

- 291.** (3) Chach Nama, also known as the Fateh Nama Sindh, is a book about the history of Sindh, chronicling the Chacha Dynasty's period, down to the Arab conquest by Muhammad bin Qasim in early 8th century AD. A valuable source on Arab history, it was written in Arabic by Kazi Ismail, who was appointed the first Qazi of Alor by Muhammad Kasim after the conquest of the Sindh.
- 292.** (4) The first European to land on the shores of India was a Portuguese sailor by the name of Vasco da Gama who, after sailing around Cape of Good Hope, landed on the Port of Calicut on the Malabar Coast of India in 1498 A.D. His subsequent expeditions led to the establishment of Portuguese settlements in India.
- 293.** (1) Babur is credited with being the first to use artillery in India in the first Battle of Panipat (1526). His artillery commanders were Ustad Ali and Mustafa. From then onward, artillery was used in wars throughout the Mughal period and later during the reign of the Marathas under Hyder Ali, Tipu Sultan, Maharaja Ranjit Singh and the East India Company.
- 294.** (1) Razia Sultan, daughter of Iltutmish, was the first woman ruler of India. She was the Sultan of Delhi in India from 1236 to May 1240. She was the only woman ruler of both - the Delhi Sultanate and the Mughal period, although other women ruled from behind the scenes.
- 295.** (2) In 1327, Muhammad bin Tughluq passed an order to shift the capital from Delhi to Daulatabad, also known as Devagiri, in present-day Maharashtra. The transfer of capital was one of his controversial steps since the inhabitants of Delhi were made to leave their homes and were forced to march 700 miles down south with their women, children and all such belongings they could carry. Many were killed on the way in the 40-days journey and few could survive.
- 296.** (2) Mian Tansen was appointed as a court musician by Akbar in 1562 A.D. He was a disciple of Swami Haridas and later became disciple of Hazrat Muhammad Ghaus (Gwalior). He was earlier a court musician with the prince of Mewar. Tansen was one of the 'Navaratnas' of Akbar's court.
- 297.** (2) Bahadur Shah I was born on 14 October 1643 in Burhanpur to the sixth Mughal emperor, Aurangzeb, and his secondary wife Nawab Bai. He became the seventh Mughal emperor of India and ruled from 1707 until his death in 1712.
- 298.** (4) The "Kitab Tarikh Al-Hind" (History of India) of Al Biruni contains description of India when he came to India along with Mahmud of Ghazni in 1017 A.D. In this book, he explored nearly every aspect of Indian life, including religion, history, geography, geology, science, and mathematics. He documented the more civilian and scholarly areas of Hindu life in the book.
- 2.** (4) The Purna Swaraj declaration, or Declaration of the Independence of India was promulgated by the Indian National Congress on January 26, 1930, resolving the Congress and Indian nationalists to fight for Purna Swaraj, or complete self-rule independent of the British Empire. A very large number of Congress volunteers and delegates, members of other political parties and an especially large public gathering attended the session convened in Lahore. At midnight on New Year's Eve, President Jawaharlal Nehru hoisted the tri-colour flag of India upon the banks of the Ravi river in Lahore, which later became part of Pakistan.
- 3.** (3) The Bardoli Satyagraha of 1928, in the state of Gujarat, India during the period of the British Raj, was a major episode of civil disobedience and revolt in the Indian Independence Movement. Its success gave rise to Vallabhbhai Patel as one of the greatest leaders of the independence struggle. The background to this movement was provided in 1925 when 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 Bombay Presidency had raised the tax rate by 30% that year, and despite petitions from civic groups, refused to cancel the rise in the face of the calamities.
- 4.** (4) One of the main messages of Swami Dayanand Saraswati was for Hindus to go back to the roots of their religion, which are the Vedas. By doing this, he felt that Hindus would be able to improve the depressive religious, social, political, and economic conditions prevailing in India in his times.
- 5.** (2) Noakhali is a district in South-eastern Bangladesh. It is located in the Chittagong Division. This place is remembered for the genocide in form of a series of massacres, rapes, abductions and forced conversions of Hindus and looting and arson of Hindu properties, perpetrated by the Muslim community in the districts of Noakhali and Tipperah in the Chittagong Division of Bengal in October–November 1946, a year before India's independence from British rule. Gandhi camped in Noakhali for four months and toured the district in a mission to restore peace and communal harmony.
- 6.** (2) Gandhi went to South Africa in 1893 but he was shocked to see racism, prejudice and inequality against Indian citizens in South Africa and he established the Natal Indian Congress in 1894 and formed an Indian community in South Africa. In 1906, the Transvaal government of South Africa promulgated a new Act compelling registration of the colony's Indian population. At a mass protest meeting held in Johannesburg on 11 September that year, Gandhi adopted his still evolving methodology of Satyagraha (devotion to the truth), or non-violent protest, for the first time. In June 1907, he organized Satyagraha against compulsory registration of Asiatics (The Black Act). In 1908, Gandhiji had to stand trial for instigating the Satyagraha. He was sentenced to two months in jail (the first time), however after a compromise with General Smuts he was released.
- 7.** (4) In Lord Mountbatten's words, as told to Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre: "The date I chose came out of the blue. I chose it in reply to a question. I was determined to show I was master of the whole event."

TYPE-III

- 1.** (3) Abbas Tyabji was an Indian freedom fighter from Gujarat, who once served as the Chief Justice of the (Baroda) Gujarat High Court. Mahatma Gandhi appointed Tyabji, at age seventy-six, to replace him as leader of the Salt Satyagraha in May 1930 after Gandhi's arrest. Tyabji was arrested soon afterward and imprisoned by the British Indian Government. Gandhi and others respectfully called Tyabji the "Grand Old Man of Gujarat"

When they asked had we set a date, I knew it had to be soon. I hadn't worked it out exactly then — I thought it had to be about August or September and I then went out to the 15th August. Why? Because it was the second anniversary of Japan's surrender."

8. (4) The Permanent Settlement — also known as the Permanent Settlement of Bengal— was an agreement between the East India Company and Bengali landlords to fix revenues to be raised from land, with far-reaching consequences for both agricultural methods and productivity in the entire Empire and the political realities of the Indian countryside. It was concluded in 1793, by the Company administration headed by Charles, Earl Cornwallis. It formed one part of a larger body of legislation enacted known as the Cornwallis Code.
9. (4) Lokmanya Tilak, born as Keshav Gangadhar Tilak (23 July 1856 – 1 August 1920), was an Indian nationalist, journalist, teacher, social reformer, lawyer and independence fighter who was the first popular leader of the Indian Independence Movement. The British colonial authorities derogatorily called him "Father of the Indian unrest". Tilak professed a different ethics from that of Gandhi and followed a trend of extremism and violence, which earned him the appellation of the 'father of Indian unrest'. He advocated 'violence as the higher duty' based on his interpretation of the Bhagavad-Gita ('Song of the Lord').
10. (3) Trusteeship is a socio-economic philosophy that was propounded by Mahatma Gandhi. It provides a means by which the wealthy people would be the trustees of trusts that looked after the welfare of the people in general. This concept was condemned by socialists as being in favor of the landlords, feudal princes and the capitalists. Gandhi believed that the rich people could be persuaded to part with their wealth to help the poor. The founder of the Tata group, JRD Tata was influenced by Gandhi's idea of trusteeship. He developed his personal and professional life based on this idea.
11. (1) Mahatma Gandhi got inspiration of Civil Disobedience by reading a book of David Thoreau who was an American author, poet, philosopher, abolitionist, naturalist, tax resister, development critic, surveyor, historian, and leading transcendentalist. He is best known for his book *Walden*, a reflection upon simple living in natural surroundings, and his essay *Civil Disobedience*, an argument for individual resistance to civil government in moral opposition to an unjust state. Thoreau's philosophy of civil disobedience later influenced the political thoughts and actions of such notable figures as Leo Tolstoy, Mohandas Gandhi, and Martin Luther King, Jr.
12. (*) Satyendranath Tagore was the first Indian to join the Indian Civil Service. He was an author, song composer, linguist and made significant contribution towards the emancipation of women in Indian society during the British Raj. Satyendranath was selected for the Indian Civil Service in June, 1863. He served in the ICS for about thirty years and retired as Judge of Satara in Maharashtra in 1897. He was a brother of Ravindranath Tagore. Surendranath Banerjee appeared at the examination in 1869 and joined the service in 1871. Romesh Dutt and Behari Lal Gupta were the second and third Indian to qualify in the Indian Civil Services Examination in 1869.
13. (2) The Indian Councils Act 1909, commonly known as the Morley-Minto Reforms, introduced the system of communal electorate in India. It provided that Indian Muslims be allotted reserved seats in the Municipal and District Boards, in the Provincial Councils and in the Imperial Legislature; that the number of reserved seats be in excess of their relative population (25 percent of the Indian population); and, that only Muslims should vote for candidates for the Muslim seats ('separate electorates'). These concessions were a constant source of strife during 1909-47.
14. (3) The Gandhi-Irwin Pact opened the way for Congress participation in this conference. Mahatma Gandhi was invited from India and attended as the sole official Congress representative accompanied by Sarojini Naidu and also Madan Mohan Malaviya, Ghanashyam Das Birla, Muhammad Iqbal, Sir Mirza Ismail Diwan of Mysore, S.K. Dutta and Sir Syed Ali Imam. Gandhi claimed that the Congress alone represented political India; that the Untouchables were Hindus and should not be treated as a "minority"; and that there should be no separate electorates or special safeguards for Muslims or other minorities. These claims were rejected by the other Indian participants.
15. (4) The Salt Satyagraha started on March 12, 1930, with the undertaking of the Dandi Yatra (Dandi March). The triggering factor for this movement was the British monopoly of salt trade in India and the imposition of a salt tax. According to the contemporary British laws, the sale or production of salt by anyone but the British government was a criminal offense. The goals of the movement were to end the British monopoly on salt, decrease dependence on foreign cloth, reduce land revenue assessments, build unity among Hindus and Muslims of all economic and social classes, and ultimately end British colonial rule over India and declare Purna Swaraj (complete independence).
16. (3) In February 1946, the Royal Indian Navy (RIN) experienced a major mutiny, on a magnitude rare among modern navies. The Second Battalion of the Black watch was called from their barracks in Karachi to deal with this mutiny on Manora Island. Both Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Sardar Patel successfully persuaded the ratings to surrender. Patel wrote, "Discipline in the army cannot be tampered with. We will want [the] army even in free India".
17. (3) In 1932, a round table conference was organized and Ambedkar, an eminent lawyer and a Dalit leader was invited to attend the same. Through his campaigning, the government granted untouchables separate electorates under the new constitution. In protest Gandhi began a fast-unto-death while imprisoned in the Yerwada Central Jail of Pune in 1932 against the separate electorate for untouchables only. Ambedkar agreed under massive coercion from the supporters of Gandhi for an agreement, which saw Gandhi end his fast, while dropping the demand for separate

- electorates that was promised through the British Communal Award prior to Ambedkar's meeting with Gandhi.
18. (3) Gandhi was against Congress intervention in the affairs of Princely states. He at first showed "exceptional rigidity" (some very limited attempts at "controlled mass struggle") in Rajkot, where there was little danger of agrarian radicalism.
 19. (3) The Self-Respect Movement is a movement with the aim of achieving a society where backward castes have equal human rights, and encouraging backward castes to have self-respect in the context of a caste based society that considered them to be a lower end of the hierarchy. It was founded in 1925 by Periyar E. V. Ramasamy (also known as Periyar) in Tamil Nadu, India. Periyar was convinced that if man developed self respect, he would automatically develop individuality and would refuse to be led by the nose by schemers. One of his most known quotes on Self-Respect was, "we are fit to think of 'self-respect' only when the notion of 'superior' and 'inferior' caste is banished from our land"
 20. (3) The Indian Council act of 1909 also known as the Morley-Minto reforms named after the then Secretary of State for India, Lord Morley and the Viceroy Lord Minto. Its provisions were incorporated into the Indian Councils act of 1909 and were perhaps the first attempt at introducing a popular representative element in the government. In the provincial legislative councils, the number of non official members was increased, thereby reducing the official members to a minority. At the central legislative council however the official members still maintained their majority. The councils were given a little more power in the administration and could influence decisions on certain matters of the state.
 21. (1) Satya Shodhak Samaj was a religion established by Mahatma Jotirao Phule on September 24, 1873. This was started as a group whose main aim was to liberate the social Shudra and Untouchable castes from exploitation and oppression. While condemning the prevalent religion, Phule established Satya Shodhak Samaj with the ideals of human well being in broader aspects, human happiness, unity, equality, and easy religious principles and rituals.
 22. (3) In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi intervened in a dispute between the workers and mill-owners of Ahmedabad. He advised the workers to go on strike and to demand a 35 per cent increase in wages. But he insisted that the workers should not use violence against the employers during the strike. He undertook a fast unto death (first among the 17 such fasts) to strengthen the workers' resolve to continue the strike. But his fast also put pressure on the mill-owners who relented on the fourth day and agreed to give the workers a 35 per cent increase in wages.
 23. (4) The Dandi march was undertaken by Gandhiji and about 78 of his followers, starting from Sabarmati Ashram near Ahmedabad. The Satyagrahis set out on foot, for the coastal village of Dandi, Gujarat, about 240 miles away. The walk lasted for 23 days and passed through 48 villages. The marchers were received with great enthusiasm and the support from the masses was very evident. During the course of the journey, thousands of Satyagrahis joined the walk, including leaders like Sarojini Naidu.
 24. (3) Historically, efforts to prevent Sati by formal means were extent even before the Mughal rulers came to power. Under the Delhi Sultanates (circa 1325) permission had to be sought prior to any Sati. In their own sphere of influence the Portuguese, Dutch and French banned Sati but efforts to stamp out Sati were formalised only under Lord William Bentinck after 1829. William Cavendish Bentinck succeeded Lord Amherst as the Governor General of India. He took over the charge of Indian administration in the year 1828. Bentinck took effective steps to root out social evils like Sati and infanticide.
 25. (2) The Indian Statutory Commission was a group of seven British Members of Parliament that had been dispatched to India in 1927 to study constitutional reform in Britain's most important colonial dependency. It was commonly referred to as the Simon Commission after its chairman, Sir John Simon. The Indian national leaders had been continuously demanding constitutional reforms since 1919 when the Montague-Chelmsford Reform (1919) was introduced by the British government. Under the circumstances, in 1927 the British government in England formally constituted an enquiry commission to recommend further constitutional reform that may be introduced in India. It was meant to review constitutional progress so far and decide upon the future course.
 26. (2) Aurangzeb, the last great Mughal emperor, who spent the latter years of his reign, 1681-1707, in the Deccan, died at Khuldabad near Aurangabad in 1707, and a small monument marks the site.
 27. (2) Two new railway companies, Great Indian Peninsular Railway (GIPR) and East Indian Railway (EIR), were created in 1853-54 to construct and operate two 'experimental' lines near Bombay and Calcutta respectively. The first train in India had become operational on 22 December, 1851 for localized hauling of canal construction material in Roorkee. A year and a half later, on 16 April, 1853, the first passenger train service was inaugurated between Bori Bunder in Bombay and Thane. Covering a distance of 34 kilometres, it was hauled by three locomotives, Sahib, Sindh, and Sultan.
 28. (1) Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Library was opened to public in October, 1891 by Khan Bahadur Khuda Bakhsh with 4,000 manuscripts, of which he inherited 1,400 from his father Maulvi Mohammed Bakhsh. It is an autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture, Government of India, and is governed by a Board with the Governor of Bihar as its ex-officio Chairman. It is known for its rare collection of Persian and Arabic manuscripts. It also hosts paintings made during the Rajput and Mughal eras of India.
 29. (2) The Ryotwari system, instituted in some parts of British India, was one of the two main systems used to collect revenues from the cultivators of agricultural land. These revenues included undifferentiated land taxes and rents, which were collected simultaneously. Under the Ryotwari system, settlement of land revenue settlement was directly made between the

government and the ryot, i.e., the cultivators or tenants. Moreover, in the ryotwari settlement the revenue was fixed for a period of thirty years, and not on a permanent basis as was in the case of the Permanent Settlement.

30. (2) At the time of Indian independence, India was divided into two sets of territories, the first being the territories of "British India," which were under the direct control of the India Office in London and the Governor-General of India, and the second being the "Princely states," the territories over which the Crown had suzerainty, but which were under the control of their hereditary rulers. In addition, there were several colonial enclaves controlled by France and Portugal. The integration of these territories into Dominion of India, created by the Indian Independence Act 1947 by the British parliament, was a declared objective of the Indian National Congress, which the Government of India pursued over the years 1947 to 1949. Through a combination of tactics, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and V. P. Menon in the months immediately preceding and following the independence convinced the rulers of almost all of the hundreds of princely states to accede to India.
31. (1) In 1850, the first experimental electric telegraph line was started between Kolkata and Diamond Harbour. In 1851, it was opened for the use of the British East India Company. Subsequently, the construction of 6,400 km of telegraph lines connecting Kolkata (then Calcutta) and Peshawar in the north along with Agra, Mumbai (then Bombay) through Sindwa Ghats, and Chennai (then Madras) in the south, as well as Ootacamund and Bangalore was started in November 1853. William O'Shaughnessy, who pioneered the telegraph and telephone in India, belonged to the Public Works Department, and worked towards the development of telecom throughout this period.
32. (2) The All India Home Rule League was a national political organization founded in 1916 to lead the national demand for self-government, termed Home Rule, and to obtain the status of a Dominion within the British Empire as enjoyed by Australia, Canada, South Africa, New Zealand and Newfoundland at the time. Between 1916 and 1918, when the war was closing, prominent Indians like Joseph Baptista, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, G. S. Khaparde, Sir S. Subramania Iyer and the leader of the Theosophical Society, Annie Besant decided to organize a national alliance of leagues across India, specifically to demand Home Rule, or self-government within the British Empire for all of India. Tilak founded the first League in the city of Pune, Maharashtra.
33. (1) The British-administered territories in India were expanded in three successive waves. The first wave (A.D. 1757-66) brought under [direct] British rule Bengal, Bihar, and the Northern Circars along the north-west shore of the Bay of Bengal; the second (A.D. 1790-1818) brought the Carnatic, the Upper Ganges Basin, and the Western Deccan; the third (A.D. 1843-9) brought the Indus Basin. In the Battle of Plassey, a British army of 2800 British soldiers and sepoys routed a Bengali army of 100,000 men. Clive's victories over the Bengalis and French made

the British East Indies Company a major power in India, able to install its own candidate on the Mughal throne and claim the wealthy province of Bengal for itself. British power, plus the fact that their "honorable masters" in England were 7000 miles and nine months travel away, left India wide open to exploitation by the company and its employees.

34. (3) On 14 October, 1919, after orders issued by the Secretary of State for India, Edwin Montagu, the Government of India announced the formation of a committee of inquiry into the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. Referred to as the Disorders Inquiry Committee, it was later more widely known as the Hunter Commission. It was named after the name of chairman, Lord William Hunter, former Solicitor-General for Scotland and Senator of the College of Justice in Scotland. The stated purpose of the commission was to "investigate the recent disturbances in Bombay, Delhi and Punjab, about their causes, and the measures taken to cope with them"
35. (4) On the 14 August, 1947 meeting of the Assembly, a proposal for forming various committees was presented. Such committees included a Committee on Fundamental Rights, the Union Powers Committee and Union Constitution Committee. The Union Powers Committee and the Union Constitution Committee was headed by Jawaharlal Nehru.
36. (2) In October, 1940, Gandhi selected Vinoba Bhave as the first Satyagrahi-civil resister-for the individual Satyagraha against the British, and Jawaharlal Nehru was the second. Gandhi personally went to Pavnar Ashram to seek his consent. After obtaining Vinoba's consent, Gandhi issued a comprehensive statement on 5 October, 1940.
37. (1) Although the Indian Post Office was established in 1837, Asia's first adhesive stamp, the Scinde Dawk, was introduced in 1852 by Sir Bartle Frere, the British East India Company's administrator of the province of Sind. The first stamps valid for postage throughout India were placed on sale in October, 1854 with four values: 1/2 anna, 1 anna, 2 annas, and 4 annas. These stamps were issued following a Commission of Inquiry which had carefully studied the postal systems of Europe and America. The new system was recommended by the Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie and adopted by the East India Company's Court of Directors. It introduced "low and uniform" rates for sending mail efficiently throughout the country within the jurisdiction of the East India Company.
38. (2) The history of Indian telecom can be started with the introduction of telegraph. The Indian postal and telecom sectors are one of the world's oldest. In 1850, the first experimental electric telegraph line was started between Kolkata and Diamond Harbour. In 1851, it was opened for the use of the British East India Company. Subsequently, the construction of 4,000 miles (6,400 km) of telegraph lines connecting Kolkata (then Calcutta) and Peshawar in the north along with Agra, Mumbai (then Bombay) through Sindwa Ghats, and Chennai (then Madras) in the south, as well as Ootacamund and Bangalore was started in November 1853. William O'Shaughnessy, who pioneered the telegraph and telephone in India, belonged

to the Public Works Department, and worked towards the development of telecom throughout this period. A separate department was opened in 1854 when telegraph facilities were opened to the public.

39. (4) Dayananda Saraswati was an important Hindu religious scholar, reformer, and founder of the Arya Samaj, a Hindu reform movement. He was the first to give the call for Swarajya- "India for Indians" - in 1876, later taken up by Lokmanya Tilak. Since he was born under Mul Nakshatra, he was named "Moolshankar", and led a comfortable early life, studying Sanskrit, the Vedas and other religious texts to prepare himself for a future as a Hindu priest.
40. (1) The Swadeshi movement, part of the Indian independence movement and the developing Indian nationalism, was an economic strategy aimed at removing the British Empire from power and improving economic conditions in India by following the principles of swadeshi (self-sufficiency), which had some success. Strategies of the Swadeshi movement involved boycotting British products and the revival of domestic products and production processes. The Swadeshi Movement started with the partition of Bengal by the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, 1905 and continued up to 1908.
41. (2) The 19th century awakening in India was on the hand led by the very presence of the British rule in India and the education of the middle classes. The soil for the growth of Indian nationalism and political awakening was prepared by the socio-religious reform movements of the 19th century. Although the English educated class was a minority of the whole population of India but its influence and leadership could mould public opinion as the newspapers, educational institutions and the advocates of the legal courts were all greatly influenced by the opinion of this group.
42. (1) Dadabhai Naoroji, known as the Grand Old Man of India, was a Parsi intellectual, educator, cotton trader, and an early Indian political and social leader. His book *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India* brought attention to the draining of India's wealth into Britain. He was a Member of Parliament (MP) in the United Kingdom House of Commons between 1892 and 1895, and the first Asian to be a British Member of Parliament. He is also credited with the founding of the Indian National Congress, along with A.O. Hume and Dinshaw Edulji Wacha.
43. (1) The Permanent Settlement was an agreement between the East India Company and Bengali landlords to fix revenues to be raised from land, with far-reaching consequences for both agricultural methods and productivity in the entire Empire and the political realities of the Indian countryside. It was concluded in 1793, by the Company administration headed by Charles, Earl Cornwallis. It formed one part of a larger body of legislation enacted known as the Cornwallis Code.
44. (2) The first train in India had become operational on 22 December 1851 for localized hauling of canal construction material in Roorkee. A year and a half later, on 16 April 1853, the first passenger train service was inaugurated between Bori Bunder in Bombay and Thane. Covering a distance of 34 kilometres, it was hauled by three locomotives, Sahib, Sindh, and Sultan. This was soon followed by opening of the first passenger railway line in North India between Allahabad and Kanpur on March 3, 1859.
45. (4) The National flag of India is a horizontal rectangular tricolor flag, of India saffron, white and India green; with the Ashoka Chakra, a 24-spoke wheel, in navy blue at its centre. It was adopted in its present form during a meeting of the Constituent Assembly held on 22 July 1947, when it became the official flag of the Dominion of India. The flag is based on the Swaraj flag, a flag of the Indian National Congress designed by Pingali Venkayya. During the National conference of Indian National Congress at Kakinada, Venkayya suggested that India should have a national flag of its own and Mahatma Gandhi liked this proposal. He suggested that Venkayya could come up with a design.
46. (4) The Eastern Coastal Plains refer to a wide stretch of landmass of India, lying between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal. These plains are wider and level as compared to the western coastal plains. It stretches from Tamil Nadu in the south to West Bengal in the north. Of all the foreigners who established themselves on the Malabar Coast the Danes were the least successful. There were several factors which brought to pass this eventuality. The limited resources of Denmark, with its inadequate manpower, were no match for those of their fellow traders like the Portuguese, the Dutch and the English.
47. (3) On December 31, 1929, the newly adopted tricolour flag was unfurled at the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress. At this session, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as the newly elected president spoke the following inspiring words: 'I have just unfurled the National Flag of Hindustan. What is the meaning of this flag? It is symbol of India's unity. The flag under which you stand today and which you have just saluted does not belong to any particular section of society or community. It is the flag of the country. All those who stand today under this flag are Indians, not Hindus, not Muslims, but Indians. Remember once again, now that this flag is unfurled, it must not be lowered so long as a single Indian, man, woman, or child lives in India.'
48. (3) Macaulay was Secretary to the Board of Control under Lord Grey from 1832 until 1833. After the passing of the Government of India Act 1833, he was appointed as the first Law Member of the Governor-General's Council. He went to India in 1834. He served on the Supreme Council of India between 1834 and 1838. He introduced English education in India through his famous minute of February 1835.
49. (3) Company rule in India brought a major change in the taxation and agricultural policies, which tended to promote commercialisation of agriculture with a focus on trade, resulting in decreased production of food crops, mass impoverishment and destitution of farmers, and in the short term, led to numerous famines. After the removal of international restrictions by the Charter of 1813, Indian trade expanded substantially and over the long term showed an upward trend. The result was a significant transfer of capital from

India to England, which, due to the colonial policies of the British, led to a massive drain of revenue rather than any systematic effort at modernisation of the domestic economy

50. (2) Jinnah rose to prominence in the Indian National Congress (Congress) in the first two decades of the 20th century, initially advocating Hindu-Muslim unity and helping to shape the 1916 Lucknow Pact between the Muslim League and the Indian National Congress. Jinnah also became a key leader in the All India Home Rule League, and proposed a fourteen-point constitutional reform plan to safeguard the political rights of Muslims should a united British India become independent.
51. (1) The English, French and Dutch East Indies Companies (EIC's) became active in Far East trading in a meaningful way about a hundred and fifty years after the Portuguese. They too set up their posts throughout the Indian Ocean. By the middle of the 17th century there were several thousand Portuguese and Indo Portuguese in India and a relatively small population of other Indo Europeans.
52. (2) Jayaprakash Narayan, widely known as Loknayak, was an Indian independence activist and political leader, remembered especially for leading the opposition to Indira Gandhi in the 1970s and for giving a call for peaceful Total Revolution. Charles Freer Andrews was an English priest of the Church of England and a Christian missionary and social reformer in India. For Andrews's contributions to the Indian Independence Movement Gandhi and his students at St. Stephen's College, Delhi named him Deenabandhu, or "Friend of the Poor". Dadabhai Naoroji, known as the Grand Old Man of India, was a Parsi intellectual, educator, cotton trader, and an early Indian political and social leader. Lala Lajpat Rai was popularly known as Punjab Kesari (Punjabi: The Lion of Punjab) or Sher-e-Punjab (Urdu: The Lion of Punjab) meaning the same and was part of the Lal Bal Pal trio.
53. (1) Rani Lakshmibai was the queen of the Maratha-ruled princely state of Jhansi, situated in the north-central part of India. She was one of the leading figures of the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and for Indian nationalists a symbol of resistance to the rule of the British East India Company in the subcontinent.
54. (3) Vinayak Damodar Savarkar was an Indian revolutionary and politician. He wrote more than 10,000 pages in the Marathi language. When in the Cellular jail, Savarkar was denied pen and paper. He composed and wrote his poems on the prison walls with thorns and pebbles, memorized thousands lines of his poetry for years till other prisoners returning home brought them to India.
55. (1) The Doctrine of Lapse was an annexation policy purportedly devised by Lord Dalhousie, who was the Governor General for the East India Company in India between 1848 and 1856. The company took over the princely states of Satara (1848), Jaipur and Sambalpur (1849), Nagpur and Jhansi (1854), Tanjore and Arcot (1855) and Awadh (Oudh) (1856) and Udaipur using this doctrine.
56. (3) The University of Calcutta is a public state university located in Kolkata, West Bengal, India established

on 24 January 1857. By foundation date, it is the first institution in South Asia to be established as a multidisciplinary and secular Western style university. The school was founded in 1857 while Lord Canning was the Governor General of India. The Calcutta University Act came into force on 24 January 1857.

