

# NDA-CDS 2 2024

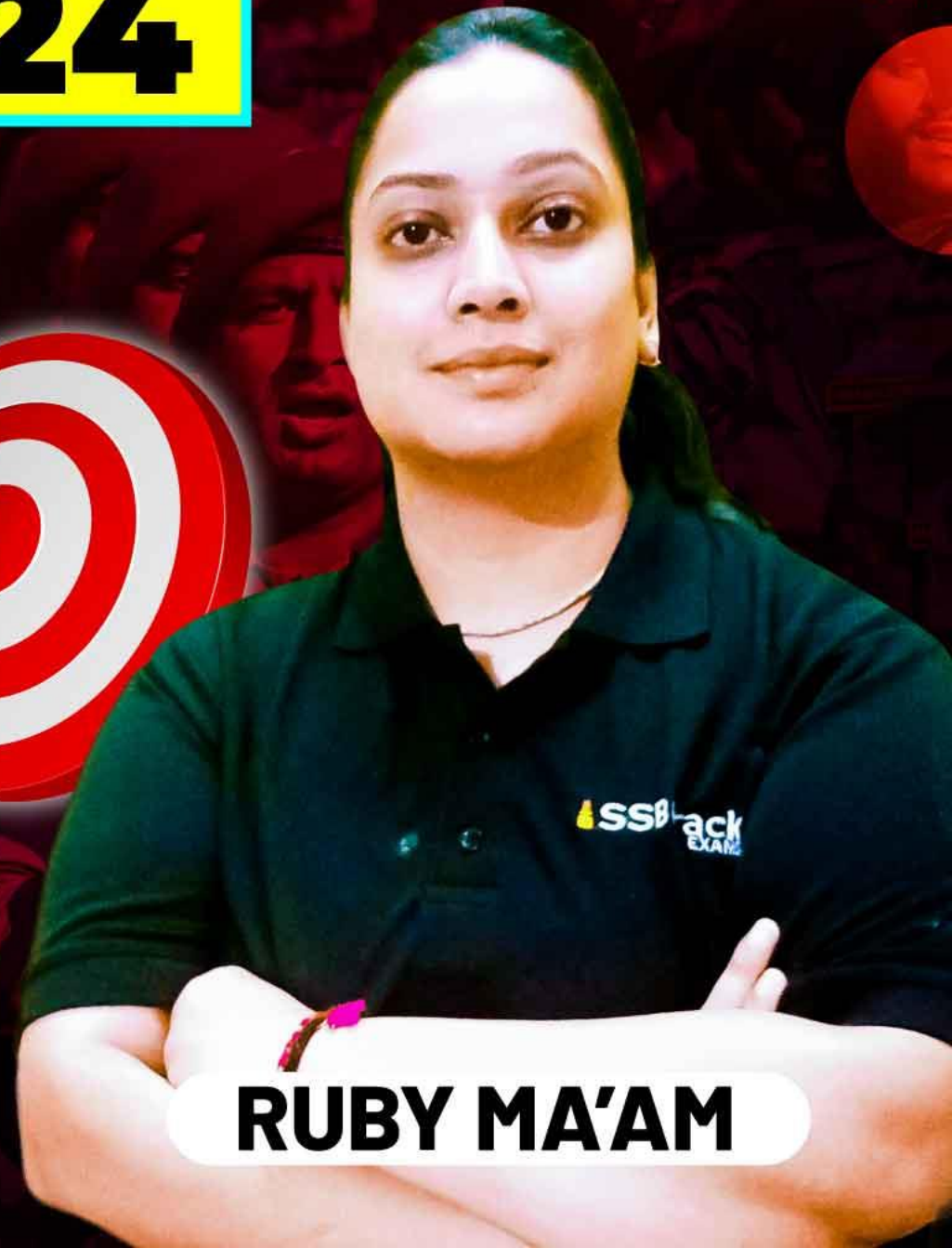
# GK



**LIVE** ●

## MODERN HISTORY

**CLASS 3**



**RUBY MA'AM**



## 01 July 2024 Live Classes Schedule

8:00AM	01 JULY 2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS	RUBY MA'AM
9:00AM	01 JULY 2024 DAILY DEFENCE UPDATES	DIVYANSHU SIR

### SSB INTERVIEW LIVE CLASSES

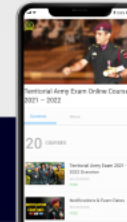
9:00AM	ONLINE COURSE INTRODUCTION	ANURADHA MA'AM
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### NDA 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM	GK - MODERN HISTORY - CLASS 3	RUBY MA'AM
1:00PM	GS - PHYSICS - CLASS 1	NAVJYOTI SIR
2:30PM	GS - CHEMISTRY MCQS - CLASS 6	SHIVANGI MA'AM
4:00PM	MATHS - INDEFINITE & DEFINITE INTEGRATION - CLASS 3	NAVJYOTI SIR
5:30PM	ENGLISH - ORDERING OF SENTENCES - CLASS 1	ANURADHA MA'AM

