Rajasthan Public Service Commission

Assistant Engineer Examination

History & Culture

Comprehensive Theory with Practice questions
and Previous year solved questions
The compilation of this book History & Culture was motivated by the desire to provide a concise book which can benefit students who are preparing for Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC) Assistant Engineer Examination.

It would be worth mentioning that the entire syllabus of General Studies for RPSC Assistant Engineer Examination consists of five subjects namely Current Affairs, History & Culture, General Science, G.K. & Economic Developments with special reference to Rajasthan, and Geography & Natural Resources. The textbook of all five subjects to be launched separately. These all books will have special focus to Rajasthan which will help the aspirants immensely.

This particular textbook provides all the requirements of the students, i.e. comprehensive coverage of theory, fundamental concepts and objective type questions articulated in a lucid language. The concise presentation will help the readers grasp the theory of this subject with clarity and apply them with ease to solve objective questions quickly. This book not only covers the syllabus of RPSC Assistant Engineer Examination in a holistic manner but is also useful for other examinations conducted by RPSC. All the topics are given the emphasis they deserve so that mere reading of the book clarifies all the concepts. We have put in our sincere efforts to present detailed theory and MCQs without compromising the accuracy of answers.

Our team has made their best efforts to remove all possible errors of any kind. Nonetheless, we would highly appreciate and acknowledge if you find and share with us any printing and conceptual errors.

It is impossible to thank all the individuals who helped us, but we would like to sincerely thank all the authors, editors and reviewers for putting in their efforts to publish this book.

With Best Wishes

B. Singh
CMD, MADE EASY Group
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History of India

Part A : Ancient India
• The history of the Indian Nationalist Movement can be studied under three phases:
  (i) Moderate phase or early nationalist phase (1885-1905)
  (ii) Extremist phase (1905-1919)
  (iii) Gandhian phase (1919-1947)

FORMATION OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (I.N.C.)
• The Indian National Union was formed in 1884 by A.O. Hume, an Englishman and a retired civil servant, in association with various national leaders who called for a conference in Pune in December 1885.
• The conference received the unanimous support of all Indian leaders, but the venue was shifted to Bombay for various reasons (esp. outbreak of cholera in Pune).
• Further, the leaders decided to rename Indian National Union as Indian National Congress.
• The first session of the Indian National Congress was held at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay under the presidency of W.C. Bannerji, a veteran lawyer of Calcutta.
• It was attended by 72 delegates from all over India.
• From 1885 onwards the INC met every year and its cause spread rapidly among middle class Indians.
• With the foundation of INC in 1885, the struggle for India’s independence was launched in a small, hesitant and mild but organized manner.
• The first two decades of INC are described in history as those of moderate demands and a sense of confidence in British justice and generosity.

MODERATE PHASE (1885-1905)
• The moderates used the methods of constitutional agitation for demanding reforms. Their aim was not to be aggressive for attaining independence lest the British should suppress this.
• They presented their demands to the British government through petitions, prayers, protests, meetings, speeches and resolutions.

Demands of Moderates
• Civil rights of Indians.
• Indians in Council.
• Reduction in Administrative and Military expenditure.
• Swaraj within British crown.
• Stop economic drain.

Achievements of the Moderates
• They succeeded in creating a wide national awakening among the people and training them in the art of political work.
• They popularised the ideas of democracy, civil liberties, secularism and nationalism among the people of India.
• They exposed the exploitative character and the evil results of British policies.
• The drain theory popularized by Dada Bhai Naoroji (pioneer of drain theory), Datt, Wacha and others was an open indictment of Britain’s economic role in India.
• Their main achievement was the appointment of a Public Service Commission in 1886, which caused disappointment and the enactment of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 which did not modify the basic Constitution.
• They succeeded to start the simultaneous examination for the ICS in London and India and appointment of the Welby Commission on Indian expenditure (1895).
• The moderates however failed because they could not realise the importance of mass struggle. They also could not realise the true nature of the British for a considerable time.

EXTREMIST PHASE (1905-1919)
• Extremists advocated the adoption of Swaraj as the goal of the Congress to be achieved by more self-reliant and independent methods.
Important Extremist Leaders
• Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal, Aurobindo Ghosh.

Demand
• Complete Independence.

Methods
• Swadeshi and boycott methods.
• All India protest movement backed by Masses.

Causes for the Rise of Extremism
• Partition of Bengal (1905).
• Rise of three groups of extremists viz. the Maharashtra group (headed by Bal Gangadhar Tilak), the Bengal group (represented by B.C. Pal and Aurobindo Ghosh) and the Punjab group (led by Lala Lajpat Rai).
• The extremists advocated boycott of foreign goods, School/Colleges, Councils & Courts, Services, whereas promoted the use of Swadeshi goods, national education and passive resistance.
• Social reform movements like Arya Samaj and Theosophical Society gave impetus to political radicalism. The political radicals derived inspiration from their traditional cultural values.
• Ramakrishna Paramhansa, his disciple Swami Vivekananda and Swami Dayananda, etc. also played a vital role in the birth of extremist philosophy.
• Aurobindo Ghosh published *New lamps for old* in 1893-94. It was the first systematic critique of the moderates.
• Tilak asserted, ‘Swaraj is my birth Right and I will have it’. He was the editor of ‘Maratha’ (Maharatta) in English and the ‘Kesari’ in Marathi.

Surat Split of 1907
• Surat session of congress 1907 was held on the bank of river Tapi, under the presidency of Ras Bihari Ghosh. In this session, congress was split into two groups which are - Moderates and Extremists.
• Moderates views differ with the extremist and they were not agreed with the Tilak’s views. At the Calcutta Session of Congress in 1906, the extremist leaders - Bipin Chandra Pal and Aurobindo Ghosh wanted Tilak to become the President of the Congress. But the moderates were in no mood to accept him.
• Ultimately a compromise was hurriedly made and four major resolutions were passed on Boycott, Swadeshi, National Education and Self-Government and they secured a smooth passage in the open session. But the policies of moderates and extremists were different. Thus, the moderates were determined to split. Therefore, the Congress split in the nationalist ranks at the Surat Session of 1907.
• After the split, feared with the popularity of Tilak British gave him imprisonment for six years and sent him to Mandalay in Burma.
• B.C. Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai left India and Aurobindo Ghosh took asylum in Pondicherry and make an ashram known as Aurobindo Ashram.

PARTITION OF BENGAL (1905)
• On the ground of efficient administration of Bengal, on 20th July, 1905 Lord Curzon issued an order dividing the Province of Bengal into two parts—Eastern Bengal and Assam.
• Curzon gave the official reason for partition and i.e. Bengal is a big province and its bifurcation will lead to be the administration and hence welfare but the real motive of Curzon was to stop the rising tide of Indian nationalism whose nerve centre was Bengal.
• So, Curzon follows the policy of Divide and Rule on the basis of Hindu and Muslim separation.
• The main aim of British was to create a gulf between the Hindus and Muslims on religious grounds and to disrupt and weaken nationalism in Bengal.
• Partition of Bengal came into effect on October 16, 1905 and it was called as ‘Partition Day’.

The Anti Partition Movement
• The Anti-Partition Movement was initiated on August 7, 1905.
• It began in Bengal by the moderate leaders like Surendranath Banerjee and Krishna Kumar Mitra.
• It soon spread to other parts of India under the extremist leaders.
• On the day of 16th October 1905, there was a fasting and hartal in Calcutta. It was observed as day of mourning and people bathed in the Ganga in the early morning hours.
• Rabindranath Tagore composed the national song *Amar Sonar Bangla*, which was sung by huge crowds.
• Bande Matram became the national song of Bengal.
• Hindus and Muslims tied rakhi on one another’s wrists as a symbol of the unbreakable unity of the Bengalis.
• The Veteran leader Ananda Mohan Bose laid the foundation of a Federation Hall to mark the indestructible unity of Bengal.