57. (4) The Chittagong armoury raid was an attempt on April 18, 1930 to raid the armoury of police and auxiliary forces from the Chittagong (in present-day Bangladesh) armoury in Bengal province of British India, by armed revolutionaries led by Surya Sen. The group was led by Masterda Surya Sen, and included Ganesh Ghosh, Lokenath Bal, Nirmal Sen, Ambika Chakrobarty, Naresh Roy, Sasanka Datta, Ardhendu Dastidar, Harigopal Bal (Tegra), Tarakeswar Dastidar, Ananta Singh, Jiban Ghoshal, Anand Gupta, Pritilata Wadde-dar and Kalpana Dutta.
58. (1) The Battle of Buxar was fought on 23 October 1764 between the forces under the command of the British East India Company led by Hector Munro, and the combined Muslim army of Mir Qasim, the Nawab of Bengal; Shuja-ud-Daula the Nawab of Awadh and the Mughal King Shah Alam II. The prime victim Shah Alam II, signed the Treaty of Allahabad that secured Diwani Rights for the Company to collect and manage the revenues of almost 100,000,000 acres of real estate which form parts of the modern states of West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Jharkhand, and Uttar Pradesh, as well as areas in the neighbouring country of Bangladesh. The Treaty of Allahabad heralded the establishment of the rule of the East India Company in one-eighth of India proper with a single stroke. The battles of Plassey and Buxar secured a permanent foothold for the British East India Company in the rich province of Bengal, and secured its political ascendancy in the entire region later to be named India.
59. (4) Kakori conspiracy (also called the Kakori train robbery or Kakori Case) was a train robbery that took place between Kakori and Alamnagar, near Lucknow, on 9 August 1925 during the Indian Independence Movement against the British Indian Government. The idea of this robbery was conceived by Ram Prasad Bismil and Ashfaqullah Khan who belonged to the Hindustan Republican Association or HRA, which became later the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association or HSRA after 1928. The robbery plan was executed by Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan, Rajendra Lahiri, Chandrashekhar Azad, Sachindra Bakshi, Keshab Chakravarty, Manmathnath Gupta, Murari Sharma (fake name of Murari Lal Gupta), Mukundi Lal (Mukundi Lal Gupta) and Banwari Lal.
60. (3) The Treaty of Bassein (Now called Vasai) was a pact signed on December 31, 1802 between the British East India Company and Baji Rao II, the Maratha Peshwa of Pune (Poona) in India after the Battle of Poona. The treaty was a decisive step in the dissolution of the Maratha Confederacy, which led to the East India Company's usurpation of the Peshwa's territories in western India in 1818.
61. (4) Tryst with Destiny was a speech made by Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of independent India. The speech was made to the Indian Constituent Assembly, on the eve of India's Independence, towards midnight on 14 August 1947. It focuses on

the aspects that transcend India's history. It is considered to be one of the greatest speeches of all time and to be a landmark oration that captures the essence of the triumphant culmination of the hundred-year non-violent Indian freedom struggle against the British Empire in India. The phrase "rendezvous with destiny" was used by Franklin D. Roosevelt in his 1936 Democratic National Convention speech, inspiring the similar phrase "tryst with destiny" by Jawaharlal Nehru.

62. (3) Satyagraha and sarvodaya were Mahatma Gandhi's most significant and revolutionary contributions to contemporary political thought. He felt that the exercise of satyagraha could be carried out through non-cooperation. Civil disobedience and non-cooperation as practised under Satyagraha are based on the "law of suffering", a doctrine that the endurance of suffering is a means to an end. This end usually implies a moral upliftment or progress of an individual or society. Therefore, non-cooperation in Satyagraha is in fact a means to secure the cooperation of the opponent consistently with truth and justice.
63. (4) In 1940 at the Lahore session of the Muslim League, the demand for a separate state of Pakistan was made. The resolution was presented by A. K. Fazlul Huq. It was based on the two-nation theory. The Muslim League demanded that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in the North-Western and Eastern Zones of India should be grouped to constitute Independent States in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign.
64. (1) Narsingh Mehta was a poet-saint of Gujarat, India, and a member of the Nagar Brahmins community, notable as a bhakta, an exponent of Vaishnava poetry. He is especially revered in Gujarati literature, where he is acclaimed as its Adi Kavi (Sanskrit for "first among poets"). His bhajan, Vaishnav Jan To was Mahatma Gandhi's favorite and had become synonymous to him. The bhajan tells us about the life, ideals and mentality of a Vaishnav Jana (A follower of Vishnu or Krishna).
65. (2) Ardaseer Cursetjee Wadia was the first Indian to be elected as a Fellow of the Royal Society on May 27, 1841 which credited him with both the introduction of gas lighting to Bombay, as well as having "built a [sea-going] vessel of 60 tons to which he adapted a Steam Engine. He was an Indian shipbuilder and engineer.
66. (1) Battle of Wandiwash, (January 22, 1760), in the history of India, was a confrontation between the French, under the comte de Lally, and the British, under Sir Eyre Coote. It was the decisive battle in the Anglo-French struggle in southern India during the Seven Years' War (1756–63). This was the Third Carnatic War fought between the French and the British.
67. (1) In 1942, although still committed in his efforts to "launch a non-violent movement", Gandhi clarified that the Quit India Movement would not be stopped by individual acts of violence, saying that the "ordered anarchy" of "the present system of administration" was "worse than real anarchy." He called on all Congressmen and Indians to maintain discipline via ahimsa, and Karo ya maro ("Do or die") in the cause of ultimate freedom

68. (2) The British presence in India dates back to the early part of the seventeenth century. On 31 December, 1600, Elizabeth, then the monarch of the United Kingdom, acceded to the demand of a large body of merchants that a royal charter be given to a new trading company, "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies." Between 1601 and 1613, merchants of the East India Company took twelve voyages to India, and in 1609 William Hawkins arrived at the court of Jahangir to seek permission to establish a British presence in India. Hawkins was rebuffed by Jahangir, but Sir Thomas Roe, who presented himself before the Mughal Emperor in 1617, was rather more successful. Two years later, Roe gained Jahangir's permission to build a British factory in Surat, and in 1639, this was followed by the founding of Fort St. George (Madras).
69. (1) The Purna Swaraj declaration, or Declaration of the Independence of India was promulgated by the Indian National Congress on January 26, 1930, resolving the Congress and Indian nationalists to fight for Purna Swaraj, or complete self-rule independent of the British Empire. The flag of India had been hoisted by Congress President Jawaharlal Nehru on December 31, 1929, on the banks of the Ravi River in Lahore, modern-day Pakistan. The Congress asked the people of India to observe January 26 as Independence Day.
70. (4) In 1784 British Prime Minister Pitt the Younger tried to alter the Calcutta Administration with Pitt's India Act and in the year 1786 Charles Cornwallis was sent out to India to supervise the alteration. In 1786 the Court of Directors of East India Company first proposed The Permanent Settlement Act for Bengal. Between 1786 and 1790 the Governor General Lord Cornwallis and Sir John Shore (the later Governor General himself) debated over whether or not to introduce Permanent settlement Act in Bengal. Shore's point of argument was that the native Zamindars could not trust the permanent Settlement and it would take a long time for them to realize the genuineness of this act. But Cornwallis believed that they would immediately accept Permanent Settlement Act and start investing in improving their land. In 1790 the Court of Directors passed a ten-year (Decennial) Settlement Act to the Zamindars, which was later changed to Permanent Settlement Act on 1793.
71. (3) Jawaharlal Nehru, gave this following speech as India's first Prime Minister to the Constituent Assembly in New Delhi at midnight on August 14, 1947: "At the stroke of midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom. A moment comes which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, then an age ends, and when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds utterance. It is fitting that at this solemn moment we take the pledge of dedication to India and her people and to the still larger cause of humanity."
72. (3) The first major newspaper in India—The Bengal Gazette—was started in 1780 under the British Raj by James Augustus Hickey. Other newspapers such as The India Gazette, The Calcutta Gazette, The Madras Courier (1785), The Bombay Herald (1789) etc.

soon followed. These newspapers carried news of the areas under the British rule. James Augustus Hicky was a highly eccentric Irishman. The paper ceased publication on March 23, 1782.

73. (2) A dispute between the textile mill-owners and the labourers at Ahmedabad arose in 1918, about the grant of bonus and dearness allowance. The labourers wanted 50% increase allowance due to steep rise in prices. The mill-owners were ready to give only 20% increase. Gandhi was approached to find a solution. He persuaded both the parties to agree to arbitration. But after a few days, some misunderstanding led to a strike. The mill-owners seized the opportunity and declared lock-out. Gandhi studied the case. He thought that 35% increase would be reasonable. He advised the labourers to demand the same. Regular strike began on the 26th February 1918. This campaign attracted less publicity because it was directed against Indian employers, not government officials. During this episode, the mill-owners was led by Shri Ambalal Sarabhai. His sister Ansuyaben led the labourers.
74. (4) Nahan is a town in Himachal Pradesh in India and is the headquarters of the Sirmaur District. A well-laid out picturesque town, Nahan is situated on a hill top in the Shiwalik Hills, overlooking green hills. Traditionally, saints and princes are linked with the origin of Nahan. The city was founded as a capital by Raja Karan Prakash in 1621. He was very fond of flying kites and he started a tradition of flying kites on rakshabandhan day - a tradition followed till today.
75. (4) A tower in memory of Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Father of Pakistan, stands at Mahatma Gandhi Road in Guntur in Andhra Pradesh.
76. (2) Sarfaroshi ki Tamanna is a patriotic poem in Urdu, written by Pandit Ram Prasad, (pen name: Bismil) he was an Indian Independence Movement leader, known popularly with Kakori Train Robbery, during British Raj in India. The poem was written as an ode to young freedom fighters of the Indian independence movement. It has also been associated with the younger generation of inter-war freedom fighters such as Ashfaqullah Khan, Shaheed Bhagat Singh and Chandrashekhar Azad.
77. (1) The Indian Councils Act 1909, commonly known as the Morley-Minto Reforms, was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that brought about a limited increase in the involvement of Indians in the governance of British India. It effectively allowed the election of Indians to the various legislative councils in India for the first time. Previously some Indians had been appointed to legislative councils. The majorities of the councils remained British government appointments. Moreover the electorate was limited to specific classes of Indian nationals. The introduction of the electoral principle laid the groundwork for a parliamentary system even though this was contrary to the intent of Morley.
78. (2) The Marquis of Dalhousie, the new governor-general, who arrived in India in January 1848 scarcely approved of Hardinge's "annexation without encumbrances. " In April 1848 Diwan Mul Raj's revolt at Multan opened the prospect of a fresh war in the

Punjab. On the very day (4 May) Dalhousie received Resident Frederick Currie's report of the incident at Multan, he wrote to the Home government: "I shall feel it my duty as the servant of the Company and Crown to exact national reparation from the State of Lahore. The Second Anglo-Sikh War took place in 1848 and 1849, between the Sikh Empire and the British East India Company. It resulted in the subjugation of the Sikh Empire, and the annexation of the Punjab and what subsequently became the North-West Frontier Province by the East India Company.

79. (2) The doctrine of subsidiary alliance was introduced by Marquess Wellesley, British Governor-General of India from 1798 to 1805. Lord Curzon after becoming the governor general of India sought to introduce the reforms in all fields of administration and also in education. In September 1901, Curzon summoned the highest educational officers of the Government throughout India and representatives of universities at a round table Conference at Shimla. The Conference adopted 150 resolutions which touched almost every conceivable branch of education. This was followed by the appointment of a Commission under the presidency of Sir Thomas Raleigh on 27 January, 1902 to enquire into the condition and prospects of universities in India and to recommend proposals for improving their constitution and working. As a result of the report of the recommendations of the Commission the Indian Universities Act was passed in 1904. The Doctrine of Lapse was an annexation policy purportedly devised by Lord Dalhousie, who was the Governor General for the East India Company in India between 1848 and 1856. The Dual Government of Bengal was a double system of administration, which was introduced by Robert Clive. The British East India Company obtained the actual power; where as the responsibility and charge of administration was entrusted to the Nawab of Bengal.
80. (3) Muhammad Ali Jinnah died at age 71 in September 1948, just over a year after Pakistan gained independence from the British Raj. He died from tuberculosis.
81. (3) The Treaty of Amritsar was signed on March 16, 1846, to settle a dispute over territory in Kashmir after the First Sikh War with the United Kingdom, ceding some land to Maharaja Gulab Singh Dogra. The Treaty of Bassein (Now called Vasai) was a pact signed on December 31, 1802 between the British East India Company and Baji Rao II, the Maratha Peshwa of Pune (Poona) in India after the Battle of Poona. The Third Mysore War ended with the Treaty of Srirangapatnam concluded between Mysore and the English in 1792. The Treaty of Salbai was signed on May 17, 1782, by representatives of the Maratha Empire and the British East India Company after long negotiations to settle the outcome of the First Anglo-Maratha War.
82. (2) The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms were reforms introduced by the British Government in India to introduce self-governing institutions gradually to India. The reforms take their name from Edwin Samuel Montagu, the Secretary of State for India during the latter parts of World War I and Lord Chelmsford, Vice-

roy of India between 1916 and 1921. The reforms were outlined in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report prepared in 1918 and formed the basis of the Government of India Act 1919.

83. (2) Allan Octavian Hume was a civil servant, political reformer and amateur ornithologist and horticulturalist in British India. He was one of the founders of the Indian National Congress for which he is known as the 'Father of the Indian National Congress'. A notable ornithologist, Hume has also been called "the Father of Indian Ornithology."
84. (4) The All India Home Rule League was a national political organization founded in 1916 to lead the national demand for self-government, termed Home Rule, and to obtain the status of a Dominion within the British Empire as enjoyed by Australia, Canada, South Africa, New Zealand and Newfoundland at the time. On April 23, 1916 Bal Gangadhar Tilak formed The Home Rule League in Bombay. Six months later Mrs. Annie Besant founded the league in Madras. While Tilak's Home Rule League was confined to Maharashtra, Home Rule Leagues were started in the rest of the country under the guidance of Annie Besant.
85. (1) It was from Thoreau's essay, Civil Disobedience, that Gandhi borrowed the phrase used widely to describe his program. Thoreau himself was influenced by the writings of the forest wise men of India who wrote the Upanishads. These ancient Hindu writings were translated into English in the early 1800s. Thoreau read and pondered them in the Harvard College library. Thus this political technique of boycott and non-violent protest has already crossed and re-crossed the ocean to strengthen hearts and to influence minds in South Asia, South Africa and in Alabama, U.S.A.
86. (1) Till the end of the 19th century, the British officials continued to look upon the rebellion primarily as a 'sepoymutiny'. But, another British tendency was to look upon the event as a 'Muslim' reaction. Upon this view, British had taken over power from the Muslims who made the last consolidated effort to regain their lost power and glory through the revolt of 1857. Thus 'sepoymutiny' and 'Muslim reaction' were the main components of the way in which the British chose to understand the reality of 1857.
87. (4) The Brahmo Samaj was conceived at Kolkata in 1830 by Devendranath Tagore and Ram Mohan Roy as reformation of the prevailing Brahmanism of the time (specifically Kulin practices) and began the Bengal Renaissance of the 19th century. The Veda Samaj was an extremely important social reform in the Southern India established in Madras in the year 1864. Arya Samaj is a Hindu reform movement founded by Swami Dayananda on 10 April 1875 and its area of activity was mainly northern India. Prarthna Samaj, or "Prayer Society" in Sanskrit, was a movement for religious and social reform in Maharashtra based on earlier reform movements and traditions of Maharashtra. It started in Bombay and was inspired by the Brahmo Samaj.
88. (2) Tipu Sultan while managing his land revenue system introduced the system of collecting the rent in cash. Farming out the land was abolished and the

state undertook the task of collecting the tax directly from the peasants. State officers were strictly instructed not to harass the ryots (peasants or cultivators of the soil). They were not to interfere in their daily affairs except at the time of collecting taxes when they should adopt peaceful methods of collection.

89. (1) Bhulabhai Desai was an Indian freedom fighter and acclaimed lawyer. He is well-remembered for his defense of the three Indian National Army soldiers accused of treason during World War II, and for attempting to negotiate a secret power-sharing agreement with Liaquat Ali Khan of the Muslim League. When three captured Indian National Army (INA) officers, Shah Nawaz Khan, Prem Kumar Sahgal and Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon were put on trial for treason, the Congress formed a Defence committee composed of 17 advocates including Bhulabhai Desai. The court-martial hearing began in October 1945 at the Red Fort. Bhulabhai was the leading counsel for the defense.
90. (3) Anandamath (The Abbey of Bliss) is a Bengali novel, written by Bankim Chandra Chatterji and published in 1882. Set in the background of the Sanyasi Rebellion in the late 18th century, it is considered one of the most important novels in the history of Bengali and Indian literature. Its importance is heightened by the fact that it became synonymous with the struggle for Indian independence from the British Empire. The national song of India, Vande Mataram was first published in this novel.
91. (3) English education was officially introduced in India in 1835 by Governor-General William Bentinck. The English Education Act was a legislative Act of the Council of India in 1835 giving effect to a decision in 1835 by William Bentinck, 4th Duke of Portland, the then Governor-General of British India to reallocate funds the East India Company was required by the British Parliament to spend on education and literature in India.
92. (3) Gokhale was famously a mentor to Mahatma Gandhi in his formative years. In 1912, Gokhale visited South Africa at Gandhi's invitation. As a young barrister, Gandhi returned from his struggles against the Empire in South Africa and received personal guidance from Gokhale, including a knowledge and understanding of India and the issues confronting common Indians. By 1920, Gandhi emerged as the leader of the Indian Independence Movement. In his autobiography, Gandhi calls Gokhale his mentor and guide.
93. (2) The Salt Satyagraha started on March 12, 1930, with the undertaking of the Dandi Yatra (Dandi March). It was the next significant non-violent protest against the British, after the Non-Cooperation movement of 1920-22 and India's First War of Independence 1857. The triggering factor for this movement was the British monopoly of salt trade in India and the imposition of a salt tax.
94. (4) Charles Wood, the President of the Board of Control of the East India Company, did a yeoman's job in spreading education in India when in 1854 he sent a despatch to Lord Dalhousie, the then Governor-Gen-

eral of India. It was recommended therein that universities on the model of the London university be established in big cities such as Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. In accordance with the wood's despatch, Education Departments were established in every province and universities were opened at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1857 and in Punjab in 1882 and at Allahabad 1887.

95. (1) The British Cabinet Mission of 1946 to India aimed to discuss and plan for the transfer of power from the British Government to Indian leadership, providing India with independence. Formulated at the initiative of Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, the mission consisted of Lord Pethick-Lawrence, the Secretary of State for India, Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, and A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty. However, Lord Wavell, the Viceroy of India, did not participate.
96. (3) The All-India Muslim League was a political party during the period of the British Rule which advocated the creation of a separate Muslim-majority nation. It was founded by the All India Muhammadan Educational Conference at Dhaka (now Bangladesh), in 1906, in the context of the circumstances that were generated over the partition of Bengal in 1905
97. (4) Sarfaroshi ki Tamanna is a patriotic poem in Urdu, written by Pandit Ram Prasad, (pen name: Bismil) he was an Indian Independence Movement leader, known popularly with Kakori Train Robbery, during British Raj in India.
98. (1) Charles John Canning, known as The Viscount Canning from 1837 to 1859, was an English statesman and Governor-General of India during the Indian Rebellion of 1857. In 1858 he was rewarded by being made the first Viceroy of India. In April 1859 he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for his great services during the rebellion. He was also made an extra civil grand cross of the Order of the Bath, and in May of the same year he was raised to the dignity of an Earl, as Earl Canning.
99. (2) Satyameva Jayate (Truth Alone Triumphs) is a mantra from the ancient Indian scripture Mundaka Upanishad which is one of the earlier, "primary" (mukhya) Upanishads, a genre of Hindu scriptures commented upon by Shankara. It is associated with the Atharva Veda. Upon independence of India, it was adopted as the national motto of India. The origin of the motto is a well-known mantra 3.1.6 from the Mundaka Upanishad.
100. (1) Ranjit Singh, chief of the Sukerchakia misl, who first occupied Lahore (1799), the traditional capital of the Punjab, declaring himself Maharaja in 1801, extended his hegemony to Amritsar in 1805 when he took over the town from his traditional rivals, the Bhangi chiefs. Already in 1809 he had constructed the Gobindgarh Fort outside Lahauri Gate complete with a formidable moat, three lines of defence and several bastions and emplacements for heavy guns. Amritsar thus had already become his second capital. Ranjit Singh devoutly provided liberal funds to have the dome and exterior of the holy Harimandar gold-plated and to have the interior ornamented with fine filigree and enamel work and with decorative murals

and panels in marble inlaid with coloured stone.

101. (4) Lord Cornwallis concluded the Permanent Settlement Act of 1793. Permanent Settlement was a grand contract between the East India Company and the Landholders of Bengal (Zamindars and independent Talukdars of all designations). Under this act, the landholders and Zamindars were admitted as the absolute owners of landed property to the colonial state system. Not only them, the Zamindars and landholders were allowed to hold their proprietary right at a rate that never changed. Under this contract of Permanent Settlement, the Government could not enhance the revenue demands on Zamindars.
102. (1) Annie Besant was a prominent British socialist, Theosophist, women's rights activist, writer and orator and supporter of Irish and Indian self rule. When World War I broke out in 1914 she helped launch the Home Rule League to campaign for democracy in India and dominion status within the Empire as a result of which she became the first woman President of the Indian National Congress at its Calcutta session in 1917.
103. (1) The Indian Statutory Commission was a group of seven British Members of Parliament that had been dispatched to India in 1927 to study constitutional reform in Britain's most important colonial dependency. It was commonly referred to as the Simon Commission after its chairman, Sir John Simon. The Simon commission was boycotted by Indians because they felt insulted and hurt that a committee appointed to decide the future of India did not include even a single Indian.
104. (2) Before the Partition Council, a Partition Committee was formed which was chaired by Lord Mountbatten and its members were Vallabh Bhai Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Liaquat Ali Khan and Abdur Rab Nishtar. Later this committee was replaced by a Partition Council. In this council, Congress was represented by Sardar Patel and Dr. Rajendra Prasad, with C. Rajgopalachari as alternate member. Muslim league was represented by Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Liaquat Ali Khan and Abdur Rab Nishtar as alternate member. Even after 15 August 1947, this partition council was in existence. The Partition Council had the Governor General as its Chairman.
105. (1) Resistance to Civil Government (Civil Disobedience) is an essay by American transcendentalist Henry David Thoreau that was first published in 1849. In it, Thoreau argues that individuals should not permit governments to overrule or atrophy their consciences, and that they have a duty to avoid allowing such acquiescence to enable the government to make them the agents of injustice. Indian independence leader Mohandas Gandhi (a.k.a. Mahatma Gandhi) was impressed by Thoreau's arguments.
106. (1) Muhammad Iqbal was a philosopher, poet and politician in British India who is widely regarded as having inspired the Pakistan Movement. Iqbal elucidated to Jinnah his vision of a separate Muslim state in a letter sent on June 21, 1937: "A separate federation of Muslim Provinces, reformed on the lines I have suggested above, is the only course by which we can secure a peaceful India and save Muslims from the domination of Non-Muslims. Why should not the Muslims of North-West India and Bengal be considered as

- nations entitled to self-determination just as other nations in India and outside India are.”
107. (1) Lord Ripon's Resolution of 18 May, 1882 is hailed as the Magna Carat of government and got for him the title of “father of local self-government in India. The resolution on local self-government recognised the twin considerations of local government: (i) administrative efficiency and (ii) political education. The Ripon Resolution, which focused on towns, provided for local bodies consisting of a large majority of elected non-official members and presided over by a non-official chairperson.
 108. (3) The Bardoli Satyagraha of 1928, in the state of Gujarat, India during the period of the British Raj, was a major episode of civil disobedience and revolt in the Indian Independence Movement. Its success gave rise to Vallabhbhai Patel as one of the greatest leaders of the independence struggle. While Patel credited Gandhi's teachings and the farmers' undying resolve, people across the nation recognized his vital leadership. Gandhi and his fellow satyagrahis called him Sardar for the first time, which in Gujarati and most Indian languages means Chief or Leader. It was after Bardoli that Sardar Patel became one of India's most important leaders.
 109. (4) The system of Sati was abolished in India during the governor-generalship of Lord William Bentinck. It was on 4 December 1829, when the practice was formally banned in all the lands under Bengal Presidency by Bentinck. By this regulation, the people who abetted sati were declared guilty of “culpable homicide.” Under the British control, Jaipur banned the practice in 1846.
 110. (4) The honorific Mahatma (“Great Soul”), was given to him in 1915 by his friend Rabindranath Tagore. He never accepted the title because he considered himself unworthy of it. There are several accounts to this story but generally it is believed that the poet Rabindranath Tagore called him Mahatma. Other story is that Nautamlal Bhagavanji Mehta or the Nagar Sheth of Jetpur was the first to use and bestow Mahatma for Gandhiji on January 21, 1915 at Kamri Bai School, Jetpur, India.
 111. (4) Aligarh Muslim University was established by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan as Madrasatul Uloom Musalman-e-Hind, in 1875 which later became Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College (MAO College). It was designed to train Muslims for government service in India and prepare them for advanced training in British universities. The Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College became Aligarh Muslim University in 1920.
 112. (2) The annual session of Indian National Congress was held on the banks of river Ravi at Lahore in December 1929. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru was the Congress President. The place where this session held was named as the Lajpat Rai Nagar. Nehru drafted the Indian declaration of independence.
 113. (3) The Story of My Experiments with Truth is the autobiography of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, covering his life from early childhood through to 1921. It was written in weekly installments and published in his journal Navjivan from 1925 to 1929. Its English translation also appeared in installments in his other journal Young India. It was initiated at the insistence of Swami Anand and other close co-workers of Gandhi, for him to explain the background of his public campaigns. In 1999, the book was designated as one of the “100 Best Spiritual Books of the 20th Century.”
 114. (4) The Swaraj Party, established as the Congress-Khilafat Swarajaya Party, was a political party formed in India in 1923 that sought greater self-government and political freedoms for the Indian people from the British Raj. It was inspired by the concept of Swaraj. In December 1922, Chittaranjan Das, Narasimha Chintaman Kelkar and Motilal Nehru formed the Congress-Khilafat Swarajaya Party with Das as the president and Nehru as one of the secretaries. Other prominent leaders included Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy and Subhas Chandra Bose of Bengal, Vithalbhai Patel and other Congress leaders who were becoming dissatisfied with the Congress.
 115. (3) Vande Mataram is a poem from Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay's 1882 novel Anandamath. It was written in Bengali and Sanskrit. It is a hymn to Goddess Durga, identified as the national personification of India. It played a vital role in the Indian independence movement, first sung in a political context by Rabindranath Tagore at the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress.
 116. (4) MAO College (or Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College) was founded by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, the leader of Muslim renaissance in Indian subcontinent, in 1875 at Aligarh. This later became Aligarh Muslim University in 1920. Mohammedan Anglo Oriental (MAO) College in 1875 marks one of the most important events in the educational and social history of modern India. Its establishment is considered as the first significant response of the Indian Muslims to the challenges of post 1857 era. It was an important catalyst in a process of social change among Muslims. Lord Lytton laid the foundation stone of the Muhammadan Anglo Oriental College on January 8, 1877. It became Aligarh Muslim University In 1920 by the act of Parliament of India.
 117. (1) The real benchmarking of the government policy on decentralization is attributed to Lord Ripon who, in his famous resolution on local self-government on May 18, 1882, recognised the twin considerations of local government: (i) administrative efficiency and (ii) political education.
 118. (3) Goa is a former Portuguese colony, the Portuguese overseas territory of Portuguese India existed for about 450 years until it was annexed by India in 1961. In 1510, the Portuguese defeated the ruling Bijapur kings with the help of a local ally, Timayya, leading to the establishment of a permanent settlement in Velha Goa (or Old Goa).
 119. (2) The Khadi movement aimed at boycotting foreign goods and promoting Indian goods, thereby improving India's economy. Mahatma Gandhi began promoting the spinning of khadi for rural self-employment and self-reliance (instead of using cloth manufactured industrially in Britain) in 1920s India thus making khadi an integral part and icon of the Swadeshi movement. The freedom struggle revolved around the use of khadi fabrics and the dumping of foreign-made clothes.