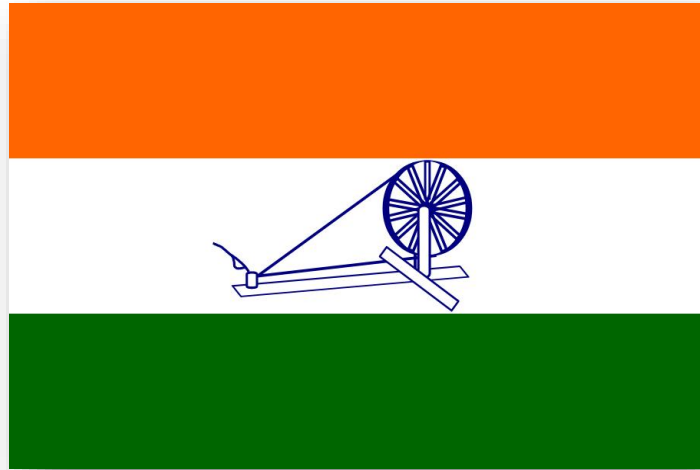
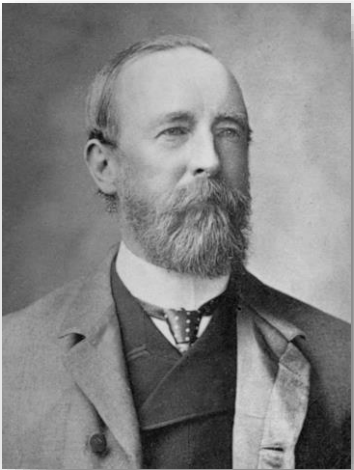
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# Indian National Congress (INC)

INC Was Formed By **A.O Hume** In The Year **1885**. It Was The Culmination Of A Process Of **Political Awakening** That Began In The 1860s And 1870s. **Modern Intellectuals** Interested In Politics, Focussed On The **National Interests** Rather Than **Narrow Group Interests**, Saw Their Efforts Bear Fruit.



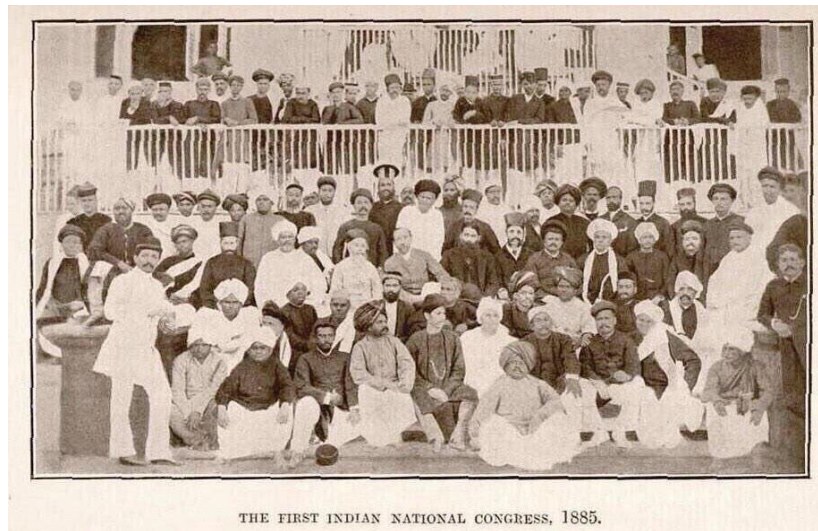
# Indian National Congress (INC)

Hume Obtained Permission From The Then **Viceroy Of India, Lord Dufferin**, For The 1<sup>st</sup> Session. It Was Supposed To Be Held In **Poona**, But It Was Moved To Bombay Due To A **Cholera Outbreak**. It Was Held On **December 1885 At Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College In Bombay**.



# Indian National Congress (INC)

**72 Delegates** From All Indian Provinces Were Present & **Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee** Presided Over The First Session. In **1890**, **Kadambini Ganguly**, The **First Woman Graduate Of Calcutta University**, Addressed The Congress Session.



# Objectives Of INC

- To Promote **Friendly Relations** Between Nationalist Political Workers From Various Parts Of The Country.
- To Develop And Consolidate A **Sense Of National Unity** Regardless Of Caste, Religion, Or Province.
- To **Formulate Popular Demands** And Present Them To The Government.
- To Train And Organize **Public Opinion** In The Country.

# Objectives Of INC

- To Provide An Outlet - **“A Safety Valve”** - for The Growing Popular Discontent With British Rule.
- Through A **Pan-India Organization**, Establish A Democratic, Nationalist Movement.
- To **Raise Awareness About Colonial Exploitative Policies** And Indian Political Rights. To That End, Congress Focused On **Increasing Representation** In Councils, Indianization Of Civil Services, And Other Issues.

# Important INC Sessions

- **1<sup>st</sup> Session: Bombay (1885)** - President: **W.C. Bannerjee**. Est Of INC.
- **3<sup>rd</sup> Session: Madras (1887)** - President: **Syed Badruddin Tyabji**, The First Muslim President.
- **4<sup>th</sup> Session: Allahabad (1888)** - President: **George Yule**, The First English President.
- **12<sup>th</sup> Session: Calcutta (1896)** - President: **Rahimtullah Sayani**. National Song 'Vande Mataram' Was Sung For The First Time By Rabindranath Tagore.



# Important INC Sessions

- **21<sup>st</sup> Session: Benaras (1905)** - President: **Gopal Krishan Gokhale**. Formal Proclamation Of **Swadeshi Movement** Against Government.
- **23<sup>rd</sup> Session: Surat (1907)** - President: **Rash Bihari Ghosh**. Split In Congress- Moderates & Extremist.
- **26<sup>th</sup> Session: Calcutta (1911)** - President: **Bishan Narayan Dar**. First Time Recital Of Jan-Gan-Man In Congress Session.