The Swadeshi and Boycott
• Against the partition of Bengal, *Swadeshi and Boycott* was adopted as a protest movement.
• The important aspect of the Swadeshi Movement was the emphasis place an *self-reliance* or *Atmashakti*.
• It involved programmes like boycott of Government services, English goods, School/Colleges, Council & Courts, English speech, etc.
• The theory of Swadeshi, promoted to establishment of Indian textile mills, national banks, soap factories, tobacco factories, chemical work, and swadeshi stores.
• The movement was suppressed by the British through repressive measures like imprisonment and deportation of its leaders in 1908.

The Ghadar Movement
• Ramnath Puri issued a *circular-a-Azadi* in America in favour of Swadeshi Movement.
• Next Pre-Ghadar revolutionary activities had been carried on by G.D. Kumar, Taraknath Das, Sohan Singh Bhakna and Lala Hardayal who reached USA and Canada in 1911.
• Finally, Lala Hardayal established a *Hindi Association* at Portland in 1913. The publication of a weekly newspaper *The Ghadar* was started from its headquarters at *San Francisco*.
• Thus, the Ghadar Party was a revolutionary group organised around the newspaper ‘The Ghadar’.
• The plans of the Ghadar were encouraged by two events in 1914 - the Komagata Maru incident and the outbreak of the First World War.

Lucknow Pact (1916)
• After the Surat split of 1907, again at the Lucknow Session in 1916, the extremists were, however, welcomed back into Congress by the Moderates due to the rapidly changing political situation in the country as well as the sincere efforts of Annie Besant (An Irish lady) to forge unity among the nationalists.
• Lucknow session was presided by *Ambika Charan Majumdar* and in this session, a famous Lucknow pact was signed between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League. This Pact marked an important step forward in the Hindu - Muslim unity.

The Home Rule League Movement (1916-1917)
• Establishment of two Home Rule Leagues; One by *Bal Gangadhar Tilak* in April 1916 at Poona and the other by *Annie Besant* at Adyar Ashram near Madras in September 1916.
• Under this movement, Tilak covered Karnataka, Central province and Berar while rest of India was covered by Annie Besant. In this movement, Annie Besant was supported by Motilal Nehru, Surendra Nath Banerjee and Mohammad Ali Jinnah.
• The idea of starting a Home Rule League originated with Annie Besant in as early as 1914 and it was influenced by an Irish revolution.
• The main objective was to attain home rule for India as self government within the British empire (on the lines of the autonomous colonies of Australia, New Zealand, etc.).
• For instance, Tilak, who had demand complete independence for India during the Anti Partition Movement had, however, made it very clear in 1916 when he declared. ‘*The Swaraj of today is within the Empire and not independent of it*’.

GANDHIAN PHASE (1917–1947)
• On January 9, 1915, Gandhi returned from South Africa where he was worked as a barrister but due to some racial discrimination he returned to India. Gandhi's Satyagraha was actually started in South Africa initially.
• The first participation of Gandhi in congress session was in 1901, Calcutta session under the presidentship of Bal Krishna Gokhale. Gandhi assumed Gokhale also as his political guru.
• Gokhale established *Servants of India Society* in 1905 and he wanted to admit Gandhi as a member but other party members were not agree with Gandhi’s opinion. As a result, Gandhi was not able to be a part of this society.
• Gandhi came to India in the year 1915 but his active participation into Indian politics can be traced with the Champaran Satyagraha (1917), Kheda Satyagraha (1918) and Ahmedabad Mill Workers strike (1918) respectively.
(i) Champaran Satyagraha
- The British indigo planters in Champaran (Bihar) oppressed the Indian cultivators most severely. He forced the Indian farmers to grow indigo in 3/20th part of the land which is under the control of British Planters, for which Indian farmers would also pay rent/taxes.
- But in the year 1917, chemical die was invented in Germany and also condition of famine occurred in India. So, the indigo farming experienced a huge loss. As a result, the British levied a huge tax amount on Indian farmers as a compensation of the loss.
- Gandhi went to Champaran on instance of Rajkumar Shukla, a local farmer and started making enquiries of the grievances of the cultivators.
- The district authorities ordered him to leave Champaran and he defied the orders. The government, then was forced to appoint a committee of inquiry on which Gandhi served as a member.
- Some of leaders associated with Gandhi in this Satyagraha were J.B. Kripalani, Rajendra Prasad, Mahadev Desai, Narhari Parikh etc.
- Based on this movement, a book ‘Neel Darpan’ was written by Dinbandhu Mitra.

(ii) Ahmedabad Mill Workers Strike
- In the year 1917-18, severe famine conditions and plague affected the Indian farmers and people’s. So, in Ahmedabad mill owners given bonus to the workers and asked them to return the bonus partially.
- After conditions got improved, workers demanded extension of salary but the mill owners were against the demand. So, in 1918, Gandhi intervened in a dispute between the workers and mill owners and he took a fast unto death to force a compromise.
- Finally, the mill owners agreed to give a raise of 35 per cent in wages to the workers.

(iii) Kheda Satyagraha
- In 1918, a terrible famine had struck Kheda and a large part of Gujarat and virtually destroyed the agrarian economy.
- The British government insisted that the farmers not only pay full taxes, but also pay the 23% increase stated to take effect that very year but the farmers demanded the exemption of land revenue due to the famine conditions.
- Gandhi and Vallabhbhai Patel enquired into this matter and finally found that the actual suffers was small farmers. So, they must be get exemption.
- To protest the government’s decision, a Satyagraha was called which was initiated by Mohanlal Pandya along with the support of Gandhi, Vallabhbhai Patel, Indulal Yagnik, Mahadev Desai.
- The government finally sought to foster an honourable agreement for both parties. The tax for the year in question and the next would be suspended and the increase in rate reduced, while are confiscated property would be returned.

Anti-Rowlatt Satyagraha
- In 1919, Sedition Committee headed by Justice Rowlatt, passed the Rowlatt Act on 18 March, 1919, whereby war time restrictions of civil rights were to be made permanent by:
  (i) System of special courts.
  (ii) Detention without trial for 2 years maximum.
  (iii) Greater police powers.
- This Act authorised the government to imprison any person without trial and conviction in a Court of Law.
- This Act also enabled the government to suspend the Right of Habeas Corpus which had been the foundation of civil liberties in Britain.
- To disobey this Act, Gandhi founded the Satyagraha Sabha, whose members took a pledge to boycott and non-cooperate with the government.
- It was first countrywide agitation by Gandhi and marked the foundation of Non-Cooperation Movement.

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- A large crowd had gathered on 13 April, 1919 (Baisakhi Day) at Amritsar in the Jallianwala Bagh, to protest against the arrest of their popular leaders, Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal.
• General Dyer, the military commander of Amritsar, ordered for the infamous massacre in which almost 2000 people were killed.
• After this massacre, Gandhi withdrew this movement and called it as “It was my Himalayan Blunder”.
• To enquire into this massacre, British government appointed Hunter Committee but in 1920, the committee said that only 379 people were killed. Later on, this report was called by Gandhi as an Official Whitewash.
• To show his protest against the massacre, Rabindranath Tagore returned his Knighthood.
• In 1940, Sardar Udham Singh murdered Michel O’Dwyer in England, who gave orders for Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

The Khilafat And Non-Cooperation Movement (1919–22)
• A Khilafat Committee was formed under the leadership of the Ali Brothers, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Hakim Ajmal Khan, and a countrywide agitation was organised.
• The All-India Khilafat Conference held at Delhi in November, 1919 decided to withdraw all cooperation from the government if their demands were not met.
• The Khilafat Committee launched a Non-Cooperation Movement on August 31, 1920.
• Gandhi became one of the leaders of the Khilafat Movement to maintain Hindu-Muslim unity.
• The Congress held a special session in September 1920 at Calcutta and an annual session in December 1920 at Nagpur, and passed a resolution to launch Non-Cooperation Movement.
• On the basis of Lucknow Pact, Anti-Rowlatt Agitation, Jallianwala Bagh tragedy, Khilafat Movement and Swaraj, the Congress launched the Non-Cooperation Movement. The Tilak Swaraj Fund was started to finance the Non-Cooperation Movement.
• Non-Cooperation Movement progressed powerfully from January, 1920 to early February, 1922 and it was the first well-organised Indian movement.
• The attack on a local police station by angry peasants at Chauri Chaura, in Gorakhpur district of UP, on February 5, 1922, changed the whole situation. Gandhi shocked by this incident and withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement to prevent the public mass from demoralisation.
• On the failure of this movement, Subhash Chandra Bose said it as a “National Calamity”.

