



S.A.S. GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
NARAYANAPURAM, WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT-534406
(AFFILIATED TO ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY, RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM)
Phone: 08818 252189, E-mail: narayanapuram.jkc@gmail.com



DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY



CERTIFICATE COURSE IN MODERN INDIAN HISTORY FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMS 2019-2020

Circular and Resolution of the meeting



1. CIRCULAR

27-6-17

Tuesday

There will be Departmental meeting on 27-6-2017
Venue: Department of Political Science.

All the members are requested to attend the
meeting.

Agenda:

1. Review of Syllabus
2. Review of Internal Examinations.
3. Review of Assignments
4. Review about Conduct a certificate course in History
5. Review about Conduct a certificate course in Modern Indian History

Hand of the Secretary

To
All the members

1. M. Ramakrishna, M.A.
(Lecturer in Economics)

2. P. Bhaskara Rao, M.A.
(Lecturer in History)

Principal,
PRINCIPAL
S.A.S. Govt. Degree College
NABAVANAPURAM, Ernakulam
PIN - 673 027

7
23-6-17
Minutes of the Departmental meeting.

The Departmental meeting was held on 23-6-2017
at 11.15 AM in the Department of Pol. Science.
The Principal of the college chaired the meeting.
Elaborate discussions were held on agenda item.

The following Resolutions were made unanimously.

1. Resolved to encourage the absence in examinations
to avoid absences and resolved to encourage
the toppers by offering prizes and absentees
Prankshana.
2. It is resolved to conduct daily assignments and
allow the students to select questions of their choice
for marking assignments.
3. Resolved to conduct certificate course Modern Indian History.

The meeting was concluded after tenancy
at 11.55 AM

Signature of the members

Signature of the members:
1. M. Ramakrishna — M.A.
2. P. Bhaskara Rao, M.A.

Principal,
PRINCIPAL
S.A.S. Govt. Degree College
NABAVANAPURAM, Ernakulam
PIN - 673 027

To
The Principal,

SAS Government Degree College,

Narayanaapuram.

Applicant: P Bhaskar Rao

Subject: Proposal for Certificate course in Modern Indian History

Respected Sir,

With reference to the above mentioned subject, I submit herewith the proposal to conduct a Certificate course in Modern Indian History by the department of History. Hope you will consider my application and may kindly sanction the same.

Yours sincerely,

P. Bhaskar Rao,^{1st}

Department of History

SAS GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
NARAYANA PURAM-534 406

Enclosures:

1. *Proposal*
2. *Curriculum & design for the course*



PROCEEDINGS OF THE PRINCIPAL



Sub: - Accord Permission to the Department of History for conducting
Certificate Course Modern Indian History for competitive
exams

Ref:- Letter from the in charge, Department of History dated 28-06-2019.

.....
.....
.....
The In-charge Department of History requested to accord permission
for the conducting a certificate course in Modern Indian History, from
1-07-2019 vide reference cited. Accordingly, the Principal is pleased to
accord permission for starting a certificate course.

Date: 29-6-19.

Narayanapuram.

The *w*
29/6/2019
PRINCIPAL
S.A.S. Govt. Degree College
NARAYANAPURAM, Eluru District
PIN - 534 407



SAS Government Degree College

Department of History



NOTICE

Subject: Certificate course in modern Indian History for competitive exams

This is to inform all interested students that the Department of History at SAS Government Degree College is organizing a Certificate Course on Modern Indian History. Interested students are requested to register their names at the Department of History.

P. B. Mo
Department incharge

Department of History

Date 29-6-1998
SAS GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE

Place: Narayanapuram.

T. C. M. 29/6/2019
Principal

PRINCIPAL
S.A.S. Govt. Degree College
NARAYANAPURAM, Eluru District
PIN - 534 407

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

CERTIFICATE COURSE

IN

Modern Indian History

(For competitive examinations)



1. Course Name: Modern Indian History (for competitive examinations)
2. Duration: 30 Hours :
3. Level: UG
4. Course Type: Scheduled
5. No.of Students joined: ~~25~~ 25
6. Date: 1-7-19 to 28-8-19 All Saturdays, Sundays and holidays are excluded.
7. Time: Daily class from 8.30 pm to 9.30pm.
8. Venue: Final BA class room

Certification: Certificate will be given on the continuous comprehensive of students' performance in the learning activities.

Assessment Procedure and outcomes:

Evaluation : 100 Marks

Attendance: 10 Marks

Classroom Response : 10 Marks

Objective test: 75marks. Two mid exams will be held with 15 marks each. One final test for 50 marks. All the tests will be in objective mode.

Introduction:

The course is designed to offer an overall understanding of the historical processes the Indian society and polity underwent between 1857s and 1950s. These processes in critical ways conditioned the making of the subsequent Indian reality. The course, to be covered in 40 periods.

It is designed with the typical UG history student in mind, and conforms to the UGC prescribed syllabus. Yet, its content and scope will appeal to anyone keen to study and understand the emergence of modern India.

Objectives:

The Certificate Course in Freedom Struggle of India (40 Periods) is a condensed program designed to provide participants with a focused and intensive understanding of India's struggle for independence. The course aims to:

1. Offer a comprehensive overview of key historical events, leaders, and movements in India's freedom struggle.
2. Foster a deep appreciation for the sacrifices and contributions of those who participated in the struggle.
3. Encourage critical thinking and engagement with primary and secondary sources.
4. Explore the socio-political and cultural dynamics that shaped the course of the freedom movement.
5. Inspire a sense of national pride and historical awareness.
6. Prepare the students for competitive examinations

Nature of the Course:

- Duration: 40 days, with one session per day.



