

CUET 2024 History Question Paper (Set-D) with Solution

Question 1:

Which of the following statements of Gandhiji made at the opening of Banaras Hindu University are true?

- (A) Gandhiji charged the Indian elite with a lack of concern for the laboring poor.
- (B) Gandhiji was not worried about the contrast between the “richly bedecked noblemen” and millions of poor Indians.
- (C) Gandhiji said, “Our salvation can only come through lawyers, doctors and rich landlords.”
- (D) Gandhiji emphasized that farmers are going to secure the salvation of India.
- (E) Gandhiji told the privileged invitees, “Strip yourself of this jewelry and hold it in trust for your countrymen.”

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B) and (C) only
- (2) (C), (D) and (E) only
- (3) (B), (C) and (D) only
- (4) (A), (D) and (E) only

Solution:

Gandhiji’s statements at the opening of Banaras Hindu University were critical of the Indian elite, emphasized the role of farmers, and advocated for renouncing wealth for the benefit of the country. The correct answer is (A), (D), and (E).

Quick Tip

Gandhiji’s speech at BHU reflected his philosophy of simplicity and concern for the masses.

Answer: (A), (D) and (E)

Question 2:

Match List-I with List-II:

- (A) Khilafat Movement (I) Mahatma Gandhi's biographer
(B) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (II) Turkish ruler
(C) Kemal Ataturk (III) 1919
(D) Louis Fisher (IV) 1919-1920

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
(2) (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)
(3) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
(4) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Solution:

The Khilafat Movement occurred during 1919-1920, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre in 1919, Kemal Ataturk was the Turkish ruler, and Louis Fisher was Mahatma Gandhi's biographer. The correct matches are (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I).

Quick Tip

The Khilafat Movement was a joint Hindu-Muslim protest against British rule in the early 20th century.

Answer: (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Question 3:

Mahatma Gandhi's Salt March was notable as the first nationalist activity focused on

_____.

- (1) Women
(2) Lord Irwin
(3) Subhas Chandra Bose
(4) 15 March, 1930

Solution:

The Salt March was notable for the large-scale participation of women in the Indian independence movement for the first time.

Quick Tip

The Salt March, in addition to its anti-colonial stance, marked the increased involvement of women in the freedom struggle.

Answer: Women

Question 4:

“Purna Swaraj” as the goal of nationalism in India was aimed to achieve _____.

- (1) Partial freedom
- (2) Complete independence
- (3) Indian identity
- (4) Partition

Solution:

“Purna Swaraj” or complete independence was adopted as the goal of the Indian National Congress at the Lahore session in 1929.

Quick Tip

The term “Purna Swaraj” became a rallying cry for full independence from British rule.

Answer: Complete independence

Question 5:

Who was the Judge who presided over Gandhiji’s trial after the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement?

- (1) Justice C.N. Broomfield
- (2) Justice William Hodges
- (3) Justice Joseph Noel
- (4) Justice Thomas Barker

Solution:

Justice C.N. Broomfield presided over Gandhiji’s trial after the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Quick Tip

Gandhiji was sentenced to six years in prison after the Non-Cooperation Movement was called off.

Answer: Justice C.N. Broomfield

Question 6:

When were separate electorates first created by the British Colonial Government?

- (1) 1919
- (2) 1923
- (3) 1909
- (4) 1907

Solution:

Separate electorates were first introduced in the Indian Councils Act of 1909, also known as the Morley-Minto Reforms.

Quick Tip

The 1909 Morley-Minto Reforms marked the beginning of communal representation in India.

Answer: 1909

Question 7:

Which of the following statements are correct about the Indus Valley Civilization?

- (A) Craft specialization was in evidence.
- (B) Tools and weapons were made of iron.
- (C) Buildings were of different types.
- (D) Harrappan seals were used for correspondence.
- (E) Seals were mainly used for religious rituals.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) and (C) only
- (2) (A), (B) and (D) only

(3) (A), (C) and (D) only

(4) (B), (C) and (E) only

Solution:

Craft specialization and the existence of various types of buildings were evident in the Indus Valley Civilization, and seals were used for correspondence. The correct answer is (A), (C), and (D).