# Important INC Sessions

- **31<sup>st</sup> Session: Lucknow (1916)** - President: **A.C. Majumdar**. Unity Between Two Factions-Moderates And Extremists Of Congress. **Lucknow Pact** Signed Between **INC & IML** To Build Political Consensus.
- **32<sup>nd</sup> Session: Calcutta (1917)** - President: **Annie Besant**, First Woman President Of Congress
- **1920 (Special Session): Calcutta** - President: **Lala Lajpat Rai**. Mahatma Gandhi Moved The Non-Cooperation Resolution

# Important INC Sessions

- **37<sup>th</sup> Session: Gaya (1922)** - President: **C.R. Das**. CR Das And Other Leaders Broke Away From INC & Formation Of Swaraj Party.
- **39<sup>th</sup> Session: Belgaum (1924)** - President: **M.K. Gandhi**. Only Session Presided Over By Mahatma Gandhi.
- **40<sup>th</sup> Session: Kanpur (1925)** - President: **Sarojini Naidu**, First Indian Woman President.
- **44<sup>th</sup> Session: Lahore (1929)** - President: **Jawahar Lal Nehru**. Passed The Resolution On '**Poorna Swaraj.**'

# Important INC Sessions

- **45<sup>th</sup> Session: Karachi (1931)** - President: **Vallabhbhai Patel**. Resolutions On **Fundamental Rights And National Economic Programme**.
- **50<sup>th</sup> Session: Faizpur (1937)** - President: **Jawahar Lal Nehru**. First Session To Be Held In A Village.
- **51<sup>st</sup> Session: Haripura (1938)** - President: **Subhas Chandra Bose**. National Planning Committee Set Up Under Jawahar Lal Nehru.

# Important INC Sessions

- **52<sup>nd</sup> Session: Tripuri (1939)** - President: **Rajendra Prasad**. Subhas Chandra Bose Was Re-elected But Had To Resign. Subhash Chandra Bose Formed **Forward Bloc**.
- **54<sup>th</sup> Session: Meerut (1946)** - President: **J.B Kripalani**. He Was The President Of INC At Independence.
- **55<sup>th</sup> Session: Jaipur (1948)** - President: **B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya**. 1<sup>st</sup> Session Post Independence Of India.

# The Early Nationalists - Moderates (1885 - 1907)

They Used **Constitutional Agitational** Methods To Put Forward Their **Demands**. Believed In **Moderate Politics** And **Loyalty To The British Crown**.

They Requested Constitutional And Other **Reforms Within The Framework Of British Rule** Because They Trusted The **British Sense Of Justice And Fair Play**.



*Surendranath Banerjee*



*G. Subramanyam Aiyar*



*Dadabhai Nauroji*



*Gopal Krishna Gokhale*

# The Early Nationalists - Moderates (1885 - 1907)

**Dominated The INC From 1885 To 1905.** Prominent Among The Were W. C. Bonnerjee, Rashbehari Ghosh, Badruddin Tayyabji, Surendranath Banerjee, R. C. Dutt, Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Justice Ranade, P. R. Naidu, Ananda Charlu, Madan Mohan Malviya, And A. O. Hume.



# The Extremist (1905-1920)

The **Rise Of Extremism** On The Indian Political Scene Was Not Sudden. In Fact, It Had Been Growing Steadily Since The **Uprising Of 1857**. Though The Uprising Was Brutally Suppressed By The British, The Ideas Of **'Swadharma'** And **'Swaraj'**, Never Died In Heart & Minds Of The Indians.





# The Extremist (1905-1920)

The **'Peaceful' Methods** Used By The Moderate Leaders Were **Not Effective** In Making The British Government Accept Their Demands. As A Result, Several Politically Conscious People Became Frustrated And Disillusioned. **Partition of Bengal in 1905** Led To The **'Swadeshi & Vande Mataram Movement'**.



# The Extremist (1905-1920)

They Aimed Of Getting **Swaraj** & Wanted To **End The Tyranny Rule Of British.**

Prominent Among The Were **Lala Lajpat Rai, Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak,**

**Bipin Chandra Pal, Aurobindo Ghose, Raj Narayan Bose, And Ashwini**

**Kumar Dutt.**



# Revolutionary Movements

The Ineffectiveness Of **Passive Resistance** Advocated By The Extremist Leaders **Provoked The Youth** To Engage In **Individual Heroic Actions** Like **Assassinating Unpopular Officials**. These Individuals And Participants Were Known As Revolutionaries. The Failure Of The Swadeshi Movement Gave Real Impetus.