- Format: In-person
- Intensity: Fast-paced and immersive, with daily readings and assignments.



Outcome of the course:

The Modern Indian History Certificate Course aims to provide participants with a comprehensive understanding of key historical events, movements, and personalities from the late 18th century to the present day. By the end of the course, participants will develop analytical skills, contextualize historical events, appreciate diversity, recognize continuities and changes, engage critically with historiography, understand the relevance of history to contemporary issues, and enhance their cultural and historical literacy.

Layout:

The course consists of 40 sessions, each spanning one day, with a blend of lectures, discussions, readings, and assignments. Participants are expected to dedicate approximately 2-3 hours per day to the course.

Outline Syllabus for Forty Days:

Week 1: Foundations of the Freedom Struggle

- Day 1: Introduction to the course and the freedom struggle.
- Days 2-5: Early resistance and the impact of colonial rule.

Week 2: Pioneers of the Freedom Movement

- Days 6-9: The role of leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, and Bipin Chandra Pal.
- Days 10-13: The emergence of Mahatma Gandhi and his contributions.

Week 3: Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience

- Days 14-17: Mahatma Gandhi's leadership in the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- Days 18-21: Civil Disobedience Movement and the Salt Satyagraha.

Week 4: Voices of Resistance

- Days 22-25: Role of women in the freedom struggle (Sarojini Naidu, Annie Besant).
- Days 26-29: Contributions of Bhagat Singh, Subhas Chandra Bose, and the INA.



Week 5: Socio-political Context

- Days 30-33: Economic exploitation and colonial policies.
- Days 34-37: Cultural renaissance and its impact on the struggle.

Week 6: Road to Independence

- Days 38-39: The Quit India Movement and the final push for independence.
- Day 40: Commemoration and legacy of India's freedom struggle.

Course layout period wise:

1. RISE OF MODERN EDUCATION
2. THE PRESS
3. RISE OF MODERN INTELLIGENTSIA
4. BRAHMO MOVEMENT & IDEOLOGY OF REFORM
5. HINDU REVIVALISM
6. SANSKRITIZATION AND CASTE MOVEMENTS
7. REFORMISM AND REVIVALISM AMONG INDIAN MUSLIMS
8. WOMEN IN COLONIAL INDIA CHANGING POSITIONS AND ATTITUDES
9. NATIONALISM HISTORIOGRAPHY OF INDIAN NATIONALISM
10. TRENDS IN ANTI COLONIAL RESISTANCE IN INDIA IN 19TH CENTURY
11. POLITICAL IDEOLOGY & ORGANIZATION FORMATION OF INC
12. MODERATES & EARLY NATIONALISM IN INDIA
13. THE RISE OF MILITANT NATIONALISM
14. THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT
15. IMPACT OF SWADESHI MOVEMENT
16. REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS
17. GROWTH OF COMMUNALISM
18. MUSLIM LEAGUE

- 19. NATIONALISM TRENDS (1919-1947)
- 20. GANDHIAN IDEOLOGY
- 21. GANDHI'S RISE IN INDIAN POLITICS
- 22. ROWLATT SATYAGRAHA
- 23. BACKGROUND TO THE NON COOPERATION MOVEMENT
- 24. PHASES OF THE NON COOPERATION MOVEMENT
- 25. CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT



- 26. QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT
- 27. IDEOLOGICAL TRENDS WITHIN THE CONGRESS
- 28. LEFT IN INDIAN POLITICS
- 29. CONGRESS AND THE PRINCELY STATES
- 30. REFORMS OF 1909 AND 1919
- 31. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT 1935
- 32. CRIPPS MISSION AND CABINET MISSION
- 33. TWO NATIONS IN ONE COUNTRY
- 34. THE IDEA OF PAKISTAN
- 35. COUNTDOWN TO PARTITION
- 36. THE FINAL CUT
- 37. PARTITION, MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT
- 38. DISPLACED PERSONS AND REHABILITATION-AGRARIAN POLICY
- 39. INTEGRATION OF PRINCELY STATES
- 40. MAKING OF THE CONSTITUTION

Upon successful completion, participants will receive a Certificate in Freedom Struggle of India (40 Periods) as a testament to their in-depth knowledge and engagement with India's historic path to independence.

Books and references

1. 1 "India's Struggle for Independence" by Bipin Chandra: This is a comprehensive and widely acclaimed book that covers the entire spectrum of India's struggle for freedom.
2. "Freedom at Midnight" by Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre: This book provides a detailed account of the events leading up to India's independence and the partition.

3. "Gandhi: An Autobiography - The Story of My Experiments with Truth" by Mahatma Gandhi: Gandhi's autobiography offers a personal and philosophical perspective on his role in the freedom movement.

4. "The Discovery of India" by Jawaharlal Nehru: Written by India's first Prime Minister, this book provides a historical and philosophical account of India's past, including its struggle for independence.

5. "The Indian Struggle" by Subhas Chandra Bose: This book offers insights into the life and thoughts of Subhas Chandra Bose, a prominent freedom fighter.

