



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

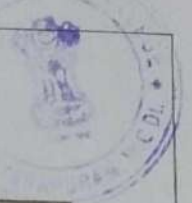


DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY



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

Circular and Resolution of the meeting



6 Circular	7
<p>27.6.19 Tuesday</p> <p>There will be Departmental meeting on 28.6.19 Venue: Department of Political Science.</p> <p>All the members are requested to attend the meeting.</p> <p><u>Agenda:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review of Syllabus 2. Review of Internal Examinations. 3. Review of Assignments 4. Review about Conduct a Critical Cell Collection History 5. Review about Conduct a Critical Cell Case titled Modern Indian History. 	<p>28-6-19</p> <p><u>Minutes of the Departmental meeting.</u></p> <p>The departmental meeting was held on 28.6.19 at 1.15 PM in the Department of Political Science. The Principal of the college chaired the meeting. Elaborate discussion was held on agenda items.</p> <p>The following Resolutions were made unanimously.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Resolved to encourage the absence in internal exam. 2. To avoid absence and resolved to encourage the topics by offering prizes and absences with punishment. 3. It is resolved to conduct daily assignments and allow the students to select questions of their choice for working assignments. 4. Resolved to conduct Critical Cell Case Modern Indian History. <p>The meeting was concluded after tea party at 1.55 PM.</p>
<p>T2</p> <p>All the members</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. M. Ramakrishna, HOD 2. P. Bhaskar Rao, HOD <p><u>Principal</u> S.A.S. Govt. Degree College NARAYANAPURAM, Eluru District PIN - 534 407</p>	<p>Signature of the members</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. M. Ramakrishna 2. P. Bhaskar Rao <p><u>Principal</u> S.A.S. Govt. Degree College NARAYANAPURAM</p>



To
The Principal,
SAS Government Degree College,
Narayanapuram.

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
P. Bhaskar Rao, 28/6

Department of History
SAS GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
NARAYANAPURAM-534 406

Date: 28-6-19

Place: Narayanapuram.

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.

Thi *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. Rao
Department incharge

Date 29-6-19

Place: Narayanapuram.

T. S. S. Rao
Principal 29/6/2019

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: Schduled
5. No.of Students joined: 125
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

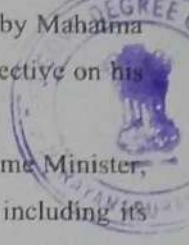
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19. NATIONALISM TRENDS (1919-1947)
 20. GANDHIAN IDEOLOGY
 21. GANDHI'S RISE IN INDIAN POLITICS
 22. ROWLATT SATYAGRAHA
 23. BACKGROUND TO THE NON COOPERATION MOVEMENT
 24. PHASES OF THE NON COOPERATION MOVEMENT
 25. CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

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.

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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	T. D. ...	I BA

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



Student Attendance

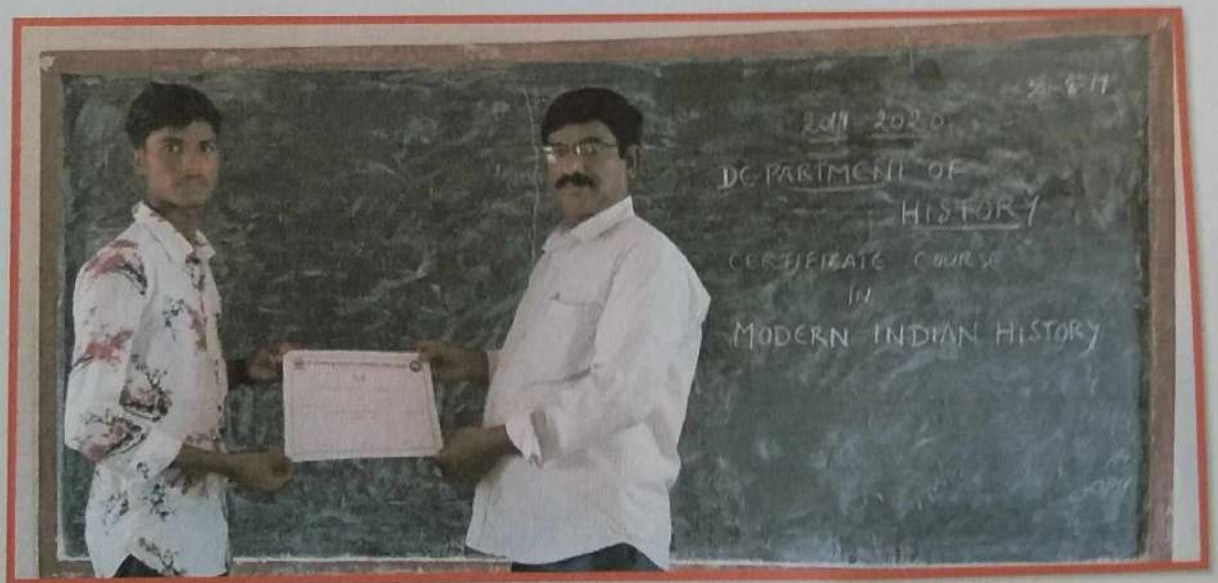
Class: B.A		Section: I		Subject: MODERN INDIAN HISTORY	
Date		Attendance		REGISTER	
Roll No.	1	2	3	4	5
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REPORT



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 - I

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 1909 and 1919, also known as the Morley-Minto Reforms and the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms respectively, introduced limited _____ in India.

Revolutionary Movements

religion

Muslim League

communalism

satyagraha

Non-Cooperation Movement

Rowlatt 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

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5. d) Sarojini Naidu and C. Rajagopalachari
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 Lakshmibai
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
d) Vallabhbhai Patel
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





- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
c) C. Rajagopalachari
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- 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
d) Vallabhbhai Patel
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



- ☒ 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?

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MODERN INDIAN

History


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 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 Lakshmbai
 - b) Sarojini Naidu
 - c) Jhansi Ki Rani
 - ☒ d) All of the above
10. Who founded the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)?



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The Radical theory and evaluation test 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 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- 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

1
Correct
Date

Prepared by

Teacher

Evaluation test - I

A. Satyanarayan

17/05/2020



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 Nauroji
 - b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 - c) A.O. Hume
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 - c) N.M. Joshi
 - d) Subhas Chandra Bose