Swaraj Party (1922)
• After the withdrawal of non-cooperation movement, congress committee decided no active movement can be started because people were not ready at that time only constructive work can be done. But the congress committee was differ in their views and two groups were formed.

(i) Pro-changers: They demanded council entry and deviated from the general idea of congress. They said “We may be parallelised the Govt. by reside within the council, so elections should not be boycotted”.

Some important leaders are:- C.R. Das, M.L. Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai.

(ii) No Changers: This group completely agreed with the party’s decision and they do not want any kind of change against the decision of congress. They thought joining councils leads to deviation from the main goal and arise of political corruption.

Some important leaders are:- Leaders: V. Patel, C. Rajgopalachari and Rajendra Prasad.

• In December 1922, Gaya session of congress, under the presidency of C.R. Das, council entry resolution not passed. As a result, C.R. Das has left the post of congress president and announced an other party known as ‘Swaraj Party’ in which C.R. Das appointed as president and M.L. Nehru as secretary.

• In 1923, Central Legislative Assembly (CLA) elections, the Swaraj Party won 42 seats out of 105 (42/105) and attained absolute majority in provinces.

• In 1924, M.L. Nehru was elected as leader of opposition and he demanded round table conference for framing the constitution.

• In 1925, due to the death of C.R. das, resulted Swaraj party declined.

Note: 1925: Vitthalbhai Patel: First elected Indian speaker.
Simon Commission and Its Boycott

• In November 1927, the British Government appointed an all white, Indian Statutory Commission, known as the **Simon Commission** (after the name of its Chairman Sir John Simon). The commission was appointed to review the performance of reforms of 1919 and suggest further reforms.

• At its Madras session in 1927, presided over by Dr. Ansari, the National Congress decided to boycott the Commission at every stage and in every form.

• The Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha and all the Political groups (except the Justice Party in Madras and the Punjab Unionists) decided to boycott the Commission.

Reasons of boycott of Simon Commission

(i) All the members of the commission were Englishmen.

(ii) Constitutional Reforms were due only in 1929, but the Britain’s Conservative Secretary of State, Lord Brikenhead appointed the Simon Commission, before the due date. Indians were not prepared for that.

(iii) Brikenhead, had constantly talked of the inability of Indians to formulate a concrete scheme of Constitutional Reforms.

(iv) It was seen as a violation of the Principle of self-determination and a deliberate insult to the self-respect of the Indians.

• In 1928, Simon commission report came in India. Indians objected and Anti Simon commission agitation was started and call for ‘Simon Go Back’ begins. In Oct. 1928, the agitation in Lahore led by Lala Lajpat Rai in which Saunders announced lathi charge and Lala Lajpat injured and later on, died due to internal injuries.

• After his death, Bhagat Singh and his comrades killed Saunders in December 1928.

• After the strong protest against Simon commission, Government of England said that all the parties should prepared their own common report. As a result, Nehru Report was prepared.

Nehru Report

• All-important Indian leaders and parties held the conference in February 1928, to meet the challenge of the Simon Commission and appointed a subcommittee under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru to draft a Constitution.

• The report was finalised by August 1928, and called **Nehru Report**.

• For the dominion, Nehru Report recommended ‘Dominion Status on lines of self-governing dominions as the form of government desired by Indians.

• The Report recommended equal rights for women, freedom to form unions, and dissociation of the State from religion in any form.

• It rejected separate communal electorates. It proposed reservation for the Muslims at the center and in Provinces in which they were in minority. So, Muslim League rejected the report and hence Nehru report failed.

• After that, Jinnah, the leader of Muslim league, drew up a list of demands, which was called ‘14 points of Jinnah’.

• It was the first ever effort by Indians only towards making their constitution.

Irwin’s Statement (October, 1929)

• “It is implicit in the 1917 (Montague’s Statement) that the natural issue of India’s progress, as contemplated there, is the attainment of Dominion Status”.

• He proposed Round Table Conference after the submission of the Simon Report.

Lahore Session and Poorna Swaraj (Dec.,1929)

• Irwin talks broke down on the issue of Dominion Status, which the British were reluctant to concede immediately. Jawaharlal Nehru replaced Motilal Nehru as the Indian National Congress President at Lahore and the major decisions taken at Lahore Session were:

  (i) Round Table Conference to be boycotted.

  (ii) Poorna Swaraj or complete independence as the main aim of Congress.

  (iii) Launched a Programme of Civil Disobedience including non-payment of taxes.

  (iv) On December 31, 1929 the tricolour was hoisted on the bank of River Ravi.

  (v) January 26th, 1930 fixed as the First Independence Day to be celebrated every year.
The Civil Disobedience Movement (1930)

- To achieve the goal of Complete Independence, Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) was started by Gandhi with the Dandi March on March 12, 1930. He started his march along with 78 followers from Sabarmati Ashram to the small village Dandi (Navsari District) to break the Salt Law. Gandhi covered a distance of 240 miles in 24 days.
- The Civil Disobedience Movement differed from the earlier Non-Cooperation Movement (1921-22) because the policy of Non-Cooperation Movement was affecting the administration of the Government by non-cooperation whereas the Civil Disobedience Movement aimed at paralysing the administration by performance of specific illegal acts.

Chronology of events in CDM

- 12th March, 1930: Dandi March was undertaken from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi by Gandhi.
- 18th April 1930: Chittagong Armoury was raided by Surya Sen.
- January 1931: First Round Table Conference.
- 23rd March 1931: Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were executed.
- March, 1931 (Karachi Congress): It accepted Delhi Pact, and Civil Disobedience Movement was withdrawn. The session also passed the resolution for Fundamental Rights and the Economic Policy.
- Sept.-Dec. 1931: Gandhi participated in Second Round Table Conference along with Sarojini Naidu.
- Dec. 1931: Gandhi returned and launched CDM but the movement was brutally suppressed by force.
- April, 1934: The movement was withdrawn formally.

First Round Table Conference (1930)

- The First Round Table Conference summoned in London in 1930, between British and Indians to discuss the Simon Commission Report.
- The National Congress boycotted the Conference.
- Muslim League was represented by Mohammed Ali, Agha Khan and Jinnah.
- Hindu Mahasabha was represented by Moonje.
- Depressed class was represented by B. R. Ambedkar.
- Princes were represented by the Dewans of Hyderabad and Mysore respectively.
- This conference ended with no result.

Delhi Pact (Gandhi-Irwin Pact, March 1931)

- Lord Irwin agreed to release all political prisoners except Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev.
- Gandhi agreed to suspend Civil Disobedience Movement and participate in Second Round Table Conference.

Second Round Table Conference

- Gandhi attended the Second Round Table Conference along with Sarojini Naidu. But the British government refused to concede the basic nationalist demand for freedom on the basis of the immediate grant of Dominion Status.
- The Second Round Table Conference ended with Ramsay MacDonald’s announcement of:
  (i) Formation of two new Muslim majority Provinces (North Western Frontier Province and Sind).
  (ii) Setting up of an Indian Consultative Committee.
  (iii) Setting up of three expert committees on Finance, Franchise and States.
  (iv) Holding out the prospect of a unilateral British Communal Award, if Indians failed to agree on the minorities issue.

Communal Award and Poona Pact

- On August 16, 1932 McDonald announced the proposal on minority representation, known as the Communal Award which recommended:
  (i) To double the existing seats in Provincial Legislatures.
  (ii) To retain the system of separate electorate for the minorities.
  (iii) To grant weightage to Muslims in Provinces where they were in minority.
  (iv) To recognize depressed classes as minority community and make them entitled to the right of separate electorate.