- 120.** (1) Abul Kalam Azad spent the final years of his life focusing on writing his book *India Wins Freedom*, an exhaustive account of India's freedom struggle and its leaders, which was published in 1957.
- 121.** (1) To Gandhi, truth occupied the first place and Ahimsa, the second. In the course of pursuit of truth, he discovered Ahimsa. He wanted to realize truth through Ahimsa. To him truth was harmony of thoughts with words and of words with actions.
- 122.** (2) Round Table Conference (1930–32), in Indian history, was a series of meetings in three sessions called by the British government to consider the future constitution of India. The conference resulted from a review of the Government of India Act of 1919, undertaken in 1927 by the Simon Commission, whose report was published in 1930. The conference was held in London.
- 123.** (4) Sardar Vallabhbhai Jhaverbhai Patel played an unparalleled role in the country's struggle for independence and guided its integration into a united, independent nation. Therefore he is also regarded as the "Bismarck of India" and "Iron Man of India". In India and across the world, he was often addressed as Sardar, which means Chief in Hindi, Urdu, and Persian.
- 124.** (2) The Indian Councils Act 1909, commonly known as the Morley-Minto Reforms, gave the right of separate electorate to the Muslims. Before these reforms, Muslims had expressed serious concern that a 'first past the post' British type of electoral system would leave them permanently subject to Hindu majority rule. The Act of 1909 stipulated, as demanded by the Muslim leadership that Indian Muslims be allotted reserved seats in the Municipal and District Boards, in the Provincial Councils and in the Imperial Legislature; that the number of reserved seats be in excess of their relative population (25 percent of the Indian population); and, that only Muslims should vote for candidates for the Muslim seats ('separate electorates').
- 125.** (2) Gandhian socialism is the branch of socialism based on theories of Gandhi. The theory is inspired from Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule written by Gandhi. Decentralization of political and economical power, Skeptic approach towards technology and large scale industrialization, Emphasis on Self-employment, Emphasis on self-reliance are the few features of Gandhian Socialism. Gandhi repudiated both State and reformist socialism because the first attempted to impose socialism from the top, whilst the second tolerated and sometimes even condoned violence as an inescapable means to attain its ends
- 126.** (2) Those were the words of Shivaswami Iyer who was a prominent lawyer, administrator and statesman who served as the Advocate General of Madras from 1907 to 1911. He was the Indian delegate to the third session of the League of Nations in 1922 in which, he condemned the mandate policy of General Smuts of the Republic of South Africa. Shivaswami Iyer served as a member of the Council of State from 1922 to 1923. He also opposed the Simon Commission on its arrival in India.
- 127.** (2) In the battle, Ahmad Shah Abdali had both numeric as well as qualitative superiority over Marathas.

The combined Muslim army was much larger than that of Marathas. Though the infantry of Marathas was organized along European lines and their army had some of the best French-made guns of the time, their artillery was static and lacked mobility against the fast-moving Afghan forces. The heavy mounted artillery of Afghans proved much better in the battlefield than the light artillery of Marathas. However, the main reason for the failure of the Marathas was that they went to war without good allies. They were expecting support from their allies- Rajputs, Jats and Sikhs, but none of them supported Marathas in the battle. The Marathas had interfered in the internal affairs of the Rajput states (present-day Rajasthan) and levied heavy taxes and huge fines on them. They had also made large territorial and monetary claims upon Awadh. Their raids in the Jat territory had resulted in the loss of trust of Jat chiefs like Suraj Mal. They had, therefore, to fight their enemies alone. The Marathas' difficulty in obtaining supplies worsened as the local population became hostile to them, since in the Marathas' desperation to secure provisions they had pillaged the surrounding areas. The Marathas were unwise to carry a large number of non-combatants including wives along with them. This proved a severe handicap as it not only slowed down the movement of the army but also put extra burden on the supplies. A large part of the fighting strength had to be diverted to protecting the camp. They were forced to battle as the Marathas could take the starvation no more. It was this army weakened by starvation that fought the decisive battle of Panipat.

- 128.** (2) Direct Action Day also known as the Great Calcutta Killings, was a day of widespread riot and man-slaughter in the city of Calcutta which took place on August 16, 1946. The 1946 Cabinet Mission to India for planning of the transfer of power from the British Raj to the Indian leadership proposed an initial plan of composition of the new Dominion of India and its government. However, soon an alternative plan to divide the British Raj into a Hindu-majority India and a Muslim-majority Pakistan was proposed by the Muslim League. The Congress rejected the alternative proposal outright. Muslim League planned general strike (hartal) on 16 August terming it as Direct Action Day to protest this rejection, and to assert its demand for a separate Muslim homeland. The day also marked the start of what is known as The Week of the Long Knives. An important incident following Direct Action Day was the Noakhali and Tippera district massacres in October 1946.
- 129.** (3) The Quit India Movement, or the August Movement (August Kranti) was a civil disobedience movement launched in India in August 1942 in response to Mohandas Gandhi's call for immediate independence. The All-India Congress Committee proclaimed a mass protest demanding what Gandhi called "an orderly British withdrawal" from India. The call for determined, but passive resistance appears in his call to Do or Die, issued on 8 August at the Gowalia Tank Maidan in Bombay. The British were quick to act. Almost the entire Indian National Congress leadership, and not just at the national level, was impris-

oned early morning next day i.e August 9. Due to the arrest of major leaders, a young and till then relatively unknown Aruna Asaf Ali presided over the AICC session on August 9 and hoisted the flag; later the Congress party was banned.

- 130.** (2) Gandhi's view of the morally legitimate means to be exclusively employed in furthering political ends was deeply affected by the doctrine of dispassionate action in the Gita. Gandhi explicitly rejected the doctrine that the end justifies the means, and went so far as to assert that a moral means is almost an end in itself because virtue is its own reward. Gandhi firmly believed that the means always justify the end. So he chose only good means to drive away the British from India. He firmly believed that "impure" means result in an "impure" end, that we cannot attain to any truth through untruthful means that we cannot secure justice through unjust means, or freedom through tyrannical acts, or socialism through enmity and coercion, or enduring peace through war.
- 131.** (2) Sunderlal Bahuguna is a noted Garhwali environmentalist, Chipko movement leader and a follower of Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of Non-violence and Satyagraha. The Bhoodan Movement was a voluntary land reform movement in India started by Acharya Vinoba Bhave in 1951 started at Pochampally village. Narmada is social movement consisting of tribal people, adivasis, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists against the Sardar Sarovar Dam being built across the Narmada River, Gujarat, India. Narmada Bachao Andolan, together with its leading spokespersons Medha Patkar and Baba Amte, were the 1991 recipient of the Right Livelihood Award. Jayaprakash Narayan is remembered especially for leading the opposition to Indira Gandhi in the 1970s and for giving a call for peaceful Total Revolution
- 132.** (4) The Vernacular Press Act was passed in 1878 under the Governor Generalship and Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton, for "better control" of Indian language newspapers. The purpose of the Act was to control the printing and circulation of seditious material, calculated to produce disaffection, which was already present, against the British Government in India in the minds of the masses.
- 133.** (4) The decision to effect the Partition of Bengal was announced in July 1905 by the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon. The partition took effect in October 1905 and separated the largely Muslim eastern areas from the largely Hindu western areas. Indians were outraged at what they recognised as a "divide and rule" policy, where the colonizers turned the native population against itself in order to rule, even though Curzon stressed it would produce administrative efficiency. The partition animated the Hindus and led the Muslims to form their own national organization. Bengal was reunited in 1911
- 134.** (3) Government of India Act of 1909 is also known as Morley- Minto Reforms. After Lord Curzon's partitioning of Bengal, terrorism invoked in the land of Bengal and it was an absolute necessity to restore stability of the British Raj. So in order to crack down the terrorist act in Bengal, John Morley, the Liberal Secretary of State for India and The Earl of Minto, the Conser-

vative Governor General of India, together came to a common opinion that a dramatic step was required. This Act also gave security to the loyal followers of Indian upper classes and upcoming westernized section of the population.

- 135.** (2) The All India Home Rule League was a national political organization founded in 1916 to lead the national demand for self-government, termed Home Rule, and to obtain the status of a Dominion within the British Empire. Between 1916 and 1918, when the war was closing, prominent Indians like Joseph Bap-tista, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, G. S. Khaparde, Sir S. Subramania Iyer and the leader of the Theosophical Society, Annie Besant decided to organize a national alliance of leagues across India, specifically to demand Home Rule, or self-government within the British Empire for all of India. Tilak founded the first League in the city of Pune, Maharashtra.
- 136.** (3) In November 1927, the British government appointed the Indian Statutory Commission, known popularly after the name of its chairman as the Simon Commission, to go into the question of further constitutional reform. All the members of the Commission were Englishmen. This announcement was greeted by a chorus of protest from all Indians. What angered them most was the exclusion of Indians from the Commission and the basic notion behind this exclusion that foreigners would discuss and decide upon India's fitness for self-government.
- 137.** (3) Brahmo Samaj was conceived at Kolkata in 1830 by Devendranath Tagore and Ram Mohan Roy as reformation of the prevailing Brahmanism of the time (specifically Kulin practices) and began the Bengal Renaissance of the 19th century pioneering all religious, social and educational advance of the Hindu community in the 19th century. In practice, a Brahmo Samaj is an assembly of all sorts and descriptions of people without distinction, meeting publicly for the sober, orderly, religious and devout adoration of "the (nameless) unsearchable Eternal, Immutable Being who is the Author and Preserver of the Universe.
- 138.** (3) 1613-14: British East India Company set up trading post at Surat; 1639: The local king of Madras granted the Company a lease; 1662: King Charles II of England was given Bombay as dowry after marrying the Portuguese princess; and, 1667: The English obtained the royal farman to trade in Bengal from the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. The three small villages in the east of India called Sutanati, Gobindapore and Kalikata were renamed Calcutta in 1690.
- 139.** (1) The Indian Rebellion of 1857 began as a mutiny of sepoys of the East India Company's army on 10 May 1857, in the town of Meerut, and soon escalated into other mutinies and civilian rebellions largely in the upper Gangetic plain and central India, with the major hostilities confined to present-day Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, northern Madhya Pradesh, and the Delhi region.
- 140.** (3) The All India Forward Bloc is a leftwing nationalist political party in India which emerged as a faction within the Indian National Congress in 1939, led by Subhas Chandra Bose. The Forward Bloc of the Indian National Congress was formed on 3 May 1939 by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, who had resigned from

the presidency of the Indian National Congress on April 29 after being outmaneuvered by Mohandas K. Gandhi.

141. (2) Bal Gangadhar Tilak was conferred with the honorary title of "Lokamanya", which literally means "Accepted by the people (as their leader)". He was honored with the title 'Lokamanya' in 1893 which became synonymous with him in the 1900. Tilak re-joined the Indian National Congress in 1916. He also helped found the All India Home Rule League in 1916-18, with G. S. Khaparde and Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Annie Besant. After years of trying to reunite the moderate and radical factions, he gave up and focused on the Home Rule League, which sought self-rule. Tilak traveled from village to village trying to conjure up support from farmers and locals to join the movement towards self-rule.
142. (3) The Quit India Movement or the August Movement (August Kranti) was a civil disobedience movement launched in India in August 1942 in response to Mohandas Gandhi's call for immediate independence. The All-India Congress Committee proclaimed a mass protest demanding what Gandhi called "an orderly British withdrawal" from India. The call for determined, but passive resistance appears in his call to Do or Die, issued on 8 August at the Gowalia Tank Maidan in Bombay.
143. (3) Scheduled Castes Federation, was a political party in India, founded by Dr. Ambedkar in 1942 to fight for the rights of the Dalit community. SCF was the successor organization of the Independent Labour Party led by Ambedkar. SCF later evolved into the Republican Party of India.
144. (1) In India, two great leaders, M.N. Roy and Jayaprakash Narayan, have at different times advocated partyless democracy. Jayaprakash Narayan never held a formal position in the government, but remained a leading political personality operating outside party politics. Late in his life, he regained prominence as an active critic of the increasingly authoritarian policies of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Mohandas Gandhi's daughter. His reform movement called for "partyless democracy," decentralization of power, village autonomy and a more representative legislature. Narayan was popular for his Four Theories-Marxism, Democratic Socialism, Partyless Democracy based on Sarvodaya and Total Revolution.
145. (3) The most significant aspects of the Government of India Act 1935 were: the grant of a large measure of autonomy to the provinces of British India (ending the system of dyarchy introduced by the Government of India Act 1919) and provision for the establishment of a "Federation of India", to be made up of both British India and some or all of the "princely states". However, the degree of autonomy introduced at the provincial level was subject to important limitations: the provincial Governors retained important reserve powers, and the British authorities also retained a right to suspend responsible government.
146. (2) Chakravarti Rajagopalachari informally called Rajaji or C.R., was an Indian lawyer, independence activist, politician, writer and statesman. Rajagopalachari was the last Governor-General of India and the first Indian Governor-General of India. He also served

as leader of the Indian National Congress, Premier of the Madras Presidency, Governor of West Bengal, Minister for Home Affairs of the Indian Union and Chief Minister of Madras state. Rajaji founded the Swatantra Party and was one of the first recipients of India's highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna. He vehemently opposed the use of nuclear weapons and was a proponent of world peace and disarmament. During his lifetime, he also acquired the nickname 'Mango of Salem'.

147. (4) India had non-Congress governments in some states even in 1951, with the first communist government under E.M.S. Namboodiripad in Kerala and a coalition in the Patiala and Eastern Punjab States Union (later merged with Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh). As the first non-Indian National Congress Chief Minister in Republic of India, Namboodiripad became the leader of the first democratically elected Communist government in India (San Marino being first in the world).
148. (2) The Republic of India is governed in terms of the Constitution of India which was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26th November 1949 and came into force on 26th January 1950. The date 26 January was chosen to commemorate the Purna Swaraj declaration of independence of 1930. With its adoption, the Union of India officially became the modern and contemporary Republic of India and it replaced the Government of India Act 1935 as the country's fundamental governing document.
149. (2) The Indian National Congress was established in 1885 due to the efforts of A.O. Hume. He not only became its first General Secretary but continued to serve and guide it till his death in 1912.
150. (2) The best example of his life-long crusade against social evils was the historic agitation he organized against the inhuman custom of women becoming Sati. When the orthodox Hindus petitioned to Parliament to withhold its approval of Bentinck's action of banning the rite of Sati, he organized a counter-petition of enlightened Hindus in favour of Bentinck's action.
151. (3) India won independence from Britain by the Indian Independence Act 1947, ending the British Raj. This act, passed in June and receiving royal assent in July, took effect on 15 August 1947. On 15 August 1947, Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of free India, addressed the Constituent Assembly. In his famous speech, Tryst with Destiny, he declared the end of the colonial era and called on citizens to recognize the promise and opportunity of the moment: "Long years ago, we made a tryst with destiny. Now the time has come when we shall redeem our pledge - not wholly or in full measure - but very substantially."
152. (4) Gandhi urged the Congress to launch a Non-Cooperation Movement on three issues, which were; redressal of the wrongs committed in Punjab that entailed the Jallianwala Bagh massacre and the atrocities related to the marital laws, the Khilafat wrong and accomplishment of swaraj. In September, 1920, a special session of the Congress, presided by Lala Lajpat Rai was convened at Calcutta that sought to approve the scheme. In December 1920, at the Nagpur Congress, the resolution on Non-Cooperation was repeated again. The programme and policies of the

Non-Cooperation Movement that was adopted at the special session of the Congress in Calcutta and restated at the Nagpur session included; promotion of swadeshi and boycott of foreign made articles, surrender of honorary posts and titles, rejection of official Durbars, progressive rejection by lawyers of British courts, boycott of elections appointing new Councils, refusal by clerks and soldiers to serve in Mesopotamia and boycott of Government run and state assisted schools.

- 153.** (1) Dadabhai Naoroji, known as the Grand Old Man of India, was a Parsi intellectual, educator, cotton trader, and an early Indian political and social leader. His book *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India* brought attention to the draining of India's wealth into Britain. He was a Member of Parliament (MP) in the United Kingdom House of Commons between 1892 and 1895, and the first Asian to be a British MP. He is also credited with the founding of the Indian National Congress, along with A.O. Hume and Dinshaw Edulji Wacha.
- 154.** (4) Curzon introduced some reforms in agriculture. He passed the Punjab Land alienation Act of 1902. Under this act Curzon declared the land of agriculture will not be transferred to non-agriculturist. In this way he protected the farmers from money lender class.
- 155.** (2) Dyarchy was the system of double government introduced by the Government of India Act (1919) for the provinces of British India. It marked the first introduction of the democratic principle into the executive branch of the British administration of India. Though much-criticized, it signified a breakthrough in British Indian government and was the forerunner of India's full provincial autonomy (1935) and independence (1947). Dyarchy was introduced as a constitutional reform by Edwin Samuel Montagu (secretary of state for India, 1917-22) and Lord Chelmsford (viceroy of India, 1916-21).
- 156.** (4) The first Viceroy of India Lord Canning organized a Durbar at Allahabad on 1 November 1, 1858, in which he legally declared the assumption of power by Queen Victoria. It was in this durbar that authority was transferred from the East India Company to the Crown. On that occasion Lord Canning also had read out the Queen's proclamation to the princes and people of India. The British Government ordered its servants in India not to interfere in the religious affairs of the Indians. In framing and administering law in India, due regard was to be shown to the customs, ancient rites and usages of the Indians.
- 157.** (3) Lucknow Pact, (December 1916) refers to an agreement made by the Indian National Congress headed by Maratha leader Bal Gangadhar Tilak and the All-India Muslim League led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah; it was adopted by the Congress at its Lucknow session on December 29 and by the league on December 31, 1916. The meeting at Lucknow marked the reunion of the moderate and radical wings of the Congress. The pact dealt both with the structure of the government of India and with the relation of the Hindu and Muslim communities.
- 158.** (4) Cornwallis's greatest achievement in India was the reorganization of the land taxation, known as the Permanent Settlement of 1793. Agricultural land in Ben-

gal was cultivated by a large number of small farmers, who paid rent to a group of Zamindars (landowners). Under the Mughals, the government had collected taxes from the Zamindars. The East India Company, however, had tried to set aside the Zamindars, and collect land taxes either directly through company officials, or through revenue-farmers, who collected the rent from peasants and paid a lump sum to the government. The new system led to widespread corruption, and the peasants suffered severely. Cornwallis decided to go back to the old Mughal system. He granted legal ownership of their land to the Zamindars. In return, they had to pay the government 90 per cent of the rent which they collected from the farmers. These arrangements were to last for ever, hence the title "permanent settlement."

- 159.** (2) The acknowledged high priest of the drain theory was Dadabhai Naoroji. It was in May 1867 that Dadabhai Naoroji put forward the idea that Britain was draining India. From then on for nearly half a century he launched a raging campaign against the drain, hammering at the theme through every possible form of public communication. The drain he declared, was the basic cause of India's poverty and the fundamental evil of British rule in India.
- 160.** (3) The All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) is the oldest trade union federations in India and one of the five largest. It was founded on 31 October, 1920 in Bombay by Lala Lajpat Rai and a few others and, until 1945 when unions became organised on party lines; it was the primary trade union organisation in India. Since then it has been associated with the Communist Party of India.
- 161.** (3) Sarvodaya is a term meaning 'universal uplift' or 'progress of all'. The term was first coined by Mahatma Gandhi as the title of his 1908 translation of John Ruskin's tract on political economy, *Unto This Last*, and Gandhi came to use the term for the ideal of his own political philosophy. Later Gandhians, like the Indian nonviolence activist Vinoba Bhave, embraced the term as a name for the social movement in post-independence India.
- 162.** (2) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was 24 when he arrived in South Africa in 1893 to work as a legal representative for the Muslim Indian Traders based in the city of Pretoria. In January 1897, when Gandhi landed in Durban, a mob of white settlers attacked him and he escaped only through the efforts of the wife of the police superintendent. He, however, refused to press charges against any member of the mob, stating it was one of his principles not to seek redress for a personal wrong in a court of law.
- 163.** (1) In February 1927, Jawaharlal Nehru on behalf of the National Congress attended the Congress of Oppressed Nationalities at Brussels organised by political exiles and revolutionaries from the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America suffering from economic or political imperialism. The Congress was called to coordinate and plan their common struggle against imperialism. Many left wing intellectuals and political leaders of Europe also joined the Congress.
- 164.** (2) For a long time, only British officers were appointed to all covenanted posts. In 1832, the posts of musif

and sadar amin were created and opened to Indians. In 1833, the posts of deputy magistrate and deputy collector were created and opened to Indians. The ICS Act of 1861 established the Indian Civil Service. The Act of 1853 had already established the practice of recruiting covenanted civilians through competitive examinations. Till then, the Civil Servants were nominated by the Directors of the East India Company.

165. (2) After joining the Congress Party and taking part in political agitation in the Punjab, Lajpat Rai was deported to Mandalay, Burma (Myanmar), without trial, in May 1907. In November, however, he was allowed to return when the viceroy, Lord Minto, decided that there was insufficient evidence to hold him for subversion.
166. (2) Lord William Bentinck met with Maharaja Ranjit Singh at Ropar, on the bank of the Sutlej, in the spring of 1831. It was an occasion of a impressive ceremony and display. Both sides met on the either side of Sutlej with their full forces.
167. (1) Arya Samaj is a Hindu reform movement founded by Swami Dayananda on 10 April 1875. On the 24th of June, 1877, the second major Arya Samaj was established at Lahore.
168. (3) With the onset of World War I, the British stiffened censorship and restrictions on political activity. Azad's Al-Hilal was consequently banned in 1914 under the Press Act for spreading extremist views. From November 12, 1915, Azad started a new journal, the Al-Balagh, which increased its active support for nationalist causes and communal unity. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad again started propagating revolutionary ideas and nationalism through this paper. During that time he supported the Khilafat movement. In 1916 the government banned Al-Balagh under Defence of India Regulations Act.
169. (4) British India's three presidency towns of Madras (Chennai), Bombay (Mumbai), and Calcutta (Kolkata) were each granted a High Court by letters patent dated 26 June, 1862. The letters patent were issued by Queen Victoria under the authority of the British parliament's Indian High Courts Act 1861. The three courts remain unique in modern India, having been established under British royal charter; this is in contrast with the country's other high courts, which have been directly established under Indian legislation.
170. (4) Annie Besant was the first woman President of Indian National Congress. She presided over the 1917 Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress. Annie Besant was of Irish origin and was one of the few foreigners who played a significant role in the Indian freedom movement.
171. (2) The Brahmo Samaj was the first modern Hindu reform movement. It was founded in Calcutta in 1828 by Ram Mohan Roy (1772–1833). As an expression of the social and religious views of a small but influential group of westernized Indians, the Brahmo Samaj sought to create a purified form of Hinduism, a Hindu dharma free of all Puranic elements such as temple rituals and image worship. Led by a series of prominent Bengali intellectuals, the movement was a major factor in shaping Hindu responses to both secular

and Christian influence from the West and thus helped pave the way for the so-called Hindu Renaissance in the late 1800s.

172. (4) Jivatram Bhagwandas Kripalani, popularly known as Acharya Kripalani, was an Indian politician, noted particularly for holding the presidency of the Indian National Congress during the transfer of power in 1947. During the election for the post of the future Prime Minister of India held by the Congress party, he had the second highest number of votes after Sardar Patel. However, on Gandhi's insistence, both Patel and Kripalani backed out to allow Jawahar Lal Nehru to become the first Prime Minister of India.
173. (4) Gandhi firmly believed that the means always justify the end. So he chose only good means to drive away the British from India. He never resorted to violence. He said, "For me it is enough to know the means. Means and end are convertible terms in my philosophy of life".
174. (2) 'The Story of My Experiments with Truth' An Autobiography' brings out that all of his life, experiments with food were to be part of Gandhi's experiments with truth. While in England, where food is sometimes tasteless anyway, he decided he could do without condiments, for "the real seat of taste [is] not the tongue but the mind."
175. (1) The Act of 1935 provided for the establishment of an All India Federation and a new system of government for the provinces on the basis of provincial autonomy. The federation was to be based on union of the provinces of British India and the princely states. There was to be a bicameral federal legislature in which the states were given disproportionate weight age. Moreover, the representatives of the states were not to be elected by the people, but appointed directly by the rulers.
176. (2) In consequence of the departure of Lord Dalhousie in 1855 and a vacancy in the governor-generalship of India, Lord Canning was selected by Lord Palmerston to succeed to that great position. The most significant event during his administration was the outbreak of the Sepoy Revolt, 1857. Lord Canning suppressed it and the Parliamentary Act of 1858 followed this great event. By the Proclamation of the Queen, the East India Company's rule ended and the Crown of England took over the government of India.
177. (3) In 1931, Albert Einstein wrote a short letter of admiration to another of the world's greatest minds, Mohandas Gandhi. Despite their intentions, the pair never met in person. After Gandhi's death, Einstein said: "Generations to come will find it difficult to believe that a man such as Gandhi ever walked the face of this earth."
178. (3) The Salt March, also known as the Salt Satyagraha, began with the Dandi March on March 12, 1930. The Salt Satyagraha was the next significant non-violent protest against the British, after the Non-Cooperation movement of 1920-22 and India's First War of Independence 1857. It was a direct action campaign of tax resistance and nonviolent protest against the British salt monopoly in colonial India, and triggered the wider Civil Disobedience Movement. This was the

most significant organized challenge to British authority since the Non-cooperation movement of 1920–22, and directly followed the Purna Swaraj declaration of independence by the Indian National Congress on January 26, 1930.

