Nayak
- D. Lala Lajpat Rai 4. Punjab Kesari

5. Raja Jee

A B C D

(A) 5 4 3 2

(B) 3 1 2 4

(C) 1 2 5 3

(D) 4 3 1 5

Ans.(B)

Exp: Jayprakash Narayan - Lok Nayak C.F Andrew - Dinbandhu Dadabhai Naroji - Grand old man of India Lala Lajpat Rai - Punjab Kesari

45. Given below are the names of prominent leaders and their respective operational areas during the the revolt period. Select the incorrect pair-

(A) Rani Laxmibai- Indore

(B) Khan Bahadur Khan- Ruhel Khand

(C) Kunwar Singh-Sahabad

(D) Nana Saheb-Kanpur

Ans.(A) (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 2003)

Exp: Rani Laxmibai - Jhansi

46. Who was the National leader who wrote History of India on the walls of the Andaman Cellular Jail?

(A) Nandalal Bose

(B) Ambedkar

(C) Vir Savarkar

(D) Jyotiba Phule

Ans.(C)

Exp : Vir Savarkar was great national leader , he wrote history of India on walls of Andaman cellular jail.

47. The 'Doctrine of Lapse' was first applied to the princely State of-

- (A) Satara
- (B) Jhansi
- (C) Avadh
- (D) Jaunpur

Ans.(A)

Exp: Satara the first princely state where doctrine of Lapse applied. The Doctrine of lapse theory introduced by Lord Dalhousie.

48. The Indian Universities were first founded in the time of-

- (A) Macaulay
- (B) Warren Hastings
- (C) Lord Canning
- (D) Lord William Bentinck

Ans.(C) (SSC Tax Assistant 2004)

Exp : Indian universities were first founded during period of Lord Canning in three Presidencies.

49. One of the following was not involved in the Chittagong Armoury Raid, 1934. who was he?

- (A) Kalpana Dutt
- (B) Surya Sen
- (C) Pritalata Woddekar

(D) Dinesh Gupta

Ans.(D)

Exp : Dinesh Gupta was not involved in the Chittagong Armoury Raid. Armoury raid by under the leadership of Surya Sen. He was also known as Master Da.

50. Which of the following events made the English East India Company the legitimate masters of the Bengal Suba?

- (A) Battle of Buxar, 1764
- (B) Battle of Plassey, 1757
- (C) Farrukh Siyar's Farman, 1717
- (D) Ibrahim Khan's Farman, 1690

Ans.(A)

Exp: English East India Company became the legitimate masters of Bengal Suba after battle of Buxar which was held on 22 Oct, 1764 between East India company led by Hector Munro and Mir Qasim (Nawab of Bengal), Mughal emperor Shah Alam, Nawab of Avadh Shiraj - ud- daula.