6. "India After Gandhi: The History of the World's Largest Democracy" by Ramachandra Guha: This book delves into the history of India post-independence, examining the challenges and successes of building a democratic nation.

7. "The Great Indian Novel" by Shashi Tharoor: A unique blend of fiction and history, this novel reimagines India's freedom struggle in a contemporary and satirical context.

8. "The Man Who Knew Infinity: A Life of the Genius Ramanujan" by Robert Kanigel: While not directly about the freedom struggle, it provides insights into the intellectual climate of the time.

9. "Nehru: The Invention of India" by Shashi Tharoor: This biography of Jawaharlal Nehru explores his role in shaping modern India.

10. "The Last Mughal: The Fall of a Dynasty, Delhi, 1857" by William Dalrymple: While focused on the 1857 revolt, it offers valuable historical context for understanding the freedom struggle.

11. "The Making of India: A Historical Survey" by Ranbir Vohra: This book offers a concise overview of India's history, including its journey to independence.

12. "Jinnah: India-Partition-Independence" by Jaswant Singh: A biography of Muhammad Ali Jinnah, it sheds light on his role in the partition and independence.

13. "Women and the Indian Freedom Struggle" by Sumita Mukherjee: Focuses on the often-overlooked role of women in India's struggle for independence.

These books provide a diverse range of perspectives and insights into India's freedom struggle, and they can be used as valuable references for a comprehensive understanding of this pivotal period in Indian history.

List of students enrolled

S.No	Roll number	Name of the student	Class
1	173556201001	Akula Satyanarayana	III BA
2	173556201003	Daddi Chinnapeddiraju	III BA
3	173556201006	Kakati Pramod Kumar	III BA
4	173556201009	Tanukonda Abhishek Royal Babu	III BA
5	173556201010	Vedithe Yesebu	II BA
6	183556201001	Bhukya Kishore	II BA
7	183556201002	Bollipamu Mounica	II BA
8	183556201003	Kummarikunta Dhanalakshmi	II BA
9	183556201004	Kummarikunta RamaDevi	II BA
10	183556201005	Manukonda Krishnaveni	II BA
11	193556201001	B.Sai Naga Durga Kiran	I BA
12	193556201002	N srinivas	I BA
13	193556201003	G.Tarun	I BA
14	193556201004	J Lakshmana Rao	I BA
15	193556201006	M Sankar	I BA
16	193556201007	M Narendra Babu	I BA
17	193556201008	P Ravi Kiran	I BA
18	193556201009	S.Anil Babu	I BA
19	193556201010	T Murali	I BA
20	193556201011		I BA



21	193556201012	Y.Sekhar	I.B.A
22	193556201013	Y.Akash Raju	I.B.A
23	193556201014	T.Chinni	I.B.A
24	193556201015	TV Rajya Lakshmi	I.B.A
25	193556201016	Y.Tilak	I.B.A



Student Attendance

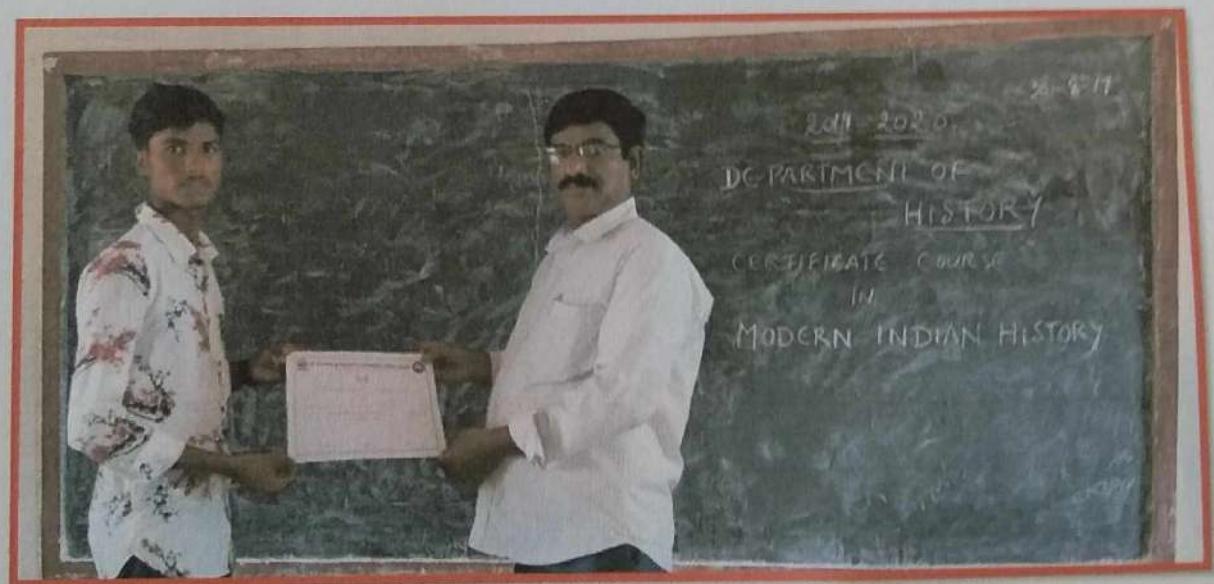
Class	Roll No.	Section	ATTENDANCE												REGISTER				
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1	1	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
2	2	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
3	3	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
4	4	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
5	5	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
6	6	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
7	7	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
8	8	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
9	9	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
10	10	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
11	11	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
12	12	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
13	13	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
14	14	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
15	15	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
16	16	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
17	17	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
18	18	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
19	19	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
20	20	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
21	21	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
22	22	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
23	23	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
24	24	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
25	25	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