Gandhi’s Objections: Gandhi reacted strongly to the proposal of granting the right of separate electorates to the depressed classes. He regarded the depressed classes as an integral part of Hindu society.
- To persuade the recalcitrant, Ambedkar to accept his viewpoint, Gandhi, then in the Yarvada Jail, resort to fast unto death. In an anxiety to save his life, the Poona Pact was concluded between him and Ambedkar on 25 September 1932.

Third Round Table Conference

- Third Round Table Conference was scheduled to be held in London (1932). The Congress did not
participate in it while Muslim league as a party participated without Jinnah and princes were absent.

- The discussion led to the passing of the Government of India Act, 1935, also called as ‘White Paper’.

**Initiation of Quit India Movement**

**August Offer (1940)**

- The Viceroy (Linlithgow) put forward a proposal that included:
  1. Dominion Status in the unspecified future.
  2. A post-war body to enact the Constitution.
  4. Establishing a War Advisory Council.
  5. Right to Secede for some provinces.

**The Cripps Mission (March-April, 1942)**

- After the fall of Rangoon to the Japanese, the British decided to send the Cripps Mission to India for constitutional proposals, which included:
  1. Dominion Status to be granted after the war with the right to secede (any province could, if it so desired, remain outside the Indian Union and negotiate directly with Britain).
  2. Expansion of Provincial Assemblies and Princes’ nominees after the War.
  3. Individual princes could sign a separate agreement with the British which in effect accommodated the Pakistan demand.
  4. British would however, control the defence for war period.

- The Congress did not want to rely upon future promises. It wanted a responsible government with full powers and also a control over the country’s defence. Gandhi termed the proposals as a post dated cheque on a crumbling bank.

**Quit India Movement (1942)**

- In the back-drop of the failure of Cripps Mission, imminent Japanese threat, the British attitude towards Indians who were left behind in Burma and the prevailing anger and hostility to an alien and meaningless war, Quit India resolution was passed on 8 August 1942 at Gowalia Tank, Bombay. Gandhi told the British to quit and “leave India in God’s hand”. His message was ‘Do or Die’.

- In this movement, all the prominent leaders like Gandhi, Nehru, Patel etc. were arrested but the other leaders like Jai Prakash Narayan, Ram Manohar Lohia, Aruna Ashaf Ali, Usha Mehta (she ran All-India Congress Radio) etc. continued the revolutionary struggle.

- Violence spread throughout the country and parallel government were established in some places viz. 1. Balia (Uttar Pradesh), 2. Tamulak (Bengal) 3. Satara (Maharashtra) 4. Talchar (Odisha). Finally, the movement was, however, crushed by the government.

**Rajagopalachari Formula (1945)**

- In 1944, C. Rajagopalachari proposed that after the termination of the war, a Commission could be appointed for demarcating contiguous districts in the north-west and east where muslims were in absolute majority. In the areas thus demarcated, a plebiscite would be held on the basis of adult suffrage that would ultimately decide the issue of separation from Hindustan.

- Jinnah objected, as he wanted Congress to accept two-nation theory and wanted only Muslims of the northwest and east of India to vote in the plebiscite. Hindu leaders led by V.D. Savarkar condemned the plan.

**Indian National Army**

- In March, 1942 a conference of Indians was held in Tokyo, and they formed the Indian Independence League. At the Bangkok Conference (June, 1942) Rashbehari Bose was elected President of the League.

- INA was formed by Captain Mohan Singh in Singapore. Subhas Chandra Bose had escaped to Berlin in 1941 and set up Indian Legion there. In July 1943, he joined the INA at Singapore. There Rashbehari Bose handed over the leadership to him.

- Azad Hind Government and the Indian National Army was formed on 21 October, 1943.

- INA had three fighting brigades named after Gandhi, Azad and Nehru. Rani Jhansi Brigade led by Laxmi Sehgal was an exclusive women force.
• Laxmi Sehgal, Shah Nawaz and Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon were put on trial at the Red Fort.
• Bhulabhai Desai, Tejbahadur Sapru and Nehru appeared for the defence and the Muslim League also joined the countrywide protest.

Shimla Conference (June-July, 1945)
• It was proposed by Sir Wavell.
• Talks suggested setting up of a new Executive Council with only Indian members. The Viceroy and the Commander in chief would be the only non-Indian members of the council.
• ‘Hindus & Muslims’ would have equal representation.
• Talks broke down due to Jinnah’s demand for the Muslim League to have absolute choice in choosing all Muslim members and a demand for communal veto, though it had ministries only in Assam and Sind.

Cabinet Mission (March-June, 1946)
• Members: Wavell, Pathick Lawrence (Secretary of State), Stafford Cripps and A.V. Alexander.
• The Mission reasoned that the right of communal self-determination, if conceded to Muslims, also had to be granted to non-Muslims who formed majorities in West Bengal and Eastern Punjab, as well as in Assam proper.
• The Plan proposed rejection of the demand for a full fledged Pakistan. The other recommendations were:
  (i) For a very loose union of all the Indian territories under a centre that would control merely the defence, the foreign affairs and the communications, leaving all other subjects to the existing Provincial Legislatures.
  (ii) Provincial Legislatures would elect a Constituent Assembly. The members would divide up into three sections A, B and C while electing the Constituent Assembly.
  (iii) Section A: Non-Muslim Majority Provinces (Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar, Central Provinces, Odisha, Madras).
  (iv) Section B: Muslim Majority Provinces in the north-west (Sind, NWFP & Punjab).
  (v) Section C: Muslim Majority Provinces in North east (Bengal, Assam).
• Jinnah was for compulsory while Nehru was for grouping only till the formation of a Constituent Assembly. On 29th July, 1946, Jinnah withdrew his earlier acceptance of the plan and fixed 16 August, 1946 as Direct Action Day. Calcutta, Noakhali, Garmukteshwar were the storm centres.

Interim Government
• It came into existence on 2nd September 1946, in accordance with Cabinet Mission’s proposal and was headed by J. L. Nehru. Muslim League refused to join it initially.
• Wavell persuaded the League leaders to join on 26 October, 1946.
• 8th December, 1946: Interim Governments begins its session with Liaqat Ali Khan of Muslim League as the Finance Minister.
• The Interim government, obstructed by its League members and bureaucracy was reduced to a figurehead and was unable to control the communal carnage.

Attlee’s Announcement
• Prime Minister Attlee on 20 February, 1947 announced that the British would withdraw from India by 30 June, 1948 and Lord Mountbatten would replace Wavell.
• Partition of the country was implicit in the provision that if the Constituent Assembly was not fully representative then power would be transferred to more than one Central Government.

Mountbatten Plan (3rd June Plan)
• The Plan declared that power would be handed over by 15 August, 1947 on the basis of Dominion Status to India and Pakistan.
• Boundary Commission was to be headed by Radcliffe.
• Independence for Bengal and accession of Hyderabad to Pakistan ruled out.
• Mountbatten Plan was to divide India but retain maximum unity.
Do You Know?

- During Calcutta Session in 1906, Dadabhai Naoroji was the first to use the word Swaraj for the demand of full Indian control over all legislation and finances, on the model of the self-governing colonies of Canada, Ireland and Australia. The word ‘Congress’ was also given by Dadabhai Naoroji.
- Tilak’s conception of Swaraj meant some sort of Self-Government whereas Aurobindo Ghosh conceived of Swaraj as complete independence from foreign rule.
- Gandhi undertook his first hunger strike at Ahmedabad (1918) for the mill wage hike of workers.
- Gandhi’s first Civil Disobedience Movement was the Rowlatt Satyagraha.
- Gandhi’s first Non-Cooperation Movement was the Kheda Satyagraha.
- Gandhi founded the Sabarmati Ashram at Ahmedabad in 1916.
- The Nagpur Session of Congress made changes in the Constitution of the Congress in December 1920.
- The ‘Hindustan Republican Association’ was founded in 1924 to organise an armed revolution. In 1928, under the leadership of Chandra Shekhar Azad changed it’s name to the ‘Hindustan Socialist Republican Association’ (HSRA).
- In the ‘Kakori Conspiracy Case (1925)’, four persons, including Ram Prasad Bismil and Ashfaqulla, were hanged.
- Chittaranjan Das, was popularly known as Deshbandhu.
- In Malabar (northern Kerala), the Moplahs (muslim peasants) created a powerful anti-zamindar movement.
- Indian Independence Act was implemented on 15th August 1947 and Sovereignty of British Parliament was abolished. Dominions of India and Pakistan were created. Each dominion to have a Governor General. Pakistan was to comprise Sind, British Baluchistan, NWFP, West Punjab and East Bengal.