# Revolutionary Movements

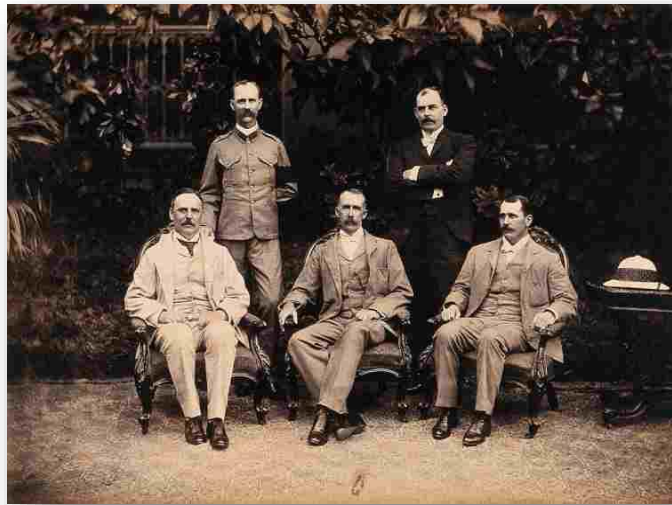
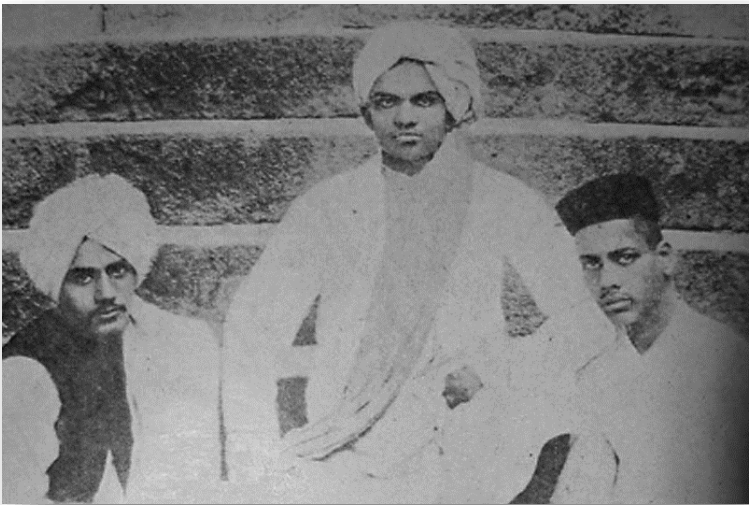
- **From 1900 To 1920:** Several Societies Like **'Anushilan Samiti'** And **'Yugantar'** Came Into Existence And Planned Assassinations Of Unpopular British Officials.
- Revolutionaries Like **Khudiram Bose And Prafulla Chaki** Made Attempts To Kill Unpopular British Officials.
- In This Early Phase, The Revolutionaries **Did Not Try To Organise A Mass Armed Revolution.**
- They **Focused On Acts Of Individual Heroism.**

# Revolutionary Movements

- **From 1920:** The Withdrawal Of **NCM In 1922** Made The Youth More Radical.
- In North India, Revolutionaries Organised Themselves Under **Hindustan Republican Association (HRA)**, And Later, Under The Leadership Of **Bhagat Singh And Chandrasekhar Azad**.
- In Bengal Too Revolutionary Activities Were Revived Under The Leadership Of **Surya Sen**.
- They Believed In Adopting Violent Methods And Aspired To **Organise An Armed Mass Revolution** To Drive Away The British From The Country.

# Revolutionary Movements

**Chapekar Brothers (1897): Vasudev Chapekar, Damodar, And Balkrishna All Fired Shots At WC Rand, The Special Plague Committee's Chairman. The Brothers Opposed The Atrocities Carried Out By The British During The Pune Plague Outbreak. The Brothers Chapekar Were Hung.**



# Revolutionary Movements

**Alipore Conspiracy Case (1908):** The British Chief Magistrate **Douglas Kingsford** Was The Target Of The Bomb Detonated In Muzaffarpur. Instead, Two Ladies Riding In The Cart Were Killed. **Khudiram Bose And Prafulla Chakki** Threw The Explosive. Prafulla Chakki Killed Himself After The Incident.



# Revolutionary Movements

- **Curzon Wylie's Assassination (1909): Madan Lal Dhingra** Killed Army Officer **Curzon Wylie** In London On July 1, 1909, Evening. The **Indian House** (Established By Shyamji Krishna Verma In London) Had A Tight Relationship.
- **Howrah Gang Case (1910): 47 Bengali** Of The Anushilan Samiti Were Detained And Put On Trial Due To **Inspector Shamsul Alam's Murder** In Calcutta Who Was Investigating Into Samiti's Revolutionary Activities.



# Revolutionary Movements

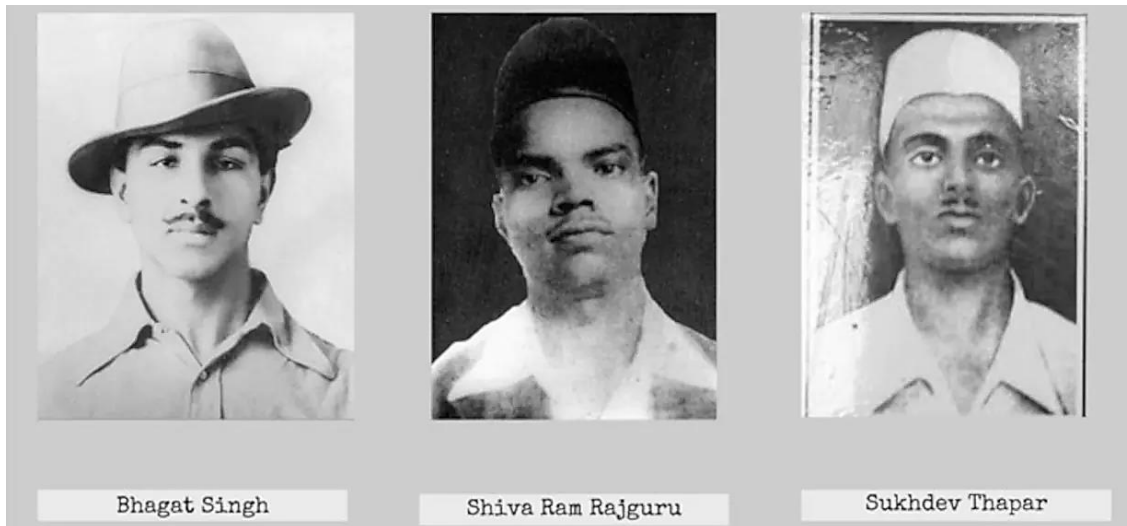
- **Delhi Lahore Conspiracy Case (1912): Lord Hardinge** Was The Target. **Rashbehari Bose** Served As The Leader Of The Revolt. A Bomb Was Placed In The Viceroy's Carriage And He Was Hurt. Bose Was Caught But Escaped.
- **Kakori Conspiracy (1925):** A Train Robbery In Uttar Pradesh. **Ashfaqullah Khan, & Ram Prasad Bismil** Were Key Persons From **HSRA**. The Train Was Thought To Be Carrying Money Bags From The British Government.

