

## **Modern Indian History**

• 11. The Rowlatt Act of 1919 was related to:

- A) Indian Army recruitment
- B) Press censorship
- C) Detention without trial
- D) Land reforms

•**Correct Answer:** C) Detention without trial

•**Explanation:** The Rowlatt Act allowed the British government to imprison any person suspected of terrorism without trial for two years.

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• 12. Who among the following led the Salt March, also known as the Dandi March?

- A) Subhas Chandra Bose
- B) Mahatma Gandhi
- C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

•**Correct Answer:** B) Mahatma Gandhi

•**Explanation:** Mahatma Gandhi led the Salt March from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi in 1930 to protest the British monopoly on salt.

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• 13. The Battle of Plassey (1757) was fought between:

- A) Siraj-ud-Daulah and Robert Clive
- B) Hyder Ali and Lord Cornwallis
- C) Tipu Sultan and Lord Wellesley
- D) Ranjit Singh and Lord Dalhousie

•**Correct Answer:** A) Siraj-ud-Daulah and Robert Clive

•**Explanation:** The Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757 between Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah of Bengal and the British East India Company, led by Robert Clive.

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• 14. The Quit India Movement was launched in which year?

- A) 1940
- B) 1942
- C) 1939
- D) 1941

•**Correct Answer:** B) 1942

•**Explanation:** The Quit India Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi on 8 August 1942, demanding an end to British rule in India.

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• **15. The All India Muslim League was founded in:**

- A) 1909
- B) 1906
- C) 1916
- D) 1905

•**Correct Answer:** B) 1906

•**Explanation:** The All India Muslim League was founded in 1906 at Dhaka to protect Muslim interests and later played a key role in the demand for Pakistan.

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• **16. Who among the following was the founder of the Brahmo Samaj?**

- A) Keshab Chandra Sen
- B) Swami Vivekananda
- C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- D) Dayanand Saraswati

•**Correct Answer:** C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

•**Explanation:** Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded the Brahmo Samaj in 1828 as part of his efforts to reform and modernize Hinduism.

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• **17. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place in which year?**

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

•**Correct Answer:** A) 1919

•**Explanation:** The Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred on 13 April 1919, when British troops, under General Dyer, fired upon a peaceful gathering in Amritsar.

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• **18. The Civil Disobedience Movement was launched in response to which law?**

- A) Rowlatt Act
- B) Salt Law
- C) Arms Act
- D) Vernacular Press Act

•**Correct Answer:** B) Salt Law

•**Explanation:** The Civil Disobedience Movement, launched in 1930, was a protest against the British Salt Law, which prohibited Indians from collecting and selling salt.

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• **19. The Simon Commission, which was boycotted by Indians, was formed in which year?**

- A) 1927
- B) 1928
- C) 1930
- D) 1931

•**Correct Answer:** A) 1927

•**Explanation:** The Simon Commission, which did not include any Indian members, was formed in 1927 to review the Government of India Act of 1919.

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• **20. Who was the first President of the Indian National Congress?**

- A) A.O. Hume
- B) W.C. Bonnerjee
- C) Dadabhai Naoroji
- D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

•**Correct Answer:** B) W.C. Bonnerjee

•**Explanation:** Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee was the first President of the Indian National Congress, presiding over its first session in 1885.

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• **21. Who among the following started the newspaper "Kesari"?**

- A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- B) Mahatma Gandhi
- C) Lala Lajpat Rai
- D) Rabindranath Tagore

•**Correct Answer:** A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

•**Explanation:** Bal Gangadhar Tilak started the Marathi newspaper "Kesari" to spread nationalist ideas among the masses.

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• **22. The slogan "Jai Hind" was coined by:**

- A) Mahatma Gandhi
- B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- C) Subhas Chandra Bose
- D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

•**Correct Answer:** C) Subhas Chandra Bose

**•Explanation:** The slogan "Jai Hind" was coined by Subhas Chandra Bose and became a symbol of patriotism and freedom for India.

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**• 23. Which of the following was the capital of British India before Delhi?**

- A) Bombay
- B) Madras
- C) Kolkata
- D) Allahabad

**•Correct Answer: C) Kolkata**

**•Explanation:** Kolkata (then Calcutta) was the capital of British India until 1911, when the capital was shifted to Delhi.