Quick Tip

Indus Valley seals are often found in archaeological digs and were used in trade and correspondence.

Answer: (A), (C) and (D) only

Question 8:

Which report reproduced zamindars' and ryots' petitions as appendices for consideration of the British Parliament?

(1) The First Report

(2) The Seventh Report

(3) The Sixth Report

(4) The Fifth Report

Solution:

The Fifth Report, published in 1813, was a report by the British Parliament on the administration of justice in India. It included zamindars' and ryots' petitions.

Quick Tip

The Fifth Report was one of the earliest instances of parliamentary inquiry into the functioning of colonial India.

Answer: The Fifth Report

Question 9:

Which of the following was a significant section of the Mughal court?

(1) Imperial vision

- (2) The Empire
- (3) Nobility
- (4) Mughal Chronicles

Solution:

The nobility was a very significant section of the Mughal court, as they played a crucial role in administration and military matters.

Quick Tip

Mughal emperors relied heavily on their nobility for governance and the expansion of the empire.

Answer: Nobility

Question 10:

Mahatma Gandhi's Salt March was notable as the first nationalist activity focused on _____.

- (1) Women
- (2) Lord Irwin
- (3) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (4) 15 March, 1930

Solution:

The Salt March was notable for the large-scale participation of women in the Indian independence movement for the first time.

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The Salt March, in addition to its anti-colonial stance, marked the increased involvement of women in the freedom struggle.

Answer: Women

Question 11:

Who was the Judge who presided over Gandhiji's trial after the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement?

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- (4) Justice Thomas Barker

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Justice C.N. Broomfield presided over Gandhiji's trial after the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Quick Tip

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Answer: Justice C.N. Broomfield

Question 12:

Match List-I with List-II:

- (A) Kushanas (I) Piyadassi
- (B) Ashoka (II) Devputra
- (C) Samudragupta (III) Court-poet
- (D) Harisena (IV) Prayaga Prashasti

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (3) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
- (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Solution:

The correct matches are: Kushanas - Devputra, Ashoka - Piyadassi, Samudragupta - Prayaga Prashasti, Harisena - Court-poet. The correct answer is (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III).

Quick Tip

The Prayaga Prashasti is an important historical document from the Gupta period.

Answer: (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)

Question 13:

Which of the following sites is famous for a dockyard used for maritime trade in the Indus Valley Civilization?

- (1) Harappa
- (2) Mohenjo-Daro
- (3) Lothal
- (4) Dholavira

Solution:

Lothal is famous for its dockyard, which was one of the world's earliest known, used for maritime trade.

Quick Tip

Lothal is one of the key archaeological sites providing insight into the maritime trade of the Indus Valley Civilization.

Answer: Lothal

Question 14:

Which chronicle says that the entire kingdom has to follow the king's orders?

- (1) Urdu Akhbar
- (2) Badshah Nama
- (3) Akbar Nama
- (4) Kitabkhana

Solution:

The Akbar Nama, written by Abu'l Fazl, describes the entire kingdom following the king's orders and projects the emperor as the central authority.

Quick Tip

Akbar Nama provides a detailed account of the reign of Emperor Akbar and the structure of the Mughal state.

Answer: Akbar Nama

Question 15:

The Mughal imperial administrative apparatus was effectively dependent on _____.

- (1) Travellers
- (2) Nobles
- (3) Masses
- (4) Mir Bakshi

Solution:

The Mughal imperial administrative apparatus was heavily dependent on the nobles, who were in charge of various administrative functions and military leadership.

Quick Tip

Mughal nobles were appointed to high-ranking positions such as governors and military commanders.

Answer: Nobles

Question 16:

Who is the author of Akbar Nama?

- (1) Chandrabhan Barahman
- (2) Muhammad Kazim
- (3) Lahori
- (4) Abu'l Fazl

Solution:

Akbar Nama was written by Abu'l Fazl, who was one of the nine jewels (Navratnas) in Akbar's court.