Pre-Congress Nationalist Organisations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Place</th>
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<tr>
<td>Landholders’ Society</td>
<td>Dwarakanath Tagore</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British India Society</td>
<td>William Adam</td>
<td>1839</td>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British India Association</td>
<td>Devendranath Tagore</td>
<td>1851</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East India Association</td>
<td>Dadabhai Naoroji</td>
<td>1866</td>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Indian Association</td>
<td>Mary Carpenter (biographer of Rammohan Roy)</td>
<td>1867</td>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poona Sarvajanik Sabha</td>
<td>S.H. Chiplunkar, G.V. Joshi, M.G. Ranade, etc.</td>
<td>1870</td>
<td>Poona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Society</td>
<td>Anand Mohan Bose</td>
<td>1872</td>
<td>London</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indian Association</td>
<td>Anandamohan Bose and S.N. Bannerji</td>
<td>1876</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bombay Presidency Association</td>
<td>Pherozeshah Mehta, K.T. Telang, Badruddin Tyabji etc.</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>Bombay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deccan Education Society</td>
<td>M.G. Ranade, V.G. Chibdonkar, G.G. Agarkar</td>
<td>1884</td>
<td>Pune</td>
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</tbody>
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Some Important Congress Sessions

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Venue</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>W.C. Bonnerji</td>
<td>Attended by 72 delegates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>Dadabhai Naoroji</td>
<td>Number of delegates increased to 436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>Badruddin Tyabji</td>
<td>First Muslim President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1888</td>
<td>Allahabad</td>
<td>George Yule</td>
<td>First English President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>Rahimtulla M. Sayani</td>
<td>First time Vande Mataram was sung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Venue</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
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<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>Banaras</td>
<td>G.K. Gokhale</td>
<td>Resentment against partition of Bengal</td>
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<td>1906</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>Dadabhai Naoroji</td>
<td>The word ‘Swaraj’ was used for the first time by the President</td>
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<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>Surat</td>
<td>Rash Bihari Ghosh</td>
<td>Split in the Congress into moderates and extremists</td>
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<td>1908</td>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>Rash Bihari Ghosh</td>
<td>Constitution for the Congress was drawn</td>
</tr>
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<td>1909</td>
<td>Lahore</td>
<td>Madan Mohan Malaviya</td>
<td>Disapproval over formation of separate electorates on the basis of religion.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>Bishan Narayan Dhar</td>
<td>——</td>
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<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Lucknow</td>
<td>A.C. Majumdar</td>
<td>Congress merger &amp; Pact with Muslim League</td>
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<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>Annie Besant</td>
<td>First woman President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>Madan Mohan Malaviya</td>
<td>Resignation of moderates like S.N. Bannerji</td>
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<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Amritsar</td>
<td>Pandit Motilal Nehru</td>
<td>Jallianwala Bagh Massacre was condemned</td>
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<td>1920</td>
<td>Nagpur</td>
<td>C. Vidyarajghavacharyar</td>
<td>Change in the Constitution of the Congress</td>
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<td>1920*</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>Lala Lajpat Rai</td>
<td>Inclusion of Khilafat issue on the agenda of Congress</td>
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<td>1922</td>
<td>Gaya</td>
<td>C.R. Das</td>
<td>Formation of Swaraj Party</td>
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<td>1923*</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>Abul Kalam Azad</td>
<td>——</td>
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<td>1924</td>
<td>Belgaum</td>
<td>Mahatma Gandhi</td>
<td>——</td>
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<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Kanpur</td>
<td>Sarojini Naidu</td>
<td>First Indian woman President</td>
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<td>1927</td>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>M.A. Ansari</td>
<td>Independence Resolution passed for the first time at the insistence of Jawaharlal Nehru</td>
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<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>Motilal Nehru</td>
<td>First All India Youth Congress came into being</td>
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<td>1929</td>
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<td>Jawaharlal Nehru</td>
<td>Poorna Swaraj Resolution</td>
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<td>1934</td>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>Rajendra Prasad</td>
<td>Formation of Congress Socialist Party</td>
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<td>1936</td>
<td>Lucknow</td>
<td>Jawaharlal Nehru</td>
<td>The President urged the Congress to adopt Socialism as its goal</td>
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<td>1938</td>
<td>Haripur</td>
<td>Subhas Chandra Bose</td>
<td>National Planning Committee setup under the Chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru.</td>
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<td>1939</td>
<td>Tripuri</td>
<td>Subhas Chandra Bose</td>
<td>Resignation of Bose (Rajendra Prasad took over) and formation of Forward Bloc</td>
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<td>1940</td>
<td>Ramgarh</td>
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<td>——</td>
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<td>1946</td>
<td>Meerut</td>
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**Special Sessions of Congress**

**Newspapers & Journals**

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<td>Raja Rammohan Roy (Akbar II gave the title ‘Raja’ to him)</td>
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<td>Amrita Bazar Patrika, 1868 (Bengali and later, an English daily)</td>
<td>Sisirkumar Ghosh &amp; Motilal Ghosh.</td>
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<td>The Hindu, 1878</td>
<td>G.S. Aiyar, Viraraghava-chari &amp; Subba Rao Pandit</td>
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<td>The Punjabi</td>
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<td>Som Prakash, 1858</td>
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<td>Young India, Harijan, Indian Opinion</td>
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<td>Life Divine</td>
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### Some of the Important Revolutionary Organisation/Parties

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<td>Poona</td>
<td>1896 – 97</td>
<td>Chapekar Brothers</td>
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<td>Mitra Mela</td>
<td>Nasik (Later Poona)</td>
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<td>Anushilan Samiti</td>
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<td>Abhinava Bharata</td>
<td>Poona</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Vikram Damodar (V.D.) Savarkar</td>
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<td>Anushilan Samiti</td>
<td>Dacca</td>
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<td>Varindra Kumar Ghosh</td>
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<td>Hindustan Republican Association/Army (H.R.A.)</td>
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<td>1924</td>
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<td>Bharat Naujawan Sabha</td>
<td>Lahore</td>
<td>1926</td>
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<td>London</td>
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<td>Lala Hardayal and Sohan Singh Bhakna</td>
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<td>Forward Bloc</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Subhash Chandra Bose</td>
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### Revolutionary Events/Cases

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Founder</th>
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<td>Murder of Rand and Amherst (Plague Commissioners)</td>
<td>Poona</td>
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<td>Chapekar Brothers, Damodar and Balkrishna</td>
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<td>Revolutionaty Events/Cases</td>
<td>Organisation</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Year</td>
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<tr>
<td>Attempt to murder Kingsford (a Vindictive Judge)</td>
<td>Muzaffarpur</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki</td>
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<td>Manikatalla (Calcutta) and Alipur Bomb Conspiracy Case</td>
<td>Manikatalla, Calcutta Alipur</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>Aurbindo Ghosh</td>
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<td>Murder of Curzon Wyllie</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Madan Lal Dhingra</td>
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<td>Attempt to murder Hardinge (Viceroy) (Delhi Bomb Case)</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Ras Bihari Bose and Basant Kumar</td>
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<td>Kakori Train Dacoity Case</td>
<td>Kakori</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Ram Prasad Bismil and Ashafaqulla</td>
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<td>Murder of Saunders</td>
<td>Lahore</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Bhagat Singh</td>
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<td>Assembly Bomb case</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Datta</td>
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<td>Chittagong Armoury Dacoity</td>
<td>Chittagong</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Surya Sen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Murder of General Dwyer</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Udham Singh</td>
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Q.1 Which one of the following is considered the Magna Carta of the Indian people?
(a) The Government of India Act, 1858
(b) The Ilbert Bill
(c) Indian Councils Act of 1892
(d) Queen Victoria’s Proclamation

