

# Modern History

## 1. Arrival of the Europeans in India

1. Where was the first British Presidency established in India?

- (a) Mumbai (b) Goa  
(c) Surat (d) Kolkata

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

**Ans. (c) :** In India the first British Presidency was established in Surat. In between 1615–18 AD, Thomas Roe reached in Jahangir's court and achieved rights for the company. The order of entry of foreigners in India is : Portuguese, Dutch, English, Danes and French.

2. The first English Factory of Bengal was set up on the banks of the river ..... in 1651.

- (a) Swarnrekha (b) Son  
(c) Hugli (d) Damodar

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (c) :** The first English factory of Bengal was set up on the banks of the river Hooghly in 1651. Hooghly river is a tributary of Ganga River. It was abandoned in 1690 AD when they shifted to Calcutta.

3. In which of the following places did the English open their 'factory' in 1611 on east coast of India?

- (a) Madras (b) Masulipatnam  
(c) Tuticorin (d) Yanam

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

**Ans. (b) :** The East-India Company's ships docked at Surat in 1608 AD but the company was first established in Masulipatnam or Machilipatnam in Andhra Pradesh in 1611 and later in Surat in 1612 Captain Hawkins granted permission with the Permission of Mughal Emperor Jahangir.

4. Who discovered the sea route to India?

- (a) Vasco da Gama  
(b) Ibn Battuta  
(c) Christopher Columbus  
(d) Huen Tsang

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

**Ans. (a) :** Vasco da Gama discovered the sea route to India in the year 1498 AD. Two years after he set his sail from Lisbon, Portugal, Vasco da Gama arrived on the western sea coast of India at Kozhikode (Calicut), Kerala. This was the first time when a European had arrived in India via the sea. Hence, Vasco da Gama is credited with the discovery of the sea route to India

5. When was Goa captured by the Portuguese?

- (a) 1605 AD (b) 1590 AD  
(c) 1510 AD (d) 1485 AD

RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-II)

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (c) :** Goa was Portugal's first territorial possession in Asia, captured by Alfonso de Albuquerque with the help of Thimmayya. Goa became a Portuguese colony in 1510, when Admiral Afonso de Albuquerque defeated the Sultan of Bijapur, Yusuf Adil Shah. After defeating Adil Shah, it served as the main Portuguese base in the East for four and a half centuries. On 19 December, 1961 Goa was liberated and made a composite union territory with Daman and Diu. On 30 May, 1987, Goa was conferred statehood and Daman and Diu was made a separate union territory.

6. The \_\_\_\_\_ were the first to discover a sea-route to India.

- (a) Portuguese (b) French  
(c) English (d) Dutch

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

**Ans. (a) :** The Portuguese were the first to discover a sea-route to India. The sea-route to India was first discovered by Vasco da Gama. He was a Portuguese explorer and the first European to reach India by sea. He first reached the Port of Calicut on 20 May, 1498 with the help of the guide Ahmad Ibn Majeed. Other than this, the sea-route to America was discovered by Columbus in 1492 AD.

7. The famous explorer ..... wanted to come to India, but instead landed on the shores of America.

- (a) Genghis Khan  
(b) Vasco de Gama  
(c) Christopher Columbus  
(d) Alexander

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (c) :** The famous explorer Christopher Columbus was a Spanish sailor. He wanted to come to India, but instead landed on the shores of America in 1492. He thought America is India. That is why native Americans became known as Red Indians.

8. In which city of India did the East India Company set up their first trading center?

- (a) Ahmedabad (b) Mumbai  
(c) Delhi (d) Surat

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (d) :** On 31 December 1600 AD at the Surat Port in India was the first trade centre of the English established. The British landed on the Indian subcontinent at the port of Surat on August 24, 1608 AD for the purpose of trade, but in 1615 British got royal order (i.e. Farman) to establish a factory at Surat under the leadership of Sir Thomas Roe (Ambassador of James I). Following this, the East India Company also got similar permission from the Vijaynagara Empire to set up their second factory at Masulipatnam.

9. **Queen of England was crowned as Empress of India in \_\_\_\_.**

- (a) 1787 (b) 1876  
(c) 1877 (d) 1867

**RRB Group-D 12-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans :** (c) In 1877, Benjamin Disraeli, Conservative Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, had proclaimed Queen Victoria as Empress of India. India was already under crown control after 1858, but this title was a gesture to link the monarchy with the empire further and bind India more closely to Britain.

10. **----- was formed to trade with East Indies but at the last its trade was limited to China and Indian subcontinent.**

- (a) English India Company  
(b) London India Company  
(c) East India Company  
(d) British India Company

**RRB Group-D 31-10-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans :** (c) The East India Company was a joint stock company established with the purpose of trading with the East Indies. The company was initially set to trade with moritieme Southeast Asia but it ended up trading with China and India. It was founded by John Watts on 31<sup>st</sup> December 1600, and its headquarters is in London. The company was dissolved on 1 June, 1874 by East India Stock Dividend Redemption Act.

11. **East India Company was granted by English Royal charter by Queen Elizabeth I on 31 December \_\_\_\_.**

- (a) 1500 (b) 1600  
(c) 1800 (d) 1700

**RRB Group-D 01-11-2018 (Shift-II)**

**RRB Group-D 28-11-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans :** (b) Queen Elizabeth I had granted English Royal Charter to East India Company on 31 December 1600 AD authorizing it to trade in East and West coast of India. The company was formed to share in the East Indian Spice Trade. The company ships first arrived in India, at the port of Surat in 1608.

12. **Who was the ruler of India at the inception of East India Company?**

- (a) Aurangzeb (b) Akbar  
(c) Jahangir (d) Shahjahan

**RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Set-2, Red Paper)**

**Ans. (b) :** In 1600, a group of London merchants led by Sir Thomas Smythe petitioned Queen Elizabeth I to grant them a royal charter to trade with the countries of the east, and so, the company of Merchants of London trading with the East Indies or East India Company came into existence. At the same time, as Queen Elizabeth I was signing the royal charter for East India Company, the Mughal emperor Akbar (1556 to 1605) was the ruler of India.

13. **Before the rule of East India company, India used to export soft clothes made of which fabric?**

- (a) Only cotton (b) Only silk  
(c) Only Naylor (d) Silk & cotton

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 22.04.2016 (Shift-II)**

**Ans : (d)** Before the rule of East India company, India used to export soft clothes made of silk & cotton, spices & pearls, salt, indigo dye, saltpetre and opium.

14. **British East India Company established itself during \_\_\_\_ in India.**

- (a) 1600–1612 (b) 1641–1645  
(c) 1701–1710 (d) 1721–1728

**RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans :** (a) British East India Company established itself during 1600-1612 AD in India. Queen of England, Elizabeth I granted East India Company with a monopoly for 15 years over trade to the East Indies.

15. **British East India Company was also known by \_\_\_\_.**

- (a) William Company (b) John Company  
(c) Lord Company (d) Lorence Company

**RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans :** (b) British East India Company was also known by John Company. Queen of England Elizabeth I granted a formal Royal charter on 31 December 1600 AD to British East India Company.

16. **In 1600, \_\_\_\_ empowered the British East India Company to set up trade post in India.**

- (a) Queen Elizabeth I  
(b) Queen Elizabeth II  
(c) King George V  
(d) King George VI

**RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans :** (a) On 31 December 1600 Queen Elizabeth I granted a British royal charter to East India Company to set up trade post in India. British East India Company was originally chartered as the "Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies".

**17. When did the Vasco-da Gama came to the India?**

- (a) 1492 (b) 1498  
(c) 1948 (d) 1857

**RRB SI 12.01.2019 (Shift - III)**

**RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans :** (b) Portuguese explorer Vasco Da Gama became the first European to reach India via the Atlantic Ocean on 20 May 1498 in Malabar coast in India. He met with king of Calicut the Samoothiri (Zamorin). He discovered the new sea route from Europe to India.

**18. In year \_\_\_\_ Vasco-da-Gama was the first European who came to India via sea route.**

- (a) 1488 (b) 1489  
(c) 1498 (d) 1499

**RRB ALP & Tec. (21-08-18 Shift-III)**

**Ans :** (c) See the explanation of the above question.

**19. Before independence, which one of the following was not French colony?**

- (a) Puducherry (b) Patna  
(c) Surat (d) Goa

**RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans :** (\*) Before independence, French had established trading stations colonies in Surat, Puducherry, Masulipatnam and Chandra Nagar, while Mahe, Karaikal and Yanam were taken control by war.

French had never established their colonies in Goa and Patna, before independence. So two options are correct, that's why RRB dropped this question from the evaluation.

**20. In which century the Portuguese traders came to Goa?**

- (a) 14th (b) 15th  
(c) 16th (d) 17th

**RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans :** (c) Vasco da-Gama returned to India in 1502 AD. The Portuguese Viceroy Alfonso de Albuquerque was the first European in Cochin, India in 1503. In 1509 AD Francisco de Almeida sets a sail in Bombay. In 1510 AD Portuguese Governor Albuquerque had captured Goa from the ruler of Bijapur.

**21. European traders arrived near which Indian city with the Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama in 1498 AD.**

- (a) Cochin (b) Kalkata  
(c) Chennai (d) Calicut

**RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans :** (d) Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama reached Calicut on Malabar coast in 1498 AD. He was welcomed by the local ruler Zamorin and given him special order to established direct trade link with Portugal.

**22. Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama first came to India via which sea route?**

- (a) Kappakdavu, Kerala  
(b) Alibag, Maharashtra  
(c) Meeramar, Goa  
(d) Mandvi, Gujrat

**RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans :** (a) Portuguese explorer Vasco-da-Gama reached to India on 20 May 1498 AD on Calicut port near Kappakdavu, Kerala.

**23. In 1662 Portugal had gifted which Indian city to the British King Charles II as a part of the dowry of sister of the king of Portugal?**

- (a) Bombay (b) Daman  
(c) Goa (d) Cochin

**RRB ALP & Tec. (20-08-18 Shift-I)**

**Ans :** (a) Bombay (Mumbai) is a union of 7 islands which was captured by Portuguese in 1534 from the ruler of Gujarat, Bahadurshah. In 1661 Portuguese had gifted Bombay to the British King Charles II as a part of the marriage settlement between King Charles II and Catherine of Braganza.

**24. Where is the Cape of Good Hope?**

- (a) Russia (b) South Africa  
(c) Arzentina (d) Germani

**RRB Group-D 09-10-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b)** Cape of Good Hope is located at the southern tip of the Cape Peninsula in South Africa. Portuguese explorer Vasco-da-gama had discovered India in 1498 AD via Cape of Good Hope .

**25. Arabian merchants had exported Indian goods through Red sea and Mediterranean port in \_\_\_\_ countries.**

- (a) Australian (b) European  
(c) American (d) African

**RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b)** Arabian Merchants had exported Indian goods through Red sea and Mediterranean port in European countries. In 1498 AD, Vasco da Gama discovered a sea route via Europe to India. Suez canal was digged in 1869 to connect the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea via the tributaries of River Nile. This canal had reduced the 7000 km distance between Europe and India.

26. Goa was conquered by the \_\_\_\_ in 1510 AD.

- (a) Americans (b) Germans  
(c) French (d) Portuguese

**RRB Group-D 13-12-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d)** India's first Portuguese Governor Afonso de Albuquerque (1509-1515) conquered Goa in 1509. He introduced 'The Blue Water Policy'. In 1509 Afonso captured Goa from sultan of Bijapur, Ismail Adil Shah with the help of Krishnadevaraya. On 3 February 1509 AD, Portuguese conquered Goa in Battle of Div.

27. When was the French East India Company founded in India?

- (a) 1600 (b) 1602  
(c) 1705 (d) 1664

**R.R.B. JE. Stage - II 30-08-2019 (Shift - III)**

**Ans. (d)** : The French East India Company was established on 1st september 1664.

## 2. Rise and Development of Marathas

28. In which year was the Third Battle of Panipat fought?

- (a) 1756 (b) 1761  
(c) 1576 (d) 1764

**RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b)** : The Third Battle of Panipat was fought on 14 January 1761 between Afghan ruler Ahmad Shah Durrani (also known as Ahmad Shah Abdali) and the Marathas. Sadashivrao Bhau and Vishwas Rao lead the battle from Marathas and whereas Ahmad Shah Abdali along with Shuja ud daula (Awadh), Najeeb ud daula (Ruhelkhand), Hafiz Rehmat Khan, Dundi Khan and Saad Ullah Khan from Afghans. This battle was won by Ahmad Shah Durrani and Maratha's were decimated.

29. Third battle of Panipat took place in the year \_.

- (a) 1761 (b) 1762  
(c) 1763 (d) 1760

**RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans (a)** See the explanation of the above question.

30. Who fought to Ahmad Shah Abdali in third Battle of Panipat?

- (a) Mughal (b) Lodhi  
(c) Maratha (d) Khalji

**RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (c)** See the explanation of the above question.

31. Maratha's were lost their power in \_\_\_\_ by being defeated from Ahmad Shah Abdali?

- (a) 1762 (b) 1761  
(c) 1763 (d) 1764

**RRB Group-D 27-11-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b)** See the explanation of the above question.

32. In the era 1660's, Shivaji used \_\_\_\_ tactics and military strategies to lead a series of attacks.

- (a) Scientific (b) Naval  
(c) Guerilla (d) Strategic

**RRB Group-D 26-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans : (c)** During 1660, Shivaji used Guerrilla warfare tactics and military strategies to lead a series of attacks. Principles of this Guerrilla attacks were sudden raid with minimum loss and maximum possible damage to the enemy.

33. Shivaji was born in which one of the following fort?

- (a) Pratapgarh (b) Raigarh  
(c) Panhala (d) Shivneri

**RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans : (d)** Chhatrapati Shivaji was the founder of the Maratha Empire, he was born on February 19, 1630 AD at Shivneri fort in Pune. His father's name was Shahji Bhonsale and his mother's name was Jijabai. Shivaji was devoted to his mother Jijabai who was very religious women. Shivaji got training and education from Dadoji Kondadeo. He made Maval region as the initial work place of his life.

34. \_\_\_\_ had appointed a council of eight ministers which was named 'Ashtapradhan' the supreme head of civil government.

- (a) Raja Man Singh (b) Shivaji  
(c) Raja Jay Singh (d) Hyder Ali

**Ans : (b)** The Ashta Pradhan was a council of eight ministers that administered the Maratha empire. This council was formed in 1674 by Chhatrapati Shivaji. The 8 ministers were named as -

- (i) Peshwa  
(ii) Amatya or Mazumdar  
(iii) Shurunavis/ SACHEEV  
(iv) Waqianavis  
(v) Sar-i-Naubat or Senapati  
(vi) Sumant/Dabir  
(vii) Nyayadhish  
(viii) Panditrao

35. The Treaty of Salbai was signed in ----, which settled the first Anglo-Maratha war?

- (a) June 1782 (b) May 1782  
(c) April 1782 (d) August 1782

**RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans : (b)** The Treaty of Salbai was signed on 17 May 1782 by the representatives of Marathas Empire and the East India Company after a long negotiations to settle first Anglo Maratha war, which was started in 1775.

36. The Treaty of Bassein was signed in which year?
- (a) 1860 (b) 1802  
(c) 1770 (d) 1875

RRB Group-D 08-10-2018 (Shift-III)

**Ans : (b)** Treaty of Bassein was signed on 31 December 1802 AD between the British East India Company and Baji Rao II. The treaty was a decisive step in the dissolution of the Maratha confederacy, which led to the East India Company's usurpation of the Peshwa's territories in the western India in 1818.

### 3. Independent States (Mysore/Bengal/Punjab/ Awadh)

37. Several wars were fought between British and India to increase their control in India but which of the following war was not included in them.
- (a) Anglo-Maratha (b) Anglo-Sikh  
(c) Anglo - Mysore (d) Anglo-Bangla

RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 26.04.2016 (Shift-II)

**Ans : (d)** Anglo-Maratha, Anglo-Sikh and Anglo-Mysore wars were fought between British and India to increase their control in India but Anglo Bangla war was not included between them. The Battle of Plassey was a major battle between Britisher's & Nawab of Bengal Siraj-Ud-Daulah took place on 23 June 1757 at Plassey, Bengal in which Britishers had defeated the Nawab.

38. Britisher's had captured Punjab in \_\_\_\_.
- (a) 1790 (b) 1849  
(c) 1860 (d) 1798

RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-I)

**Ans. (b)** Three wars were fought under second Anglo-Sikh war (1848-49). The second Sikh war began with the revolt of Mulraj in April 1848. On 21 February, 1849 the East India Company under the leadership of Charles Napier defeated the Sikh Emperor at the Battle of Gujarat which ended the second Anglo Sikh war. As a result of this the East India Company had annexed the Punjab on 2nd April 1849 and incorporated it within British India.

39. When under the leadership of La Bourdonnais, French conquered \_\_\_\_\_. Then the first carnatic war was fought .
- (a) Madras (b) Pondicheri  
(c) Bombay (d) Hydrabad

RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-III)

**Ans. (a)** The First Carnatic War (1746-48) was an extensions of Anglo-French war in Europe which was caused by the Austrian war of succession. This war was finally ended with the treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle. Under the Leadership of captain Barnett the English Army caught some French ships that was the immediate reason. As a result of this, Mauritius French Governor La Bourdonnais had seized Madras. A small French army under captain Paradise defeated the Army of Nawab Mahfuz Khan on the banks of river Adyar. This war was ended in 1748 when the Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle was signed. By this treaty, Madras was handed back to the British's and the French got their territories in North America.

40. During the first decade of 20th century. Which place was considered as nerve centre of Indian nationalism?
- (a) Bengal (b) Bihar  
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Madras

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

**Ans. (a) :** During the first decade of 20th century Bengal became a centre of modern culture, intellectual and scientific activities, politics and education and was considered as the nerve centre of Indian nationalism.

41. Siraj-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Bengal, was defeated in the Battle of Plassey in the year;
- (a) 1757 (b) 1756  
(c) 1755 (d) 1752

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (a) :** Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757 AD between Robert Clive and the nawab, Siraj-ud-Daulah. In this battle, the last Independent nawab of Bengal was betrayed by his own General, Mir Jafar. As a result, Siraj-ud-Daulah's army with 50,000 soldiers, 40 cannons and 10 war elephants was defeated by 3,000 soldiers of Robert Clive. This battle changed the course of Indian history. After Siraj - ud-Daulah, Syed Mir Jafar became the first dependent (Puppet) Nawab of Bengal.

42. Which place was called the "Nursery of the Bengal army"?
- (a) Bengal (b) Eastern Uttar Pradesh  
(c) Punjab (d) Awadh

RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

**Ans. (d) :** The majority of the Bengal Army were recruited from the villages of Awadh and eastern Uttar Pradesh. Due to which Awadh is called as the 'Nursery of the Bengal Army'.

43. Who was last Nizam (ruler) of Hyderabad?

- (a) Afzal-ud-daula
- (b) Mir Mahbub Ali Khan
- (c) Mir Osman Ali Khan
- (d) Nasir-Ud-Daula

**RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** It is known that the Nizam was the ruler of the Princely state of Hyderabad from 1724 and belonged to the Asaf Jahi dynasty. This dynasty was founded by Mir Qamar Ud-din Siddiqi (Asaf Jah I). Mir Osman Ali Khan' (1911-1948AD) was the last Nizam of Princely state of Hyderabad; he surrendered when the Indian Army annexed Hyderabad to the Indian Union under 'Operation Polo'.

44. In which year was the East India Company granted 'Diwani rights' (right to collect revenues and decide civil cases of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa) by Mughals?

- (a) 1765
- (b) 1800
- (c) 1680
- (d) 1715

**RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Battle of Buxar ended with the signing of Treaty of Allahabad in 1765 by Shah Alam II and Robert Clive of East India Company. It gave Diwani rights or the right to collect taxes of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha to the East India Company. Tax exempt status was also restored to the company.

45. Which place out of the following was Tipu Sultan associated with?

- (a) Aurangabad
- (b) Hyderabad
- (c) Srirangapatnam
- (d) Bijapur

**RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Tipu Sultan was born on 20 November 1750 in Devanhalli, Karnataka. Tipu ruled Mysore from 1782 to 1799 AD. In 1787 Tipu assumed the title of Badshah in his capital Srirangapatnam and issued coins in his name. Tipu implemented the modern calendar and adopted new techniques of coinage and modern scales of measurement.

46. In which year was the Battle of Buxar fought?

- (a) 1576 AD
- (b) 1761 AD
- (c) 1756 AD
- (d) 1764 AD

**RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The Battle of Buxar was fought in the year 1764 AD. This was fought between the English army led by Hector Munro, and the combined armies of the nawab of Awadh Suja-ud Daula, the Mughal emperor Shan Alam II and the Nawab of Bengal Mir Qasim. The English army was victorious in this war. The real British sovereignty was established in India after the victory in the battle of Buxar.

47. Who was the Nawab of Bengal during the Battle of Plassey?

- (a) Mir Jafar
- (b) Amichand Rajbansi
- (c) Siraj ud-Daulah
- (d) Mir Quasim

**RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Siraj-ud-Daulah was the Nawab of Bengal during Battle of Plassey. Battle of Plassey was fought on banks of river Bhagirathi. Battle of Plassey took place on 23 June, 1757 between Bengal Governor Siraj-ud-Daulah and Britishers at a place called Plassey. Britishers won the war and captured Calcutta.

48. The British achieved political power in India after the Battle of Plassey. In which year was this battle fought?

- (a) 1757
- (b) 1857
- (c) 1858
- (d) 1756

**RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The Battle of Plassey was fought at Plassey, on the banks of Bhagirathi river near Calcutta on 23 June 1757. Battle of Plassey fought in 1757 was a major turning point in modern Indian history that led to the consolidation of British rule in India. This battle was fought between the East India Company headed by Robert Clive and the Nawab of Bengal (Siraj-ud-Daulah) and his French Troop. After the defeat at Plassey, Sirajuddaulah was assassinated and Mir Jafar made the Nawab. Mughal emperor Alamgir-II was ruling the empire when Battle of Plassey took place.

49. The Battle of Plassey took place on which river bank?

- (a) Bhadra
- (b) Bhagirathi
- (c) Beas
- (d) Brahmaputra

**RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of the above question.

50. The Battle of Plassey was fought between the East India Company and the:

- (a) Nawab of Hyderabad
- (b) Nawab of Bengal
- (c) Marathas
- (d) Mughals

**RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of the above question.

51. In the Battle of Plassey in 1757 who led the army of the East India Company?

- (a) Charles Boys
- (b) William Babington
- (c) Robert Clive
- (d) Robert Boyle

**RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of the above question.

52. Who fought the Battle of Plassey against the East India Company?

- (a) Tipu Sultan
- (b) Sirajuddaulah
- (c) Mir Jafar
- (d) Alivardi Khan

**RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of the above question.

53. When did the British army under Eyre Coote defeat Haider Ali at Porto Novo and save Madras?

- (a) July 1780 (b) July 1781  
(c) July, 1771 (d) July, 1761

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

**Ans. (b) :** The Battle of Porto Novo was fought between Hyder Ali of Mysore and the British East India Company on 1 July 1781. This war came to be known as the second war of Anglo-Mysore war. Mysore wars were the four military confrontations in (1767-69) (1780-84), (1790-92 and 1799) in India between the British and the rulers of Mysore.

54. In the Battle of Plassey, who led the troops of the British East India Company?

- (a) Neville chamberlain (b) Robert Clive  
(c) Allan Cunningham (d) James Alexander

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

**Ans. (b) :** The Battle of Plassey was fought in north-eastern India on 23<sup>rd</sup> June 1757. Troops of the British East India Company, led by Robert Clive, came up against the forces of Siraj-ud-Daulah, the last Nawab of Bengal, and his French allies. As a result of the war of Plassey, the French were no longer a significant force in Bengal. In 1759, the British defeated a larger French Garrison at Masulipatam, securing the Northern Circars. By 1759, Mir Jafar felt that his position as a subordinate to the British could not be tolerated.

55. Which of the following incidents took place after the victory of the British in the Battle of Plassey, in 1757?

- (a) The port cities of Madras, Calcutta and Bombay were destroyed  
(b) No new buildings and institutions were developed  
(c) Trade of the British East India Company expanded  
(d) People stayed away from the colonial cities of Madras, Calcutta and Bombay

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

**Ans. (c) :** The Battle of Plassey was a victory of the British East India Company over the Nawab of Bengal and his French allies on 23 June, 1757 under the leadership of Robert Clive which was possible due to the defection of Mir Jafar who was Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah's commander-in-Chief. After that the trade of East India company expanded.

56. How many wars were fought by the British with Mysore?

- (a) 4 (b) 5  
(c) 3 (d) 6

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

**Ans. (a)** There were four series of wars fought between the British and the Kingdom of Mysore.

- The First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69).
- The Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84).
- The Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-92).
- The Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799).

57. The 'Third Mysore War' was fought between the years:

- (a) 1790-92 (b) 1796-98  
(c) 1794-96 (d) 1792-94

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (a) :** The Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-92) was a conflict in South India between the Kingdom of Mysore and the East India Company and its allies, including the Nairs of Travancore, the Maratha Empire and the Nizam of Hyderabad. The Third Anglo-Mysore war began when Tipu Sultan, the ruler of Mysore, attacked Travancore, an ally of the English and the only source of pepper for the East India Company. The war ended with the Treaty of Srirangapatnam in 1792, according to which Tipu had to surrender half of his kingdom to the British East India Company and its allies.

58. Who was died in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore war at Srirangapatam?

- (a) Hyder Ali  
(b) Timmaraja Wadeyar I  
(c) Tirumala Deva Raya  
(d) Tipu Sultan

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**Ans. (d) :** The Fourth Anglo-Mysore war was the final conflict of Anglo-Mysore war. It was fought in 1798-1799. The ruler Tipu Sultan was killed in this battle.

59. Hyder Ali was the ruler of?

- (a) Hyderabad (b) Awadh  
(c) Mysore (d) Kittur

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

**Ans. (c) :** Hydar Ali was a faujdar at the fort of Dindigul (1755) and ruled Mysore from 1761 to 1782 AD. He wanted to drive the British out of India and as a result fought two wars with them. The wars were called as 1<sup>st</sup> Anglo-Mysore war and 2<sup>nd</sup> Anglo-Mysore war. After Hydar Ali had died, his son Tipu sultan ruled Mysore.

60. Battle of Plassey and Buxar established the British rule over the \_\_\_\_.

- (a) Odisha (b) Awadh  
(c) Bihar (d) Bengal

RRB Group-D 30-10-2018 (Shift-III)

**Ans. (d)** Battle of Plassey was a battle fought between the East India Company force headed by Robert Clive and Nawab of Bengal Siraj-ud-Daulah on 23 June 1757 in which Britishers had defeated the Nawab and laid the foundation of British Empire in Bengal. Battle of Buxar took place on 22 October, 1764 AD between British East India Company, led by Hector Munro and the Combined Armies of Nawab of Awadh Shuja-ud-Daula, Nawab of Bengal Mir Qasim and Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, it was a decisive victory for British East India company. The war was brought to an end by the Treaty of Allahabad in 1765 AD. In this way the actual British Sovereign was established in Bengal, India and Lord Robert Clive, the victor at the Plassey became the first Governor of Bengal.

- 61. Battle of Plassey was fought on \_\_\_\_.**  
 (a) 23 June, 1857 (b) 23 June, 1657  
 (c) 23 June, 1757 (d) 23 June, 1557

**RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans : (c)** See the explanation of the above question.

- 62. Under whom leadership the Battle of Plassey was fought by the Britishers?**  
 (a) Robert Clive (b) Lord Dalhousie  
 (c) Warren Hastings (d) James Hartley

**RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (a)** See the explanation of the above question.

- 63. Murshid Quli Khan declared himself as Nawab of Bengal and shifted his capital from Dhaka to \_\_\_\_.**  
 (a) Giryia (b) Muradabad  
 (c) Buxar (d) Murshidabad

**RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d)** Murshid Quli Khan was the first Nawab of Bengal from 1717 to 1727 AD. In 1704 he transferred his capital from Dhaka to Murshidabad. In 1717 he was appointed as the Nawab Nazim of Murshidabad by Farrukhsiyar.

- 64. Hyder Ali signed the Treaty of Madras with Britishers in which they both agreed to help each other against their common enemy \_\_\_\_.**  
 (a) Dutch (b) Mughal  
 (c) Maratha (d) Portugali

**RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans : (c)** Hyder Ali became the ruler of Mysore in 1760. He was succeeded by Tipu Sultan. The first Anglo-Mysore War (1767-1769) was fought between Hyder Ali and Britishers in which Hyder Ali signed the Treaty of Madras (1769) with Britishers and both agreed to help each other against their common enemy Marathas.

- 65. \_\_\_\_ was the largest feudal states before India's independence.**

- (a) Travancore (b) Mysore  
 (c) Hyderabad (d) Gwalior

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 30.04.2016 (Shift-II)**

**Ans : (c)** Hyderabad was the largest feudal state in India before independence. After independence this state was included in Indian union by Operation Polo (1948) under the leadership of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

- 66. Third Anglo-Mysore war was ended by which treaty?**

- (a) Treaty of Seringapatam  
 (b) Treaty of Purandar  
 (c) Treaty of Allahabad  
 (d) Treaty of Salbai

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 29.04.2016 (Shift-I)**

**Ans : (a)** The Third Anglo- Mysore war was fought between British and Tipu. Tipu Sultan was a determined enemy of the Britishers. He was trying hard with foreign powers help to make his position strong against the British. Before the war, British Governer- General Cornwallis made settlement with Nizam and Marathas. The Third Anglo-Mysore war was ended by the Treaty of Seringapatam in 1792. As per treaty-

1. Tipu had to cede half of his kingdom to the English including the areas of Malabar, Dindigul, Coorg and Baramahal.
2. Tipu had to pay Rs. 3 crore as war indemnity to the British.
3. Tipu had to surrender two of his son as surety to the British till he paid his due.

- 67. \_\_\_\_ is one of the largest palace in India which is also known a Amba Vilas and it was also the official residence of Wadiyar Dynasty.**

- (a) Mysore Palace (b) Leh Palace  
 (c) Mattancherry Palace (d) Hampi Mahal

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-III)**

**Ans : (a)** Amba palace or Mysore palace is one of the largest palaces in India. It is situated in the southern state of Karnataka. It used to be the official residence of the Wadiyar dynasty. It was the official residence of Maharaja Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV. The Battle of Talikota took place on 23 January 1565 AD had ended the prominence of Vijayanagar Kingdom after that Wadiyar Dynasty was established by Tirumal. In 1761 AD Mysore was established by Hyder Ali.

- 68. In which city Tipu Sultan mosque is located?**

- (a) Mysore (b) Bengaluru  
 (c) Kolkata (d) Delhi

**RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (c)** Tipu Sultan mosque was built in 1842 by prince Ghulam Muhammed, the youngest son of Tipu Sultan at Kolkata, West Bengal.



**4.****Colonial Economy**

69. In which year did Dadabhai Naoroji become the first Indian member of the House of Commons in the United Kingdom?

- (a) 1893 (b) 1892  
(c) 1891 (d) 1896

**RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Dadabhai Naoroji was much famous with the name "Grand Oldman of India" He was the first Asian to be elected in British Parliament in 1892. And being on the post he depicted the Indian agitation in British Parliament He propounded the theory of "Drain of Wealth" he also wrote a book named "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India".

70. Who was the first person to discuss the concept of poverty in India before independence?

- (a) Surendranath banarjee  
(b) G.V. joshi  
(c) D. vacha  
(d) Dadabhai Naoroji

**RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** In Pre- Independent India, Dadabhai Naoroji was the first to discuss the concept of a poverty line. The poverty line proposed by him was based on the cost of a subsistence or minimum basic diet (rice or flour, dal, vegetables, ghee, vegetable oil and salt).

71. Who was the first Indian-origin ruler to accept the system of subsidiary alliance ?

- (a) Nizam of Hyderabad  
(b) Dilip Singh of Punjab  
(c) Gaikwad of Baroda  
(d) Scindhia of Gwalior

**RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The Nizam of Hyderabad was the first to accept the Subsidiary Alliance in 1798. Subsidiary Alliance was basically a treaty between the British East India Company and the Indian Princely states, by virtue of which the Indian kingdoms lost their sovereignty to English. According to the Subsidiary Alliance system, the Indian rulers were not allowed by the East India Company to maintain their independent armies. The subsidiary alliance in India was planned by Lord Wellesley (Governor-General of India from 1798 to 1805), but this term was introduced by French Governor Dupleix. Order in which the Indian states entered into Subsidiary Alliance-

(i) Hyderabad (1798)

(ii) Mysore (1799 – After Tipu Sultan was defeated in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War)

(iii) Tanjore (1799)

(iv) Awadh (1801)

(v) Peshwa (Marathas) (1802)

(vi) Scindia (Marathas) (1804)

(vii) Gaekwad (Marathas) (1803)

72. According to the ....., Indian rulers were not allowed to have their independent armed forces by the East India Company.

- (a) Doctrine of lapse  
(b) Subsidiary alliance system  
(c) Divide and rule policy  
(d) Policy of paramountcy

**RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of the above question.

73. Who was the first Indian native ruler to accept the system of Subsidiary Alliance?

- (a) Scindia of Gwalior  
(b) Nizam of Hyderabad  
(c) Dalip Singh of Punjab  
(d) Gaikwad of Baroda

**RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of the above question.

74. Under which Viceroy was the Permanent Settlement of Bengal in 1793 introduced?

- (a) Lord Dalhousie (b) Lord Cornwallis  
(c) Phillip Francis (d) John Shore

**RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** The Permanent Settlement of Bengal was brought into effect by the East India Company headed by the Governor-General Lord Cornwallis in 1793. This was basically an agreement between the company and the Zamindars to fix the land revenue.

75. One of the most important contributions of the British to India in 1853 which enabled people to travel long distance was :

- (a) the airways (b) the railways  
(c) the roadways (d) the waterways

**RRB NTPC 11.01. 2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** The most important contributions of the British to India in 1853 which enabled people to travel long distance was first passenger train started from Mumbai (Bori Bunder) to Thane. Under tenure of Lord Dalhousie, it was started on 16 April, 1853 and ran for 34 km with 400 people. It was operated by three locomotives, names Sahib, Sultan and Sindh, and had thirteen carriages. It was operated by Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

76. The first passenger train in India was operated between: \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Howrah and Hoogly  
(b) Roorkee and Piran Kaliyar  
(c) Royampuram and Wallajah Road  
(d) Bombay and Thane

**RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of the above question.

77. In which year was the Railway introduced by the British in India for passengers?  
 (a) 1953 (b) 1853  
 (c) 1385 (d) 1583

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of the above question.

78. In which of the following Indian states the first passenger train was started?  
 (a) Maharashtra (b) Tamil Nadu  
 (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) West Bengal

RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 28.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) See the explanation of the above question.

79. In 1853 AD, the first rail route was opened for the journey from \_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Pune to Thane (b) Nagpur to Thane  
 (c) Bombay to Thane (d) Bombay to Pune

RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) See the explanation of the above question.

80. When was the first passenger train run in India?  
 (a) 1856 (b) 1853  
 (c) 1854 (d) 1857

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of the above question.

81. The revenue system introduced in \_\_\_\_ came to be known as the 'Ryotwari settlement'.  
 (a) Bengal (b) Punjab  
 (c) Bombay Deccan (d) Kerala

RRB NTPC 01.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Ryotwari system of land revenue was instituted in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century by Sir Thomas Munro in 1820 in Madras and Bombay areas. Ryot means peasant cultivators. The peasants were regarded as the owners of the land. British Government collected taxes directly from the peasants.

82. Who among the following calculated per capita income of India in 1867 and published in his book 'Poverty and un-British rule in India'?  
 (a) Sir Arthur Cotton (b) Motilal Nehru  
 (c) Lord Cornwallis (d) Dadabhai Naoroji

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The first attempt to calculate national income of India was made by Dadabhai Naoroji. He estimated a National Income of Rs. 340 crore and per capita income of Rs. 20 in 1867-68. He published a book "Poverty and un-British rule in India" in 1901.

83. In which year did the East India Company acquire 'Diwani' rights over Bengal and Bihar?  
 (a) 1865 (b) 1765  
 (c) 1675 (d) 1965

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha was granted to the East India Company by the Mughal emperor Shah Alam II in 1765 AD. After the Nawab of Awadh was defeated in the Battle of Buxar in 1764 AD, the company took control of Allahabad and its surrounding area. The Company handed over this area to the Emperor and in return received the Diwani of Bengal.

Gaining Diwani meant that the Company got the right to collect revenue in Bengal, Bihar and Odisha. In return, the company used to give Rs 26,00000 annually to Mughal emperor Shah Alam II.

84. The first textile mill in India was established at Fort Gloster near ..... in 1818.  
 (a) Madras (b) Ahmedabad  
 (c) Bombay (d) Calcutta

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The first textile mill in India was established in 1818 at Fort Gloster near Kolkata (Calcutta) but this mill could not be successful. After this in the year 1854 first successful cotton mill was opened by Cowasjee Namabhoy Davar in Mumbai. Since then, the way for the development of cotton textile industry in India has been paved. Mumbai, Solapur, Pune, Ahmedabad, Surat etc are the important centres of cotton textile industry.

85. The first Revenue Settlement in the Bombay Deccan came into operation in the year:  
 (a) 1920 (b) 1820  
 (c) 1720 (d) 1280

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The revenue system introduced by the British Government by Thomas Munro in the Bombay Deccan was called as the Ryotwari Settlement. It had the following features as under: (i) It estimated the average income from different types of land. (ii) It also assessed the revenue-paying capacity of the ryot. It is the first revenue settlement in the Bombay Deccan was made in the 1820s. The revenue that was demanded was so high that in many places peasants deserted their villages and migrated to new regions.

86. In which year was the Permanent Settlement brought into effect by the East Indian Company:  
 (a) 1770 (b) 1793  
 (c) 1794 (d) 1792

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Permanent Settlement of Bengal was brought into effect by the East India Company headed by the Governor-General Lord Cornwallis in 1793. This was basically an agreement between the company and the Zamindars to fix the land revenue. According to the Permanent Settlement agreement, Zamindars were given instruction to pay 89% of the annual revenue to the state and were permitted to enjoy 11% of the revenue as their share.

87. Colonial rule was first established in–

- (a) Delhi (b) Bombay  
(c) Surat (d) Bengal

**RRB NTPC 05.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Colonial rule was first established in Bengal province. First efforts were made to rearrange the rural society and to introduce a new system of land rights and to establish a new revenue system.

88. Who was the Raja of Burdwan when Permanent Settlement was imposed.....

- (a) Abu Ray (b) Tej Chand  
(c) Sangam Rai (d) Mehtab Chand

**RRB NTPC 05.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b):** When the Permanent Settlement was imposed, Tej Chand was the Raja of Burdwan. Subsequently under Mehtab Chand the estate prospered. Mehtab Chand helped the British during the Santhal rebellion and the 1857 revolt.

After many deliberations the Court of Directors passed a ten-year settlement Act in 1790 CE, which finally led to the Permanent Settlement Act of 1793 CE instituted by Lord Cornwallis.

89. British had divided the territories in India into province. Bengal, Bombay & Madras were called as \_\_\_\_.

- (a) Presidency (b) Consituency  
(c) Pargana (d) Sectors

**RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a) :** The present provinces of India was formerly known as the Presidency town of British India. They were the administrative divisions of the Britishers during British rule. These presidencies existed between 1612 to 1947 AD, in which Bengal, Bihar and Bombay Presidency are mentioned prominently.

90. Where was India's first jute mill established before independence?

- (a) Gujarat (b) Bengal  
(c) Odisha (d) Maharashtra

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 22.04.2016 (Shift-II)**

**Ans : (b)** The first jute mill was established at Rishra on the River Hoogly near Calcutta, (Bengal) in 1855. The Acland mill was the first jute mill established in India in 1855 by George Acland and Bengali financier Babu Bysumber Sen.

91. \_\_\_\_\_ was introduced in Bengal, Bihar and Odisha by lord Cornwallis .

- (a) Permanent Settlement (b) Ryotwari System  
(c) Izaredari system (d) Mahalwari system

**RRB Group-D 02-11-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans :** (a) Permanent Settlement was introduced in Bengal, Bihar & Odisha by Lord Cornwallis in 1793 AD. This was basically an agreement between the company and zamindar to fix land revenue. This system was also called the zamindari system. Ryotwari system of land revenue was instituted in 1820 AD by Sir Thomas Munro. This system of land revenue was practised in the Madras and Bombay areas, as well as Assam & Coorg provinces. Mahalwari system was introduced by Governor Holt Mackenzie in 1822 AD. This system was introduced in North west frontier, Agra, Awadh Provinces, Gangetic Valley and Punjab etc.

92. In 1793, \_\_\_\_ was introduced in Bengal, Bihar and Odisha.

- (a) Ryotwari system  
(b) Izaredari system  
(c) Mahalwari sysem  
(d) Permanent Settlement

**RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d)** See the explanation of above question.

93. \_\_\_\_\_ was introduced in 1830 in Central Province (Present day west UP), Madhya Pradesh and some part of Punjab.

- (a) Ryotwari System  
(b) Izaredari System  
(c) Mahalwari Sysem  
(d) Permanent Settlement

**RRB Group-D 02-11-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c)** In 1822, Englishman Holt Mackenzie devised a new system known as Mahalwari system in the North western Province of Bengal Presidency. This system was popularised by Lord William Bentinck in Agra & Awadh and was later extended to Madhya Pradesh & some part of Punjab during 1830. Under Mahalwari system the land revenue was collected from the farmers by the village headman on behalf of the whole village.

94. Ryotwari system was introduced in \_\_\_\_.

- (a) 1793 (b) 1820  
(c) 1830 (d) 1765

**RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b) :** Ryotwari system was a land revenue system. It was introduced by Thomas Munro, Governor of Madras in 1820 AD. This system was practised in the Bombay and Madras region as well as Assam and Coorg Provinces. In this system, the peasants were regarded as the owner of the land and the taxes were directly collected by the government from the peasants, if they failed to pay the taxes they were evicted from their land by the government.