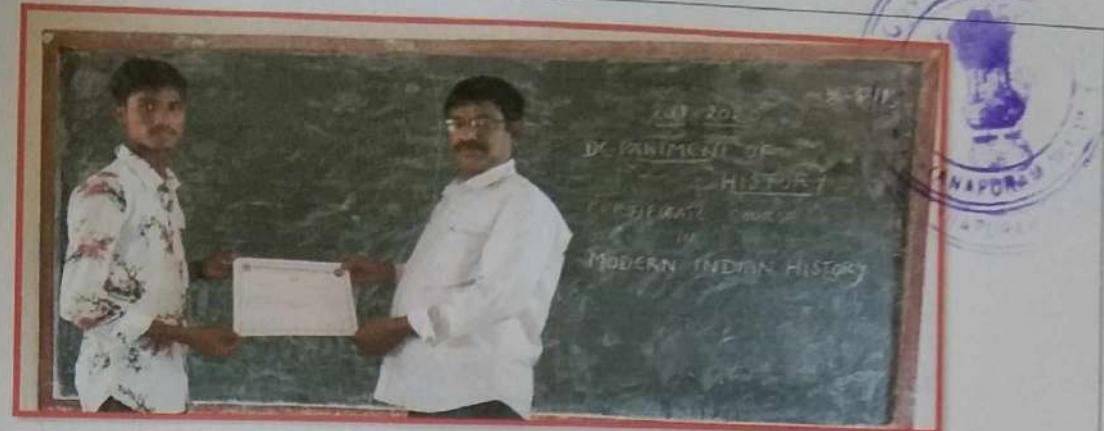
REPORT



The Department of History has conducted certificate course in Modern Indian History (for competitive exams) 1-7-19 to 28-8-19 for the academic year 2019-2020. As per the instructions given by the principal during the minutes of the meeting 25 students are enrolled in the certificate course from B.A.. The faculty of History have engaged classes for 30 days and dealt with the basic concepts of the subject. Two intermediate tests and one Grand test are conducted for the assessment of learners' understanding levels of knowledge. The minimum qualifying mark for the award of certification is 40%. All the students completed the course successfully and got certificates during the academic year 2019-2020.

ISSUE OF THE CERTIFICATE





Evaluation test - 1

1. Who among the following leaders is known as the "Father of Indian Unrest"?
 - a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - b) Mahatma Gandhi
 - c) Lala Lajpat Rai
 - d) Bipin Chandra Pal
2. Which event marked the beginning of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920?
 - a) Jallianwala Bagh massacre
 - b) Chauri Chaura incident
 - c) Quit India Movement
 - d) Simon Commission protests
3. Who coined the term "Swaraj" (self-rule) which became a rallying cry for the Indian independence movement?
 - a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - b) Subhas Chandra Bose
 - c) Mahatma Gandhi
 - d) Bhagat Singh
4. Which Indian leader is famously associated with the slogan "Swaraj is my birthright, and I shall have it"?

a) Bhagat Singh
b) Subhas Chandra Bose
c) Lala Lajpat Rai
d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

5. Which incident led to the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and the launch of the Salt Satyagraha in 1930?
a) Dandi March
b) Bardoli Satyagraha
c) Champaran Satyagraha
d) Quit India Movement

6. The Home Rule Movement was launched by which leaders in India?
a) Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru
b) Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak
c) Subhas Chandra Bose and Sarojini Naidu
d) Bhagat Singh and Lala Lajpat Rai

7. Who among the following leaders was NOT a part of the trio known as the "Lal Bal Pal"?
a) Bipin Chandra Pal
b) Lala Lajpat Rai
c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
d) Motilal Nehru

8. The Rowlatt Act, which severely restricted civil liberties in India, was passed in which year?
a) 1919
b) 1922
c) 1925
d) 1930

9. Who was the first woman to become the president of the Indian National Congress?
a) Sarojini Naidu
b) Annie Besant
c) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
d) Kamala Nehru

10. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place in which city?
a) Lahore
b) Amritsar
c) Delhi
d) Kolkata

11. Who founded the Indian National Congress in 1885?
a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
b) Dadabhai Naoroji
c) Jawaharlal Nehru
d) A.O. Hume

12. Which Indian leader is known as the "Frontier Gandhi" for his advocacy of nonviolent resistance in the North-West Frontier Province (now in Pakistan)?
a) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
b) Bhagat Singh
c) Subhas Chandra Bose
d) Jawaharlal Nehru

13. Who was the first Governor-General of independent India?
a) Lord Mountbatten
b) Jawaharlal Nehru
c) C. Rajagopalachari
d) Rajendra Prasad

14. The Simon Commission, appointed in 1927, was boycotted in India because it did not include any Indian members. Who was its chairman?
a) Lord Irwin



- b) Lord Curzon
- c) Sir John Simon
- d) Lord Chelmsford

15. Which incident prompted Mahatma Gandhi to launch the Quit India Movement in 1942?

- a) The failure of the Cripps Mission
- b) The outbreak of World War II
- c) The Jallianwala Bagh massacre
- d) The passing of the Rowlatt Act

Answers:

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) Chauri Chaura incident
- c) Mahatma Gandhi
- d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- a) Dandi March
- b) Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- d) Motilal Nehru
- a) 1919
- b) Annie Besant
- b) Amritsar
- d) A.O. Hume
- a) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- a) Lord Mountbatten
- c) Sir John Simon
- a) The failure of the Cripps Mission

Evaluation test -2

The _____ aimed at achieving Indian independence through revolutionary means, often involving violent actions against British rule.