Quick Tip

Abu'l Fazl's Akbar Nama is one of the most important chronicles of Akbar's reign.

Answer: Abu'l Fazl

Question 17:

Which of the following was a primary feature of Mughal chronicles?

- (1) They were critical of the Mughal emperors
- (2) They highlighted the Mughal emperors as the central authority
- (3) They focused on the common people
- (4) They avoided descriptions of military achievements

Solution:

Mughal chronicles often highlighted the Mughal emperors as the central authority, showing their supreme power and importance in the empire.

Quick Tip

Mughal chronicles like the Akbar Nama were used to project an image of the emperor as the supreme ruler.

Answer: They highlighted the Mughal emperors as the central authority

Question 18:

What was a significant consequence of the introduction of the Permanent Settlement in 1793?

- (1) It led to the creation of a class of landlords
- (2) It abolished the Zamindari system
- (3) It reduced the power of the British government
- (4) It was designed to benefit the peasantry

Solution:

The Permanent Settlement introduced in 1793 led to the creation of a class of landlords who collected taxes on behalf of the British government.

Quick Tip

The Permanent Settlement was intended to create a loyal class of landowners who would ensure steady revenue for the British government.

Answer: It led to the creation of a class of landlords

Question 19:

Which movement did Mahatma Gandhi lead in 1919, as a response to the Rowlatt Act?

- (1) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (2) Quit India Movement
- (3) Salt March
- (4) Satyagraha

Solution:

Mahatma Gandhi led a nationwide Satyagraha in 1919 in response to the Rowlatt Act, protesting the repressive laws introduced by the British government.

Quick Tip

The Rowlatt Act allowed the British government to imprison individuals suspected of sedition without trial.

Answer: Satyagraha

Question 20:

The Salt March led to which of the following significant outcomes in the Indian freedom struggle?

- (1) The signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact
- (2) The launch of the Quit India Movement
- (3) The establishment of the Indian National Army
- (4) The calling off of the Non-Cooperation Movement

Solution:

The Salt March led to the signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact in 1931, which marked a truce between the British government and the Indian National Congress.

Quick Tip

The Gandhi-Irwin Pact resulted in the release of political prisoners and the participation of the Indian National Congress in the Round Table Conferences.

Answer: The signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact

Question 21:

Which movement was launched in 1942 with the slogan "Do or Die"?

- (1) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (2) Quit India Movement
- (3) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (4) Home Rule Movement

Solution:

The Quit India Movement was launched in 1942 with the slogan "Do or Die," demanding an end to British rule in India.

Quick Tip

The Quit India Movement marked one of the most intense phases of the Indian freedom struggle.

Answer: Quit India Movement

Question 22:

Who among the following was associated with the Swaraj Party?

- (1) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (2) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (3) Motilal Nehru
- (4) Mahatma Gandhi

Solution:

Motilal Nehru was one of the founding members of the Swaraj Party, which sought greater participation in legislative councils after the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Quick Tip

The Swaraj Party was formed in 1923 to contest elections and disrupt the British administration from within.

Answer: Motilal Nehru

Question 23:

In which year did the Partition of Bengal take place?

- (1) 1911
- (2) 1905
- (3) 1906
- (4) 1907

Solution:

The Partition of Bengal took place in 1905, leading to widespread protests and the Swadeshi Movement.

Quick Tip

The Partition of Bengal was annulled in 1911 due to the strong opposition from Indian nationalists.

Answer: 1905

Question 24:

Who among the following was the first Indian woman President of the Indian National Congress?

- (1) Sarojini Naidu
- (2) Annie Besant
- (3) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
- (4) Kasturba Gandhi

Solution:

Sarojini Naidu was the first Indian woman to become the President of the Indian National Congress.

Quick Tip

Sarojini Naidu is known as the "Nightingale of India" for her contributions to poetry and the freedom struggle.

