SAFALTA CLASS™

An Initiative by अमर उजाला

Question No: 1

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72. 'हिस्ट्री ऑफ ब्रिटिश इंडिया' नामक पुस्तक का लेखक कौन था ?

(a) चार्ल्स ग्रांट

(b) जॉन स्टुअर्ट मिल

(c) जेम्स मिल

(d) विलियम जॉन्स

Who was the author of the book 'History of British India' ?

(a) Charles Grant

(b) John Stuart Mill

(c) James Mill

(d) William Jones

ANS:C

Question No: 2

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. अगस्त 25, 1857 की आजमगढ़ उद्घोषणा ने निम्नलिखित में से किस विषय पर बल दिया था ?

(a) हिन्दु-मुस्लिम विभाजन

(b) अंग्रेजी सरकार को समर्थन देना

(c) बादशाही को वापस लाना

(d) भारी जुमास (राजस्व मांग) का आरोपण/अधिरोपण

The Azamgarh Proclamation of August 25, 1857 stressed on which one of the following issues ?

(a) Hindu-Muslim divide

(b) Support to the English Government

(c) The return of the Badshahi

(d) The imposition of heavy Jumas (revenue demand)

ANS:C

Question No: 3

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7. किस वाइसराय ने यह कहा कि "अगर गांधी न होता तो यह दुनिया वाकई बहुत खूबसूरत होती ....." ?

(a) लॉर्ड इरविन

(b) लॉर्ड वेवेल

(c) लॉर्ड माउंटबैटन

(d) लॉर्ड विलिंगडन

(After)

ANS:D

Question No: 3

. Which Viceroy had made the observation, "It's a beautiful world if it wasn't for Gandhi ....." ?

(a) Lord Irwin

(b) Lord Wavell

(c) Lord Mountbatten

(d) Lord Willingdon

=
→ Half Naked fakir ⇒ (1931)
churchill

Question No: 4

K.K. Birla foundation

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ANS:A

6. किस भारतीय व्यवसायी ने गांधीजी के 'सर्वनिष्ठ उद्देश्य' की ओर कार्य करने में उनकी सहायता के लिए 'लाभप्रद पूंजीवाद' का समर्थन किया ?

welfare capitalism

(a) घनश्याम दास बिड़ला

(b) अम्बालाल साराभाई

(c) सर बीरेन मुखर्जी

(d) टी. टी. के. कृष्णामचारी

Question No: 4

. Which Indian businessman favoured 'healthy capitalism' in helping Gandhiji to work towards a 'common object' ?

(a) Ghanshyam Das Birla

(b) Ambalal Sarabhai

(c) Sir Biren Mookerjee

(d) T. T. K. Krishnamachari

Question No: 5

C.A.

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136. भारत के एक भूतपूर्व प्रधानमंत्री की समाधि के निम्नलिखित विवरण पर विचार कीजिए :

केन्द्रीय समाधि चबूतरा काली पॉलिश वाले ग्रेनाइट ठोस पत्थर के नौ चौकोर खण्डों से मिलकर बना है, जिसके केन्द्र में एक 'दीया' रखा गया है। संख्या नौ महत्त्वपूर्ण है और यह नवरसों, नवरात्रों और नवग्रहों को चित्रित करती है। तब नौ-चौकोर समाधि का स्थापन एक वृताकार कमल की आकृति के पैटर्न में है। नौ-चौकोर वाले चबूतरे तक पथों द्वारा, जो सफेद सम्मिश्र टाइलों से बने हैं ताकि फर्श गरम न हो, चार कार्डिनल दिशाओं से पहुँचा जा सकता है।

इस समाधि को पहचानिए :

(a) शक्ति स्थल

(b) शांतिवन

(c) सदैव अटल

(d) वीर भूमि

ANS:C

Question No: 5

136. Consider the following description of the Samadhi of a former Prime Minister of India :

Central Samadhi platform comprises nine square black polished granite solid stone blocks, capped with a 'Diya' in the centre. The number nine holds significance and represents the navarasas, navaratras and navagrahas. Then placement of the nine-square Samadhi is in a circular lotus shaped pattern. The nine-square platform is accessed in four cardinal directions by pathways made in white composite tiles so that the floor does not get heated.