# Revolutionary Movements

- **Chittagong Armoury Raid (1930):** Target The Police And Auxiliary Troops' Armories. **Surya Sen** Served As The Group's Leader. Despite Being Unable To Raid The Arsenal, They Successfully **Cut The Telephone And Telegraph Connections.**
- **Central Assembly Bomb Case (1929):** Bhagat Singh And Batukeshwar Dutt, Threw A Bomb And Leaflets Into Delhi's Assembly House To Call Attention To Their Movement.

# Revolutionary Movements

**The Lahore Conspiracy Case (1931):** In Connection With The Murder Of **General Saunders**, Bhagat Singh Was Taken Into Custody. Saunders Was Accidentally Killed Because **James Scott**, Another Police Officer Involved In The Lathi Charge That Killed Lala Lajpat Rai, Was The Intended Victim.



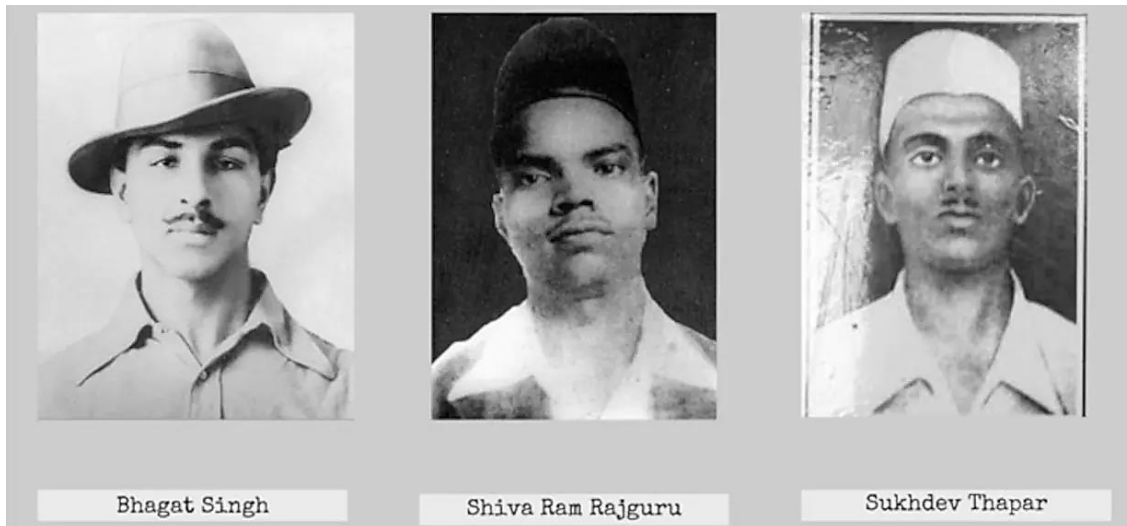
Bhagat Singh

Shiva Ram Rajguru

Sukhdev Thapar

# Revolutionary Movements

**Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, And Sukhdev** Embarked On A Hunger Strike While Detained To Demand **Better Conditions For Jail Inmates**. Later They Were Hanged In **March 1931**. **Chandrashekhar Azad** Also Perished That Year In Allahabad In February During A Gunfight With The Police.



Bhagat Singh

Shiva Ram Rajguru

Sukhdev Thapar

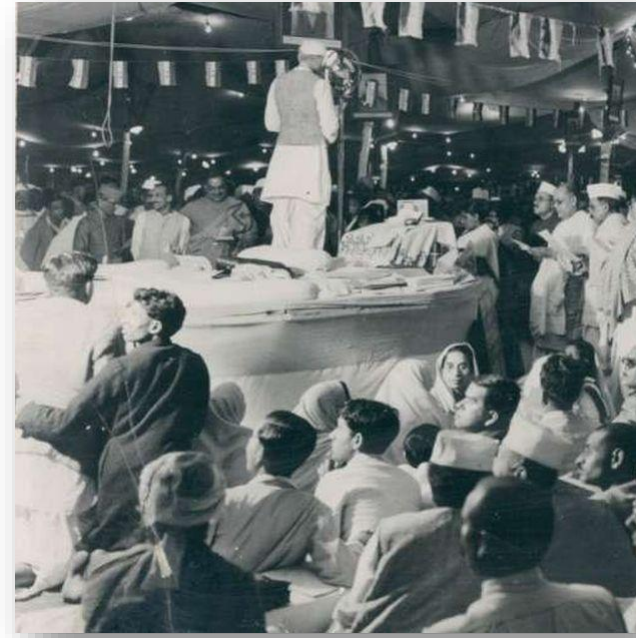
# SUMMARY

- **Indian National Congress**
- **Moderates**
- **Extremist**
- **Revolutionary**



Q. When and where was the demand for “Purna Swaraj” or complete independence made by the Indian National Congress ?

- (a) Bombay, 1885
- (b) Lahore, 1929
- (c) Kheda, 1917
- (d) Bombay, 1942



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**ANSWER: B**

The INC On **19 December 1929**, Passed The Historic ‘**Poorna Swaraj**’ Resolution At Its **Lahore** Session. A Public Declaration Was Made On 26 January 1930 Where INC Urged Indians To Celebrate As 'Independence Day'.