The growth of communalism in India was characterized by increasing tensions between different _____ groups, particularly Hindus and Muslims.

The _____ was founded in 1906 to represent the interests of Muslims in India and played a significant role in the country's politics during the freedom struggle. Nationalism trends between 1919 and 1947 witnessed the emergence of various ideologies and movements, including _____, socialism, and communism. Gandhian ideology emphasized the principles of nonviolence, truthfulness, self-reliance, and _____ as key elements in the struggle for independence. Gandhi's rise in Indian politics was marked by his leadership during key movements such as the _____ and the Non-Cooperation Movement.

The _____, also known as the Rowlatt Act, was a law passed by the British colonial government in India in 1919 to suppress political dissent.

The background to the Non-Cooperation Movement was characterized by disillusionment with British rule, especially after the _____ and the Rowlatt Act.

The Non-Cooperation Movement had several phases, including the surrender of titles and honors, boycotting _____ goods, and the non-payment of taxes.

The Civil Disobedience Movement, initiated by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930, aimed to challenge British authority through acts of nonviolent _____.

The Quit India Movement, launched in 1942, called for the _____ of British rule in India and saw widespread participation despite harsh repression.

Ideological trends within the Congress included debates between moderates and _____, as well as discussions on socialism and capitalism.

The left-wing in Indian politics advocated for radical social and economic reforms, often aligning with _____ movements and ideologies.

Congress had to navigate complex relationships with the princely states, which were semi-autonomous entities under British suzerainty, during the freedom struggle.



The Reforms of 1858 and 1861, also known as the Minto-Millwood Reforms and the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms respectively, introduced limited
India

Revolutionary Movements
religious
Muslim League
communism
satyagraha
Non-Cooperation Movement
Rowlett Act
Jallianwala Bagh massacre
British
resistance
complete independence
radicals
communist
princely states
political representation



GRAND TEST

1. Who is considered the "Father of the Indian Freedom Struggle"?
 - a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - c) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - d) Subhas Chandra Bose
2. Which event marked the formal beginning of the Indian independence movement?
 - a) The partition of Bengal
 - b) The Battle of Plassey
 - c) The Revolt of 1857
 - d) The formation of the Indian National Congress
3. Which leader is known for his slogan "Swaraj is my birthright, and I shall have it"?
 - a) Bipin Chandra Pal
 - b) Lala Lajpat Rai
 - c) Bhagat Singh
 - d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
4. The Home Rule Movement was initiated by:
 - a) Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - b) Jawaharlal Nehru and Motilal Nehru
 - c) Mahatma Gandhi and Subhas Chandra Bose

5. Mahatma Gandhi's famous Salt Satyagraha began with his march to:
a) Dandi
b) Champaran
c) Bardoli
d) Sabarmati

6. Who among the following leaders did not participate in the Round Table Conferences?
a) Jawaharlal Nehru
b) Subhas Chandra Bose
c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
d) Sarojini Naidu

7. Who coined the term "Satyagraha"?
a) Jawaharlal Nehru
b) Subhas Chandra Bose
c) Mahatma Gandhi
d) Bhagat Singh

8. The Civil Disobedience Movement was launched against:
a) The Rowlatt Act
b) The partition of Bengal
c) The Simon Commission
d) The Government of India Act, 1935

9. The role of women in the freedom struggle is exemplified by leaders like:
a) Rani Lakshmi Bai
b) Sarojini Naidu
c) Jhansi Ki Rani
d) All of the above

10. Who founded the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)?
a) Bhagat Singh
b) Chandrashekhar Azad
c) Subhas Chandra Bose
d) Jawaharlal Nehru

11. Which organization did Subhas Chandra Bose establish during World War II?
a) Indian National Congress
b) Indian National Army
c) All India Muslim League
d) Communist Party of India

12. The term "Quit India Movement" was coined during which event?
a) Lahore Session of Congress, 1929
b) Haripura Session of Congress, 1938
c) Tripuri Session of Congress, 1939
d) Bombay Session of Congress, 1942

13. The Economic exploitation in colonial India was largely characterized by:
a) Land reforms
b) Drain of wealth
c) Fair trade policies
d) Industrial development

14. Which movement aimed at reforming the social structure of Indian society?
a) Non-Cooperation Movement
b) Civil Disobedience Movement
c) Swadeshi Movement
d) Social Reform Movements

15. The Salt Satyagraha was an example of which form of protest?
a) Violent protest
b) Nonviolent protest
c) Armed rebellion
d) Diplomatic negotiation



16. Who was known as the "Nightingale of India"?

- a) Annie Besant
- b) Sarojini Naidu
- c) Aruna Asaf Ali
- d) Kamala Nehru

17. Who among the following leaders was a proponent of the "Forward Bloc" movement?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Subhas Chandra Bose
- c) Bhagat Singh
- d) Vallabhbhai Patel