Identify the Samadhi :

(a) Shakti Sthal

(b) Shantivan

(c) Sadaiv Atal

(d) Veer Bhumi

NCM ⇒ (1920 - 22)

> 1928 ⇒ Scott & Saunders (X) murder

> 1929 ⇒ Assembly Bomb Case (Delhi)

1929 => Lahore Session of Cong.

↳ Prez. => J. L. Nehru

↳ पूर्ण स्वराज ✓

(In Cong.)

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1930 ⇒ Dandi March (Salt March)

दांडी मार्च

→ Sabarmati → Dandi

- 240 mi.
- 78

12 march – 5 April

24 days

→ 6 April 1930 → Broke Salt law

CDM

1930-31 – P-1 ✓

1932-34 – P2 ✗

NCM

Ind. × British

CDM

Ind. – B

DATE: / /

1929 Lahore Session Of Congress -

- Nehru became first time President of Congress
- He demanded for 'Purna Swaraj' first time in congress.
- He declared 26 January '1930 as fist Independance Day.

Irwin ← British PM

Ramsay macdonald

1931 ⇒ Gandhi - Irwin Pact

(Delhi Pact)

1930 Dandi March / Salt March -

- To break salt law.
- from Sabarmati to Dandi
- Total distance - 240 miles
- No: of followers (total) - 78
- Date - 12 March - 05 April
- Gandhi broke salt law on 6th Apr '1930

1931 ⇒ Ambedkar

↳ दलित

Hindu

सवर्ण ≠

दलित ≠

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Civil Disobedience Movement -

There are two phases
- Phase - I (1930-1931) ✓
- Phase - II (1932-1934) ×

sujeet bajpai sir

Phase - I

Dharasana Movement was part of civil Disobedience Movement.

This movement was lead by Sarojini Naidu.

Jadonang started this movement in Manipur.

After Jadonang, Gidalyu (female) lead this movement.

Jawahar Lal Nehru given title of Queen to Gidalyu

In Northwest this movement was lead by Abdul Gaffar Khan.

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He was known as "frontier Gandhi."
His follower were known as Red shirts.
He founded Khudai Khidmadgar. (1990 got Bharat Ratna)
(Wise)

Round Table Conference -

sujeet bajpai sir

To discuss over report of Simon Commission
Place - London.
Total Meetings - 3
- 1930-31 = (Nov - 1931 - Jan 1931)
- 1931 =
- 1932 =

Bheem Rao Ambedkar participated in all Round Conferences.
Gandhi Ji participated only in 2nd Round Table Conference.
~~In 1932 Commu~~

1932 Communal Awards-

- It was presented by British President Ramsay Macdonald
- Separate electorates were given to Dalit's
- Gandhi Ji protested this.
- Gandhi Ji was arrested and kept in Yerweda Jail (Pune)
- In 1932 to solve this issue, Gandhi and Ambedkar signed (Poona Pact) → (1932)

⇒ यरवदा जेल (Pune)

1938

Hampura (GJ.)

हिटलर

बोस

Forward Block

Bose

1939 = Tripuri (MP)

→ Sitaramayya

Britain | Germany

70% Bed

90% B

About Subhash Chandra Bose -

Became President Of Congress for first time in 1938 in Haripura.

Dec. 1941 ⇒ "Pearl Harbour"

(Pacific Ocean)

USA < USS Arizona, USS OKLAHAMA ← Japan

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- He became 2nd time President of Congress in 1939 in Tripuri (M.P) by defeating Pattabhi Sitaramayya.

Subhash founded "forward block party" in 1939.

Subhash wrote a book "Indian struggle"

Subhash called "Gandhi" as "Father of Nation."

Slogans of Subhash →

1) Jan Hind 2) Delhi Chalo 3) Tum Mujhe Khoon Do Main Tumhe Azadi Dunga.

Founder of Indian National Army - a) Captain Mohan Singh
b) Ras Bihari Bose
c) S.C. Bose.

Axis

G
J
I

Germany (कहा) Japan

(कहा) (हमला)

(अंतर्राष्ट्रीय) (बचाने) Ind.

तत्काल --

1939 =)

1940

1942

1939 Resign Of Congress Cabinets -

- Congress protested participation of India in 2nd World War.
- Hence Congress resigned from state cabinet. (मुक्ति दिवस)
- Muslim League & other parties celebrated as Deliverence Day
- on 22nd Dec 1939

Linlithgow → Viceroy

1940 - August Offer & 1942 - Cripps Mission -

- British wanted to get support of Indians in 2nd World War.
- Congress reject August Offer & Cripps Mission.