**Q. 'Grandmother Of Indian Revolutionary Movement'**

- A. Sarojini Naidu
- B. Vijay Lakshmi Pandit
- C. Annie Besant
- D. Madam Cama



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### Bhikaji Cama (1861-1936)

Bhikaji Cama was one of the prominent figures in the Indian independence movement. She was a political activist and advocate for women's rights who had the unique distinction of unfurling the first version of the Indian national flag—a tricolour of green, saffron, and red stripes—at the International Socialist Congress held at Stuttgart, Germany, in 1907.



**Q. 'Father Of Indian Armed Rebellion'**

- A. Lala Hardayal
- B. Vasudev Balwant Phadke
- C. Nana Saheb
- D. Tatya Tope

## Q. 'Father Of Indian Armed Rebellion'


A. Lala Hardayal

**B. Vasudev Balwant Phadke**

C. Nanasaheb

D. Tatya Tope

### Vasudev Balwant Phadke



- ✦ 4 November 1845 – 17 February 1883
- ✦ Freedom Fighter and Revolutionary
- ✦ Known as Father of Indian armed rebellion
- ✦ Moved by plight of peasantry during British period
- ✦ Believed that Swaraj was only remedy for all problems of farmers
- ✦ With the help of Koli, Bhil and Dhanger communities in Maharashtra, he formed a revolutionary group of Ramoshi
- ✦ Group was aimed at waging an armed struggle against British
- ✦ His group attacked British businessmen to obtain funds for their struggle

**Q. Who Among The Following Was The First Indian Woman President To Chair The Indian National Congress At Kanpur Session Of 1925?**

- A. Sarojini Naidu
- B. Annie Beasant
- C. Nellie Sengupta
- D. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit

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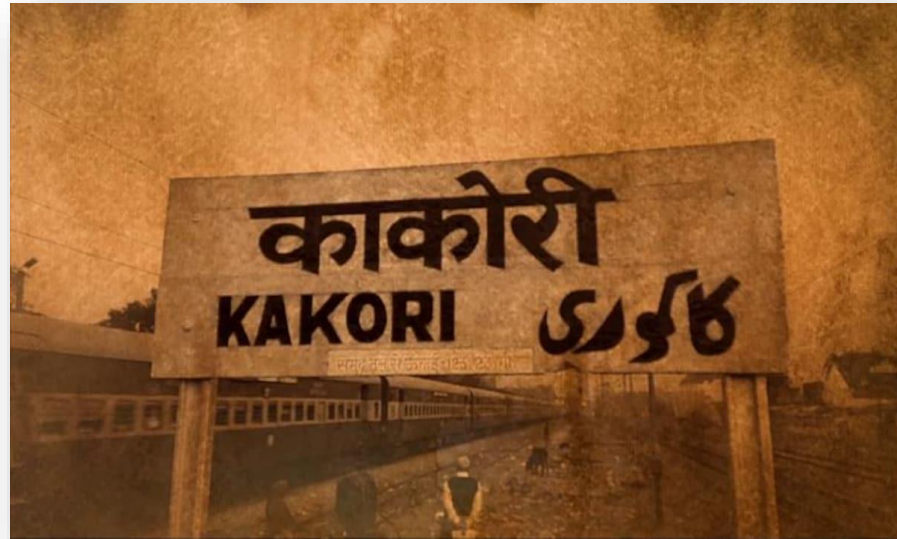
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**Q. Which Among The Following Personalities Is Not Associated With The Kakori Conspiracy?**

- A. Ashfaq Ulla Khan
- B. Ram Prasad Bismil
- C. Rajendra Lahiri
- D. Lala Hardayal

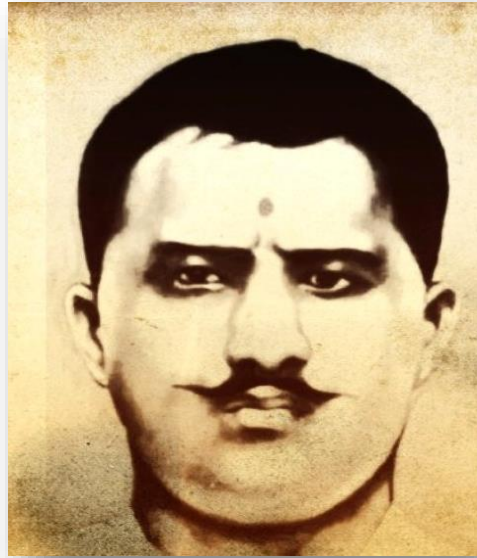


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**Train Dacoity** That Took Place Between **Kakori, Near Lucknow, On 9 August 1925**. Organized By The **Hindustan Republican Association**. Ram Prasad Bismil, Thakur Roshan Singh, Rajendra Nath Lahiri And Ashfaqullah Khan Were Hanged Later.