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**• 24. The Poona Pact was signed in 1932 between Mahatma Gandhi and:**

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

**•Correct Answer: A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**

**•Explanation:** The Poona Pact was signed between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in 1932 concerning the reservation of seats for the depressed classes.

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**• 25. The First Anglo-Maratha War (1775–82) ended with which treaty?**

- A) Treaty of Salbai
- B) Treaty of Bassein
- C) Treaty of Surat
- D) Treaty of Purandar

**•Correct Answer: A) Treaty of Salbai**

**•Explanation:** The First Anglo-Maratha War ended with the Treaty of Salbai in 1782, which restored the pre-war status quo.

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**• 26. The title 'Kaiser-i-Hind' was given to Mahatma Gandhi by:**

- A) Lord Curzon
- B) British Government
- C) Lord Mountbatten
- D) Lord Wavell

**•Correct Answer: B) British Government**

• **Explanation:** The title 'Kaiser-i-Hind' (Emperor of India) was awarded to Mahatma Gandhi by the British government in recognition of his services during the Boer War but was later renounced by him.

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• **27. Who among the following was known as the "Frontier Gandhi"?**

- A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- B) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- C) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- D) Subhas Chandra Bose

• **Correct Answer:** C) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

• **Explanation:** Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, also known as "Frontier Gandhi," was a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi and a leader in the non-violent freedom struggle, especially in the North-West Frontier Province.

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• **28. The Chauri Chaura incident led to the suspension of which movement?**

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

• **Correct Answer:** A) Non-Cooperation Movement

• **Explanation:** The Chauri Chaura incident in 1922, where a mob set fire to a police station, led Mahatma Gandhi to call off the Non-Cooperation Movement due to the outbreak of violence.

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• **29. The Viceroy who made a significant contribution to the expansion of railways in India was:**

- A) Lord Ripon
- B) Lord Curzon
- C) Lord Dalhousie
- D) Lord Lytton

• **Correct Answer:** C) Lord Dalhousie

• **Explanation:** Lord Dalhousie is credited with expanding the railway network in India, which played a key role in unifying the country and facilitating trade.

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• **30. The "August Offer" was announced in which year?**

- A) 1940
- B) 1935

- C) 1942
- D) 1945

•**Correct Answer:** A) 1940

•**Explanation:** The "August Offer" was announced by the British government in 1940, proposing dominion status for India after the war and the inclusion of more Indians in the government.

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• **31. The famous Indigo Revolt of 1859–60 was a protest by:**

- A) Indigo planters
- B) Zamindars
- C) Indigo cultivators
- D) British soldiers

•**Correct Answer:** C) Indigo cultivators

•**Explanation:** The Indigo Revolt was led by indigo farmers in Bengal who were forced to grow indigo by British planters under exploitative conditions.

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• **32. The Treaty of Bassein (1802) was signed between the British and:**

- A) Tipu Sultan
- B) Bajirao II
- C) Ranjit Singh
- D) Hyder Ali

•**Correct Answer:** B) Bajirao II

•**Explanation:** The Treaty of Bassein was signed in 1802 between the British and the Maratha Peshwa Bajirao II, which later led to the Second Anglo-Maratha War.

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• **33. Who among the following established the "Azad Hind Fauj" (Indian National Army)?**

- A) Lala Lajpat Rai
- B) Bhagat Singh
- C) Subhas Chandra Bose
- D) Chandrashekhar Azad

•**Correct Answer:** C) Subhas Chandra Bose

•**Explanation:** Subhas Chandra Bose established the Azad Hind Fauj, or Indian National Army (INA), to fight against British rule with Japanese support during World War II.

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• **34. The Hunter Commission was related to which of the following?**

- A) Jallianwala Bagh massacre

- B) Education reforms
- C) Police reforms
- D) Civil Service reforms

•**Correct Answer:** A) Jallianwala Bagh massacre

•**Explanation:** The Hunter Commission was set up in 1919 to inquire into the Jallianwala Bagh massacre and the actions of General Dyer.

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• **35. Which of the following leaders was popularly known as "Punjab Kesari"?**

- A) Bhagat Singh
- B) Lala Lajpat Rai
- C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

•**Correct Answer:** B) Lala Lajpat Rai

•**Explanation:** Lala Lajpat Rai, one of the prominent leaders of the Indian freedom movement, was popularly known as "Punjab Kesari" (Lion of Punjab).