95. Ryotwari system was introduced in \_\_\_\_ and Madras.  
 (a) Bombay (b) Punjab  
 (c) Kolkata (d) Odisha

RRB Group-D 01-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans : (a) See the explanation of the above question.

96. \_\_\_\_ has introduced Izaredari system, where right of collecting land revenue was auctioned to the highest bidder for 5 years.  
 (a) Lord Cornwallis (b) Warren Hastings  
 (c) Lord Dalhousie (d) Robert Clive

RRB Group-D 02-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) In 1773 AD Warren Hastings introduced a new land revenue system which was known as Izaredari System. In this System the right of collecting land revenue of a particular areas was auctioned to the highest bidder for period of 5 years.

## 5. Development of Education in Modern India

97. Wood's Dispatch was concerned with which of the following reforms?  
 (a) Railway (b) Industry  
 (c) Education (d) Irrigation

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Charles Wood was the President of the Board of Control (introduced through Pitt's India Act, 1784) of English East India Company. He had also been the Secretary of the state of India. In 1854 he sent a dispatch to Lord Dalhousie (the Governor-General of India at that time). Wood's dispatch suggested that primary schools must adopt vernacular languages. Through the dispatch, he also suggested that high schools use anglo-vernacular medium and that English should be the medium for college-level education. Hence Wood's Dispatch is considered as 'Magna-Carta' of English Education in India.

98. Who founded the Muhammad an Anglo-Oriental College in 1875 which later became Aligarh Muslim University?  
 (a) Zakir Hussain  
 (b) Mohammad Ali Jinnah  
 (c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad  
 (d) Syed Ahmed Khan

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : In 1875, Muhammad an Anglo Oriental College was established by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, which later on developed as Aligarh Muslim University. Ahmed Khan was a social servant, journalist, social reformer etc and wrote a book known as "Asbab - e - Bagawat-e Hind" on the Great Indian revolt of 1857. On 9<sup>th</sup> September, 1920 the Muhammad an Anglo Oriental became the Aligarh Muslim University.

99. In which year was the William Hunter Commission formed to review the progress of education in India?  
 (a) 1882 (b) 1910  
 (c) 1801 (d) 1810

RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 26.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans : (a) Hunter Commission of 1882 was presided by Sir William Hunter. This commission was appointed by Viceroy Lord Rippon (1880-1884) in 1882 AD with objective to look into the complaints of the non-implementation of the Wood's Despatch of 1854. There were 8 Indian members in this commission. Hunter commission was constituted on 3<sup>rd</sup> April 1882.

100. Who had advocated for the introduction of western education and English language in India?  
 (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
 (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy  
 (c) Dada Bhai Naoroji  
 (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

Ans : (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the Father of Modern India's Renaissance and a social reformer. He was the founder of Brahma Samaj, Presidency University, Atmiya Sabha.

101. Who had founded Deccan Education Society in Pune in 1884?  
 (a) Vishnushastri Chiplunkar and Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
 (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Gopal Ganesh Agarkar  
 (c) Mahadev Ballal Namjoshi and Bal Ganga Dhar Tilak  
 (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak and B.B. Kelakar

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

Ans : (a) Deccan Education Society was established in 1884 by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar. Deccan Education Society is an organization that runs 43 education establishment in Maharashtra, Pune founded by Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

102. Adult Education Organization, Gyan Prasarak Mandali was formed by \_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Dadabhai Naoroji  
 (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale  
 (c) Lokmanya Tilak  
 (d) Sarojini Nayadu

RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 26.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans : (a) Gyan Prasarak Mandali, an organisation dedicated to the education of 'adult was formed by Dadabhai Naoroji. This organization was dedicated to spreading education among the adult. He is also known as the Grand Old Man of India. Dadabhai Naoroji founded the Gyan Prasarak Mandali in the year 1848.

103. In \_\_\_\_ Britishers made English as a medium of instruction in India.

- (a) 1855 (b) 1835  
(c) 1833 (d) 1857

**RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b)** The English Education Act was a legislative Act of the Council of India in 1835 giving effect to a decision in 1835 by William Bentinck. In 1835 British Government designated English as the medium of education in India for school and Universities. William Bentinck the Governor-General of India and Lord Macaulay decided to introduced English in India.

104. In \_\_\_\_ British East India company introduced a education system in India. Which was known as Wood's Despatch.

- (a) 1858 (b) 1856  
(c) 1854 (d) 1852

**RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c)** : Charles Wood was the President of the Board of Control of English East India Company to improve the education system in India. The British Government introduced a new scheme and policy which is famous as Wood's Despatch of 1854. It is considered as 'Magna Carta of English Education in India. On the basis this proposal, universities on the model of the London university were established in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta in 1857.

105. When did the Britishers made English as the medium of instruction in India?

- (a) 1833 (b) 1836  
(c) 1834 (d) 1835

**RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d)** : Lord Macaulay was an English poet, essayist, historian and politician. On the recommendation of Lord Macaulay in 1835, Britishers made English as the medium of instruction and also the teaching of western education in India.

## 6. Newspaper and Magazines

106. Bengal Gazette, the first major newspaper in India, started in the year \_\_\_\_.

- (a) 1780 (b) 1770  
(c) 1857 (d) 1775

**RRB NTPC 21.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a)** : The Newspaper in India was first published on 29th January, 1780 by James Augustus Hicky under the British Raj and its name was "the Bengal Gazette" or 'Calcutta General Advertiser' or commonly known as the "Hicky's Gazette". It was founded in Calcutta, capital of British India at that time. It was first newspaper printed in Asia and was published for 2 years between 1780 and 1782 before East India Company. It was closed due to it's critising nature.

107. Who had published first newspaper in India?

- (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy  
(b) Lokmanya Tilak  
(c) James Silk Buckingham  
(d) James Hicky

**RRB Group-D 06-12-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d)** See the explanation of the above question.

108. Who was the founder of the Newspaper Bengal Gazette (1780- India's first Newspaper)?

- (a) G.K. Gokhale (b) J.K. Hicky  
(c) B.G. Tilak (d) Annie Besant

**RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b)** : See the explanation of the above question.

109. Who among the following nationalist leaders founded and edited the Marathi newspaper 'Kesari'?

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
(b) Vinayak Damodar Savarkar  
(c) Vishnushastri Chiplunkar  
(d) Bhimrao Ambedkar

**RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a)** : The Marathi newspaper 'Kesari' was founded and edited on 4 January 1881 by Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a prominent person of India. He also used to run his another news paper called Maratha in English language, while Vinayak Damodar Savarkar was the author of the book 'Indian War of Independence'.

110. Who founded the English newspaper 'Maratha'?

- (a) Bipin Chandra Pal  
(b) Lala Lajpat Rai  
(c) Ashwini Kumar Dutt  
(d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

**RRB NTPC 21.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d)** : The Maratha was the weekly English newspaper started by Lokmanya B. G. Tilak on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of January, 1881.

111. Which Bengali newspaper was founded and edited by Raja Ram Mohan Roy?

- (a) Kesari (b) Sambad Kaumudi  
(c) Maratha (d) Yugantar

**RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b)** : Raja Ram Mohan Roy started the first Bengali language weekly newspaper and the first newspaper in an Indian language, called "Sambad Kaumudi" in 1821. The weekly newspaper advocated reading habits, the importance of discussion as well as the need for education for all. He also started another newspaper, in Persian, that was called the Mirat-ul-Akhbar. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was one of the founders of the Brahma Sabha, the precursor of the Brahma Samaj, which was a social-religious reform movement in the Indian subcontinent.

**112. Which of the following is considered as the first Vernacular newspaper of India?**

- (a) Samachar Darpan
- (b) Madras Courier
- (c) Amar Ujala
- (d) Bengal Gazette

**RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Samachar Darpan was the first Vernacular newspaper of India which was published on May 31, 1818. Its editor was John Clark Marshmen. It was published in Bengali language.

The first Hindi language newspaper was Udant Martand published by Jugal Kishore Shukla.

The editor of Madras Courier was Hugh Boyd and the publisher was Richard Johnson.

The Bengal Gazette newspaper was edited by James Augustus Hicky. It was the first newspaper printed in Asia.

**113. Which of the following revolutionary journals was not published abroad?**

- (a) Talvar Berlin
- (b) Yugantar
- (c) Free Hindustan (San Francisco)
- (d) Indian Sociologist (London)

**RRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Yugantar was a Bengali revolutionary newspaper founded in 1906 in Calcutta by Bhupendra Nath Dutt and Varindra Ghosh. Revolutionary journal Talvar was published in Berlin (Germany), Free Hindustan in San Francisco (USA) by Taraknath Das and Indian Sociologist in London by Shyamji Krishna Verma.

**114. Who started publication of Al Hilal, a newspaper for propagating nationalism?**

- (a) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- (b) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- (c) M. A. Ansari
- (d) Mahatma Ghandhi

**RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Al-Hilal was a weekly Urdu language newspaper established by the Indian Muslim independence activist Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. The paper was notable for its criticism of the British Raj in India and its exhortation to Indian Muslims to join the growing Indian Independence Movement. Al-Hilal ran from 1912 to 1914 AD, when it was shut down under the Press Act.

**115. Which newspaper did Mahatma Gandhi started in South Africa?**

- (a) Indian Opinion
- (b) National Herald
- (c) Indian Sociologist
- (d) Common Weal

**RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Mahatma Gandhi published a newspaper 'Indian Opinion' in 1904 AD in South Africa. Indian Opinion was published in four languages Hindi, Gujarati, Tamil and English. Later it was published only in Gujarati and English. It was a weekly paper. Its first Editor was Mansukhlal Nazar. It existed between 1904 to 1915.

**116. Which one of the following founded a weekly newspaper 'Commonweal' in 1914?**

- (a) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (b) Annie Besant
- (c) Motilal Nehru
- (d) Madan Mohan Malviya

**RRB JE - 01/06/2019 (Shift-II)**

**Ans : (b)** In January 1914, Annie Besant founded a weekly newspaper 'Commonweal'. Annie Besant was a supporter of Indian nationalism. She was a social reformer, campaigner for women right and leading theosophist. In 1914, she had started two weekly newspaper:- Commonweal and New India. She became the first women President of Indian National Congress in Calcutta Session held in 1917.

**117. In 1778, the Britishers established the first printing press in \_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Madras
- (b) Calcutta
- (c) Ahmedabad
- (d) Bombay

**RRB Group-D 10-12-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b) :** Britisher's had established the first printing press in Calcutta in 1778. The first newspaper in India was published on 29 January 1780 by James Augustus Hicky and its name was 'The Bengal Gazette'. Whereas East India Company had established their first printing press in 1684 AD in Bombay. Johannes Gutenberg of Germany discovered printing press in 1440 AD. First printing Press in India was established by Portuguese in Goa in 1556 AD.

**118. Which newspaper was published by Lokmanya Tilak to help in the freedom struggle?**

- (a) Kesari
- (b) Arti Bazar Patrika
- (c) Gadar
- (d) Harijan

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 28.04.2016 (Shift-II)**

**Ans : (a)** Bal Gangadhar Tilak was an Indian social reformer and freedom activist. He had published two newspaper 'Maratha' in English and 'Kesari' in Marathi. Both newspapers, actually, propagated the cause of national freedom. The newspaper Kesari was started by Tilak in 1881.

**119. Who had founded Marathi Newspaper 'Kesari'?**

- (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

**RRB Group-D 10-10-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans : (c)** See the explanation of the above question.

120. Which one of the following newspaper was published by Lokmanya Tilak during the Indian National Movement?

- (a) Yugantar (b) Bengali  
(c) Amrit Bazar Patrika (d) Kesari

RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (d) See the explanation of the above question.

121. The Newspaper 'The Bombay Times' and 'Journal of Commerce' was started in 1829 AD. In \_\_\_ it was renamed as "The Times of India".

- (a) 1861 (b) 1874  
(c) 1878 (d) 1860

RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (a) English Newspaper 'The Bombay Times' and 'Journal of Commerce' was published on 3rd November 1838 AD from Bombay. This paper was published twice in a week on Wednesday and Saturday. The paper became a daily newspaper in 1851 and changed its name to The Times of India on 28 September, 1861.

122. First Hindi newspaper was published on 30th may 1826. This day is also celebrated as 'Hindi Journalism Day'. What was the name of this newspaper?

- (a) The Bengal Gazette  
(b) Amar Ujala  
(c) Udant Martand  
(d) Samachar Sudha Darshan

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

Ans : (c) 'Udant Martand' was the first Hindi Language Newspaper. It was published on May 30, 1826. This weekly newspaper was published every Tuesday from Calcutta by Pt. Jugal Kishore Shukla. May 30 is also celebrated as 'Hindi Journalism Day'.

123. Sir Charles Wilkins is famous for which of the following translations?

- (a) Old Testament in Hindi  
(b) Bible in Hindi  
(c) Bhagavat Gita in English  
(d) Shakuntalam in English

RRB ALP & Tec. (31-08-18 Shift-III)

Ans. (c) Bhagavad Gita was first translated in English by Sir Charles Wilkins in the year 1785 AD. He was an English typographer, orientalist and founding member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal which was established in 1784 AD during the period of first British Governor-General of India, Lord Warren Hastings (1774-85 AD).

124. In which year Charles Wilkins' English version of Bhagavad Gita was published?

- (a) 1685 (b) 1725  
(c) 1785 (d) 1885

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

Ans : (c) See the explanation of the above question.

125. During Indian freedom struggle, who had published newspaper Young India?

- (a) B.R. Ambedkar  
(b) Subhash Chandra Bose  
(c) Mahatma Gandhi  
(d) Jawahar Lal Nehru

RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

Ans : (c) During Indian freedom struggle 'Young India' was a weekly newspaper in English language which was published by Mahatma Gandhi from 1919 to 1931. He had also published 'Navjivan' and 'Harijan' (1933) newspaper. 'Navjivan' (1919) the Hindi edition of Young India. 'Indian Opinion' was also published by Gandhiji as weekly from South Africa in 1904.

## 7. The Revolt of 1857

126. In which year was Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi killed in battle?

- (a) 1835 (b) 1885  
(c) 1858 (d) 1853

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Rani Laxmi Bai (1853-1858) bravely protected Jhansi for seven days. She fought against the British bravely with her small armed forces. Rani Laxmi Bai died on 18 June 1858. The devotion of the queen towards the motherland awakened the spirit of freedom among thousands of people.

127. In which year were the powers of the East India Company passed to the British Crown by the British Parliament?

- (a) 1858 (b) 1859  
(c) 1862 (d) 1857

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : On August 2, 1858, less than a month after Canning proclaimed the victory of British arms, Parliament passed the Government of India Act, transferring British power over India from the East India Company, whose ineptitude was primarily blamed for the mutiny, to the Crown.

128. Who among the following was the Mughal emperor when soldiers of the Bengal army mutinied in Meerut on 10 May, 1857?

- (a) Bahadur Shah Zafar (b) Siraj-ud-Daula  
(c) Saadat Ali Khan (d) Burhan Mulk

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Mughal Emperor during the 1857 revolt in India was Bahadur Shah II (Bahadur Shah Zafar) who was the 20<sup>th</sup> and the last Mughal Emperor. Zafar died in November 1862 and buried at Yangon, Myanmar.

129. Which of the following began with a revolt of the military soldiers at Meerut, soon became widespread and posed a grave challenge to the British rule?

- (a) The Indian Mutiny, 1857
- (b) Battle of Plassey, 1757
- (c) Quit India Movement, 1942
- (d) Battle of Panipat, 1761

**RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Indian Mutiny, also called as Sepoy Mutiny or First War of Independence, widespread but unsuccessful rebellion against British rule in the service of the British East India Company. It spread to Delhi, Agra, Kanpur and Lucknow.

130. Who ignited the spark of freedom that led to the revolt of 1857?

- (a) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Mangal Pandey
- (d) Bhagat Singh

**RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Mangal Pandey a sepoy of the 34<sup>th</sup> Bengal Native Infantry, Barrackpore, ignited the spark of freedom struggle on March 29, 1857 when he fired at his British Adjutant Lt. Baugh and the Sergeant Major James Hewson. The 34<sup>th</sup> native regiment was disbanded and Mangal Pandey, who was from Ballia (UP), was hanged after this incident. The revolt broke out on May 10, 1857 in the form of a mutiny of sepoys of the Company's army at Meerut.

131. After the 1857 Revolt, also known as India's First War of Independence, Bahadur Shah Jafar, the last Mughal Emperor of India, was exiled to:

- (a) Japan
- (b) England
- (c) Nepal
- (d) Burma

**RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** In the Indian Mutiny of 1857, the British exiled Bahadur Shah Zafar to Rangoon in British-controlled Burma (Myanmar) after convicting him on several charges. Bahadur Shah Zafar was born in 1775 AD and his father's name was Akbar II. He was considered as last ruler of Timurid Dynasty/Mughal empire.

132. Tatya Tope was one of the leaders who participated in the Indian rebellion of :

- (a) 1857
- (b) 1902
- (c) 1890
- (d) 1859

**RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Tatya Tope, was a General in Indian Revolt of May, 1857 and one of its notable leaders. Born as Ramachandra Panduranga Yawalkar to a Marathi Deshastha Brahmin family, in Yeola, (near Nasik). He was present at Nana Sahib's mansion of the British colony in Kanpur; in early November 1857. He had taken command of the rebel forces of the state of Gwalior.

133. During First War of Independence, 1857 Kanpur region rose to oppose the British rule where Nana Saheb's Palace at .....served as its headquarters.

- (a) Bithoor
- (b) Pokhraya
- (c) Bibighar
- (d) Fatehgarh

**RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** During the first freedom struggle in 1857, Nana Saheb began to oppose the British rule from Kanpur region where the palace at Bithoor was used as its headquarters. In the memory of this revolution of 1857, the tourism department renovated the palace of Nana Saheb in Bithoor in 2003- 2004. There are statues of the revolutionaries of 1857.

134. Which of the following was celebrated as the First War of Indian Independence?

- (a) The Civil War of 1861
- (b) The Uprising of 1857
- (c) The Rowlatt Satyagraha of 1919
- (d) The Santhal Revolt of 1855-56

**RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** The Uprising of 1857 was celebrated as the First war of Indian Independence. The Revolt began on 10 May 1857 in the form of a mutiny of sepoys of the Company army in the Garrison town of Meerut.

135. In 1857, the last ruler of the Mughal empire \_\_\_\_\_ was overthrown by the British.

- (a) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- (b) Nasiruddin Humayun
- (c) Zahiruddin Babar
- (d) Jalaluddin Akbar

**RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Bahadur Shar Zafar was the last Mughal emperor of India. He was a poet, musician and calligrapher. He figured briefly and reluctantly in the Indian mutiny of 1857. During the mutiny rebels from the city of Meerut seized Delhi and compelled Bahadur Shah to accept the nominal leadership of the revolt. He was arrested by the British Army after it captured Delhi in September 1857. He was exiled to Burma (Myanmar) with his family.



**136. When was Revolt of 1857 finally suppressed by British?**

- (a) 1859 (b) 1860  
(c) 1861 (d) 1857

**RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The Revolt of 1857 was the first expression of organized resistance against the British East India Company. This Revolt of 1857 lasted for more than a year. It was suppressed by the mid of 1858. On 8 July 1858, fourteen months after the outbreak at Meerut, peace was finally proclaimed by Lord Canning. Point to be noted is that, Taty Tope, the leader associated with 1857 rebellion, was captured by a feudatory of Scindia in April 1859 and the British hanged him.

**137. What was the sudden cause of the 1857 Revolt?**

- (a) Tipu sultan's defeat  
(b) Boycott of English goods  
(c) Allotment of land to the rich  
(d) Cartridges of fats

**RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The sudden cause of 1857 revolt was the introduction of the 'Enfield rifle.' It was of the opinion that the cartridge of the Enfield rifle had to be bitten before using it. The cartridge was made of pork and beef's fat which hurted the emotional sentiments of both Hindus and Muslims.

**138. The 1857 revolt at Lucknow was led by: .....**

- (a) Taty Tope  
(b) Begum Hazrat Mahal  
(c) Vir Savarkar  
(d) Kunwar Singh

**RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Begum Hazrat Mahal led the revolt of 1857 in Lucknow. She was also called Begum of Awadh. Begum Hazrat Mahal seized the control of Lucknow and declared her son as the ruler. She worked with the association of Nana Saheb. The Indian Mutiny of 1857 was the first expression of organized resistance against the British East India Company. In March 1857, Mangal Pandey, a sepoy in Barrackpore, had refused to use the cartridge and attacked his senior officers.

**139. India's first struggle for independence started on 10<sup>th</sup> May 1857 at:**

- (a) Bareilly (b) Lucknow  
(c) Meerut (d) Allahabad

**RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** On May 10, 1857 the Indian soldiers at the Meerut cantonment in modern UP revolted against the British. The Revolt of 1857 was no sudden occurrence and was the culmination of a century long resistance to

British rule. The famous episode of greased cartridges provided the spark for the Indian sepoys. It begun in Meerut by Indian troops (sepoys) in the service of the British East India Company, it spread to Delhi, Agra, Kanpur and Lucknow.

**140. Which infantry battalion was involved in the killing of all its white officers in the Revolt of 1857?**

- (a) 21th Native Infantry (b) 41st Native Infantry  
(c) 20th Native Infantry (d) 1st Native Infantry

**RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** 41st Native Infantry battalion was involved in the killing of all white officers in the Revolt of 1857. The 41st Infantry was stationed at Sitapur Cantonment when the Indian mutiny (1857–1859) began. On 3rd June 1857, in tandem with the 9th and 10th Oudh Irregular Infantry, they turned on their officers, looted the treasury and killed all Europeans who had not yet escaped to Lucknow.

**141. Who was responsible for introducing Enfield rifles that used the greased cartridges which became the immediate reason of 1857 revolt?**

- (a) Captain Harsey  
(b) Henry Hardinge  
(c) Lord William Bentinck  
(d) Francis Grant

**RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Henry Hardinge, who was Governor General of India from 1844 to 1848, attempted to modernize the army's equipment. The enfield rifles that were introduced initially used the greased cartridges, due to which the sepoys mutiny broke out. Muslims had a belief that cartridge was greased with pig fat where Hindus believed that greased was made from cow fat.

**142. The 1857 revolt at Lucknow was led by:**

- (a) Vir Savarkar  
(b) Begum Hazrat Mahal  
(c) Taty Tope  
(d) Kunwar Singh

**RRB NTPC 27.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Begum Hazrat Mahal led the revolt of 1857 in Lucknow. The rebellion in Kanpur was led by Nana Saheb, the adopted son of Peshwa Bajirao II. Rani Laxmi Bai led the rebellion from Jhansi and together with Nana Saheb's general Taty Tope, she marched to Gwalior and captured it.

**143. Who said, "Neither first, nor national, nor a war of independence" with context to "The Sepoy Mutiny and Revolt of 1857"?**

- (a) Veer Savarkar (b) SN Sen  
(c) RC Majumdar (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

**RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Consideration of different historians on 1857 Revolt are:

R.C. Majumdar– Neither first, nor national, nor a war of independence

V.D. Sawarkar – 1857 Revolt was a planned National revolt.

Ashok Mehta – It was a national revolt

**144. In which place did Shah Mal lead the revolt in 1857?**

- (a) Baraut (b) Rohtak  
(c) Hisar (d) Bhiwani

**RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Shah Mal was a rebel at the time of the Indian Rebellion of 1857. He led the Jats of Baraut (Uttar Pradesh) in rebellion against the East India Company.

**145. Which Indian sepoy in the British army played a key part in events immediately preceding the outbreak of the Indian rebellion of 1857?**

- (a) Mangal Singh (b) Lokmanya Tilak  
(c) Bhagat Singh (d) Mangal Pandey

**RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Mangal Pandey was an Indian soldier who played a key part in the events immediately preceding the outbreak of the Indian rebellion of 1857. He was a sepoy (infantryman) in the 34th Bengal Native Infantry regiment of the British East India Company. Mangal Pandey's execution (By hanging) took place on 8 April 1857.

**146. Who among the following helped the British during the Santhal rebellion and the 1857 revolt:**

- (a) Tek Chand  
(b) Mool Chand  
(c) Tej Chand  
(d) Maharaja Mehtab Chand

**RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Maharaja Mehtab Chand (1820-79) helped the British during the Santhal rebellion and the 1857 revolt. He was the Raja of Burdwan, under Mehtab Chand the estate prospered.

**147. Who was Governor-General of India during Sepoy Mutiny?**

- (a) Robert Clive (b) William Bentinck  
(c) Warren hasting (d) Lord Canning

**RRB JE - 26/05/2019 (Shift-III)**

**Ans : (d)** Sepoy Mutiny was started from Meerut on 10 May 1857 AD. Sepoy of the Bengal army shot their British officers and marched towards Delhi to restore the aged Mughal emperor Bahadurshah to power. The immediate cause was the introduction of cartridges

lubricated with the fat of cows & pigs, which was a practice offensive to Hindus and Muslims respectively. During this period Lord Canning was the Governor General of India. The symbol of Revolution of 1857 was Lotus, Flower and Chapati and the official historian was S.N. Sen.

**148. \_\_\_ was prosecuted for leading the rebels to the Revolt of 1857 and was exiled to Rangoon, Where he died in 1862.**

- (a) Shah Alam (b) Bahadur Shah Zafar  
(c) Shah Alam I (d) Akabar shah II

**RRB Group-D 24-10-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b)** Bahadur Shah Zafar had led the revolt of 1857 and he was declared the emperor of India on 12th May 1857 AD. Later on he was prosecuted and exiled to Rangoon (Burma), where he died in 1862. Bahadur Shah Zafar and his wife Begum Zinat Mahal were sent to prison in Rangoon in October 1858.

**149. In \_\_\_ there was a great stirke which shook the foundation of the British Empire and it was called as the 'First War of Independence'.**

- (a) 1856 (b) 1857  
(c) 1875 (d) 1947

**RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b)** Revolt of 1857 was started on 10 May, 1857 from Meerut at that time Lord Canning was the Governor-General of India. This revolt was called as 'First war of Independence, Sepoy Mutiny, Hindu-Muslim revolt etc. Sepoy mutiny was started from Meerut. The immediate cause was the introduction of cartridges lubricated with the fat of cows and pigs. On 10 May 1857 sepoy of Bengal army shot dead to their British officers. The rebels had captured Delhi on 12 May 1857 AD and Bahadur Shah Zafar II was declared as the Emperor of India.

**150. Where did the sepoy mutiny start?**

- (a) Jhansi (b) Kanpur  
(c) Lucknow (d) Meerut

**RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (d)** See the explanation of the above question.

**151. First war of Indian Independence was fought in year \_\_\_?**

- (a) 1787 (b) 1857 (c) 1587 (d) 1875

**RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans : (b)** See the explanation of the above question.

**152. In \_\_\_ a major metamorphosis occured, that shook the foundation of British rule and it is often called as the First war of Independence.**

- (a) 1856 (b) 1857 (c) 1875 (d) 1947

**RRB Group-D 27-09-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans : (b)** See the explanation of the above question.

153. Which one of the following was described as the first war of independence of India.

- (a) Partition of Bengal 1905.
- (b) Revolt of 1857
- (c) Civil Disobedience Movement 1930-31.
- (d) Quit India movement 1942

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

Ans : (b) See the explanation of the above question.

154. Rani Laxmibai was martyred on \_\_\_ 1858 while fighting with Britishers.

- (a) 7<sup>th</sup> may
- (b) 7<sup>th</sup> April
- (c) 7<sup>th</sup> July
- (d) 18<sup>th</sup> June

RRB Group-D 27-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (d) Rani Laxmi Bai popularly known as Jhansi Ki Rani was born as Manikarnika Tambe in the year 1828 on 19 November. Her father, Moropant Tambe, worked for Peshwa Baji Rao II of Bithoor district. The Queen of Jhansi is regarded as one of the leading figures of India's rebellion against the British in 1857. Rani Laxmi Bai death anniversary is celebrated on 18 June. On this day when Rani Laxmi Bai made supreme self-sacrifice, remembering her iconic roar which shook British Empire. She died on June 18, 1858 during the battle for Gwalior with 8<sup>th</sup> Hussars that took place in Kotah-Ki-Serai near Phool Bagh area of Gwalior. She died due to injuries sustained in this battle. Point to be noted is that, on June 17, 1858, the British forces charged the Indian forces commanded by Rani Laxmi Bai.

Note- RRB had dropped this question.

155. Which one of the following freedom fighter name was 'Manikarnika'?

- (a) Madam Cama
- (b) Kittur Chennamma
- (c) Sarojani Nayadu
- (d) Rani Laxmibai

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

Ans : (d) See the explanation of the above question.

156. Rani Laxmibai was martyred in \_\_\_ AD while fighting with Britishers.

- (a) 1857
- (b) 1858
- (c) 1856
- (d) 1859

RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (b) See the explanation of the above question.

157. Rani Laxmibai was martyred at which place while fighting with Britishers?

- (a) Varanasi
- (b) Gwalior
- (c) Morar
- (d) Jhansi

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

Ans : (b) See the explanation of the above question.

158. Who did not take part in Revolt of 1857?

- (a) Rani Laxmibai
- (b) Bhagat Singh
- (c) Nana Saheb
- (d) Tatyta Tope

RRB J.E. -2014

Ans. (b) : Bhagat Singh was not related with the Revolt of 1857. Rani Laxmibai led the Revolt of 1857 from Jhansi, Nana Saheb from Kanpur, Tatyta Tope from Gwalior.

159. Sepoy mutiny in 1857 was started from \_\_\_ ?

- (a) Agara
- (b) Meerut
- (c) Lucknow
- (d) Aligarh

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

Ans : (b) The Sepoy Mutiny was a violent and very bloody uprising against British rule in India in 1857. It is also known by other names, the Indian Mutiny, the Indian Rebellion of 1857, or the Indian Revolt of 1857. Sepoy mutiny in 1857 was started from Meerut.

160. In \_\_\_ India came under the direct rule of British Crown.

- (a) 1857
- (b) 1858
- (c) 1859
- (d) 1956

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

Ans : (b) 'Government of India Act, 1858' was an Act of the British Parliament that transferred the government and territories from the East India Company to the British Crown. British territories in India was passed directly to the British government. Governor-General came to be known as Viceroy. India came under the direct rule of British empire.

## 8. Peasant Revolt and Peasant Movement

161. In which state did the Kisan Sabha movement started?

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) New Delhi
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Bihar

RPF SI 24.12.2018 (Shift - I)

Ans. (d) : Kisan Sabha movement was started in Bihar in 1929, under the leadership of Sahajanand Saraswati. This is also known All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS).

162. Who wrote the book Nil Darpan?

- (a) Shivanath Shastri
- (b) Kamala Basu
- (c) Deenbandhu Mitra
- (d) Nakasha Arab

RPF SI 24.12.2018 (Shift - I)

Ans. (c) : Dinabandhu Mitra was a Bengali writer and dramatist. He is famous for his play Nil Darpan (1860).

163. In which of the following Satyagarha's did Vallabh Bhai Patel the get the title "Sardar"?

- (a) Champaran
- (b) Bardoli
- (c) Kheda
- (d) Ahmedabad mill strike

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (b) :** The Bardoli Satyagraha 1928, was a movement in the independence struggle led by Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel for the farmers of Bardoli against the unjust rise of taxes. He fought for the rights of the peasants. It was during this very time the women who took active part in this movement gave the title of 'Sardar' to Vallabh Bhai Patel. Vallabh Bhai Patel was popularly known as Sardar Patel. He was a freedom fighter. He served as the first Deputy Prime Minister of India. Vallabh Bhai Patel is also known as "Iron Man of India".

**164. In 1928 Bardoli Satyagrah was finally led by \_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Vallabh Bhai Patel
- (c) Lokmanya Tilak
- (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

**RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**165. In 1928, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel led a peasants' movement against the British government's decision to raise land revenue in.....**

- (a) Pavapuri
- (b) Lumbini
- (c) Bardoli
- (d) Srirangpattanam

**RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**166. Which Indian Nationality leader spearheaded the peasants' agitations known as the Bardoli Satyagraha?**

- (a) Karsanbhai Patel
- (b) Govind Ballabh Pant
- (c) Vallabh Bhai Patel
- (d) Rajni Patel

**RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**167. Which eminent person is associated with Bardoli?**

- (a) Guru Nanak
- (b) Mahavir
- (c) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

**RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**168. Who was the first President of the All India Kisan Sabha?**

- (a) PC Joshi
- (b) Jai Prakash Narayan
- (c) Acharya Narendra Dev
- (d) Swami Sahajanand Saraswati

**RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS) or All India Farmers Union, also known as the Akhil Bharatiya Kisan Sabha, is the name of the peasants front of the Communist Party of India, an important peasant movement formed by Sahajanand Saraswati in 1936.

**169. Who among the following was the Chairman of the Indigo Commission?**

- (a) Thomas Raleigh
- (b) WS Seton-Kar
- (c) John Sargeant
- (d) JH Whiteley

**RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Indigo Commission was formed for following the movement of the Raiyats of Bengal against the European Indigo planters in the late 1850s. The Indigo raiyats refused to cultivate indigo but the planters forced them to continue with the production. This led raiyats to start on organised and violent movement all over the Bengal against Indigo planters in 1859. On public demand for probing the system of indigo cultivation, the government finally appointed the Indigo Commission on 31 March, 1860 with WS Seton-Kar as the Chairman.

**170. The Moplah Rebellion took place between the years:**

- (a) 1917 – 1919
- (b) 1923 – 1924
- (c) 1921 – 1922
- (d) 1914 – 1915

**RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Malabar rebellion, which is also known as the Moplah (Muslim) riots happened from August 20, 1921 to 1922 in the Malabar region of Kerala. Moplah rebellion had been an uprising of Muslim tenants against British rulers and local Hindu landlords. It was an armed revolt. It was led by Ali Musliyar Variankunnath Kunjahammed Haji. It has even been described as a Peasant revolt.

**171. When did Moplah revolt (Malabar Rebellion) in Kerala take place?**

- (a) 1921
- (b) 1928
- (c) 1945
- (d) 1934

**RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**172. Revolt started in Bengal in 1859-60 due to the cultivation of \_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Indigo
- (b) Jute
- (c) Sugarcane
- (d) Rice

**RRB Group-D 31-10-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a) :** In 1859, peasants of Bengal refused to grow indigo for European planters. It came to be called the 'Neel Bidroha' or 'the Indigo revolt'. European planters enjoyed a monopoly over indigo & they forced Indian farmers to grow Indigo by signing fraudulent deals with them. Indigo farmers revolted in the Nadia district of Bengal. They were led by the Digambar Biswas and Vishnu Vishwas. The play "Nil Darpan" by Dinbandu Mitra was written during 1858-59 portrays the indigo farmers situation accurately. On the recommendation of Indigo Commission in 1860 government had stopped the Indigo cultivation.

173. Neel Darpan, written by \_\_\_\_, portrayed the situation and exploitation of Indigo farmers by the Britishers.

- (a) Ravindra nath Tagore
- (b) Munshi Premchandra
- (c) Chandra Chararjee
- (d) Dinbandhu Mitra

RRB Group-D 06-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of the above question.

## 9. Tribal/Other Major Movements

174. When did the Santhal rebellion break out?

- (a) 1985
- (b) 1912
- (c) 1855
- (d) 1821

RRB JE CBT-II 29-08-2019 (evening)

Ans. (c) In 1855, under the leadership of two brothers, Sidhu and Kanhu, who mobilised 10,000 Santhals, they declared rebellion.

175. In year \_\_\_\_ Britishers signed the peace agreement with Odisha's Khonds?

- (a) 1848
- (b) 1858
- (c) 1878
- (d) 1868

RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) In 1846 AD Odisha's Khonds people started a movement under the leadership of Chakra Bisoi. The main issue was the attempt by the government to end human sacrifice (mariah) and introduction of new taxes by the British. After that British signed the peace agreement with Odisha's Khond in 1848. This movement was ended in 1857.

176. Who wrote the famous novel 'Anandamath' during the Indian National Movement?

- (a) Shachindra Sanyal
- (b) Ravindra nath Tagore
- (c) Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay
- (d) Arvind Ghosh

RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (c) Anandamath is a Bengali novel, written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay and it was published in 1882 AD. The novel is set in the event of Sannyasi Rebellion, which took place in the late 18th century in Bengal.

177. Who lead the Santhal Revolt of 1855-56 held in India ?

- (a) Sidhu and Kanhu
- (b) Gora and Badal
- (c) Nilamber and Pitamber
- (d) Alha and Udal

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Santhal Revolt in India in 1855-56 was led by four Murmu brothers – Sidhu, Kanhu, Chand and Bhairav. It was a rebellion in Jharkhand, Eastern India against both the East India Company (EIC) and Zamindari System by the Santhal.

178. \_\_\_\_ was the Dalawa of Travancore who led a revolt in 1808 was hanged in public.

- (a) Velu Thampi
- (b) Sir Thomas Munaro
- (c) Veera Pandya
- (d) Queen Chennamma

RRB Group-D 02-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (a) Velu Thampi was the Dalawa of Travancore. He led revolt in Kerala against the Britishers in 1808 AD. He is best known for being one of the earliest individuals to rebel against the British East India Company supermacy in India. This revolt is also known as Velu Thampi Revolt.

179. Velu Thampi Dalawa was associated with which Indian states? He is known for rebelling against the Britishers.

- (a) Travancore
- (b) Mysore Kingdom
- (c) Vijay.Nagaram
- (d) Chole Kingdom

RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of the above question.

180. Who had started the campaign of self respect, a campaign that aimed to create a society where a backward castes also get equal human rights?

- (a) B.R. Ambedakar
- (b) E.V. Ramasamy
- (c) Sarangpani
- (d) Muthulakshmi

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

Ans : (b) Self respect movement was founded in 1925 by Ramanathan who invited E.V. Ramaswami who was also known as Periyar by his followers. He had started Self respect movement, Dravidian movement. The movement demanded equal rights for the backward caste.

## 10. Social and Religious Movement

181. Archaeology-related work was started in India on 1784 AD by Europeans, and Asiatic Society of Bengal was formed. Who was its founder?

- (a) Alexander Cunningham
- (b) George Turnour
- (c) James Prinsep
- (d) William Jones

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

**Ans. (d) :** Sir William Jones who was a British lawyer and orientalist founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal on 15 January, 1784. It was visualized as a center for Asian studies including everything concerning man and nature within the geographical limits of the continent. Its aim was to rediscover India's glorious past.

**182. Which of the following statements is correct?**

- (a) The 'Gandhi-Irwin Pact' was signed in 1926.
- (b) The Simon Commission arrived in India in 1932.
- (c) The Child Marriage Restraint Act was passed in the year 1929.
- (d) The Rowlatt Act was passed in 1909

**RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Child Marriage Restraint act was passed in year 1929.

Some famous incidents associated with freedom struggle of India are as follows

Gandhi-Irwin Pact signed – 1931

Simon Commission came India – 1928

The Rowlatt Act (Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919) imposed by the British Government in India in March 1919.

**183. When did Sir William Jones found Asiatic Society?**

- (a) 1854
- (b) 1782
- (c) 1793
- (d) 1784

**RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Asiatic Society of Bengal, a scholarly society, founded on January 15, 1784 by Sir William Jones, a British lawyer. The objective of the society was to promote oriental culture and education. Its headquarters is in Kolkata.

**184. Who founded the Servants of India society?**

- (a) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (c) Jyotiba Phule
- (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

**RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Red Paper)**

**Ans. (d) :** Gopal Krishna Gokhale was the founder of the Servants of Indian Society. He had founded it on 12 June 1905 AD in Pune (Maharashtra) for further expansion of education in India. He left the Deccan Education Society to form this association. Servants of India Society was a dedicated group of people for social service and reforms. The society organised mobile libraries, founded schools, and provided night class for factory workers.

**185. Gadadhar Chattopadhyaya was the name of \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Sri Aurobindo
- (b) Swami Prabhupada
- (c) Swami Vivekananda
- (d) Ram Krishna Paramhansa

**RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The original name of Ramakrishna Paramahansa was Gadadhar Chattopadhyaya. He was the teacher of Swami Vivekananda. He was a great philosopher, sage and a thinker. Taking him as an ideal, Vivekananda established Ramakrishna Mission in 1897 AD.

**186. The Indian Social Conference started the 'Pledge Movement', what was its purpose ?**

- (a) Abolish the practice of Sati
- (b) Prohibit Child Marriage
- (c) Encourage Widow Remarriage
- (d) Provide education to girls

**RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** National Social Conference, founded by M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao was the social reform cell of the Indian National Congress. It launched the famous "Pledge Movement" to inspire people to take an oath to prohibit Child Marriage. Its first session was held in Madras in December 1887.

**187. Asiatic Society of Bengal was established in the year:**

- (a) 1884
- (b) 1734
- (c) 1784
- (d) 1764

**RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Asiatic Society is one of the famous and old centre of knowledge and research. It was established by William Jones on 15 January 1784 who was a close associate of GOVERNOR-General Warren Hastings. The society was included in the list of Heritage Sites of national importance, since 1984.

**188. During British rule, the Sharda Act was passed in 1929 for preventing \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) The Practice of Sati
- (b) Infanticide
- (c) Child Marriage
- (d) Polygamy

**RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Sharda Act was passed on 28 September, 1929 for prevention of child marriage during the British rule. It was passed by the efforts of Harbilas Sharda. By this act, the minimum age of marriage of girls was kept 14 and of boys were decided 18. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, presently sets the marriageable age to be 18 and 21 for boys and girls respectively.

**189. Who had founded East India Association in 1866?**

- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (b) M.K. Sen
- (c) Madam Bhikaji Cama
- (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

**RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (a)** The East India Association was founded by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1866 in collaboration with Indians and retired British officials in London.