Answer: Sarojini Naidu

Question 25:

Which of the following was the main aim of the Poona Pact of 1932?

- (1) Provision of separate electorates for Muslims
- (2) Reservation of seats for the depressed classes in the provincial legislatures
- (3) Establishment of Dominion status for India
- (4) A pact between the British and Indian leaders for independence

Solution:

The Poona Pact of 1932 was an agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar to provide reserved seats for the depressed classes in the provincial legislatures.

Quick Tip

The Poona Pact averted the provision of separate electorates for the depressed classes, a move supported by Gandhi.

Answer: Reservation of seats for the depressed classes in the provincial legislatures

Question 26:

Which Act introduced the system of dyarchy in the provinces?

- (1) Government of India Act, 1919
- (2) Indian Councils Act, 1909
- (3) Government of India Act, 1935
- (4) Indian Independence Act, 1947

Solution:

The Government of India Act, 1919, introduced the system of dyarchy, whereby certain areas of provincial governance were transferred to Indian ministers.

Quick Tip

The dyarchy system allowed Indians to participate in certain areas of governance, such as education and health, while others remained under British control.

Answer: Government of India Act, 1919

Question 27:

Who presided over the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress in 1929, where the resolution for "Purna Swaraj" was passed?

- (1) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (2) Mahatma Gandhi
- (3) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (4) Motilal Nehru

Solution:

Jawaharlal Nehru presided over the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress in 1929, where the resolution for "Purna Swaraj" (complete independence) was adopted.

Quick Tip

The Lahore session marked the declaration of 26th January as India's Independence Day.

Answer: Jawaharlal Nehru

Question 28:

Which of the following leaders was associated with the Home Rule Movement?

- (1) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (2) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (3) Bhagat Singh
- (4) Rajendra Prasad

Solution:

Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a prominent leader of the Home Rule Movement, which aimed to achieve self-governance for India within the British Empire.

Quick Tip

Tilak's slogan "Swaraj is my birthright" became a rallying cry for the movement.

Answer: Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Question 29:

Who among the following was the founder of the Forward Bloc?

- (1) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (2) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (3) Bhagat Singh
- (4) Lala Lajpat Rai

Solution:

Subhas Chandra Bose founded the Forward Bloc in 1939 after resigning from the Indian National Congress due to ideological differences.

Quick Tip

The Forward Bloc was created to consolidate Bose's vision of a more radical and socialist approach to India's independence struggle.

Answer: Subhas Chandra Bose

Question 30:

Which event is associated with the slogan "Inquilab Zindabad"?

- (1) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (2) Quit India Movement
- (3) Kakori Conspiracy
- (4) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)

Solution:

The slogan "Inquilab Zindabad" (Long live the revolution) was popularized by Bhagat Singh and his colleagues in the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA).

Quick Tip

"Inquilab Zindabad" became a powerful slogan in India's revolutionary movements against British colonial rule.

Answer: Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)

Question 31:

Which report reproduced zamindars' and ryots' petitions as appendices for consideration of the British Parliament?

- (1) The First Report
- (2) The Seventh Report
- (3) The Sixth Report
- (4) The Fifth Report

Solution:

The Fifth Report, published in 1813, was a report by the British Parliament on the administration of justice in India. It included zamindars' and ryots' petitions.

Quick Tip

The Fifth Report was one of the earliest instances of parliamentary inquiry into the functioning of colonial India.

Answer: The Fifth Report

Question 32:

Match List-I with List-II:

- (A) Duarte Barbosa (I) Morocco
- (B) Marco Polo (II) Spain
- (C) Ibn Battuta (III) Portugal
- (D) Antonio Monserrate (IV) Italy

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
(2) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
(3) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
(4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Solution:

The correct matches are: Duarte Barbosa - Portugal, Marco Polo - Italy, Ibn Battuta - Morocco, Antonio Monserrate - Spain. The correct answer is (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II).

Quick Tip

Ibn Battuta was one of the most famous travelers and wrote extensively about his travels in India.