Q.2 In what way did the early nationalists undermine the moral foundations of the British rule with great success?
(a) By their agitation for Constitutional reforms
(b) By advocating open revolt
(c) By seeking foreign help against the British
(d) By seeking the support of the Indians living abroad

Q.3 What were the aims of the Indian National Congress in the early years of its existence?
1. Eradication of all possible race, creed or provincial prejudices among all lovers of India.
2. Promotion of personal intimacy among all the earnest workers in the cause of India.
3. Formulation of popular demands.
4. Organisation of a violent struggle for the political emancipation of India.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(a) 1, 2 and 3  (b) 1, 2 and 4  (c) 3 and 4  (d) 2 and 3

Q.4 Which one of the following was the ‘newspaper’ of Annie Besant?
(a) The Hindu
(b) Indian Express
(c) The Times of India
(d) New India

Q.5 Aligarh Muslim University was founded by
(a) Jinnah
(b) Syed Ahmad Khan
(c) Abul Kalam Azad
(d) Bhutto

Q.6 Which one of the following statements about the Act of 1919 is not correct?
(a) British India must remain an integral part of the British Empire.
(b) Responsible government would be realised only by progressive stages.
(c) Provincial subjects were classified into Reserved subjects & Transferred subjects.
(d) The salary of the Secretary of State for India was drawn out of the revenues of Indian government.

Q.7 The Home Rule Leagues were formed during the
(a) First World War
(b) just before the First World War
(c) after the First World War
(d) after the passing of the Act of 1909

Q.8 Of the following, who was not the leader of the Extremists?
(a) Lokmanya Tilak  (b) Aurobindo Ghosh  (c) Lala Lajpat Rai  (d) A. O. Hume

Q.9 The importance of the Government of India Act of 1919 lies in its provisions for
(a) transfer of power to the Indians
(b) the enlargement of the Viceroy’s Executive Council
(c) remodelling of the Central legislature
(d) doing away with the distinction between the regulation and non-regulation provinces

Q.10 The famous Resolution on non Co-operation under the inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi was adopted in a special session of the Congress held in Calcutta in
(a) September, 1920  (b) December, 1922  (c) October, 1924  (d) November, 1925

Q.11 The Swaraja Party was organised by
(a) Lala Lajpat Rai and Feroz Shah Mehta
(b) Sarojini Naidu and Annie Besant
(c) C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru
(d) C. Rajagopalachari and C. Y. Chintamani
Q. 12 The Khilafat Movement was organised to protest against the injustice done to 
(a) Egypt   (b) Arabia  
(c) Persia  (d) Turkey
Q. 13 Where did Gandhiji form the Satyagraha Sabha? 
(a) Bombay  (b) Calcutta  
(c) Poona  (d) Nagpur
Q. 14 The “Deepavali Declaration” was made by 
(a) Lord Irwin in 1929  
(b) Lord Linlithgow in 1940  
(c) Gandhiji in 1930  
(d) Subhas Chandra Bose in 1941
Q. 15 The Non Co-operation Movement was abandoned because 
(a) the non Co-operators were not enthusiastic  
(b) the leaders like Subhas Chandra Bose were against it  
(c) Gandhiji bowed to the pressure of the British government  
(d) of the Chauri Chaura incident
Q. 16 The trio referred to as Lal, Bal and Pal during the freedom movement, were 
(a) Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal  
(b) Lal Bahadur Shastri, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal  
(c) Lal Bahadur Shastri, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Gopala Krishna Gokhale  
(d) Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and C. Rajagopalachari
Q. 17 The historic fast by Gandhiji came to an end as a result of the 
(a) Poona Pact  
(b) issue of White Paper  
(c) Gandhi-Irwin Pact  
(d) Arrival of Simon Commission
Q. 18 Which of the following statements regarding the Nehru Report are correct? 
1. It favoured Dominion Status.  
2. It favoured a federal system.  
3. It rejected the system of Communal Electorate.  
4. It was against the setting up of a Supreme Court. 
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:  
(a) 1 and 4  
(b) 1 and 3  
(c) 2, 3 and 4  
(d) 1, 2 and 3
Q. 19 Which of the following statements about the Government of India Act of 1935 is not correct? 
(a) Dyarchy was established in the provinces.  
(b) The Viceroy was given special powers.  
(c) The federal executive was to consist of the Viceroy, councilors and the ministers.  
(d) The federal legislature was to be bicameral.
Q. 20 Who led the Bardoli Satyagraha in 1928?  
(a) Morarji Desai  
(b) M. K. Gandhi  
(c) Mahadev Desai  
(d) Vallabhbhai Patel
Q. 21 Why was the Simon Commission boycotted?  
(a) Simon was not known to be a great supporter of the Indian cause.  
(b) All the members of the commission were Englishmen.  
(c) It was appointed before the expiry of the statutory period.  
(d) Peaceful demonstrators were severely beaten by the police.
Q. 22 What was the Ilbert Bill intended for?  
(a) To remove racial discrimination in employment  
(b) To enable India District Magistrates and Session Judges to try Europeans  
(c) To save Indians from racial humiliation  
(d) To change the method of recruitment in the Indian Civil Service
Q. 23 Which of the following statements about the Act of 1935 is not correct? 
(a) The Act of 1935 provided ‘a machine with strong brakes but no engine’. Who said this?  
(b) To remove racial discrimination in employment  
(c) To enable India District Magistrates and Session Judges to try Europeans  
(d) To save Indians from racial humiliation  
(e) To change the method of recruitment in the Indian Civil Service
Q. 25 The Battle of Wandiwash was fought between  
(a) The Nizam of Hyderabad and the French  
(b) The English and the French  
(c) The English and Hyder Ali  
(d) The Nawab of Carnatic and the English
Q.26 The ‘August Offer’ of 1940, rejected by the Congress was made by
(a) Lord Wavell  
(b) Lord Linlithgow  
(c) Sir George Stanley  
(d) Lord Willingdon

Q.27 Why did Rabindranath Tagore renounce his knighthood?
(a) To protest against the Jallianwalla Bagh incident  
(b) To protest against lathicharge on Lala Lajpat Rai that caused his death  
(c) To express solidarity with the leaders of Non-Cooperation Movement  
(d) To express solidarity with the protestors against the arrival of Simon Commission

Q.28 The Doctrine of Lapse was initiated by
(a) Lord Wellesley  
(b) Lord Auckland  
(c) Lord Dalhousie  
(d) Warren Hastings

Q.29 The Treaty of Salbai was concluded between the British and
(a) the French  
(b) the Marathas  
(c) Tipu Sultan  
(d) the Nizam of Hyderabad

Q.30 The First Carnatic War ended by the Treaty of
(a) Salbai  
(b) Bassein  
(c) Aix-la-Chapelle  
(d) Paris

Q.31 What is the correct chronological order of the following Governors-General?
1. Wellesley  
2. Marquess of Hastings  
3. Amherst  
4. Bentinck
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(a) 1, 2, 3, 4  
(b) 1, 3, 2, 4  
(c) 2, 1, 4, 3  
(d) 3, 1, 2, 4

Q.32 Which of the following Acts had decided that recruitment to Indian Civil Services should be through a competitive examination?
(a) Charter Act of 1813  
(b) Government of India Act, 1858  
(c) Charter Act of 1853  
(d) Charter Act of 1833

Q.33 The Treaty of Seringapatnam was concluded between Tipu Sultan and
(a) Warren Hastings  
(b) Robert Clive  
(c) Cornwallis  
(d) Dalhousie

Q.34 Railway and telegraph systems were introduced in India by
(a) Lord Cornwallis  
(b) Lord Dalhousie  
(c) Lord Wellesley  
(d) Lord Bentinck