179. (4) The British Cabinet Mission of 1946 to India aimed to discuss and plan for the transfer of power from the British Government to Indian leadership, providing India with independence. The Mission held talks with the representatives of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League, the two largest political parties in the Constituent Assembly of India.
180. (1) The first Portuguese encounter with India was on May 20, 1498 when Vasco da Gama reached Calicut on Malabar Coast. The Portuguese State of India was established in 1505 as a viceroyalty of the Kingdom of Portugal, six years after the discovery of a sea route between Portugal and India, to serve as the plenipotentiary governing body of a string of Portuguese fortresses and colonies overseas. At the time of British India's independence in 1947, Portuguese India included a number of enclaves on India's western coast, including Goa proper, as well as the coastal enclaves of Daman and Diu, and the enclaves of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, which lie inland from Daman. The territories of Portuguese India were sometimes referred to collectively as Goa. Portugal lost the last two enclaves in 1954, and finally the remaining three in December 1961, when they were taken by India after military action.
181. (2) Badruddin Tyabji was an Indian lawyer who served as the third President of the Indian National Congress. In 1902, he became the first Indian to hold the post of Chief Justice in Mumbai. He is considered to be one of the most moderate Muslims during the freedom movement of India.
182. (1) The rebellion led to the dissolution of the East India Company in 1858. It also led the British to reorganize the army, the financial system and the administration in India. In August, by the Government of India Act 1858, the company was formally dissolved and its ruling powers over India were transferred to the British Crown. A new British government department, the India Office, was created to handle the governance of India, and its head, the Secretary of State for India, was entrusted with formulating Indian policy. The Governor-General of India gained a new title (Viceroy of India), and implemented the policies devised by the India Office.
183. (3) On the historic day of 12th March 1930, Gandhi inaugurated The Civil Disobedience Movement by conducting the historic Dandi Salt March, where he broke the Salt Laws imposed by the British Government.
184. (3) C. Rajagopalachari was the last Governor-General of India from 1948 to 1950. Later he was Union Home Minister from 1951 to 1952 and as Chief Minister of Madras state from 1952 to 1954. In 1959, he resigned from the Indian National Congress and founded the Swatantra Party, which stood against the Congress in the 1962, 1967 and 1972 elections. Rajaji

was instrumental in setting up a united Anti-Congress front in Madras state under C. N. Annadurai, which swept the 1967 elections.

185. (3) Two Directive Principles of State Policy which are based on the Gandhian ideals are: (i) promotion of cottage industries on an individual and co-operative basis in rural areas; and (ii) prevention of slaughter of cows and calves and other milch cattle.
186. (1) On August 29, 1931, Gandhi sailed for England in the SS Rajputana to attend the Second Round Table Conference. He went as the sole representative of the Indian National Congress. He was accompanied by Sarojini Naidu and also Madan Mohan Malaviya, Ghanshyam Das Birla, Muhammad Iqbal, Sir Mirza Ismail Diwan of Mysore, S.K. Dutta and Sir Syed Ali Imam. The conference failed to reach agreement, either constitutionally or on communal representation.
187. (2) Gandhiji had said that his mission in life was "to wipe every tear from every eye."
188. (3) The theory of satyagraha sees means and ends as inseparable. The means used to obtain an end are wrapped up in and attached to that end. Therefore, it is contradictory to try to use unjust means to obtain justice or to try to use violence to obtain peace. As Gandhi wrote: "They say, 'means are, after all, means'. I would say, 'means are, after all, everything'. As the means so the end". Gandhi rejected the idea that injustice should, or even could, be fought against "by any means necessary" — if you use violent, coercive, unjust means, whatever ends you produce will necessarily embed that injustice.
189. (4) Lord Canning was the first Viceroy of India. The title of Viceroy was created in 1858 after the mutiny of 1857. Before 1858, East India Company was ruling large parts of India and the head of administration of the East India Company was called Governor General. This office was created in 1773. The title Governor General had administrative control over the British Provinces of India (Punjab, Bengal, Bombay, Madras, United Provinces etc.). After the mutiny of 1857, the British Government took control of the administration from East India Company. To reflect the Governor General's role as representative from the monarch, the term Viceroy of India was applied to him. The title remained in existence from 1858 till 1947. Lord Canning was Governor General of India from 1856 to 1858 and Viceroy of India from 1858 to 1862.
190. (3) At the Surat Session in 1907, congress leaders split into two groups - moderates and extremists. In Surat, Extremists tried to push the candidature of Lala Lajpat Rai for President-ship of congress and Moderates Dr. Ras Behari Ghosh to be the President. The situation was saved by Lala Lajpat Rai and stepping down and Dr. Ras Behari Ghosh became the President. Real trouble started when the moderates tried to repudiate the resolution on boycott, swadeshi and national education which has been adopted in 1906. This was not acceptable to the extremists. As a result open clashes took place and session was suspended thereafter Moderates held a separate convention from which the extremists were excluded this marked a complete split in the Congress.

191. (3) When three captured Indian National Army (INA) officers, Shahnawaz Khan, Prem Kumar Sahgal and Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon were put on trial for treason, the Congress formed a Defence committee composed of 17 advocates including Bhulabhai Desai. The court-martial hearing began in October 1945 at the Red Fort. Bhulabhai was the leading counsel for the defense. Undeterred by poor health, Bhulabhai made an emphatic and passionate argument in defense of the charged soldiers.
192. (3) The Portuguese State of India was established in 1505 as a viceroyalty of the Kingdom of Portugal, six years after the discovery of a sea route between Portugal and India, to serve as the plenipotentiary governing body of a string of Portuguese fortresses and colonies overseas. The first viceroy was Francisco de Almeida, who established his headquarters in Cochin. Subsequent Portuguese governors were not always of vice-roy rank. After 1510, the capital of the Portuguese viceroyalty was transferred to Goa.
193. (4) All India Women's Conference was founded in 1927 "as an organization dedicated to upliftment and betterment of women and children". AIWC was registered in 1930 under the Societies Registration Act, XXI of 1860. Its founder members were Maharani Chinnabai Gaekwad; Rani Sahiba of Sangli; Sarojini Naidu; Kamla Devi Chattopadhyaya; Lady Dorab Tata, etc. It first met at the Ferguson College, Pune on January 3, 1927. Some of the legislative reforms initiated by the AIWC include: Sharda Act (1929); Hindu Women's Right to Property Act (1937); Factory Act (1947); Hindu Marriage and Divorce Act (1954); Special Marriage Act (1954); Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act (1956); Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act (1956); The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women Act (1958); Maternity Benefits Act (1961); Dowry Prohibition Act (1961); Equal Remuneration Act (1958, 1976), etc.
194. (1) The Namdhari or Kuka movement had its origin in the north-west corner of the Sikh kingdom. The main difference between Namdhari Sikhs and mainstream Sikhs is their belief in Jagjit Singh as their living Guru (as opposed to the Guru Granth Sahib, the present Guru of Sikhs). Other differences include being: strict vegetarians; placing equal importance between the Guru Granth Sahib and the Dasam Granth, the holy book written by the 10th Guru, Guru Gobind Singh. Ram Singh Kuka was the founder of the Kuka movement. He was strongly opposed to the British rule and started an intense non-cooperation movement against them. Led by him, the people boycotted English education, mill made cloths and other imported goods.
195. (2) Early in 1942, Sir Stafford Cripps, a member of the War Cabinet of Winston Churchill, was sent to make a definite offer to India on behalf of the British Government. The proposals gave a severe blow to Indian unity as the provinces could not opt to join the federation and this tantamounted to the acceptance of Pakistan in principle. Secondly, it was felt that the interests of the people of the Indian states were ignored as the Indian States would be represented by the representatives nominated by their rulers. No limit was set for the actual grant of Dominion Status. Since the very foundation of the British Empire seemed to be uncertain at that moment of World War, the long-term offer of Dominion Status was, as Gandhiji remarked, a 'post-dated cheque on a failing bank.'
196. (2) The Congress Socialist Party (CSP) was founded in 1934 as a socialist caucus within the Indian National Congress. Its members rejected what they saw as the anti-rational mysticism of Mohandas Gandhi as well as the sectarian attitude of the Communist Party of India towards the Congress Party. Influenced by Fabianism as well as Marxism-Leninism, the CSP included advocates of armed struggle or sabotage (such as Jai Prakash Narayan and Basawon Singh (Sinha)) as well as those who insisted upon ahimsa or nonviolent resistance (such as Acharya Narendra Deva).
197. (4) Vasco Nunez de Balboa crossed the Isthmus of Panama to the Pacific Ocean in 1513, becoming the first European to lead an expedition to have seen or reached the Pacific from the New World. He traveled to the New World in 1500 and, after some exploration, settled on the island of Hispaniola. He founded the settlement of Santa Maria la Antigua del Darién in present-day Panama in 1510, which was the first permanent European settlement on the mainland of the Americas
198. (3) Lord William Bentinck introduced western or English education in India in 1835. Macaulay's Minute formed the basis for the reforms introduced in the English Education Act of 1835. Macaulay famously stated in his "Minute on Indian Education" (1835): "all the historical information which has been collected from all the books written in Sanskrit language is less valuable than what may be found in the most paltry abridgments used at preparatory schools in England."
199. (3) It was during the period of Lord Lawrence (1864 – 1869) that the three High Courts were established at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1865. The Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were established in 1857 during the period of Lord Canning (1856 – 1862).
200. (2) Nanasahab Peshwa, also known as Balaji Baji Rao, was the son of Bajirao from his marriage with Kashibai and one of the Peshwa of the Maratha Empire. He contributed heavily to the development of the city of Pune, India. He was appointed as Peshwa by Chattrapati Shahu himself. Nanasahab lost his cousin, Sadashivrao Bhau (the son of Chimaji Appa), and his eldest son, Vishwasrao, at the [Third Battle of Panipat].
201. (4) Lucknow Pact, (December 1916) was a famous agreement made by the Indian National Congress headed by Maratha leader Bal Gangadhar Tilak and the All-India Muslim League led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah which was adopted by the Congress at its Lucknow session on December 29 and by the league on December 31, 1916. The meeting at Lucknow marked the reunion of the moderate and radical wings of the Congress. The pact dealt both with the structure of the government of India and with the relation of the Hindu and Muslim communities.

- 202.** (4) Called the "Proclamation Durbar", the Durbar of 1877 was held beginning on 1 January 1877 to designate the coronation and proclaim Queen Victoria as Empress of India. The 1877 Durbar was largely an official event and not a popular occasion with mass appeal like 1903 and 1911. It was attended by the 1st Earl of Lytton - Viceroy of India, maharajas, Nawabs and intellectuals. It was at this glittering durbar that a man in "homespun spotless white khadi" rose to read a citation on behalf of the Pune Sarvajanik Sabha. Ganesh Vasudeo Joshi put forth a demand couched in very polite language:
"We beg of Her Majesty to grant to India the same political and social status as is enjoyed by her British subjects." With this demand, it can be said that the campaign for a free India was formally launched.
- 203.** (3) Kesari is a newspaper founded in 1881 by Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a prominent leader of the Indian Independence movement. Tilak used to run his two newspapers, the Kesari, in Marathi and Maratha in English from Kesari Wada.
- 204.** (1) By 1940, under the leadership of Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the All-India Muslim League for the first time, demanded the establishment of a Muslim state (Pakistan), despite the opposition of the Indian National Congress. Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Mahasabha was founded in 1915, as an alternative for Hindus who were not attracted to the secular Indian National Congress and sought to oppose the Muslim separatism of the Muslim League under the leadership of Vinayak Damodar Savarkar. The Liberal Party of India was a political organization espousing liberal, pro-British points of view in the politics of India under the British Raj. Its most prominent leaders were Tej Bahadur Sapru, V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and M. R. Jayakar. Sarojini Naidu was the second Indian woman to become the President of the Indian National Congress and the first woman to become the Governor of Uttar Pradesh state.
- 205.** (1) Vijaya Lakshmi Nehru Pandit was an Indian diplomat and politician, the sister of Jawaharlal Nehru. Between 1946 and 1968 she headed the Indian delegation to the United Nations. In 1953, she became the first woman President of the United Nations General Assembly.
- 206.** (3) Gandhi's greatest contribution to the social thought of this century is perhaps his insistence on decentralization of the means of production (i.e. say economic power). According to him, large-scale industrialism is at the base of the centralization of political power in few hands. It is in the very nature of large-scale industries to centralize economic power in the hands of a few individuals. Under capitalism this power comes to be concentrated in the hands of individual capitalists and under socialism it is arrogated by managers, technocrats and bureaucrats.
- 207.** (1) According to Gandhi, Non violence is not passive. It is active, creative, provocative and challenging. Gandhi described non-violence as "A force more powerful than all the weapons of world combined." "Non violence is the greatest and most active force in the world." Gandhi wrote, "It is mightier than the mightiest weapon of destruction devised by the ingenuity of humanity. When we tap into the spirit of non-violence, it becomes contagious and can topple empires." According to Gandhi one should be brave and not a coward. He should present his views, suggestions and thoughts without being violent. One should fight a war with the weapons of truth and non violence.
- 208.** (2) In December 1922, Chittaranjan Das, Narasimha Chintaman Kelkar and Motilal Nehru formed the Congress-Khilafat Swarajaya Party with Das as the president and Nehru as one of the secretaries. Other prominent leaders included Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy and Subhas Chandra Bose of Bengal, Vithalabhai Patel and other Congress leaders who were becoming dissatisfied with the Congress.
- 209.** (1) Goa is a former Portuguese colony, the Portuguese overseas territory of Portuguese India existed for about 450 years until it was annexed by India in 1961. In 1510, the Portuguese defeated the ruling Bijapur kings with the help of a local ally, Timayya, leading to the establishment of a permanent settlement in Velha Goa (or Old Goa). In 1843 the capital was moved to Panjim from Velha Goa. By the mid-18th century the area under occupation had expanded to most of Goa's present day state limits. Simultaneously the Portuguese lost other possessions in India until their borders stabilized and formed the Estado da India Portuguesa, of which Goa was the largest territory.
- 210.** (2) The history of rail transport in India began in the mid-nineteenth century. In 1849, there was not a single kilometer of railway line in India. By 1929, there were 66,000 km of railway lines serving most of the districts in the country. At that point of time, the railways represented a capital value of some British Sterling Pounds 687 million. The primary purpose for the introduction of railways was to serve the colonial interests in a better way. Besides, the Revolt of 1857 had shown how vulnerable and fragile the roots of British rule could be. So Railways were introduced to organize administration in a better way and facilitate British commercial interests in India.
- 211.** (2) Dadabhai Naoroji in his Presidential address at the National Congress in Calcutta said, "We must have Swaraj on the lines granted to Canada and Australia, which is our sole aim." For him Swaraj meant administration of affairs in a country by her own people on their own strength in accordance with the welfare of the people without even nominal suzerainty.
- 212.** (1) Gopal Hari Deshmukh was a social reformer from Maharashtra, India. At age 25, Deshmukh started writing articles aimed at social reform in Maharashtra in the weekly Prabhakar under the pen name Lokhitawadi. In the first two years, he penned 108 articles on social reform. That group of articles has come to be known in Marathi literature as Lokhitawadinchi Shatapatre.
- 213.** (2) Warren Hastings was appointed the first Governor-General of Bengal in 1773. He was the first Governor-General of India, from 1773 to 1785. He was famously accused of corruption in an impeachment in 1787, but was acquitted in 1795. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1814.
- 214.** (3) Gandhi called the Gita his 'mother,' and his 'spiritual reference book.' It has seemed contradictory to

many that a scripture that affirms the duty to kill is the basis for nonviolence. Gandhi explained that the story is not meant to be taken literally. Its meaning is that in order to reach self actualization, we must "kill" what is most dear to us; i.e., shed our personal attachments.

- 215.** (3) The Quit India Movement, or the August Movement (August Kranti) was a civil disobedience movement launched in India in August 1942 in response to Mohandas Gandhi's call for immediate independence.
- 216.** (3) Keshub Chunder Sen founded his own breakaway "Brahmo Samaj of India" in 1866. Dayananda Saraswati was an important Hindu religious scholar, reformer, and founder of the Arya Samaj, a Hindu reform movement. Prarthna Samaj was founded by Dr. Atmaram Pandurang in 1867 with an aim to make people believe in one God and worship only one God. Aligarh Movement was the movement led by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, to educate the Muslims of the South Asia after the defeat of the rebels in the Indian rebellion of 1857.
- 217.** (1) George Yule was a Scottish merchant in England and India who served as the fourth President of the Indian National Congress in 1888, the first non-Indian to hold that office. He was founder of George Yule & Co. of London, and headed Andrew Yule & Co., of Calcutta. He served as Sheriff of Calcutta and as President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce.
- 218.** (2) Dadabhai Naoroji, of Bombay Parsee origin, is the "Grand Old Man of India" and the "Father of Indian Nationalism" who worked with perseverance and unshakeable faith towards the goal of Swaraj was the first Indian to claim self-government for his people. Dadabhai Naoroji was also the first Indian to show that India was being drained of its wealth under the British rule and thus was fast succumbing to poverty. He played a key role in founding the Indian National Congress in 1885 and was associated with the organisation till his death.
- 219.** (2) In December 1929, the Congress held its annual session at Lahore. Jawaharlal Nehru was the president at this session. In this session, the Congress declared 'Purna Swaraj' or Complete Independence as its ultimate goal. It asked all Congressmen and nationalists not to participate in elections to the legislatures and to resign from the legislatures. It was decided that 26 January would be henceforth observed as the Independence Day every year. To achieve the aim of complete independence, the Congress decided to launch another mass movement – the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- 220.** (1) The Servants of India Society was formed in Pune, Maharashtra, on June 12, 1905 by Gopal Krishna Gokhale, who left the Deccan Education Society to form this association. Along with him were a small group of educated Indians, as Natesh Appaji Dravid, Gopal Krishna Deodhar and Anant Patwardhan who wanted to promote social and human development and overthrow the British rule in India. The Society organized many campaigns to promote education, sanitation, health care and fight the social evils of untouchability and discrimination, alcoholism, poverty, oppression of women and domestic abuse.

221. (4) When Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi started to practice law in South Africa as a young barrister in the 1890s, he was confronted with glaring racial discrimination as well as various other injustices. It was then that he began to develop his satyagraha philosophy of nonviolence, through which he would later lead India to independence. Perhaps the most profound influence on Gandhi at this time were the ideas and living example of the Russian author Leo Tolstoy who, in the last year of his life, became Gandhi's mentor on nonviolence. By directly influencing Mahatma Gandhi with this idea through his work *The Kingdom of God Is Within You*, Tolstoy has had a huge influence on the nonviolent resistance movement to this day.

222. (2) Lord Ripon is known as the father of local self-government in India. The advent of Lord Ripon (1880-84) marked a new chapter in the history of local self-government in India. Before him, the condition of the local bodies was far from satisfactory. There was hardly any trace of election, much less of independent authority, and no specific powers were granted to local authorities. Lord Ripon, in 1882 issued a comprehensive resolution, recommending the removal of all the existing defects in the local bodies and also making them the instruments of political education.

223. (2) The Doctrine of Lapse was an annexation policy purportedly devised by Lord Dalhousie, who was the Governor General for the East India Company in India between 1848 and 1856. According to the Doctrine, any princely state or territory under the direct influence of the British East India Company (the dominant imperial power in the subcontinent), as a vassal state under the British Subsidiary System, would automatically be annexed if the ruler was either "manifestly incompetent or died without a direct heir".

224. (2) Independence coincided with the partition of India, in which the British Indian Empire was divided along religious lines into two new states—the Dominion of India (later the Republic of India) and the Dominion of Pakistan (later the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and Bangladesh); the partition was accompanied by violent communal riots. The Dominion of India, also known as the Union of India, was a predecessor to modern-day India and an independent state that existed between 15 August 1947 and 26 January 1950. Although it was transformed into the Republic of India by promulgation of the Constitution of India on 26 January 1950, the term "Union of India" (or simply "the Union") is still used by the Indian judicial system.

225. (3) In post-colonial India, Ram Rajya as a concept was first mooted by Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhiji announced that Ram Rajya would be brought once Independence arrived. When he was asked about the ideal state, he talked about Ram Rajya. By using the Ram Rajya slogan, Gandhiji implied an ideal Rajya where values of justice, equality, idealism, renunciation and sacrifice were practised. On the subject of Ram Rajya, Gandhi wrote on February 26, 1947, "Let no one commit the mistake of thinking that Ram Rajya means a rule of Hindus. My Ram is another name for Khuda or God. I want Khuda Raj which is the same thing as the Kingdom of God on Earth." Obviously this meant

- an ideal society where everybody follows a code of righteous living, lives content and happy and meet their essential needs. Ram Rajya according to many scholars meant that the state (Rajya) was the sole legitimate power, which imposes limits upon its exercise of power, either for the greater happiness of the people, or to evade a greater tyranny that could be caused by moral outrage or self-righteousness.
- 226.** (2) The Instrument of Accession was a legal document created in 1947 to enable each of the rulers of the princely states under British suzerainty to join one of the new dominions of India or Pakistan created by the Partition of British India. When United Kingdom accepted demands for a partition and announced its intention to quit India, the king of Travancore, Chithira Thirunal, issued a declaration of independence on June 18, 1947. The declaration was unacceptable to the Government of India; many rounds of negotiation were conducted among the Diwan, C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, and the Indian representatives. In July 23, 1947 they decided in favour of the accession to the Indian Union, pending approval by the king. An assassination attempt on the Diwan by the Communists on the July 25, 1947 caused to hasten the accession of Travancore state to the Indian Union.
- 227.** (4) The major causes of decline in handicrafts in India during the British rule were: (i) disappearance of court culture; (ii) adverse influence of British rule on tastes and habits; (iii) competition from European manufacturers; (iv) one way free trade policy of the British; (v) exploitation of craftsmen by merchants, etc.
- 228.** (1) The Simon commission was boycotted by Indians because they felt insulted and hurt that a committee appointed to decide the future of India did not include even one Indian.
- 229.** (4) The first major newspaper in India—The Bengal Gazette—was started in 1780 under the British Raj by James Augustus Hickey.
- 230.** (3) Macaulay was Secretary to the Board of Control under Lord Grey from 1832 until 1833. After the passing of the Government of India Act 1833, he was appointed as the first Law Member of the Governor-General's Council. He went to India in 1834. He served on the Supreme Council of India between 1834 and 1838. He introduced English education in India through his famous minute of February 1835. He called an educational system that would create a class of anglicized Indians who would serve as cultural intermediaries between the British and the Indians.
- 231.** (2) Pondicherry is a Union Territory of India formed out of four enclaves of former French India and named for the largest, Pondicherry. The French East India Company set up a trading centre at Pondicherry in 1674. This outpost eventually became the chief French settlement in India. The French acquired Mahe in the 1720s, Yanam in 1731, and Karaikal in 1738.
- 232.** (3) The first Law Commission was established in 1834 under the Charter Act of 1833 under the Chairmanship of Lord Macaulay which recommended codification of the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code and a few other matters. Thereafter, the second, third and fourth Law Commissions were constituted in 1853, 1861 and 1879 respectively.
- 233.** (4) Dadabhai Naoroji was a Member of Parliament (MP) in the United Kingdom House of Commons between 1892 and 1895, and the first Asian to be a British MP. Elected for the Liberal Party in Finsbury Central at the 1892 general election, he was the first British Indian MP. He refused to take the oath on the Bible as he was not a Christian, but was allowed to take the oath of office in the name of God on his copy of Khordeh Avesta. In Parliament, he spoke on Irish Home Rule and the condition of the Indian people. In his political campaign and duties as an MP, he was assisted by Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the future Muslim nationalist and founder of Pakistan.
- 234.** (*) These were the utterances of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.
- 235.** (2) Gandhi's main tactic in his fight against the British was what he called Satyagraha, which means "Soul-Force" or "The power of truth". Gandhi developed Satyagraha as the practical extension of ahimsa and love; it meant standing firmly behind one's ideals, but without hatred. Satyagraha took the form of civil disobedience and non-cooperation with evil. Civil disobedience involved breaking a specific law if it was believed to be unjust, and then facing the consequences. The other element of Satyagraha, non-cooperation with evil, consisted of pulling out all support for an unjust system, such as the British rule of India.
- 236.** (2) Lala Har Dayal was a Indian nationalist revolutionary who founded the Ghadar Party in America. He was a polymath who turned down a career in the Indian Civil Service. His simple living and intellectual acumen inspired many expatriate Indians living in Canada and the USA to fight against British Imperialism during the First World War.
- 237.** (3) Vasco da Gama was a Portuguese explorer, one of the most successful in the Age of Discovery and the commander of the first ships to sail directly from Europe to India. After decades of sailors trying to reach India with thousands of lives and dozens of vessels lost in shipwrecks and attacks, Gama landed in Calicut on the 20 May, 1498. This discovery was very impactful and paved the way for the Portuguese to establish a long lasting colonial empire in Asia.
- 238.** (3) Jana Gana Mana was first published under the title "Bharat Vidhata" in the Tatvabodhini Patrika, the official organ of Maharishi Devendranath Tagore's Brahmo Samaj in January 1912. The song was subtitled Brahmo-Sangeet. However, the English translation of the original in Bengali was published earlier, on December 28, 1911, in the Bengalee. Much later, it was included in Tagore's Dharma Sangeet, a collection of religious hymns.
- 239.** (4) On 30 April 1908, two Bengali youths, Prafulla Chaki and Khudiram Bose, threw a bomb on a carriage at Muzaffarpur, in order to kill the Chief Presidency Magistrate Douglas Kingsford of Calcutta fame, but erroneously killed some women travelling in it. Tilak, in his paper Kesari, defended the revolutionaries and called for immediate Swaraj or self-rule. The Government swiftly arrested him for sedition and was sent to Mandalay, Burma from 1908 to 1914. While in the prison he wrote the most-famous Gita Rahasya.

