



An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

# Question No: 1

The Theosophical Society was led by

- (a) A. O. Hume
- (b) Arthur Griffith
- ☒ (c) Annie Besant
- (d) Lord Dufferin

लेद

# Question No: 2

Which one of the following statements about Bipin Chandra Pal is correct? *[2018-II]*

- (a) He was a member of the moderate group of Congress.
- ☒ (b) He was a member of the extremist group of Congress.
- (c) He was the Minister of Defence in the first Government of independent India.
- (d) He was the Chief Minister of West Bengal.

# Question No: 3

3/a

The place of English East India Company settlement in Madras was known as *[2018-II]*

- (a) Fort william
- ~~(b) Fort st. George~~
- (c) Elphinstone circle
- (d) Marble Place

Calcutta

# Question No: 4

4 | a | b | c | d

Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists: [2018-II]

List-I (Author)		List-II (Book)	
A. Bal Gangadhar Tilak	1.	The Arctic Home in the Vedas	Book of Aryans
B. Dadabhai Naoroji	2.	Hind Swaraj	
C. Mahatma Gandhi	3.	The Discovery of India	
D. Jawaharlal Nehru	4.	Poverty and Un-British Rule in India	

Code :

	A	B	C	D
<del>(a)</del>	3	4	2	1
<del>(b)</del>	3	2	4	1
✓ (c)	1	4	2	3
(d)	1	2	4	3

# Question No: 5

Where did the French East India Company first establish its factory in India?

[2018-II]

(a) Calicut

(c) Pondicherry

✓(b) Surat → franco martin

(d) Masulipatnam

51 -

Gandhi Ji  $\Rightarrow$  Gandhian  
Phase

(1915 - 1947)

$\rightarrow$  गान्धीजी (गान्धी जी के Pol. teacher)

$\rightarrow$  Parallel  $\Rightarrow$  (1914 - 18)  $\rightarrow$  WW-I

$\rightarrow$  Gandhiji  $\Rightarrow$  Recd. Sergeant ~~★~~

Title  $\Rightarrow$  Kaisar-e-Hind.  
(क़ाय़ि)

1916 ⇒ LKO Session =

(Congress ⊕ Muslim League)

→ Prez. ⇒ Ambika Chawan Majumdar =

⇒ Lucknow Pact ⇒ Cong ⊕ ML

⇒ Cong. = moderates ⊕ Extremists

(efforts ⇒ Tilak ⊕ Annie Besant)



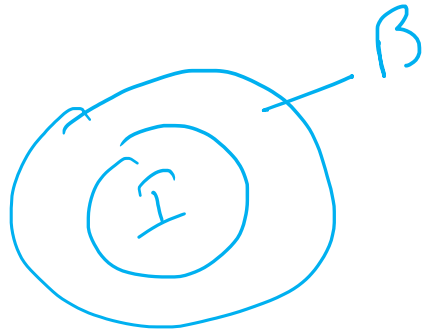
1916 → Home Rule League

→ Idea ⇒ Annie Besant.

→ 1<sup>st</sup> HRL ⇒ Tilak (MH.)

→ 2<sup>nd</sup> HRL ⇒ Annie (Madras)

↳ Rest of India except MH



↓  
(Half Independence)

> 1917  $\Rightarrow$  चंपारण सत्याग्रह

$\hookrightarrow$  नीला किसान

(Indigo farmers)

$\Rightarrow$  3/20  $\Rightarrow$  तिन कठिया सिस्टम

$\hookrightarrow$  बंदू

1918 ✓ અંદાજવાળું - લેખ  
રેડી - (ભૂખા drought)

→ (ખેતી - મધુર - ખેતી)

અંદાજ મિલ  
(પ્રતિષ્ઠા)  
founded  
by  
Gandhi Ji


1919 → मार्च ⇒ Rowlatt Act

Black Law

No Appeal  
No Vakil  
No Qadil

> अहिंसा < क्रिये  
हत्या

→ 13<sup>th</sup> April 1919 → Reginald dyre

→ R.N. Tagore → KNIGHTHOOD  SAFALTA CLASS™  
An Initiative by अमर उजाला

↳ left

→ 1919 → Hunter Comm. → 379 (x)

→ malviya Comm. ⇒ 1000 (x) =

↳ draft (written by) → Gandhi ji

> કિલાખત આંદોલન L 'Ali Brothers'

(મુહમ્મદ)

(ધાર્મિક  
આંદોલન)

મુહમ્મદ + શાફત અલી  
અલી

Rel. Movement

⇒ HINDU + MUSLIM + JINNAH

Protested  
Gandhiji

# Non-Co-operation movement

(1920-22)

7 (B) (X) (Ind)

7 सत्याग्रह Truth (F) [Non  
Violence

महिला

↑  
होमर (के)

↑  
चपारों के  
हम

## # 1916 - Lucknow Session Of Congress -

- At that time president of congress was Ambika Charan Majumdar.
- In this session extremist and <sup>moderates</sup> ~~moderates~~ united again.
- In this session Muslim league and congress signed Lucknow Pact.