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• **36. The Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 proposed:**

- A) Partition of India
- B) Formation of a Constituent Assembly
- C) Dominion status for India
- D) Direct Action Day

•**Correct Answer:** B) Formation of a Constituent Assembly

•**Explanation:** The Cabinet Mission Plan proposed the formation of a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution of India and laid the groundwork for India's independence.

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• **37. Who was the founder of the Indian National Army?**

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

•**Correct Answer:** B) Rash Behari Bose

•**Explanation:** Rash Behari Bose was the original founder of the Indian National Army (INA), which was later led by Subhas Chandra Bose.

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• **38. The Second Round Table Conference was held in which year?**

- A) 1930

- B) 1931
- C) 1932
- D) 1933

•**Correct Answer:** B) 1931

•**Explanation:** The Second Round Table Conference was held in 1931 in London, and Mahatma Gandhi attended as the sole representative of the Indian National Congress.

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• **39. The first Governor-General of independent India was:**

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

•**Correct Answer:** B) Lord Mountbatten

•**Explanation:** Lord Mountbatten was the last Viceroy of British India and became the first Governor-General of independent India.

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• **40. Who was the Viceroy of India during the Quit India Movement of 1942?**

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

•**Correct Answer:** A) Lord Linlithgow

•**Explanation:** Lord Linlithgow was the Viceroy of India during the Quit India Movement in 1942, during which Mahatma Gandhi called for British withdrawal from India.

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• **41. Which movement is associated with the slogan "Do or Die"?**

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

•**Correct Answer:** C) Quit India Movement

•**Explanation:** The slogan "Do or

Die" was given by Mahatma Gandhi during the Quit India Movement in 1942 to inspire Indians to fight for independence.

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• **42. The Battle of Buxar (1764) was fought between:**

- A) Siraj-ud-Daulah and the British
- B) Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-Daula, and the British
- C) Hyder Ali and the British
- D) Tipu Sultan and the British

• **Correct Answer:** B) Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-Daula, and the British

• **Explanation:** The Battle of Buxar was fought between the British East India Company and the combined forces of Mir Qasim (Nawab of Bengal), Shuja-ud-Daula (Nawab of Awadh), and the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II in 1764.

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• **43. The Simon Commission, which was boycotted by Indians, was formed in which year?**

- A) 1927
- B) 1928
- C) 1930
- D) 1931

• **Correct Answer:** A) 1927

• **Explanation:** The Simon Commission, which was formed in 1927 to review the Government of India Act of 1919, faced widespread protests because it had no Indian members.

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• **44. The Nehru Report of 1928 was a response to:**

- A) Simon Commission's Report
- B) Rowlatt Act
- C) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
- D) Jinnah's 14 Points

• **Correct Answer:** A) Simon Commission's Report

• **Explanation:** The Nehru Report, prepared by a committee led by Motilal Nehru in 1928, was a response to the Simon Commission's recommendations and proposed a dominion status for India.

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• **45. The title of "Mahatma" was first given to Gandhi by:**

- A) Rabindranath Tagore
- B) Subhas Chandra Bose
- C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- D) Lala Lajpat Rai

• **Correct Answer:** A) Rabindranath Tagore

• **Explanation:** Rabindranath Tagore first referred to Gandhi as "Mahatma," meaning "Great Soul," which became synonymous with Gandhi's legacy.

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• **46. The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was an agreement between:**

- A) The British and the Indian National Congress
- B) The Indian National Congress and the All India Muslim League
- C) The British and the All India Muslim League
- D) The Indian National Congress and the Swaraj Party

•**Correct Answer:** B) The Indian National Congress and the All India Muslim League

•**Explanation:** The Lucknow Pact was an agreement between the Indian National Congress and the All India Muslim League, where they agreed to work together for constitutional reforms.

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• **47. The Viceroy during the Partition of Bengal (1905) was:**

- A) Lord Curzon
- B) Lord Ripon
- C) Lord Dalhousie
- D) Lord Lytton

•**Correct Answer:** A) Lord Curzon

•**Explanation:** The Partition of Bengal in 1905 was carried out by Lord Curzon to divide Bengal for administrative purposes, but it led to massive protests and eventually the annulment of the partition in 1911.