- 240.** (2) The Civil Disobedience Movement led by M K Gandhi, in the year 1930 was an important milestone in the history of Indian Nationalism. On the historic day of 12th March 1930, Gandhi inaugurated The Civil Disobedience Movement by conducting the historic Dandi Salt March, where he broke the Salt Laws imposed by the British Government.
- 241.** (2) The first factory in the interior of Bengal was established in 1651 at Hughli. This was followed by other factories at Patna and Qasim Bazar. The correct answer of this question should be Hughli, but since the option is not given, the correct answer will be Qasim Bazar. Calcutta was established by Job Charnock, in late 17th century.
- 242.** (3) Inquilab Zindabad is an Urdu phrase which translates to "Long Live the Revolution!" It was a revolutionary chant during the British rule over India. It was popularized in the activities of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association by socialist revolutionaries such as Ashfaqulla Khan, Bhagat Singh and Chandrashekhar Azad, who used it to urge future generations to endorse and support the political party's rebellious actions. Bhagat Singh's call, Inquilab Zindabad! became the war-cry of the fight for freedom.
- 243.** (3) The Government of India Act 1919 provided a dual form of government (a "dyarchy") for the major provinces. In each such province, control of some areas of government, the "transferred list", were given to a Government of ministers answerable to the Provincial Council. The 'transferred list' included Agriculture, supervision of local government, Health and Education. The Provincial Councils were enlarged. At the same time, all other areas of government (the 'reserved list') remained under the control of the Viceroy. The 'reserved list' included Defence (the military), Foreign Affairs, and Communications.
- 244.** (3) Indian Opinion, Young India, Harijan were famous weeklies of Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi, in a journalistic career spanning nearly four decades, edited six journals. Between 1933 and 1940, Harijan (English), Harijan Bandu (Gujarati) and Harijan Sevak (Hindi) became the Mahatma's voice to the people of India. These newspapers found the Mahatma concentrating on social and economic problems.
- 245.** (1) Dr. Ambedkar attended all the three Round Table Conferences in London and each time, forcefully projected his views in the interest of the 'untouchable'. He exhorted the downtrodden sections to raise their living standards and to acquire as much political power as possible. He was of the view that there was no future for untouchables in the Hindu religion and they should change their religion if need be. In 1935, he publicly proclaimed, "I was born a Hindu because I had no control over this but I shall not die a Hindu".
- 246.** (2) 'Back to Vedas' was Swami Dayanand Saraswati's call when he established the Arya Samaj. By exhorting the nation to reject superstitious notions, his aim was to educate the nation to 'Go back to the Vedas'. He wanted the people who followed Hinduism to go back to its roots and to follow the Vedic life, which he pointed out. By doing this, he felt that Hindus would be able to improve the depressive religious, social, political, and economic conditions prevailing in India in his times.
- 247.** (2) Simon Commission was primarily boycotted because it had no Indian members. The Commission was a group of seven British Members of Parliament that had been dispatched to India in 1927 to study constitutional reform in India.
- 248.** (4) Benjamin Disraeli, the leader of the conservative party of England has called it a "National revolt." "The motives of leadership of revolt, geographical extent of the sway of revolt, its loose organizational infrastructure and the fragile basis of national consciousness at that moment do not provide substance to the so-called characterization of sepoy mutiny as "National struggle."
- 249.** (4) The Government of India Act of 1909—also known as the Morley-Minto Reforms granted separate electorates and communal representation to Muslims. This was for the first time that, electorate for returning to the representatives to the councils was decided on the basis of class & community.
- 250.** (1) Provincial elections were held in British India in the winter of 1936-37 as mandated by the Government of India Act 1935. Elections were held in eleven provinces - Madras, Central Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, United Provinces, Bombay Presidency, Assam, NWFP, Bengal, Punjab and Sindh. The Indian National Congress emerged in power in all the provinces except for three - Bengal, Punjab, and Sindh. The All-India Muslim League failed to form the government in any province.
- 251.** (4) Trusteeship is a socio-economic philosophy that was propounded by Mahatma Gandhi. It provides a means by which the wealthy people would be the trustees of trusts that looked after the welfare of the people in general. This concept was condemned by socialists as being in favor of the landlords, feudal princes and the capitalists.
- 252.** (3) Formed on 31 December, 1600, the East India Company's first voyage departed on 13 February 1601. The flagship of the five-vessel fleet was the Scourge of Malice, purchased from the Earl of Cumberland for 3700 pounds. On a more peaceful mission, the East India Company renamed the vessel the Red Dragon. The other vessels in the fleet were the Hector (300 tons), Ascension (260 tons), Susan (240 tons) and the Gift, a small victualler.
- 253.** (3) The All-India Muslim League was founded by the All India Muhammadan Educational Conference at Dhaka (now Bangladesh), in 1906. Aga Khan III was one of the founders and the first president of the All-India Muslim League, and served as President of the League of Nations from 1937-38. He was nominated to represent India to the League of Nations in 1932. He was instrumental in the creation of Pakistan.
- 254.** (4) After coming to South Africa, Gandhi started a study of a wide range of literature and Tolstoy's works were among those which influenced him the most. He went through a time of religious ferment, engaging in wide-ranging religious discussions and reading eclectically among the religious texts that came his way. One of these texts was Tolstoy's book on living an authentic Christian life. Gandhi commented: "Tolstoy's The Kingdom of God is Within You overwhelmed me. It left an abiding impression on me. Before the independent thinking, profound morality, and the

truthfulness of this book, all the books given me by Mr. Coates seemed to pale into insignificance."

- 255.** (3) Lord William Bentinck was responsible for the abolition of Sati and Thuggee. Both of these customs involved death. The only difference was that in case of Sati the death took place voluntarily and in the case of Thuggee it was inflicted by the Thugs on others. By regulation of December 1829, Bentinck declared the practise of Sati as illegal and punishable as "culpable homicide". There was no strong opposition from the orthodox sections of society but Bentinck had the courage of a reformer and he carried out the reform.
- 256.** (1) The first Satyagraha revolutions inspired by Mahatma Gandhi in the Indian Independence Movement occurred in Kheda district of Gujarat and the Champaran district of Bihar between the years of 1917 and 1919. Champaran Satyagraha was the first to be started but the word Satyagraha was used for the first time in Anti Rowlatt agitation.
- 257.** (*) On November 1, 1858, a grand Darbar was held at Allahabad. Lord Canning sent forth the royal proclamation which announced that the queen had assumed the government of India. This proclamation declared the future policy of the British Rule in India. The document was called "Magna Carta of the People of India" and was declared in eloquent words the principles of justice and religious toleration as the guiding policy of the queen's rule. The document also granted amnesty to all except those who had directly taken part in the murder of British subjects. Peace was proclaimed throughout India on July 8, 1859. The armies of the East India Company ceased to exist and the forces in India were incorporated as an integral part of the British army.
- 258.** (2) Swami Vivekananda called Swami Ramkrishna as the "Prophet of New India". Ramakrishna, born Gadadhar Chattopadhyay, was a famous mystic of 19th-century India. His religious school of thought led to the formation of the Ramakrishna Mission by his chief disciple Swami Vivekananda.
- 259.** (2) Bal Gangadhar Tilak was one of the first and strongest advocates of "Swaraj" (self-rule) and a strong radical in Indian consciousness. His famous quote, "Swaraj is my birthright, and I shall have it!" is well-remembered in India even today. Known as the father of the Indian unrest, Tilak was the first popular leader of the Indian Independence Movement.
- 260.** (3) The Indian Councils Act 1909, commonly known as the Morley-Minto Reforms, was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that brought about a limited increase in the involvement of Indians in the governance of British India. It effectively allowed the election of Indians to the various legislative councils in India for the first time.
- 261.** (3) The Government of India Act 1935 made provision for the establishment of a "Federation of India", to be made up of both British India and some or all of the "princely states." The parts of the Act intended to establish the Federation of India never came into operation, due to opposition from rulers of the princely states.
- 262.** (1) The Asiatic Society was founded by Sir William Jones on January 15, 1784 in a meeting presided over by Sir Robert Chambers, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at the Fort William in Calcutta, then capital of the British Raj, to enhance and further the cause of Oriental research. In 1832 the name was changed to "The Asiatic Society of Bengal" and again in 1936 it was renamed as "The Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal."
- 263.** (4) Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj) was an armed force formed by Indian nationalists in 1942 in South-east Asia during World War II. The aim of the army was to secure Indian independence with Japanese assistance.
- 264.** (2) Lord Curzon was the first person to appoint a commission on University education. On January 27, 1902, the Indian University Commission was appointed under the Chairmanship of Sir Thomas Ralley to enquire into the conditions of the Universities established in British India, and to consider and report upon the proposals for improving their constitution and working. The Indian Universities Act of 1904, passed on March, 21 was formulated on the basis of the recommendations of the Indian University Commission of 1902.
- 265.** (1) In the Kakori Rail Dacoity which took place on August 9, 1925, Ramprasad Bismil along with his nine revolutionary followers looted the British government's money from the guard's carriage. The incident jolted the government and they issued arrest warrants against the participants and other leaders of the Hindusthan Republican Association. Ramprasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan, Rajendra Lahiri and Roshan Singh were sentenced to death by the British.
- 266.** (1) Dyarchy was introduced as a constitutional reform by Edwin Samuel Montagu (secretary of state for India, 1917-22) and Lord Chelmsford (viceroy of India, 1916-21). It marked the first introduction of the democratic principle into the executive branch of the British administration of India. Though much-criticized, it signified a breakthrough in British Indian government and was the forerunner of India's full provincial autonomy (1935) and independence (1947).
- 267.** (1) Jawaharlal Nehru became the youngest President of the Indian National Congress at its annual session in Lahore on 29 December, 1929. At that session, the Indian National Congress adopted the attainment of Poorna Swaraj as the immediate objective of India and the tricolor was unfurled on the banks of Ravi River. A consensus on the tricolour flag was reached at the AICC meet at Karachi in 1931. The flag was interpreted as saffron for courage, white for truth and peace, and green for faith and prosperity.
- 268.** (2) Womesh Chandra Banerjee was an Indian barrister and was the first president of Indian National Congress in 1885. He was the first Indian to contest the election for British House of Commons. However he lost the election.
- 269.** (2) On March 12, 1930, Gandhi and 78 satyagrahis many of them were scheduled castes, set out on foot for the coastal village of Dandi, Gujarat, over 390 kilometres (from their starting point at Sabarmati

- Ashram. Salt March was also called the White Flowing river because all the people were joining the procession wearing white khadi.
- 270.** (2) Sri Aurobindo wrote The Doctrine of Passive Resistance as a series of articles first appearing in the Indian daily Bande Mataram under the general title of New Thought from April 11 to April 23, 1907. It was here that the doctrine was enunciated and explained. It was brought out in 1948 in book form and named The Doctrine of Passive Resistance.
- 271.** (3) Abul Kalam Azad served as Congress President from 1940 to 1945, during which the Quit India rebellion was launched and Azad was imprisoned with the entire Congress leadership for three years. Azad became the most prominent Muslim opponent of the demand for a separate Muslim state of Pakistan and served in the interim national government. Following India's independence, he became the first Minister of Education in the Indian government. He was posthumously awarded India's highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna in 1992.
- 272.** (1) Separate electorates were given statutory recognition in the Indian Councils Act of 1909. Muslims were accorded not only the right to elect their representatives by separate electorates, but also the right to vote in general constituencies. In addition, they were also given weightage in representation.
- 273.** (3) The Secretary of State for India was the British Cabinet minister responsible for the government of India, Burma and Aden, and the political head of the India Office. The post was created in 1858 when the East India Company's rule in India ended and British India was brought under the direct administration of the government in London, beginning a period often called the British Raj. Edward Stanley, 15th Earl of Derby, was the first Secretary of State for India.
- 274.** (2) The Lucknow Pact was an agreement made by the Indian National Congress headed by Maratha leader Bal Gangadhar Tilak and the All-India Muslim League led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah which was adopted by the Congress at its Lucknow session on December 29 and by the league on December 31, 1916. The meeting at Lucknow marked the reunion of the moderate and radical wings of the Congress. The pact dealt both with the structure of the government of India and with the relation of the Hindu and Muslim communities.
- 275.** (3) The joint session of the Indian National Congress headed by Maratha leader Bal Gangadhar Tilak and the All-India Muslim League led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah was held in Lucknow in 1916.
- 276.** (4) The Conference of the Depressed Classes at Nagpur on August 8, 1930 presided over by Dr. Ambedkar, passed the resolution to have separate electorates for the depressed classes. This conference formed All India Depressed Classes Federation.
- 277.** (2) The British East India Company opened their first trading center at Surat, Gujarat in 1612. This was as per the deed of right Mughal Emperor Jehangir granted to them. In 1640, they opened their second center in Madras (now Chennai). In 1687, they shifted their main trading center from Surat to Bombay, the city that they leased out from the British King in 1668.
- 278.** (3) The English Education Act 1835 was a legislative Act of the Council of India in 1835 giving effect to a decision in 1835 by William Bentinck, the then Governor-General of British India to reallocate funds the East India Company was required by the British Parliament to spend on education and literature in India. Now, they were to support establishments teaching a Western curriculum with English as the language of instruction. Together with other measures promoting English as the language of administration and of the higher law courts (replacing Persian), this led eventually to English becoming one of the languages of India.
- 279.** (1) The real benchmarking of the government policy on decentralization in India is attributed to Lord Ripon who, in his famous resolution on local self-government on May 18, 1882, recognized the twin considerations of local government: (i) administrative efficiency and (ii) political education. The Ripon Resolution, which focused on towns, provided for local bodies consisting of a large majority of elected non-official members and presided over by a non-official chairperson.
- 280.** (3) E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker was a businessman, politician, Indian independence and social activist, who started the Self-Respect Movement or the Dravidian Movement and proposed the creation of an independent state called Dravida Nadu, comprising the states of South India. He was also the founder of the socio-cultural organization, Dravidar Kazhagam. He was affectionately called by his followers as Periyar meaning 'respected one' or 'elder' in Tamil.
- 281.** (3) The Ryotwari Settlement was a method introduced by the British to collect revenues which was introduced in parts of the Madras and Bombay presidencies between 1792 and 1827. Under it, a direct settlement was made between the Government and the ryot who was the cultivator of land.
- 282.** (1) The Indian Rebellion of 1857 began as a mutiny of sepoys of the East India Company's army on 10 May 1857, in the town of Meerut, and soon escalated into other mutinies and civilian rebellions largely in the upper Gangetic plain and central India, with the major hostilities confined to present-day Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, northern Madhya Pradesh, and the Delhi region. Some of the famous leaders of the revolt were: Kanpur: Nana Saheb; Jhansi: Rani Laxmi Bai; and Lucknow: Begum Hazrat Mahal.
- 283.** (4) Warren Hastings became the Governor of Bengal in 1772 and in 1774. He became the first Governor-General of Bengal. He put an end to the dual system of government in Bengal which was established by Robert Clive in 1765. The Company took over the responsibility of administration of the province and started to collect the revenue through the agency of its own servants.
- 284.** (2) Lord Macaulay introduced English education in India through his famous minute of February 1835. He called an educational system that would create a class of anglicised Indians who would serve as cultural intermediaries between the British and the Indians. Macaulay succeeded in implementing ideas previously put forward by Lord William Bentinck, the governor general since 1829.

- 285.** (1) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was a Pashtun political and spiritual leader of British India known for his non-violent opposition to British Rule in what is now Pakistan and India. A lifelong pacifist, and a close friend of Mohandas Gandhi, he was also known as Fakhr-e-Afghan ("The Afghan pride"), Badshah Khan (also Bacha Khan) and Sarhaddi Gandhi ("Frontier Gandhi").
- 286.** (1) Under the Ryotwari system of land revenue settlement, every registered landowner were called proprietor. These proprietors were responsible for the direct payment of the land revenue to the state. The Proprietor had the right to sub let his land holdings, or to transfer, mortgage or to sell it.
- 287.** (1) Arya Samaj is a Hindu reform movement founded by Swami Dayananda in Bombay on 7 April, 1875. The membership amounted to 100 persons, including Swami Dayanand. On the 24th of June, 1877, the second major Arya Samaj was established at Lahore.
- 288.** (2) Ram Mohan Roy was an Indian religious, social, and educational reformer who challenged traditional Hindu culture and indicated the lines of progress for Indian society under British rule. He is also called the "Maker of Modern India" and "Father of Modern India". He, along with Dwarkanath Tagore and other Bengalis, founded the Brahmo Sabha in 1828, which engendered the Brahmo Samaj.
- 289.** (1) The All India Home Rule League was a national political organization founded in 1916 to lead the national demand for self-government, termed Home Rule, and to obtain the status of a Dominion within the British Empire as enjoyed by Australia, Canada, South Africa, New Zealand and Newfoundland at the time. When World War I broke out in 1914 Annie Besant helped launch the Home Rule League to campaign for democracy in India and dominion status within the Empire. This led to her election as president of the India National Congress in late 1917.
- 290.** (2) The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was a political agreement signed by Mahatma Gandhi and the then Viceroy of India, Lord Irwin on 5 March, 1931 before the second Round Table Conference in London. Before this, the viceroy Lord Irwin announced in October 1929, a vague offer of 'dominion status' for India in an unspecified future and a Round Table Conference to discuss a future constitution.
- 291.** (2) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College in 1875 with the aim of promoting social and economic development of Indian Muslims. He denounced nationalist organizations such as the Indian National Congress, instead forming organizations to promote Muslim unity and pro-British attitudes and activities. Ahmad Khan helped form the All-India Muslim League (AIML). His educational proposals and political activism inspired Muslim elites to support the AIML. Ahmad Khan originally founded the All India Muhammadan Educational Conference in 1886 in order to uplift Western education, especially science and literature, among India's Muslims. The conference is known as the Aligarh Movement.
- 292.** (1) Nil Darpan is a Bengali play written by Dinabandhu Mitra in 1858–1859. The play was essential to Nilbidraha, or Indigo revolt of February–March 1859 in Bengal, when farmers refused to sow indigo in their fields as a protest against exploitative farming under the British Raj. It was also essential to the development of theater in Bengal and influenced Girish Chandra Ghosh, who, in 1872, would establish The National Theatre in Calcutta (Kolkata) where the first ever play commercially staged was Nildarpan.
- 293.** (1) The first Satyagraha revolutions inspired by Mahatma Gandhi in the Indian Independence Movement occurred in Champaran district of Bihar and the Kheda district of Gujarat on 1916 & 1917 respectively. Champaran Satyagraha was the first to be started but the word Satyagraha was used for the first time in Anti Rowlatt agitation. The peasants in Champaran revolted against indigo plant cultivation in 1914 (at Pipra) and 1916 (Turkaulia). Raj Kumar Shukla took Mahatma Gandhi to Champaran and the Champaran Satyagraha began.
- 294.** (2) The Doctrine of Lapse was an annexation policy purportedly devised by Lord Dalhousie who was the Governor General for the East India Company in India between 1848 and 1856. According to the Doctrine, any princely state or territory under the direct influence (paramountcy) of the British East India Company (the dominant imperial power in the subcontinent), as a vassal state under the British Subsidiary System, would automatically be annexed if the ruler was either "manifestly incompetent or died without a direct heir."
- 295.** (4) Hicky's Bengal Gazette was an English newspaper published from Kolkata (then Calcutta), India. It was the first major newspaper in India, started in 1780. It was published for two years.
- 296.** (2) Afonso de Albuquerque was an exceedingly energetic commander of Portuguese India, who established a Portuguese fort at Cochin in 1503 on his initial voyage. It was a timber fortress, the first fortress erected by the Portuguese in India. In 1505 a stone fortress replaced the wooden fortress of Cochin.
- 297.** (1) The decision to effect the Partition of Bengal was announced in July 1905 by the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon. The partition took effect in October 1905 and separated the largely Muslim eastern areas from the largely Hindu western areas. Bengal was reunited in 1911.
- 298.** (3) During the Indian Rebellion of 1857, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan remained loyal to the British and was noted for his actions in saving European lives. After the rebellion, he penned the booklet *Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind* (The Causes of the Indian Mutiny) – a daring critique, at the time, of British policies that he blamed for causing the revolt. His other writings such as *Loyal Muhammadans of India*, *Tabyin-ul-Kalam* and *A Series of Essays on the Life of Muhammad* and *Subjects Subsidiary Therein* helped to create cordial relations between the British authorities and the Muslim community.
- 299.** (1) In 1639 AD, the English East India Company purchased the village of Madraspatnam and one year later it established the Agency of Fort St George, precursor of the Madras Presidency, although there had been Company factories at Machilipatnam and Aragon since the very early 17th century. The Madras Presidency, officially the Presidency of Fort St.

George, was the work of several statesmen including Sir Thomas Munro who introduced the "Ryotwari System" there. In 1820, he was appointed governor of Madras, where he founded systems of revenue assessment and general administration which substantially persisted into the twentieth century. He also brought several reforms in the education sector of the presidency.

- 300.** (3) The acknowledged high priest of the drain theory was Dadabhai Naoroji. It was in 1867 that Dadabhai Naoroji put forward the idea that Britain was draining India. From then on for nearly half a century he launched a raging campaign against the drain, hammering at the theme through every possible form of public communication.
- 301.** (3) Founded in 1885 with the objective of obtaining a greater share in government for educated Indians, the first session of the Indian National Congress was held in Bombay during December 28-December 31, 1885. The first meeting was scheduled to be held in Pune, but due to a plague outbreak there, the meeting was later shifted to Bombay. The first session of the INC was attended by 72 delegates.
- 302.** (2) Badruddin Tyabji was an Indian lawyer who served as the third President of the Indian National Congress at the Madras session in 1887. He was the first Muslim President of the Congress. He is considered to be one of the most moderate Muslims during the freedom movement of India.
- 303.** (3) Surya Sen was an Indian freedom fighter who is noted for leading the 1930 Chittagong armoury raid in Chittagong of Bengal in British India on 18 April, 1930. Although the group could loot the arms, they failed to get the ammunition. They hoisted the national flag on the premises of the armoury, and then escaped.
- 304.** (2) The Indian Tricolour was first unfurled on 26 January, 1930 at Lahore, by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It was on the same day that the Indian National Congress declared 26 January as Independence Day or as the day for Poorna Swaraj (Complete Independence) which occurred 20 years later.
- 305.** (1) The Indian Councils Act 1909, commonly known as the Morley-Minto Reforms, was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that brought about a limited increase in the involvement of Indians in the governance of British India.
- 306.** (2) Birsa Munda was a tribal leader and a folk hero, belonging to the Munda tribe who was behind the millenarian movement that rose in the tribal belt of Jharkhand during the British raj, in the late 19th century. To the twin challenges of agrarian breakdown and culture change, Birsa along with the Munda responded through a series of revolts and uprisings under his leadership. The movement sought to assert rights of the Mundas as the real proprietors of the soil, and the expulsion of middlemen and the British.
- 307.** (2) In 1942, Gandhi organized Quit India movement and called on all Congressmen and Indians to maintain discipline via ahimsa, and Karo ya maro ("Do or die") in the cause of ultimate freedom. Quit India be-

came the most forceful movement in the history of the struggle, with mass arrests and violence on an unprecedented scale.

- 308.** (2) The decision to effect the Partition of Bengal was announced in July 1905 by the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon. The partition took effect in October 1905 and separated the largely Muslim eastern areas from the largely Hindu western areas.
- 309.** (2) Salt March, also called Dandi March or Salt Satyagraha was a major nonviolent protest action in India led by Mohandas K. Gandhi in March–April 1930. It was the first act in the larger campaign of civil disobedience (Satyagraha) Gandhi waged against British rule in India.
- 310.** (3) Lord Canning was an English statesman and Governor-General of India during the Indian Rebellion of 1857. For his tact and capabilities in dealing with the revolt, he was rewarded by being made the first Viceroy of India in 1858. In April 1859 he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for his great services during the rebellion.
- 311.** (2) In August 1932, the then Prime Minister of Britain, Ramsay Macdonald gave his 'award' known as the Communal Award. According to it, separate representation was to be provided for the Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Europeans, Dalit etc. The depressed classes were assigned a number of seats to be filled by election from special constituencies in which voters belonging to the depressed classes only could vote. Gandhi strongly opposed the communal award on the grounds that it would disintegrate Hindu society. He began an indefinite hunger strike from September 20, 1932 to protest this award.
- 312.** (1) The Rowlatt Act was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council in London on 10 March, 1919, indefinitely extending "emergency measures" (of the Defence of India Regulations Act) enacted during the First World War in order to control public unrest and root out conspiracy. This Act effectively authorized the government to imprison for a maximum period of two years, without trial, any person suspected of terrorism living in the Raj and gave British imperial authorities power to deal with revolutionary activities.
- 313.** (2) The Gandhi–Irwin Pact was a political agreement signed by Mahatma Gandhi and the then Viceroy of India, Lord Irwin on 5 March 1931 before the second Round Table Conference in London. One of the proposed conditions for the conference was the discontinuation of the civil disobedience movement by the Indian National Congress.
- 314.** (4) Lala Har Dayal was an Indian nationalist revolutionary who founded the Ghadar Party in America. He was a polymath who turned down a career in the Indian Civil Service. His simple living and intellectual acumen inspired many expatriate Indians living in Canada and the USA to fight against British Imperialism during the First World War.
- 315.** (2) Wahhabism was a popular revivalist movement instigated by an eighteenth century theologian, Muhammad ibn Abd al-Wahhab (1703–1792) from Najd, Saudi Arabia. He began his movement through peaceful discussions with attendees of various shrines and

- eventually gained popular support by convincing the local Amir, Uthman ibn Mu'ammir, to help him in his struggle.
- 316.** (1) Subhas Chandra Bose organised Indian National Army and sought the help of Japan for military assistance. He famously said, "Tum mujhe khoon do, mein tumhe azadi dunga" (Give me your blood and I will give you freedom).
- 317.** (3) The Government of India Act 1919 had introduced the system of dyarchy to govern the provinces of British India. However, the Indian public clamoured for revision of the difficult dyarchy form of government, and the Government of India Act 1919 itself stated that a commission would be appointed after 10 years to investigate the progress of the governance scheme and suggest new steps for reform. In the late 1920s, the Conservative government appointed seven MPs (including Chairman Simon) to constitute the commission that had been promised in 1919 that would look into the state of Indian constitutional affairs.
- 318.** (2) Louis Mountbatten was the last Viceroy of India (1947) and the first Governor-General of the independent Union of India (1947–48), from which the modern Republic of India emerged in 1950. When India and Pakistan attained independence at midnight on the night of 14-15 August 1947, Mountbatten remained in New Delhi for ten months, serving as India's first governor general until June 1948.
- 319.** (2) Arya Samaj unequivocally condemned practices such as polytheism, idolatry, animal sacrifice, ancestor worship, pilgrimage, priestcraft, the belief in Avatars or incarnations of God, the hereditary caste system, untouchability and child marriage on the grounds that all these lack Vedic sanction. It believed in the infallible authority of the Vedas, but outrightly rejected rituals, idol worship and all the pretensions in the name of religion.
- 320.** (3) By the Permanent Settlement Act of 1793, the Zamindars class became more powerful than they were in the Mughal period. Earlier zamindars in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa had been functionaries who held the right to collect revenue on behalf of the Mughal emperor and his representative or diwan in Bengal. The security of tenure of landlords was guaranteed; in short, the former landholders and revenue intermediaries were granted proprietary rights (effective ownership) to the land they held. In addition, the land tax was fixed in perpetuity, so as to minimize the tendency by British administrators to amass a small fortune in sluiced-away revenue.
- 321.** (4) Near the end of the 15th century, Portuguese sailor Vasco da Gama became the first European to re-establish direct trade links with India since Roman times by being the first to arrive by circumnavigating Africa (1497-1499). His subsequent visits laid the foundation of Portuguese rule in India. Trading rivalries brought other European powers to India. The Netherlands, England, France, and Denmark established trading posts in India in the early 17th century.
- 322.** (3) The Young Bengal movement was a group of radical Bengali free thinkers emerging from Hindu College, Calcutta in the year 1905. They were also known as Derozians, after their firebrand teacher at Hindu College, Henry Louis Vivian Derozio. The Young Bengals were inspired and excited by the spirit of free thought and revolt against the existing social and religious structure of Hindu society.
- 323.** (1) The Theosophical Society was officially formed in New York City, United States, in November 1875 by Helena Blavatsky, Henry Steel Olcott, William Quan Judge and others. Its initial objective was the "study and elucidation of Occultism, the Cabala etc." After a few years Olcott and Blavatsky moved to India and established the International Headquarters at Adyar, in Madras (Chennai).
- 324.** (2) Lala Har Dayal was an Indian nationalist revolutionary who founded the Ghadar Party in America. His simple living and intellectual acumen inspired many expatriate Indians living in Canada and the USA to fight against British Imperialism during the First World War.
- 325.** (2) It was in 1867 that Dadabhai Naoroji put forward the idea that Britain was draining India. From then on for nearly half a century he launched a raging campaign against the drain, hammering at the theme through every possible form of public communication.
- 326.** (2) In 1906, the session at Calcutta was presided by Dada Bhai Naoroji. It was under the leadership of Naoroji that the Congress adopted Swaraj as the goal of Indian people.
- 327.** (1) The Salt March, also known as the Salt Satyagraha, began with the Dandi March on March 12, 1930. It was a direct action campaign of tax resistance and nonviolent protest against the British salt monopoly in colonial India, and triggered the wider Civil Disobedience Movement. Mahatma Gandhi led the Dandi march from his base, Sabarmati Ashram near Ahmedabad, to the sea coast near the village of Dandi.
- 328.** (4) On August 8, 1942 the Quit India Resolution was passed at the Bombay session of the All India Congress Committee (AICC). In his Quit India speech that day at Gowalia Tank, Bombay, Gandhi told Indians to follow non-violent civil disobedience. He told the masses to act as an independent nation.
- 329.** (2) The Asiatic Society was founded by Sir William Jones on January 15, 1784 in a meeting presided over by Sir Robert Chambers, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at the Fort William in Calcutta, then capital of the British Raj, to enhance and further the cause of Oriental research. At the time of its foundation, this Society was named as "Asiatick Society". In 1825, the society dropped the antique k without any formal resolution and the Society was renamed as "The Asiatic Society". In 1832 the name was changed to "The Asiatic Society of Bengal" and again in 1936 it was renamed as "The Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal".
- 330.** (3) Prison diary is by Jayaprakash Narayan. It was first published in 1977 by Popular Prakashan.
- 331.** (3) India House was an informal Indian nationalist organisation based in London between 1905 and 1910. With the patronage of Shyamji Krishna Varma, its home in a student residence in Highgate, North London was

launched to promote nationalist views among Indian students in Britain. India House published an anti-colonialist newspaper, *The Indian Sociologist*, which the British Raj banned as "seditious."