**190. When was the Dowry Prohibition Act commenced?**

- (a) 1963
- (b) 1960
- (c) 1961
- (d) 1965

**RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c)** Dowry Prohibition Act, Indian law was enacted on May 1, 1961, intended to prevent the giving or receiving of a dowry. Under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 dowry includes property, goods, or money given by either party to the marriage, by the parents of either party, or by anyone else in connection with the marriage. There is a provision of 5 years imprisonment and fine of ₹15,000 for receiving and giving dowry.

**191. Where did Brahma Samaj originate?**

- (a) Bengal
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Gujarat
- (d) Bihar

**RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a)** : The Brahma Samaj was a monotheistic sect of Hinduism. The movement began through meetings of Bengalis in Calcutta in 1828 AD. One of the leading figures was Raja Ram Mohan Roy. He is also known for Bengal Renaissance. He is also called as the 'Father of the Modern Renaissance'.

**192. Which of the following statements is NOT correct about Raja Ram Mohan Roy?**

- (a) He wrote a book 'A gift to monotheists'
- (b) He founded Arya Samaj.
- (c) He believed in social equality of all human beings.
- (d) He is considered as the pioneer of modern Indian Renaissance.

**RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b)** : Arya Samaj was founded by Swami Dayanand Saraswati in 1875 AD in Mumbai. In 1877 AD, he made his headquarters at Lahore. Swami Dayanand Saraswati gave the slogan 'Return to the Vedas'. Raja Ram Mohan Roy is called the forerunner of the Renaissance, the originator of the reform movement, the Father of Modern India and the Star of New India. Raja Ram Mohan Roy wrote a book titled 'A

Gift to the Monotheist' in 1809 AD and translated it into Bengali. On 20 August 1828, he founded a new assembly by the name of Brahma Sabha. The purpose of this meeting was to reform Hinduism. He believed in the social equality of all human beings.

**193. Raja Rammohan Roy founded a reform association known as the 'Brahmo Sabha' (later known as 'Brahmo Samaj') in which city of India?**

- (a) Burdwan
- (b) Barrackpore
- (c) Murshidabad
- (d) Calcutta

**RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d)** : Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the founder of the Brahma Samaj Movement, is considered the Father of the Indian Renaissance for bringing about a number of social reforms, thereby putting an end to social evils, superstitions, inhuman practices and customs. It was started at Calcutta on 20 August 1828 by Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Dwarkanath Tagore.

**194. Who founded the Tattwabodhini Sabha to propagate Ram Mohan Roy's ideas?**

- (a) Debendranath Tagore
- (b) Rabindranath Tagore
- (c) Anandmohan Bose
- (d) K.C. Sen

**RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a)** : On 6 October 1839 Debendranath Tagore established Tattwabodhini Sabha which was shortly thereafter renamed the Tattwabodhini (Truth-seekers) Sabha to propagate Raja Ram Mohan Roy's ideas. The objective of Sabha was to promote a rational and humanist form of Hinduism based on Vedanta and the Upanishads. The Tattwabodhini Sabha was a group, started in Calcutta.

**Note:** In 1828, Raja Ram Mohan Roy established Brahma Samaj. In 1859, the Tattwabodhini Sabha were dissolved back into the Brāhmo Samaj by Debendranath Tagore.

**195. The first Pradhanacharya of the Brahma Samaj was:**

- (a) Swami Vivekanand
- (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (c) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- (d) Ramakrishna Paramhans

**RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b)** : Brahma Samaj was founded on 20 August 1828 in Kolkata by Raja Ram Mohan Roy. The first Pradhanacharya of Brahma Samaj was Raja Ram Mohan Roy. It acted as the first important organization of religious reforms. It forbade idol worship and discarded meaningless rites and rituals. The greatest achievement in the field of social reform was the abolition of Sati in 1829. He advocated the abolition of polygamy and wanted women to be educated and given the right to inherit property.

196. Eminent social reformer and women's education activist Pandita Ramabai Saraswati was a great scholar of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) English (b) Hindi  
(c) Marathi (d) Sanskrit

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

**Ans. (d) :** Pandita Ramabai was feminist social reformer, a knowledgeable fellow and an erudite of Sanskrit. She was born in 1958. She also got the title of "Saraswati". She made hard critics over the system of Patriarchy.

197. The law that permitted widows to remarry (Hindu Widow' Remarriage Act) was passed in the year

- (a) 1856 (b) 1854  
(c) 1855 (d) 1858

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

**Ans. (a) :** The Hindu Widow Remarriage Act was passed in 1856. It was drafted by Lord Dalhousie and passed by Lord Canning. Ishwarchandra of Bengal played a significant role in passing of this act. Later due to his teaching qualities, he got the title of "Vidyasagar" from Fort William College.

198. Who founded the Satyasodhak Samaj?

- (a) Jyotiba Phule  
(b) BR Ambedkar  
(c) Mahatma Gandhi  
(d) Shantaram Tambhakhu

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

**Ans. (a) :** Satya Shodhak Samaj was founded by Jyotiba Phule on 24 September, 1873 in Pune (Maharashtra). The Satyasodhak Samaj aimed to spread education among the lower caste people to make them aware of their rights. Satyasodhak Samaj rejected all kinds of Brahman domination on the basis of religion and all religious sources of inequality. It campaigned against idolatry, denounced the Chaturvarnya System (the caste system) and rejected the need for a Brahman priestly class as educational and religious leaders. Satyashodhak Samaj campaigned for the spread of rational thinking and rejected the need for priests. Phule was a social activist and thinker, who pioneered women's education in India, especially in Maharashtra. In 1873, he wrote a book named Gulamgiri, meaning slavery.

199. Who had established the 'Prarthana Samaj' ?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi  
(b) Swami Dayanand Saraswati  
(c) Swami Vivekananda  
(d) Atmaram Pandurang

RRB NTPC 23.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (d) :** Prarthana Samaj was established in 1867 AD in Maharashtra by Atmaram Pandurang with the support of Keshab Chandra Sen. Its main objective was to strengthen monotheisms and to remove the evil and orthodoxies from the religions.

200. Who was the founder of the Prarthana Samaj?

- (a) Swami Vivekananda  
(b) Atmaram Pandurang  
(c) Swami Dayanand Saraswati  
(d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (b) :** In 1867, with the help of Keshav Chandrasen, Atmaram Pandurang established Prarthana Samaj in Bombay. In 1869 MG Ranade became a member of this organisation. The popularity of this organisation is credited to Ranade, who rose his voice against the evil practices of Hindu religion.

201. Name the Dutch who helped Raja Ram Mohan Roy in the promotion of modern education in India?

- (a) Derozio (b) Grant Duff  
(c) Alexander Duff (d) David Hare

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (d) :** David Hare was a Scottish watch maker and philanthropist. He founded many educational institutions in Calcutta such as the Hindu School, Hare School and helped in founding Presidency College. He also helped Raja Ram Mohan Roy in promotion of modern education in India.

202. When was the 'Veda Samaj' was established in Madras?

- (a) 1852 (b) 1847  
(c) 1860 (d) 1864

RRB Group-D 12-10-2018 (Shift-I)

**Ans. (d) :** Veda Samaj was established by Keshav Chandra Sen in Madras in the year 1864 AD. K. Sridharalu Naidu later visited Calcutta to study the Brahma Samaj movement and when he returned, he renamed the Veda Samaj as a Brahma Samaj of Southern India in 1871 AD.

203. During the British rule, who had improved the Rights of Womens?

- (a) Sarojani Nayadu (b) Savitribai Phule  
(c) Pandita Ramabai (d) Tarabai Shinde

RRB Group-D 12-10-2018 (Shift-II)

**Ans : (c)** Pandita Ramabai was born on 23rd April 1858 in Maharashtra. She was a Sanskrit scholar, women rights and education activist, a pioneer in the education and emancipation of women in India. She had started Sharada Sadan in Bombay. She had improved the rights of women during British rule. She had been awarded 'Kaisar-i-Hind Medal' for community service in 1919 by British colonial government of India.



204. When the Theosophical Society was founded?

- (a) 1885 (b) 1875  
(c) 1873 (d) 1876

RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-I)

**Ans : (b)** The Theosophical Society was founded in 1875 by Madam Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott in New York. In 1882, the headquarters of this society was established in Adyar, near Madras in India. This society was fashioned as 'brotherhood' promoting unit.

205. In \_\_\_\_\_ Sir William Jones founded the Asiatic society of Bengal.

- (a) 1786 (b) 1785  
(c) 1784 (d) 1783

RRB Group-D 12-10-2018 (Shift-I)

RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-III)

RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)

**Ans : (c)** Asiatic Society of Bengal was founded on 15th January 1784 by Sir William Jones. This society had the support & encouragement of Warren Hastings. It is established in Fort William with an objective to initiate an enlightenment the oriental knowledge available in history, scriptures or the regional text in India or Indian subcontinent.

206. \_\_\_\_\_ had translated Vedas and Upanishads into Bangla Language.

- (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy  
(b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar  
(c) Pandita Ramabai  
(d) Dayanand Saraswati

RRB Group-D 01-12-2018 (Shift-II)

**Ans. (a)** Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the founder of Brahma Samaj (1828). He was the one of the first Indian socio-religious reformers. He was born in 1772 AD. He had translated Vedas and Upanishads into Bangla language. Raja Ram Mohan Roy published several journals in English, Hindi, Persian and Bengali to propagate social reforms. His most popular Journal was 'Samvad Kaumudi' which was published in 1821 AD. In 1829 AD, Satipratha was legally abolished by Bengal provincial government through the efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

207. In \_\_\_\_\_, Raja Ram mohan Roy founded the Brahma Samaj in Kolkata.

- (a) 1824 (b) 1822 (c) 1828 (d) 1826

RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-I)

**Ans : (c)** See the explanation of the above question.

208. Who was the founder of Brahma Samaj?

- (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy  
(b) Dayanand Saraswati  
(c) Mahatma Gandhi  
(d) Lokmanya Tilak

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

**Ans : (a)** See the explanation of the above question.

209. Who had founded 'Prarthana Samaj' in 1867 AD?

- (a) Dr. Vilsan  
(b) Atmaram Panduranga  
(c) Mahadev Govind Ranade  
(d) R.G. Bhandarkar

RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-III)

**Ans : (b)** Prarthana Samaj was established on 31st March 1867 in Bombay by Atmaram Panduranga. Prarthana Samaj advocated rational worship of one god and social reforms. It aimed at reforming the Hindu religious thought and practice in the light of modern knowledge.

210. Dayanand Saraswati was the founder of which of the following Mission?

- (a) Brahma Samaj (b) Chinmay Mission  
(c) Arya Samaj (d) Prathana Samaj

RRB Group-D 17-09-2018 (Shift-I)

**Ans : (c)** Swami Dayanand Saraswati established the Arya Samaj on April 10, 1875 in Bombay. Dayanand Saraswati was born on February 12, 1824 in Tankara, Gujarat. His original name was Mool Shankar. Arya Samaj was a Hindu reform movement, meaning society of the Nobels'. The purpose of the Arya Samaj was to move the Hindu religion away from the fictitious beliefs. Shuddhi movement was introduced by Maharshi Dayanand to bring back the individuals to Hinduism who was either voluntarily or involuntarily converted to other religion. Dayanand Saraswati wrote Satyarth Prakash in Sanskrit.

211. In which year, the Act was passed to abolish Satipratha?

- (a) 1852 (b) 1840  
(c) 1829 (d) 1837

RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-III)

**Ans. (c)** Founder of Brahma Samaj, Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a vociferous campaigner against Satipratha. He wrote article in his journal Samvad Kaumudi advocating its prohibition. On 4 December 1829 the Governor-General Lord William Bentinck passed regulation XVII number to abolish Satipratha.

212. Who of the following campaigned against many rituals of Hinduism such as idol worship, caste from birth, animal sacrifice and prohibition of women from learning Vedas?

- (a) Shahu Chhatrapati  
(b) Swami Dayanand Saraswati  
(c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy  
(d) Jyotiba phule

RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 30.04.2016 (Shift-II)

**Ans : (b)** Swami Dayanand Saraswati established Arya Samaj in 1875. Swamiji was the pioneer of Indian freedom movement, equal social and political rights for all regardless of birth or gender and revival of Vedic dharma.

**213. Who had founded Ramkrishna Mission?**

- (a) Swami Vivekanand
- (b) Shri Ramkrishna Paramhans
- (c) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 29.04.2016 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a) :** Ram Krishna Mission was founded near Calcutta by Swami Vivekananda in 1897 AD with two fold purpose: to spread the teaching of Vedanta as embodied in the Life of Hindu saint Ramkrishna (1836-86) and to improve the social condition of the Indian people.

**214. Where is Belur Math located?**

- (a) West Bengal
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Tamilnadu

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-III)**

**Ans : (a)** Belur Math is the headquarters of the Ramakrishna Mission & Math. It was founded by Swami Vivekananda and is located on the west bank of Hooghly, River, Belur, West Bengal.

**215. In year \_\_\_\_ Swami Vivekananda founded 'Ramakrishna Mission'.**

- (a) 1895
- (b) 1899
- (c) 1893
- (d) 1897

**RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**216. Who represented India in first world Parliament of Religion in 1893 AD?**

- (a) Swami Vivekananda
- (b) Lekharaj Khoobchand Kripani
- (c) Bhakta Vinod Thakur
- (d) Upasani Maharaj

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 28.04.2016 (Shift-I)**

**Ans : (a)** The city of Chicago hosted the first world Parliament of Religion. Swami Vivekananda represented India and Hinduism at the World Parliament of Religions in 1893 AD.

**217. Who initiated the Young Bengal Movement?**

- (a) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- (b) Denis Clive
- (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (d) Henry Vivian Derozio

**RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The Young Bengal Movement was started by Henry Louis Vivian Derozio, who had come to Calcutta in 1826 and was appointed in the Hindu College as a teacher of English literature and History. The Young Bengal was a group of Bengali free thinkers emerging from Hindu College.

**218. Who is considered as the Father of Modern Indian Renaissance?**

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
- (c) Vinoba Bhave
- (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

**RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (d)** Raja Ram Mohan Roy is considered to be the Father of Modern Indian Renaissance. On 20 August 1828 he founded Brahma Samaj. He was the one who pioneered western education in India. He published his first book 'Tuhfat-ul-Muwahidin. He was also the editor of 'Samvad Kaumudi' and 'Mirat-ul-Akbar'.

## 11. Indian National Congress

**219. Who was the President of Lahore Session of congress.**

- (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (b) Sarojini Naidu
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Motilal Nehru

**RPF SI 18.01.2019 (Shift - III)**

**Ans. (a) :** Jawahar Lal Nehru presided over the Lahore Congress Session of congress in 1929. In this session the declaration of Purna Swaraj was propagated.

**220. Swaraj was the goal of India's political efforts. This goal was announced by Dadabhai Naoroji at the :**

- (a) Lahore Session 1885
- (b) Bombay Session 1889
- (c) Calcutta Session 1906
- (d) Calcutta Session 1886

**RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Under the Presidentship of Dadabhai Naoroji, the Calcutta Session of Congress was held at 1906. In this session, Congress adopted resolution on Partition of Bengal, Self Government (Swaraj), Swadeshi and Boycott. Thus, Congress adopted Swaraj as the goal of Indian people.

**221. AICC (All India Congress Committee) passed the Quit India Resolution on:**

- (a) 8<sup>th</sup> January, 1942
- (b) 18<sup>th</sup> July, 1942
- (c) 8<sup>th</sup> August, 1942
- (d) 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1942

**RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Quit India Resolution was passed by All India Congress Working Committee on 8 August 1942 in Bombay. On 8<sup>th</sup> August 1942, M.K. Gandhi gave a clarion call to end the British rule and launched the Quit India Movement at the session of All India Congress Committee in Mumbai. Gandhiji gave the call 'Do or Die' in his speech delivered at the Gowalia Tank Maidan now popularly known as August Kranti

Maidan. The slogan 'Quit India' was coined by Yusuf Mehar Ali, a socialist and trade unionist who also served as Mayor of Mumbai. The immediate cause for the movement was the collapse of Cripps Mission.

**222. Who among the following has initially drafted the 'Quit India' resolution of the Indian National Congress in 1942?**

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (c) B.R. Ambedker
- (d) Jaiprakash Narayan

**RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Mahatma Gandhi has initially drafted the 'Quit India' resolution of the Indian National Congress in 1942.

**223. In which session of the Congress did Mahatma Gandhi convince other leaders to start a non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as swaraj?**

- (a) Nagpur Session
- (b) Bombay Session
- (c) Calcutta Session
- (d) Lucknow Session

**RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Mahatma Gandhi felt the need to launch a more broad-based movement in India. But he was certain that no movement could be organised without bringing the Hindus and Muslims closer together. One way of doing this, he felt, was to take up the Khilafat issue. The First World War had ended with the defeat of Ottoman Turkey. And there were rumours that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Ottoman emperor the spiritual head of the Islamic World (the Khalifa). To defend the Khalifa's temporal powers, a Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919. A young generation of Muslim leaders like the brothers Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, began discussing with Mahatma Gandhi about the possibility of a united mass action on the issue. Gandhiji saw this as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement. At the Calcutta Session of the Congress in September 1920, he convinced other leaders to start a non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as for Swaraj.

**224. Subhash Chandra Bose was re-elected as the President of INC at the Tripuri Session in 1939 by defeating Gandhiji's candidate:**

- (a) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (b) Patabhi Sitaramayya
- (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (d) S Radhakrishnan

**RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Subhash Chandra Bose was re-elected for the president of INC (Indian National Congress). He won the election by securing 1580 votes defeating Patabhi Sitaramayya who secured 1377 votes. First President of INC was W.C. Banerjee.

**225. Who among the following used the safety valve theory and opined that the Indian National Congress was a product of the brain of Lord Dufferin'?**

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) A O Hume
- (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (d) Jawahar Lal Nehru

**RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Extremist leaders such as Lala Lajpat Rai believed in the idea of the safety valve. Safety valve rule was firstly proposed by Lala Lajpat Rai in his book 'Young India' in 1916 AD. There is a hypothesis that the Congress was founded by A.O. Hume with the idea that it would prove to be a safety valve for the release of the Indians' growing discontent. He persuaded Lord Dufferin not to hinder the establishment of the Congress to this end.

**226. When was the first session of Indian National Congress held?**

- (a) December, 1889
- (b) June, 1885
- (c) November, 1889
- (d) December, 1885

**RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Indian National Congress was formed on 28 December 1885 AD by A.O. Hume, during the period of Viceroy Lord Dufferin. The first session of the Indian National Congress was held in Bombay 'Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College' from December 28, 1885 to December 31, 1885 in which only 72 delegates has participated and most of them were lawyers. Wyomesh Chandra Bannerjee was the President of the first session of Indian National Congress.

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

- (a) Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee
- (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (c) Allan Octavian Hume
- (d) Dadabhai Naoroji

**RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (a)** See the explanation of the above question.

**228. In 1885, who had founded Indian National Congress?**

- (a) Allan Octavian Hume
- (b) Womesh Chandra Bannerjee
- (c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- (d) George Yule

**RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (a)** See the explanation of the above question.

**229. Who was the Governor-General during the formation of Indian National Congress in year 1885 AD?**

- (a) A.O. Hume
- (b) Lord Dufferin

- (c) Lord William Bentinck  
(d) Lord John Jardine

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 26.04.2016 (Shift-III)**

**Ans : (b)** See the explanation of the above question.

**230. Indian National Congress was formed in year**

- \_\_\_\_.  
(a) 1885 (b) 1947 (c) 1858 (d) 1853

**RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-III)**

**RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (a)** See the explanation of the above question.

**231. Where did the first meetings of Indian National Congress held?**

- (a) Calcutta (b) Madras  
(c) Bombay (d) Delhi

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 30.04.2016 (Shift-III)**

**Ans : (c)** See the explanation of the above question.

**232. Who was the Viceroy of India when Indian National Congress was founded?**

- (a) Lord Ripon (b) Lord Lawrence  
(c) Lord Dufferin (d) Lord Canning

**RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Lord Dufferin was the Viceroy of India when Indian National Congress was founded. He was appointed Viceroy and Governor-General of India from 1884 to 1888. On 28 December 1885, the Indian National Congress was founded at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay.

**233. In which annual session did the Indian National Congress declare its commitment to Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence)?**

- (a) Karachi Session of 1931  
(b) Calcutta Session of 1929  
(c) Lahore Session of 1929  
(d) Madras Session of 1927

**RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Indian National Congress, on 19 December 1929, passed the historic 'Purna Swaraj' (Complete Independence) resolution – at its Lahore Session. A public declaration was made on 26 January, 1930 – a day which the Congress Party urged Indians to celebrate as 'Independence Day'. The declaration was passed due to the breakdown of negotiations between leaders of the freedom movement and the British over the question of dominion status for India.

**234. Karachi session of Indian National Congress was held in 1931. It was presided over by:**

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Sardar Patel  
(c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Dr. BR Ambedkar

**RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** The congress session was held in Karachi on 29 March 1931, which was presided over by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. In this session, the 'Delhi Pact' i.e. Gandhi -Irwin Pact was approved. The goal of 'Purna Swaraj' was reiterated and the valor and sacrifice of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were praised. However, the congress also reiterated its policy of not supporting any form of political violence. In this session, the Congress adopted two main resolutions, one related to fundamental political rights and the other related to national economic programs. These are as follows-

- (1) Complete freedom of expression and press.
- (2) Freedom to form organization
- (3) Freedom to hold meetings
- (4) Freedom from rent to unprofitable holdings.

**235. Mahatma Gandhi chaired the session of Indian National Congress in——**

- (a) Belgaum (b) Kanpur  
(c) Madras (d) Karachi

**RRB JE - 27/06/2019 (Shift-I)**

**RRB NTPC 29.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Mahatma Gandhi was the President in 1924 at the Belgaum conference of Indian National Congress. He was succeeded by Sarojini Naidu as the next congress president. This was the only session which was presided by Gandhi ji. The Gandhi ji was first to take part in Kolkata Session of Congress held in 1901 which was presided over by Dinshaw Wacha.

**236. Where did Mahatma Gandhi preside over the annual session of the Indian National Congress for the first and the last time?**

- (a) Nagpur (b) Tripura  
(c) Belgaum (d) Surat

**RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**237. Who was the founder President of the Indian National Congress?**

- (a) Dada Bhai Naoroji  
(b) George Yule  
(c) Surendra Nath Bannerjee  
(d) Wyomesh Chandra Bannerjee

**RRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Wyomesh Chandra Bannerjee was the first president of INC. INC was founded in December 1885 at Bombay. The first session was held from 28 to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 1885. It was attended by 72 political delegates from all over India. A.O.Hume played an important role in the formation of INC.....

**238. In the year 1937, the Congress session was held for the first time in a village at:**

- (a) Faizpur (b) Gorakhpur  
(c) Gaya (d) Champaran

**RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** In the year 1937, the 51<sup>th</sup> Congress session was held for the first time in a village at Faizpur in Maharashtra and presided over by J.L. Nehru. In this session, the demand for the Constituent Assembly was put forward by the Indian National Congress. On 28 December 1885, the Indian National Congress was founded at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay by Sir Allan Octavian Hume and presided over by Womesh Chandra Bannerjee .

**239. The demand for the Constituent Assembly was put forward by the Indian National Congress in 1936 at its session held at \_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Bombay (b) Lucknow  
(c) Lahore (d) Kanpur

**RRB JE - 29/05/2019 (Shift-II)**

**Ans : (b)** The demand for the Constituent Assembly was put forward by the Indian National Congress in 1936 at its session held at Lucknow. In 1934, M.N. Roy proposed the idea of a Constituent Assembly.

**240. Who among the following did NOT ever preside over the Indian National Congress as a President?**

- (a) Surendranath Banerjee  
(b) Dr. B R Ambedkar  
(c) Sarojini Naidu  
(d) Dada Bhai Naoroji

**RRB NTPC 22.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Among the following only BR Ambedkar was the one who had never been on the post of president of an Indian National Congress (INC) session.

**Surendranath Banerjee**– President of 1902 session of INC at Ahmedabad.

**Sarojini Naidu**– President of 1925 session of INC at Kanpur.

**Dadabhai Naoroji**– President of three INC sessions i.e. 2<sup>nd</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup>.

**241. Which of the following Indian National Congress (INC) sessions was the National Anthem sung for the first time ?**

- (a) 1911, Kolkata (b) 1907, Surat  
(c) 1916, Lucknow (d) 1917, Kolkata

**RRB NTPC 11.01. 2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The national anthem was sung for the first time at the 1911, Kolkata session of the Indian National Congress (INC). The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 by A.O. Hume. Its first session was held in Mumbai. It was headed by Womesh Chandra Banerjee. Surat Session 1907 divided the INC into two

parts, i.e. The Extremists and The Moderates. Lucknow Session 1916, presided over by Ambika Charan Mazumdar in which the Extremists and the Moderates merged. The Lucknow Pact was signed between Indian National Congress and the Muslim League.

**242. The Congress annual session of December 1929 in Lahore was significant because of :**

- (a) Indians becoming self-reliant  
(b) Commitment to Purna Swaraj  
(c) The work done by the people of the country  
(d) The overwhelming majority

**RRB NTPC 11.01. 2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** The Lahore Session held on 31 December 1929 was significant because of its commitment to Purna Swaraj. Pt Jawaharlal Nehru presided over this session. In this, session complete independence (Purna Swaraj) was declared. On 26 January 1930, it was announced to celebrate the first Independence day in the whole nation.

**243. Who was the president of Indian National Congress in 1907?**

- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji  
(b) Womesh Chandra Bannerjee  
(c) Lala Lajpat Rai  
(d) Rashbihari Ghosh

**RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The growing differences between the Moderates and the Extremists came at Surat Session 1907, when against the wishes of the Extremists who preferred Lala Lajpat Rai to be the President, Dr. Rash Bihari Ghosh was elected as the Congress President. The Extremists left the Indian National Congress. The result was that the Congress remained under the control of the Moderates.

**244. Which date was observed as the first Independence Day during the national movement?**

- (a) 25th January 1930  
(b) 15 August 1930  
(c) 30 January 1930  
(d) 26 January 1930

**RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** It was during the 1929 Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress that the declaration of Purna Swaraj (complete freedom) was made. Once the declaration of Complete Independence was made, the date of 26th January was then unanimously decided as the Independence Day. Every year, the 26th of January was celebrated as Independence Day in India then onwards. From 1930 to 1946, the day was celebrated each year by the Congress members, freedom fighters and even the common man.

245. Who among the following was elected as the President of the Indian National Congress in the year 1938 and 1939?

- (a) Sardar Patel
- (b) Rajendra Prasad
- (c) BR Ambedkar
- (d) Subhas Chandra Bose

**RRB NTPC 01.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d)** : The Indian National Congress met at Haripura (Gujarat) during 19 to 22 February 1938, under the presidency of Subhas Chandra Bose. He had been a leader of the younger, radical, wing of the Indian National Congress in the late 1920s and 1930s. He also became President in 1939. He was ousted from congress leadership positions in 1939 following differences with Mahatma Gandhi.

246. The first session of Indian National Congress was held in 1885. In which city of India was it held?

- (a) Patna
- (b) Madras
- (c) Bombay
- (d) Calcutta

**RRB NTPC 02.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c)** : The first session of the Indian National Congress was held in Bombay from 28–30 December 1885 under the chairmanship of Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee.

247. Who was the first Indian woman president of the Indian National Congress?

- (a) Vijay lakshmi Pandit
- (b) Sarojini Naidu
- (c) Indira Gandhi
- (d) Annie

**RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b)** : Sarojini Naidu was elected as the President of the Indian National Congress in 1925, the first ever Indian women to hold this position. She was first Indian woman to be a Governor and remained at that position till her death in 1949 of United Province Kanpur session.

248. In which year did Indian National Congress observe 26 January as Independence Day for the first time?

- (a) 1947
- (b) 1929
- (c) 1915
- (d) 1930

**RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d)** : The Indian National Congress on 19 December 1929, passed the historic "Purna Swaraj" (Complete Independence) resolution during its Lahore session. A public declaration was made on 26 January 1930 a day which Indian National Congress urged Indians to celebrate as Independence Day.

249. Name the leader whose opposition led to the disappearance of all hopes of compromise between the Congress and the Muslim League in 1928.

- (a) M R Jayakar
- (b) Sir Muhammad Iqbal
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Muhammad Ali Jinnah

**RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a)** : M R Jayakar (1873-1959) was a renowned Lawyer, Scholar and Politician. He was a prominent freedom fighter. He took part in the All Parties Conferences in 1928 and was pivotal in denying demands of Muslim League put forward by Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

250. In which of the following years 'Purna Swaraj' accepted as an Indian National Congress goal at INC's Lahore session?

- (a) 1931
- (b) 1928
- (c) 1929
- (d) 1939

**RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c)** : On December 31,1929 in the Lahore Session of the Congress, a resolution was passed under the chairmanship of Jawahar Lal Nehru, demanding 'Purna Sawaraj' for India.

Some of the historical resolution passed in the Lahore Session of the Congress are as follows-

- In this session the report of 'Nehru Committee' was completely rejected.
- Permission to start Civil Disobedience Movement (Dandi March 1930). The decision to celebrate 'Independence Day' on 26 January was taken on the banks of Ravi River.

251. Who among the following is NOT a nationalist extremist leader of Indian National Congress?

- (a) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (b) Sri Aurobindo Ghosh
- (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (d) Surendra Nath Banerjee

**RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d)** : Surendra Nath Banerjee was not an extremist leader of the Indian National Congress. He was one of the early Indian political leaders during the British Raj. He was also know as Rashtraguru (teacher of the nation).

252. Who among the following was the President of Indian National Congress in 1931?

- (a) Dr Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Nellie Sengupta
- (c) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (d) Vallabhbhai Patel

**RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The Indian National Congress was established in the year 1885. Its first session was held in Mumbai under the chairmanship of Womesh Chandra Bannerjee. The 46th session of the Congress was held in Karachi in the year 1931 under the chairmanship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Programme was drafted by Pt. Nehru in this session.

**253. Who was the first Muslim lady to sing Vande Mataram at a Congress session?**

- (a) Rehana Tyabji
- (b) Begum Harzat Mahal
- (c) Asghari Begum
- (d) Razia Khatun

**RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Vande Mataram song was sung for the first time at Kolkata Session of Indian National Congress in 1896. The song was written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in 1874. Rehana Tayabjee was the first Muslim lady to sing Vande Mataram at Congress session. On 24 January 1950, the Indian Constituent Assembly adopted Vande Mataram as a national song.

**254. In which years did the Indian National Congress split into two groups on the banks of River Tapti at the Surat Session?**

- (a) 1916
- (b) 1909
- (c) 1919
- (d) 1907

**RRB NTPC 05.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The Surat Session of Indian National Congress in 1907 was held on the banks of Tapti (Tapi) river. Here on the issue of post of president and passing of resolutions INC divided into two groups as → the Moderates & the Extremist. The president of this session was Rasbihari Ghosh.

**255. Who was the first Muslim President of Indian National Congress?**

- (a) Dada Bhai Naoroji
- (b) Nawab Syed Muhammad Bahadur
- (c) Abul Kalam Ajad
- (d) Badruddin Tyabji

**RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

<b>Ans. (d) :</b>		
<b>Congress' Sessions year</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>President</b>
1885	Mumbai	Womesh Chandra Bannerjee – First President .

1886	Calcutta	Dada Bhai Naoroji – First Parsi President
1887	Madras	Badruddin Tyabji – First Muslim President
1888	Allahabad	George Yule – First British President

**256. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first President of Indian National Congress.**

- (a) J. B. Kriplani
- (b) Womesh Chandra Bannerjee
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Annie Besant

**RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** The Indian National Congress (INC) was founded on 28 December 1885 at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Gwaliya Tank, Mumbai. Its founder was A.O. Hume. Its initial name was Indian National Association, but on the suggestion of Dadabhai Naoroji, it was renamed as Indian National Congress. Its first session was held in 1885 Mumbai, which was presided over by Womesh Chandra Bannerjee.

**257. Under whose presidency did the Indian National Congress declare Poorna Swaraj as its ultimate goal on December 19, 1929 at Lahore?**

- (a) V.D. Sawarkar
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (d) Subhash Chandra Bose

**RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Indian National Congress (INC) in December 1929 passed the historic Purna Swaraj resolution at its Lahore Session. This session was presided over by Jawahar Lal Nehru. In this session it was decided that the 26 January 1930 should be observed as Poorna Swaraj Day.

Mahatma Gandhi has presided Belgaum Session in 1924. Subhash Chandra Bose has presided Haripura session in 1938.

**258. Which session of the congress led to the divide between the extremists and the moderates in 1907?**

- (a) Madras
- (b) Bombay
- (c) Surat
- (d) Kolkata

**RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Surat split was the splitting of Indian National Congress into two groups : The Extremists and the Moderates at the Surat Session in 1907. Ras Behari Ghosh was the President of Surat Session. The partition of Bengal became the rise of extremism in INC.

**259. Who presided over the 1907 Indian National Congress Surat Session.**

- (a) Surendranath Banerjee
- (b) Vallabhbhai Patel
- (c) Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Ras Behari Ghosh

**RPF Constable 16.02.2019 (Shift - III)**

**Ans. (d) :** In 1907, the Surat Session of the Indian National Congress was presided over by Ras Behari Ghosh. In this session, the Congress was divided into two parties called the extremists (Garam Dal) and moderates (Naram Dal). Later, the meeting of these two parties place in the Lucknow session of congress, 1916.

**260. Who was the only person who remained president of the Indian National Congress for 6 years continuously before Independence of India?**

- (a) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- (b) Purushutam Das Tandon
- (c) Acharya J.B. Kriplani
- (d) S.C. Bose

**RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was the only person who remained President of Indian National Congress for 6 years (1940 to 46) continuously before Independence of India. He became the first education Minister of India.

**261. Who was the 1<sup>st</sup> Indian women to preside over Indian National Congress?**

- (a) Annie Besant
- (b) Vijaya Laxmi Pandit
- (c) Sarojini Naidu
- (d) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur

**RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Sarojini Naidu was the first Indian female President of Indian National Congress (INC). The session was held in Kanpur in 1925. Annie Besant was the first female President of INC held in Kolkata in 1917.

**262. Who was the first Indian women president of Indian National Congress.**

- (a) Sarojini Naidu
- (b) Annie Besant
- (c) Bina Das
- (d) Kalpana Dutta Indian

**RPF Constable 05.02.2019**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**263. Who was the President of Indian National Congress on 15 August 1947? .....**

- (a) Sardar Vallabh bhai Patel
- (b) J.B. Kripalani
- (c) Pandit J. L. Nehru
- (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

**RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Jivatram Bhagwandas Kripalani , popularly known as Acharya Kripalani, was an Indian politician, noted particularly for holding the presidency of the Indian National Congress during the transfer of power on 15 August 1947.

**264. In which year was the Indian national anthem sung for the first time at the Indian National Congress Session?**

- (a) 1911
- (b) 1909
- (c) 1910
- (d) 1912

**RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** National Anthem was first sung in Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress on 27 December 1911. It was written by Rabindranath Tagore. "Jana Gana Mana" was officially adopted by the Constituent Assembly as the National Anthem on 24 January 1950.

**265. Who was the first European president of the Indian National Congress?**

- (a) AO Hume
- (b) Alfred Webb
- (c) George Yule
- (d) Annie Besant

**RRB NTPC 16.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Indian National Congress (INC) was established on December 28, 1885 in Mumbai. The founding members of INC were A.O. Hume, Dadabhai Naoroji and D. Vacha. Its first session was held in Mumbai in 1885 under the presidentship of W.C. Banerjee. At the fourth session of INC which was held in Allahabad in 1888, George Yule was the first European who was elected as president.

**266. When was the Purna Swaraj i.e. complete freedom from the British Raj declared by Indian National Congress?**

- (a) 19th December, 1930
- (b) 15th August, 1930
- (c) 16th August, 1930
- (d) 26 January, 1930

**RRB NTPC 16.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** At the Lahore Session of Indian National Congress in December 1929, Under the presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru, INC passed a resolution declared 'Poorna Swaraj' (Complete Independence) to the goal of the national movement, At the midnight of December 31, 1929 the newly adopted tricolour flag was hoisted by Jawaharlal Nehru on the bank of river Ravi. After 26 days on January 26, 1930 'Purna Swaraj' was declared and it was fixed as the Independence Day which was to be celebrated every year.

**267. Who was the first General Secretary of the Indian National Congress?.....**

- (a) WC Banerjee
- (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (c) AO Hume
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

**RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**



**Ans. (c) :** Indian National Congress (INC) was founded in 1885 by a retired civil servant A O Hume under the Viceroyship of Lord Dufferin. AO Hume is known as the father of Indian National Congress. He was the first General Secretary of INC.

**268. Congress Party observed 26th January 1930 as**

- (a) Republic Day (b) Independence Day  
(c) Bharat Diwas (d) Silent Protest Day

**RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** On December 31, 1929 Nehru hoisted the Tricolour on the banks of the Ravi river and demanded "Poorna Swaraj" or complete self-rule and the date set for independence was January 26, 1930. The day was then celebrated as Poorna Swaraj day for the next 17 years.

**269. Name the first lady President of the Indian National Congress**

- (a) Nellie Sengupta (b) Indira Gandhi  
(c) Annie Besant (d) Sarojini Naidu

**RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Annie Besant presided over the Kolkata session of Indian National Congress in 1917. She was the first Irish woman to become the first Lady President of Indian National Congress. Sarojini Naidu presided over the Kanpur session in 1925. She was the first Indian woman to be the president of Indian National Congress.

**270. In Lucknow Session of Congress in 1916, both the Moderates and Extremist leaders were united. It was presided over by .....**

- (a) Ambika Charan Majumdar  
(b) Jawahar Lal Nehru  
(c) C. R. Das  
(d) Motilal Nehru

**RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Lucknow Session of Congress was held in 1916. It was presided over by Ambika Charan Mazumdar. In this session, the Moderates and the Extremist leaders were united. In this session, both the parties agreed to allow representation to religious Minorities in the provincial legislatures.

**271. The Lucknow Pact of 1916 provided a joint political platform for the moderates, radicals of the Indian National Congress and the .....**

- (a) British (b) Communist  
(c) Muslim League (d) Swaraj Party

**RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Lucknow Pact of 1916 provided a joint political platform for the moderates, radicals of the

Indian National Congress and the Muslim league. On 30 December 1906, nearly 3000 delegates attended a conference of the Muhammadan Educational conference at Dhaka in which the ban on politics was removed and a motion was moved to form All India Muslim League and this is how the first Muslim political party of India came into existence.

**272. Who was the first Muslim president of the Indian National Congress?**

- (a) Badruddin Tyabji  
(b) Navab Shaiyad Muhammad Bahadur  
(c) Dada Bhai Naoroji  
(d) Abul Kalam Azad

**RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist  
RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 30.04.2016 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a) :** Badruddin Tyabji was the first Muslim President of Indian National Congress (INC). He presided over the 3rd session at Madras in 1887. Tyabji was the third President of the INC after WC Bannerjee and Dadabhai Naoroji.

**273. After leaving Indian National Congress in 1939, what was formed by Subhash Chandra Bose?**

- (a) Forward Block (b) Swaraj Party  
(c) Socialist Party (d) Gardar Party

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 28.04.2016 (Shift-III)**

**Ans : (a)** Subhash Chandra Bose was elected as President of INC at Haripura session in 1938 and formed National Planning Committee. He was re-elected in 1939 (Tripuri session) but soon resigned from presidency and formed the All India Forward Block.

**274. Who was the president of Congress during the period of Independence?**

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(b) Abul Kalam Azad  
(c) Pattabhi Sitaramayya  
(d) J.B. Kriplani

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 26.04.2016 (Shift-III)**

**Ans : (d)** During the period of Independence J.B. Kriplani was the President of Indian National Congress. He became Congress President in 1946 & resigned from his position in 1947. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was the longest serving president of Indian National Congress before independence (1940-46 AD).

**275. Who was the first women President of Indian National Congress before Independence in India?**

- (a) Vijaylakshmi Pandit  
(b) Sarojani Naidu  
(c) Annie Besant  
(d) Madam Bhikhaji Cama

**RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (c)** Before India's Independence, Annie Besant was the first women President of Indian National Congress. She was elected as President of 32<sup>nd</sup> session of INC's which was held in Calcutta in 1917 AD. Sarojini Naidu was the first Indian women President of Indian National Congress session at Kanpur in 1925.

**276. Between whom Lucknow Pact of 1916 was signed?**

- (a) Indian National Congress & British Government
- (b) Moderates & Extremists
- (c) Indian National Congress and Indian Muslim League
- (d) British Government & Indian Muslim League

**RRB JE - 27/05/2019 (Shift-II)**

**Ans : (c)** Lucknow Session, held in 1916, was presided over by Ambika Charan Majumdar. In 1916, Lucknow Pact was signed between Indian National Congress and Indian Muslim League. During this session the better relation between two group of Indian National Congress i.e. Garam Dal (The Extremists) and Naram Dal (The Moderates) were pacified or brought back to normal.

**277. Who was the first women President of Indian National Congress in Independent India?**

- (a) Sonia Gandhi
- (b) Indira Gandhi
- (c) Ambika Soni
- (d) Sarojani Nayadu

**RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (b)** After Independence, Indira Gandhi was the first women president of Indian National Congress. She became the President of party for short period of time in 1959 A.D. After 20 year (approximately) she was elected as second time president of INC's & remained till 31 October 1984. She was the first women Prime Minister of India.

**278. Lala Lajpat Rai Residence is in \_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Punjab
- (d) West Bengal

**RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (c)** Lala Lajpat Rai was born on January 28, 1865 in villages Dudike, in present day Moga district of Punjab, India. He was popularly known a Punjab Keshari (Lion of Punjab). He was one of the extremist leader among Lal-Bal-Pal. He also founded Punjab National Bank (PNB) and Laxmi Insurance Company in the year 1894 AD.