Answer: (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Question 33:

Which of the following statements are correct about the Indus Valley Civilization?

- (A) Craft specialization was in evidence.
(B) Tools and weapons were made of iron.
(C) Buildings were of different types.
(D) Harappan seals were used for correspondence.
(E) Seals were mainly used for religious rituals.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) and (C) only
(2) (A), (B) and (D) only
(3) (A), (C) and (D) only
(4) (B), (C) and (E) only

Solution:

Craft specialization and the existence of various types of buildings were evident in the Indus Valley Civilization, and seals were used for correspondence. The correct answer is (A), (C), and (D).

Quick Tip

Indus Valley seals are often found in archaeological digs and were used in trade and correspondence.

Answer: (A), (C) and (D)

Question 34:

Which of the following sites is famous for a dockyard used for maritime trade in the Indus Valley Civilization?

- (1) Harappa
- (2) Mohenjo-Daro
- (3) Lothal
- (4) Dholavira

Solution:

Lothal is famous for its dockyard, which was one of the world's earliest known, used for maritime trade.

Quick Tip

Lothal is one of the key archaeological sites providing insight into the maritime trade of the Indus Valley Civilization.

Answer: Lothal

Question 35:

Which ruler was responsible for the establishment of the Vijayanagara Empire?

- (1) Krishnadeva Raya
- (2) Harihara and Bukka
- (3) Rajendra II
- (4) Rajaraja Chola

Solution:

The Vijayanagara Empire was founded by two brothers, Harihara and Bukka, in 1336.

Quick Tip

The Vijayanagara Empire became one of the most powerful empires in South India during the medieval period.

Answer: Harihara and Bukka

Question 36:

The Sunset Law was associated with _____.

- (1) Zamindari System/Permanent Settlement
- (2) British Navy
- (3) Imperial Court
- (4) Freedom Movement

Solution:

The Sunset Law was associated with the Permanent Settlement. It stipulated that zamindars had to pay their revenue before sunset on the due date.

Quick Tip

Failure to comply with the Sunset Law often resulted in the zamindar losing his estate.

Answer: Zamindari System/Permanent Settlement

Question 37:

Which movement did Mahatma Gandhi lead in 1919, as a response to the Rowlatt Act?

- (1) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (2) Quit India Movement
- (3) Salt March
- (4) Satyagraha

Solution:

Mahatma Gandhi led a nationwide Satyagraha in 1919 in response to the Rowlatt Act, protesting the repressive laws introduced by the British government.

Quick Tip

The Rowlatt Act allowed the British government to imprison individuals suspected of sedition without trial.

Answer: Satyagraha

Question 38:

The Salt March led to which of the following significant outcomes in the Indian freedom struggle?

- (1) The signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact
- (2) The launch of the Quit India Movement
- (3) The establishment of the Indian National Army
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Solution:

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Quick Tip

The Gandhi-Irwin Pact resulted in the release of political prisoners and the participation of the Indian National Congress in the Round Table Conferences.

Answer: The signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact

Question 39:

Which of the following leaders was associated with the Home Rule Movement?

- (1) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (2) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (3) Bhagat Singh
- (4) Rajendra Prasad

Solution:

Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a prominent leader of the Home Rule Movement, which aimed to achieve self-governance for India within the British Empire.

Quick Tip

Tilak's slogan "Swaraj is my birthright" became a rallying cry for the movement.

Answer: Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Question 40:

Who presided over the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress in 1929, where the resolution for "Purna Swaraj" was passed?

- (1) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (2) Mahatma Gandhi
- (3) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (4) Motilal Nehru

Solution:

Jawaharlal Nehru presided over the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress in 1929, where the resolution for "Purna Swaraj" (complete independence) was adopted.

Quick Tip

The Lahore session marked the declaration of 26th January as India's Independence Day.

Answer: Jawaharlal Nehru

Question 41:

In which year did the Partition of Bengal take place?

- (1) 1911
- (2) 1905
- (3) 1906
- (4) 1907

Solution:

The Partition of Bengal took place in 1905, leading to widespread protests and the Swadeshi Movement.