**Q. Who Was The Viceroy Of India When British India's Capital Was Shifted From Calcutta To Delhi?**

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

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**B. Lord Hardinge - 1911 (Calcutta To Delhi)**

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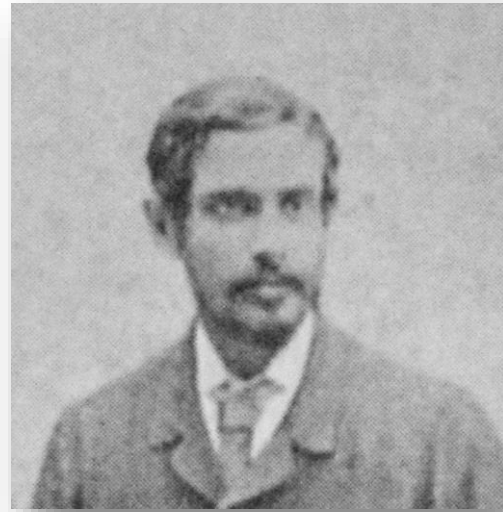


**Q.** Who among the following was the first Indian to qualify for the Indian Civil Service ?

- (a) Satyendranath Tagore
- (b) Surendranath Banerjee
- (c) R.C. Dutt
- (d) Subhas Chandra Bose

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**ANSWER: A**

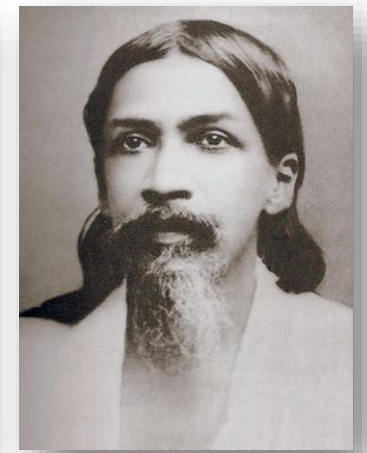
He Qualified For The ICS In **1863**. He Was Allotted The **Bombay Presidency Cadre** And Retired After More Than **30 Years Of Service**.

Q. During the Swadeshi movement, a National College was started in Calcutta under the principalship of

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
- (b) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (c) Rajani Kant Sen
- (d) Syed Abu Mohammad

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**ANSWER: B**

The **Bengal National College** Started Functioning From **15<sup>th</sup> August 1906** With Sri Aurobindo As Its First Principal.

**Q. \_\_\_\_\_ Served As The INC President In 54<sup>th</sup> Session Held In Meerut (1946).**

- A. J.B Kripalani
- B. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya
- C. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- D. Asaf Ali

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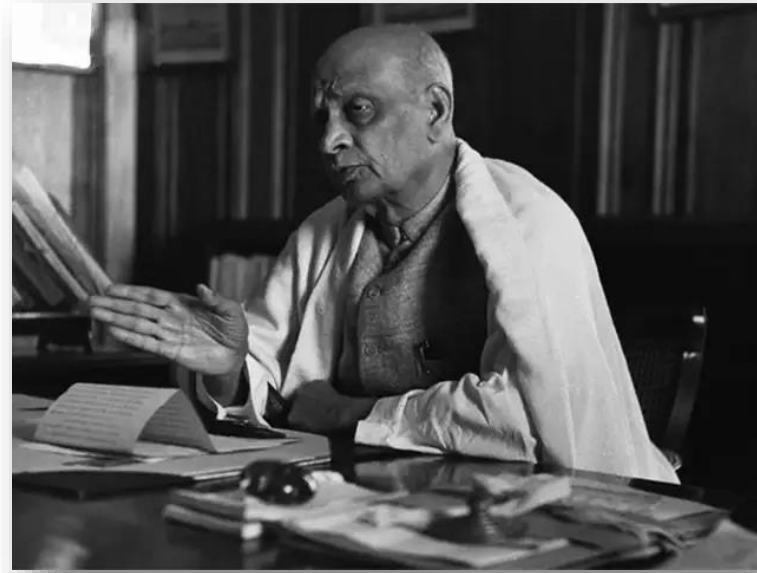
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Q. The Karachi resolution of Congress in 1931 advocated which one of the following issues ?

- (a) State shall not own or control key industries and services
- (b) State shall handover the key industries and services to the Indian business groups
- (c) State should allow the Indian business group to invest fifty per cent of the capital
- (d) State shall own or control key industries and services



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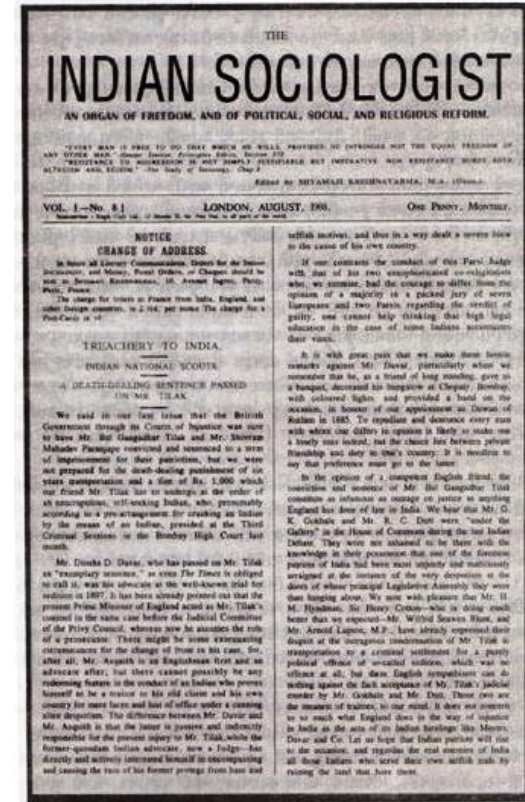
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**ANSWER: D**

Presided By **Sardar Patel, INC** Adopted A Resolution On **Fundamental Rights And Economic Policy** Which Represented The Party's **Social, Economic, And Political** Programme.