## **12. Partition of Bengal & Swadeshi Movement**

**279. When was the partition of Bengal happen?**

- (a) 1904
- (b) 1905
- (c) 1906
- (d) 1903

**RPF SI 18.01.2019 (Shift - III)**

**RRB Group-D 11-10-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b) :** The partition of Bengal was carried out on 16 October 1905 under Viceroy Lord Curzon's presidency.

**280. Which of the following movement was started by Lal-Bal-Pal?**

- (a) Purna Swaraj
- (b) Khilafat Movement
- (c) Non-Cooperation movement
- (d) Swadeshi Movement

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 30.04.2016 (Shift-II)**

**Ans : (d)** In the opposition of Partition of Bengal Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak & Vipin Chandra Pal (Lal-Bal-Pal) had started Swadeshi movement on 7 August 1905 AD.

Khilafat Movement (1919-1925) aimed was to rouse public opinion against the harsh treatment according to the Ottoman Empire, Sultan & Khalifa. It was started under the leadership of Muhammad Ali & Shaukat Ali. Non-Cooperation Movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920 A.D.

**281. Which movement in pre-independent India gave impetus to cotton production?**

- (a) Khilafat Movement
- (b) Non Co-operation Movement
- (c) Quit India Movement
- (d) Swadeshi Movement

**RRB NTPC 01.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** In the second half of the nineteenth century the cotton textile industry expanded very rapidly. The Swadeshi movement gave a major impetus to the industry as there was a call for boycotting all British made goods in favour of Indian goods. The production was started in cottage industries like, handlooms and powerlooms were producing cotton clothes.

**282. Which viceroy ordered the partition of Bengal in 1905?**

- (a) Lord Reading
- (b) Lord Minto
- (c) Lord Curzon
- (d) Lord Hardinge

**RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Partition of Bengal, (1905) was carried out by the British Viceroy Lord Curzon in India, , despite strong Indian nationalist opposition. It began a transformation of the Indian National Congress from a middle-class pressure group into a nationwide mass movement.

**283. During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag was designed having colours:**

- (a) Green, White and Yellow
- (b) Orange, White and Green
- (c) Red, Green and Yellow
- (d) Red, Green and White

**RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The national movement made the national leaders aware that icons and symbols helped in unifying the people of the nation. Thus, during the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag was designed. Its main features were:

- The flag consisted of three colours—red, green and yellow.
- It also had eight lotuses which represented the eight British provinces in India.
- It had a crescent Moon which represented both Hindus and Muslims.

**284. Who among the following advocated a moderate, gradual and persuasive approach to colonial rule through the Swadeshi Movement?**

- (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (b) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

**RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Gopal Krishna Gokhale advocated a moderate, gradual and persuasive approach to colonial rule through the Swadeshi Movement. The movements had its roots in the anti-partition movement which was started to oppose Lord Curzon's decision of dividing the province of Bengal in 1905. The extremists gained a dominant influence over the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal after 1905 till 1908. It is also known as the Era of Passionate Nationalists.

**285. Who among the following did not advocates militant opposition to colonial rule through the Swadeshi Movement?**

- (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (b) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (d) Bipin Chandra Pal

**RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Gopal Krishna Gokhale did not advocate a militant opposition to colonial rule through the Swadeshi Movement.

**286. The Swadeshi Movement started in India during \_\_\_\_.**

- (a) The protest against Rowlatt Act
- (b) Gandhiji's Champaran Satyagraha
- (c) Anti-Bengal Partition agitation
- (d) The first non-cooperation movement of 1919-22

**RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Swadeshi Movement started in India during Anti-Bengal Partition agitation. It started at Calcutta Town Hall, Bengal on 7 August 1905 AD. Boycott Movement was also launched with it.

The Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement took place in 1919-22 AD.

The Champaran Satyagraha of Gandhi took place in the year 1917 AD.

The protest against the Rowlatt Act in the year 1919 AD.

**287. The Swadeshi Movement started in India during the:**

- (a) Champaran Satyagraha of Gandhi ji
- (b) Anti-Bengal partition agitation
- (c) Protest against Rowlatt Act
- (d) First Non-Co-operation Movement of 1919-22

**RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** The Swadeshi Movement started in India during the Anti-Bengal Partition agitation. The partition of Bengal was announced on 20 July 1905 by Lord Curzon the Viceroy of India, and implemented on 16 October, 1905. Bengal Partition was the part of 'Divide and Rule' policy of Britishers.

**288. Who had ordered for the partition of Bengal in July 1905?**

- (a) Warren Hasting
- (b) Lord Irvin
- (c) Lord Curzon
- (d) Lord Mountbatten

**RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (c)** The partition of Bengal was ordered by Lord Curzon (1899-1905) in 1905 A.D. He announced the partition of Bengal on 20 July 1905. It came into force 16 Oct. 1905. In the Delhi durbar of 1911, Viceroy Lord Harding II announced the repealing of the partition of Bengal.

**289. Partition of Bengal was ordered by whom in 1905?**

- (a) Lord Curzon
- (b) Lord Mountbatten
- (c) Lord Linlithgow
- (d) Lord Macaulay

**RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (a)** See the explanation of the above question.

**290. The actual reason considered behind the Partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon was:**

- (a) Bengalis were opposing English dress and food
- (b) All freedom fighters were from Bengal
- (c) Divide and Rule Policy of the British
- (d) Bengal has emerged as an education center

**RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The actual reason considered behind the Partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon was Divide and Rule Policy of the British.

**291. When did the Swadeshi Movement begin?**

- (a) 1921
- (b) 1847
- (c) 1881
- (d) 1905

**RRB NTPC 23.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** In agitation against the Bengal partition, a large conference was held in Calcutta's "Townhall" in 1905 where an official announcement of Swadeshi Movement was made. People were asked to leave government services, schools, judiciaries and not to use foreign goods. It was not only a political movement but an economical one also.

**292. What was considered as a symbol of human society that would not glorify machines and technology during the Indian National Movement?**

- (a) Handloom (b) Charkha  
(c) Potter's wheel (d) Spinning jenny

**RRB NTPC 05.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** During the Indian National Movement, the spinning wheel (Charkha) was considered as a symbol of human society that would not glorify machines and technology. Gandhiji made economic independence in the Freedom struggle . According to Gandhi ji, the spinning wheel was also a symbol of an alternative economic system, it was also for the economic condition of women, for their freedom and also for the former who lived empty for 6 months. It could have been made an instrument of economic freedom.

**293. First Partition of Bengal took place in year \_\_\_\_.**

- (a) 1906 AD (b) 1903 AD  
(c) 1904 AD (d) 1905 AD

**RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Shift-III)**

**Ans : (d)** Decision of first partition of Bengal was announced by Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy of India on 20 July 1905 AD. It came into effect during his viceroyalty on 16th October 1905 Lord Curzon proposed the Partition of Bengal as an administrative measure solely. The idea was using the Bengal Partition as a political tool to undermine the growing Nationalism in Bengal. Ravindra Nath Tagore composed the famous song 'Amar Sonar Bangla' which later became the National Anthem of Bangladesh.

**294. During the Indian National Movement, who among the following painted the famous picture of Bharat Mata?**

- (a) Abanindra Nath Tagore  
(b) Mohammad Iqbal  
(c) Lokmanya Tilak  
(d) B.C. Chatterjee

**RRB Group-D 25-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans : (a)** Bharat Mata painting is one of the most Iconic paintings of Abanindra Nath Tagore which was painted in 1905 during Indian National Movement.

The Bharat Mata Mandir was built in Varanasi in 1936 by Shiv Prasad Gupt and was inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi.

**295. When did the Swadeshi movement in India officially proclaimed?**

- (a) 15 December, 1905  
(b) 7 August, 1905  
(c) 26 February, 1906  
(d) 18 July, 1905

**RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (b)** Swadeshi Movement was officially proclaimed on August 7, 1905 at Calcutta Town Hall in Bengal. The movement included using goods produced in India & burning the British made goods. This movement was started when the British Government decided the partition of Bengal.

**296. Bal Gangadhar Tilak along with Sir Ratan ji Tata opened the outlets of Swadeshi Goods in 1905, what was the name of that outlets?**

- (a) Bharat swadeshi co-operative stores Ltd.  
(b) Jaihind government stores Ltd.  
(c) Hindustani swadeshi cooperative stores company Ltd.  
(d) Bombay swadeshi cooperative stores company Ltd.

**RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (d)** Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Company Ltd. was publically incorporated on 11 December 1905. It is a non-govt. company. This outlet was opened by Bal Gangadhar Tilak along with Sir Ratan ji Tata.

**297. Three popular freedom fighter including Vipin Chandra pal are known as Lal-Bal-Pal, who were the other two of them.**

- (a) Subhash Chandra Bose and Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
(b) Bal Ggangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai  
(c) Lal Lajpat Rai and Bhagat Singh  
(d) Ram Prasad Bismil and Bhikaji Cama

**RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (b)** Vipin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai were three popular Indian freedom fighter, who were known as Lal-Bal-Pal. Lal-Bal-Pal were a assertive nationalist in British India from 1906 to 1918. They advocated Swadeshi Goods. These three were extremist leaders because they believed the success could be achieved only through bold means.

### 13. Muslim League

298. Who among the following resisted the demand of the formation of Pakistan?

- (a) Maulana Ashraf Ali Thanvi
- (b) Muhammad Iqbal
- (c) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
- (d) Muhammad Ali Jinnah

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

**Ans. (c) :** The demand for the formation of Pakistan was opposed by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. He strongly opposed the proposal for the partition of India into the Hindu majority Dominion of India and Muslim majority Dominion of Pakistan.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was a great statesman of the frontier and Balochistan who participated in the freedom struggle of India and due to his work he came to known as "Sarhadi Gandhi" or "Frontier Gandhi". He was also known as "Badshah Khan" or "Bacha Khan".

299. Name the Punjabi Muslim, who was a student at Cambridge and who coined the term 'Pakistan' in 1933?

- (a) Khan Rehmat Khan
- (b) Amanat Ali
- (c) Nusrat Fateh Ali
- (d) Choudhary Rehmat Ali

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (d) :** Choudhary Rehmat Ali was a law student of the University of Cambridge. In 1933 he coined the term Pakistan. It was during the years 1930 that Choudhary Rehmat Ali seemed to have established the Pakistan National Movement, with its headquarters at Cambridge. He coined the word "Pakistan" for 30 million Muslims who live in the five northern units of India, Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Kashmir, Sindh and Balochistan.

300. The Muslim League was founded in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Hyderabad
- (b) Dhaka
- (c) Lahore
- (d) Karachi

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (b) :** Muslim League was a political party founded at Dhaka in 1906 in British India. Its strong advocacy, from 1930 onwards, for the establishment of a separate Muslim-majority nation-state, Pakistan, successfully led to the partition of India in 1947 by the British Empire.

301. The All-India Muslim League adopted the Lahore Resolution in the year \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 1942
- (b) 1941
- (c) 1939
- (d) 1940

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

**Ans. (d) :** The Lahore Resolution also called Pakistan resolution or declaration of independence of Pakistan, was written and prepared by Muhammad Zafarullah Khan and was presented by A. K. Fazlul Hoque, the Prime Minister of Bengal, was a formal political statement adopted by the All-India Muslim League on the occasion of its three-day general session in Lahore on 22–24 March 1940. Although the name "Pakistan" had been proposed by Chaudhary Rahmat Ali in his Pakistan Declaration.

302. When was the Muslim League founded?

- (a) 1914
- (b) 1917
- (c) 1906
- (d) 1902

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (c) :** The Muslim League was established in 1906, in Dhaka, Bangladesh by Aga Khan and Salim Ulla Khan during the tenure of Lord Minto-II.

303. Who observed the Pratyaksh Karyawahi Diwas on 16 August 1946?

- (a) Christian League
- (b) Muslim League
- (c) Hindu League
- (d) Sikh League

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (b) :** The Muslim League Council proclaimed 16<sup>th</sup> August 1946 as 'Direct Action Day' (Pratyaksh Karyawahi Diwas) in order to accentuate their demand for a separate Muslim homeland after the British left the Indian subcontinent. It was a day of a nationwide massacre of Hindus by Muslims motivated by Muhammad Ali Jinnah's hate speeches. Their main aim was to attain a different country with a Muslim majority.

304. The demand for Pakistan was made in \_\_\_\_\_ at the Lahore session of the Muslim league.

- (a) 1932
- (b) 1942
- (c) 1940
- (d) 1936

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (c) :** On March 21, 1940 Muslim league ultimately came forward for the formation of independent state of Pakistan which should be the home land of the Muslims. Muslim state was first mooted by Sir Mohammed Iqbal in 1930. In December 1906, All India Muslim league was established.

305. Where was the Muslim League founded?

- (a) Dhaka
- (b) Lucknow
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Kanpur

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (a) :** On 30 December 1906, the All-India Muslim League (AIML), popularly known as the Muslim League was founded in Dhaka, British India (now in Bangladesh). The founders of the Muslim League were: Khwaja Salimullah, Waqar-ul-Mulk, Syed Amir Ali, Syed Nabiullah, Khan Bahadur Ghulam and Mustafa Chowdhury. Muhammad Ali Jinnah joined the league in 1913. The league was dissolved on 14 August 1947.

**306. The 1943 Karachi session of Muslim League adopted the slogan:**

- (a) Jai Jawan Jai Kisan (b) Divide and Rule  
(c) Divide and Quit (d) Karo ya Maro

**RRB NTPC 27.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Muslim League was founded in Dhaka in 1906. In the Karachi Session (December, 1943) of the Muslim League of resolution to demand Pakistan was presented and the slogan of 'Divide and Quit' was given. Muhammad Ali Jinnah was a prominent leader of the Muslim League. Pakistan Day was celebrated by the Muslim League on 23<sup>rd</sup> March 1943.

**307. When was All India Muslim League founded?**

- (a) 1905 (b) 1906  
(c) 1914 (d) 1918

**RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (b)** On 30 December 1906 the All India Muslim League (AIML) was founded in Dhaka, British India (now in Bangladesh). The first president of the league was Aga Khan III. Muhammad Ali Jinnah joined the league in 1913. Nawab Sallimullah proposed the formation of this League.

**308. When was the All India Muslim League established in Dhaka.**

- (a) 1885 (b) 1906  
(c) 1857 (d) 1927

**RPF Constable 05.02.2019**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of above question.

## **14. Delhi Darbar**

**309. Who laid down the foundation stone of Delhi during Delhi Darbar 1911?**

- (a) Herbert Baker (b) Lord Willingdon  
(c) George V (d) Lord Irwin

**RRB NTPC 27.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** During the British Empire, the Delhi Court (Darbar) was organized in the beauty of the coronation of the King and Queen of England. The Delhi court was organized in India in 1877, 1903 and 1911. In the Delhi Court of 1911, King George V himself came to India and the coronation of Maharaja (king) George V and Maharani (queen) Mary took place during this Delhi Court, Emperor George V laid the foundation stone of Delhi and announced the transfer of the capital of India from Kolkata to Delhi. Finally, on February 13, 1931 Lord Irwin inaugurated the new capital - New Delhi.

**310. In which year was Delhi officially announced as the Capital of British India by the Emperor George V?**

- (a) 1910 (b) 1911  
(c) 1907 (d) 1913

**RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** In the year 1911, the Emperor George V (Britain) officially announced the transfer of the capital of India from Calcutta. This declaration came into force in 1912. The Viceroy of India at that time was Lord Hardinge II (1910-1916). The Partition of Bengal was cancelled in 1911 AD.

**311. When was New Delhi made the capital of country?**

- (a) 1908 (b) 1910  
(c) 1911 (d) 1914

**RRB J.E.- 2014**

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 28.04.2016 (Shift-I)**

**Ans : (c)** On 12 December 1911 King George V of Britain proclaimed that the capital of British India would be moved from Calcutta to Delhi at the historic Delhi Durbar.

This announcement and Delhi Durbar was organised during the tenure of Viceroy Lord Harding II. Planner of capital city Delhi was Edwin Lutyens and Herbert Baker. On February 13, 1931 New Delhi was inaugurated as the capital by lord Irwin after the construction of the city completed in 1931. Earlier Calcutta was the Capital of British India.

**312. When did the capital of India transferred from Calcutta to Delhi?**

- (a) 1911 (b) 1905  
(c) 1910 (d) 1912

**RRB ALP & Tec. (14-08-18 Shift-I)**

**Ans : (a)** See the explanation of the above question.

**313. From which city India's capital was transferred to Delhi?**

- (a) Bombay (b) Madras  
(c) Calcutta (d) Maysore

**RRB NTPC 09.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (c)** See the explanation of the above question.

**314. Which popular tourist destination of India was built in 1911 to commemorate the visit of king Georg V and Queen Marry?**

- (a) India Gate  
(b) Gateway of India  
(c) Prince of wales Museum  
(d) Victoria Terminus

**RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (b)** During the period of Viceroy Lord Harding II Delhi Durbar was organised in 1911 AD in which King George V & Queen Mary were invited. The popular tourist destination of India, Gateway of India was erected to commemorate the landing of King George V Queen Mary at Apollo Bunder. Gateway of India is situated in Mumbai & it was laid on 31 March 1911, later it was used as symbolic ceremonial entrance to India for viceroy and New Governors of Bombay.

## 15. Homerule Movement

315. Who was the founder of Homerule League movement?

- (a) Sarojini Nayadu
- (b) Annie Besant
- (c) Josef Baptista
- (d) Mohammad Ali Jinnah

RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 29.04.2016 (Shift-III)

**Ans. (b)** Homerule League movement was an Indian independence movement. It witnessed the growth and spread during the year 1916-1918 AD under the leadership of Annie Besant & Bal Gangadhar Tilak with the aim of the attainment of homerule or a dominion status for India under the British Empire. Tilak launched the Indian Homerule league on 28 April 1916 AD in Puna (Belgaum), Josef Baptista was the President & N.C. Kelkar was the secretary of this league. Annie Besant launched the homerule league in September 1916 AD in Adyar (Madras). She was the president of her league & George Arundel was the general secretary.

316. Homerule league established in 1915-16 was served as a subsidiary unit of ..... following?

- (a) Muslim league
- (b) Indian National Congress
- (c) Extremists
- (d) British Government

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage II<sup>nd</sup>

**Ans :** (b) Homerule league established in 1915-16, served as a subsidiary unit of Indian National Congress. The Primary objective of Homerule movement was to achieve self-government within the British Empire through the use of constitutional means.

## 16. Revolutionary Movement

317. Who inspired the Young Bengal movement?

- (a) Madhusudan Dutt
- (b) Ram Gopal Ghosh
- (c) Henry Vivian Derozio
- (d) Krishna Mohan Banerjee

RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (c)** : The Young Bengal Movement of 1828 was inspired by Henry Vivian Derozio. He wanted to promote radical ideas through teaching and by organizing debates and discussions on literature, history, philosophy and science. He was a great propounder of liberal thinking.

318. The first national flag of India is said to have hoisted at \_\_\_\_\_ in 1906.

- (a) Patna
- (b) New Delhi
- (c) Kolkata
- (d) Ahmedabad

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (c)** : The first national flag in India is said to have been hoisted on August 7, 1906 in the Parsee Bagan Square (Green park) in Calcutta now Kolkata. The Flag was composed of three horizontal strips of red, yellow and green.

319. The member of Khudai Khidmatgar organization was famous as name of-

- (a) Red kurti
- (b) Blue kurti
- (c) Green kurti
- (d) Black kurti

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

**Ans. (a)** : Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, also known as Badshah Khan had founded 'Khudai Khidmatgar' (Servants of God) movement in 1929. This movement was also known as Red Shirt during the 1920s. It was non-violent movement against British of the Indian subcontinent. In 1929, the movement formally joined the Indian National Congress.

320. Who among the following organized the "Red Shirts" movement ?

- (a) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- (b) J. B. Kriplani
- (c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- (d) Shaukat Ali

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (a)** : The Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan formed a group of non-violent revolutionaries called Khudai Khidmatgars and a non-violent movement led by Khan Abdul Ghaffar known as Red Shirts Movement. He founded Khudai Khidmatgar ("Servants of God") movement in 1929. He was a follower of Mahatma Gandhi and was called the "Frontier Gandhi".

321. The first nationalistic revolutionary movement in British India emerged from\_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Bengal
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Tamil Nadu
- (d) Punjab

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (a)** The Indian Independence Movement was a series of historic events with the ultimate aim of ending British Rule in India. The movement spanned from 1857 to 1947. The first nationalistic revolutionary movement for Indian independence emerged from Bengal. It later took root in the newly formed Indian National Congress (INC) with prominent moderate leaders seeking only their fundamental right to appear for Indian Civil Service examinations in British India, as well as more rights for the people of the land.

**322. Who among the following was known as the 'extremist leader' during the Freedom Movement of India?**

- (a) Surendra Nath Bannerji
- (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (c) WC Bannerji
- (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

**RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a freedom fighter, teacher, lawyer extremist and social reformer. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal was part of the Lal-Bal-Pal trio of leaders with extremist out look.

**Tilak's Slogan**—'Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it'.

**323. The Tri-Color which was hoisted in Stuttgart by Madam Cama was smuggled into British India by:**

- (a) Indulal Yagnik
- (b) Bhikaji Cama
- (c) Kishan Singh
- (d) Veer Savarkar

**RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** In 1907, an International Socialist Conference was being held at Stuttgart, a city in Germany. One thousand representatives from across the world had come to attend the conference. Madam Bhikaji Cama became the first person to hoist Indian flag on foreign soil in that conference. The same flag was later smuggled into India by socialist leader Indulal Yagnik and is now on display at the Maratha and Kesari Library in Pune.

**324. Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw smoke bombs at Delhi Legislative Assembly What were they protesting against?**

- (a) Indian Council Act
- (b) Government of Indian Act
- (c) Trade Disputes Bill and Public Safety Bill
- (d) Simon Commission Act

**RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw political handouts and smoke bombs at the Delhi Central Legislative Assembly on 8<sup>th</sup> April 1929, and were associated with Hindustan Socialist Republic Association (HSRA). The aim behind the bombing was not to cause harm but protest against the passing of two repressive bills, the Public Safety Bill and the Trade Dispute Bill. Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were sentenced to death in the Lahore conspiracy case and ordered to be hanged on 23 March 1931.....

**325. Who among the following was NOT associated with the revolutionary organization 'Anushilan Samiti'?**

- (a) Rajendra Lahiri
- (b) Bhupendra Nath Dutta
- (c) Barindra Kumar Ghosh
- (d) Jatindra Nath Bannerji

**RRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The Anushilan Samiti was established by Pramathanath Mitra, a barrister from Calcutta on 24 March 1902. It was headed by Barindra Kumar Ghosh, younger brother of Sri Aurobindo Ghosh. A number of nationalists were associated with it at various times, notably Aurobindo Ghosh (Sri Aurobindo), Bhupendra Natha Dutta (brother of Swami Vivekananda), Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das, Surendranath Tagore, Pulin Bihari Das, Sarala Devi, Rash Bihari Bose, Jatindranath Mukherjee (Bagha Jatin), Sachindranath Sanyal, Jatin Das, and Bipin Chandra Pal.

Rajendra Lahiri, full name Rajendra Nath Lahiri, was an Indian revolutionary, who was the mastermind behind Kakori conspiracy and Dakshineswar bombing. He was active member of Hindustan Republican Association aimed at ousting the British from India .....

**326. Which revolutionary organisation in Bengal was established by Barindra Kumar Ghosh?**

- (a) Swadesh Bandhab Samiti
- (b) Sadhana Samaj
- (c) Anushilan Samiti
- (d) Brati Samiti

**RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** In Bengal, Anushilan Samiti was one of earliest revolutionary organization, established in 1902 AD. In Midnapore it was established by Gyanendra Nath Basu while in Calcutta it was established by Barindra Ghosh and Jatindranath Banerjee. Dhaka Anushilan Samiti was formed by Pulin Das. Also in 1905 P Mitra led the foundation of Calcutta Anushilan Samiti.

**327. The Indian National Flag (tricolour) was unfurled by Bhikaiji Cama in:**

- (a) London, 1911
- (b) Poland, 1908
- (c) Russia, 1910
- (d) Germany, 1907

**RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Madam Bhikaiji Cama was a prominent figure in the Indian Independence struggle. She was born in Bombay in a large, affluent Parsi Zoroastrian family. She unfurled the first version of the Indian national flag-a tricolour of green, saffron, and red stripes-at the International Socialist Congress held at Stuttgart, Germany, in 1907. She is also known as the 'Mother of Indian Revolution'.....



**328. Which of these cities, freedom fighter Chandrashekhar Azad shot himself after being surrounded by British policemen?**

- (a) Kanpur (b) Bhopal  
(c) Allahabad (d) Jabalpur

**RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Great revolutionary freedom fighter Chandra Shekhar Azad shot himself dead when he had one last bullet left in a shootout with the police at the Alfred Park in Allahabad (Prayagraj).

**329. The Ghadar Party was founded by Indians in the year 1913. Where was its headquarters?**

- (a) Lahore (b) Amritsar  
(c) Bombay (d) San Francisco

**RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Ghadar Party was an Indian revolutionary organization, intending to liberate India from British rule. The party was formed in the United States in 1913 under the leadership of Lala Har Dayal with Baba Sohan Singh Bhakna as its president. It was headquartered as the Yugantar Ashram in San Francisco.

**330. Who among the following was involved in Alipore Bomb Case?**

- (a) Bhagat Singh  
(b) Sri Aurobindo  
(c) Ramprasad Bismil  
(d) Chandrashekhar Azad

**RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** The Alipore Bomb Case Trial refers to an attempt to murder the district judge of Muzaffarpur. Aurobindo Ghosh was defended by Chittaranjan Das in the Alipore Bomb Case in 1908 known as Manicktolla bomb conspiracy. The bomb was targeted to Douglas Kingsford (former Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta) and was thrown by the Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki. By mistake, the two English women died in the bomb blast. Prafulla Chaki committed suicide and Khudiram Bose was arrested and sentenced to death when he was only 18 years old. The other people trialed in the case were Aurobindo Ghosh, his brother Barindra Ghosh, Satyendranath Bose, Kanailal Dutt, and more than thirty others.

**331. Who shot dead Rand, the commissioner of Police, Pune due to failure to check the plague in India at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century in India?**

- (a) Damodar Chapekar (b) Veer Savarkar  
(c) Bhagat Singh (d) Vasudev B. Phadke

**RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** In 1897, the Plague Commissioner had resorted to tyranny and force while managing the epidemic of plague in Pune. As a revenge the Chapekar brothers, Damodar and Balkrishna, shot him dead on 22 June 1897. Damodar, Balkrishna and Vasudev these three brothers and their associate Vinayak Ranade were hanged to death.

**332. When was the Hindustan Republican Association formed?**

- (a) 1920 (b) 1926  
(c) 1922 (d) 1924

**RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) was a revolutionary organization of India established in 1924 in East Bengal by Sachindra Nath Sanyal, Narendra Mohan Sen and Pratul Ganguly as an offshoot of Anushilan Samiti.

Member of HRA → Bhagat Singh, Chandra Shekhar Azad, Sukhdev, Ram Prasad Bismil, Roshan Singh, Ashfaquulla Khan, Rajendra Lahiri.

**333. Who was the co-founder of Ghadar Party?**

- (a) Gopal Krishan Gokhale  
(b) Lala Lajpat Rai  
(c) Dada Bhai Naoroji  
(d) Har Dayal

**RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The Ghadar Party was founded in 1913 AD. The founder of Ghadar Party was Sohan Singh Bhakna and its co-founder were Lala Hardayal, Kesar Singh, Lala Thakurdas and Pandit Kashi Ram Madroli. The objective of the Ghadar Party was to make India independent from the British, it was established in San Francisco.

**334. In 1928, the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army was established in Delhi .....**

- (a) Nirankari ground  
(b) India Gate  
(c) Firozshah Kotla ground  
(d) Red Fort

**RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Hindustan Socialist Republican Association earlier it was known as Hindustan Republican Association, was established in 1928 at Firoz Shah Kotla ground in New Delhi by Chandra Shekhar Azad, Ashfaquulla Khan, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee.

**335. Who among the following was one of the conceivers of the Kakori robbery ?**

- (a) Udham Singh (b) Ashfaquallah Khan  
(c) Bhagat Singh (d) Sukhdev

**RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Kakori train robbery was an armed robbery which took place on August 9, 1925 on a train in central UP.

This Robbery occurred at the town of Kakori, about 16 km from Lucknow.

The robbery was organized by the members of Hindustan Republican Association (HRA).

The robbery was planned by Ram Prasad Bismil and Ashfaqullah Khan. It was executed by Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqullah Khan, Chandrashekhar Azad, Rajendra Lahiri, Sachindra Bakshi, Keshab Chakravarty, Murari Lal, Banwari Lal, Mukundi Lal and Manmathnath Gupta.

**336. Who among the following freedom fighters was not involved in the Kakori Train Robbery?**

- (a) Chandrashekhar Azad
- (b) Ram Prasad Bismil
- (c) Bhagat Singh
- (d) Ashfaqullah Khan

**RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**337. Lal, Bal, Pal - to which states of India did these freedom fighters belong respectively?**

- (a) Punjab, Maharashtra, Madras
- (b) Bengal, Rajasthan, Maharashtra
- (c) Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan
- (d) Punjab, Maharashtra, Bengal

**RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Lala Lajpat Rai of Punjab, Bal Gangadhar Tilak of Maharashtra and Bipin Chandra Pal of Bengal the triumvirate were popularly known as Lal Bal Pal. They advocated the Swadeshi movement involving the boycott of all imported goods.

**338. In which year did Chauri Chaura incident take place?**

- (a) 1922
- (b) 1917
- (c) 1919
- (d) 1913

**RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** On 4 February 1922, participants of the Non-Cooperation movement clashed with police resulting in death of about 22 policemen and 3 civilians at Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh.

**339. With which of the following organisation were Ram Prasad Bismil, Chandrashekhar Azad and Bhagat Singh associated?**

- (a) Hind Socialist Republican Association
- (b) Azad Hind Fauj
- (c) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
- (d) Naujawan Bharat Sabha

**RRB NTPC 16.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) was a revolutionary organization founded by Ram Prasad Bismil, Sachindra Nath Bakshi, Sachindranath Sanyal and Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee Chandrashekhar Azad and Bhagat Singh later joined HSRA.

**340. Which two freedom fighters threw smoke bombs at the Delhi Central Legislative Assembly in 1929?**

- (a) Bhagat Singh and Chandrasekhar Azad
- (b) Bhagat Singh and Subhas Chandra Bose
- (c) Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt
- (d) Bhagat Singh and Mangal Pandey

**RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** In order to protest against the Public Safety and Trade Disputes Bill, 1929 duo Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw a bomb on empty benches in the Central Legislative Assembly of Delhi on 8 April, 1929. Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev are hanged on 23 March 1931 and their death anniversary is observed as Martyr's Day every year on 23 March.

**341. Ram Prasad Bismil was hanged for.....**

- (a) Chatgaon Armoury Raid
- (b) Kakori Train Heist
- (c) Meerut Conspiracy
- (d) Lahore Conspiracy

**RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Ram Prasad Bismil was hanged for Kakori Train Heist. It was the arms robbery which took place on August 9, 1925 on a Train in Central Uttar Pradesh.

The robbery occurred at the town of Kakori, about 16 km from Lucknow where the train was headed.

The final verdict of Kakori Kand was pronounced in July 1927. Around 15 people were let off by the court for the lack of evidence Death sentence were awarded to

Revolutionary	Place of Execution
Ramprasad Bismil	Gorakhpur
Ashfaqullah Khan	Faizabad
Thakur Roshan Singh	Naini (Prayagraj)
Rajendra Lahiri	Gonda

**342. Which famous revolutionary set up base near Satar river in Jhansi in the 1920's using the alias, Pandit Harishankar Brahmachari?**

- (a) Khudiram Bose
- (b) Bhagat Singh
- (c) Udham Singh
- (d) Chandrashekhar Azad

**RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Indian Revolutionary Chandra Shekhar Azad used Pandit Harishankar Brahmachari name during the revolutionary activities in Jhansi to setup a camp.

**343. Which one was not a member of Hindustan Socialist Republican Association?**

- (a) Chandra Shekhar Azad
- (b) Bhagat Singh
- (c) Sukhdev
- (d) Nana Sahab

**RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (d)** The Hindustan Socialist Republican Association was a revolutionary party which was formed on 10 September 1928 AD in Firoz Shah Kotala ground in Delhi under the leadership of Chandrashekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Bhagawati Charan Vohara, Sukhadev & many more young leaders. Hindustan Socialist Republican Association was earlier named Hindustan Republic Association. The change of name probably happened due to the influence of Bhagat Singh. In given option Nana Saheb was related with the Revolt of 1857.

**344. Hindustan Socialist Republican Association was founded by whom?**

- (a) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (b) Vinayak Damodar Savarkar
- (c) Jaiprakash Narayan
- (d) Bhagat Singh

**RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (d)** See the explanation of the above question.

**345. In which year Kakori Train Robbery happened?**

- (a) 1923
- (b) 1924
- (c) 1925
- (d) 1926

**RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (c)** Kakori Train Robbery was an armed robbery which took place on 9 August 1925 on a train in central Uttar Pradesh. The raiders in Kakori Train Robbery were known to be members of the newly formed Hindustan Republican Association by Shachindra Nath Sanyal, Ram Prasad Bismil & Chandrashekhar Azad.

**346. Kakori Train Robbery was organized by \_\_\_\_\_ in 1925.**

- (a) Swaraj Party
- (b) Indian National Congress
- (c) Anushilan Samity
- (d) Hindustan Republican Association

**RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (d)** See the explanation of the above question.

**347. The women who played an important role in the awaking of Indian women to fight for freedom & she is also known as India's Nightingale?**

- (a) Vijay Laxmi Pandit
- (b) Durga Bai Deshmukh
- (c) Sarojani Naidu
- (d) Madam Bhikaji Cama

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-III)**

**Ans : (c)** Sarojani Naidu holds pride for place among women freedom fighters of India. She was responsible for awakening Indian women to fight for freedom. She is also known as India's Nightingale. After Independence she was the first women Governor of UP.

**348. Who among the following participated in Chittagong Armoury Raid as a part of Independence movement?**

- (a) Ganesh Joshi
- (b) Kalpana Chawala
- (c) Ananta Vaddedar
- (d) Pritilata Vaddedar

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 26.04.2016 (Shift-II)**

**Ans : (d)** Pritilata Vaddedar led the raid on Pahartali European club in Chittagong on September 23, 1932 and she sustained a bullet wound that prevented her from escaping with her group. In those circumstances she consumed potassium cyanide to evade arrest & ended her life.

**349. Who among the following was an Indian who was hanged at the age of 18 by the Britishers for joining the freedom struggle?**

- (a) Khudiram Bose
- (b) Chandra Shekhar Azad
- (c) Sukhdev
- (d) M.N. Roy

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 22.04.2016 (Shift-III)**

**Ans : (a)** Khudiram Bose along with Prafulla Chandra Chaki attempted to kill British chief Magistrate Douglas Kingsford at Muzaffarpur in 1908; however attempt was unsuccessful, it accidentally led to the death of two British women. This led to Khudiram's arrest & subsequent death sentence on August 11, 1908 at the age of 18.

**350. Which of the following organizations was not formed outside India to help in the Indian freedom struggle?**

- (a) India House
- (b) Ghadar Party
- (c) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
- (d) Berlin Committee

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 22.04.2016 (Shift-II)**

**Ans : (c)** Under the leadership of Chandra Shekhar Azad, Hindustan Socialist Republican Association was formed on 9-10 September 1928 AD in Firoz Shah Kotla Maidan, Delhi. The aim of this association was to establish a socialist republic state in India and it was a democratic organization. India House, Gadar Party & Berlin committee organizations were established in London, USA and Germany respectively.

**351. Which of the following freedom fighters wrote the epic 'Kamala' on the prison walls?**

- (a) Madan Mohan Malviya
- (b) V.D. Savarkar
- (c) Sharatchandra
- (d) Batukeshwar Dutta

**RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (b)** V.D. Savarkar was one of the fervent freedom fighter of India. In May 1904, he established an International Revolution Institute named 'Abhinav Bharat'. He was sentenced to 50 years rigorous life imprisonment in Andaman on 24 December 1910. Where he wrote the epic 'Kamala' on the prison walls.

**352. Bhagat Singh and his associates killed the British Officer John Saunders to avenge whom?**

- (a) Death of Ram Prasad Bismil
- (b) Villager did in Chauri-Chaura incident
- (c) Death of Lala Lajpat Rai
- (d) Jallianwala Bagh massacre

**RRB NTPC 09.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (c)** On December 17, 1927 the revolutionaries Bhagat Singh and Shivaram Rajguru shot and killed the British officer Johan Saunders. They were supported in this act by their compatriots Sukhdev, and Chandrashekhar Azad to avenge the death of Lala Lajpat Rai.

**353. Who was the main accused along with Bhagat Singh in Assembly bombing case?**

- (a) Ram prasad Bismil
- (b) Ashafakullah
- (c) Suryasen
- (d) Batukeshwar Dutta

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)**

**Ans : (d)** Batukeshwar Dutta was the main accused with Bhagat Singh in Assembly Bombing case of 1929. Bhagat Singh along with Batukeshwar Dutta threw bombs in the Central Assembly in Delhi to protest the Trade Dispute Bill and Public Safety Bill.

**354. Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were hanged for the murder of \_\_\_\_.**

- (a) J.P. Saunders
- (b) Reginald Dyer
- (c) Jhon Simon
- (d) Jems A. Scott

**RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (a)** Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were hanged for the murder of J.P. Saunders on 23 March 1931.

**355. Where is Aruna Asaf Ali remembered for hoisting the flag of Indian National Congress?**

- (a) During No Cooperation Movement
- (b) During Civil Disobedient Movement
- (c) During Swaraj Movement
- (d) During Quit India Movement

**RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (d)** Aruna Asaf Ali is widely remembered for hoisting the flag of Indian National Congress at the Gowalia Tank Maidan in Mumbai during Quit India Movement in 1942 AD.

**356. Which revolutionary embraced death by himself?**

- (a) Khudiram Bose
- (b) Ras Bihari Bose
- (c) Bhagat Singh
- (d) Chandrasekhar Azad

**RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (d)** Chandrasekhar Azad embraced death by himself on 27 February 1931. Azad went to meet one of his associates in Prayagraj's Alfred Park but soon he was surrounded by police. He had been betrayed by one of his own, determined not to get arrested he killed himself with the last bullet of his gun before the British could even touch him.

**357. Which one of the following is not a revolutionary of the freedom struggle who could not hanged by the Britishers?**

- (a) Bhagat Singh
- (b) Rajguru
- (c) Sukhdev
- (d) Chandrasekhar Azad

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 26.04.2016 (Shift-II)**

**Ans : (d)** See the explanation of the above question.

**358. In which year freedom fighter Bhagat Singh was hanged?**

- (a) 1930 AD
- (b) 1931 AD
- (c) 1932 AD
- (d) 1933 AD

**RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (b)** Bhagat Singh was hanged for the murder of British Officer J.P. Saunders on 23 March 1931 in Lahore along with Rajguru and Sukhdev. They were hanged under the charges for hatching a conspiracy against the British Colonial Government.

**359. Which Indian freedom fighter unfurled the flag named Sapta Rishi at Stuttgart, Germany in 1907?**

- (a) Madam Cama (b) Mahatma Gandhi  
(c) Dadabhai Naoroji (d) Lokmanya Tilka

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a)** : On August 21, 1907 an International Socialist Conference was being held at Stuttgart, a city in Germany. On this occasion Madam Bhikaji Rustam Cama unfurled the flag named Sapta Rishi it was the first version of the Indian National flag on 22nd August 1907.

**360. Who had founded 'Abhinav Bharat Society'?**

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Vinayak Savarkar  
(c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Bhagat Singh

**RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (b)** : Abhinav Bharat was a secret society which was founded by Vinayak Savarkar and Ganesh Savarkar in 1904 to associate people, particularly Indians abroad with the cause of Indian Independence.

## **17. Rowlatt Act**

**361. Which of the following did Rowlatt Act 1919 entail?**

- (a) Ban on Indian goods  
(b) Indefinite detention without trial and censorship of the press  
(c) Open fire and lathi-charge on Indians  
(d) Levying of heavy taxes

**RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b)** : The main provision of the Rowlatt Act envisaged the arrest and deportation of any person on mere suspicion of sedition and revolt the trial of those arrested by special tribunals established for that purpose, and the declaration of possession of treasonable literature as a punishable offence. Rowlatt Act-Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919 was legislated by British to discourage Indians from rising against them.

**362. With which of the following is the comment 'no dalil, no vakil, no appeal' associated?**

- (a) Charter Act (b) Rowlatt Act  
(c) Regulating Act (d) Pitt's India Act

**RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b)** : The Rowlatt Act said that any Indian could be detained without trial. This was preventive detention, meaning that the government would hold any citizen in jail without any crime having been committed. Essentially, it means that if someone inside the government suspects that a citizen might commit a crime later, that citizen can be put in jail. Indians were outraged by such a law and one Lahore newspaper described the Rowlatt Act with the headline: 'No dalil, No vakil, No appeal'.

**363. In which year was the Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act called by Mahatma Gandhi?**

- (a) 1922 (b) 1920  
(c) 1919 (d) 1921

**RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c)** : On 6 April 1919, Mahatma Gandhi started a non-violent Satyagraha against the unjust Rowlatt Act passed by the British government. This Act was termed as the 'Black Act' by the Indian public because of its unjust and restrictive nature.

**364. Against which act Mahatma Gandhi asked people to observe 6 April 1919 as a day of non – violence opposition?**

- (a) Arms Act, 1959  
(b) Vernacular Press Act, 1878  
(c) Rowlatt Act, 1919  
(d) Charter Act, 1813

**RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c)** : The Rowlatt Act was an act which would detain any Indian person without trial even he has not committed any crime. So against this Rowlatt Act Mahatma Gandhi asked people to observe 'April 1919 as a day of non-violence opposition.