Q.35 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

Q.36 Who was the first Indian to enter the Indian Civil Service?
(a) Satyendranath Tagore  
(b) R. C. Dutt  
(c) Behari Lal Gupta  
(d) Surendranath Banerjee

Q.37 Who among the following Governors-General is known for his reforms in the field of local self-government?
(a) Lord Mayo  
(b) Lord Dufferin  
(c) Lord Northbrook  
(d) Lord Ripon

Q.38 Who among the following Governors-General repealed the Vernacular Press Act of Lytton?
(a) Northbrook  
(b) Dufferin  
(c) Elgin-II  
(d) Ripon

Q.39 Who has shown great interest in the preservation of ancient monuments?
(a) Lord Curzon  
(b) Lord Ripon  
(c) Lord Lytton  
(d) Lord Irwin

Q.40 During whose Viceroyalty the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place?
(a) Hardinge-II  
(b) Chelmsford  
(c) Reading  
(d) Irwin

Q.41 What is the correct chronological order of the following Viceroy?
1. Reading  
2. Irwin  
3. Wellingdon  
4. Linlithgow
Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
(a) 1, 2, 3, 4  
(b) 4, 3, 2, 1  
(c) 3, 1, 4, 2  
(d) 2, 4, 3, 1

Q.42 Who among the following leaders was instrumental in the formation of the Congress Socialist Party?
(a) P.C. Joshi  
(b) Subhas Chandra Bose  
(c) Acharya Narendra Dev  
(d) Ram Manohar Lohia
Q.43 Who among the following had been influenced most by Mahatma Gandhi?
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) Jayaprabah Marayana
(c) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
(d) Subhas Chandra Bose

Q.44 The Muslim Leaguers entered the Interim Government because
(a) the Congress accepted their demand that it would not nominate a non-Muslim League Muslim to the Interim Government.
(b) the Viceroy accepted its stand that it would not join the Constituent Assembly.
(c) the Viceroy had accepted its stand that it would not take steps to rescind the League Council's resolution of July 29.
(d) the Muslim League wanted to get a foothold to fight for the cherished goal of Pakistan.

Q.45 In the Constituent Assembly, the famous ‘Objectives Resolution’, was moved by
(a) Vallabhbhai Patel
(b) C. Rajagopalachari
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru
(d) Dr. John Mathai

Q.46 Who among the following was the founder of the Muslim League?
(a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(b) Shaukat Ali
(c) Nawab Salimullah
(d) Aga Khan

Q.47 Which one of the following statements correctly defines the term “drain theory” as propounded by Dadabhai Naoroji?
(a) That resources of the country were being utilized in the interest of Britain.
(b) That a part of India's national wealth or total annual product was being exported to Britain for which India got no material return.
(c) That the British industrialists were being given an opportunity to invest in India under the protection of the imperial power.
(d) That the British goods were being imported into the country making it poorer day by day.

Q.48 The Congress was not prepared to attend the Round Table Conference because,
(a) the British government was not in favour of M. K. Gandhi's participation in it.
(b) the British government wanted to give representation to communal organisations.
(c) the British government did not give any assurance to the effect that the discussions would proceed on the basis of granting Poorna Swaraj.
(d) Fazl-i-Hussain who was suspected of dislike towards the Muslims with leanings towards the Congress was to guide the British government in the choice of Muslim delegates to the conference.

Q.49 The interim Government formed in India in 1946 was headed by
(a) C. Rajagopalachari
(b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru
(d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Q.50 Who was the first Governor General of the new Indian Dominion?
(a) Rajendra Prasad
(b) Vallabhbhai Patel
(c) C. Rajagopalachari
(d) Lord Mountbatten

Q.51 Who was the Governor General of India during the launch of Civil Disobedience Movement?
(a) Lord Chelmsford
(b) Lord Reading
(c) Lord Irwin
(d) Lord Wavell

Q.52 Champaran and Kheda Satyagrahas were led by
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) M. K. Gandhi
(c) Sardar Patel
(d) G. B. Pant

Q.53 Who among the following national leaders did not opt to defend the case dealing with the trial of the soldiers of the Indian National Army in 1945?
(a) Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru
(b) Bhula Bhai Desai
(c) C. Rajagopalachari
(d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Q.54 Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) Nehru did not believe in the doctrine of non-violence.
(b) Nehru was not in favour of socialism.
(c) Nehru had his higher education in India only.
(d) Nehru stressed the importance of national planning.

Q.55 Which of the following books were written by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru?
1. Discovery of India
2. Outline of History
3. Glimpses of World History
4. A Study of History

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(a) 1 and 4 (b) 1 and 3 (c) 2 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q.56 Who among the following pioneered the movement leading to the passing of the Widow Remarriage Act?
(a) Swami Vivekananda
(b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(c) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
(d) Ramakrishna Paramahansa

Q.57 Consider the following statements regarding the 18th century Bengal:
1. In the Battle of Plassey in 1757, the Bengal Nawab was captured and put to death by Mir Jafar.
2. After Mir Qasim, Nizam-ud-daula was made the Nawab of Bengal.
3. The same person acted as the deputy Dewan on behalf of the East Indian Company and as Deputy Subedar on behalf of the Bengal Nawab.
4. In 1767, British Government ordered the East India Company to pay £400,000 per year.

Which of these statements are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3 (c) 2 and 4 (d) 3 and 4

Q.58 The Journal published in Britain by the Committee of the Indian National Congress was the
(a) Calcutta Gazette (b) India (c) Bengal Tribune (d) Calcutta Tribune

Q.59 Lord Wellesley introduced the system of Subsidiary Alliance to
(a) improve the administration of the Indian States
(b) prevent disloyalty towards the British
(c) tone up the British Indian administration
(d) prevent the French influence in the Indian States

Q.60 Prarthana Samaj was founded by
(a) M. G. Ranade (b) Bhandarkar (c) Atmaram Pandurang (d) Chandavarkar

Q.61 The first woman President of the Indian National Congress was
(a) Annie Besant (b) Sarojini Naidu (c) Sucheta Kripalani (d) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur

Q.62 What is the correct sequence of the following events?
1. Declaration of the demand for Poorna Swaraj.
3. Dandi March.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
(a) 1, 3, 2 (b) 2, 1, 3 (c) 1, 2, 3 (d) 3, 1, 2

Q.63 Which one of the following indicates the correct chronological order of events?
(a) Government of India Act, 1935, Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Communal Award, Cripps Mission
(b) Cripps Mission, Government of India Act 1935, Communal Award, Gandhi-Irwin Pact
(c) Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Communal Award, Government of India Act 1935, Cripps Mission
(d) Communal Award, Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Government of India Act 1935, Cripps Mission

Q.64 For which of the following purposes was the Rowlatt Committee appointed?
1. To investigate and report on the progress of reforms in India.
2. To investigate and report on the nature and extent of criminal conspiracies in India connected with the revolutionary movement.
3. To investigate and report on the success of communal representation.
4. To examine difficulties in dealing with conspiracies and recommend measures to deal effectively with them.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
(a) 1 and 3 (b) 2 and 3 (c) 2 and 4 (d) 3 and 4

Q.65 With which of the following movements, is the slogan “Do or die” associated?
(a) Swadeshi Movement (b) Non-Cooperation Movement (c) Civil Disobedience Movement (d) Quit India Movement
Q.66 The Indian Independence League was set up by
(a) Aruna Asaf Ali
(b) Ras Behari Bose
(c) Jayaprakash Narayan
(d) S. M. Joshi

Q.67 Which one of the following was a French possession before its merger with India?
(a) Nagar Haveli  (b) Daman
(c) Chandernagore  (d) Dadra

Q.68 Who among the following organized the Khudai Khidmatgars?
(a) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
(b) Abul Kalam Azad
(c) Maulana Mohammad Ali
(d) Zakir Hussain

Q.69 The Moplah Rebellion broke out in
(a) Uttarakhand  (b) Chauri Chaura
(c) Malabar    (d) Telangana