332. (2) Sarojini Naidu, also known by the sobriquet *The Nightingale of India*, was a child prodigy, Indian independence activist and poet. Naidu was one of the framers of the Indian Constitution. The reason behind this sobriquet was because of her many accomplishments. She was a distinguished poet. Her poetry was lyrical and musical filled with rich imagery. It dealt with love and death, separation and longing, and the mystery of life, all important themes for poetry. In the end the poetry tends to become monotonous and repetitive. For this reason she is called the nightingale of India.
333. (3) Warren Hastings became the Governor of Bengal in 1772 and in 1774. He became the first Governor-General of Bengal. He was the first Governor-General of India, from 1773 to 1785.
334. (2) In 1929, Ambedkar made the controversial decision to co-operate with the all-British Simon Commission which was to look into setting up a responsible Indian Government in India. The Congress decided to boycott the Commission and drafted its own version of a constitution for free India. The Congress version had no provisions for the depressed classes. Ambedkar became more skeptical of the Congress's commitment to safeguard the rights of the depressed classes. He attended all the three Round Table Conferences in London and forcefully argued for the welfare of the "untouchables".
335. (2) Abdul Gaffar Khan: *Frontier Gandhi*; Dadabhai Naoroji: *Grand Old Man of India*; Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi: *Mahatma*; and Rabindra Nath Tagore: *Gurudev*.
336. (3) Trusteeship is a socio-economic philosophy that was propounded by Mahatma Gandhi. It provides a means by which the wealthy people would be the trustees of trusts that looked after the welfare of the people in general. This concept was condemned by socialists as being in favor of the landlords, feudal princes and the capitalists.
337. (3) It was on 4 December, 1829, when the practice was formally banned in all the lands under Bengal Presidency by Lord William Bentinck. By this regulation, the people who abetted sati were declared guilty of "culpable homicide."
338. (1) The decision to effect the Partition of Bengal was announced in July 1905 by the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon. The partition took effect in October 1905.
339. (4) In 1908, the Transvaal government promulgated the Asiatic Registration Act, compelling registration of the colony's Indian population. At a mass protest meeting held in Johannesburg on September 11 that year, Gandhi adopted his methodology of satyagraha (devotion to the truth), or non-violent protest, for the first time, calling on his fellow Indians to defy the new law and suffer the punishments for doing so, rather than resist through violent means.
340. (2) The Azad Hind Fauj was an armed force formed by Indian nationalists in 1942 in Southeast Asia during World War II. The aim of the army was to secure Indian independence with Japanese assistance. Initially composed of Indian prisoners of war captured by Japan in the Malayan campaign and at Singapore, it later drew volunteers from Indian expatriate population in Malaya and Burma.
341. (2) Chittaranjan Das, popularly called *Deshbandhu* (Friend of the country), was an Indian politician and leader of the *Swaraj* (Independence) Party in Bengal under British rule. He was a leading figure in Bengal during the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1919-1922, and initiated the ban on British clothes, setting an example by burning his own European clothes and wearing Khadi clothes.
342. (3) The Bhoodan movement was a voluntary land reform movement in India started by Acharya Vinoba Bhave in 1951 started at Pochampally village now known as Bhoodan Pochampally. The mission of the movement was to persuade wealthy landowners to voluntarily give a percentage of their land to lower castes.
243. (2) The Indian National Congress was formed when 72 delegates from all the presidencies and provinces of India met at Bombay from 28 to 30 December 1885. Allan Octavian Hume, a retired British Indian Civil Servant played a leading role in the formation of the Congress. He established contact with some of the most important Indian Leaders all over the country and received their cooperation in forming the Congress.
344. (1) Begum Hazrat Mahal also known as Begum of Awadh, was the first wife of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah. She was stunningly beautiful, and used her courage and leadership qualities to rebel against the British East India Company during the Indian Rebellion of 1857.
345. (4) It was on 4 December, 1829, when the practice was formally banned in all the lands under Bengal Presidency by Lord William Bentinck. By this regulation, the people who abetted sati were declared guilty of "culpable homicide."
346. (4) A compromise between the leaders of caste Hindu and the depressed classes was reached on September 24, 1932, popularly known as Poona Pact. The resolution announced in a public meeting on September 25 in Bombay confirmed - "henceforth, amongst Hindus no one shall be regarded as an untouchable by reason of his birth and they will have the same rights in all the social institutions as the other Hindus have". This landmark resolution in the history of the Dalit movement in India subsequently formed the basis for giving due share to Dalits in the political empowerment of Indian people in a democratic Indian polity.
347. (3) The Bardoli Satyagraha of 1928, in the state of Gujarat, India during the period of the British Raj, was a major episode of civil disobedience and revolt in the Indian Independence Movement. Its success gave rise to Vallabhbhai Patel as one of the greatest leaders of the independence struggle.
348. (3) Dandi March: 1932; Tragedy of Jalianwallah: 1919; Quit India Movement: 1942; and Swadeshi Movement: 1905-1910.
349. (4) Seeking revenge for the death of Lala Lajpat Rai at the hands of the police, Bhagat Singh was involved in the assassination of British police officer John Saunders. Sufficient evidence was brought against him for

- a conviction in the Saunders case, after trial by a Special Tribunal and appeal at the Privy Council in England. He was convicted and subsequently hanged for his participation in the murder.
- 350.** (4) Lahore Resolution had been the pioneering step of the Muslim League towards the creation of Pakistan. Also known as Pakistan Resolution, the Muslim League adopted a formal resolution in the three day session held from 22-24th March, 1940 regarding their claim for a separate state with Muslim majority. While the resolution was presented by A.K. Fazlul Haq, the name Pakistan was initially suggested by Choudhury Rehmat Ali in his Pakistan declaration.
- 351.** (3) Colonel George Thomas Clark was a British engineer and antiquary, particularly associated with the management of the Dowlais Iron Company. From 1843 to 1847, Clark worked on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, surveying and planning the first passenger line in India, from Bombay to Thana which was opened in 1852. On his return to England, he published a report on the geology of the region
- 352.** (2) The Treaty of Seringapatam, signed 19 March, 1792, ended the Third Anglo-Mysore War. Its signatories included Lord Cornwallis on behalf of the British East India Company, representatives of the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Mahratta Empire, and Tipu Sultan, the ruler of Mysore.
- 353.** (1) Swami Vivekananda was born as Narendra Nath Datta. He was the chief disciple of the 19th century saint Ramakrishna and the founder of the Ramakrishna Math and the Ramakrishna Mission.
- 354.** (1) The basis of the modern postal system was laid down under Lord Dalhousie. As a result of the findings of an expert commission, a new post office Act was passed in 1854. Under the new system, a Director-General was appointed to superintend the work of Post Office in all the Presidencies and a postage stamp was issued for the first time.
- 355.** (1) The Communal Award was by the British Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald on 16 August, 1932 to grant separate electorates to minority communities in India, including Muslims, Sikhs, and Dalit (then known as the depressed classes or Untouchables) in India.
- 356.** (2) Afonso de Albuquerque was a Portuguese fidalgo, or nobleman, whose military and administrative activities as second governor of Portuguese India conquered and established the Portuguese colonial empire in the Indian Ocean. He was appointed "Governor and Captain-General of India" and shortly before his death "Duke of Goa", the first Portuguese nobility title landed overseas, by king Manuel I of Portugal, becoming the first Portuguese duke not from the royal family. The famous battles and offensives lead by Albuquerque include the conquest of Goa in 1510 and the capture of Malacca in 1511.
- 357.** (3) Lord Dufferin was as eighth Viceroy of India in 1884. Among other things, the Indian National Congress was founded during his term in 1885, and he laid the foundations for the modern Indian Army by establishing the Imperial Service Corps, officered by Indians.
- 358.** (2) The Government of India Act 1935 made provision for the establishment of a "Federation of India", to be made up of both British India and some or all of the "princely states."
- 359.** (2) Azad Hind or the Provisional Government of Free India was an Indian provisional government established in Singapore in 1943. It was a part of a political movement originating in the 1940s outside of India with the purpose of allying with Axis powers to free India from British Rule. Established by Indian nationalists-in-exile during the latter part of the second world war in Singapore with monetary, military and political assistance from Imperial Japan, to fight against British Rule in India.
- 360.** (1) Annie Besant was a prominent British socialist, Theosophist, women's rights activist, writer and orator and supporter of Irish and Indian self-rule who became the president of the India National Congress in late 1917.
- 361.** (*) The Government of India Act 1858 was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom passed on August 2, 1858. Its provisions called for the liquidation of the British East India Company (who had up to this point been ruling British India under the auspices of Parliament) and the transference of its functions to the British Crown. The Act provided that the Company's territories in India were to be vested in the Queen, the Company ceasing to exercise its power and control over these territories. India was to be governed in the Queen's name.
- 362.** (1) Hyderabad was the state which was forcibly merged with the Union of India. Operation Polo code name for The Hyderabad Police Action was a military operation in September 1948 in which the Indian Armed Forces invaded the State of Hyderabad and ended the rule of Nizam, annexing the state into the Indian Union
- 363.** (1) Jai Hind was coined by Chempakaraman Pillai, of Indian Independence Movement and Hindu-German Conspiracy. It was immortalized by Subhas Chandra Bose as the battle cry of the Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj).
- 364.** (2) A number of the Directive Principles are entirely Indian and Gandhian in nature like setting up of village panchayat and cottage industries, prohibition, protection against cow-slaughter etc. Again, such provisions as compulsory primary education for the children up to 14 years and securing the improvement of public health and the prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs are all reflections of the amalgamation of Gandhian philosophy.
- 365.** (2) The first major newspaper in India—The Bengal Gazette—was started in 1780 under the British Raj by James Augustus Hickey. Other newspapers such as The India Gazette, The Calcutta Gazette, The Madras Courier (1785), The Bombay Herald (1789) etc. soon followed.
- 366.** (2) The Theosophical Society was officially formed in New York City, United States, in November 1875 by Helena Blavatsky, Henry Steel Olcott, William Quan Judge and others. After a few years Olcott and Blavatsky moved to India and established the International Headquarters at Adyar, in Madras (Chennai). In 1907, Annie Besant became the President of the Theosophical Society.
- 367.** (3) Raja Ram Mohan Roy believed education to be an implement for social reform. He protested against the government's policy to strengthen the Sanskrit Col-

- leges in the Presidency Towns of Kolkata, Varanasi and Chennai and helped the British government to promote a more liberal and enlighten system in learning. In the new system of education, he introduced the subjects of practical use like Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Anatomy with other useful sciences. The protests of Raja Ram Mohan found expression when the Government was agreed to encourage the study of English as well as the other oriental languages.
- 368.** (3) "Dilli Chalo" was a slogan of Subhas Chandra Bose. The ultimate goal of the Azad Hind Fauz during the freedom struggle was to capture Delhi and establish Swaraj.
- 369.** (3) The British took over Awadh (Oudh) (1856) claiming that the local ruler was not ruling properly despite the fact that the British relations with the state of Awadh went back to the Treaty of Allahabad in 1765. In 1851, William Sleeman, Resident at Lucknow, reported on the "spectacle of human misery and careless misrule". But Sleeman was against the policy of annexing Awadh. After surveying the situation in Awadh, Dalhousie annexed it in 1856. Nawab Wajid Ali was granted a pension of 12 lakhs of rupees per year.
- 370.** (4) Jallianwala Bagh is a public garden in Amritsar in the Punjab state of India, and houses a memorial of national importance, established in 1951 to commemorate the murder of peaceful celebrators on the occasion of the Punjabi New Year on April 13, 1919 in the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. Official British Raj sources placed the fatalities at 379, and with 1100 wounded.
- 371.** (3) Jayaprakash Narayan was fondly called as Lok Nayak or public leader. He was an Indian independence activist and political leader, remembered especially for leading the opposition to Indira Gandhi in the 1970s and for giving a call for peaceful Total Revolution
- 372.** (2) Truth, non-violence and Satyagraha were the key principles of Gandhi around which he wove the Indian National Movement. The three essentials of Gandhi's nonviolent direct action were constructive programs (spiritual, educational and economic development); noncooperation (strikes and boycotts); and civil disobedience (protests, marches, sit-ins and other demonstrations). Satyagraha is a particular philosophy and practice within the broader overall category generally known as nonviolent resistance or civil resistance. Gandhi believed ahimsa to be a creative energy force, encompassing all interactions leading one's self to find satya, "Divine Truth."
- 373.** (2) Gandhi believed that the country can only prosper if we make our villages economically independent through cottage industries. This was the principle behind the Khadi movement, behind Gandhi's urging that Indians spin their own clothing rather than buy British goods. Spinning would create employment during the many annual idle months for millions of Indian peasants. He cherished the ideal of economic independence for the village. He identified industrialization with materialism and felt it was a dehumanizing menace to man's growth. His last words were to make our villages economically independent through cottage industries.
- 374.** (2) Louis Mountbatten was the last Viceroy of India (1947) and the first Governor-General of the independent Union of India (1947-48), from which the modern Republic of India emerged in 1950. When India and Pakistan attained independence at midnight on the night of 14-15 August 1947, Mountbatten remained in New Delhi for ten months, serving as India's first governor general until June 1948.
- 375.** (1) The Swarajya Party, established as the Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party, was a political party formed in India in 1923 that sought greater self-government and political freedoms for the Indian people from the British Raj. It was inspired by the concept of Swaraj. It was formed on 1 January, 1923 by Indian politicians and members of the Indian National Congress who had opposed Mahatma Gandhi's suspension of all civil resistance on 5 February 1922 in response to the Chauri Chaura tragedy, where policemen were killed by a mob of protestors.
- 376.** (4) Aligarh Movement was the movement led by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, to educate the Muslims of the South Asia after the defeat of the rebels in the Indian rebellion of 1857. Its most significant achievement was the establishment of Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, which later became Aligarh Muslim University.
- 377.** (2) The ashram was originally established at the Kacharab Bungalow of Jivanlal Desai on 25 May, 1915. The Ashram was then shifted on 17 June, 1917 to a piece of open land on the banks of the river Sabar-mati. Reasons for this shift included: Gandhi wanted to do some experiments in living (e.g. farming, animal husbandry, cow breeding, khadi and related constructive activities for which he was in search of this kind of barren land.)
- 378.** (1) Founded in 1885 with the objective of obtaining a greater share in government for educated Indians, the first session of the Indian National Congress was held in Bombay during December 28-December 31, 1885.
- 379.** (4) Gandhi believed that the country can only prosper if we make our villages economically independent through cottage industries. This was the principle behind the Khadi movement, behind Gandhi's urging that Indians spin their own clothing rather than buy British goods.
- 380.** (1) Mangal Pandey was a sepoy in the 34th Bengal Native Infantry (BNI) regiment of the English East India Company who is primarily known for his involvement in an attack on several of the regiment's officers at Barrackpore in 1857. He killed Lieutenant Baugh, Adjutant of the 34th Bengal Native Infantry (BNI) and was subsequently court-martialled. Barrackpore is located in North 24 Parganas district in the Indian state of West Bengal.
- 381.** (2) Bal Gangadhar Tilak was one of the first and strongest advocates of "Swaraj" (self-rule) and a strong radical in Indian consciousness. His famous quote, "Swaraj is my birthright, and I shall have it!" is well-remembered in India even today.

- 382.** (3) Chauri Chaura came into prominence in 1922 when its inhabitants whole-heartedly participated in the Non-co-operation movement started by Gandhi. However, in February 1922, a police chowki (station) was set on fire by a mob of angry citizens, killing 23 policemen inside. On February 12, 1922, the Indian National Congress halted the Non-cooperation Movement on the national level as a direct result of the Chauri Chaura tragedy.
- 383.** (2) Religion was central to Gandhi's life, thoughts and work, and he regarded politics as applied religion. However, he was a lifelong opponent of "communalism" (i.e. basing politics on religion). For him, the two things — the social reordering and the fight for political swaraj — must go hand in hand.
- 384.** (2) The acknowledged high priest of the drain theory was Dadabhai Naoroji. It was in 1867 that Dadabhai Naoroji put forward the idea that Britain was draining India.
- 385.** (2) In 1510, Afonso de Albuquerque defeated the Bijapur sultans with the help of Timayya, on behalf of the Hindu Vijayanagara Empire, leading to the establishment of a permanent settlement in Velha Goa (or Old Goa). The Southern Province, also known simply as Goa, was the headquarters of Portuguese India, and seat of the Portuguese viceroy who governed the Portuguese possessions in Asia.
- 386.** (4) Lal Bal Pal, (Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal) were assertive nationalists- a triumvirate who advocated the Swadeshi movement involving the boycott of all imported items and the use of Indian-made goods in 1907. Lal-Bal-Pal, mobilized Indians across the country against the Bengal partition, and the demonstrations, strikes and boycotts of English goods that began in Bengal soon spread to other regions in a broader protest against the Raj. All the three men were associated with the Indian National Congress.
- 387.** (1) Warren Hastings was famously accused of corruption in an impeachment in 1787. He was impeached for crimes and misdemeanors during his time in India in the House of Commons upon his return to England. The house sat for a total of 148 days over a period of seven years during the investigation. The House of Lords finally made its decision on April 1795 acquitting him on all charges.
- 388.** (3) Fort William is a fort built in Calcutta on the Eastern banks of the River Hooghly, the major distributary of the River Ganges, during the early years of the Bengal Presidency of British India. It was named after King William III of England and Ireland and II of Scotland.
- 389.** (2) The Swaraj Party, established as the Congress-Khilafat Swarajaya Party, was a political party formed in India in 1923 after the termination of the Non-Cooperation movement. It was inspired by the concept of Swaraj and formed on 1 January, 1923 by Indian politicians and members of the Indian National Congress who had opposed Mahatma Gandhi's suspension of all civil resistance on 5 February 1922 in response to the Chauri Chaura tragedy.
- 390.** (3) Lala Lajpat Rai sustained serious injuries by the police when leading a non-violent protest against the Simon Commission and died less than three weeks later. His death anniversary (November 17) is one of several days celebrated as Martyrs' Day in India.
- 391.** (2) Lord Canning, known as The Viscount Canning from 1837 to 1859, was an English statesman and Governor-General of India during the Indian Rebellion of 1857. In 1858, he was made the first Viceroy of India.
- 392.** (2) Warren Hastings was the first Governor-General of India, from 1773 to 1785. He became the Governor of Bengal in 1772 and in 1774; he became the first Governor-General of Bengal.
- 393.** (3) During World War II, Moirang in Manipur was the headquarters of Azad Hind Fauz. Colonel Malik of the Indian National Army, (INA) hoisted the Tricolour for the first time on Indian soil on 14 April 1944, in Moirang with the help of Manipuris like Shri Mairembam Koireng Singh and others who were members of the INA.
- 394.** (1) Gopal Krishna Gokhale, the famous moderate leader of the Indian national Congress, was the political guru of Mahatma Gandhi. When Gandhi returned to India in 1915, on the advice of his political guru Gopal Krishna Gokhale, he spent the first year touring throughout the country to know the real India.
- 395.** (4) Gandhi had said: India's "soul" lives in villages. He, therefore, in his constructive work programme gave primacy to rural work. He wanted workers to go to villages and work with the people. His special emphasis was to improve the status of rural women.
- 396.** (4) Young India was brought out in English by Mahatma Gandhi from 1919 to 1932. Gandhi wrote various quotations in this journal that inspired many. He used the Young India to spread his unique ideology and thoughts regarding independence.
- 397.** (3) Shivaram Hari Rajguru was an Indian revolutionist from Maharashtra who was a colleague of Bhagat Singh and Sukhdev, and took part in the murder of a British police officer, J.P. Saunders, at Lahore in 1928. All three were convicted of the crime and hanged on March 23, 1931.
- 398.** (3) Lord Canning was an English statesman and Governor-General of India during the Indian Rebellion of 1857. For his tact and capabilities in dealing with the revolt, he was rewarded by being made the first Viceroy of India in 1858.
- 399.** (3) Lala Har Dayal was an Indian nationalist revolutionary who founded the Ghadar Party in America.
- 400.** (1) On March 12, 1930, Gandhi and 78 satyagrahis many of them were scheduled castes, set out on foot for the coastal village of Dandi, Gujarat, over 390 kilometres (from their starting point at Sabarmati Ashram, marking the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- 401.** (2) Kesari is a newspaper founded in 1881 by Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a prominent leader of the Indian Independence movement. Tilak used to run his two newspapers, the Kesari, in Marathi and Maratha in English from Kesari Wada.
- 402.** (3) The Third Battle of Panipat took place on 14 January 1761 between a northern expeditionary force of the Maratha Empire and a coalition of the King of Afghanistan, Ahmad Shah Durrani with two Indian Muslim allies—the Rohilla Afghans of the Doab, and

- Shuja-ud-Daula, the Nawab of Oudh. The battle is considered one of the largest fought in the 18th century, and has perhaps the largest number of fatalities in a single day reported in a classic formation battle between two armies.
- 403.** (2) Jawaharlal Nehru became the youngest President of the Indian National Congress at its annual session in Lahore on 29 December, 1929. At that session, the Indian National Congress adopted the attainment of Poorna Swaraj as the immediate objective of India.
- 404.** (*) Mahadev Govind Ranade was known to be the mentor and political guru of famous freedom fighters Gopal Krishna Gokhale, and Bal Gangadhar Tilak. This social reformer along with friends Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Bal Mangesh Wagle and Yaman Abaji Modak founded the Prarthana Samaj, a Hindu movement involved in social development. He also founded Poona Sarvajanik Sabha and was one of the founders of the Indian National Congress.
- 405.** (3) The Doctrine of Lapse was an annexation policy purportedly devised by Lord Dalhousie who was the Governor General for the East India Company in India between 1848 and 1856.
- 406.** (2) Lahore Conspiracy Case refers to the trial of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev in 1931. On April 8, 1929, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt, two active members of the Hindustan Republican Socialist Association, went to the Central Legislative Assembly and threw a bomb at government benches and raised the slogan of 'Long Live the Revolution'.
- 407.** (1) Periyar E. V. Ramasamy was a businessman, politician, Indian independence and social activist, who started the Self-Respect Movement or the Dravidian Movement and proposed the creation of an independent state called Dravida Nadu, comprising the states of South India. He is also the founder of the socio-cultural organisation, Dravidar Kazhagam.
- 408.** (1) Sri Aurobindo was an Indian nationalist, freedom fighter, philosopher, yogi, guru, and poet. He was arrested in May 1908 in connection with the Alipore Bomb Case. He was acquitted in the ensuing trial and released after a year of isolated incarceration.
- 409.** (3) Jana Gana Mana, the national anthem of India, was first sung in Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress on 27 December 1911. It was officially adopted by the Constituent Assembly as the Indian national anthem on 24 January 1950.
- 410.** (1) Sardar Vallabhbhai Jhaverbhai Patel is known to be a social leader of India who played an unparalleled role in the country's struggle for independence and guided its integration into a united, independent nation. Therefore he is also regarded as the "Bismarck of India" and "Iron Man of India".
- 411.** (3) The All India Forward Bloc is a leftwing nationalist political party in India. It emerged as a faction within the Indian National Congress in 1939, led by Subhas Chandra Bose. The party re-established as an independent political party after the independence of India.
- 412.** (1) The Rama Krishna Mission is a philanthropic, volunteer organization founded by Ramakrishna's chief disciple Swami Vivekananda on May 1, 1897. The Mission conducts extensive work in health care, disaster relief, rural management, tribal welfare, elementary and higher education and culture.
- 413.** (1) The Congress Party gained an absolute majority in Bombay, Madras, U.P., Bihar, Orissa and the Central Provinces and was that largest single party in the NWFP Congress ministries were formed in July 1937 in seven out of eleven provinces.
- 414.** (3) After the failure of the Cripps Mission, the All India Congress Committee meeting at Bombay on August 8, 1942 adopted the 'Quit India' resolution.
- 415.** (1) In support of the Khilafat movement Gandhiji inaugurated the Non-cooperation campaign on August 1, 1920.
- 416.** (4) At its Lahore Session (December 29-31, 1929) the Indian National Congress adopted the resolution of Complete Independence for India as its goal.
- 417.** (4) Lord Macaulay's views were accepted and embodied in a Resolution of March 7, 1835 by Lord William Bentinck.
- 418.** (1) Subhash Chandra Bose was President of Indian National Congress (1938), founded Forward Bloc and formed Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj).
- 419.** (1) Badruddin Tyabji was the first Muslim President of Indian National Congress. He presided over the third session of Indian National Congress held in 1887 in Madras.
- 420.** (2) C. Rajagopalachari was the first and the last Indian Governor-General.
- 421.** (3) Fort William at Calcutta was besieged on June 15, 1756 by Nawab of Bengal Siraj-ud-daula and he captured it. English prisoners at Calcutta were lodged in a prison room of the fort. The room was very small and so only 23 out of 146 prisoners survived the next day.
- 422.** (1) India attained Independence on August 15, 1947. At that time Clement Attlee was the Prime Minister of Britain.
- 423.** (*) Kunwar Singh was one of the leaders of the Indian Rebellion of 1857. Ramachandra Pandurang Tope, popularly known as Tatya Tope was an Indian Maratha leader in the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and one of its more renowned generals. He was a personal adherent of Nana Sahib of Kanpur. Nana Sahib, born as Dhondu Pant, was a rebel Indian leader during the Indian Rebellion of 1857 who played a part in two massacres of British troops and civilians. Maulavi Ahmadullah Shah was one of the central figures in the popular uprising of 1857 in Awadh.
- 424.** (1) The Khilafat Movement was launched to protest against the humiliation of the Turkish Caliph. The Sultan of Turkey was accepted by the Indian Muslims as their spiritual head.
- 425.** (3) All India Muslim League was founded by Aga Khan. The first conference of the All India Muslim League was held at Amritsar under the presidentship of Sir Syed Ali Imam.
- 426.** (1) The Satyagraha of Gandhiji for the cause of indigo farmers was observed at Champaran, Bihar in 1917.
- 427.** (1) The Portuguese Governor who abolished Sati in Goa was Albuquerque.