18. The "Champaran Satyagraha" was led by Mahatma Gandhi against:

- a) Indigo planters
- b) Salt tax
- c) Land revenue
- d) British education policy

19. The "Rowlatt Act" was passed in:

- a) 1917
- b) 1919
- c) 1922
- d) 1930

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

- a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- b) A.O. Hume
- c) Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee
- d) Surendranath Banerjee

21. Who authored the book "The Indian Struggle"?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Subhas Chandra Bose
- c) Bhagat Singh
- d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

22. Who among the following leaders was not a part of the "Big Three" in the Indian National Congress?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Vallabhbhai Patel
- d) Subhas Chandra Bose

23. Who was known as the "Frontier Gandhi" for his work in the North-West Frontier Province?

- a) Bhagat Singh
- b) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- c) Subhas Chandra Bose
- d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

24. The All India Muslim League was founded in:

- a) 1906
- b) 1919
- c) 1925
- d) 1937

25. The slogan "Inquilab Zindabad" (Long Live the Revolution) was popularized by:

- a) Subhas Chandra Bose
- b) Bhagat Singh
- c) Chandrashekhar Azad
- d) Lala Lajpat Rai

26. Who among the following leaders was known as the "Lion of Punjab"?

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) Lala Lajpat Rai



c) Bipin Chandra Pal
d) Dadabhai Naoroji

27. Who organized the first civil disobedience movement in India?
a) Mahatma Gandhi
b) Subhas Chandra Bose
c) Jawaharlal Nehru
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28. The "Simon Commission" was appointed to:
a) Review the Indian Constitution
b) Investigate the Jallianwala Bagh massacre
c) Assess the working of the Indian Civil Services
d) Recommend reforms in Indian administration

29. The Indian National Congress split into two factions at the Surat Session in:
a) 1896
b) 1905
c) 1907
d) 1911

30. The Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909 introduced separate electorates for:
a) Muslims
b) Hindus
c) Sikhs
d) Christians

31. The Indian National Congress adopted the goal of "Purna Swaraj" (Complete Independence) at its session in:
a) Bombay, 1885
b) Lahore, 1929
c) Karachi, 1931
d) Belgaum, 1924

32. Who among the following leaders did not participate in the Dandi March?
a) Jawaharlal Nehru
b) Sarojini Naidu
c) Vallabhbhai Patel
d) Subhas Chandra Bose

33. Who founded the "Indian Home Rule League" in England?
a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
b) Dadabhai Naoroji
c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
d) Bipin Chandra Pal

34. The "Chittagong Armoury Raid" was led by:
a) Bhagat Singh
b) Surya Sen
c) Chandrashekhar Azad
d) Rash Behari Bose

35. Who authored the book "Anand Math", which inspired the freedom fighters during the struggle for independence?
a) Rabindranath Tagore
b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
c) Sarojini Naidu
d) Subhas Chandra Bose

36. The INA (Indian National Army) trials were held at:
a) Lahore
b) Delhi
c) Kolkata
d) Red Fort, Delhi

37. Who coined the term "Satyagraha"?
a) Jawaharlal Nehru
b) Subhas Chandra Bose

c) Mahatma Gandhi
d) Bhagat Singh

38. The "Poona Pact" was signed between Mahatma Gandhi and:
a) Jawaharlal Nehru
b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
c) Sardar Patel
d) Rajendra Prasad

39. Who was the first Governor-General of independent India?
a) Lord Mountbatten
b) Jawaharlal Nehru
c) C. Rajagopalachari
d) Rajendra Prasad

40. Who founded the Indian National Congress?
a) Dadabhai Naoroji
b) A.O. Hume
c) Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee
d) Surendranath Banerjee

41. The Moplah Rebellion of 1921 took place in which present-day state of India?
a) Kerala
b) Karnataka
c) Tamil Nadu
d) Maharashtra

42. The Swadeshi Movement was started in response to:
a) The partition of Bengal
b) The Jallianwala Bagh massacre
c) The Rowlatt Act
d) The Simon Commission

43. Who among the following leaders did not support the Partition of India?
a) Jawaharlal Nehru
b) Mahatma Gandhi
c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
d) Sardar Patel

44. The "Rowlatt Act" was passed during the tenure of which Viceroy?
a) Lord Curzon
b) Lord Hardinge
c) Lord Chelmsford
d) Lord Reading

45. Who is known as the "Grand Old Man of India"?
a) Dadabhai Naoroji
b) A.O. Hume
c) Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee
d) Surendranath Banerjee

46. The "Swaraj Party" was formed by:
a) Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose
b) Motilal Nehru and Chittaranjan Das
c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal
d) Lala Lajpat Rai and Bhagat Singh

47. Who among the following leaders was NOT a part of the "Lal Bal Pal" trio?
a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
b) Bipin Chandra Pal
c) Lala Lajpat Rai
d) Jawaharlal Nehru

48. The "Indian Councils Act, 1909" is also known as the:
a) Morley-Minto Reforms
b) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
c) Government of India Act, 1919
d) Government of India Act, 1935



49. The Indian National Congress split into two factions, Moderates and Extremists, during the presidency of:

- a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- c) A.O. Hume
- d) Surendranath Banerjee