Q.70 Which one of the following Governor-General was impeached by the British Parliament?
(a) Lord Curzon  (b) Warren Hastings
(c) Lord Canning  (d) William Bentinck

Q.71 With reference to Indian freedom struggle, consider the following:
1. Passing of 'Indian Press Act'
2. Surat Split of Congress
3. Launch of Non-Cooperation Movement
4. Passing of 'Rowlatt Act'
Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the above events?
(a) 1, 2, 3, 4  (b) 2, 1, 3, 4
(c) 2, 1, 4, 3  (d) 1, 2, 4, 3

Q.72 The Government of India Act which gave separate representation to the Muslims was the Act of
(a) 1909  (b) 1919
(c) 1935  (d) 1947

Q.73 What is the correct sequence of the following events?
1. Foundation of Indian National Congress
2. Simon Commission
3. Home Rule Movement
4. Cabinet Mission
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(a) 1, 3, 2, 4  (b) 3, 1, 4, 2
(c) 1, 2, 4, 3  (d) 1, 4, 3, 2

Q.74 Raja Rammohan Roy was responsible for which of the following reforms?
1. Abolition of Sati
2. Abolition of Child marriage
3. Widow remarriage
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(a) 1 alone  (b) 1 and 2
(c) 1, 2 and 3  (d) 2 and 3

Q.75 Consider the following rulers:
3. Anwaruddin  4. Chanda Sahib
Those who had an alliance with the French during the course of the Carnatic wars includes
(a) 1 and 2  (b) 2 and 3
(c) 3 and 4  (d) 2 and 4

Q.76 The Kheda Satyagraha was basically initiated by
(a) Mahatma Gandhi
(b) Mohanlal Pandya
(c) Sardar Patel
(d) Vinoba Bhave

Q.77 Hunter Commission was appointed by the British Government to probe into
(a) Chauri Chaura incident
(b) demolition of Kanpur mosque
(c) Jalianwala Bagh massacre
(d) Kakori train dacoity incident

Q.78 The correct chronological order in which the given parties were established in India is
(a) Indian National Congress, Swaraj party, Justice Party, Muslim League
(b) Indian National Congress, Muslim League, Swaraj Party, Justice Party
(c) Swaraj Party, Indian National Congress, Muslim League, Justice Party
(d) Swaraj Party, Indian National Congress, Justice Party, Muslim League

Q.79 The historic 1916 Lucknow Session of the Congress was presided over by
(a) Annie Besant
(b) Madan Mohan Malviya
(c) Ambika Charan Majumdar
(d) Subhas Chandra Bose

Q.80 Which one of the following national leaders was opposed to Annie Besant’s idea of launching Home Rule Movement?
(a) G. K. Gokhale
(b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Aurobindo Ghosh
(d) B. G. Tilak
Q.81 What was the ultimate objective of Mahatma Gandhi's Salt Satyagraha?
(a) Complete Independence for India
(b) Economic relief to the common people
(c) Repeal of salt laws
(d) Curtailment of the Government's powers

Q.82 Pindaris who had created havoc in Central India by indulging in large-scale looting were liquidated during the tenure of
(a) Lord William Bentinck
(b) Lord Hastings
(c) Lord Cornwallis
(d) Lord Wellesley

Q.83 Who among the following formed the Home Rule League?
(a) B. G. Tilak (b) G. R. Gokhale
(c) M. G. Ranade (d) M. K. Gandhi

Q.84 Consider the following statements:
1. The rebels lacked effective leadership.
2. They did not get the support of the civilian people anywhere in the country.
3. There was no central organisation to guide them.
4. Their military equipment was inferior to that of the English.
Which of these statements are the causes for the failure of the Great Revolt of 1857?
(a) 1, 3 and 4 (b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 3 and 4 (d) 2, 3 and 4

Q.85 Who among the leaders of the Revolt of 1857 managed to escape to Nepal?
1. Kunwar Singh 2. Nana Sahab
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 4
(c) 2 and 4 (d) 2 and 3

Q.86 Who among the following gave the safety valve theory for Indian National Congress?
(a) Dadabhai Nairoji (b) M N Roy
(c) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) Motilal Nehru

Q.87 Who was the author of the Book, The Indian War of Independence, 1857?
(a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(b) V.D. Savarkar
(c) S.R. Sharma
(d) R.C. Majumdar

Q.88 The Indian National Congress met first at
(a) Calcutta (b) Bombay
(c) Madras (d) Allahabad

Q.89 The British Prime Minister who convened the First Round Table Conference in London was
(a) Churchill (b) Ramsay McDonald
(c) Chamberlain (d) Disraeli

Q.90 Who among the following did not attend the First Round Table Conference?
(a) M. K. Gandhi (b) Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru
(c) Dr. Ambedkar (d) C. Y. Chintamani

Q.91 When was the First Round Table Conference held?
(a) 1933 (b) 1931
(c) 1930 (d) 1903

Q.92 Mahatma Gandhi participated in the Second Round Table Conference after
(a) signing the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of March, 1931
(b) getting assurance from the Muslim League that it would not oppose his claim to represent the whole of India
(c) fruitful talks with Sapru
(d) receiving assurances that independence was fast coming

Q.93 The Charter Act of 1793
1. renewed the Charter of the Company for 20 more years.
2. regulated the finances of the Company.
3. laid down that the salaries of the Board of Control and its staff were to be paid from the British revenues.
4. prohibited the Commander-in-Chief from being a member of the Governor General's Council.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 1, 2 and 4 only
(c) 1 and 2 only (d) 2 and 3 only

Q.94 With reference to the period of colonial rule of India, consider the following statements:
1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy established the “Calcutta Unitarian Committee”.
2. Social Service League was established by Mahadeo Govind Ranade.
3. Deccan Education Society was founded by Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
4. Annie Besant started the Central Hindu School.
Which of these statements is/are correct?
(a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 1, 2 and 4 only
(c) 1 and 2 only (d) 2 and 3 only
Q.95 The Second Round Table Conference failed over the question of
(a) priority to be given to communal question
(b) suspension of Civil Disobedience Movement
(c) grant of Dominion Status
(d) date of transfer of power

Q.96 Which one of the following indicates the correct chronological order of the events in modern Indian history?
(a) Morley–Minto Reforms, Gandhi-Irwin Pact, August Offer, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
(b) August Offer, Morley-Minto Reforms, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Gandhi-Irwin Pact
(c) Morley-Minto Reforms, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Gandhi-Irwin Pact, August Offer
(d) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Gandhi-Irwin Pact, August Offer, Morley-Minto Reforms

Q.97 Which of the following statements about the Revolt of the Bhils are true?
1. The Bhils revolted in 1818 due to the occupation of their territory by the British.
2. They defied British authority for 50 years from 1818.
3. Their revolt was finally ended by the British through military operations as well as conciliatory measures.
4. The leader of the Bhil revolt was Ram Charan.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(a) 1 and 2  (b) 1 and 3  (c) 2 and 3  (d) 2 and 4

Q.98 Who were the leaders of the Revolt of Khasis in 1820-32?
(a) Tirut Singh and Bar Manik
(b) Sambu Singh
(c) Sidhu and Kanu
(d) Vir Manik

Q.99 The Treaty of Seringapatnam, signed by Tipu and Cornwallis, contained
1. surrender of almost half of Tipu's territories, which were to be shared among the English, the Nizam and the Marathas.
2. payment of a war indemnity of about Rs three crore by Tipu
3. stationing of British resident at Seringapatnam
4. sending two of his sons by Tipu as hostages to the British camp.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(a) 1 and 2  (b) 1 and 3  (c) 1, 2 and 4  (d) 1, 3 and 4

Q.100 The Charter Act of 1833 during the colonial rule of India
(a) allowed the Company's monopoly of tea trade and trade with China
(b) put an end to the Company's tea trade and trade with China
(c) has not interfered with Company's tea trade and trade with China
(d) allowed the Company's monopoly of tea trade and trade with China for ten years