Quick Tip

The Partition of Bengal was annulled in 1911 due to the strong opposition from Indian nationalists.

Answer: 1905

Question 42:

Which of the following was the main aim of the Poona Pact of 1932?

- (1) Provision of separate electorates for Muslims
- (2) Reservation of seats for the depressed classes in the provincial legislatures
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The Poona Pact averted the provision of separate electorates for the depressed classes, a move supported by Gandhi.

Answer: Reservation of seats for the depressed classes in the provincial legislatures

Question 43:

Which Act introduced the system of dyarchy in the provinces?

- (1) Government of India Act, 1919
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- (3) Government of India Act, 1935
- (4) Indian Independence Act, 1947

Solution:

The Government of India Act, 1919, introduced the system of dyarchy, whereby certain areas of provincial governance were transferred to Indian ministers.

Quick Tip

The dyarchy system allowed Indians to participate in certain areas of governance, such as education and health, while others remained under British control.

Answer: Government of India Act, 1919

Question 44:

Who among the following was the first Indian woman President of the Indian National Congress?

- (1) Sarojini Naidu
- (2) Annie Besant
- (3) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
- (4) Kasturba Gandhi

Solution:

Sarojini Naidu was the first Indian woman to become the President of the Indian National Congress.

Quick Tip

Sarojini Naidu is known as the "Nightingale of India" for her contributions to poetry and the freedom struggle.

Answer: Sarojini Naidu

Question 45:

Who among the following was the founder of the Forward Bloc?

- (1) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (2) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (3) Bhagat Singh
- (4) Lala Lajpat Rai

Solution:

Subhas Chandra Bose founded the Forward Bloc in 1939 after resigning from the Indian National Congress due to ideological differences.

Quick Tip

The Forward Bloc was created to consolidate Bose's vision of a more radical and socialist approach to India's independence struggle.

Answer: Subhas Chandra Bose

Question 46:

In which year was the Quit India Movement launched?

- (1) 1941
- (2) 1942
- (3) 1939
- (4) 1937

Solution:

The Quit India Movement was launched in 1942, calling for the immediate end of British rule in India.

Quick Tip

The Quit India Movement was marked by widespread protests, strikes, and civil disobedience across India.

Answer: 1942

Question 47:

Who was the Viceroy of India at the time of the Partition of Bengal in 1905?

- (1) Lord Curzon
- (2) Lord Irwin
- (3) Lord Wavell
- (4) Lord Minto

Solution:

Lord Curzon was the Viceroy of India when the Partition of Bengal took place in 1905.

Quick Tip

Lord Curzon's partition plan was aimed at dividing Bengal along communal lines, which led to a major protest movement.

Answer: Lord Curzon

Question 48:

Who among the following was known as the "Frontier Gandhi"?

- (1) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- (2) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- (3) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (4) Lala Lajpat Rai

Solution:

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi, was known as the "Frontier Gandhi" for his non-violent struggle in the North-West Frontier Province.

Quick Tip

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was a prominent leader of the Khudai Khidmatgar movement, which advocated non-violence and social reform.

Answer: Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

Question 49:

Which event is associated with the slogan "Inquilab Zindabad"?

- (1) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (2) Quit India Movement
- (3) Kakori Conspiracy
- (4) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)

Solution:

The slogan "Inquilab Zindabad" (Long live the revolution) was popularized by Bhagat Singh and his colleagues in the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA).

Quick Tip

"Inquilab Zindabad" became a powerful slogan in India's revolutionary movements against British colonial rule.

Answer: Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)

Question 50:

In which year was the Government of India Act, which introduced provincial autonomy, passed?

- (1) 1919
- (2) 1935
- (3) 1947
- (4) 1927

Solution:

The Government of India Act of 1935 introduced provincial autonomy, giving provinces the ability to govern themselves with elected local governments.

Quick Tip

The Government of India Act, 1935, laid the groundwork for India's federal structure and future constitution.

Answer: 1935