50. Who among the following leaders was NOT associated with the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Lala Lajpat Rai
- c) N.M. Joshi
- d) Subhas Chandra Bose

1 b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

2 c) The Revolt of 1857

3 d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

4 a) Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak

5 a) Dandi

6 d) Sarojini Naidu

7 c) Mahatma Gandhi

8 c) The Simon Commission

9 d) All of the above

10 a) Bhagat Singh

11 b) Indian National Army

12 d) Bombay Session of Congress, 1942

13 b) Drain of wealth

14 d) Social Reform Movements

15 b) Nonviolent protest

16 b) Sarojini Naidu

17 a) Jawaharlal Nehru

18 a) Indigo planters

19 b) 1919

20 c) Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee

21 a) Jawaharlal Nehru

22 d) Subhas Chandra Bose

23 b) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

24 a) 1906

25 b) Bhagat Singh

26 b) Lala Lajpat Rai

27 a) Mahatma Gandhi

28 c) Assess the working of the Indian Civil Services

29 c) 1907

30 a) Muslims

31 b) Lahore, 1929

32 d) Subhas Chandra Bose

33 b) Dadabhai Naoroji

34 b) Surya Sen

35 b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

36 d) Red Fort, Delhi

37 c) Mahatma Gandhi

38 b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

39 a) Lord Mountbatten

40 c) Womesh Ch

41 a) Kerala

42 a) The partition of Bengal

43 a) Jawaharlal Nehru

44 c) Lord Chelmsford



45 a) Dadabhai Naoroji
46 b) Motilal Nehru and Chittaranjan Das
47 d) Jawaharlal Nehru
48 a) Morley-Minto Reforms
49 b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
50 a) Jawaharlal Nehru





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d) Surendranath Banerjee
Who authored the book "The Indian Struggle"?
a) Jawaharlal Nehru
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a) 1896
b) 1905
c) 1907

✓ a) Bhagat Singh
b) Chandrasekhar Azad
c) Subhas Chandra Bose
d) Jawaharlal Nehru

11. Which organization did Subhas Chandra Bose establish during World War II?
a) Indian National Congress
b) Indian National Army
c) All India Muslim League
d) Communist Party of India

12. The term "Quit India Movement" was coined during which event?
a) Lahore Session of Congress, 1929
b) Baripara Session of Congress, 1938
c) Tripuri Session of Congress, 1939
d) Bombay Session of Congress, 1942

13. The Economic exploitation in colonial India was largely characterized by
a) Land reforms
✓ b) Drain of wealth
c) Fair trade policies
d) Industrial development

14. Which movement aimed at reforming the social structure of Indian society?
a) Non-Cooperation Movement
b) Civil Disobedience Movement
c) Swadeshi Movement
✓ d) Social Reform Movements

15. The Salt Satyagraha was an example of which form of protest?
a) Violent protest
b) Nonviolent protest
c) Armed rebellion
d) Diplomatic negotiation

16. Who was known as the "Nightingale of India"?
a) Annie Besant
✓ b) Sarojini Naidu
c) Aruna Asaf Ali
d) Kamala Nehru

17. Who among the following leaders was a proponent of the "Forward Bloc" movement?
✓ a) Jawaharlal Nehru
b) Subhas Chandra Bose
c) Bhagat Singh
d) Vallabhbhai Patel

18. The "Champaran Satyagraha" was led by Mahatma Gandhi against:
a) Indigo planters
b) Salt tax
c) Land revenue
d) British education policy

19. The "Rowlett Act" was passed in:
a) 1917
✓ b) 1919
c) 1922
d) 1930

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



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MODERN INDIAN

STUDY

GRAND TEST

1. Who is considered the "Father of the Indian Freedom Struggle"?
a) Mahatma Gandhi
✓ b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
c) Jawaharlal Nehru
d) Subhas Chandra Bose
2. Which event marked the formal beginning of the Indian independence movement?
a) The partition of Bengal
b) The Battle of Plassey
c) The Revolt of 1857
d) The formation of the Indian National Congress
3. Which leader is known for his slogan "Swaraj is my birthright, and I shall have it"?
a) Bipin Chandra Pal
b) Lala Lajpat Rai
c) Bhagat Singh
✓ d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
4. The Home Rule Movement was initiated by:
✓ a) Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak
b) Jawaharlal Nehru and Motilal Nehru
c) Mahatma Gandhi and Subhas Chandra Bose
d) Sarojini Naidu and C. Rajagopalachari
5. Mahatma Gandhi's famous Salt Satyagraha began with his march to:
a) Dandi
b) Champaran
c) Bardoli
d) Sabarmati
6. Who among the following leaders did not participate in the Round Table Conferences?
a) Jawaharlal Nehru
b) Subhas Chandra Bose
c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
✓ d) Sarojini Naidu
7. Who coined the term "Satyagraha"?
a) Jawaharlal Nehru
b) Subhas Chandra Bose
c) Mahatma Gandhi
d) Bhagat Singh
8. The Civil Disobedience Movement was launched against:
a) The Rowlett Act
b) The partition of Bengal
✓ c) The Simon Commission
d) The Government of India Act, 1935
9. The role of women in the freedom struggle is exemplified by leaders like:
a) Rani Lakshmi Bai
b) Sarojini Naidu
c) Jhansi Ki Rani
d) All of the above
10. Who founded the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)?