- 428.** (4) The proposal for Trusteeship was put forward by Gandhiji.
- 429.** (3) The Battle of Plassey was fought between East India Company and Nawab of Bengal Sirajuddaula in June 1757. The Nawab was killed in this battle.
- 430.** (2) In support of the Khilafat movement Gandhiji inaugurated the Non-cooperation campaign on August 1, 1920.
- 431.** (2) Lord Dalhousie asked Nawab Wajid Ali Shah to sign the abdication. On his refusal, the state of Awadh was annexed by a proclamation on February 13, 1856.
- 432.** (3) In July 1947, States Ministry was set up in Delhi under stewardship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Mr. VP Menon acted as the Secretary of this department.
- 433.** (2) Lord Mayo (1869-1872) was stabbed to death by a Pathan convict in the Andamans.
- 434.** (1) The Third Battle of Panipat was fought between the Marathas and the Afghans in 1761. Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated Marathas.
- 435.** (4) Mahatma Gandhi thought Cripps's proposals as inadequate and treated them as post-dated cheque.
- 436.** (1) The Doctrine of Lapse was based on the presumption that the East India Company was the Supreme Power in India and that all native states were subordinate to it.
- 437.** (4) Mahatma Gandhi started his Dandi March with a band of 79 trained and disciplined workers from Sabarmati Ashram to the sea-shore on March 12, 1930.
- 438.** (3) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- 439.** (1) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on October 2, 1869 at Porbunder in Kathiawar district of Gujarat. The former Prime Minister of Britain Winston Churchill (1940-45, 1951-55) called Mahatma Gandhi "half naked fakir".
- 440.** (2) Gandhiji started the Civil Disobedience Movement by breaking the obnoxious salt laws. On March 12, 1930 Gandhiji with 78 followers started from Sabarmati Ashram on the famous Salt March to Dandi Beach to manufacture salt illegally.
- 441.** (4) Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal and Aurobindo Ghose were not Moderates.
- 442.** (1) Lord Cornwallis (1786-93) in 1793 declared the decennial settlement permanent and zamindars and their legitimate successors were allowed to hold their estates at that very assessed rate for ever. The state demand was fixed at 89 percent of the rental, leaving 11 percent with the zamindars as their share for their trouble and responsibility.
- 443.** (2) Vallabhbhai Patel was born on October 21, 1875 in Gujarat. He entered into politics in 1918. He gave conclusive proof of his dynamic leadership in 1930 when he led Bardoli Satyagraha to a successful end. Mahatma Gandhi conferred on him the title of 'Sardar'.
- 444.** (3) Jawaharlal Nehru presided over the Indian National Congress at Lahore in 1929 and demanded complete independence or severance of links from the British Empire.
The resolution of complete Independence was passed on December 31, 1929. It was also decided that 26th January should be observed all over India as "Poorna Swaraj" day.

- 445.** (4) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (1866-1915) was political guru of Mahatma Gandhi. He was known as "Mahatma Gandhi's Conscience Keeper". He founded 'Servants of India Society' in 1905. He was the President of Indian National Congress in 1905, held at Benares.
- 446.** (2) Mahatma Gandhi did not lead the Swadeshi Movement of 1905. On October 16, 1905 when the Partition of Bengal was given effect to, Bengal plunged into grief. The people decided to boycott the foreign goods and use Swadeshi.
A special session of the Indian National Congress was convened at Calcutta in September 1920 to adopt the policy of progressive non-violent non-cooperation inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi. The resolution on Non-cooperation was again repeated at the Nagpur session of the INC in December 1920.
The Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-1934) was started with the famous Dandi March.
The Congress Working Committee met on July 14, 1942 at Wardha and adopted the famous 'Quit India Resolution'. This resolution was accepted with some modification by All India Congress Committee in Bombay on August 8, 1942. Gandhiji gave the call 'do or die'.
- 447.** (1) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1774-1833) was the founder of Brahmo Samaj. In August 1828 he founded the Brahmo Sabha which was later renamed Brahmo Samaj. Roy is known as the 'Father of the India Renaissance'.
- 448.** (3) It was written by Mohammad Iqbal and published on August 16, 1904 in the weekly journal *Ittehad*. It became an anthem of opposition to the British rule in India.
- 449.** (1) Lord Ripon (1880-84) is called the 'Father of Local Self-Government' in India. He introduced the resolution on Local Self Government in 1882. In pursuance of this resolution, Local Self Government Bills were passed in various provinces during 1883-85.
- 450.** (3) The resolution on Non-cooperation Movement, initiated by Mahatma Gandhi, was placed at a special session of the Indian National Congress convened at Calcutta in September 1920.
On October 16, 1905 when the partition of Bengal was given effect to, the Swadeshi movement and Boycott of foreign goods were started by the people of Bengal. Rabindra Nath Tagore was considered as the great poet of the Swadeshi Movement.
The Tokyo Conference in 1942 passed a resolution to form an Indian National Army. At the Bangkok Conference (June 1942) Ras Behari Bose elected the chairman and Captain Mohan Singh took over as the commander-in-chief of Indian National Army. The INA was formally established on September 1, 1942.
On July 4, 1943 Ras Behari Bose handed over to Subhash Chandra Bose the leadership of both Indian Independence League and INA. On August 25, 1943 Subhash Chandra Bose assumed the supreme command for the free Indian National Army (INA).
CR Das and Motilal Nehru organised Swaraj Party at Allahabad in March 1923.

- 451.** (1) It was during the Surat session in 1907 that the Indian National Congress split into two. The two groups were moderates and extremists. Extremists were led by Bal, Pal, Lal while the moderates by G.K. Gokhale.
- 452.** (4) Through the mediation of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sri Jayakar, a pact was concluded between Gandhiji and Lord Irwin on March 5, 1931. According to this Pact, the Government agreed:
- (a) to withdraw all ordinances and cases pending against the political workers.
 - (b) to release all political prisoners except those who were guilty of violence
 - (c) to permit the persons living within a certain distance from the sea-shores to collect and or manufacture salt without being taxed and so on.
- 453.** (2) The Charter Act of 1953 had provided for the holding of a competitive examination in London for recruitment to higher services under the company. In 1864, Satyendra Nath Tagore was the first Indian to qualify for the covenant service.
- 454.** (2) Abdul Gaffar Khan is known as Frontier Gandhi. Dadabhai Naoroji is referred to as the Grand Old Man of India.
Madan Mohan Malaviya is called Mahamana.
Vallabhbhai Patel is known as Strong Man of India.
- 455.** (4) Dr. Champak Raman Pillai established the Indian National Party in Berlin in 1914. The members of this party were Lala Hardayal, Tarak Nath Das, Mohammad Barkatullah, Raja Mahendra Pratap and Virendranath Chattopadhyaya.
- 456.** (4) The Quit India Movement is notable for regional experiences of parallel government. A minor uprising led by Chitu Pandey took place in Ballia in Uttar Pradesh where people overthrew the district administration, broke open the jail, released the arrested Congress leaders and established their own independent rule. It took weeks before the British could reestablish their writ in the district.
- 457.** (2) The Poona Pact refers to an agreement between Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi signed on 24 September 1932 at Yerwada Central Jail in Pune. The pact resulted from the communal award made by the British government which allotted seats in the various legislatures of India to the different communities.
- 458.** (1) It was after the Bardoli Satyagraha of 1928 that Vallabh Bhai Patel began to be called Sardar by his colleagues and followers. It was at that time that Mahatma Gandhi conferred him the title of "SARDAR."
- 459.** (4) Flag Satyagrahas were conducted in the city of Nagpur in 1923. They were campaigns of peaceful civil disobedience that focused on exercising the right and freedom to hoist the nationalist flag and challenge the legitimacy of the British Raj in India.
- 460.** (3) Lord Hardinge (1910-1916) was the Viceroy of India when the capital of India was transferred from Calcutta to Delhi in 1911.
- 461.** (3) Jawaharlal Nehru formed the first human rights organization in India, the Indian Civil Liberties Union (ICLU), in Bombay in 1936. While inaugurating ICLU, he said that the idea behind its formation was to have the right to oppose the government.
- 462.** (2) Benares Hindu University: 1916; University of Bombay: 1857; Aligarh Muslim University: 1875; and University of Allahabad: 1887.
- 463.** (3) The people of India addressed him as 'Mahamana' meaning Most Respected. However, the honorific title was popularized and used for him by Mahatma Gandhi.
- 464.** (3) The Quit India Movement was a civil disobedience movement launched in India in August 1942 in response to Mohandas Gandhi's call for 'Satyagraha' (independence). Lord Linlithgow (1936-1943) was the Viceroy then.
- 465.** (2) In December 1922, Chittaranjan Das, Narasimha Chintaman Kelkar and Motilal Nehru formed the Congress-Khilafat Swarajaya Party with Das as the president and Nehru as one of the secretaries. Other prominent leaders included Subhas Chandra Bose, Vithalbhai Patel and other Congress leaders who were becoming dissatisfied with the Congress.
- 466.** (3) Anandvan, located near Warora in Chandrapur district in the state of Maharashtra, India, is an ashram, and a community rehabilitation centre for leprosy patients and the disabled from downtrodden sections of society. It was founded in 1948 by noted social activist, Baba Amte.
- 467.** (1) The Rowlatt Act was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council in London on 10 March 1919, indefinitely extending "emergency measures" enacted during the First World War in order to control public unrest and root out conspiracy. Lord Chelmsford (1916 to 1921) was the Viceroy of India then.
- 468.** (4) The Constituent Assembly was set up while India was still under British rule, following negotiations between Indian leaders and members of the 1946 Cabinet Mission to India from the United Kingdom. The announcement of the Plan on May 16, 1946 was preceded by the Shimla Conference of 1945.
- 469.** (3) Gandhi was known to have considered truth something similar to that. Baruch Spinoza considered ultimate truth as the ultimate reality of a rationally ordered system that is God. This ultimate truth is God (as God is also Truth) and morality - the moral laws and code - its basis.
- 470.** (1) Just like the Birsa's religious movement among the Mundas, a similar religious movement gained among the Oraon known as Tana Bhagat. The movement was apparently initiated in 1914 by a young Oraon tribesman known as Jatra Oraon.
- 471.** (3) The Naujawan Bharat Sabha was founded by Bhagat Singh in March 1926 and was declared illegal under the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 in September 1934. Its purpose was to help foster revolution against the British Raj by gathering together worker and peasant youth.
- 472.** (3) It was by a royal proclamation that the Chamber of Princes was instituted on 8 February 1921. The inauguration ceremony was performed by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in the Diwan-i-am of Red Fort on behalf of His Majesty the King Emperor.

- 473.** (1) Sardar Vallabhbhai Jhaverbhai Patel was known as the "Iron Man of India" or "Bismarck of India." He showed exemplary statesmanship in the integration of princely states with the Union of India.
- 474.** (1) The Non-Cooperation Movement was withdrawn by Gandhiji due to violence in the Chauri Chaura incident. The incident involved the setting on fire of a police chowki (station) by a mob of angry citizens in 1922 which killed 22 policemen inside.
- 475.** (4) On July 31, 1937, Gandhi had published an article in the Harijan. Based upon this article, an all India National Education Conference was held on October 22 and 23, 1937, which was called the Wardha Educational Conference.
- 476.** (4) The Salt March which began with the Dandi March on March 12, 1930, was a direct action campaign of tax resistance and nonviolent protest against the British salt monopoly in colonial India. It triggered the wider Civil Disobedience Movement.
- 477.** (4) Baji Rao II (1796-1818) was the last Peshwa of the Maratha Confederacy. It was during his time that the Peshwaship was abolished by the British and he was given a hefty pension.
- 478.** (3) Under the Charter Act of 1833, the East India Company's monopoly to tea trade and China trade was abolished. It was required to wind up its commercial business.
- 479.** (4) The Nehru Report of 1928 said that India will be a federation which shall have a bicameral legislature at the centre and Ministry would be responsible to the legislature. Later the demand for federation was adopted by the different political outfits.
- 480.** (2) The Pitt's India Act of 1784 was in the nature of a regulating act as it was intended to address the shortcomings of the Regulating Act of 1773 by bringing the East India Company's rule in India under the control of the British Government. Pitt's India Act provided for the appointment of a Board of Control, and provided for a joint government of British India by both the Company and the Crown with the government holding the ultimate authority.
- 481.** (4) Allan Octavian Hume was a civil servant, political reformer and amateur ornithologist and horticulturalist in British India. He was one of the founders of the Indian National Congress. Though it was he who emerged as the founder of the Congress, it had somehow never happened to Hume to preside over a plenary session even once.
- 482.** (4) The Telangana Movement was the biggest peasant guerrilla war of modern Indian history affecting 3000 villages and 3 million population. The uprising began in July 1946 and was at its greatest intensity between August 1947 and September 1948.
- 483.** (2) Trusteeship principle advocated by Gandhiji provides a means of transforming the present capitalist order of society into an egalitarian one. He envisaged trusteeship as a post capitalist arrangement which gives no quarter to capitalism, but gives the present owning class a chance of reforming itself (Gandhi Nehru And Globalization, p 7).
- 484.** (4) Hunter's Commission: 1882; Wardha Scheme: 1937; University's Act: 1904; and Radhakrishnan Commission: 1948.
- 485.** (1) The Salt March which began with the Dandi March on 12 March 1930 was an important part of the Indian independence movement. It was a direct action campaign of tax resistance and nonviolent protest against the British salt monopoly in colonial India.
- 486.** (4) Job Charnock (1630-1692) is traditionally regarded as the founder of the city of Calcutta. He was a servant and administrator of the English East India Company. Robert Clive established the military and political supremacy of the East India Company in Bengal.
- 487.** (1) Battle of Wandiwash, fought in January 1760, was a confrontation between the French, under Comte de Lally, and the British, under Sir Eyre Coote. It was the decisive battle in the Anglo-French struggle in southern India during the Seven Years' War (1756-63). The French were thoroughly beaten and were thereafter confined to Pondicherry.
- 488.** (4) The East India Company took over the princely states of Satara (1848), Jaitpur and Sambalpur (1849), Nagpur and Jhansi (1854), Tanjore and Arcot (1855), Udaipur and Awadh (1856) using the Doctrine of Lapse. The Doctrine of Lapse was an annexation policy purportedly devised by Lord Dalhousie.
- 489.** (2) Dutch presence on the Indian subcontinent lasted from 1605 to 1825. Merchants of the Dutch East India Company first established themselves in Dutch Coromandel, notably Pulicat.
- 490.** (3) Thomas Munro is regarded as the father of the 'Ryotwari system' in Madras. In 1820, he was appointed governor of Madras, where he founded systems of revenue assessment and general administration.
- 491.** (2) Anandmath is a Bengali novel, written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee and published in 1882. Set in the background of the Sanyasi Rebellion in the late 18th century, it became synonymous with the struggle for Indian independence from the British Empire. The national song of India, Vande Mataram was first published in this novel.
- 492.** (1) There are three forms of Satyagraha, namely: (i) non-cooperation, (ii) civil disobedience, and (iii) boycott. These were most commonly employed during the freedom struggle in India under leadership of Gandhi.
- 493.** (4) The English East India Company was founded in 1600. Akbar was Mughal Emperor from 1556 until his death in 1605.
- 494.** (3) The Indian National Congress was formed in 1885 when Lord Dufferin was the Viceroy of India. Allan Octavian Hume brought about its first meeting in Bombay, with the approval of Lord Dufferin.
- 495.** (4) The All India Depressed Classes Federation was formed at the Conference of the Depressed Classes at Nagpur on August 8, 1930. This organization was the brainchild of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar who presided over this conference.
- 496.** (4) The Sepoy Mutiny started on 10 May 1857 and continued till 1858. Lord Canning (28 February 1856-1 November 1858) was the Governor General then.
- 497.** (1) Satyagraha is a particular philosophy and practice within the broader overall category generally known

- as nonviolent resistance or civil resistance. The term "satyagraha" was coined and developed by Mahatma Gandhi who deployed it in the Indian independence movement and also during his earlier struggles in South Africa for Indian rights.
- 498.** (4) Lord Mountbatten was the last Viceroy of India who presided over the independence of both India and Pakistan. He was the first Governor-General of the independent Dominion of India (1947–48), from which the modern Republic of India was to emerge in 1950.
- 499.** (4) The Ramakrishna Mission is a philanthropic, volunteer organisation founded by Ramakrishna's chief disciple Vivekananda on 1 May 1897. The mission, headquartered near Kolkata at Belur Math in Howrah, West Bengal, subscribes to the ancient Hindu philosophy of Vedanta. It is affiliated with the monastic organisation Ramakrishna Math.
- 500.** (3) The Ghadar Party was an organization founded in 1913 by Punjabi Indians, in the United States and Canada with the aim to liberate India from British rule. Among its founders were: Lala Har Dayal, Sohan Singh Bhakna, Kartar Singh Sarabha, and Rashbehari Bose. It was dissolved in 1919.
- 501.** (4) Socialism is a social and economic system characterized by social ownership of the means of production and co-operative management of the economy. Modern socialism originated from an 18th-century intellectual and working class political movement that criticised the effects of industrialization and private property on society. So it is essentially a movement of the workers.
- 502.** (2) Lord Curzon was the first Viceroy to appoint a commission on University education. On January 27, 1902, he appointed the Indian University Commission under Sir Thomas Raleigh to enquire into the conditions of the Universities established in British India, and to consider and report upon the proposals for improving their constitution and working.
- 503.** (2) The Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj) an armed force formed by Indian nationalists in 1942 in Southeast Asia during World War II. Initially formed in 1942, immediately after the fall of Singapore under Mohan Singh, the first INA collapsed in December that year before it was revived under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose in 1943 and proclaimed the Provisional Government of Free India.
- 504.** (1) The British colonial authorities called Bal Gangadhar Tilak "Father of the Indian unrest." He roused the nation's consciousness for complete independence (famously thundering "Swaraj (total freedom) is my birthright and I shall have it") and was revered as Lokmanya ("the one respected/loved by people/world").
- 505.** (2) Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee was an Indian barrister who presided over the inaugural session of the Indian National Congress in Bombay in 1885. He was the president of the Indian National Congress again in the 1892 session in Allahabad where he denounced the position that India had to prove her worthiness for political freedom.
- 506.** (3) The Salt March, also mainly known as the Salt Satyagraha, began with the Dandi March on 12 March 1930. It was a direct action campaign of tax resistance and nonviolent protest against the British salt monopoly in colonial India, and triggered the wider Civil Disobedience Movement.
- 507.** (1) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded the famous Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) in 1875 with the aim of promoting social, scientific, and economic development of Indian Muslims. During the Indian Rebellion of 1857, he remained loyal to the British Empire and was noted for his actions in saving European lives. After the rebellion, he penned the booklet *The Causes of the Indian Mutiny* – a daring critique of British policies that he blamed for causing the revolt.
- 508.** (1) The first trip directly made from Europe to India through the Atlantic Ocean took place under the command of the Portuguese navigator and explorer Vasco da Gama in 1497. This was one of the most remarkable expeditions of the Age of Discovery.
- 509.** (1) The Indian Universities Act was passed in 1904 under the viceroyalty of Lord Curzon. Curzon had appointed the Thomas Raleigh Commission in 1902 to enquire into the condition and prospects of universities in India and to recommend proposals for improving their constitution and working.
- 510.** (1) The Quit India speech made by Mahatma Gandhi on August 8, 1942 is remembered due to his call for 'Do or Die.' It was a radical departure from his earlier stances advocating passive resistance.
- 511.** (3) The Charter Act of 1813 was an Act of the British Parliament which renewed the charter of the British East India Company, and continued the Company's rule in India. However, the Company's commercial monopoly rights over trade with India were ended, except for the tea trade and the trade with China.
- 512.** (2) Gandhi said, 'Those who talk about the separation of religion and politics do not know what religion is.' He added, 'for me there is no politics without religion-not the religion of the superstitious and the blind, religion that hates and fights, but the universal religion of toleration.'
- 513.** (3) Mir Jafar rose to power after betraying Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah of Bengal at the Battle of Plassey in 1757. His rule is widely considered the start of British rule in India.
- 514.** (2) The British Crown assumed full sovereignty over India in 1858 after the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. The Government of India Act 1858 led to the British Crown to assume direct control of India in the new British Raj.
- 515.** (3) Annie Besant was the first woman President of Indian National Congress. She presided over the 1917 Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress.
- 516.** (2) In the 19th century Vivekananda played a major role in the revival of Hinduism, and the spread of Advaita Vedanta to the west via the Ramakrishna Mission. His interpretation of Advaita Vedanta has been called "Neo-Vedanta."
- 517.** (4) Joseph Francois Dupleix, the first French governor of Pondicherry, tried to make the French compa-

- ny as powerful as the trading company. He was compelled to embark for France on 12 October 1754.
- 518.** (2) The Treaty of Madras was a peace agreement signed in 1769 between Mysore and the British East India Company which brought an end to the First Anglo-Mysore War. The Treaty contained a clause requiring the British to assist Hyder Ali if he was attacked by his neighbours.
- 519.** (1) The Regulating Act of 1773 was an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain intended to overhaul the management of the East India Company's rule in India. The Act elevated Governor of Bengal, Warren Hastings to Governor-General of Bengal and subsumed the presidencies of Madras and Bombay under Bengal's control.
- 520.** (2) Anandamath is set in the background of the Sanyasi Rebellion and the devastating Bengal famine of the late 18th century. In the novel, Bankim Chandra dreamt of an India rid of the British. In this dream, he imagined untrained Sanyasi soldiers fighting and beating the highly experienced Royal Army.
- 521.** (1) The Ghadar Party, initially the Pacific Coast Hindustan Association, was formed in 1913 in the United States under the leadership of Har Dayal. The members of the party were Indian immigrants, largely from Punjab. The party was built around the weekly paper *The Ghadar*, which carried the caption on the masthead: 'Angrezi Raj Ka Dushman'.
- 522.** (4) In September 1873, Jyotirao Phule formed the Satyashodhak Samaj (Society of Seekers of Truth) to attain equal rights for peasants and the lower caste and his contributions to the field of education. Phule is regarded as an important figure of the Social Reform Movement in Maharashtra.
- 523.** (3) The Cripps mission was an attempt in late March 1942 by the British government to secure full Indian cooperation and support for their efforts in World War II. The mission was headed by Sir Stafford Cripps, a senior left-wing politician and government minister in the War Cabinet of Prime Minister Winston Churchill.
- 524.** (4) The Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780–1784) was a conflict between the Kingdom of Mysore and the British East India Company. Warren Hastings was the Governor-General then. The conflict ended with the signing of the Treaty of Mangalore in 1784.
- 525.** (3) Arya Samaj is a Hindu reform movement that was founded by Swami Dayananda Saraswati in Bombay on 7 April 1875. He was a sanyasi who promoted the Vedas. He gave the Motto "Krinvanto Vishwam Aryam" (To Make the World Noble) to Arya Samaj.
- 526.** (3) Ryotwari System was introduced by Thomas Munro in 1820. Major areas of introduction included Madras, Bombay, parts of Assam and Coorg provinces of British India. In Ryotwari System the ownership rights were handed over to the peasants. British Government collected taxes directly from the peasants.
- 527.** (3) The Chittagong Armoury Raid was led by Surya Sen popularly known as Master-da. It involved an attempt on 18 April 1930 to raid the armory of police and auxiliary forces from the Chittagong armory in Bengal province of British India by armed revolutionaries.
- 528.** (4) The Third Battle of Panipat was fought in 1761 between the Afghan invader Ahmad Shah Abdali and the Marathas. Ali Gauhar, better known as Shah Alam II (October 1760 – November 1806) was the Mughal Emperor then. He was installed on the throne of Delhi under the Maratha suzerainty.
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- 531.** (1) Subhash Chandra Bose was elected Congress President in 1938 and 1939. At the end of his first term, the presidential election to the Tripuri Congress session took place early in 1939. Netaji was re-elected by defeating Dr Pattabhi Sitaramayya who had been backed by the Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress Working Committee.
- 532.** (4) The Jallianwala incident took place on 13 April 1919 when a crowd of nonviolent protesters, who had gathered in Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, were fired upon by troops of the British Indian Army under the command of Reginald Dyer. It is also known as the Amritsar massacre.
- 533.** (2) The Battle of Plassey was a decisive victory of the British East India Company over the Nawab of Bengal and his French allies on 23 June 1757. The battle established the Company rule in Bengal which expanded over much of India for the next hundred years.
- 534.** (4) After Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in January 1915, the Champaran Satyagraha (1916) was his first major struggle. Gandhi took up the cause of the Champaran indigo cultivators against the European indigo planters under the Teenkathia system. It was Gandhi's first major political work in India.
- 535.** (3) Brahmo Samaj was begun at Calcutta on 20 August 1828 by Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Debendranath Tagore. It started as reformation of the prevailing Brahmanism of the time (specifically Kulin practices) and began the Bengal Renaissance of the 19th century.
- 536.** (3) India's Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit was, on 18 September 1953, elected President of the eighth session of the U.N. General Assembly, becoming the first woman accorded that honour. A sister of Jawaharlal Nehru, she was also the first Indian woman to hold a cabinet post in 1937 when she was made the minister of local self-government and public health.
- 537.** (1) The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 by Indian and British members of the Theosophical Society movement, including Scotsman Allan Octavian Hume. Hume organised the first meeting in Bombay with the approval of the Viceroy Lord Dufferin.
- 538.** (2) The Indian National Congress was formed at the initiative of British civil servant Allan Octavian Hume.

