



STATIC GK SESSION



KNOWVATION

# MODERN

# HISTORY

## MCQs CLEARLY EXPLAINED

Target: IIFT, TISSNET, XAT, CMAT, RBI, SSC, BANK



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When was the title of “Governor General of India” transformed into “Viceroy” – a representative head of India?

- A. 1864
  - B. 1845
  - C. 1858
  - D. 1878
- 

**Points to Know (PTN):**

After the uprising of 1857 the British parliament passed an act that ended to the rule of the East India company and gave control to British Crown.

**1<sup>st</sup> Viceroy:  
Lord Canning**

**1<sup>st</sup> Gov. General of India:  
Warren Hastings**




Who was the Governor General of India when Railways were first introduced in India?

- A. Lord Hardinge
  - B. Lord Dalhousie
  - C. Lord Curzon
  - D. Lord Ripon
- 

**PTN:**

During Lord Dalhousie's tenure, the first railway line between Bombay and Thane was opened in 1853.

In the same year, Calcutta and Agra were connected by telegraph.



Which among these is not one of the social reforms introduced by Lord William Bentinck, Governor General of India (1828-1835)?

- A. Abolition of Sati Pratha
  - B. Suppression of female infanticide
  - C. Abolition of human slavery
  - D. Suppression of dacoits and thugs
- 

**PTN:**

Lord William Bentinck is known as the liberal Governor General of India.

He was instrumental in introducing English as the language of instruction in India in 1835.

Which of the following acts introduced separate electorates for Muslims in India?

- A. Indian Councils Act 1909
- B. Government of India Act 1915
- C. Rowlatt Act, 1919
- D. Indian Independence Act, 1947

**PTN:**

The Indian Councils Act 1909 is commonly known as the **Morley-Minto Reforms**.

Formed separate electorates where seats were reserved for Muslims and in which only Muslims would be polled.

The **Muslim League** had been founded in 1906 and it finally led the movement calling for a separate Muslim nation.

Who among the following political thinkers said that the Maratha Rule in general and Shivaji in particular represented early nationalist consciousness in India?

- A. MG Ranade
  - B. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
  - C. Pandita Ramabai
  - D. Bipin Chandra Pal
- 

**PTN:**

Gokhale was famously a mentor to Mahatma Gandhi in the latter's formative years.

He was also a senior INC leader.



Who among the following is known as the founder of 'Drain of wealth' theory in the context of Indian History?

- A. M.K. Gandhi
  - B. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
  - C. Dadabhai Naoroji
  - D. Subhas Chandra Bose
- 

**PTN:**

In 1867, Dadabhai Naoroji put forward the 'drain of wealth' theory in which he stated that the Britain was completely draining Indian wealth.

Book: Poverty and Un-British Rule in India.

He was the **first** Indian Member of Parliament elected to the UK House of Commons.



Why was the “Swadeshi Movement” started?

- A. Because of the Jallianwala massacre
- B. To make India de-industrialised
- C. To oppose the partition of Bengal
- D. None of these

**PTN:**

Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy of India, announced the partition of Bengal in July 1905. INC then initiated Swadeshi movement in Bengal.

Swadeshi movement was launched as a protest movement which also gave a lead to the Boycott movement in the country.




Which of the following Viceroy of India is known to have granted the Indians first taste of freedom by introducing Local self-government in 1882?

- A. Lord Lytton
  - B. Lord Dufferin
  - C. Lord Ripon
  - D. Lord Curzon
- 

**PTN:**

His scheme of **local self government** developed the Municipal institutions which had been growing up in the country ever since India was occupied by the British Crown.

These bodies mostly had elected non-governmental representatives.



In which of the following sessions did the Indian National Congress split into moderates and extremists?

- A. Nagpur
  - B. Surat
  - C. Calcutta
  - D. Surat
- 

**PTN:**

The Surat split of 1907 split INC into two groups - the Extremists and the Moderates.

The moderates wanted "Ras Bihari Ghosh" as president of the Indian National Congress and extremists wanted "Lala Lajpat Rai" as president.

The Nehru-Liaquat Pact signed between India and Pakistan for resolution of which of the following issues?

- A. The Kashmir Issue
  - B. Border dispute
  - C. Terrorism
  - D. Protection of minorities
- 

**PTN:**

The pact was signed in 1950 when Liaquat Ali Khan was PM of Pakistan.

The exodus of minorities Hindus, Sikhs, Jains and Buddhists in Pakistan, and Muslims in India led to serious refugee crisis.

Which of the following committee was formed by the British government to investigate the Jallianwala Bagh shooting?


- A. Hunter commission
  - B. Welby commission
  - C. Butler commission
  - D. Simon commission
- 

**PTN:**

It was named after the name of chairman, Lord William Hunter.

In the final report submitted in March 1920, the committee unanimously condemned Dyer's actions.

However, the Hunter Committee did not impose any penal or disciplinary action against General Dyer.



Gandhi-Irwin pact was signed in which of the following years?

A. 1931

B. 1930

C. 1934

D. 1929

**PTN:**

In 1930, the Salt Satyagraha and civil disobedience movement was conducted and India and Gandhi received worldwide attention, since many leaders were imprisoned.

Lord Irwin met MK Gandhi and ended the civil disobedience movement after releasing the prisoners and removing salt tax.

In which session and year did the Indian National Congress declared “Poorna Swaraj” or complete independence resolution?

- A. Madras session, 1927
  - B. Surat session, 1907
  - C. Lahore session, 1929
  - D. Gaya session, 1922
- 

**PTN:**

A month later, on Jan 26 1930, Pledge of Indian Independence also known as Declaration of Independence was taken.

After this pledge, Jan 26, 1930 was declared as Independence Day by Indian National Congress.

The Non-cooperation movement was withdrawn in 1920 because of:

- A. Extremism in Congress
- B. M.K Gandhi's illness
- C. Violence in Chaura Chauri
- D. British govt. appeal

**PTN:**

Non-Cooperation movement was organized by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920 after the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

In Chaura Chauri, a mob set fire to the police chowki with some 22 policemen inside it.

Gandhiji was disappointed that the revolt had lost its non-violent nature and hence decided to withdraw it.

Who played a key role in integrating more than 500 princely states into India after its independence?

- A. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
  - B. Subhas Chandra Bose
  - C. Rajendra Prasad
  - D. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- 

**PTN:**

Patel persuaded almost every princely state to accede to India.

His commitment to national integration in the newly independent country was total and uncompromising, earning him the sobriquet "Iron Man of India".



Who among the following Governor generals of India is commonly known as “Liberator of Indian Press”?

- A. Lord Dalhousie
  - B. Lord Metcalfe
  - C. Lord Amherst
  - D. Lord Minto I
- 

**PTN:**

During the regime of Lord Metcalfe he removed various restrictions on the press freedom and hence got the name.

Under the regime of which of the following viceroy was the “Vernacular Press Act” introduced?

- A. Lord Lytton
  - B. Lord Dufferin
  - C. Lord Ripon
  - D. Lord Curzon
- 

**PTN:**

The Act of 1878 suppressed publication of anything which might “rouse” feelings of disaffection against the government.

Lord Ripon repealed the Vernacular Press Act in 1882.

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