# Q. The Journal, Indian Sociologist Was Founded By

- A. Shyamji Krishna Varma
- B. Bhikaji Rustom Cama
- C. Madan Lal Dhingra
- D. None Of The Above



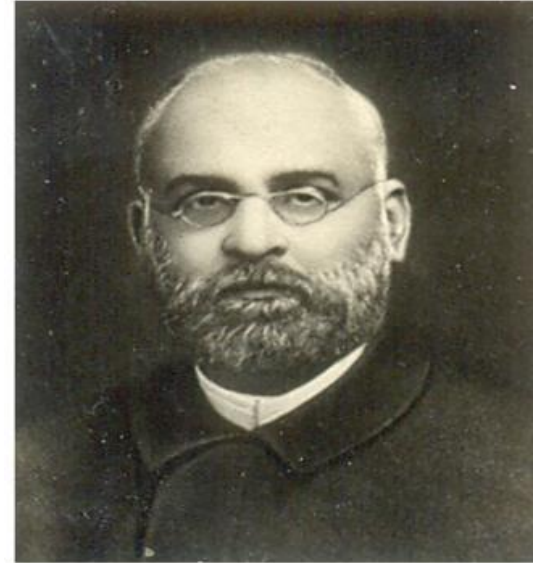
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**Q. Lucknow Pact Signed Between INC & IML To Build Political Consensus In**

A. 1915

B. 1916

C. 1917

D. 1918

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**31<sup>st</sup> Session: Lucknow (1916)** - President: **A.C. Majumdar**. Unity

Between Two Factions-Moderates And Extremists Of Congress.

**Lucknow Pact** Signed Between **INC & IML** To Build Political Consensus.

Q. Who among the following is one of the authors of the book “Philosophy of the Bomb ?”

- (a) Bhagat Singh
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**ANSWER: D**

**A Bomb Exploded Under Viceroy Lord Irwin’s Special Train, In December 1929. Gandhi Condemned This In His Article “The Cult Of Bomb”. It Was Reply By Bhagwati Charan In Consultation With Chandra Shekhar Azad, Yashpal.**

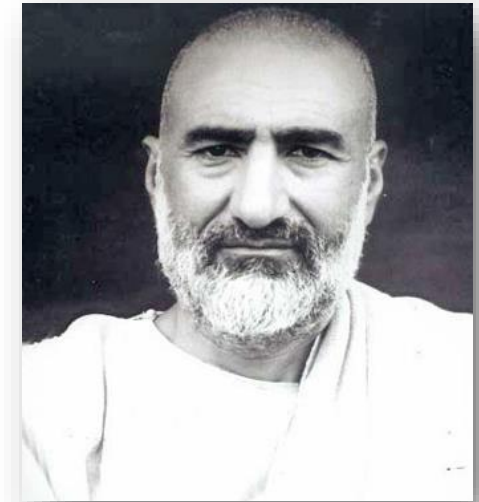


**Q. The Khudai Khidmatgars Movement Was Led By?**

- A. Badruddin Tayyabji
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- C. Sir Syed Ahmed
- D. Maulana Abul Kalam

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Also Called **Red Shirts Movements** Was A Non-violent Movement Against British Raj Led By **Abdul Ghaffar Khan**, A Pashtun Freedom Fighter, In The North-west Frontier Province.

**Q. By Whom The 'Quit India' Resolution Was Moved In The Bombay Session Of The Congress In The Year 1942?**

- A. Jawahar Lal Nehru
- B. Narendra Deo
- C. Rajendra Prasad
- D. Mahatma Gandhi



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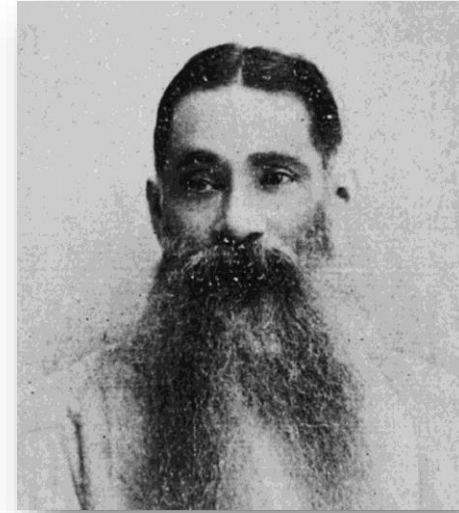


**Q. First President Of Indian National Congress?**

- A. George Yule
- B. Dadabhai Naoroji
- C. Womesh Chandra Banerjee
- D. Romesh Chunder Dutt

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- D. Romesh Chunder Dutt



Under The Presidentship Of Woomesh Chandra Banerjee,  
The First Meeting Of INC Was Held In Bombay In 1885.

Q. Who among the following had organised, in 1904, a secret society of revolutionaries named *Abhinav Bharat* ?

- (a) Khudiram Bose
- (b) Shyamji Krishna Verma
- (c) Har Dayal
- (d) V D Savarkar

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- (d) V D Savarkar



**ANSWER: D**

Abhinav Bharat Was Named After The Abhinav Bharat Society, An Organization Founded By **Vinayak Damodar Savarkar** In 1904.



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- A. Swadeshi Movement
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- C. Home Rule Movement
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- A. 27<sup>th</sup>
- B. 39<sup>th</sup>
- C. 41<sup>st</sup>
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It Was In **Dec 1924**. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande Requested Gandhiji To Attend This Session. A Memorial Called “**Veer Soudhya**” Was Built To Commemorate This.