**365. The Satyagraha Sabha was founded in February 1919 by:**

- (a) Abdul Ghffar Khan  
(b) Motilal Nehru  
(c) Subhash Chandra Bose  
(d) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi

**RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d)** : Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi began a crusade against the Rowlatt Act and setup Satyagraha Sabha on 24<sup>th</sup> February 1919 at Bombay. The Rowlatt Act empowered the British Government to suspend the right of Habeas Corpus.

**366. Against which Act did Gandhiji decide to fight and start a Satyagraha?**

- (a) Rowlatt Act, 1919  
(b) Vernacular Press Act, 1878  
(c) Government of India Act, 1858  
(d) Regulating Act, 1773

**RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a)** : Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch a nation wide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act, 1919. The act gave powers to the police to arrest any person without any reason whatsoever. The purpose of the act was to curb the growing nationalist upsurge in the country.

**367. Which one of the following was a measure taken under the Rowlatt Act?**

- (a) Restriction on wearing khadi  
(b) Forced to buy foreign goods  
(c) Imprisonment without trial  
(d) Restriction on travelling abroad

**RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Rowlatt Act gave the British government power to suppress the political activities, political leaders can be arrested and kept in prison without trial for two years. This act was passed by the British government in 1919, during the First World War. This act is also known as Black Act.

**368. The Rowlatt Act was passed in \_\_\_\_.**

- (a) 1920 (b) 1922  
(c) 1919 (d) 1921

**RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage II<sup>nd</sup>**

**Ans. (c) :** Rowlatt Act was enacted in order to control public unrest and root out conspiracy based on the recommendations of Sedition Committee chaired by Sir Sidney Rowlatt. This act was passed in March 1919 by the Imperial Legislative Council which gave Britisher's power to arrest any person without any trial. This act was called the Black Act by Mahatma Gandhi.

**369. When did the British government passed the notorious Rowlatt Act? The act allowed political detention without trial?**

- (a) 1921 (b) 1920  
(c) 1919 (d) 1922

**RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**370. Gandhiji's campaign against the \_\_\_\_\_ was in response to the British censorship of the press and detention without trial.**

- (a) British Rule  
(b) World War I  
(c) Rowlatt Act  
(d) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

**RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Gandhi's Rowlatt Act satyagraha was the first national level movement against the Rowlatt Act. This was done in response to the British government enacting the Anarchical and Revolutionary Offences Act in 1919. This act empowered British censorship on the press and suppressing other political activities by the government. It allowed the detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

## **18. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre**

**371. Which of the following statements regarding the Jallianwala Bagh incident is incorrect?**

- (a) The Jallianwala Bagh incident took place after the Chauri Chaura incident in which a large group of protesters clashed with the police

(b) This incident happened on 13 April 1919, when the public had gathered in a meeting at Jallianwala Bagh

(c) The Jallianwala Bagh incident was the result of the Rowlatt Act of March 1919, which empowered the government to imprison anyone without trial

(d) Brigadier General Dyer opened fire on the gathered people without informing anyone

**RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Regarding Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, statement in option (a) is wrong because, this incident took place on 13th April, 1919 in Amritsar, Punjab, while Chauri Chaura incident took place on February 4, 1922, in which a large crowd of peasants set fire on the police station in Chauri Chaura, killing 22 policemen. Chauri Chaura is a town in Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh.

**372. Which of the following British policies triggered people to assemble at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar ?**

- (a) Rowlatt Act  
(b) Simon Commission  
(c) Government of India Act  
(d) The Pitts India Act

**RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The Rowlatt Act (Black Act) was passed on March 10, 1919, authorizing the government to imprison or confine, without a trial, any person associated with seditious activities. This led to nationwide unrest. On April 13, 1919, Gen. Reginald Dyer led a group of British soldiers to Jallianwala Bagh, a walled public garden in the Sikh holy city of Amritsar. Thousand unarmed civilians, including men women and children, had gathered to celebrate the eve of Baisakhi. Viewing the gathering as a violation of the prohibitory orders on public assembly, General Dyer ordered his troops to open fire. According to official figures, the 10 minutes of firing resulted in 379 dead and more than a thousand injured.

**373. Which honour did Gandhiji return in protest of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre?**

- (a) Kaiser-i-Hind  
(b) Jewel of the Commonwealth  
(c) Sher-i-Hind  
(d) Noor-i-Hind

**RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** In 1920, as a sign of protest, Gandhi returned the Kaiser-i-Hind medal which was awarded to him by the British Empire. One of the reasons for this act was the massacre of unarmed and non-violent protesters at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar, Punjab, on 13 April 1919.

374. Rabindranath Tagore returned his Knighthood award because of the ———.

- (a) Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy
- (b) Kakori Episode
- (c) Chauri Chaura Episode
- (d) Execution of Bhagat Singh

**RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** On 3<sup>rd</sup> June 1915, Nobel Laureate, Bangla writer and Poet Ravindranath Tagore was given the "Knighthood" title by the British government. But in agitation against the famous Jallianwala Bagh Massacre he returned the "Knighthood" title.

375. Who killed General Dyer, who was responsible for Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?

- (a) Chandrasekhar Azad
- (b) Sardar Udham Singh
- (c) Bhagat Singh
- (d) Surya Sen

**RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** After 21 years of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre Sardar Udham Singh on 13<sup>th</sup> March 1940, shot Michael O Dyer in London Caxton Hall.

376. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place on...

- (a) 15 August 1919
- (b) 20 December 1919
- (c) 13 April 1919
- (d) 25 May 1919

**RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place on 13 April 1919, to protest against the detention of pro-Indian independence leaders Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satya Pal. The British Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer surrounded the Bagh with his soldiers and ordered them to fire. Estimates killed people were 379 and almost 1200 injured.

377. Which committee was set up by Lord Chelmsford to engine into Jallianwala Bagh incident in 1919? .....

- (a) Harshel Committee
- (b) Maclagon Committee
- (c) Muddiman Committee
- (d) Hunter Committee

**RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** On 14 October 1919 after order issued by the Edwin Montagu, Secretary of State for India. The Government of India announced the formation of a committee of inquiry into events called Jallianwala Bagh incident later widely known as Hunter Commission. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place on 13 April, 1919.

378. In which of the following cities is the famous Jallianwala Bagh located?

- (a) Panipat
- (b) Ambala
- (c) Amritsar
- (d) Patna

**RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The famous Jallianwala Bagh is located in the city of Amritsar, Punjab. On April 13, 1919 the British army led by General Reginald Edward Dyer opened fire and killed hundreds of unarmed Indians.

379. In which of the following cities did the Jallianwala Bagh massacre take place?

- (a) Bhatinda
- (b) Jalandhar
- (c) Amritsar
- (d) Patiala

**RRB JE CBT-II 31.08.2019 IInd Shift**

**Ans : (c)** Jallinawala Bagh Massacre also called Massacre of Amritsar was an incident on 13 April 1919, in which British troops fired on a large crowd of unarmed Indian in an open space known as the Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar, Punjab.

380. On which date did Jallianwala Bagh massacre take place?

- (a) 30<sup>th</sup> April, 1919
- (b) 13<sup>th</sup> April, 1919
- (c) 30<sup>th</sup> April, 1920
- (d) 13<sup>th</sup> April, 1920

**RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Jallianwala Bagh Massacre was an incident which took place on 13 April 1919, in which British troops fired on a large crowd of unarmed Indians in an open space known as the Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar in Punjab.

381. Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place during the term of Viceroy:

- (a) Lord Ripon
- (b) Lord Chelmsford
- (c) Lord Dalhousie
- (d) Lord Irwin

**RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Lord Chelmsford (1916-21) was the Viceroy of India when Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place on 13 April, 1919 in Amritsar, Punjab. Other than this, Lucknow Pact (1916), Champaran Satyagraha (1917), Montagu's August Declaration (1917), Government of India Act (1919), Rowlatt Act (1919) and launch of Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movements are also related with Lord Chelmsford.

382. The Jallianwala Bagh tragedy was a direct result of the protest against \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Defence of India Act
- (b) The Rowlatt Act
- (c) The Montague-Chelmsford Reforms
- (d) The Marley-Minto Reforms

**RRB NTPC 05.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place on 13<sup>th</sup> April 1919. It was a mass protest against the famous Rowlatt Act and also the detention of Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satya Pal. Hence, people gathered on the day of Baisakhi in Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar, Punjab and General R. Dyer ordered for open fire upon public.

**383. For his involvement in the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, Michael Francis O'Dwyer was assassinated by:**

- (a) Chandrashekhar Azad
- (b) Mangal Pandey
- (c) Bhagat Singh
- (d) Udham Singh

**RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place on 13 April 1919 when troops of the British Indian Army under the command of General Dwyer fired bullets into a crowd of Baisakhi pilgrims, who had gathered in Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, Punjab. Udham Singh was a revolutionary and freedom fighter belonging to the Ghadar Party. He assassinated Michael O' Dwyer, the former Lieutenant Governor of Punjab, on 13th March 1940 to avenge the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. Udham Singh was hanged on 31 July 1940 at Pentonville Prison.

**384. In which year Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place?**

- (a) 1936
- (b) 1919
- (c) 1921
- (d) 1947

**RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage II<sup>nd</sup>**

**Ans : (b)** The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place on 13 April 1919. On 13 April 1919, people gathered at Jallianwala Bagh (Amritsar) to protest against the arrest of Satya Pal and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew. Suddenly, General Dwyer entered in park and without any warning he ordered his troops to open fires on unarmed crowd. In this incident about thousand of peoples were killed and about many were wounded.

**385. In which year did the Jallianwala Bagh massacre?**

- (a) 1920
- (b) 1919
- (c) 1891
- (d) 1981

**RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans (b)** See the explanation of the above question.

**386. Who ordered the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?**

- (a) Colonel Reginald Dwyer
- (b) Michel O' Dwyer
- (c) H.H. Asquith
- (d) Winton Churchill

**RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (a)** Colonel Reginald Dwyer had ordered for Jallianwala Bagh massacre. He ordered troops of British Indian Army to fire on unarmed Indian civilians gathered in Jallianwala Bagh on April 13, 1919.

**387. Which Indian revolutionary assassinated Michael O'Dwyer?**

- (a) Bhagat Singh
- (b) Rajguru
- (c) Udham Singh
- (d) Sukhdev Thapar

**RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Udham Singh was a political activist who was associated with the Ghadar Party while in US. He shot down Michael O Dwyer on 13 March 1940 in Britain. Michael O'Dwyer was Lieutenant Governor of Punjab when Jallianwalah Bagh Massacre took place in Amritsar's on April 13, 1919.

**388. Which freedom fighter shot General Michael O'Dwyer?**

- (a) Udham Singh
- (b) Bhagat Singh
- (c) Sukhdev Singh
- (d) Chandra Shekhar Azad

**RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Udham Singh was an Indian freedom fighter belonging to the Ghadar Party. He shot General Michael O' Dwyer on 13 March, 1940 in England. The assassination was done in revenge for the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre in Amritsar in 1919, for which O' Dwyer was responsible. Singh was subsequently trialed and convicted of murder and hanged in July 1940 while Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, and Rajguru were associated with the Lahore conspiracy case. Chandrashekhar Azad also participated in several revolutionary activities including the Kakori train robbery (1925) and the revenge killing of a British Police officer (1928).

**389. On which festival day Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place?**

- (a) Baisakhi
- (b) Guru Nanak Jayanti
- (c) Diwali
- (d) Holi

**RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (a)** April 13, 1919 on the auspicious day of Sikh Baisakhi Festival a large crowd gathered at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar General Dwyer ordered his troops to open fire on unarmed crowd.

**390. Who killed General O'dwyer in London to avenge the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?**

- (a) Sardar Bhagat Singh
- (b) Sardar Udham Singh
- (c) Sardar Ajeet Singh
- (d) Raj Guru

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 29.04.2016 (Shift-II)**



**Ans : (b)** General O' Dwyer led massacre at Amritsar Jallianwalla Bagh 1919. He ordered his troops to open fire on unarmed crowd. Udham Singh decided to take revenge by killing Michael O' Dwyer on March 13, 1940 at a joint meetings of Asian Society at Caxton Hall, London. After that on 31 July 1940 he was hanged at Pentonville prison.

## 19. Non-Cooperation/ Khilafat Movement

**391. Which movement was led in India by Ali Brothers Shaukat Ali and Mohammad Ali?**

- (a) Quit India Movement
- (b) Delhi Chalo Movement
- (c) Boycott Movement
- (d) Khilafat Movement

**RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d)** In 1919, Khilafat Movement was organized under the leadership of Ali brother, (Shaukat Ali and Mohammad Ali), Abul Kalam Azad, Hasarat Mohani, Hakim Ajmal Khan and other. On 23 November 1919 'All India Khilafat Committee Session was held in Delhi and Gandhi ji presided over this session. October, 17 1919 was celebrated as 'Khilafat day'.

**392. What is correct about the Khilafat Movement in India?**

- (a) It was a movement in demand of Pakistan
- (b) It was a movement to restore the Mughal Royal family in India
- (c) It was a movement in support of the Turkish Sultan
- (d) It was a movement against the massacre of Jallianwala Bagh

**RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c)** : The Khilafat Movement (1919-1924 AD) was agitation by Indian Muslims, allied with Indian nationalism. Its purpose was to put pressure on the British government to preserve the authority of the Ottoman Sultan as Caliph of Islam. A Khilafat Committee was formed under the leadership of Ali brothers, Maulana Azad, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Hasrat Mohani.

**393. Who out of the following led the Khilafat movement?.....**

- (a) Zakir Hussain
- (b) Shaukat Ali
- (c) Bakht Khan
- (d) Muhammad Ali Jinnah

**RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b)** : The Khilafat Movement, (1919-1924) was a movement of Indian Muslims, led by Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, that demanded the following: The Turkish Sultan or Khalifa must retain control over the Muslim sacred places in the erstwhile Ottoman empire; the Jazirat-ul-Arab (Arabia, Syria, Iraq, Palestine) must remain under Muslim sovereignty; and the Khalifa must be left with sufficient territory to enable him to defend the Islamic faith. The Congress supported the movement and Mahatma Gandhi sought to conjoin it to the Non-Cooperation Movement.

**394. In which year did the Non-Cooperation Movement begin in India?**

- (a) 1910
- (b) 1920
- (c) 1930
- (d) 1940

**RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b)** : The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched in 1920. Mahatma Gandhi was the major leader of this movement. Gandhi wanted to boycott or not to cooperate the use of British products, resigning from British posts, educational institutions, prohibiting government regulation, courts etc and adopt swadeshi habits like hand spinning weaving. Its aim was that Britishers grant self governance and full independence to India.

**395. When did the All-India Khilafat Committee pass a resolution declaring that no Muslim should serve in army?**

- (a) November 1922
- (b) August 1920
- (c) April 1919
- (d) July 1921

**RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d)** : In July 1921, the All India Khilafat Committee passed a resolution declaring that no Muslim should serve in the British Indian Army. The Khilafat Committee was formed in 1919 under the leadership of Ali brothers, 'Maulana Azad', Hakim Ajmal Khan and Hasarat Mohani.

**396. Which of the following was a result of the Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movement?**

- (a) Peasants carried loads for colonial
- (b) Students went to schools and colleges run by the government
- (c) Lawyers attended courts
- (d) The working class went on strike in many towns and cities

**RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d)** : The result of Non-Cooperation Movement and Khilafat Movement was the working class went on strike in many towns and cities. These two mass movements were organised in 1919-1922 to oppose the British Rule in India. The movements, despite having different issues adopted a unified plan of Action of non-violence and non Cooperation.

397. What is correct about the Khilafat Movement in India?

- (a) It was a movement to restore the Mughal Royal family in India
- (b) It was a movement in demand of Pakistan .....
- (c) It was a movement against the massacre of Jallianwala Bagh
- (d) It was a movement in support of the Turkish Sultan

**RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Khilafat Movement was a movement in support of the Turkish Sultan. The Khilafat Movement was started on October 17, 1919 under the leadership of Maulana Shaukat Ali and Mohammad Ali Jauhar and was fully supported by Mahatma Gandhi. There were two demands of this movement.

1. The partition of Turkey should be removed.
2. The post of Khalifa should be re-established.

398. The Khilafat Movement originated in .....

- (a) Iran
- (b) Germany
- (c) Israel
- (d) Turkey

**RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The Khilafat Movement originated in Turkey. During the First World War, the Caliph's (Khalifa) position weakened by the British, then the Indian Muslims adopted an aggressive attitude towards the British and thus started the Khilafat Movement. The Khilafat movement in India started in Mumbai in March 1919 under the leadership of Ali brothers, Muhammad Ali and Saikat Ali. Its main purpose was to re-establish the position of Turkish Caliph and to remove the restrictions from religious areas.

399. Which other movement was combined with the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920?

- (a) Home Rule Movement
- (b) Swadeshi Movement
- (c) Khilafat Movement
- (d) August Kranti

**RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Khilafat movement, which began in 1919 brought the Muslims and Hindus on a common platform against the British rule and was the most important cause of Non-Cooperation Movement.

400. Who led the Khilafat Movement?

- (a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- (b) Ali Brothers
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Abul Kalam Azad

**RRB NTPC 05.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans.(b) :** The Khilafat agitation was launched in India in 1919 AD. It was led by two Ali brothers namely Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali. It was a Pan-Islamic force in India that arose in an effort to salvage the Ottoman caliphate as a symbol of unity among the Muslim community in India during the British raj.

401. Who led the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920-22 ?

- (a) Motilal Nehru
- (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

**RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22) was launched under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi on 5th September, 1920. It was called off because of Chauri-Chaura incident of 1922.

**Features of the Non-Cooperation Movement are –**

- \* The movement was essentially a peaceful and non-violent protest against the British Government.
- \* People were asked to resign from their government jobs.
- \* People were asked to boycott the foreign goods and use only Indian - made goods.
- \* This movement was the reaction towards Rowlatt Act, 1919 and Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

## 20. Swaraj Party

402. The Swaraj Party was formed in the year:

- (a) 1921
- (b) 1933
- (c) 1930
- (d) 1923

**RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Swaraj Party was formed on March, 1923 by CR Das and Motilal Nehru. The formation of the Swaraj Party came after various significant events like the withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement, the Government of India Act, 1919 and 1923 elections. Prominent leader of this party included NC Kelkar, Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy, Vitthal Bhai Patel.

403. Swaraj Party was established to demand for greater freedom for Indian People. When was Swaraj Party formed at Gaya?

- (a) 1927
- (b) 1920
- (c) 1923
- (d) 1928

**RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** - In 1922, Congress session was held under the chairmanship of C.R. Das in Gaya. A resolution was passed not to take entry in the council. Consequently, C R Das had resigned. In March 1923, CR Das and Motilal Nehru called up his supporters for an All India Conference in Allahabad and founded 'Swaraj Party', a new political party. Swaraj party was presided by CR Das and Motilal Nehru served as General-Secretary.

**404. Who along with Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj Party within the Congress to argue for a return to council politics ?**

- (a) CR Das (b) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(c) Subhas Chandra Bose (d) BR Ambedkar

**RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Swaraj Party was an Indian political party established in early 1923 AD by members of Indian National Congress notably Motilal Nehru and CR Das. Their first session was held at Allahabad. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj Party within the Congress to argue for a return to council politics. The main purpose was to oppose British policies within the councils argue for reform and also demonstrate that these councils were not truly democratic.

**405. Which of the following freedom fighters was a co-founder of Swaraj Party along with Motilal Nehru?**

- (a) Rash Behari Ghosh  
(b) Ambica Charan Mazumdar  
(c) Chittaranjan Das  
(d) Bhupendra Nath Bose

**RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Swaraj Party was formed on 1 March 1923 by C R Das (Chittaranjan Das) and Motilal Nehru. CR Das was the President and the Secretary was Motilal Nehru. Prominent leaders of the Swaraj Party included N C Kelkar, Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy and Subhas Chandra Bose. This party was formed when Mahatma Gandhi withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922 after the Chauri Chaura incident.

**406. Who among the following was one of the founder members of the Swaraj Party formed in 1923?**

- (a) CR Das  
(b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(d) Subhash Chandra Bose

**RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The Swaraj Party was established as the Congress-Khilafat Swaraj Party. It was a political party formed in India on March, 1923 after the Gaya annual conference in December 1922 of the National Congress, that sought greater self-government and political freedom for the Indian people from the British. The two most important leaders were Chittaranjan Das, its President, and Motilal Nehru, its Secretary.

**407. Who was the founder of Swaraj Party?**

- (a) C. Rajgopalachari (b) Motilal Nehru  
(c) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) Mahatma Gandhi

**RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 28.04.2016 (Shift-II)**

**Ans : (b)** Swaraj party was formed by Motilal Nehru and Chittaranjan Das in March, 1923. The formation of this party came after various significant events like the withdrawal of non-cooperation movement, the Government of India Act, 1919 and 1923 elections. In 1922, in the Gaya session of the Congress CR Das (who was presiding over the session) moved a proposal to enter the legislatures but he was defeated. Das and other leaders including Pt. Motilal Nehru, Madan Mohan Malviya, Vitthal Bhai Patel, broke away from Congress and formed Swaraj Party. Motilal Nehru was the Secretary and C.R. Das was the President of this party.

## **21. Mahatma Gandhi and his Initial Movement**

**408. Name the major revolt inspired by Mahatma Gandhi against the forced cultivation of indigo.**

- (a) Dandi March  
(b) Munda uprising  
(c) Champaran Satyagraha  
(d) Non-Cooperation Movement

**RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was a farmer's uprising that took place in Champaran district of Bihar in India. The farmers were protesting against having to grow indigo with barely any payment for it.

**409. Before the Champaran Satyagraha the farmers of Champaran used to adopt the 'Panch Kathiya system in which \_\_\_\_ were sown in 5 Katthas out of Bigha's land.**

- (a) Indigo (b) Cotton  
(c) Sugarcane (d) Jute

**RRB ALP & Tec. (17-08-18 Shift-II)**

**Ans : (a)** Panch Kathiya system was the system under which the native peasants of Champaran (Bihar) were forced to cultivate 5 Kattha Indigo out of every 1 Bigha of land. In April 1917 the Champaran Satyagraha in Motihari, Bihar was led by the Mahatma Gandhi in India. Raj Kumar Shukla requested Mahatma Gandhi to visit Champaran.

**410. Which of the following events is the oldest?**

- (a) Poona Pact  
(b) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre  
(c) Non-Cooperation Movement  
(d) Quit India Movement

**RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) : (i) Poona Pact:-** In 1932, B.R. Ambedkar negotiated the Poona Pact with Mahatma Gandhi.

**(ii) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre:-** It also called massacre of Amritsar. It was an incident on April 13, 1919 in Amritsar, Punjab.

**(iii) Non-Cooperation Movement:-** It was launched on 1<sup>st</sup> August 1920 by the Indian National Congress (INC) under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

**(iv). Quit India Movement:-** It was launched on 8<sup>th</sup> August 1942, by Mahatma Gandhi.

Hence, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre events is the oldest.

**411. The Chauri Chaura incident resulted in the abrupt closure of the:**

- (a) Dandi Satyagraha
- (b) Quit India Movement
- (c) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (d) Non-Cooperation Movement

**RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Non-Cooperation Movement was abruptly called off on 12 February 1922 by Gandhi following the Chauri Chaura incident in the Gorakhpur district of UP held on 4 February 1922 resulting in the deaths of about 22 policemen and 3 civilians.

**412. Chronologically, which of the following events happened first in course of the India freedom struggle?**

- (a) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (b) Quit India Movement
- (c) Non-Cooperation Movement .....
- (d) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

**RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

<b>Ans. (d) :</b>	
Events	Year
Jallianwala Bagh Massacre	13 April 1919
Non Cooperation Movement	1 August 1920
Civil Disobedience Movement	12 <sup>th</sup> March, 1930 to 6 <sup>th</sup> April, 1930
Quit India Movement	8 August 1942

**413. Which of the following chronological order of events of the freedom struggle is correct?**

- (a) Non Cooperation Movement-Sepoy Mutiny-Champaran Movement-Partition of Bengal
- (b) Non Cooperation Movement-Champaran Movement-Sepoy mutiny-Partition of Bengal
- (c) Non Cooperation Movement-Champaran Movement-Partition of Bengal-Sepoy Mutiny
- (d) Sepoy Mutiny-Partition of Bengal-Champaran Movement-Non Cooperation Movement

**RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

<b>Ans. (d) :</b>	
Freedom Struggle	Year
Sepoy Mutiny	1857
Partition of Bengal	1905
Champaran Movement	1917
Non-Cooperation Movement	1920-22

**414. Arrange the following events during India's freedom struggle, chronologically:**

**I. The Salt March**

**II. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre**

**III. Quit India Movement**

**IV. Non-Cooperation Movement**

- (a) II, IV, I, III
- (b) I, II, III, IV
- (c) III, IV, II, I
- (d) IV, I, II, III

**RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

<b>Ans. (a) :</b>	
Freedom Struggle	Date
3. The Salt March	12 March, 1930
1. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre	13 April, 1919
4. Quit India Movement	8 August, 1942
2. Non-Cooperation Movement	1 August, 1920

**415. Arrange the following events in their chronological order.**

**A. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre**

**B. Non-Cooperation Movement and Khilafat Movement**

**C. Gandhi-Irwin Pact**

**D. Quit India Movement**

**E. Champaran Movement**

- (a) E, B, A, C, D
- (b) E, A, B, C, D
- (c) E, A, C, D, B
- (d) A, B, C, D, E

**RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Events in their chronological order-

**(i)** Champaran Movement- 1917

**(ii)** Jallianwala Bagh Massacre - 13<sup>th</sup> April, 1919

**(iii)** Non-Cooperation Movement and Khilafat Movement: 1919-22

**(iv)** Gandhi-Irwin Pact: 5 March, 1931

**(v)** Quit India Movement: 8 August, 1942

**416. At which university did Mahatma Gandhi make his first public appearance in 1916 after returning from South Africa to India ?**

- (a) Banaras Hindu University
- (b) Allahabad University
- (c) Aligarh Muslim University
- (d) University of Mumbai

**RRB NTPC 20.01. 2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Mahatma Gandhi's first public address in India was on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Banaras Hindu University in February 1916. After over 21 years stay in South Africa, Gandhiji returned to India on January 9, 1915 with his wife Kasturba. He landed at the Apollo Bunder in Bombay. It was during this time Gandhiji met Gokhale and made him his mentor.

**Note:** Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (Non-Resident Indian Day) is a celebratory day observed (starting in 2003) on 9 January to commemorate the return of Mahatma Gandhi from South Africa to Mumbai on 9 January, 1915.

**417. In 1915, Mahatma Gandhi returned to India permanently from .....**

- (a) Britain (b) South Africa  
(c) Kenya (d) USA

**RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**418. Who advised Gandhiji to travel around British India, getting to know the land and its people?**

- (a) Bipin Chandra Pal  
(b) Womesh Chandra Bannerjee  
(c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
(d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

**RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Gopal Krishna Gokhale advised Gandhiji to travel around British India, getting to know the land and its people. Gandhiji called Gokhale his mentor and guide. Gokhale was the founder of the Servants of Indian Society.

**419. When did Non- Cooperation and Khilafat Movement begin?**

- (a) 1928 (b) 1931  
(c) 1920 (d) 1946

**RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Khilafat movement begun on the 17<sup>th</sup> October 1919 when the day was observed as the Khilafat Day all over the India. On 23<sup>rd</sup> November 1919 the first Khilafat conference met at Delhi. It was at this session that the Muslims considered the feasibility of Non-Cooperation as a means of compelling the British government to redress the Khilafat wrong. On 10<sup>th</sup> March 1920 the Khilafat Conference met at Calcutta and decided upon Non-Cooperation as the best weapon for the object of their agitation. The Non-Cooperation commenced on 1<sup>st</sup> August 1920.

**420. The Non-Cooperation Movement was adopted at the Congress session in December 1920 at:**

- (a) Nagpur (b) Surat  
(c) Aurangabad (d) Nasik

**RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The Non-Cooperation Movement was adopted at Nagpur Session of the Congress in 1920. The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched in 1920 by M.K. Gandhi. The Congress passed a resolution in favour of Non-Cooperation Movement and defined Swaraj as its ultimate aim. Gandhiji withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement after the Chauri-Chaura incident.

**421. The Chauri-Chaura incident during Non-Cooperation Movement occurred in which district of Uttar Pradesh?**

- (a) Gorakhpur (b) Allahabad  
(c) Varanasi (d) Kanpur

**RRB NTPC 27.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Chauri-Chaura is a town in Gorakhpur district in Uttar Pradesh. On February 4, 1922, a violent set a police post of the British Government on fire, due to which 22 police personnel were burnt to death. This incident is known as Chauri-Chaura incident. As a result of this, Gandhiji has said that the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22) was no longer suitable due to violence and had withdrawn it. On 12 February 1922, M.K. Gandhi called off the movement.

**422. What was the main reason for calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement by Gandhiji in 1922?**

- (a) A police station at Chauri-Chaura in Uttar Pradesh was set on fire by a mob.  
(b) The movement was completed by achieving the target.  
(c) Gandhiji was seriously ill  
(d) Gandhiji was arrested and compelled to stop the movement.

**RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**423. The Champaran Satyagraha is related to the:**

- (a) Indigo cultivation (b) Leather production  
(c) Textile mill strike (d) Making of salt

**RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Champaran Satyagraha is related to the Indigo Cultivation. The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was the first satyagraha movement led by Mahatma Gandhi in British India and is considered a historically important rebellion in the Indian independence movement. It was a farmer's uprising that took place in Champaran district of Bihar in the Indian subcontinent, during the British colonial period. The farmers were protesting against the cultivation of indigo.

**424. In which city was Gandhiji informed about the problems in Champaran and invited to visit the place ?**

- (a) Delhi (b) Patna  
(c) Lucknow (d) Ahmedabad

**RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Gandhi was informed about the atrocities on indigo farmers of Champaran at the 31st session of the Indian National Congress in Lucknow in 1916. Raj Kumar Shukla convinced Mahatma Gandhi to visit Champaran, which was a turning point in India's struggle for independence. He was a famous Indigo cultivator of Champaran and he was a money lender as well. Gandhiji reached Motihari, then the district headquarters of undivided Champaran, with Rajkumar Shukla on 15 April 1917.

425. What was the name of the judge who presided over the trial of Mahatma Gandhi after the Non-Cooperation Movement?

- (a) Justice Harold Blacker
- (b) Justice Adam Bittleston
- (c) Justice CN Broomfield
- (d) Justice Abdur Rahim

**RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Non-Cooperation Movement was a reaction towards the oppressive policies of the British Indian government such as the Rowlatt Act of 18 March 1919, as well as towards the Jallianwala Bagh massacre of 13 April 1919. Gandhi Ji started a movement called Non-Cooperation Movement but due to the Chauri Chaura incident on 4<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1922, it was withdrawn, Gandhiji was arrested and the trial was held before Broomfield, District and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. He was sent to Jail for 6 years but due to poor health, he was released after 2 year.

426. When did Mahatma Gandhi return to India from South Africa?

- (a) December 1920
- (b) March 1919
- (c) November 1913
- (d) January 1915

**RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Mahatma Gandhi returned India from South Africa on 9 January, 1915. After arriving in India, Mahatma Gandhi successfully organized Satyagraha Movements in various places. Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in 1915 at the request of Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD) is celebrated on 9<sup>th</sup> January every year to mark the contribution of overseas Indian community in the development of India. January 9 was chosen as the day to celebrate this occasion since it was on this day in 1915 that Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest Pravasi, returned to India from South Africa.

427. Champaran movement was against which of the following ?

- (a) Against the imposition of additional tax by Zamindars
- (b) Against Rowlatt Act, 1919
- (c) Against the financial atrocities of the British Government
- (d) Against forced cultivation of Indigo

**RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was the first Satyagraha movement led by Gandhiji in India, to free indigo workers from excesses of indigo planters under tinkathia system who were trying to exploit peasants by increasing rent after falling of indigo prices due to the origin of synthetic dyes, and considered a historically important revolt in the Indian Independence movement. It was a farmer's uprising that took place in Champaran district of Bihar, India during the British colonial period.

428. Who founded Natal Indian Congress to fight against racial discrimination?

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

**RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The Natal India Congress was founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1894 to fight against racial discrimination. The Natal Congress in its early stages focused on providing equality to all races and people of all castes, gender and creed.

429. In which year did Mahatma Gandhi organise a satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district?

- (a) 1917
- (b) 1919
- (c) 1918
- (d) 1915

**RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Kheda Satyagraha of 1918 took place in the Kheda districts of Gujarat, India during the period of the British Raj. It was a Satyagraha movement organized by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. It was a major revolt in the Indian independence movement. It was the second Satyagraha movement after Champaran Satyagraha. Gandhi organized this movement to support the peasants.

430. Which of the following 'ashrams' was NOT established by Mahatma Gandhi?

- (a) Sewagram
- (b) Tolstoy Farm
- (c) Paunar
- (d) Sabarmati

**RRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Paunar Ashram of Wardha was founded by great reformer Vinoba Bhave. He was conferred with the name of Acharya and is much famous for his Bhoodan movement. He is considered as the National Teacher of India and the spritual successor of Mahatma Gandhi.

431. The person who was instrumental in bringing Mahatma Gandhi to Champarn in 1917 was:

- (a) Aruna Asaf Ali
- (b) Maulana Mazharul Haque
- (c) Raj Kumar Shukla
- (d) Batak Miyan

**RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** In the Champaran district of Bihar, the cultivators were forced by Europeans to grow Indigo, a blue dye, and this imposed on them untold sufferings. Raj Kumar Shukla requested Gandhi to visit the place and to come across the conditions of farmers there. Gandhi went to Champaran with Rajkumar early in 1917 and started the Champaran Satyagrah. Champaran Satyagraha was the first Satyagraha movement led by Mahatma Gandhi in India.

432. Name the book written by Mahatma Gandhi in 1909 that suggested the British rule would come to an end if Indians didn't cooperate with them.

- (a) Village Swaraj
- (b) Hind Swaraj
- (c) Construtive Programme - Its Meaning and Place
- (d) India of My Dreams

**RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Hind Swaraj is a book written by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi in 1909, in Gujarati language. In this book, he expresses his views on Swaraj and modern civilization. The book was banned in 1910 by the British government in India as a seditious text. In the book he also suggested that if Indians do not cooperate, British rule will come to an end.

433. Which of following movements was NOT lead by Mahatma Gandhi?

- (a) Quit India Movement, 1942
- (b) Bardoli Satyagraha, 1928
- (c) Kheda Satyagraha, 1918
- (d) Passive resistance campaigns, 1906

**RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** The Bardoli Satyagraha, 1928 was a movement in the independence struggle led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel for the farmers of Bardoli against the unjust raising of taxes. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was given the title of 'Sardar' during the Bardoli satyagraha by women.

434. The Non-Cooperation Movement was pitched in under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi from:

- (a) 1918 to 1920
- (b) 1915 to 1919
- (c) 1930 to 1935
- (d) 1920 to 1922

**RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched on 5th September 1920 by the Indian National Congress (INC) under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. In September 1920, in Congress session in Calcutta, the party introduced the Non-Cooperation programme.

435. At which of the following railway stations of South Africa was Gandhiji thrown out of a train after refusing to leave the first-Class compartment?

- (a) Pietermaritzburg
- (b) Johannesburg
- (c) Durban
- (d) Cape Town

**RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Mahatma Gandhi was thrown off a train at the Pietermaritzburg railway station in South Africa in 1893, after a white man objected to him travelling in the first class coach. Gandhiji spent nearly 21 years in a South Africa practicing law, and adopting Satyagraha against the racist regime. At that time he had faced racism for the first time there.

436. Which movement was negative enough to be peaceful but positive enough to be effective?

- (a) Khilafat Movement
- (b) Swadeshi Movement
- (c) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (d) Quit India Movement

**RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Non-Cooperation Movement was negative enough to be peaceful but positive enough to be effective. Mahatma Gandhi transformed Indian Nationalism through Non-Cooperation Movement of 1920.

Khilafat Movement – (1919 – 24)

Swadeshi Movement – 7 August 1905

Quit India Movement – 8 August 1942.

437. Which of the following is not a feature of the Non-Cooperation Movement?

- (a) Surrender of titles that government awarded
- (b) Boycott of foreign goods
- (c) Salt March
- (d) Boycott of civil services

**RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Dandi March is not related to Non-Cooperation Movement because Dandi March was started in 1930 whereas Non-Cooperation Movement was launched in 1920. Dandi March (Salt March) was a civil disobedience led by Mahatma Gandhi. It was twenty-four day march lasted from 12 March 1930 to 5 April 1930. Gandhi started this march from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi. Salt March was against the Salt tax imposed by the British government.

438. Which of the following movements is related to forceful cultivation of Indigo?

- (a) Dandi March
- (b) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (c) Bardoli Satyagrah
- (d) Champaran Satyagraha

**RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was the first Satyagraha movement led by Mahatma Gandhi in India and is considered as a historically important rebellion in the Indian freedom struggle. On 10<sup>th</sup> April 1917 Mahatma Gandhi arrived Champaran with Raj Kumar Shukla. It is marked as India's first Civil Disobedience Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi to protest against the injustice met out to tenant farmers in Champaran district of Bihar. Britishers enforced the Tinkathia System which meant farmers had to cultivate Indigo on 3/20th of the total land. In order to oppose this Champaran Satyagraha was launched.

439. Mahatma Gandhi came to Champaran in:

- (a) 1916 (b) 1922  
(c) 1917 (d) 1919

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of the above question.

440. Champaran in Bihar was a witness to satyagrah by Mahatma Gandhi in the year \_\_\_\_.

- (a) 1918 (b) 1916  
(c) 1915 (d) 1917

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Champaran Movement in Bihar was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1917. The peasants were insisted to grow indigo on their 3/20<sup>th</sup> land. As a protest against this extremity Mahatma Gandhi launched Champaran Satyagraha on 19th April, 1917 on the request of a native leader Rajkumar Shukla and forced the British Government to pass the judgement in favour of the farmers.

441. Mahatma Gandhi's first major public appearance in India after returning from South Africa was at the opening of the ..... in February 1916.

- (a) University of Calcutta  
(b) University of Madras  
(c) Banaras Hindu University  
(d) University of Bombay

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Mahatma Gandhi's first major public appearance in India after returning from South Africa was at the opening of the Banaras Hindu University in February 1916. On Gokhale's advice Gandhiji spent a year travelling around British India getting to know the land and its people.

442. Who among the following remarked that "South Africa made the Mahatma"?

- (a) Bipin Chandra Pal  
(b) Chandran Devanesan  
(c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
(d) Jawaharlal Nehru

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : In January 1915, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi returned to his homeland after two decades of residence abroad. This two decades (approx 21 years) had been spent in the most part in South Africa, where he went as a lawyer, and in time became a leader of the Indian Community in that territory. As the historian Chandran Devanesan has remarked, South Africa was "the making of the Mahatma".

443. Whom did Mahatma Gandhi consider his mentor in politics?

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
(b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale  
(c) Lala Lajpat Rai  
(d) Raychandbhai

RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Gopal Krishna Gokhale was a senior leader of the Indian National Congress and founder of the Servant of India Society. Gokhale was elected president of Indian National Congress in Banaras Session held in 1905. After coming back from South Africa Mahatma Gandhi was guided by Gopal Krishna Gokhale Gandhiji considered Gopal Krishna Gokhale as his political guru.

444. What was the main reason for calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement by Gandhiji in 1922?

- (a) A police station at Chauri Chaura in Uttar Pradesh was set on fire by a mob  
(b) Gandhiji was arrested and compelled to stop the movement  
(c) Gandhiji was seriously ill  
(d) The movement was completed by achieving the target

RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Non-Cooperation Movement was a political campaign launched on 4 September 1920, by Mahatma Gandhi to have Indians revoke their cooperation from the British government, with the aim of inducing the British to grant self-governance and full independence to India. After an angry mob had set fire on police station in the village of Chauri Chaura (now in Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh) in February 1922, Gandhi himself called off the movement; the next month he was arrested without incident.

445. The Non-Cooperation Movement was called off by Gandhiji after the violent act of the \_\_\_\_.

- (a) Rowlatt Act  
(b) Quit India Movement  
(c) Chauri Chaura  
(d) Khilafat Movement

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

446. Which Movement had to withdrawn suddenly due to Chauri-Chaura incident?

- (a) Quit Indian Movement  
(b) Home Rule Movement  
(c) Non-cooperation movement  
(d) Civil Disobedient movement

RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Set-2, Red Paper)

Ans. (c) : On 4 February 1922, a clash took place at Chauri-Chaura, a small town in the district of Gorakhpur, UP. A police station had attacked some volunteers. A whole crowd of peasants that had gathered there went to the police station and the mob set fire to the police station with 22 policemen inside it. Mahatma Gandhi was disappointed by this incident as this movement has lost its non-violent nature. On 12 February 1922 when the congress leaders met at Bardoli, Gandhi ji decided to withdraw the non-cooperation movement.



447. Gandhi started the Non-Cooperation Movement in a small village called Champaran. In which Indian state Champaran is currently located?

- (a) West Bengal (b) Bihar  
(c) Gujarat (d) Maharashtra

RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) Mahatma Gandhi had started the non-cooperation movement in Champaran district which is located in Bihar.

448. In which of the following movements did Gandhi ji make the first use of hunger strike as a weapon in India?

- (a) Ahmedabad Strike, 1918  
(b) Rowlatt Satyagraha, 1919  
(c) Swadeshi movement, 1905  
(d) Champaran Satyagraha, 1917

RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Red Paper)

Ans. (a) : In Ahmedabad mill strike, 1918 Gandhi ji used Satyagrah and hunger strike for the first time during an industrial dispute between the owners and workers of a cotton mill in Ahmedabad. The owner wanted to withdraw the plague bonus to the workers while the workers were demanding a hike of 35% in their wages during the peaceful strike led by Gandhi ji. He underwent a hunger strike. At last this strike was successful and workers were granted the wage hike they wanted.