## GANDHIAN ERA (1916-1947)

### Introduction to Gandhi:

- Birth: 2nd October 1869 of Porbandar (Gujarat).
- He Went to South Africa in 1893.
- In South Africa, he established:
  - 1) Natal Indian Congress
  - 2) Tolstoy Farm
  - 3) Phoenix Ashram
  - 4) He Published a newspaper Indian opinion
- Gandhiji was influenced by the ideology of Tolstoy.
- Gandhi ji returned India in January, 1915
- Gopal Krishna Gokhale became his political Guru.
- During the first World War Gandhiji gave ample of demonstration of loyalty to the British government Gandhi urged the peasant to join the army and his loyalties earned him the epithet of "Recruiting Sergeant" of the government.
- In 1916 Gandhi ji established Sabarmati Ashram in Ahamadabad.
- According to the Gandhi ji main tools of Satyagraha were Non Cooperation and Civil Disobedience.
- Gandhi ji conceptualized Ramrajya which means maximum benefit of maximum people
- Gandhi ji had firm believe in Bhagavat Gita and called it his mother.
- Gandhi ji translated the Republic of Plato in Gujarati.

### Three regional movements of Gandhi ji:

#### 1) Champaran Satyagraha

- In Bihar 1917.
- It was against the 'Tinkathiya System'
- Rabindranath Tagore gave the title of Mahatma to Gandhiji during Champaran Satyagraha.

#### 2) Ahmedabad Mill Movement

- Started in 1918.
- A dispute was started between the Mill labours and Mill owners over the issue of plague bonus.
- Gandhi ji was helped by Anusuya Ben, sister of Ambalal Sarabhai.

### 3) Kheda Movement (Gujarat)

- Started in 1918.
- This movement was against the extreme distress of peasants due to failure of crops and no remission was given in revenue.
- Government, finally ordered to collect the tax only from those who are in position to give it.

> गोरखपुर  $\Rightarrow$  चौकी चौक  
(5 Feb  
1922)

> NCM (x)  $\rightarrow$  1922

SwaraJ (1923)  
Party

~~Party~~

1923

CONF.

① changers  
↓

m. L. Nehru  
&

C. R. Das

②

No-changers  
↓

Gandhi Ji.

→ J. L. Nehru  
→ S. C. Bose

Struggle - Stop -  
(संघर्ष) (विराम)  
~~—~~

Struggle  SAFALTA CLASS™  
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(संघर्ष)

Gym

1924 ⇒ H.R.A  
८ शायीं गये लान्याल

1925 → KAKORI Train Robbery

1928 → HRA → H S R A  
↑  
Socialist



## # About Bal Gangadhar Tilak - mimp

- Title - (Dok Manya) (given by Gandhi ji on

behalf of people of Bombay.

- ~~Dr~~ V. Chitral called him 'Father of Indian Unrest'
- Tilak started newspapers Kesari and Maratha.
- Language of Kesari newspapers was Marathi and of Maratha paper was English marathi.
- Books - i) Gita Rahasya ii) Arctic: Home of Aryans.
- Tilak was jailed in Mandalay Jail (Burma) in 1908.

- Tilak died on 1<sup>st</sup> Aug '1920. (Start of Non Cooperation Movement).



## **ROWLATT ACT (1919)**

- To neutralize the extremist leaders, British Government, brought Rowlatt Act in 1919.
- It sought to curtail the liberty of people.
- Under this act, the provincial Government had powers to search a place and arrest a suspected person without warrant.
- Gandhi ji launched an all India 'Satyagraha'.

## **JALLIANWALA BAGH MASSACRE( 1919)**

- On 13th April 1919 a huge crowd had assembled in Jallianwala Bagh Amritsar to protest peacefully against arrest of two prominent leaders Saifuddin Kitchlew and Satyapal.
- British officer Michael O'Dyer gave orders of firing without warning the people 379 people was killed

- Government constituted a eight (8) members committee including three (3) Indians, known as **Hunter Commission**.
- Congress also formed a committee over, the massacre under the **leadership of Madan Mohan Malviya**.
- Against this massacre Rabindranath Tagore abandoned the title of Knighthood given by British Government.

# # 1920 - Non Cooperation Movement Started

- Proposal of this movement came in special session of congress 1920, Calcutta.
- Proposal of this movement passed in regular session of congress 1920, Nagpur.
- This movement was ended in 1922 after the incident of chauri-chaura (gorakhpur)
- After this movement congress was divided into two parts - a) **Changers**

↓  
leaders

{ M.L. Nehru,  
CR Das }

b) **Non-Changers**  
↓  
leaders.

{ M.K. Gandhi, J.L. Nehru  
S.C. Bose }

- Changers founded 'Swaraj Party' in 1923  
This party was established by M.L. Nehru & CR Das.

sujeet bajpai sir



#

# 1925 - Kakor Train Robbery -

- This incident was done by H.R.A [Hindustan Republican Association]
- Names of revolutionaries who were hanged in this case are → Ashfaq-ulla-Khan, Rajendra Lahiri, Roshan Lal, Ram Prasad Bismil
- Bhagat Singh and Chandra Shekhar Azad renamed this party as H.S.R.A [Hindustan Socialist Republican Association].
- Chandra Shekhar Azad was also involved in this robbery.

sujeet bajpai sir

## 1928 Simon Commission -

Purpose - To review this fact that ~~the~~ powers can be transferred to Indians or not.  
This commission was founded in London in 1924.

No Indians were member of this commission.  
This commission was known as White Man's Commission.

Muslim League & Justice Party didn't ~~appear~~ protest Simon Commission.

Lala Lajpat Rai died in Lahore while protesting this commission.

Bhagat Singh and his friends, to take revenge of Lala Lajpat Rai death, killed Saunders. This incidence is known as Lahore Conspiracy 1928.

→ 1928 - "Simon Comm"  
    ↳ 7 member  
    ↳ All white men  
    → Dec. ⇒ Saunders murder  
                                Case