अहिंसा → option (x)

Violence

Coward

INDIVIDUAL SATYAGRAHA (1940)

- Against the August offer and to alienate from the Second World War, Individual Satyagraha has been started by Vinoba Bhave on the insistence of Gandhiji. It was started from the Pabnar Ashram (Maharashtra).
- In these days on 23rd March, 1940 Muslim League demanded a separate state for Muslims under the title of Pakistan in its Lahore session.

Japan → Kingpin → British → Ind Sold.

Mohan Singh (+) R. B. Bose (+) S.C. Bose → INA

Quit India Movement :-

In August 1942, Bombay
Purpose - To protect India from attack of Japan.
Gandhi said slogan "Do or Die" in this movement.
This was spontaneous Movement.

1945 =)

1946 → Royal Navy

Karachi (+) Bombay

(Cabinet mission)

- All the leaders of cong. were arrested by operation 'O hour'. [00:00]
- At that time Viceroy was 'Linlithgow'
- At that time President of congress was Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. (in Maharashtra)
- Proposal of this movement was passed in Vardha Session of Congress

#	Leader	Jail
1.	Mahatma Gandhi	Agha Khan Palace (Pune)
2.	Jawahar Lal Nehru	Ahmadnagar Fort (Maharashtra) then shifted to Almora Jail (Utterakhand)
3.	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	Bankipur Jail (Patna)
4.	Jai Prakash Narayan.	Hajaribagh Jail (Jharkhand)

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Tryst with Destiny

CRIPPS PROPOSAL (March, 1942)

- . With entry of Japan in World War –II and it's spectacular successs forced the British government, to make an earnest effort to resolve the deadlock in the India.
- British Allies also pressured British government, to make a compromise with the indians consequently Churchill the British P.M. announced Cripps Mission, on 12th March, 1942 and it reached to India on 23rd March, 1942.
- Provisions of Cripps Mission were not acceptable to Congress, Muslim League; and other parties, Thus Cripps Mission was rejected.
- Mahatma Gandhi called it "Post dated cheque" , Nehru added "On a crashing bank" ..

WAVELL PLAN (14th July ~~1944~~) 1945

Under this plan an all Party meeting was called at Shimla from 25th June - 14th July, 1945 to end the constitutional deadlock, but this conference was failed because of Muslim League.

R.I.N. MUTINY (~~1945~~) 1946

Royal Indian Naval Mutiny, 18th February- 23rd February, 1946.
This strike was against racism and contaminated food.
This mutiny occurred in Bombay on H.M.I.S. Talwar. Thus mutiny brought to an end after the intervention of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Red fort trial (1945)

- In November, 1945 this trial was started for INA War Prisoners the main accussed were Major Shahnawaz Khan, Colonel Prem Saigal and Col. Gurudayal Singh.
- They were defended by a group of Indian lawyers Bhula Bhai Desai. Other Lawyers were Tez Bahadur Sapru, Jawaharlal Nehru, Aruna Asaf Ali and Kailash Nath Katju.
- They were sentenced capital punishment but by the special power of viceroy wavell this punishment was ended.

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1946 - Cabinet Mission -

This mission came to India after revolt of Royal Navy in Bombay.

In this mission three people came to India -

① Alexandar ② Stafford Cripps & ③ Pathick Lawerence.

This mission reject the demand of Pakistan.

Mohm. Ali Jinnha protested this and declared direct Action Day. (16 Aug, 1946)

Direct Action Day was communal 'Riot'.

NOTE -

Pakistan term was firstly used by Rehmat Ali.

First official demand of pakistan was made by Mohd. Ali Jinnha. (1940), Lahore Session of Muslim league

ATTLEE'S DECLARATION

- **On 20 FEBRUARY 1947**
- India will be free by 30th June, 1948.
- The New Viceroy would be Lord Mountbatten.
- On 22nd March, 1947 Lord Mountbatten came as 34th viceroy of India.
- On 3rd June, 1947 Mountbatten presented Divsion Plan for India, which was presented in British Parliament on 4th July, 1947 and Gov. gave approval on 18th July 1947 by which India got independence on 15th August, 1947.