449. It was not included in the hypothesis of Non Cooperation Movement during the freedom struggle-

- (a) Boycott of administrative services  
(b) Boycott of foreign goods  
(c) Use of violence  
(d) Abandonment of British Titles

RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 19.01.2017 (Shift-II)

Ans : (c) The Non-Cooperation Movement was started under leadership of Gandhi ji from September 1920 to February, 1922. In this movement violence was not included. This movement was started with the aim of self governance. The movement was to be non violent, to consist of Indians resigning their titles, refuse to pay taxes, boycott of foreign goods and government services. Due to Chauri-Chaura incident Gandhi ji withdrew the non-cooperation movement in February 1922.

450. Between 1920 and 1922 Gandhi ji started the Non-Cooperation Movement. Which of the following was not the part of this positive programme?

- (a) Promotion of Swadeshi  
(b) Abolished the Practice of untouchability

- (c) Promotion of Hindu-Muslim unity  
(d) Purchase of foreign goods

RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 22.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans : (d) Promotion of Swadeshi, Abolished the Practice of untouchability and Promotion of Hindu-Muslim unity was the part of Non-cooperation movement positive programme.

451. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first successful Satyagraha of Mahatma Gandhi.

- (a) Kheda (b) Bardoli  
(c) Champaran (d) Dandi March

RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 22.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans : (c) Mahatma Gandhi started his first successful Satyagraha in Champaran (Bihar) in 1917 on the insistence of Rajkumar Shukla who was the farmer of Bihar. Before the Champaran Satyagraha the farmers of Champaran used to follow the 'tinkathia system'. Gandhi ji arrived in Champaran on 10 April 1917 with a team of Braj Kishore Prasad, Rajendra Prasad, Anugrah Narayan Singh, J.B. Kriplani. In this movement Ravindranath Tagore called 'Mahatma' to Gandhi ji for the first time.

452. Which person did the Mahatma Gandhi consider as his political mentor or preacher?

- (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale  
(b) Dadabhai Nairoji  
(c) Ravindra Nath Tagore  
(d) Motilal Nehru

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

Ans : (a) When Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in 1915, he joined Gopal Krishna Gokhale's group before going to independent movement. He considered Gopal Krishna Gokhale as his political mentor or preacher. He wrote a book in Gujarati language which was dedicated to his mentor titled 'Dharmatma Gokhle'. G.K. Gokhale became Congress President of Banaras Session in 1905.

453. In which year Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa?

- (a) 1905 (b) 1920  
(c) 1915 (d) 1910

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

Ans : (c) Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa on January 9, 1915. He landed at Apollo Bunder in Bombay. He had led extraordinary movement in South Africa. In 1915, he received a Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal. Gandhi ji had setup Phoenix Farm near Durban in South Africa. After returns to India, Gandhi ji started movement respectively Champaran Satyagraha of 1917, Kheda Satyagraha of 1918. Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920, Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930 and Quit India Movement in 1942 AD.

## 22. Civil Disobedience Movement

454. Mahatma Gandhi started the famous 'Salt March' from Sabarmati to Dandi. In which district of Gujarat is Dandi?

- (a) Porbandar (b) Navsari  
(c) Surat (d) Kutch

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (b) :** Dandi is a village in Navsari district of Gujarat located on the coast of the Arabian Sea. On 12 March 1930, Mahatma Gandhi started his famous Dandi March from Sabarmati Ashram and reached Dandi on 5 April, 1930 along with his 78 followers. On reaching there, he broke the salt law by making salt on the shore.

455. Who led the march to raid the Dharasana salt works after Gandhiji was arrested?

- (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel  
(b) Madan Mohan Malviya  
(c) Jawahar Lal Nehru  
(d) Abbas Tyabji

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (d) :** On 4 May 1930, after the Salt March to Dandi, Gandhi Ji was arrested and Tyabji became in the charge of the next phase of the Salt Satyagraha, a raid on the Dharasana Salt Works in Gujarat. On 7 May 1930 Tyabji launched the Dharasana Satyagraha, addressing a meeting of the satyagrahis, and beginning the march with Gandhi's wife Kasturba at his side. On 12 May, before reaching Dharasana, Tyabji and 58 satyagrahis were arrested by the British. At that point, Sarojini Naidu was appointed to lead the Dharasana Satyagraha, which ended with the beating of hundreds of satyagrahis, an event that attracted worldwide attention to India's Independence movement.

456. The Salt March was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in the year:

- (a) 1929 (b) 1930  
(c) 1931 (d) 1928

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

**Ans. (b) :** The Salt March was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in the year 1930. The choice of salt as a symbol of protest against the colonial rule was a remarkable indicative of Gandhiji's tactical wisdom. He wanted to garner the maximum participation of the masses in National Movement.

457. Which movement is called India's first Civil Disobedience Movement ?

- (a) Non-Cooperation Movement  
(b) Khilafat Movement  
(c) Kheda Movement  
(d) Champaran Movement

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (d) :** Champaran Satyagraha began on 10 April, 1917. It is considered to be a vital event in the history of India's freedom struggle. It is marked as India's first Civil Disobedience Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi to protest against the injustice met out to tenant farmers in Champaran district of Bihar.

458. Which of the following movements began with the Dandi March?

- (a) Non Cooperation Movement  
(b) Civil Disobedience Movement  
(c) Champaran Movement  
(d) Quit India Movement

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

**Ans. (b) :** Dandi March started on 12 March 1930 from Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad. On 6 April 1930, Gandhiji broke the salt law reaching with 78 of his associates and from here the Civil Disobedience Movement 1930 started.

Non-Cooperation Movement started from- 1920-22

Champaran Movement-1917

Quit India Movement- 8 August 1942.

459. Which action did the Civil Disobedience Movement start?

- (a) Chauri-Chaura incident  
(b) Arrest of Jawaharlal Nehru and Abdul Ghaffar Khan  
(c) Dandi March  
(d) Execution of Bhagat Singh

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

**Ans. (c) :** On March 12, 1930, Indian Independence leader Mahatma Gandhi begins a defiant march to the sea in protest of the British monopoly on salt, his boldest act of Civil Disobedience yet against British rule in India.

460. Dandi March was a journey of \_\_\_ miles (approximately) on foot to the salt mines in Gujarat.

- (a) 240 (b) 300  
(c) 250 (d) 280

RRB NTPC 07.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (a) :** Salt March, also called Dandi March or Salt Satyagraha, was a major nonviolent protest action in India led by Mahatma Gandhi in (12-March- 6 April 1930). The March was the first act in an even-larger campaign of Civil Disobedience (Satyagraha). Gandhi waged against British rule in India. In early 1930 Gandhi decided to mount a highly visible demonstration against the increasingly repressive salt tax by marching from his ashram at Sabarmati (near Ahmedabad) to the town of Dandi (near Surat) on the Arabian Sea coast. On April 5, the entourage reached Dandi after a journey of 240 miles (385 km).

461. In which year did Gandhiji began a Dandi march to the sea to protest the British monopoly on salt?

- (a) 1929 (b) 1927  
(c) 1930 (d) 1928

**RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of the above question.

462. Under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi congress had launched the Civil Disobedience movement which was began with \_\_\_\_.

- (a) Dandi March  
(b) Chauri-Chaura incident  
(c) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre  
(d) Quit India Movement

**RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans : (a)** See the explanation of the above question.

463. On which date Civil Disobedience Movement was started?

- (a) 21 May, 1931 (b) 10 May, 1930  
(c) 12 March, 1930 (d) 13 March, 1931

**RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage II<sup>nd</sup>**

**Ans : (c)** See the explanation of the above question.

464. Under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi Congress launched Civil Disobedience Movement in year \_\_\_\_.

- (a) 1919 (b) 1922  
(c) 1930 (d) 1954

**RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of the above question.

465. In which year Dandi Salt Satyagrah was started?

- (a) 1930 (b) 1928  
(c) 1925 (d) 1935

**RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans : (a)** See the explanation of the above question.

466. In 1930 under the first phase of the civil disobedience movement, which place did the marathon March was started in the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi for Salt Satyagraha.

- (a) Sabarmati (b) Dandi  
(c) Bombay (d) Delhi

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 19.01.2017 (Shift-III)**

**Ans : (a)** See the explanation of the above question.

467. Mahatma Gandhi organized the Dandi March in 1930 against the \_\_\_\_.

- (a) Suppression of congress  
(b) Persecution on Harijans  
(c) Community award  
(d) Imposition of tax on salt

**RRB JE - 27/05/2019 (Shift-III)**

**Ans : (d)** See the explanation of the above question.

468. The Salt March was notable for at least three reasons. Which of the following was NOT one of them?

- (a) It was the first nationalist activity in which women participated in large numbers  
(b) The younger population of India started attending schools  
(c) The British were forced to realise that their raj would not last forever  
(d) It brought Mahatma Gandhi to World attention

**RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** The 24-day March from 12 March to 5 April, 1930 was a tax resistance campaign against the British salt monopoly. Based on Gandhi's principle of non-violence or Satyagraha. The Salt March notable for three reasons-

- (i) It was the first nationalist activity in which women participated in large numbers.  
(ii) It brought, Mahatma Gandhi to World attention.  
(iii) The British were forced to realise that their raj would not last forever.

469. Which one of the following facts is not true regarding to the 'Dandi March'?

- (a) Volunteers used to travel miles per day  
(b) It started with 78 Volunteers  
(c) It was led by Mahatma Gandhi  
(d) This Journey lasted for 24 days

**RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Dandi March also known as Salt March was the 24 day March from 12 March to 6 April, 1930. It was a tax resistance campaign against the British salt monopoly. On 12 March, Gandhiji set out from Sabarmati with 78 followers on 240 mile March to the Coastal town of Dandi.

470. Who among the following persuaded Gandhiji not to restrict the protest of Salt March to men alone?

- (a) Kasturba Gandhi  
(b) Kamladevi Chattopadhyay  
(c) Kamla Nehru  
(d) Sarojni Naidu

**RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Kamladevi Chattopadhyay was a strong advocate of Salt Satyagraha, she differed with Gandhi's decision of excluding women in the March and agreed Gandhiji to allow women in Salt March.

471. Dandi March, the non-violent protest organized by Mahatma Gandhi against the British salt monopoly, culminated on:

- (a) 6<sup>th</sup> April 1930 (b) 4<sup>th</sup> April 1930  
(c) 7<sup>th</sup> April 1930 (d) 5<sup>th</sup> April 1930

**RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Salt March also called Dandi March or Salt Satyagraha, was a major non violent protest action in India led by Mahatma Gandhi. The March was started in 12 March 1930 and ended on 6<sup>th</sup> April 1930. On the morning of April 6, Gandhi and his followers picked up handful of salt along the shore, thus technically producing salt and breaking the law.

**472. What was the aim of Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930?**

- (a) Complete disobedience of British government orders  
(b) Opposition to Chauri-Chaura Incident  
(c) Partial disobedience of British government order  
(d) Ensuring that all citizens were empowered by their civil rights

**RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (a)** On 29 December 1929 at Lahore session of Congress, Congress president Jawaharlal Nehru announced that complete independence from British dominion and British imperialism. In this congress session Gandhi ji moved his significant resolution of 'Purna Swaraj' Civil disobedience movement was started on 6 April 1930 AD.

The following programs were under Civil Disobedience Movement.

- (i) Making salt by violating salt law.  
(ii) Boycott of government services, Education centers and boycott of titles.  
(iii) Peaceful Picket by Women at Liquor, Poppy and foreign cloths shops  
(iv) Boycott of all foreign goods  
(v) Complete disobedience of British government order.

**473. Who led the salt satyagraha in Tamil Nadu?**

- (a) C. Rajagopalachari (b) K. Kamraj  
(c) Potti Shree rammula (d) C. Subramanayam

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-II)**

**Ans : (a)** Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha March was organized by C. Rajagopalachari in 1930 near Nagpattanam, Tamil Nadu. C. Rajagopalachari had taken inspiration from Mahatma Gandhi's Salt Satyagraha. This March of Rajgopalachari is also called Vedarnyam March.

## 23. Simon Commission

**474. Clement Attlee who later became Prime Minister of Britain came to India as a member of \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Wavell Plan (b) Simon Commission  
(c) Cripps Mission (d) Cabinet Mission

**RRB NTPC 22.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Clement Attlee came to India as a member of Simon Commission. Simon Commission came into India on 3<sup>rd</sup> February, 1928 and was greeted with slogan of "Go back Simon". Atlee served the P.M. of Britain from 1945-51.

**475. Who among the following was NOT a member of Simon Commission?**

- (a) Harry Levy- Lawson (b) Clement Attlee  
(c) James A Scott (d) John Simon

**RRB NTPC 12.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Simon Commission, also known as India Statutory Commission was appointed by the British government in 1927 under the chairmanship of John Simon to review the workings of Government of India Act, 1919 and suggest future measures. It consisted of 7 British Members of Parliament, including the Chairman viz; John Simon, Clement Atlee, Harry Levy - Lawson, Edward Cadogan, Vernon Hart shorn, George - Lane-Fox and Donald Howard.

**476. What was the main reason for boycotting Simon Commission?**

- (a) Lala Lajpat Rai was critically injured in the lathi charge related to the comission.  
(b) The chairman was Sir John Simon.  
(c) All the members of the commission were inexperienced  
(d) All members of the commission were British.

**RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The Simon Commission was a group of seven people that were sent to India by the British Government. This Commission had arrived in India in the starting of 1928 with John Simon as the leader of this commission and that is why it was named after him. The purpose of forming this Commission was to look into the Indian Constitution system and to make the necessary changes that were needed. The Simon Commission was opposed by many Indians including Jawahar Lal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi, Jinnah, and many more. The main reason for opposing this Commission was that though it was made for the betterment of India and its people yet no Indians were member of this commission.

477. How many Indian members were there in the Simon Commission?

- (a) Two (b) One  
(c) Three (d) Zero

**RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of the above question.

478. In which year was the Simon Commission, a group of seven British Members of Parliament, appointed by the British government?

- (a) 1925 (b) 1937  
(c) 1927 (d) 1919

**RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Simon Commission was constituted by British Government on 8<sup>th</sup> Nov 1927.

479. Why the Simon commission was boycotted in 1927?

- (a) To protest Mahatma Gandhi's arrest  
(b) Because there was no any Indian in the commission  
(c) Opposition to the inclusion of Sir John Simon in the commission.  
(d) To protest the Jallianwala Bagh massacre

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 19.01.2017 (Shift-III)**

**Ans : (b)** This commission was boycotted by Indians because it did not include any Indian member.

## 24. Gandhi Irwin Pact/ Round Table Conference

480. Which of the following was stated in the 'Gandhi-Irwin Pact' signed in March 1931?

- (a) The Civil Disobedience Movement would be called off  
(b) The manufacture of salt along the coast would be stopped  
(c) Prisoners would not released  
(d) All Indians would get good education

**RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was a political agreement signed by Mahatma Gandhi and Irwin (Viceroy) on 5 March, 1931. Features of Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

1. The INC agreed to take part in Round Table Conference
2. The INC would stop the Civil Disobedience Movement
3. Withdrawal of all prosecutions except those involving violent crimes.
4. Removal of salt tax etc.

481. Prior to which of the following events was the Gandhi-Irwin Pact signed?

- (a) Third Round Table Conference  
(b) First Round Table Conference  
(c) Second Round Table Conference  
(d) Lucknow Session of Congress

**RRB NTPC 12.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Gandhi Irwin Pact was signed on 5<sup>th</sup> March 1931 that is before the Second Round Table Conference (7<sup>th</sup> September, 1931) event.

482. Who was the British Prime Minister during the first round table conference in London?

- (a) Stanley Baldwin (b) Winston Churchill  
(c) N. Chamberlain (d) Ramsay MacDonald

**RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The First Round Table Conference was convened by Labour Party Government Prime Minister Ramsay Mac Donald from 12 November 1930 to 19 January 1931 in London.

483. When was the First Round Table Conference started?

- (a) October, 1929 (b) September, 1931  
(c) August, 1932 (d) November, 1930

**RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** First Round Table Conference was held in London on November 12, 1930 but the Congress did not participate in it.

- **Second Round Table Conference**– It was held in London on 7<sup>th</sup> of September, 1931.
- **Third Round Table Conference** – It was held in London on 17<sup>th</sup> of November, 1932.
- \* The first Round Table conference convened by Labour Government Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald.
- \* At that time viceroy was Lord Irwin.
- \* The Congress boycotted the first Round table conference.
- \* After signing the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Mahatma Gandhi attended the Second Round Table conference.
- \* Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Tej Bahadur Sapru attended all the three Round Table conferences.

484. When did the Second Indian Round Table Conference began?

- (a) November 1930 (b) July 1931  
(c) September 1931 (d) November 1932

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 30.04.2016 (Shift-I)**

**Ans : (c)** See the explanation of the above question.

485. Who represents the Congress in the Second Round Table Conference held in London?

- (a) Lal Bahadur Shastri (b) Vallabhbhai Patel  
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Mahatma Gandhi

**RRB NTPC 05.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The Congress also participated in the Second Round Table Conference (September 7, 1931 to December 1, 1931) which was led by Mahatma Gandhi. The conference was attended by Sarojini Naidu and Annie Besant in which the women were led by Annie Besant. Gandhi ji went to London to attend the conference by S.S. Rajputana Ship. The Conference failed because of a dispute over the communal problem.

486. How many demands did Mahatma Gandhi make in his letter to Lord Irwin some of which were agreed to and came to be known as Gandhi-Irwin Pact?

- (a) 10 (b) 13  
(c) 12 (d) 11

**RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Mahatma Gandhi wanted to make use of salt tax as a powerful means to strengthen the nationalist movement. He wrote a letter to Lord Irwin, the then Viceroy of India on 31<sup>st</sup> January, 1930 consisting of eleven demands. Mahatma Gandhi had mentioned that if his demands were not fulfilled he would launch a nationalist movement. But Lord Irwin did not accept the demand and Mahatma Gandhi started the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930. On 5<sup>th</sup> March, 1931 Gandhi - Irwin Pact was signed in which Irwin accepted some demands.

487. In which year Gandhi-Irwin pact was signed?

- (a) 1940 (b) 1925  
(c) 1931 (d) 1920

**RPF Constable 16.02.2019 (Shift - III)**

**RRB Group-D 10-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans : (c)** See the explanation of the above question.

488. Which of these Indian women participated in the Second Round Table conference with Gandhiji ?

- (a) Anie Besant  
(b) Sister Nivedita  
(c) Vijayalakshmi Pandit  
(d) Sarojini Naidu

**RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Mahatma Gandhi represented the Indian National Congress and Sarojini Naidu represented Indian women in the Second Round Table Conference.

## 25. Poona Pact

489. In 1930, who organised the Dalits into the Depressed Classes Association and demanded separate electorates for them ?

- (a) Abdul Gaffar Khan (b) BR Ambedkar  
(c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Jawahar Lal Nehru

**RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Dr. B.R. Ambedkar organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930. He participated in all three Round Table Conferences and demanded separate electorate for dalits.

**Note**—The Poona Pact was an agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar on the reservation of electoral seats for the depressed classes on 24 September, 1932 at Yerwada Central Jail in Poona.

490. The Poona Pact was related to:

- (a) Reserving electoral seats for Depressed classes  
(b) Reserving electoral seats for Hindus  
(c) Reserving electoral seats for Muslims  
(d) Reserving electoral seats for Sikhs

**RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** On 24th September, 1932 along with the efforts of Prominent Congress leaders the Poona Pact was signed in between Mahatma Gandhi and Ambedkar. In accordance with this agreement the separate electorate for the dalits was ended and 147 seats were reserved for them in provincial legislatures. In Central Legislature total 18% seats were reserved for them.

491. The Poona Pact was signed between :

- (a) MK Gandhi and S.C. Bose  
(b) M.K. Gandhi and BR Ambedkar  
(c) M.K. Gandhi and Lord Irwin  
(d) MK Gandhi and MA Jinnah

**RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** The Poona Pact was an agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar on behalf of depressed classes and upper caste Hindu leaders on the reservation of electoral seats for the depressed classes in the legislature of British India in 1932. It was made on 24 September 1932 at Yerwada Central Jail in Poona, India.

492. The Poona Pact agreement of 1932 was signed between the Mahatma Gandhi and which of the following leaders?

- (a) C. Rajgopalachari (b) Vinoba Bhave  
(c) M.A. Jinnah (d) B.R. Ambedkar

**RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** In 1932, B.R. Ambedkar negotiated the Poona Pact with Mahatma Gandhi. The back-ground to the Poona Pact was the Communal Award of August 1932 which provided a separate electorate for depressed classes.

**493. In which year Poona Pact was signed?**

- (a) 1924 (b) 1926  
(c) 1930 (d) 1932

**RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 29.04.2016 (Shift-I)**

**Ans : (d)** The Poona Pact ended the fast that Mahatma Gandhi had undertaken in the Jail to protest against Ramsay Macdonald's award of a separable electorate to the Depressed classes. The Poona Pact was an agreement between MK Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar signed in the Yerwada Central Jail, Poona on September 24, 1932. Madan Mohan Malviya signed on Poona Pact on behalf of Gandhi ji. In this Pact instead of the 71 seats given by the British to the depressed classes that was increased to 147 seats. The communal Award was based on the Lothian committee.

## **26. Azad Hind Fauj/ Subhash Chandra Bose**

**494. Cuttack is associated with which eminent personalities out of the following?**

- (a) Subhash Chandra Bose  
(b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar  
(c) Jai Prakash Narayan  
(d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

**RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Janakinath Bhawan the ancestral house of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, is located at Oriya Bazar in Cuttack city of Orissa. Subhash Chandra Bose was born in this house on 23 January 1897 and spent his early childhood at Cuttack. He was a great leader, who changed the course of history of India. In the struggle of India's independence against the British, his contribution has been unique. Netaji died in a plane crash in Taihoku (Taipei) in 1945.

**495. In which year was Subhas Chandra Bose first elected the President of the Indian National Congress for the first time ?**

- (a) 1938 (b) 1934  
(c) 1932 (d) 1942

**RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Subhas Chandra Bose was one of the most eminent freedom fighters of India. Born in Cuttack, in the province of Bengal to an affluent family. He was educated in Calcutta acquiring a degree in philosophy. Subhash Chandra Bose was elected as the President of the Indian National Congress for the year 1938. Subhas Chandra Bose was selected for the Indian Civil Services (ICS) but refused to take up service since he did not want to serve the British government. Bose joined the Indian National Congress (formed on December 28, 1885) in 1921. He also started a newspaper called 'Swaraj'. He was the President of the All India Youth Congress and also the Secretary of the Bengal State Congress.

**496. Which of the following statements is not about Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose?**

- (a) He was deported to Mandalay.  
(b) He founded the Indian National Army (INA).  
(c) He was member of the Constitution Drafting Committee.  
(d) He participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement, 1921

**RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was a nationalist. Facts about Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose -

- (a) He was sent to Mandalay Jail (1924).  
(b) He founded the Azad Hind Fauj (INA).  
(c) He participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement (1921).  
(d) Took over the editing of 'Forward Bloc' in 1939.  
(e) He was not a member of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution.

**497. Who was the founder of the Forward Block party?**

- (a) Subhas Chandra Bose  
(b) Bipin Chandra Pal  
(c) Sarat Chandra Bose  
(d) Mahatma Gandhi

**RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru were known for their leftist views in the Indian National Congress Party. Bose had many difference with Mahatma Gandhi on many points of ideology, which led him to resign from Indian National Congress on April 29, 1939. Soon after his resignation Netaji declared the formation of All India Forward Bloc on May 3, 1939. Its constitution and programme were adopted on June 22, 1939 in an all India session in Mumbai.

**498. Who among the following was one of the defence attorneys of the famous 'Sehgal-Dhillon-Shah Nawaz' trials?**

- (a) Agha Khan  
(b) Rajendra Prasad  
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(d) Pattabhi Sitaramayya

**RRB NTPC 16.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** After the arrest of soldiers of Azad Hind Fauj, P.K Sehgal, Gurubaksh Singh Dhillon and Shah Nawaj Khan were put on trial in November, 1945. To save these soldiers Azad Hind Rescue Committee was formed under the leadership of Bhulabhai Desai other defence lawyers were Tej Bahadur Sapru, Jawaharlal Nehru Asaf Ali and Md. Ali Jinnah.

**499. What was the name of the party which was founded by Subhash Chandra Bose in 1939?**

- (a) Communist Party of India
- (b) Indian Socialist Party
- (c) All India Forward Block
- (d) Azad Bengal Fauz

**RRB Group-D 17-09-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans : (c)** All India Forward Block was founded on 3 May, 1939 by Subhash Chandra Bose. It was a left wing Nationalist Political Party. This Party was emerged as a fraction within the Indian National Congress Tripuri Session in 1939. Communist Party of India was formed on 26 December 1925 at Kanpur by M.N. Roy. Azad Hind Fauz was established by Ras Bihari Bose in Tokyo, Japan in 1942 AD.

**500. What was the name of the political party formed by Subhash Chandra Bose after he left Congress party?**

- (a) Indian National Army
- (b) All India Socialist Bloc
- (c) All India Forward Bloc
- (d) All India Progressive Bloc

**RRB NTPC 16.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**501. Which of the following party was founded by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose?**

- (a) Indian National Congress
- (b) All India Forward Block
- (c) Socialist Party of India
- (d) Indian Social Reforms Party

**RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (b)** See the explanation of the above question.

**502. Subhash Chandra Bose founded Azad Hind Fauz in the year \_\_\_\_.**

- (a) 1943
- (b) 1940
- (c) 1941
- (d) 1945

**RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans : (a)** Subhash Chandra Bose had reorganized Azad Hind Fauz in 1943 at Singapore. He formed Azad Hind's Provisional Government on 21 October 1943 in Singapore with himself as the Head of the state, Prime Minister and Minister of war. Neta ji had set up Gandhi Brigade, Subhash Brigade, Nehru Brigade and Jhansi Brigade of women for the Independence of India.

**503. Who proclaimed the formation of provisional government of the Azad Hind on October 21, 1943?**

- (a) Vir Savarkar
- (b) C.R. Das
- (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (d) Subhash Chandra Bose

**RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**504. Who was the lawyer during the famous 3 INA Soldiers trials?**

- (a) Bhulabhai Desai
- (b) Asaf Ali
- (c) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (d) C. Rajgopalachari

**RRB J.E. -2014**

**Ans : (a)** Bhulabhai Desai was the lawyer during the famous three Indian National Army soldiers who were accused of treason during World War II. When the three soldiers of Indian National Army i.e.- Shahnawaz Khan, Prem Kumar Shahgal, Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon were captured and they were put on trial for treason. The Congress formed a defense committee composed of 17 advocates including Bhulabhai Desai. The court Martial hearing began in October 1945 at Red Fort. Bhulabhai was the leading council of the defense.

**505. Who had founded Indian National Army?**

- (a) Mohan Singh
- (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (c) Chandra Shekhar Azad
- (d) Ras Bihari

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 29.04.2016 (Shift-II)**

**Ans : (a)** The Indian National Army was originally founded by captain Mohan Singh in Singapore on September, 1942. The idea of Liberation army was received with the arrival of Subhash Chandra Bose in the far east. Mohan Singh himself recommended Subhash Chandra Bose for the leadership role. INA was dissolved when the Japanese surrendered in 1945.

**506. Who among the following first conceived the idea of the Indian National Army?**

- (a) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (b) Rash Behari Bose
- (c) Mohan Singh
- (d) Lala Hardayal

**RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**507. Azad Hind Fauz (Indian National Army-INA) was founded in \_\_\_\_.**

- (a) 1940
- (b) 1941
- (c) 1942
- (d) 1943

**RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (c)** See the explanation of the above question.



508. Indian National Army recaptured Andaman and Nicobar island from British Government and named them-

- (a) Swaraj Island
- (b) Shaheed and Swaraj Island
- (c) Free Island
- (d) Independent and Swaraj Island

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

**Ans : (b)** Ras Bihari Bose along with Capt. Mohan Singh formed Azad Hind Fauz. In October 1943 AD, Ras Bihari Bose handed over the charge of INA to Subhash Chandra Bose. On 8 November 1943 AD, Japan handed over the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to Subhash Chandra Bose (Head of INA). Netaji had named them Saheed Island and Swaraj Island.

509. Indian National Army was founded by \_\_\_\_.

- (a) Bhagat Singh
- (b) Shubhash Chandra Bose
- (c) Ras Bihari Bose
- (d) Sharat Chandra Bose

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

**Ans : (c)** See the explanation of the above question.

510. Who had founded Desh Bandhu Association?

- (a) Lakshmi Sehgal
- (b) N.G. Ranga
- (c) Kanneganti Hanumanthus
- (d) Tiruppur Kumaran

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

**Ans : (d)** Desh Bandhu Association was founded by Tiruppur Kumaran. Lakshmi Sehgal led the Jhansi Rani Brigade of the Indian National Army. N.G. Ranga was the Secretary of All India Farmers Union (formed on 11 April 1936).

511. Who was the father of Subhash Chandra Bose?

- (a) Satyendra Nath Bose
- (b) Janaki Nath Bose
- (c) Jagdeesh Chandra Bose
- (d) S.N. Bose

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

**Ans : (b)** Subhash Chandra Bose was born on January 23, 1897 in Cuttak. His father name was Janaki Nath Bose & his mother name was Prabhavati Devi.

512. Who was the president of Independence for India league, formed in 1928?

- (a) Ras Bihari Bose
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Shri Nivasa Iyengar
- (d) Subhash Chandra Bose

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage II<sup>nd</sup>

**Ans : (c)** In April 1928 the Independence of India league was formed with Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose as Secretaries and S. Srinivasa Iyengar as President.

## 27. Cripps Mission / Constituent Assembly

513. Which British Prime Minister sent Cripps Mission to India?

- (a) Margaret Thatcher
- (b) Winston Churchill
- (c) Benjamin Disraeli
- (d) Robert Walpole

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

**Ans. (b)** : Winston Churchill who was British Prime Minister from 1940 to 1945 AD. He had sent Cripps Mission to India to secure full Indian cooperation and support for their efforts in World War II in March 1942. The mission was headed by Sir Stafford Cripps, a member of the war cabinet, was dispatched to India to discuss the British Government's Draft declaration on the Constitution of India with representative of Indian Leaders from all parties. The Cripps Mission failed and the issue of India's constitution was postponed until the end of the war.

514. Which Prime Minister sent the Cripps Mission to India in 1942?

- (a) Ramsay MacDonald
- (b) Winston Churchill
- (c) Stanley Baldwin
- (d) Clement Attlee

RRB NTPC 02.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (b)** : See the explanation of the above question.

## 28. Cabinet Mission

515. Which political party was in power in England when the Cabinet Mission came to India?

- (a) Conservative Party
- (b) Democratic Party
- (c) Liberal Party
- (d) Labour Party

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (d)** : When Cabinet Mission came to India the Labour Party was the political party in power in England. At that time (1946) the Prime Minister of the Labour Party was Clement Attlee. Labour Party was founded in 1900 AD. Prime Minister Attlee on 15 February 1946 announced the establishment of the Constituent Assembly of India and sending the Cabinet Mission to India to discuss the burning issues of the Indians at that time. The Cabinet Mission reached Delhi on 24 March 1946.

516. Who was NOT a member of the Cabinet Mission?

- (a) Lord Pethick-Lawrence
- (b) Sir John Simon
- (c) Sir Stafford Cripps
- (d) AV Alexander

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (b) :** Cabinet Mission was a high-powered mission sent in February 1946 to India by the Clement Atlee (British Prime Minister) Government. The mission had three British cabinet members – Pethick Lawrence, Stafford Cripps, and A.V. Alexander. The Cabinet Mission reached Delhi on 24 March, 1946.

**517. Cabinet Mission came to India in the Year \_\_\_\_\_?**

- (a) 1946 (b) 1941  
(c) 1940 (d) 1943

**RRB NTPC 29.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**518. The Cabinet Mission sent to India in 1946 by the British Government comprised of \_\_\_\_\_ members.**

- (a) three (b) five  
(c) six (d) four

**RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Cabinet Mission came to India in 1946 in order to discuss the transfer of power from the British government to the Indian political leadership, with the aim of preserving India's unity and granting its independence. Formed at the initiative of Clement Attlee (the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom), the mission contained three persons as its members-

\* Lord Pethick-Lawrence (Secretary of State for India)

\* Sir Stafford Cripps (President of the Board of Trade)

\* A.V. Alexander (First Lord of the Admiralty).

## **29. Quit India Movement**

**519. In which of the following years did the Quit India Movement start?**

- (a) 1943 (b) 1941  
(c) 1942 (d) 1940

**RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** On 8 August, 1942 at the All-India Congress Committee session in Bombay, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi launched the 'Quit India Movement'. Gandhi made a call to 'Do or Die' in his Quit India speech delivered in Bombay on 8 August, 1942 at the Gowalia Tank Maidan, now popularly known as August Kranti Maidan.

**520. The Quit India movement started in:**

- (a) Karachi (b) Lahore  
(c) Delhi (d) Bombay

**RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**521. Quit India movement was started in \_\_\_\_.**

- (a) 1942 (b) 1945  
(c) 1943 (d) 1944

**RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**522. Quit India movement began in 1942 with \_\_\_\_\_ call by Mahatma Gandhi ji.**

- (a) Delhi Chalo (b) Do or Die  
(c) Inquilab Zindabad (d) Jai Hind

**RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**523. In which year Quit India Movement was started?**

- (a) 1920 AD (b) 1930 AD  
(c) 1942 AD (d) 1946 AD

**RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Red Paper)**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**524. When did the Mahatma Gandhi ji started quit India movement?**

- (a) 15 August, 1945 (b) 8 August, 1942  
(c) 8 July, 1942 (d) 15 July, 1945

**RRB NTPC 10.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (b) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**525. In which year Mahatma Gandhi ji started Quit India Movement?**

- (a) 1941 (b) 1942  
(c) 1945 (d) 1946

**RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (b) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**526. The Quit India Movement was launched at the Bombay session of the All-India Congress Committee by Mahatma Gandhi in \_\_\_\_ 1942.**

- (a) November (b) September  
(c) August (d) December

**RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**527. Quit India Movement played an important role in the freedom struggle of India. Which of the following incident happened after this movement?**

- (a) The Labour Government of Britain sent a Cabinet Mission to India.  
(b) Rowlatt Act  
(c) Dandi Yatra  
(d) All India Muslim League was established in British

**RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :**

<b>Incident</b>	<b>Date</b>
• Quit India Movement	8 August, 1942
• Cabinet Mission reached Delhi	March 24, 1946
• Rowlatt Act	March 18, 1919

- Dandi March March 12 to April 5, 1930
  - All-India Muslim League December 30, 1906
- It is clear that after the Quit India Movement, the Cabinet Mission was sent to India, whereas all the other events given are before that.

**528. Quit India movement was launched at the \_\_\_ session of the All India Congress Committee.**

- (a) Calcutta (b) Lahore  
(c) Surat (d) Bombay

**RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The Quit India Movement was started in the Bombay session of the all India Congress Committee. This happened exactly seventeen years after the world famous Kakori incident during the Indian freedom struggle which started on 08 August, 1942 in the whole country on the call of Mahatma Gandhi.

**529. During the Quit India Movement, Aruna Asaf Ali hoisted the National Congress Flag in :**

- (a) New Delhi  
(b) Goa  
(c) Calcutta (now Kolkata)  
(d) Bombay (now Mumbai)

**RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Aruna Asaf Ali, widely known as Grand Old Lady hoisted the Indian National flag at the Gowalia Tank maidan, Bombay during the Quit India Movement in 1942. In this movement Gandhi gave a call to Do or Die.

**530. August Kranti is also known as the \_\_\_ Movement?**

- (a) Swadeshi (b) Home Rule  
(c) Khilafat (d) Quit India

**RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The Quit India Movement is also known as August Movement or August Kranti.

**531. The 78th anniversary of the Quit India Movement was observed on**

- (a) 8th August 2020 (b) 15th August 2018  
(c) 5th August 2020 (d) 7th August 2019

**RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The 78<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Quit Indian Movement was celebrated on 8<sup>th</sup> August 2020. On 8<sup>th</sup> of August 1942 in order to eliminate the British rule Mahatma Gandhi launched the famous "Quit India Movement" from the session of All India Congress Committee in Mumbai. The movement is also known as the "August revolution", as it was started in month of August.

## 30. Provincial Election

**532. Provincial Election were held in year \_\_\_ in British India.**

- (a) 1925–26 (b) 1930–31  
(c) 1936–37 (d) 1939–40

**RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (c)** On the basis of Government of India Act, 1935 provincial election were held in British India in 1936-37. Elections were held in 11 provinces. Out of these 11 provinces the Congress won absolute majority in 5 provinces viz. Madras, Bihar and Odisha, Bombay, United Provinces, Central provinces. Where as in Sindh, North-West frontier province and Assam Congress formed a coalition government.

## 31. Mountbatten Plan/ Partition of India

**533. Who was the founder of Khudai Khidmatgar movement and strongly opposed the partition of India and Pakistan in 1947.**

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi  
(b) Muhammad Ali Jinnah  
(c) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan  
(d) Jawaharlal Nehru

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 30.04.2016 (Shift-I)**

**Ans : (c)** Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan who is also known as Bacha Khan and Frontier Gandhi. He founded the Khudai Khidamatgar (Servant of God) movement in 1929. He strongly opposed the partition of India in 1947. He was also nicknamed as 'Badshah Khan' He became the first non-citizen to be awarded Bharat Ratna in 1987.

**534. Which one of the following provision was a part of the Indian Independence Act of 1947?**

- (a) India will become a part of Britain  
(b) India will be divided into two parts  
(c) India will become a monarchy  
(d) All princely states will remain dependent on British

**RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Major provisions of the Indian Independence Act 1947, which was drafted on the basis Mountbatten Plan, are:

- The Act divided India into two new dominions– the Dominion of India and the Dominion of Pakistan.
- Partition of the Bengal Provision and the Punjab Province into two new countries.

- An office of the Governor-General was made in each of the two countries which represented the Crown.
- Termination of the British Crown control over the Princely states.
- Legislative authority upon the respective Constituent Assemblies of India and Pakistan.

**535. India and Pakistan were divided into two Independent nations through which Constitutional Law?**

- (a) India Freedom Act 1947  
 (b) Pakistan Freedom Act 1947  
 (c) Indian Partition Act 1947  
 (d) Pakistan Partition Act 1947

**RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Shift-I)**

**Ans : (a)** See the explanation of the above question.

**536. Where was Mahatma Gandhi on the day India got Independence?**

- (a) Rawalpindi (b) New Delhi  
 (c) Calcutta (d) Pune

**RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** In days of August 1947 away from the celebration of Independence, Gandhi choose to be in Kolkata with some of his followers to calm the rioters down. Tryst with Destiny was an English language speech delivered by Jawaharlal Nehru, the first PM of India, to the Indian Constituent Assembly in the Parliament, on the evening of India's Independence, towards midnight on 14 August 1947.

**537. On which date the Partition of India was announced?**

- (a) 15 August, 1947 (b) 3 June, 1947  
 (c) 17 July, 1947 (d) 1 July, 1947

**RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (b)** Partition of India was announced on 3 June 1947. In February 1947 the British Government announced that India would be granted independence by June 1948. For the partition of India Mountbatten plan was announced on 3 June 1947 in a joint conference with congress and the Muslim league. The partition of India was outlined in the Indian Independence Act 1947 the two self governing countries of India and Pakistan came into existence at midnight on 15 August 1947.

**538. What was the time when India got independence on 15 August 1947?**

- (a) Morning (b) Mid Evening  
 (c) Mid Night (d) Noon

**RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (c)** India got Independence at midnight on 15 August 1947.

**539. When was the time British government agreed upon giving India independence?**

- (a) 1944 (b) 1945  
 (c) 1946 (d) 1947

**RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (d)** British Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee told the House of Commons on 20 February, 1947 that the government intends to hand India over to the Indians not later than 30 June, 1948. Finally India got independence on 15 August 1947.

**540. When did India become a sovereign Republic?**

- (a) 25 August 1950 (b) 26 August 1947  
 (c) 26 January 1950 (d) 26 January 1948

**RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (c)** Though India became a free nation on August 15, 1947, it declared itself a sovereign democratic and republic state with the adoption of the constitution on 26 January 1950. The last meeting of Constituent Assembly was held on 24 January 1950 AD.

## 32. The Constitutional Development of India

**541. The Constitution of India was created under 1946..... of the Constituent Assembly.**

- (a) Cabinet Mission Plan  
 (b) Cabinet Ministry Plan  
 (c) Cabinet Missionary Plan  
 (d) Cabinet Minister's Plan

**RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a)** The Cabinet Mission's aim was to discuss the transfer of power from British to Indian leadership. The Mission immediately presented a plan for the establishment of an interim government in India and the Constituent Assembly and Constitution formulation, which led to the formation of the Indian Constitution.

**542. Who is called the 'Father of Communal Electorate' in India?**

- (a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Morley  
 (c) Lord Minto (d) Lord Hardinge

**RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Lord Minto is known as the Father of Communal Electorate in India. This was due to the introduction of the Indian Council Act of 1909 which is also known as Morley- Minto Reform. It was instituted to placate the Moderates (Congress) and introduces separate electorates on the basis of religion.