- In May 1885, he secured the Viceroy's approval to create an "Indian National Union", which would act as a platform to voice Indian public opinion. Hume assumed office as the General Secretary when the Congress was founded in Bombay on 28 December 1885.
- 539.** (3) The Quit India Movement was a civil disobedience movement launched in India by Gandhi on 9 August 1942. It demanded "an orderly British withdrawal" from India. This was preceded by his call to 'Do or Die,' issued on 8 August 1942 at the Gowalia Tank Maidan in Mumbai.
- 540.** (3) Bal Gangadhar Tilak was one of the first and strongest advocates of Swaraj (self-rule) and a strong radical in Indian consciousness. He is known for his quote in Marathi, "Swarajya is my birthright, and I shall have it!" As a strong advocate of Swaraj, he was against Gandhi's policy of non-violence, Satyagraha and advocated the use of force where necessary.
- 541.** (4) Siraj ud-Daulah, was the last independent Nawab of Bengal. He was killed in the Battle of Plassey in 1757 A.D. The end of his reign marked the start of British East India Company rule over Bengal and later almost all of South Asia.
- 542.** (1) Gandhi advocated freedom of conscience and tolerance for other religions, not the full separation of religion from culture and government. He advocated a religion-inflected version of secularism based on need for tolerance and pluralism as a means for promoting harmonious coexistence of different religions in India. He did not advocate strict separation of religion and politics.
- 543.** (3) Mahatma Gandhi presided over the Belgaum session of Indian National Congress in December 1924. That was the only session which was presided over by him. The session was historic as the Swaraj Party returned to the Congress fold.
- 544.** (2) George Yule, a Scottish merchant in England and India, served as the fourth President of the Indian National Congress in 1888 at Allahabad. He was the first non-Indian and European to hold that office. He served as Sheriff of Calcutta and as President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce.
- 545.** (3) Young India was a weekly paper or journal in English published by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi from 1919 to 1932. He used Young India to spread his unique ideology and thoughts regarding the use of nonviolence in organizing movements and to urge readers to consider, organise, and plan for India's eventual independence from Britain.
- 546.** (4) Aurobindo Ghose is related to the Alipore bomb conspiracy case, an important court trial, during May 1908 to May 1909. Aurobindo was arrested on charges of planning and overseeing the attack. However, he was eventually acquitted in 1909. His defence counsel was Chittaranjan Das.
- 547.** (4) The Swatantra Party was an Indian classical liberal political party that existed from 1959 to 1974. It was founded by C. Rajagopalachari in reaction to what he felt was the Jawaharlal Nehru-dominated Indian National Congress's increasingly socialist and statist outlook.
- 548.** (3) Minto-Marley Reforms: 1909; Montague-Chelmsford Reforms: 1919; Cripps Mission: March 1942; Cabinet Mission: March 1946.
- 549.** (2) In an article, titled "Gokhale: My Political Guru," published in February 1918, Mahatma Gandhi acknowledged Gopal Krishna Gokhale as his guru. It was on his advice that Gandhi toured throughout the country to know the real India after coming from South Africa in 1915 (*The Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi*, Vol. XIV).
- 550.** (2) Samudragupta (335-375 AD) of the Gupta dynasty is known as the Napoleon of India. Historian A V Smith called him so because of his great military conquests known from the 'Prayag Prasasti' written by his courtier and poet Harisena.
- 551.** (1) Dadabhai Naoroji's book 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India' brought attention to the draining of India's wealth into Britain. Further in his book, he stated the loss of 200-300 million pounds of revenue to Britain. Dadabhai Naoroji considered it as a major evil of British in India.
- 552.** (2) The office of District Collector was created in 1772 by Warren Hastings, the then Governor-General of India. The post was abolished in 1773, but restored in 1781. The district continued to be the unit of administration after India gained independence in 1947.
- 553.** (4) Pandita Ramabai, an Indian social reformer, established 'Sharda Sadan' at Bombay in 1889 with an objective to provide shelter to the 'destitute high caste widows.' She also established the Mukti Mission in Pune, as a refuge for young widows deserted and abused by their families and 'Krupa Sadan,' a home for "fallen" women, who had been cast out of society.
- 554.** (2) Sarvodaya is a term meaning 'Universal Uplift' or 'Progress of All'. The term was first coined by Mohandas Gandhi as the title of his 1908 translation of John Ruskin's tract on political economy, "Unto This Last." Gandhi came to use the term for the ideal of his own political philosophy. Later Gandhian Vinoba Bhave, embraced the term as a name for the social movement in post-independence India which strove to ensure that self-determination and equality reached all strata of India society.
- 555.** (1) The Battle of Plassey was fought between Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah, the last independent Nawab of Bengal, and the British East India Company under Robert Clive on 23 June 1757. It resulted in a decisive victory of the British East India Company over the Nawab and his French allies and the establishment of the Company rule in Bengal.
- 556.** (3) Dadabhai Naoroji, also known as the Grand Old-man of India, was the first Indian and Asian to be a British Member of Parliament. He was a Liberal Party member of parliament (MP) in the United Kingdom House of Commons between 1892 and 1895.
- 557.** (2) The non-cooperation movement was withdrawn because of the Chauri Chaura incident that occurred at Chauri Chaura in the Gorakhpur district of the United Province on 5 February 1922. The incident involved killing of 23 policemen as retaliation to po-

- lice fire; a development that was against the philosophy of non-violence.
- 558.** (3) The history of rail transport in India began in the mid-nineteenth century. The country's first railway, built by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway (GIPR), opened in 1853, between Bombay and Thane. A British engineer, Robert Maitland Brereton, was responsible for the expansion of the railways from 1857 onwards.
- 559.** (2) The Black Hole of Calcutta was a small dungeon in the old Fort William in Calcutta, India, where troops of the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj ud-Daulah, held British prisoners of war after the capture of the fort on 20 June 1756. It led to the death of 123 prisoners from suffocation, heat exhaustion and crushing. The incident became a cause célèbre in the idealization of British imperialism in India.
- 560.** (1) The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place on 13 April 1919 when a crowd of nonviolent protesters who had gathered in Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, Punjab were fired upon by troops of the British Indian Army under the command of Colonel Reginald Dyer. Dyer was removed from duty, but he became a celebrated hero in Britain.
- 561.** (1) Dadabhai Naoroji, a Parsi intellectual, educator, cotton trader, and an early Indian political and social leader, is known as the Grand Old Man of India. He is credited with the founding of the Indian National Congress, along with A.O. Hume. His book 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India' brought attention to the draining of India's wealth into Britain.
- 562.** (2) The Indian National Army was first formed in 1942 under Mohan Singh, by Indian prisoners of war of the British-Indian Army captured by Japan in the Malayan campaign and at Singapore. However, it soon fell into decline. It was revived under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose after his arrival in South-east Asia in 1943.
- 563.** (1) Jinnah began his political career showing the most ferocious will to forge unity between Hindu and Muslim Indians. At the end of the first ten years of his career from 1906 to 1919, this attitude earned him the nickname 'the ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity' from Sarojini Naidu. Naidu, who compiled Jinnah's speeches and writings in 1918 gave the volume the sub-title 'An Ambassador of Unity' and wrote that he stood "as an embodied symbol of Hindu-Muslim unity."
- 564.** (4) On 8 August 1942, Gandhi made a call to Do or Die in his Quit India speech delivered at the Gowalia Tank Maidan in Bombay. The Quit India Movement was a civil disobedience movement launched on 8 August 1942, during World War II, demanding an end to British Rule of India.
- 565.** (3) As the first Home Minister and Deputy Prime Minister of India, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel led the task of forging a united India, successfully integrating into the newly independent nation those British colonial provinces that had been "allocated" to India. Employing iron hand policy, Patel persuaded almost every princely state to accede to India. His commitment to national integration in the newly independent country earned him the sobriquet of "Iron Man of India."
- 566.** (1) Lord Mountbatten was the last Viceroy of India (1947) and the first Governor-General of the independent Dominion of India (1947–48). C. Rajagopalachari was the last Governor-General of India from 1948 to 1950. However, he was the first Indian Governor-General of India.
- 567.** (2) The Panchsheel (Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence) agreement was signed between China and India in 1954. It formed part the preamble to the "Agreement on trade and intercourse between Tibet Region of China and India", which was signed in Peking on 29 April 1954. Panchsheel formed the basis of the Non-Aligned Movement, established in Belgrade, in 1961.
- 568.** (*) Two of the options (3 and 4) in the question, in their present form, are incomprehensible. The steps toward normalization envisaged in the Simla Agreement of 1972 led to resumption of diplomatic relations at the level of Ambassador in July 1976. The Simla Agreement provided realizable hopes for economic relations between India and Pakistan. The signing of the Trade Protocol on November 1974 was a pointer to the Trade Agreement of January 1975. This was accompanied by restoration of railway links and resumption of private trade between the two countries.
Best Option: (4)
- 569.** (3) The 'Mansabdari system' was the administrative system of the Mughal Empire introduced by Akbar in 1595-96 A.D. The word mansab is of Arabic origin meaning rank or position. The system, hence, determined the rank of a government official. The Mansabdari was prevalent during the reign of Babur and Humayun as well.
- 570.** (4) Lord Cornwallis started the Civil Service in India to effectively administer British territories in India. He introduced strict regulations for the officials, raised their salaries and linked promotion to seniority. He is called the "Father of Indian Civil Service."
- 571.** (4) The Indian Independence Bill was presented in the House of Commons at 12:00 am on 4th July 1947. It received the royal assent on 18 July 1947. Viceroy Lord Mountbatten personally piloted the Bill through every stage of the House of the Commons until it became a law.
- 572.** (2) The Sadr Diwani Adalat was the Supreme Court of Revenue that was established at Calcutta by Warren Hastings in 1772. The court's judges were the Governor General and Council Members of the East India Company, assisted by native judges and officers of revenue.
- 573.** (1) According to Stanley E. Jones, Satyagraha is the totality or quintessence of Gandhian thoughts. Through it, Gandhi introduced a new spirit to the world—the philosophy of devotion to truth, remaining firm on the truth and resisting untruth actively but nonviolently. It is the greatest of all Gandhi's contribution to the world.

- 574.** (2) The Lucknow Pact established cordial relations between the two prominent groups of the Indian National Congress – the “hot faction” led by Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and the moderates or the “soft faction”, led by Gopal Krishna Gokhale. They had split during the Surat Session (1907) of the Congress.
- 575.** (3) The Indian Councils Act 1909, commonly known as the Morley-Minto Reforms was passed by the British Parliament in 1909. It received royal assent on 25 May 1909. It aimed to widen the scope of legislative councils, placate the demands of moderates in Indian National Congress and to increase the participation of Indians the governance
- 576.** (1) Atmiya Sabha was started by Ram Mohan Roy in 1815 in Kolkata (then Calcutta). It served to conduct debate and discussion sessions on philosophical topics, and promote free and collective thinking and social reform. The foundation of Atmiya Sabha is considered as the beginning of the modern age in Kolkata.
- 577.** (4) Lord May, the viceroy of India during 1869-1872, was assassinated by Sher Ali Afridi, an Afridi Pathan convict at Port Blair in the Andaman Islands on 8 February 1972. His murderer appeared to be motivated only by a sense of injustice at his own imprisonment, and had resolved to kill a high-ranking colonial official.
- 578.** (2) The Theosophical Society was officially formed in New York City, United States, on 17 November 1875 by Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, Colonel Henry Steel Olcott, William Quan Judge, and others. It was formed as body of seekers after Truth, who endeavour to promote Brotherhood and strive to serve humanity.
- 579.** (2) Mahatma Gandhi said, “Earth provides enough to satisfy every man’s need, but not every man’s greed.” What Gandhi meant was that the nature earth has enough resources and means to meet the basic requirements of a man but it can’t serve the endless greed of man. He added that the rich must not only restrict their wants but must also treat their wealth as ‘trust’ for poor and use it for the welfare of poor.
- 580.** (3) The Kakori Conspiracy was a train robbery that took place between Kakori near Lucknow, on 9 August 1925 during the Indian Independence Movement against the British Indian Government. The robbery was carried out by Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan, Rajendra Lahiri, Chandrashekhar Azad and others.
- 581.** (4) Sarojini Naidu was the first woman to become the governor of a state in India after India’s independence. She held the post of Governor of Uttar Pradesh from 15 August 1947 to 2 March 1949. Her daughter Padmaja Naidu was the second woman to be the Governor of any Indian state when she held the position of West Bengal Governor during 1956-1967.
- 582.** (2) Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the founder of Brahmo Samaj, is considered to be the father of Indian renaissance due to his modernistic influence on Indian politics, public administration and education as well as religion. He was, in fact, a rationalist and a pioneer of English education and enlightened journalism who laid the foundations of modern India.
- 583.** (1) The “Blue Water” policy is attributed to Don Francisco de Almeida, the first Viceroy of the Portuguese possessions in India. As per this policy, the Portuguese should be the sole trade power in the Arabian sea and the Indian Ocean. It called for the Portuguese to be powerful at the sea instead of building fortresses on Indian mainland.
- 584.** (3) Visva Bharati was founded by Rabindranath Tagore in 1921 with proceeds from the prize money of the Nobel Prize he received in 1913 for the publication of his book of poems Gitanjali. Until India’s independence it was a college. Soon after independence, in 1951, the institution was given the status of a university and was renamed Visva Bharati University.
- 585.** (4) Gandhi referred to Gopal Krishna Gokhale as his political Guru. He often referred to Gokhale as “Mahatma”. Gokhale was a senior leader of the Indian National Congress and founder of the Servants of India Society who campaigned for Indian self-rule and social reform.
- 586.** (3) Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee presided over the first session of the Indian National Congress held at Bombay in 1885 from 28 December to 31 December and attended by 72 members. He was also the first Indian to contest the election for the British House of Commons although he lost the election.
- 587.** (4) Forward Block was founded by Subhash Chandra Bose in 1939 as a faction within the Indian National Congress. It stood for complete independence of India and carrying on anti-imperialist struggle till the goal was achieved. The party stood for social ownership and control of both means of production and distribution.
- 588.** (1) The Indian Opinion was a newspaper established by Indian leader Mahatma Gandhi in South Africa in 1903. The publication was an important tool for the political movement led by Gandhi and the National Indian Congress to fight racial discrimination and win civil rights for the Indian immigrant community in South Africa.
- 589.** (*) General Dyer, responsible for the Jallianwala Bagh massacre in Amritsar, died of cerebral haemorrhage and arteriosclerosis in 1927. Michael O’Dwyer, Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab in India from 1912 until 1919, who had endorsed General Dyer’s action regarding the Amritsar massacre, was assassinated by Udham Singh in 1940.
- 590.** (3) Annie Besant was the first woman President of Indian National Congress. She presided over the 1917 Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress. She was of Irish origin and was one of the few foreigners who played a significant role in the Indian freedom movement.
- 591.** (3) The Congress split into ‘Moderates’ and ‘Extremists’ after a violent clash at the Surat session in 1907. The extremists were led by Lokmanya Tilak, Lajpat Rai, and Sri Aurobindo; while, the moderates were led by Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Pherozeshah Mehta and Surendranath Banerjee. The divided Congress re-united at the Lucknow session of Congress in 1916.

- 592.** (2) Thomas Babington Macaulay is credited with the official introduction of English education in India. His "Minute Upon Indian Education," published in 1835, called for the replacement of Persian by English as the official language, the use of English as the medium of instruction in all schools, and the training of English-speaking Indians as teachers. His views were endorsed and implemented by Lord Bentinck in the form of English Education Act 1835.
- 593.** (4) Lord Ripon is known as the 'Father of Local Self Government' in India. In his famous resolution on local self-government on May 18, 1882, Ripon recognised the twin considerations of local government: (i) administrative efficiency and (ii) political education. He moved the famous resolution, known as the Magna Carta of local self-government in India, to devolve financial and administrative powers to the institutions of local self-government.
- 594.** (2) The Wahabi movement primarily aimed at purging the faith of prevalent superstitions on the line prescribed by the Prophet. It was reformist movement within Islam that started in Arabia in the 18th century. In India, this movement took off in the early 19th century when Syed Ahmed of Rai Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh started it.
- 595.** (2) The Indian Opinion was a newspaper established by Indian leader Mahatma Gandhi during his stay in South Africa. The publication was an important tool for the political movement led by Gandhi and the National Indian Congress to fight racial discrimination and win civil rights for the Indian immigrant community in South Africa. It existed between 1903 and 1915.
- 596.** (3) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a Pashtun independence activist against the rule of the British Raj, was known as Frontier Gandhi. He hugely inspired the Pathans of the North-West Frontier to follow the Gandhian values of non-violence and non-possession.
- 597.** (4) It was Subhash Chandra Bose who used the term, 'Father of the Nation,' for Mahatma Gandhi, in a radio address from Singapore in 1944. Later, it was recognized by the Indian government. Father of the Nation is an honorific title given to a man considered the driving force behind the establishment of a nation.
- 598.** (4) Gandhi was awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind in 1915 by Lord Hardinge of Penshurst for his contribution to ambulance services in South Africa. He returned the medal in 1920 as part of the national campaign protesting the Jallianwala Bagh massacre and in support of the Khilafat Movement.
- 599.** (2) The use of greased cartridges in the new Enfield Rifle is considered by historians as the immediate cause of the 1857 Revolt. It was believed that the cartridges that were standard issue with this rifle were greased with lard (pork fat) which was regarded as unclean by Muslims and tallow (cow fat) which angered the Hindus as cows were equal to a goddess to them. This insulted both Hindu and Muslim religious practices.
- 600.** (4) The doctrine of lapse was an annexation policy purportedly devised by Lord Dalhousie, who was the Governor General for the East India Company in India between 1848 and 1856. This doctrine was based on the idea that in case a ruler of dependent state died childless, the right of ruling over the State reverted or 'lapsed' to the sovereign.
- 601.** (3) The Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929, passed on 28 September, 1929, is popularly known as the Sharda Act, after its sponsor Harbilas Sharda. It fixed the age of marriage for girls at 14 years and boys at 18 years which was later amended to 18 for girls and 21 for boys.
- 602.** (2) To Gandhi, satyagraha meant attachment to truth, and, therefore, truth-force or love-force. It was a particular form of nonviolent resistance or civil resistance. It was critical to Gandhi's understanding of and faith in non-violence and went far beyond mere "passive resistance".
- 603.** (2) The Arya Samaj (Noble Society) was founded in Bombay by Swami Dayanand Saraswati on 7 April 1875. Arya Samaj is a Hindu reform movement that promotes values and practices based on the infallibility of the Vedas. Denouncing the idolatry and ritualistic worship prevalent in Hinduism at the time, the movement worked towards reviving Vedic ideologies.
- 604.** (2) During the Delhi Durbar on 12 December 1911, George V, the then ruling Emperor of India, along with Queen Mary, announced that the capital of India would be shifted from Kolkata to Delhi. Charles Hardinge who was the viceroy of India during 1910-1916 oversaw the actual transfer of capital in 1912.
- 605.** (1) The Congress Working Committee meeting at Wardha on 14 July 1942 passed a resolution demanding complete independence from the British government. The draft proposed massive civil disobedience if the British did not accede to the demands. This resolution is known as Wardha Resolution and more popularly as "Quit India Resolution."
- 606.** (3) Inquilab Zindabad is an Urdu phrase which translates to "Long Live the Revolution!" The slogan was coined by Hasrat Mohani. Its first use by a revolutionary was in 1929 when Bhagat Singh shouted it after bombing the Central Assembly in Delhi.
- 607.** (1) Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the founder of the Brahmo Sabha in 1828, introduced western education in India. He protested against the East India Company's decision to support vernacular education and insisted that English replace Sanskrit and Persian in India. He supported induction of scientific learning and worked hard to promote the western education in India. His efforts led to the establishment of Hindu College at Calcutta in 1817.
- 608.** (1) The budget was first introduced in India on 7 April, 1860 during the viceroyalty of Lord Canning. The budget was presented by the East-India Company to the British Crown. James Wilson presented the budget in 1860.
- 609.** (2) J. B. Kripalani was an Indian politician, noted particularly for holding the presidency of the Indian National Congress during the transfer of power in 1947. Kripalani was a Gandhian socialist, environmentalist, mystic and independence activist. He was one of Gandhi's most ardent disciples.

- 610.** (4) Mahatma Gandhi gave the title 'Nightingale of India' (Bharat Kokila) to Sarojini Naidu on account of the beautiful and rhythmic words of her poems that could be sung as well. Some of her notable poems include: The Golden Threshold, The Bird of Time, The Broken Wing, The Wizard Mask, etc.
- 611.** (2) The Swadeshi Movement was officially proclaimed on August 7, 1905 at the Calcutta Town Hall against the partition of Bengal by the British. Boycott movement was also launched along with the Swadeshi movement. The movements included using goods produced in India and burning British-made goods.
- 612.** (4) It was V D Savarkar, who, in his book *The Indian War of Independence*, described the revolt as the first Indian war of independence. This contrasted with British historians who described the revolt more as sepoy mutiny and rebellion rather than an war of independence.
- 613.** (2) Abhinav Bharat Society (Young India Society) was a secret society founded by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar and his brother Ganesh Damodar Savarkar in 1903. Initially founded at Nasik as Mitra Mela when Vinayak Savarkar was still a student Fergusson College at Pune, the society extended to various parts of India and London. It carried out a few assassinations of British officials, after which the Savarkar brothers were convicted and imprisoned.
- 614.** (2) The Doctrine of Passive Resistance was propounded by Aurobindo Ghosh in a series of articles that were published in the journal *Bande Mataram* in April 1907. As a political leader and writer Aurobindo made an intense and passionate appeal of passive resistance, or, as it could be more comprehensively termed, defensive resistance. He was against the Moderates' theory of "politics of petition" and advocated the more radical policy of boycott.
- 615.** (3) Badruddin Tyabji served as the first Muslim President of the Indian National Congress. He became the Congress President at its Madras session in 1887. One of the prominent leaders of the Congress in its earliest phase, he, along with Pherozshah Mehta, Kashinath Trimbak Telang and others, had formed the Bombay Presidency Association in 1885.
- 616.** (1) The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was Mahatma Gandhi's first Satyagraha in India. Gandhi took up the cause of hapless indigo peasants under the 'Tinkathia system' and waged satyagraha against the European indigo planters. Champaran Satyagraha was the first to be started, but the word Satyagraha was used for the first time in Anti Rowlatt Act agitation.
- 617.** (2) The Indian Reform Association was formed on 29 October 1870 with Keshub Chandra Sen as President. It represented the secular side of the Brahmo Samaj and included many who did not belong to the Brahmo Samaj. It was formed to promote "the social and moral reformation of the natives of India."
- 618.** (1) The Theosophical Society was first founded by a Russian lady, Madam H.P. Blavatsky and a former English army officer, Colonel H. S. Olcott in the United States of America in 1875. Under their inspiration, the Theosophical Society of India came into being at Adyar in Madras in 1886. Mrs. Annie Besant joined the society in 1889 and it infused new vigor and strength to it.
- 619.** (4) M. N. Roy was a communist leader who was elected a full member of the Communist International in 1924, becoming the first Indian to achieve this honour. He was in charge of organizing the communist movement in Asia, including China. Roy also attempted to develop the revolutionary movement in India.
- 620.** (3) The Cabinet Mission that came to India on 24 March, 1946 was led by Sir Pethick Lawrence, Secretary of State for India. It also consisted of Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade and Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty. It was formulated at the initiative of Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.
- 621.** (3) Sarvodaya is a Sanskrit term meaning 'universal uplift' or 'progress of all'. The term was used by Gandhi as the title of his 1908 translation of John Ruskin's tract on political economy, *Unto This Last*, and Gandhi came to use the term for the ideal of his own political philosophy. In the Gandhian philosophy, Sarvodaya is the true panacea for all types of social or political problems experienced by Indian society. It represents the ideal social order by bringing about a countrywide decentralization of both political and economic powers and providing opportunity for the all-round development of the individual and the society. In short, Sarvodaya envisaged a new humanistic, simple, non-violent and decentralized socialist society with man at its centre.
- 622.** (4) Bharatendu Harishchandra was one of the greatest Hindi writers of modern India who is known as the father of modern Hindi literature as well as Hindi theatre. He was recognised poet, he was a trendsetter in Hindi prose-writing.
- 623.** (1) After the Battle of Plassey in 1757, the British achieved political power in India. It marked a decisive victory of the British East India Company over the Nawab of Bengal and his French allies. The battle consolidated the Company's presence in Bengal, which later expanded to cover much of India over the next hundred years.
- 624.** (4) Lord William Bentinck introduced English as the medium of instruction in India in 1835. Acting on the recommendations of Macaulay's "Minute Upon Indian Education", he decided that the government would give support only to institutions of higher education that used English as the medium of instruction. He was supported by Raja Rammohun Roy in this endeavor.
- 625.** (3) Komagata Maru was a Japanese ship that travelled from Hong Kong to Vancouver in 1914, carrying economic migrants who did not like their living conditions back in India. However, a majority of the passengers were not allowed to disembark in Canada, and the ship was forced to return to India.
- 626.** (3) B. R. Ambedkar campaigned against social discrimination against Untouchables (Dalits) and other oppressed classes. He injected a degree of self-respect to the backward communities and brought them into the national movement. He expounded the im-

portance of a social reform that would abolish caste discrimination and the concept of untouchability in India and joined hands with Gandhi in the Harijan movement, which protested against the social injustices faced by people belonging to backward castes in India.

- 627.** (3) Wood's Despatch was a scheme of education that was proposed by Sir Charles Wood, the President of the Board of Control of the East India Company, in 1854. It repudiated the "downward filtration theory" and emphasized on the education of the masses and announced the duty and responsibility of the Government to provide education for the people of India. It is known as the Magna Carta of English Education in India.
- 628.** (1) The Khilafat movement was an agitation by Indian Muslims, allied with Indian nationalists, to pressure the British government to preserve the authority of the Ottoman Sultan of Turkey as Caliph of Islam after World War I. The movement occurred simultaneously with the Non-cooperation movement and was focused on increasing Hindu Muslim unity.
- 629.** (3) Raja Ram Mohan Roy is regarded as the "Father of the Indian Renaissance". His efforts to protect Hinduism and Indian rights and his closeness with the British government earned him the title. He was the creator of the mental climate which contributed to the birth of Indian renaissance and was the pioneer of religious and social reforms.
- 630.** (1) The Lahore session of the Congress passed a resolution declaring Poorna Swaraj to be its objective on 31 December 1929. It established the goal of the Congress as Purna Swaraj, or complete independence, rather than limited autonomy or dominion status.
- 631.** (3) The Swaraj Party or Swarajaya Party was established by Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das in January 1923 after the Gaya annual conference in December 1922 of the National Congress, that sought greater self-government and political freedom for the Indian people from the British Raj. It was inspired by the concept of Swaraj.
- 632.** (1) In the independence and partition of British India of 1947, the 552 princely states were given a choice to either join the new Dominion of India or the newly formed state of Pakistan. The Nawab of Junagadh, Muhammad Mahabat Khanji III, acceded to the Dominion of Pakistan on 15 September 1947. A plebiscite was conducted in February 1948, which went almost unanimously in favour of accession to India. Hyderabad was the last princely state to accede to the Indian Union. Its Nizam Osman Ali Khan, Asif Jah VII, refused to accede and instead declared independence. India had to conduct a military operation on 13 September 1948, called Operation Polo, to annex Hyderabad in what was termed a "police action."
- 633.** (2) C. Rajagopalachari was the first Indian and last Governor General of Independent India. He served as Governor-General of India from June 1948 until 26 January 1950. He was not only the last Governor-General of India, but the only Indian national ever to hold the office.
- 634.** (2) Gandhi believed that India lives in villages and that development of the villages will mean development of India as a whole. He was against the heavy industry

city centric model of development that paid lip service to rural development leading to massive rural to urban migration. Gandhi rather believed in the overall development of the village economy as a whole.

- 635.** (2) In 1913, Pacific Coast Hindustan Association was founded by Lala Hardayal with Sohan Singh Bhakna as its president, which was called Ghadar Party., Sohan Singh Bhakna, Kartar Singh Sarabha, Abdul Hafiz Mohamed Barakatullah and Rashbehari Bose were some of its key leaders. Baba Gurdit Singh was the central figure in the Komagata Maru incident of 1914.
- 636.** (2) Dadabhai Naoroji was elected to the British House of Commons from the Finsbury Central Constituency in the elections of 1892. He was, thus, the first Indian and Asian to be elected as a Member of the British House of Commons. He was earlier unsuccessful in the 1885 elections from Holborn constituency.
- 637.** (4) The Kuomintang (KMT), often translated as the Nationalist Party of China or Chinese Nationalist Party, is a major political party in the Republic of China (ROC). It is currently the second-largest in the country. The KMT traces its ideological and organizational roots to the work of Sun Yat-sen, a proponent of Chinese nationalism and democracy. He was one of the major advocates of the overthrow of the Qing Dynasty and the establishment of a republic.

TYPE-IV

- 1.** (4) After publishing a series of books and articles arguing that Buddhism was the only way for the Untouchables to gain equality, Ambedkar publicly converted on October 14, 1956, at Deekshabhoomi, Nagpur. He took the three refuges and the Five Precepts from a Buddhist monk, Bhadant U Chandramani, in the traditional manner, and in his turn administered them to the 600,000 of his followers who were present. After receiving ordination, Ambedkar gave dhamma diksha to his followers. The ceremony included 22 vows given to all new converts after Three Jewels and Five Precepts. On 16 October, 1956, Ambedkar performed another mass religious conversion ceremony at Chanda.
- 2.** (1) The first large-scale Asian-African or Afro-Asian Conference—also known as the Bandung Conference—was a meeting of Asian and African states, most of which were newly independent, which took place on April 18–24, 1955 in Bandung, Indonesia. The twenty-nine countries that participated at the Bandung Conference represented nearly one-fourth of the Earth's land surface and a total population of 1.5 billion people. The conference's stated aims were to promote Afro-Asian economic and cultural cooperation and to oppose colonialism or neocolonialism by either the United States or the Soviet Union in the Cold War, or any other imperialistic nations. The conference was an important step toward the crystallization of the Non-Aligned Movement.
- 3.** (3) The Basilica of Bom Jesus or Borea Jezuchi Bajilika is located in Goa, India, and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The basilica holds the mortal remains of St. Francis Xavier, a very close friend of St. Ignatius Loyola with whom he founded the Society of Jesus, the (Jesuits). Francis Xavier died on Sancian Island