Evaluation Test-2

1. The ~~decade~~ ~~decades~~ of achieving Indian independence through revolutionary means, often involving violent actions against British rule.
2. The growth of communalism in India was often characterized by increasing tensions between different ~~religions~~ groups, particularly Hindus and Muslims.
3. The ~~muslim~~ ~~League~~ was formed in 1906 to represent the interests of Muslims in India and played a significant role in the country's politics during the freedom struggle.
4. Nationalist trends between 1910 and 1947 witnessed the emergence of various ideologies and movements, including ~~socialism~~ socialism, and communism.
5. Gandhian ideology emphasized the principles of nonviolence, truthfulness, self-reliance, and ~~other~~ ~~other~~ elements in the struggle for independence.
6. Gandhi's rise in Indian politics was marked by his leadership during key movements such as the ~~satyagraha~~ and the Non-Cooperation Movement.
7. The ~~gokh~~ ~~act~~, also known as the Rowlatt Act, was a law passed by the British colonial government in India in 1919 to suppress political dissent.
8. The background to the Non-Cooperation Movement was characterized by disillusionment with British rule, especially after the ~~rowlatt~~ and the Rowlatt Act.
9. The Non-Cooperation Movement had several phases, including the surrender of titles and honors, boycotting ~~factories~~ goods, and the non-payment of taxes.
10. The Civil Disobedience Movement, initiated by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930, aimed to challenge British authority through acts of nonviolent ~~resistance~~.
11. The Quit India Movement, launched in 1942, called for the ~~end~~ of British rule in India and saw widespread participation despite harsh repression.
12. Ideological divide within the Congress included debates between moderates and ~~radical~~, as well as discussions on socialism and capitalism.
13. The left-wing in Indian politics advocated for radical social and economic reforms, often aligning with ~~radical~~ movements and ideologies.
14. Congress had to navigate complex relationships with the ~~princely states~~, which were semi-autonomous entities under British suzerainty, during the freedom struggle.
15. The Reforms of 1909 and 1919, also known as the Morley-Minto Reforms and the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms respectively, introduced limited ~~political representation~~

c) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
d) Kamala Nehru

10. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place in which city?
a) Lahore
 b) Amritsar
c) Delhi
d) Kolkata

11. Who founded the Indian National Congress in 1885?
a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 b) Dadabhai Naoroji
c) Jawaharlal Nehru
d) A.O. Hume

12. Which Indian leader is known as the "Frontier Gandhi" for his advocacy of nonviolent resistance in the North-West Frontier Province (now in Pakistan)?
 a) Khan Abdul Ghaaffar Khan
b) Bhagat Singh
c) Subhas Chandra Bose
d) Jawaharlal Nehru

13. Who was the first Governor-General of independent India?
 a) Lord Mountbatten
b) Jawaharlal Nehru
c) C. Rajagopalachari
d) Rajendra Prasad

14. The Simon Commission, appointed in 1927, was boycotted in India because it did not include any Indian members. Who was its chairman?
a) Lord Irwin
b) Lord Curzon
 c) Sir John Simon
d) Lord Chelmsford

15. Which incident prompted Mahatma Gandhi to launch the Quit India Movement in 1942?
 a) The failure of the Cripps Mission
b) The outbreak of World War II
c) The Jallianwala Bagh massacre
d) The passing of the Rowlatt Act

CHIEF
EXAMINER

Higher Education
Evaluation test - 1

17-3-1972
17-3-1972-1972



1. Who among the following leaders is known as the "Father of Indian Union"?
 a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
b) Mahatma Gandhi
c) Lala Lajpat Rai
d) Bipin Chandra Pal
2. Which event marked the beginning of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920?
 a) Jallianwala Bagh massacre
 b) Chauri Chaura incident
c) Quit India Movement
d) Simon Commission protests
3. Who coined the term "Swaraj" (self-rule) which became a rallying cry for the Indian independence movement?
 a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 b) Subhas Chandra Bose
 c) Mahatma Gandhi
d) Bhagat Singh
4. Which Indian leader is famously associated with the slogan "Swaraj is my birthright, and I shall have it"?
 a) Bhagat Singh
 b) Subhas Chandra Bose
c) Lala Lajpat Rai
 d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
5. Which incident led to the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and the launch of the Salt Satyagraha in 1930?
 a) Dandi March
 b) Bardoli Satyagraha
 c) Champaran Satyagraha
d) Quit India Movement
6. The Home Rule Movement was launched by which leaders in India?
 a) Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru
 b) Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 c) Subhas Chandra Bose and Sarojini Naidu
d) Bhagat Singh and Lala Lajpat Rai
7. Who among the following leaders was NOT a part of the trio known as the "Lal Bal Pal"?
 a) Bipin Chandra Pal
b) Lala Lajpat Rai
c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
d) Motilal Nehru
8. The Rowlett Act, which severely restricted civil liberties in India, was passed in which year?
 a) 1919
 b) 1922
 c) 1925
d) 1930
9. Who was the first woman to become the president of the Indian National Congress?
 a) Sarojini Naidu
 b) Annie Besant

- a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- c) A.D. Holmes
- d) Surendranath Banerjee

59. Who among the following leaders was NOT associated with the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Lala Lajpat Rai
- c) N.M. Joshi
- d) Jyotiba Chandra Bose