**543. Which of the following was introduced to separate electorates, to widen the gap between Hindus and Muslims?**

- (a) Diarchy  
 (b) The Morely - Minto Reforms  
 (c) The Rowlatt Act  
 (d) The Ilbert Bill

**RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**544. In India, the Communal Electorate system was firstly started through.**

- (a) Cripps Mission, 1942
- (b) Wavel Plan 1945
- (c) Rowlet Act, 1919
- (d) Morley Minto Reform, 1909

**RRB NTPC 29.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**545. In which year did the British Government allow separate electorate for Muslims?**

- (a) 1919
- (b) 1935
- (c) 1909
- (d) 1892

**RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Lord Minto met with the Muslim delegation in June 1906. The Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909 called for separate Muslim electorates, so Gandhi ji said that The Morley Minto reform damaged us completely.

**546. Which of the following was proposed by the British Government with regards to structuring the Indian Government in 1909?**

- (a) Cripps Mission
- (b) Rowlatt Act
- (c) Morley-Minto Reforms
- (d) Wavell Plan

**RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**547. What was the Government of India Act 1935 based on?**

- (a) The acceptance of the idea of a Constituent Assembly to draft a constitution
- (b) The principle of session of the British India provinces
- (c) The acceptance of the independence of India
- (d) The principle of a federation and parliamentary system

**RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The Government of India Act of 1935 was based on principles of federation and parliamentary system. As per the basis of federation, an All India Federation was created and the bicameralism was introduced in provinces which is a mandate of parliamentary feature. In India the system has been taken from Britain.

**548. Which Cabinet Mission proposed a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution of India?**

- (a) The Cabinet Mission Plan 1949
- (b) The Cabinet Mission Plan 1936
- (c) The Cabinet Mission Plan 1946
- (d) The Cabinet Mission Plan 1945

**RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** British Government announced the sending of a Cabinet Mission to India, in order to discuss the transfer of power from the British government to the Indian political leadership, with the aim of preserving India's unity and granting its independence. The Cabinet Mission composed of three British Cabinet Ministers Sir Pethick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps, and A.V. Alexander. It arrived in New Delhi on March 24, 1946 and announced its recommendations on May 16, 1946.

**549. Which of the following acts in India was based on report of a committee headed by the British Prime Minister Lord North?**

- (a) Government of India act 1858
- (b) Charter's Act 1793
- (c) Regulating Act 1773
- (d) Pitts India Act 1784

**RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Regulating Act of 1773 was based on the reports of Committee headed by the British Prime Minister Lord North. It was intended to overhaul the management of the East India Company's rule in India.

**550. Which Act of the British Parliament provided for responsible government in the provinces?**

- (a) Act of 1935
- (b) Act of 1909
- (c) Act of 1919
- (d) Act of 1892

**RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The Act of 1935 of British Parliament provided for responsible government in the provinces .

Salient Features of the Government of India Act, 1935 were as follows:

Abolition of provincial dyarchy and introduction of dyarchy at centre.

Abolition of Indian Council and introduction of an advisory body in its place.

Provision for an All India Federation with British India territories and princely states.

**551. Which party formed the government in the state of Punjab in Provincial election of 1937 under British-India rule?**

- (a) Indian National Congress
- (b) Krishak Praja Party
- (c) Unionist Party
- (d) Muslim League

**RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** As per the Government of India Act 1935, the elections were held in Feb 1937. In Punjab, the joint government were formed by the Unionist party and the Muslim League. Out of 11 provinces, INC got majority in provinces - Madras, Bihar, Odisha, Central Province and United Province. In Mumbai also the INC led the formation of government.

**552. When did British enact the Inland emigration Act?**

- (a) 1857 (b) 1859  
(c) 1856 (d) 1861

**RRB NTPC 07.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, without permission, plantation labourers were not allowed to leave tea gardens and, in reality, such permission was rarely granted to them.

**553. Under which of the following act, the plantation workers were not allowed to leave the tea gardens without permission?**

- (a) Transfer of Property Act, 1882  
(b) Indian Contract Act, 1872 .....  
(c) Inland Emigration Act, 1859  
(d) Indian Slavery Act, 1843

**RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**554. Which of the following provinces had maximum representation in the Constituent Assembly of India as on 31st December, 1947?**

- (a) Madras (b) Bombay  
(c) West Bengal (d) United Provinces

**RRB NTPC 02.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Among the statewise membership of the Constituent Assembly of India as on 31 December, 1947, the maximum membership was of United Provinces i.e. 55.

**555. Which of the following Acts ended the trade monopoly of the Company in India and opened it to all British subjects except tea?**

- (a) Indian Council Act, 1861  
(b) Charter Act, 1813  
(c) Regulating Act, 1773  
(d) Government of India Act, 1935

**RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** The Charter Act of 1813 passed by the British Parliament, renewed the East India Company's Charter for another 20 years. Provisions of the Charter Act of 1813 were:

- (1) East India Company's trade monopoly was ended except for the trade in tea opium and with China.  
(2) This act granted permission to the missionaries to come to India and engage in religious proselytization.

**556. Provincial autonomy was prescribed under the Government of India Act of.**

- (a) 1947 (b) 1935  
(c) 1937 (d) 1920

**RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** The Government of India Act was passed by the British Parliament in August 1935. It was the longest act enacted by the British Parliament at that time. Provincial autonomy was introduced in the Government of India Act, 1935. The Ministers of the provincial governments, according to it, were to be responsible to the legislature. The powers of the legislature were increased. However, in certain matters like the Police, the government had the authority.

**557. Which was the first Act passed by the British government to control and regulate the affairs of the East India Company in India?**

- (a) India Council Act of 1909  
(b) Regulating Act of 1773  
(c) Government of India Act of 1858  
(d) Charter Act of 1853

**RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Regulating Act of 1773 was a legislation passed by the British Parliament for the regulation of the British East India Company in India, mainly in Bengal. The act provided for the appointment of a Governor-General. As per this Warren Hasting was appointed as the Governor-General of the Bengal. Through this act a Supreme Court was established at Calcutta with Sir Elijah Impel as the first Chief Justice

**558. Which is not true related with government of India Act 1919?**

- (a) The Act had a separate preamble  
(b) This Act was made bicameral to central legislature  
(c) Act provided for the establishment of a public service commission in India  
(d) The Act covered 20 years from 1919 to 1939

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 22.04.2016 (Shift-I)**

**Ans : (d)** Government of India Act 1919 (Montagu-Chelmsford reforms) set up a bicameral legislature with two houses. This act provided for the first time the establishment of a public service commission in India. This act covered a period of 10 years only so the option (d) is not true related with government of India act 1919. It was set to be reviewed by the Simon Commission in 10 years.

**559. The Britishers had introduced indirect elections system in India for the first time by which of the following acts?**

- (a) 1956 (b) 1856  
(c) 1892 (d) 1982

**RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans : (c)** Under Indian Council Act, 1892 indirect election system was introduced in India for the first time. The act increases the number of additional or non-official members in the legislative council. The principle of representation was initiated through this act.

**560. The post of Governor-General was created by?**

- (a) Government of India Act, 1935
- (b) Government of India Act, 1858
- (c) Charter Act, 1813
- (d) Charter Act, 1833

**RRB JE - 23/05/2019 (Shift-I)**

**Ans : (d)** Charter Act 1833 was the result of Industrial Revolution in England. By Charter Act of 1833 Governor of Bengal converted into Governor-General of India. The first Governor General of India was William Bentinck(1828-35).

**561. Provincial Autonomy was granted by \_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Government of India Act, 1935
- (b) Montagu - Chelmsford Report, 1919
- (c) Government of India Act, 1919
- (d) Indian Independence Act, 1947

**RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (a)** Provincial Autonomy was granted under the Government of India Act, 1935. The act gave more autonomy to provinces. Diarchy was abolished at the provincial levels. The act divided powers between centre and provinces in term of three list federal, provincial and concurrent list. Residuary powers were given to the Viceroy. Government of India act 1935 provided for the establishment of federal court in India.

**562. In which year the Morley-Minto Reforms were passed in British India?**

- (a) 1919
- (b) 1909
- (c) 1929
- (d) 1939

**RRB Group-D 15-10-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b)** Indian Council Act of 1909 is also called Morley-Minto Reforms which was named on John Morley Secretary of state of India and Lord Minto, Viceroy of British India. The reforms was passed by British Parliament in 1909. This act got royal assent on 25 May 1909. The Act enlarges the size of legislative council both central and provincial. The elected members were elected indirectly. The act introduced communal representation in Indian politics.

**563. The report of amendment of Indian Constitution is commonly known as the Montague Chelmsford report. When was this report published?**

- (a) 1918
- (b) 1905
- (c) 1920
- (d) 1910

**RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans : (a)** On 20 August 1917, Edwin Montague who was the secretary of state for India presented the historic Montagu Declaration (also known a August Declaration) in British Parliament. This declaration proposed the increased participation of Indians in the administration and development of self governing institutions in India. This report was published on 8th July 1918.

**564. In which year Pitt's India Act was passed?**

- (a) 1784
- (b) 1773
- (c) 1783
- (d) 1793

**RPF SI 18.01.2019 (Shift - III)**

**Ans. (c)** : Pitt's India Act was passed in 1784. It further demarcated political and commercial matters of company.

### **33. Governors/Governors General/Viceroy's**

**565. Who introduced the Vernacular Press Act in India?**

- (a) Lord Ripon
- (b) Lord Dalhousie
- (c) Lord Lytton
- (d) Lord Willingdon

**RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c)** : Lord Lytton was the Viceroy of India from 1876 to 1880 AD. He passed the Vernacular Press Act, 1878 that authorised the government to confiscate newspapers that printed 'seditious material'. He also passed the Arms Act, 1878 that prohibited Indians from carrying weapons of any kind without licenses. He conducted the grand Delhi Durbar in 1877 spending huge amount of money at a time when people were dying of hunger.

**566. Who were the signatories of the Tripartite Treaty signed in 1838 against Dost Muhammad Khan?**

- (a) Charles Metcalfe, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Shah Shuja
- (b) Lord Auckland, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Shuja-ud-Daula
- (c) Lord Ellenborough, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Shuja-ud-Daula
- (d) Lord Auckland, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Shah Shuja

**RRB NTPC 12.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d)** : In first Afghan war (1839-42), against, the Afghan Chief Dost Muhammed Khan, Lord Auckland signed a tripartite treaty in 1838 with Shah Suja (Prince of Afghanistan) and Sikh ruler Ranjit Singh. British no longer recognized Dost Muhammad as ruler and were committed to putting Shah Shuja on the throne of Kabul. This could only be achieved by war. Although Ranjit Singh refused to take part in the actual invasion, the British army marched through Sindh, entered southern Afghanistan and rapidly occupied Kandhar and Kabul in 1839. Shah Shuja installed as king, while Dost Muhammad surrendered the next year to be sent as prisoner to Calcutta.

**567. Which among the following was the capital city of British India (1773-1911)?**

- (a) Delhi (b) Calcutta  
(c) Lucknow (d) Bombay

**RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** In 1773, when Calcutta was announced as the capital of British India, Warren Hastings, the first and most famous of the British Governor-General of India moved all important offices from Murshidabad, the former capital of Bengal during Mughal period to Calcutta. The city was India's capital under the British Period from 1773 until 1911, when the capital was moved to New Delhi. The foundation of the new capital, Delhi was laid on December 12, 1911 by King George V during Delhi Durbar.

**568. Name the person who was appointed as the first Surveyor-General of India in 1815.**

- (a) Ottoman (b) Bernier  
(c) Abul Fazal (d) Colin Mackenzie

**RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** In 1815 Colin Mackenzie was appointed as the first Surveyor-General of India. He holds this post from 1815 to 1821. The Surveyor General of India is the Head of Department of Survey of India. The East India Company appointed James Rennell to survey the Bengal Presidency in 1767.

**569. Who was the first Viceroy of India?**

- (a) William Bentinck (b) Robert Clive  
(c) Lord Wellesley (d) Lord Canning

**RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans : (d)** Lord Canning tenure was from 1856 to 1862 AD. He was appointed as last Governor General of India and first Viceroy of India. During his tenure Government of India Act, 1858 was passed. The important event during his tenure was the successful suppression of revolt of 1857.

**570. Who was the first Viceroy of India.**

- (a) Lord Wellesly  
(b) Lord Canning  
(c) Lord Cornawales  
(d) Lord Mayo

**RPF SI 18.01.2019 (Shift - III)**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**571. In which year was the title 'Viceroy' given to 'Governor-General' of India?**

- (a) 1876 (b) 1857  
(c) 1905 (d) 1858

**RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**572. Who became the first Viceroy of India?**

- (a) Lord Canning (b) Lord Elgin  
(c) Lord Cornwallis (d) Lord Ripon

**RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**573. Who became the last Governor-General and first Viceroy of India during the rule of the British crown?**

- (a) Lord Canning  
(b) Sir John Macpherson  
(c) Lord William Bentinck  
(d) Lord Dalhousie

**RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**574. In 1861, Archaeological Survey of India was founded by:**

- (a) Alexander Cunningham  
(b) Girish Kumar  
(c) Jayanti Patnaik  
(d) Saurabh Kumar

**RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The Archaeological Survey of India was founded by Alexander Cunningham in 1861 AD who was also the first Director General of it. It is a nodal body for research and studies of archaeological places and architecture. The present Director General of the institution is V. Vidyavathi.

**575. Name the first Indian to Join viceroy's executive council.**

- (a) Bhupendra Nath Mitra  
(b) Satyendra Prasad Sinha  
(c) Satish Ranjan Das  
(d) Tej Bahadur Sapru

**RRB NTPC 05.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** According to a provision of Indian Council Act of 1909 (Morley-Minto Reforms) made a provision of nominating an Indian member to viceroy's executive council. As a result Satyendra Prasad Sinha was nominated as a law maker.

**576. Who was the first Governor-General of Independent India?**

- (a) C Rajagopalachari  
(b) Warren Hastings  
(c) Lord Mountbatten  
(d) Lord William Bentinck

**RPF SI 24.12.2018 (Shift - I)**

**RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**RRB NTPC 27.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**



**Ans. (c) :** Lord Mountbatten (1974-1948) was the first Governor-General and last Viceroy of Independent India. It is significant that, Chakravarti Rajagopalachari (1948-1950) was the last Governor-General of India, before the office was permanently abolished in 1950. He was also independent India's first Indian Governor General.

**577. Who was the last Governor General of India?**

- (a) Chakravarti Rajagopalachari
- (b) Warren Hastings
- (c) Louis Mountbatten
- (d) Edward law

**Ans : (a)** See the explanation of the above question.

**578. Who was the Viceroy of British India at the time India became independent in 1947 ?**

- (a) Lord Willingdon
- (b) Lord Mountbatten
- (c) Lord Irwin
- (d) Lord Linlithgow

**RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**579. Before the Indian Constitution came into existence \_\_\_\_\_ was the Governor-General of India.**

- (a) C. Rajagopalachari
- (b) Lord Mountbatten
- (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Lord Wavell

**RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (a)** See the explanation of the above question.

**580. Who replaced Lord Mountbatten as Governor General of India?**

- (a) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
- (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (d) C. Rajagopalachari

**RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (d)** See the explanation of the above question.

**581. \_\_\_\_\_ was the summer capital of British.**

- (a) Dalhousie
- (b) Ooty
- (c) Shimla
- (d) Darjeeling

**RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans : (c)** Shimla is the capital of Himachal Pradesh. In 1864, Shimla was declared as summer capital of British India by Sir John Lawrence. After Independence Shimla became the capital of Punjab and was later named the capital of Himachal Pradesh. The British moved from Calcutta to their summer capital Shimla between April to October every year.

**582. Who devised the policy of Doctrine of Lapse?**

- (a) Lord Hastings
- (b) General Dyer
- (c) Lord Dalhousie
- (d) Lord Clive

**RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Doctrine of lapse, in Indian history, is formula devised by Lord Dalhousie, GOVERNOR-General of India (1848–56), to deal with questions of succession to Hindu Indian states. According to Hindu law, an individual or a ruler without natural heirs could adopt a person who would then have all the personal and political rights of a son. Dalhousie asserted the paramount power's right of approving such adoptions and of acting at discretion in their absence in the case of dependent states. The first states that was annexed under this policy was Satara in 1848 AD.

**583. Which of the following was adopted by Lord Dalhousie to annex Indian states?**

- (a) Policy of Subsidiary Alliance
- (b) The Doctrine of Lapse
- (c) Policy of Permanent Settlement
- (d) Rowlatt Act

**RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of above question.

**584. Name the reform that was introduced during the term of Lord Dalhousie in the year 1848?**

- (a) Widow Remarriage
- (b) Prohibition of Sati
- (c) Doctrine of Lapse
- (d) Morley-Minto Reforms

**RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**585. Who among the following is called the 'Father of Local Self Government' in India?**

- (a) Lord Ripon
- (b) Lord Minto
- (c) Lord Mayo
- (d) Lord Curzon

**RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Lord Ripon is considered as the "Father of Local Self Government in India". He initiated the proposal of a local self government which in future decided the shape of municipal rule in India.

**586. The first passenger train in Indian ran between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in the year 1853.**

- (a) Pune, Thane
- (b) Pune, Goa
- (c) Bombay, Pune
- (d) Bombay, Thane

**RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** On 16th April 1853, the first passenger train ran between Bombay and Thane covering a distance of 34 km. Lord Dalhousie was the British Governor-General who introduced railways in India. He served as Governor-General of India from 1848 to 1856 AD.

**587. Who is known as the 'Father of Indian Railways'?**

- (a) Lord Ripon
- (b) Lord Minto
- (c) Lord Dalhousie
- (d) Lord Irwin

**RRB NTPC 21.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**588. Who was the Viceroy of India when Gandhiji called for Dandi Yatra ?**

- (a) Lord Willington (b) Lord Reading  
(c) Lord Wavell (d) Lord Irwin

**RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Lord Irwin (1926-1931) was the Viceroy of India when Gandhiji called for Dandi March.

**589. Who among the following was instrumental in promoting English education in India?**

- (a) William Carey  
(b) Charles Wood  
(c) Thomas Babington Macaulay  
(d) James Mill

**RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** On 2<sup>nd</sup> February 1835, British historian and politician Thomas Babington Macaulay presented his 'Minute on Indian Education' that sought to establish the need to impart English education to Indian 'natives'. Macaulay's proposals were officially sanctioned in March 1835. In 1837, English was made the court language. In 1844, high government posts were open to Indians. Wood's Despatch in 1854 regularised British efforts for education in India and known as 'Magna-Carta' of English education in India.

**590. Who was considered as 'Father of All India Services'?**

- (a) Lala Lajpat Rai  
(b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel  
(c) Lal Bahadur Shastri  
(d) Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan

**RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Independent India's first Home Minister Vallabhbhai Patel addressed the administrative probationary officers on 21<sup>st</sup> April 1947, in Metcalfe house. Since that day 21<sup>st</sup> April has been celebrated as 'Civil Services Day' in India. Sardar Patel is considered as the founder of civil services of independent India and is credited with the title of Guardian Sage of civil services in India. He termed the civil servants as 'the steelframe of India'.

**591. Which of the following Viceroy of India did take initiative to create elected local government bodies?**

- (a) Lord Irwin (b) Lord Reading  
(c) Lord Rippon (d) Lord Wavell

**RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Lord Rippon was the Viceroy of India who took the initiative to create elected local government bodies. Local government is government at the village and district level. It was the 74th amendment to the Constitution of India in 1992 that brought constitutional validity to municipal or local governments. Important development during the time period of Lord Rippon-

- Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act- 1882
- First Factories Act -1881
- Ilbert Bill controversy - 1883
- Hunter Commission for Education - 1882

**592. Who was the Governor General at the time of sepoy mutiny?**

- (a) Lord Canning (b) Lord Cornwallis  
(c) Lord Dalhousie (d) Lord Hastings

**RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** At the time of sepoy mutiny (1857) Lord Canning was the Governor-General of India. The revolt failed against the British India Company. The reason behind this revolt included, the Doctrine of Lapse and imperialism. During the time period of Lord Canning, Universities were built in Kolkata, Madras and Mumbai.

**593. Who described the kingdom of Awadh as 'A cherry that will drop into our mouth one day'?**

- (a) Warren Hastings (b) Lord Wellesley  
(c) Lord Dalhousie (d) Lord Curzon

**RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Lord Dalhousie described the kingdom of Awadh as 'A cherry that will drop into our mouth one day'. He said this in 1851. In 1856, Awadh was formally annexed to the British Empire under the terms of the Doctrine of Lapse on the grounds of alleged internal misrule.

**Lord Dalhousie (1848-1856):** Opened the first Railway line from Bombay to Thane in 1853 AD, initiated the Doctrine of Lapse, established Postal system, Passed Widow Remarriage Bill.

**594. Which kingdom was called "a cherry" by Governor General Lord Dalhousie?**

- (a) Kingdom of Awadh  
(b) Kingdom of Gwalior  
(c) Kingdom of Vijaynagara  
(d) Kingdom of Jhansi

**RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**595. Which reform movement took place during the term of Lord William Bentinck in the year 1829?**

- (a) Prohibition of Sati  
(b) Doctrine of lapse  
(c) Widow remarriage  
(d) Morley Minto Reforms

**RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Lord William Bentinck served as Governor General of India in the year 1828-1835 AD. Sati Pratha was prohibited under the 17<sup>th</sup> Regulation of 1829. The regulation was first enacted in Bengal Presidency. Later in 1830, it was enacted in Bombay and Madras Presidencies. During his tenure- Abolition of Sati Pratha, Abolition of discrimination in government services, made English to be medium of education was carried out. Bentinck was the first who appointed Divisional Commissioner.

596. Who was the Governor General of India between 1848 and 1856?

- (a) Lord Dalhousie
- (b) Lord Warren Hastings
- (c) Lord William Bentinck
- (d) Lord Minto

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) :

Governor General	Term of office
Lord Dalhousie	1848-1856
Lord Warren Hastings	1773-1785
Lord William Bentinck	1828-1835
Lord Minto	1807-1813

597. Who is known as the 'Father of Civil Services' in India?

- (a) Charles Cornwallis
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Warren Hastings
- (d) Robert Clive

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Charles Cornwallis is known as 'The Father of Civil Service' in India. He reformed and modernized Indian Civil Services and introduced covenanted and uncovenanted civil service in India.

598. Who was known as the father of Civil services in British India?

- (a) Charles Cornwallis
- (b) Wellesley
- (c) Dalhousie
- (d) Warren Hastings

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

599. When did Lord Clive finally return to England from India?

- (a) 1766
- (b) 1765
- (c) 1767
- (d) 1764

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Robert Clive was the first British Governor of the Bengal Presidency. He is credited along with Warren Hastings for laying the foundation of British Rule in India. Robert Clive finally left India in 1767.

600. Name the Viceroy of India who was associated with the controversial Ilbert Bill during the Indian freedom struggle.

- (a) Lord Mayo
- (b) Lord Ripon
- (c) Lord Lansdowne
- (d) Lord Dufferin

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Ilbert Bill Controversy (1883-84), Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act (1882), the first Factory Act (1881), Government resolution on Local Self-Government (1882) and Hunter Commission on Education (1882) are associated with Lord Ripon (1880-1884). Point to be noted is that, the Ilbert Bill provided for the trial of British or European persons by Indians, and sought equality between British and Indian judges in the country. But when white opposition forced the government to withdraw the bill Indian were enraged. The event highlighted the racial attitudes of the British in India.

601. Who was the Governor-General of Bengal when the Permanent Settlement was introduced in 1793?

- (a) Robert Francis
- (b) Warren Hastings
- (c) Charles Cornwallis
- (d) William Hodges

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Permanent Settlement of Bengal was brought into effect by the East India Company headed by the Governor - General Lord Cornwallis in 1793. This was basically an agreement between East India Company and the Zamindars to fix the land revenue.

602. Which of the following Viceroy of India did take the initiative to create elected local government bodies?

- (a) Lord Rippon
- (b) Lord Irwin
- (c) Lord Reading
- (d) Lord Wavell

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : In the year 1870, Lord Mayo gave the power and responsibilities to local institutions, for growth and development. After that Lord Ripon followed and extended the same policy and in 1882, Lord Ripon gave a democratic structure to the local bodies.

603. Who was the Governor General at the time of Sepoy Mutiny?

- (a) Lord Canning
- (b) Lord Hastings
- (c) Lord Cornwallis
- (d) Lord Dalhousie

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : At the time of Sepoy Mutiny, the Governor General was Lord Canning. The Sepoy Mutiny was a result of series of contemporary causes but the use of "Enfield rifles" was a famous one.

604. Who was the Viceroy when the Royal Commission on Civil Services was formed in 1912 ?

- (a) Lord Curzon
- (b) Lord Dufferin
- (c) Lord Hardinge
- (d) Lord Irwin

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Lord Hardinge was the Viceroy when the Royal Commission on Civil Services was formed in 1912. During Hardinge's administration, King George-V and the Queen Mary visited India in 1911 AD and their coronation ceremony was gorgeously proclaimed at the Delhi Durbar.

605. One of the greatest social reforms of abolition of the 'Sati' system in India was done by Governor-General .....

- (a) Lord Cornwallis
- (b) Sir Charles Metcalfe
- (c) Lord William Bentinck
- (d) Lord Macauley

RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (c) :** Lord William Bentinck (1828-35) was the first Governor General of India. He was often regarded as the father of Modern Western Education in India. He abolished Sati-Pratha in 1829 with the companion Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

**606. Which among the following viceroys announced the vague offer of 'Dominion Status' for India in 1929?**

- (a) Lord Ripon (b) Lord Irwin  
(c) Lord Cornwallis (d) Lord Canning

**RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** The demand for Colonial Swaraj (Dominion status) was first raised by the Indian National Congress in 1908 AD. At the time it meant that India should be given the right of self-government in internal affairs, as was enjoyed by Canada under the British Empire. But British Government did not accept this demand. Later on October 31, 1929 Lord Irwin announced the proposal of Dominion state. But it did not give a clear definition of the nature of Colonial Swaraj.

**607. Which Viceroy of India proposed the Vernacular Press Act?**

- (a) Lord Reading (b) Lord Lawrence  
(c) Lord Lytton (d) Lord Mayo

**RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Lord Lytton who was Viceroy of India from 1876-1880 AD. He had proposed Vernacular Press Act, 1878 that authorized the government to confiscate newspapers that printed 'seditious material'. The act was also called Gagging Act. He also passed the Arms Act 1878 that prohibited Indians from carrying weapons of any kind without licenses. Lord Ripon (1880-1884) repealed this Vernacular Press Act.

**608. Which Governor General of India proposed the Vernacular Press Act in 1878?**

- (a) Lord Minto (b) Lord Hardinge  
(c) Lord Lytton (d) Lord Chelmsford

**RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**609. Who was the first Governor-General of Independent India?**

- (a) C Rajagopalachari (b) Lord Mountbatten  
(c) Sardar Patel (d) BR Ambedkar

**RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Lord Mountbatten was the first GOVERNOR GENERAL of Independent India in 1947. India and Pakistan were partitioned under the plan prepared by him known as Mountbatten Plan where as Chakravarti Rajagopalachari was the first Indian Governor General of Independent India.

**610. Who was the Governor General of India after the independence?**

- (a) Louis Mountbatten (b) Archibald Wavell  
(c) Victor Hope (d) Freeman Thomas

**RRB NTPC 10.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**611. Which Viceroy of British India organised the statistical survey of India?**

- (a) Lord Mayo (b) Lord Canning  
(c) Lord Auckland (d) Lord Dalhousie

**RRB NTPC 23.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The Indian Statistical Survey was held during the tenure of Lord Mayo (1869-72). He was the founder of financial decentralization. In India in 1872 also the first census was held during his tenure. He was murdered by an Afghan (Sher Ali Afridi) in Andaman & Nicobar

**612. Subsidiary Alliance, through which the British were responsible for protecting their Indian allies from external and internal threats to their power, was devised by:**

- (a) Lord Dalhousie (b) Lord Curzon  
(c) Lord Wellesley (d) Lord Bentinck

**RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Subsidiary Alliance System, through which the British were responsible for protecting their Indian allies from external and internal threats to their power, was devised by Lord Wellesley. Subsidiary Alliance was a system of land revenue introduced by Lord Wellesley in 1798. Wellesley, as Governor of Madras (now Chennai) and Governor-General of Bengal (both 1797-1805), greatly enlarged the British Empire in India.

**613. In 1798, who became the Governor General and built a massive palace, Government House, for himself in Calcutta?**

- (a) Lord Clive (b) Lord Bentinck  
(c) Lord Cornwallis (d) Lord Wellesley

**RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** In 1798, Lord Wellesley became the Governor General. He built a massive Palace, called Government House for himself in Calcutta, a building that was expected to convey the authority of the British. Government house is now known as Raj Bhavan of Kolkata.

**614. Which of the following was the Governor-General of India?**

- (a) Maulana Azad  
(b) C. Rajagopalachari  
(c) B.R. Ambedkar  
(d) Sardar Ballabhbhai Patel

**RRB JE - 02/06/2019 (Shift-I)**

**Ans : (b)** Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, popularly known as Raja ji was independent India's first Indian Governor General and he was also the first and last Indian Governor General. He was born on 10 December 1878 in Madras. When Gandhi ji led the Dandi March in 1930, C Rajagopalachari also carried out a similar march at Vedaranyam in Madras Presidency.

**615. Robert Clive introduced a dual government in \_\_\_\_\_ under which Mir Zafar was once again became the Nawab of Bengal.**

- (a) Bihar (b) Awadh  
(c) Odisha (d) Bengal

**RRB Group-D 31-10-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans : (d)** When Robert Clive came back to India in year 1765 as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bengal he introduced dual government in Bengal and it was continued till 1772. Under Dual Government Mir Jafar was once again appointed the Nawab of Bengal at the place of Mir Qasim in 1763 AD. Under dual government system the administration of Bengal was brought under the direct control of British and Nawab remained as the mere pensioners of the East India Company.

**616. The Subsidiary Alliance was one of the most important policies practiced to expand British territory in India, which was introduced by \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Lord William (b) Lord Dalhousie  
(c) Lord Wellesley (d) Lord Cornwallis

**RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans : (c)** Subsidiary Alliance system was non-intervention policy used by Lord Wellesley to establish British Empire in India. The term 'Subsidiary Alliance' was actually introduced for the first time by French Governor Dupleix. Subsidiary alliance was accepted by the states are:- Hyderabad (1798), Mysore (1799), Tanjor (1799), Awadh (1801) etc.

**617. The Subsidiary Alliance was a non-intervention policy devised by ..... in 1798.**

- (a) Lord Irwin (b) Lord Bentinck  
(c) Lord Wellesley (d) Lord Cornwallis

**RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**618. What was the name of the Viceroy who inaugurated New Delhi as the new capital of India in year 1931?**

- (a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Wellesley  
(c) Lord Irwin (d) Lord Cornwallis

**RRB Group-D 17-09-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans : (c)** The grand city of New Delhi, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker after its completion, it was officially inaugurated in February 1931 by the then Viceroy Lord Irwin. The foundation of the new capital was laid on December 12, 1911 by King George V during Delhi Durbar.

**619. Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by \_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Lord Cornwallis (b) Lord Dalhousie  
(c) Lord Wellesley (d) Lord Hastings

**RRB Group-D 06-12-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b)** Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by Lord Dalhousie (1848-1856). According to this, if an Indian ruler died without a male heir his kingdom would lapse and would become a part of the East India Company territory. The states which were annexed under this policy are as follows.

Satara	- 1848
Jaitpur	- 1849
Sambhalpur	- 1849
Baghat	- 1850
Udaipur	- 1852
Jhansi	- 1853
Nagpur	- 1854
Awadh	- 1856

**620. Who had introduced Doctrine of Lapse?**

- (a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Mountbatten  
(c) Lord Dalhousie (d) Robert Clive

**RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (c)** See the explanation of the above question.

**621. \_\_\_\_\_ who took the charge of Governor General in 1848, introduced 'Doctrine of Lapse'?**

- (a) Lord Wellesley (b) Lord William  
(c) Lord Cornwallis (d) Lord Dalhousie

**RRB Group-D 31-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d)** See the explanation of the above question.

**622. Which of the following is associated with 'Doctrine of Lapse'?**

- (a) Lord Irwin (b) Lord Dalhousie  
(c) Lord Salisbury (d) Lord Canning

**RRB Group-D 11-10-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans : (b)** See the explanation of the above question.

**623. \_\_\_\_\_ had started Indian civil services in 1793.**

- (a) Robert Clive (b) Lord Cornwallis  
(c) Sir John Shore (d) Lord Harding

**RRB Group-D 02-11-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b)** On 12 September 1786 Lord Cornwallis became the Governor General of Bengal. Under his guidance the Cornwallis Code was developed which contained provision for governing the civil, policing and judiciary administration in British India. He started Indian Civil Services in 1793 and he is known as 'Father of Indian Civil Service'. Civil Service day is celebrated on 21 April every year. He introduced permanent settlement of land revenue in Bengal and other parts of India.

624. Which of the following is called as 'father of Indian Civil Service'?

- (a) Lord Cornwallis
- (b) Warren Hastings
- (c) Lord Wellesley
- (d) Lord William Bentinck

RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans : (a) See the explanation of the above question.

625. In 1781, the first Governor General of India, Warren Hastings had established a Madrasa in \_\_\_\_\_ for the study and teaching of Muslim law.

- (a) Mumbai
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Calcutta

RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-III)

RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)

RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (d) In 1781, the first Governor General of India, Warren Hastings had established a Madrasa in Calcutta for the study and teaching of Muslim law. However the first official Governor General of India was William Bentinck (1833).

626. Who was the Governor-General of India during the formation of the Indian National Congress?

- (a) Lord Chelmsford
- (b) Lord Dalhousie
- (c) Lord Dufferin
- (d) Lord Canning

RRB J.E.-2014

Ans : (c) Indian National Congress was formed in 1885 by British Officer A.O. Hume. First session of Congress was held on 28 December 1885 in Bombay. During the formation of Indian National Congress, Lord Dufferin (1884-1888) was the Governor General of India.

627. Who formed Archaeological Survey of India?

- (a) Alexander Cunningham
- (b) William Jones
- (c) Jems Banges
- (d) N.P. Chakravarti

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

Ans : (a) Archaeological Survey of India was established by Alexander Cunningham in 1861 AD. During the time of Lord Curzon the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904 was passed. Archaeological Department was established under this Act. Archaeological Survey of India is an Indian government agency attached to the ministry of Culture.

Note - Asiatic Society was established by William Jones in 1784 AD.

628. Which Governor General had passed Bengal Sati Regulation 1829?

- (a) Edward law
- (b) Lord William Bentinck
- (c) Sir Henry Harding
- (d) William Butterworth Belle

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage II<sup>nd</sup>

Ans : (b) The Bengal Sati Regulation was passed by the Lord William Bentinck (1828-1835), the then Governor General. With the help of Raja Ram Mohan Roy Sati Pratha was abolished by Regulation 17 in 1829 AD. Bentinck was the first Governor General by charter Act 1833.

629. Who was the Governor General of Independent of India?

- (a) Raja ji
- (b) Lord Mountbatten
- (c) Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Lord Wavell

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

Ans : (b) Chakravarti Rajagopalachari was the first and last Indian Governor General of independent India from June 1948 to 26 January 1950.

630. During the time of which Governor General India's Independent Movement, Sepoy mutiny was started.

- (a) Lord Ellen borough
- (b) Lord Harding
- (c) Lord Bentinck
- (d) Lord Canning

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

Ans : (d)

(Governor General)	(Event/Work)
Lord Ellenborough	- Banned Slavery
Lord Harding	- Ban of Human sacrifice
Lord Bentinck	- Abolition of Sati Pratha
Lord Canning	- Revolt of 1857

631. Who was appointed as first Governor General of Bengal?

- (a) William Behtick
- (b) Warren Hasting
- (c) Lord Mayo
- (d) Robert clive

RPF SI 18.01.2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (b) : Warren Hastings was appointed as the first Governor General of Bengal. He served during 1772-1785.

632. In whose tenure Factory Act of 1881 was passed?

- (a) Dufferin
- (b) Ripon
- (c) Mayo
- (d) Litton

RPF Constable 03.02.2019 (Shift - I)

Ans. (b) : The first Factory Act of 1881 was passed during tenure of Lord Ripon, in order to conserve health and to improve the working condition of young labours.

633. Who among the following is known as "liberator of Indian press"?

- (a) Lord
- (b) Lord Litton
- (c) Charles Metcalfe
- (d) Charles Wood

RPF Constable 03.02.2019 (Shift - I)

Ans. (c) : Charles Metcalfe is known as the liberator of Indian press.

### 34. Statement/Slogan/Titles

634. Who said the following when laying the foundation stone ceremony of Banaras Hindu University, "There is no salvation for India unless you strip yourself of this jewellery and hold it in trust for your country men in India."?

- (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (b) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- (c) Annie Basant
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (d) :** In February 1916, Mahatma Gandhi was invited to speak at the laying of foundation stone of the Banaras Hindu University (BHU). At there Mahatma Gandhi said that 'There is no salvation for India unless you strip because yourself of this jewellery and hold it in trust for your country men in India. Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy, has come specially to lay the foundation stone of BHU. BHU was founded by Madan Mohan Malaviya on 4 February 1916.

635. Name the advocate of Sampoorna Kranti (total revolution) in India?

- (a) Jayprakash Narayan
- (b) Jyotiba Phule
- (c) V.P. Singh
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Set-2, Red Paper)

**Ans. (a) :** Jayprakash Narayan was the great Gandhian socialist leader who raised his famous slogan Sampoorna Kranti (Total Revolution) in a speech at a huge rally in Patna on 5 June 1974, total revolution was also known as Bihar movement.

636. Who was known as 'Badshah Khan' in Indian history?

- (a) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
- (b) Abul Kalam Azad
- (c) Aurangzeb
- (d) Bahadur Shah

RPF Constable 05.02.2019

**Ans. (a) :** Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was known as "Badshah Khan." He was also known as Frontier Gandhi and Bacha Khan. He was the founder Khudai Khidmatgar movement in 1929 AD.

637. Who was the Englishman who came to India? Taught Philosophy in St. Stephen's college and later was known as 'Deenbandhu'?

- (a) C F Andrews
- (b) Michael Madhusudan Dutt
- (c) Lord Russell
- (d) William Pitt

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (a) :** Charles Freer Andrews (12 February 1871 – 5 April 1940) was an Anglican priest and Christian missionary, educator and social reformer, and an activist for Indian Independence. He became a close friend of Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi and identified with the Indian liberation struggle. Andrews was affectionately dubbed Christ's Faithful Apostle by Gandhi, based on his initials, C.F. Andrews for his contributions to the Indian independence movement, Gandhi and his students at St. Stephen's College, Delhi, named him Deenabandhu, or "Friend of the Poor".

638. Who coined the slogan 'Total Revolution'?

- (a) Narendra Modi
- (b) Jayprakash Narayan
- (c) Ram Manohar Lohia
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

**Ans. (b) :** Jayprakash Narayan coined the slogan Total Revolution.

Revolution is a combination of seven revolutions, viz., political, social, economic, cultural, ideological or intellectual, educational and spiritual; and the main motive being to bring in a change in the existing society that is in tune with the ideals of the Sarvodaya. JP had a very idealistic notion of society and it is in this endeavor, he shifted from Marxism to Socialism and later towards Sarvodaya.

639. Who described Mahatma Gandhi as "The great soul in Beggar's grab"?

- (a) Winston Churchill
- (b) Rabindranath Tagore
- (c) Pherozeshah Mehta
- (d) Surendranath Banerjee

RRB NTPC 05.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (b) :** Rabindranath Tagore defined Mahatma Gandhi as "The Great Soul in Beggar's grab". The statement was delivered by him on Gandhi's return to India.

640. Who said the following words: 'Indian nationalism is an elite phenomenon, a creation of lawyers and doctors and landlords'.

- (a) Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Pt Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (d) :** Mahatma Gandhi first major public appearance in India was at opening of Banaras Hindu University (BHU) in 1916. During his speech, Gandhiji charged the Indian elite with a lack of concern for the laboring poor sections of our society. Gandhiji speech at one level was a statement of the fact that Indian nationalism was an elite phenomenon in which lawyers, doctors and landlords were mostly involved.

641. During which of the following movements did Mahatma Gandhi give the slogan 'Do or Die'?

- (a) The Home Rule Movement
- (b) The Non-Cooperation Movement
- (c) Quit India Movement
- (d) Gadar Movement

**RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The slogan 'Do or Die' is associated with Mahatma Gandhi. The slogan came into existence during the Quit India Movement initiated by Gandhiji on 8 August 1942.

642. Which one of the following is NOT correctly matched?

- (a) "Do or Die" - Lala Lajpat Rai
- (b) "Inquilab Zindabad" - Bhagat Singht
- (c) "Swaraj is my birth right" – Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (d) "Give me blood and I will give you freedom" – Subhash Chandra Bose

**RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of the above question.

643. Who said, "The only hope of India is from the masses. The upper classes are physically and morally dead."

- (a) Bipin chandra pal
- (b) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (c) Swami Vivekananda
- (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

**RRB NTPC 07.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Swami Vivekananda said "The only hope of India is from the masses. The upper classes are physically and morally dead". Thus, there was the realisation that only the masses could make the immense sacrifices needed to win freedom.

Swami Vivekananda founded the "Ramkrishna Mission" in 1897 AD.

644. According to Jawaharlal Nehru, which of the following are known as 'temples of modern India'?

- (a) dams
- (b) forests
- (c) rivers
- (d) lakes

**RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, first Prime Minister of India, said that the dams are the 'Temples of Modern India,' while starting the construction of Bhakra Nangal Dam. It was the late Prime Minister Pt. Nehru who first dubbed our factories, research laboratories, irrigation dams and power stations as the 'temples of modern India'.

645. Indian Railway had contributed to the freedom struggle of India by bringing people of diverse cultures together'.

**Who has the above statement?**

- (a) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (b) Jawahar lal Nehru
- (c) John Mathai
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

**RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** "Indian Railways contributed to the freedom struggle of India by bringing together people from diverse cultures." This statement is given by Mahatma Gandhi.