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• **48. The Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931 was associated with which of the following movements?**

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

•**Correct Answer:** B) Civil Disobedience Movement

•**Explanation:** The Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931 was an agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin, which led to the suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement and the participation of Congress in the Second Round Table Conference.

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• **49. Who was the first Indian to be elected as a Member of the British Parliament?**

- A) Dadabhai Naoroji
- B) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- C) B.R. Ambedkar
- D) Lala Lajpat Rai

•**Correct Answer:** A) Dadabhai Naoroji

•**Explanation:** Dadabhai Naoroji was the first Indian to be elected to the British Parliament in 1892, where he advocated for Indian rights and economic reforms.

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• **50. The term "Satyagraha" was first used during which of the following movements?**

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

•**Correct Answer:** A) Champaran Movement

•**Explanation:** Mahatma Gandhi first used the term "Satyagraha" during the Champaran Movement in 1917, which was a peaceful protest against the oppressive policies of indigo planters.

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• **51. The Cripps Mission visited India in which year?**

- A) 1939
- B) 1942
- C) 1945
- D) 1946

•**Correct Answer:** B) 1942

•**Explanation:** The Cripps Mission, headed by Sir Stafford Cripps, visited India in 1942 to negotiate terms for India's participation in World War II and propose self-governance post-war.

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• **52. The Aligarh Movement was founded by:**

- A) Syed Ahmed Khan
- B) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- C) Muhammad Iqbal
- D) Jinnah

•**Correct Answer:** A) Syed Ahmed Khan

•**Explanation:** Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded the Aligarh Movement to promote modern education among Muslims, leading to the establishment of the Aligarh Muslim University.

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• **53. The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in response to which event?**

- A) Partition of Bengal
- B) Jallianwala Bagh massacre

- C) Simon Commission
- D) Rowlatt Act

•**Correct Answer:** B) Jallianwala Bagh massacre

•**Explanation:** The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920, in response to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre and the repressive Rowlatt Act.

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• **54. The battle of Wandiwash in 1760 was fought between:**

- A) The British and the Marathas
- B) The British and the French
- C) The British and the Portuguese
- D) The British and the Dutch

•**Correct Answer:** B) The British and the French

•**Explanation:** The Battle of Wandiwash was a decisive battle in the Anglo-French struggle in India, where the British defeated the French, marking the end of French colonial ambitions in India.

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• **55. The Indian Independence Act was passed in:**

- A) June 1947
- B) August 1947
- C) July 1947
- D) September 1947

•**Correct Answer:** C) July 1947

•**Explanation:** The Indian Independence Act was passed by the British Parliament on 18 July 1947, leading to the creation of India and Pakistan as two independent nations on 15 August 1947.

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• **56. The Regulating Act of 1773 was passed to:**

- A) Regulate Indian textiles
- B) Reform the administration of the East India Company
- C) Establish British sovereignty over India
- D) Introduce British educational policies in India

•**Correct Answer:** B) Reform the administration of the East India Company

•**Explanation:** The Regulating Act of 1773 was the first step taken by the British Parliament to regulate the affairs of the East India Company in India, bringing its activities under governmental oversight.

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• **57. The leader of the Bardoli Satyagraha (1928) was:**

- A) Mahatma Gandhi
- B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

•**Correct Answer:** B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

•**Explanation:** The Bardoli Satyagraha was led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in 1928 against increased taxation, and his leadership earned him the title "Sardar."

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• **58. The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was established in which year?**

- A) 1951
- B) 1953
- C) 1961
- D) 1965

•**Correct Answer:** C) 1961

•**Explanation:** The Non-Aligned Movement was established in 1961 during the Cold War as a grouping of nations that did not formally align with either the United States or the Soviet Union.

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• **59. The Montagu Declaration, which aimed to give greater self-governance to Indians, was made in which year?**

- A) 1916
- B) 1917
- C) 1919
- D) 1921

•**Correct Answer:** B) 1917

•**Explanation:** The Montagu Declaration of 1917, also known as the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, promised increased self-governance and laid the groundwork for constitutional reforms.

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• **60. Which of the following princely states was the first to join India after independence?**

- A) Hyderabad
- B) Junagadh
- C) Kashmir
- D) Travancore

•**Correct Answer:** D) Travancore

•**Explanation:** Travancore was one of the first princely states to join the Indian Union after independence, following negotiations with the Indian government.