646. Who said the following statement?

**'Swaraj is my birthright and I will have it'**

- (a) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
- (b) Mahatma Grandhi
- (c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (d) Lokmanya Tilak

**RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** 'Swaraj is my birthright and I will have it' ("Swaraj mera janm sidh adhikar hai mai isse lekar rahunga") is said by Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Bal Gangadhar was born on 23 July, 1856. He was a leader of nationalism, teacher, and an Independence activist in British-ruled India. He was a leader of the Indian Independence movement and belonged to the extremist faction. He was also conferred with the title of "Lokmanya", which means "accepted by the people (as their leader)". Valentine Chirol had described Tilak as "the Father of Indian unrest".

647. Who gave the slogan, "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it!"?

- (a) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (b) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (c) Bhagat Singh
- (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

**RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of the above question.

648. Who was known as the 'Iron Man of India'?

- (a) Subhadh Chandra Bose
- (b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (d) Narendra Modi

**RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Sardar Vallabhbhai Bhai Patel is known as the Iron Man of India. He was the first Deputy Prime Minister of India. His efforts in strengthening the Union by integrating multiple tiny and large princely states earned him the title 'Iron Man of India'. His birthday on October 31 is celebrated as National Unity Day to honour his contributions in unifying India.



649. Which great freedom fighter was known as Deshbandhu?

- (a) Chitaranjan Das
- (b) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

RRB NTPC 22.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Chitaranjan Das was popularly known as "Deshbandhu". He was a famous lawyer and a freedom fighter from Bengal Province. In 1923, he founded the Swaraj Party at Allahabad. He was born in November 1870 in Kolkata.

650. On whose death, Jawaharlal Nehru said "The light went away from our lives"?

- (a) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (b) Sadar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (c) Rabindra Nath Tagore
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : On 30 January 1948, Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated by a fanatic, Nathuram Godse. That evening, a stunned nation heard Jawaharlal Nehru's moving statement over All India Radio "Friends and Comrades, the light has gone out of our lives and there is darkness everywhere ... our beloved leader ... the 'Father of the Nation' is no more."

651. Who is known as the 'Martin Luther of India'?

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (b) Dayanand Saraswati
- (c) Pandit Lekhraj
- (d) Swami Vivekanand

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Swami Dayanand Saraswati is known as Martin Luther of India. He was the founder of Arya Samaj.

652. Who gave M.K. Gandhi a title of Mahatma?

- (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (b) Lokmanya Tilak
- (c) Rabindranath Tagore
- (d) Dadabhai Naoroji

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Sanskrit word Mahatma, which means a great soul, is often taken to be Gandhi's given name. Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore bestowed the title on Gandhi in 1915 while writing his autobiography after the latter called him "Gurudev".

653. Who coined the famous slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan'?

- (a) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (b) Indira Gandhi
- (c) Sardar Patel
- (d) Jayaprakash Narayan

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan' is a famous slogan coined by Lal Bahadur Shastri in 1965 at a public gathering at Ramlila Maidan, Delhi.

Lal Bahadur Shastri was the second Prime Minister of India. Shastriji was born on 2 October 1904, in Mughal Sarai, Uttar Pradesh.

654. During Indian freedom struggle, who gave the Slogan 'Delhi Chalo'?

- (a) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Jawahar Lal Nehru

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : During Indian freedom struggle Subhash Chandra Bose gave the slogan 'Delhi Chalo'. Other slogans given by him which became famous during freedom struggle were "Give me blood, and I shall give you freedom" and "Jai Hind" as well as "Freedom is not given- it is taken". Both Mahatma Gandhi and Jawahar Lal Nehru also gave the slogan "Do or Die" and "Who lives if India dies" respectively which also became popular during Indian freedom struggle.

655. Which famous person identified with the slogan- "Do or Die"?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (c) Rajiv Gandhi
- (d) Indira Gandhi

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Mahatma Gandhi gave the slogan 'Do or Die' during the Quit India Movement of 1942.

Slogan	Leader
• Inquilab Zindabad	Bhagat Singh / Iqbal
• Jai Hind	Subhash Chandra Bose
• Simon Go Back	Yusuf Meher Ali
• Freedom is my birth right and I shall have it	Lokmanya Balgangadhar Tilak
• Hindi, Hindu, Hindustan	Bhartendu Hrishchandra
• Aram Haram Hai (sitting idle is a sin)	Jawaharlal Nehru

656. Which leader has given the slogan Swaraj is my Birth Right and I shall have it?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (d) Motilal Nehru

RRB JE - 01/06/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) See the explanation of the above question.

657. Who coined the slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan'?

- (a) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (b) J P Narayan
- (c) J Daulatram
- (d) Shama Prasad

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (a) :** Lal Bahadur Shastri coined the slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan'. Lal Bahadur Shastri was the second PM who succeeded Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru after his death. Lal Bahadur Shastri gave the famous slogan 'Jai Jawan' during the 1965 India - Pakistan war to boost the morale of soldiers and the farmers of the country. Shastri's tenure as PM was for 19 months as he died in Tashkent on 11 January, 1966.

**658. Who said, "Freedom is my birth right and I shall have it"?**

- (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (b) Bhagat Singh
- (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (d) Chandra Shekhar Azad

**RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** "Freedom is my birth right and I shall have it" is a statement made by Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. He launched two newspapers the Kesari and the Maratha during Home Rule League. Bhagat Singh gave a slogan "Inquilab Zindabad".

**659. Who wrote the song 'Sare Jahan se Achcha'?**

- (a) Muhammad Iqbal
- (b) Munshi Premchand
- (c) Kavi Pradeep
- (d) Ravindranath Tagore

**RRB JE - 01/06/2019 (Shift-II)**

**Ans :** (a) 'Sare Jahan se Achcha' is an Urdu patriotic song which is written by Muhammad Iqbal. This song is formally known as 'Tarana-e-Hind'. Md. Iqbal wrote this song in 1904 AD.

**660. Which Indian leader was popularly known as 'Punjab Kesari'?**

- (a) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (b) Maulana Azad
- (c) Ravindranath Tagore
- (d) Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patel

**RRB Group-D 10-10-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans :** (a) Extremist leader of Indian National Congress, Lala Lajpat Rai was one of the three in the Lal-Bal-Pal trio. He was popularly known as "Punjab Keshari" or "Lion of Punjab".

**661. Who gave the title of 'Sardar' to Vallabh Bhai Patel?**

- (a) C. Rajagopalachari
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi ji
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

**RRB J.E.- 2014**

**Ans. (b)** The title 'Sardar' was given to Vallabh Bhai Patel as a recognition for his exceptional organizational skill during the Bardoli Satyagraha in 1928. Mahatma Gandhi gave him title of 'Sardar' on the behalf of women of Bardoli. He played crucial role in integration of princely states into India.

**662. Who is called the Bismarck of India?**

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Vallabhbhai Patel
- (c) Sarojini Naidu
- (d) Lokmanya Tilak

**RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (b)** India's first Home Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was instrumental in uniting India, for which he is called 'Bismarck of India' He is also known as 'Iron man'.

**663. Who is called 'Father of Indian Civil Services'?**

- (a) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (c) Lord Cornwallis
- (d) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 29.04.2016 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d) :** Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is also known as 'Father of Indian Civil Services' because he advocated the adoption of the All India services in Independent India. Lord Cornwallis is known as 'Father of Civil Service in India.

**664. The man who was popularly known as 'Gurudev'—**

- (a) Rajguru
- (b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- (c) Ravindranath Tagore
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 29.04.2016 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c) :** Ravindranath Tagore was also popularly known as 'Gurudev'. He was India's most profound polymath, a politic genius and literary genius. He won the Nobel Prize in literature for his book 'Geejanjali' in 1913 AD. He was the first Indian who won the Nobel Prize. National anthem of India and Bangladesh is written by Ravindra Nath Tagore. He established 'Shanti Niketan' in 1901 AD which lately got famous with the name 'Vishva Bhrati'.

**665. Who had awarded 'Kaiser-i-Hind' Medals to Mahatma Gandhi for his contribution to the ambulance services in South Africa?**

- (a) Lord Dalhousie
- (b) Lord Canning
- (c) Lord Harding
- (d) Lord Curzon

**RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (c)** Gandhi ji was awarded 'Kaiser-i-Hind' Medals in 1915 by Lord Harding for his contribution to ambulance services in South Africa. On 18 April 1919 Gandhi gave up the title Kaiser-i-Hind which was given by Britisher for his work during the Boer War. He returned this title as a part of national campaign protesting the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

666. Which title was given by the British to Mahatma Gandhi, which was returned by him?

- (a) Ray Bahadur (b) Ray Sahib  
(c) Hind Kesari (d) Kaiser-I-Hind

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

Ans : (d) See the explanation of the above question

667. Who gave the title of 'Gurudev' to Rabindra Nath Tagore?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Pandit Nehru  
(c) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

Ans : (a) After Ravindranath Tagore gave Gandhi ji the title of 'Mahatma'. Gandhi ji paying tribute to Ravindranath Tagore gave him title 'Gurudev' because being a poet he was also a teacher. Tagore returned his 'knighthood' title which he was awarded in 1915 in protest against Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

668. Who said 'You give me blood, I will give you freedom'?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(b) Mahatma Gandhi  
(c) Chandra Shekhar Azad  
(d) Subhash Chandra Bose

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage II<sup>nd</sup>

Ans : (d) Subhash Chandra Bose said 'You give me blood, I will give you freedom' during a speech which he gave to the Indian National Army in Burma in 1944 AD.

669. Who gave the slogan of 'Do or Die' during the freedom struggle of India?

- (a) Veer Savarkar  
(b) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose  
(c) Mahatma Gandhi  
(d) Subramanya Bharti

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

Ans : (c) On 8 August 1942, Mahatma Gandhi gave the slogan 'Do or Die' during his speech in Gowalia Tank Maidan in Bombay on the launching of the Quit India movement in 1942.

670. Slogan 'Do or Die' is related with which of the following movement?

- (a) No-Cooperation Movement  
(b) Swadeshi Movement  
(c) Will Disobedience Movement  
(d) Quit India Movement

RRB JE - 24/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans : (d) See the explanation of the above question.

671. Live as if you were to die tomorrow learn as if you were to live forever. Who had said these words?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi  
(b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru  
(c) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam  
(d) Chankya

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

Ans : (a) 'Live as if you were to die tomorrow, learn as if you were to live forever'. These words was given by Mahatma Gandhi.

Subhash Chandra Bose gave the slogan 'Delhi Chalo' in 1942. 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan' slogan was given by Lalbahadur Shastri in 1965 'You have to dream before your dreams can come true' these words was said by AP.J. Abdul Kalam.

672. 'We are what our thoughts have made us, so take care about what you think. Words are secondary. Thoughts live they travel far' who said this?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi  
(b) Mother Teresa  
(c) Swami Vivekananda  
(d) Ravindranath Tagore

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

Ans : (c) 'We are what our thoughts have made us, so take care about what you think. Words are secondary. Thoughts live; they travel far'. This quote was said by swami Vivekananda.

673. Who was called as Frontier Gandhi?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi  
(b) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan  
(c) C. Rajagopalachari  
(d) Lala Lajpat Rai

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

Ans : (b) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is also known as Frontier Gandhi. His followers had given this name because of being a staunch follower of Mahatma Gandhi. He is also called as 'Bacha Khan' and Badshah Khan'.

674. Who was known as Badshah khan?

- (a) Mohammad Ali Jinnah  
(b) Abul Kalam Azad  
(c) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan  
(d) Khan Abdulwali Khan

RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-II)

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

Ans : (c) See the explanation of the above question.

675. 'In the practice of tolerance, one's enemy is the best teacher' who said these words?

- (a) Gautam Buddha (b) Mahatma Gandhi  
(c) Barack Obama (d) Dalai Lama

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

Ans : (d) In the practice of tolerance, one's enemy is the best 'teacher' these words were said by Dalai Lama, who is the spiritual leader of the Tibetan people.

### 35. Important Monuments during British Period

676. Which was the first fort built by the Britisher's?

- (a) Fort St. George (b) Fort St. Louis  
(c) Fort St. Anglo (d) Fort St. peter

RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III)

**Ans. (a) :** Britishers were built their first fort which was named as fort St. George. This fort was built by British East India Company in Madras (Chennai) in 1640 AD. This fort is also known as 'White town'.

677. Which of the following is not a monument in Uttar Pradesh?

- (a) Safdarjung Tomb (b) Taj Mahal  
(c) Bara Imambara (d) Sarnath Stupa

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

**Ans. (a) :** Safdarjung's Tomb is a sandstone and marble mausoleum in Delhi. It was built in 1754 AD.

Monument	Location
Taj Mahal	- Agra
Bara Imambara	- Lucknow
Dhamek Stupa	- Sarnath

678. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the Charminar of Hyderabad?

- (a) This city marks the end of the plague  
(b) It was built by Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah in 1591.  
(c) Four storeys of the arch rooms and the gallery of the arches give support to.  
(d) It is built on four grand archways facing north, south, east and west

RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (c) :** Regarding Charminar, statement in option (c) is wrong because the arches support two floors of rooms and galleries, with the top floor housing a small mosque on the western end. Each of the arch is crowned with a clock which were installed in 1889. Charminar, which means four pillars, was built as a monument and mosque, which later on turned to become a global icon for Hyderabad. The monument is a magnificent square edifice of granite, built upon four grand arches facing North, South, East and West. In 1591, Sultan Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah, the ruler of the Qutab Shahi Dynasty, got this monument constructed after he visited this city from Golconda. The monument was built to celebrate the end of plague epidemic in Hyderabad during the late 16th century.

679. In which of the following cities is the Charminar situated?

- (a) Kanpur (b) New Delhi  
(c) Bangalore (d) Hyderabad

RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

680. The Amar Jawan Jyoti has been ignited monolithically at the famous monument India Gate in New Delhi Since the year .....

- (a) 1947 (b) 1971  
(c) 1962 (d) 1965

RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (b) :** The India Gate on 'All India War Memorial is one of the most iconic national movements of India situated on Rajpath. This monument was built in the memory of 90,000 soldiers who lost their lives during first world war and third Anglo-Afghan war. One significant addition to India Gate in 1971 was **Amar Jawan Jyoti**, the eternal flame dedicated to the soldiers who lost their lives in Indo - Pak war of December 1971. Recently Amar Jawan Jyoti which had been burning for more than five decades to honour the martyes of the armed forces, was merged with a newer flame located less than 400 m away in the newly built National War memorial.

681. Amar Jawan Jyoti burns near India Gate in Memory of soldiers who were martyred during 1971 \_\_\_\_ war.

- (a) India-China (b) Pak - China  
(c) India-Pak (d) India-Burma

RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-II)

**Ans : (c)** See the explanation of the above question.

682. Which of the following was built in memory of soldier who died in first world war?

- (a) Buland Darwaja (b) Gateway of India  
(c) India Gate (d) Charminar

RRB JE - 26/06/2019 (Shift-I)

**Ans : (c)** See the explanation of the above question.

683. Which structure was built as a war memorial to soldiers of the undivided Indian Army who sacrificed in the First World War?

- (a) Lahori Gate in the Red Fort  
(b) India Gate  
(c) Gateway of India  
(d) Buland Darwaza

RRB NTPC 22.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of the above question.

684. The Gateway of India in Mumbai was built to welcome:

- (a) King George V  
(b) Sir William Jones  
(c) Lord Dalhousie  
(d) Portuguese traders

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

**Ans. (a) :** The Gateway of India is an arch monument built during the 20<sup>th</sup> century in the city of Mumbai, India. The monument was erected to commemorate the landing of King George V and Queen Mary on their visit to India in 1911 AD.

**685. Where is the Gateway of India situated?**

- (a) Mumbai (b) Chennai  
(c) New Delhi (d) Jaipur

**RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans : (a)** See the explanation of the above question.

**686. Who designed India Gate of New Delhi?**

- (a) Elisabeth Lutyens (b) Edwin Lutyens  
(c) Frederick Gilbert (d) Herbert Baker

**RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** The foundation stone of India Gate was laid by his royal highness, the Duke of Connaught in 1927 AD and it was designed by Edwin Lutyens. The monument was dedicated to the nation 10 years later by the then Viceroy, Lord Irwin.

**687. \_\_\_\_\_ was built by Edwin Lutyens in 1921.**

- (a) Gateway of India (b) Victoria Memorial  
(c) India Gate (d) Golconda Fort

**RRB NTPC 27.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of above question.

**688. Banaras Hindu University was established in....**

- (a) 1921 (b) 1916  
(c) 1918 (d) 1919

**RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b)** Banaras Hindu University was established in 4<sup>th</sup> February, 1916 by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya during the reign of Lord Hardinge II. With over 30000 students residing on campus, it is the largest residential University in Asia.

**689. Who among the following established Kashi Vidyapeeth along with Mahatma Gandhi and Shiv Prasad Gupta in 1921 in Varanasi ?**

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore  
(b) Bhagwaan Das  
(c) Subhash Chandra Bose  
(d) Raghukul Tilak

**RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Babu Shiv Prasad Gupta and Bhagwan Das established the university in Varanasi, on 10 February 1921, during the Non-Cooperation Movement of the freedom struggle. Originally named Kashi Vidyapith, the university was renamed Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith in 1995.

**690. Who among the following designed 7, Lok Kalyan Marg?**

- (a) Francois Martin (b) HK Mewada  
(c) Sir Edwin Lutyens (d) Le Corbusier

**RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The bungalows of the 7, Lok Kalyan Marg (LKM) were originally designed by Robert Tor Russell, who was part of British architect Edwin Lutyens' team, when he was designing New Delhi in the 1920s and 1930s. 7, Lok Kalyan Marg is the official residence and principal workplace of the Prime Minister of India. Situated on Lok Kalyan Marg, New Delhi, the official name of the PM's residence complex is Panchavati.

**691. A large marble building in Kolkata, built by the British whose design echoes the Taj Mahal is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) St. Paul's Cathedral (b) Victoria Memorial  
(c) Fort William (d) Writers Building

**RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** The Victoria Memorial is a large and stately white Makrana Marble building whose design has echoes of the Taj Mahal. The Victoria Memorial is located in the heart of Kolkata, in West Bengal. It was built to commemorate Queen Victoria. Designed by Sir William Emerson, widely hailed as the finest specimen of Indo-British architecture in India, and often referred to as the "Taj of the Raj", the Victoria Memorial Hall had its foundation stone laid by the Prince of Wales in January 1906 and formally opened to the public in 1921.

**692. Famous Tourist spot Victoria memorial is in \_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) West Bengal  
(c) Maharashtra (d) Gujarat

**RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans : (b)** See the explanation of the above question.

**693. Name the place in India where one can find the Zero Mile Stone consisting of four horses and a pillar made up of sandstone.**

- (a) Bhopal (b) Surat  
(c) Itarsi (d) Nagpur

**RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Zero Mile Stone is a monument built by Britishers during Great Trigonometrical Survey of India in 1907 at Nagpur, Maharashtra. The zero mile stone sandstone of four horses and a pillar made up of sandstone. It is a monument locating the geographical center of colonial India.

**694. Which architect has designed the India Gate in New Delhi?**

- (a) Le Courbusier (b) Albert Speer  
(c) Laurie Baker (d) Edwin Lutyens

**RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Famous historical monuments and their architects-

Monuments	Architects
India Gate	Sir Edwin Lutyens
Parliament House	Herbert Baker
Chandigarh	Le Corbusier
President House	Sir Edwin Lutyens

**695. Which fort was constructed by the first Portuguese Viceroy in 1505?**

- (a) St. Angelo Fort (b) St. Thomas fort  
(c) Fort Emmanuel (d) Fort St. David

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 29.04.2016 (Shift-I)**

**Ans : (a)** St. Angelo Fort is situated in Kannur city in Kerala. This was built by the Portuguese Viceroy Francisco de Almeida in 1505 AD. In 1663, Dutch captured this fort. This fort was taken over by the British in 1790 AD. Now it is under the central Archaeology Department.

**696. Fort William was built by the East India Company. The village of ..... was cleared as a site for the fort.**

- (a) Mayurganj (b) Durganagar  
(c) Alipore (d) Gobindapur

**RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Fort William is a fort in Hastings, Kolkata, West Bengal. It was built during the 1696-1715 AD of the Bengal Presidency of British India. It is situated on the eastern banks of the Hooghly River. In 1698, the East India Company acquired zamindari rights over three villages, Sutanuti, Govindapur and Kalikata, which later developed into Calcutta (Kolkata) where Fort William is located. In 1757 Bengal Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah had attacked on the fort which led the British to build a new fort in the Maidan after the Battle of Plassey (1757). The old fort was repaired and used as a custom house from 1766.

**697. Fort William is situated on the banks of the \_\_\_\_\_ River.**

- (a) Yamuna (b) Hooghly  
(c) Godavari (d) Chinab

**RRB JE - 29/05/2019 (Shift-I)**

**Ans : (b)** See the explanation of the above question.

**698. The Gateway of India was built in the traditional ..... style to welcome King George V and Queen Mary to India in 1911.**

- (a) European  
(b) Western  
(c) Persian  
(d) Indo-Saracenic

**RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Built in Indo-Saracenic style (Combination of Indian and Islamic architecture), the foundation stone for the Gateway of India was laid on 31 March 1911. The Gateway of India was built to commemorate the visit of King George V and Queen Mary to India. The Gateway of India was built during British rule and was inaugurated on December 4, 1924. The structure is an arch made of basalt, 26 metres (85 feet) high. The final design of the monument was constructed by architect George Wittet.

**699. Which of the following monument is built with some influence of Gujarati style to welcome King George V and Queen Mary to India?**

- (a) Jallianwala Bagh (b) Gateway of India  
(c) India Gate (d) Sun Temple

**RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of above question.

**700. Which architect designed the Gateway of India located at Mumbai?**

- (a) George Wittet (b) Laurie Baker  
(c) Edwin Lutyens (d) Albert Speer

**RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The final design of the monument was prepared by architect "George Wittet".

**701. Victoria Terminal (now named as Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminal) was built in?**

- (a) 1884 (b) 1890  
(c) 1888 (d) 1878

**RRB Group-D 10-12-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c)** Victoria Terminal (VT) now named as Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminal (CST). It is located in India's commercial capital Mumbai and one of the historical railway stations, which is the headquarters of Central Railway. It was built in 1888 AD. The building was designed by the British architect F.W. Stevens.

**702. During which period the Parliament House was constructed in Delhi?**

- (a) 1895-1900 (b) 1901-1909  
(c) 1921-1927 (d) 1931-1935

**RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (c)** Parliament House was constructed in 1921-1927 AD in Delhi. The building was designed by British architect Edwin Lutyens and Herbert Baker. This iconic building was inaugurated in 1927 by Lord Irwin, the then Viceroy of India on 18 January 1927.

**703. Name the architect who designed New Delhi?**

- (a) Le Corbusier (b) Sir Edwin Lutyens  
(c) Andu Paul (d) George Baker

**RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (b)** See the explanation of the above question.

## 36. India After Independence

704. In which of the following years did Goa get its independence from Portugal ?

- (a) 1960 (b) 1963  
(c) 1961 (d) 1962

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (c) :** Goa Liberation Movement had played an important role in ending the Portuguese colonial rule in Goa. Goa Liberation Day is observed on December 19 every year in India and it marks the day Indian armed forces freed Goa in 1961 following 450 years of Portuguese rule. The Portuguese colonised several parts of India in 1510 but by the end of the 19th century Portuguese colonies in India were limited to Goa, Daman, Diu, Dadra, Nagar Haveli and Anjediva Island. After India gained independence in 1947, Goa was still under Portuguese rule for 14 years. By the 36- hour military operation conducted from December 18, 1961, code-named 'Operation Vijay' and involved attacks by the Indian Navy, Indian Air Force and Indian Army to which the Portuguese surrendered and the coastal state acquired its liberation on December 19, 1961.

705. Goa was a state soon after the Independence of India.

- (a) Indian (b) Portuguese  
(c) Dutch (d) British

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

**Ans : (b)** See the explanation of the above question.

706. Which of the following movement played an important role in the ending the Portuguese rule.

- (a) Goa Liberation Movement  
(b) Goa Non-cooperation Movement  
(c) Goa Peace March  
(d) Goa Non Aligned Movement

RRB NTPC 10.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

**Ans : (a)** See the explanation of the above question.

707. When did Bangladesh emerge as an independent country?

- (a) 1972 (b) 1971  
(c) 1975 (d) 1970

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (b) :** On 26 March 1971, Bangladesh was proclaimed as an independent nation by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. This led to Bangladesh Liberation War, when a guerrilla war ensued between Pakistan and Bangladesh liberation Forces with Indian support. The Bangladesh Liberation War ended in December 1971 with the epic defeat of Pakistan.

708. Bangladesh got Independence from which country?

- (a) India (b) Britain  
(c) Pakistan (d) Burma

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

**Ans : (c)** See the explanation of the above question.

709. In which city was the Indus Waters Treaty (IWT) signed between India and Pakistan, in 1960?

- (a) Lahore (b) Calcutta  
(c) Karachi (d) Bombay

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

**Ans. (c) :** Indus Waters Treaty, signed on September, 1960 between India and Pakistan brokered by the World Bank. The Treaty was signed in Karachi, Pakistan. The Indus River rises in the south western Tibet, autonomous region of China and flows through the Indian Kashmir region and then into Pakistan to drain into the Arabian Sea.

710. What is the importance of 22 July 1947?

- (a) National song adopted  
(b) Session pre independence  
(c) Leaders' discussion for selection of national anthem  
(d) Present National flag adopted

RRB NTPC 07.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (d) :** The National Flag of India (Tiranga) is a horizontal rectangular tricolour. Saffron, White and Green, with the Ashoka Chakra, a 24-spokes wheel, in navy blue at its centre. It was adopted in its present form during a meeting of the Constituent Assembly held on 22 July, 1947, and it became the official flag of the Dominion of India on 15 August, 1947.

711. At the time of Independence, British India consisted of \_\_\_\_ princely states.

- (a) 592 (b) 565  
(c) 582 (d) 500

RRB NTPC 07.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (b) :** At the time of the British withdrawal, 565 princely states were officially recognised in the Indian subcontinent, apart from thousands of zamindari estates and jagirs. In 1947, princely states covered 40% of the area of pre-independence India and constituted 23% of its population.

712. The Assam Accord of 1985 was a Memorandum of Settlement signed between \_\_\_\_\_ and leaders of AASU (All Assam Students' Union) in New Delhi in 1985.

- (a) Charan singh (b) Indira Gandhi  
(c) Rajiv Gandhi (d) VV Giri

RRB NTPC 01.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (c) :** The Assam Accord was a Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) signed between representatives of the Government of India and the leaders of the Assam Movement. It was signed in the presence of the PM Rajiv Gandhi in New Delhi on 15 August 1985.

**713. The Gandhi Peace Prize awards for social, economic and political transformation through non-violence were instituted in the year.**

- (a) 1985 (b) 1990 (c) 1995 (d) 2001

**RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Gandhi Peace Prize is an annual award instituted by Government of India since 1995, the 125<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary commemoration year of Mahatma Gandhi. The award is open to all persons regardless of nationality, race, language, caste, creed or sex. The award comprises an amount of Rs. 1 crore a Cheque and a citation. In March 2021, the Gandhi Peace Prize for the year 2020 was conferred on Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in recognition of his outstanding contributions towards social, economic and political transformation through non-violent and other gandhian methods. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was a Bangladeshi politician, statesman and founding Father of Bangladesh who served as the first President and later as the Prime Minister of Bangladesh from 17 April, 1971 until his assassination on 15 August, 1975.

**714. Which of the following Indian states was known as North East Frontier Agency till 1972?**

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Meghalaya  
(c) Nagaland (d) Mizoram

**RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA) (originally known as the North-East Frontier Tracts (NEFT)), was one of the political divisions in the British Raj, and later in independent India until 20 January 1972, when it became the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh and some parts of Assam. Arunachal has become full-fledged state on February 20, 1987. Till 1972, it was known as the North- East Frontier Agency (NEFA) . It gained the Union Territory status on January 20, 1972 and renamed as Arunachal Pradesh.

**715. Which of the following leaders signed the Tashkent Agreement?**

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru and Jinnah  
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru and Ayub Khan  
(c) Lal Bahadur Shastri and Ayub Khan  
(d) Vallabhbhai Patel and Jinnah

**RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Tashkent Agreement was signed between India and Pakistan in 1966. According to this, India and Pakistan won't use their power against one another and will resolve the conflicts peacefully. It was signed in the middlemanship of USSR by contemporary Indian PM was Lal Bahadur Shastri and Pak General Ayub Khan.

**716. After which India-Pakistan war, Tashkent Declaration took placed?**

- (a) 1947 (b) 1965  
(c) 1971 (d) 1999

**RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (b)** See the explanation of the above question.

**717. The Shimla Agreement of 1972 was signed between Indira Gandhi and..... :**

- (a) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (b) Benazir Bhutto  
(c) Ayub Khan (d) Pervez Musarraf

**RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The Simla Agreement was signed by Indira Gandhi on the Indian side and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on the Pakistan side on July 2, 1972. This agreement is a comprehensive blue print for better relations between India and Pakistan.

**718. Shimla Agreement 1972 was signed by whom?**

- (a) By India and Pakistan foreign Ministers  
(b) By Indira Gandhi and ZA Bhutto  
(c) By Indira Gandhi and Benazir Bhutto  
(d) By Atal Vihari Vajpayee and Purvej Musharraf

**RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (b)** See the explanation of the above question.

**719. 'Operation Vijay' is associated with which of the following wars?**

- (a) Indo-Pakistan War 1971  
(b) Indo-Pakistan War 1947  
(c) Indo-Pakistan War 1965  
(d) Kargil War 1999

**RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The Kargil War or Kargil conflict was an armed conflict fought between India and Pakistan from May to July 1999, along the Line of Control (LOC) in India. Operation Vijay was launched by the Indian Army to throw back the intruders who had treacherously occupied Indian territory. Kargil Vijay divas is dedicated to the martyred soldiers of Kargil war.

**Note:-** The 22<sup>nd</sup> anniversary of Kargil Vijay Diwas was observed on the 26<sup>th</sup> of July 2021.

**720. India-Pakistan (Kargil) war code name was \_\_ .**

- (a) Operation blue star (b) Operation Vijay  
(c) Operation Virat (d) Operation Kargil

**RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (b)** See the explanation of the above question.

**721. Which of following years India-Pakistan war did not happened?**

- (a) 1947 (b) 1962  
(c) 1965 (d) 1971

**RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**



**Ans :** (b) In 1962 there was no war happened between India and Pakistan. It was fought between India and China. In 1962 war between Indian-China, China won the war.

**722. Before 1971, In which year India-Pakistan war happened?**

- (a) 1962 (b) 1963  
(c) 1964 (d) 1965

**RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans :** (d) Before 1971 India-Pakistan war happened in 1965. India and Pakistan have fought four wars in 1948, 1965, 1971 and 1999.

**723. First Anglo-Burma war took place in which year?**

- (a) 1892–1893  
(b) 1885–1886  
(c) 1824–1826  
(d) 1852–1853

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 28.04.2016 (Shift-III)**

**Ans :** (c) The First Anglo-Burma war took place in 1824-1826 AD and Britishers won the war and signed a treaty called 'Treaty of Yandabo' in 1826 AD. The Second Anglo Burma war took place in 1852 AD during Lord Dalhousie.

**724. In which year, did Bangladesh become independent Parliamentary democratic country.**

- (a) December, 1971  
(b) January, 1972  
(c) March, 1972  
(d) February, 1972

**RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans :** (b) On 10 January 1972, Bangladesh became independent parliamentary democratic country. Whereas on 26 March 1971 Bangladesh got independence from Pakistan.

**725. When was ceasefire line between India and Pakistan converted into Line of Control (LoC)?**

- (a) In 1971  
(b) In 1972  
(c) In 1973  
(d) In 1974

**RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans :** (b) In 1947, 740 km long ceasefire line was drawn between India and Pakistan. After the 1971 war LOC enforced after the peace treaty between India and Pakistan called Shimla Agreement (1972) and ceasefire line was converted into Line of Control in 1972.

## **37. Modern History Miscellaneous**

**726. Which great personality of the world was also known as 'Fuhrer'?**

- (a) Vladimir Lenin (b) Adolf Hitler  
(c) Napoleon Bonaparte (d) Joseph Stalin

**RPF JE (Electrical) 19.09.2019 (Shift - III)**

**Ans. (b) :** Adolf Hitler was the Chancellor of Germany from 1933 to 1945 AD. He claimed the word 'Fuhrer' as an unique name for himself.

**727. It is proposed to build National War Memorial in-**

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Srinagar  
(c) New Delhi (d) Mumbai

**RRB Group-D 12-10-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans : (c)** National War Memorial is located in New Delhi near India Gate. It was inaugurated on 25 February 2019. National War Memorial is built for honouring about 26000 Indian soldiers who laid down their lives post independence.

**728. National Song 'Vande Mataram', written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, is a part of which of these novels?**

- (a) Anandmath (b) Durgeshnandini  
(c) Devi Chaudharani (d) Kapalkundala

**RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote the national song 'Vande Mataram', which was a part of his novel Anandamath (1882). It is a political novel depicting a Sanyasi army fighting the British soldiers. Rabindranath Tagore sung Vande Mataram for the first time in 1896 at the Calcutta Congress Session.

**729. When was a new International Monetary System introduced under the Bretton Woods Agreement ?**

- (a) 1948 (b) 1945  
(c) 1942 (d) 1944

**RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The Bretton Woods Agreement was a conference held in July 1944 by delegates from 44 countries held in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire. The Bretton Woods Agreement created two important organizations. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and The World Bank. While the Bretton Woods System was dissolved in the 1970s, both the IMF and World Bank have remained strong pillars for the exchange of international currencies.

**730. Who started the first topographical survey in India ?**

- (a) Nain Singh  
(b) Major James Rennell  
(c) William Lambton  
(d) Col. Alexander

**RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Major James Rennell (1742-1830), the Father of the Indian Survey, received training in surveying in the Royal Navy, joined the East India Company in 1763, was the first Surveyor General of Bengal (1767-1777), and carried out the first comprehensive geographical survey of much of India. His survey led to the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India which began in 1802 AD.

**731. Bengali writer, Rabindranath Tagore became the first Indian to win the Nobel Prize for Literature in the year \_\_\_\_\_ for his collection of poems called 'Gitanjali'.**

- (a) 1910 (b) 1913  
(c) 1917 (d) 1953

**RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Poet Rabindranath Tagore won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913 for his collection Gitanjali published in London in 1912. The prize gained even more significance by being given to an Indian for the first time.

**732. Which freedom fighter popularized the term "Satyameva Jayate" from the Mundaka Upanishad?**

- (a) Madan Mohan Malviya  
(b) Swami Vivekananda  
(c) Mahatma Gandhi  
(d) Subhash Chandra Bose

**RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Madan Mohan Malviya was the personality who made the slogan 'Satyameva Jayate' much famous. The famous statement has been taken from Mundaka Upanishad, Malviya was provided Bharat Ratna award in 2014.

**733. Who among the following composed the National Song of India?**

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore  
(b) Sri Aurobindo  
(c) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay  
(d) Sarojini Naidu

**RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The national song is called "Vande Mataram". It was written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. This song was published in the year 1872 as an underlying song in his novel Anandmath. The first political occasion when it was sung was the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress.

**734. Where did the Indian Independence league founded in 1907?**

- (a) Surat (b) Kolkata  
(c) California (d) Berlin

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)**

**Ans : (c)** The Indian Independence League (1907) was founded by Tarakanth Das in California of USA. He was the voice of the Indian freedom struggle in the USA. He was closely associated with the Gadar Party led by Har Dayal.

**735. Who was the first Indian to join the Indian Civil Service?**

- (a) Shyamji Krishna Varma  
(b) Haribhai Patel  
(c) Satyendranath Tagore  
(d) Lakshmi Kant Jha

**RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Satyendranath Tagore was the first Indian to join the Indian Civil Service. He was selected in 1863. The Indian Civil Service Act was passed during the Viceroyalty of Canning in 1861.

**736. Who among the following was the first Indian member of the British Parliament?**

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
(b) Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan  
(c) Dadabhai Naoroji  
(d) Lokmanya Tilak

**RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Dadabhai Naoroji was a great personality, philosopher industrialist and politician. He was also known as 'Grand Oldman of India'. He established British India Association in 1867 AD. In 1892, he was elected as a member of the House of Commons.

**737. Vivekanand Rock memorial is situated at .....**

- (a) Tirupati (b) Kanyakumari  
(c) Rameshwaram (d) Kozhikode

**RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Vivekananda Rock Memorial is a monument and popular tourist attraction in Kanyakumari, India's southernmost tip. It was built on 2 September 1970. The Kanyakumari resolve of 1892 was the resolution taken by Indian Hindu monk Swami Vivekananda to dedicate himself for the service and the welfare of people.

**738. Which of the following statements is correct?**

- (a) Sucheta Kriplani was the first female Vice-President of India.  
(b) Sucheta Kriplani was the first female Prime Minister of India.  
(c) Sucheta Kriplani was the first female Chief Minister of an Indian state  
(d) Sucheta Kriplani was the first female President of India

**RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Sucheta Kriplani was the lecturer of history in Kashi Hindu University. She got married to a senior leader of congress, JB Kriplani, in 1936. She took part in 'Individual Satyagraha' under the leadership of Acharya Vinoba Bhave and got imprisoned. She had been a member of state legislative assembly of Uttar Pradesh and Lok Sabha too. In 1963, she became the first female Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh.

**739. In 1866, who organized the East India Association in London to discuss the Indian question and to influence British public official to promote Indian welfare.**

- (a) Anand Mohan Bose  
(b) Dadabhai Naoroji  
(c) B.G. Tilak  
(d) W.C. Banerjee

**RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** The East India Association was founded by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1866 in collaboration with Indian and retired British officials in London. Purpose of association: to put across Indian viewpoints across to the British Public.

**740. The Komagata Maru incident was related with.....?**

- (a) Indian freedom struggle
- (b) Israeli attack on Palestine
- (c) Terrorist attack in Mali
- (d) Arab Spring

**RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The Komagata Maru incident involved the Japanese steamship Komagata Maru, on which a group of people from British India attempted to immigrate to Canada in April 1914, but most were denied entry and forced to return to Calcutta. The Indian imperial police attempted to arrest the group leaders. A riot ensued and they were fired upon by the police, resulting in deaths of 22 people.

**741. The Indian League was established in 1875 in Calcutta (now Kolkata) by \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Anand Mohan Bose
- (b) Sisir Kumar Ghosh
- (c) Debendranath Tagore
- (d) Dwarkanath Tagore

**RRB NTPC 05.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** In the year 1875, Indian League was established by Sisir Kumar Ghosh. He was a freedom fighter and a nationalist Journalist. He founded and edited Amrit Bajar Magazine.

**742. Who was invited by Lord Wavell to form an interim government in India in 1946?**

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Vallabh bhai Patel
- (c) Rajendra Prasad
- (d) C. Rajagopalachari

**RRB JE - 01/06/2019 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a)** On 2 September 1946, Jawaharlal Nehru was invited by Lord Wavell to form an interim government in India. It was formed as a provisional government between an imperial structure and a democratic structure, this Government lasted till 15th August 1947. Interim Government was formed from the Constituent Assembly (1946). It was composed of 12 members including 3 Muslims nominated by the Congress. On 26 October 1946, 5 nominees of Muslim League joined the government.

**743. \_\_\_\_\_ century regarded as the beginning of modern period in India.**

- (a) sixteenth
- (b) Seventeenth
- (c) Nineteenth
- (d) Eighteenth

**RRB Group-D 30-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d)** 18th century is usually regarded as the beginning of modern period in India. Indian history can be divided into three periods Ancient History of India which gives description of 600 BC to 700 AD. History of Medieval India, provides information about Dynasties from 712 AD to 1707 AD and the Modern period presents the details from 1707 AD (18th century) to the present time.

**744. One of the most famous churches in Christianity, St. Peter's Basilica is located in which city?**

- (a) Madrid
- (b) Lisbon
- (c) Pisa
- (d) Vatican

**RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Shift-III)**

**Ans : (d)** St. Peter's Basilica is located in Vatican City. The construction of this church was begun by Pope Julius II in 1506 AD and completed in 1615 AD under Paul V. St. Peter is supposed to be the first Bishop of Rome. This church was built in the Renaissance Style.

**745. Abdul Rahman and the representative of British government, Mr. Mortimer signed the agreement to create \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Redcliff line
- (b) Durand Line
- (c) Mortimer Line
- (d) McMahon line

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 29.04.2016 (Shift-II)**

**Ans : (b)** Mr. Mortimer and Abdur Rahaman (ruler of Afghanistan) had signed an agreement on 12 November 1893 in Kabul, Afghanistan to create Durand line. Durand line between India and Afghanistan. This line was named on Mr. Mortimer Durand.

Red Cliff line became international border between India and Pakistan and between India and Bangladesh. This line was created on 15 August 1947. McMahon line became the international borders between India and China. This line was drawn in 1914.

**746. Which of the following cities was called Desinagandu in ancient times?**

- (a) Kollam
- (b) Mysore
- (c) Madurai
- (d) Chittor

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 28.04.2016 (Shift-I)**

**Ans : (a)** The oldest name of Kollam city was 'Desinganadu'. Kollam also known as Quilon is an old seaport and city on the Laccadive Sea Coast of the Indian State of Kerala. It is now known as the 'Cashew Capital of the world'.

**747. Which of the following revolts was not against the restrictions imposed by the British rulers?**

- (a) Fakir & Sannyasi Revolt
- (b) Indigo Revolt
- (c) Santhal Revolt
- (d) Naxalbari Revolt

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 22.04.2016 (Shift-II)**

**Ans : (d)** Naxalbari Revolt was not against the restriction imposed by the British ruler. It was an armed peasant revolt in 1967 AD in the Naxalbari block of the Siliguri subdivision in Darjeeling district, West Bengal India.