

5 Lecture - PAK301

Important Subjective

Q: What was the significance of the Indian Rebellion of 1857?

A: The Indian Rebellion of 1857 marked the beginning of organized resistance against British rule in India and led to significant changes in British policies towards India, including the direct control of India by the British government.

Q: What was the main objective of the Indian National Congress (INC) when it was formed in 1885?

A: The main objective of the Indian National Congress (INC) when it was formed in 1885 was to represent the interests of the Indian people and demand greater political rights from the British government.

Q: Who were the radical leaders that emerged within the Indian National Congress and what methods did they advocate?

A: Bal Gangadhar Tilak and other radical leaders emerged within the Indian National Congress and advocated for direct action, mass mobilization, and civil disobedience as means to demand political rights for Indians.

Q: What was the All India Muslim League (AIML) and why was it formed?

A: The All India Muslim League (AIML) was a political organization formed in 1906 to safeguard the rights and interests of Muslims in British India, in response to growing concerns about their representation and rights in the Indian National Congress.

Q: Who was Allama Iqbal and what was his vision for Muslims in India?

A: Allama Iqbal was a renowned poet, philosopher, and politician who advocated for Muslim nationalism and the concept of a separate Muslim state in the subcontinent. His Allahabad Address in 1930 outlined his vision for a separate Muslim state, which later became the ideological basis for the creation of Pakistan.

Q: What were some of the social and religious reform movements during this period?

A: Some of the social and religious reform movements during this period included those led by Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Jyotirao Phule, and Annie Besant, which advocated for issues such as caste abolition, women's rights, and promotion of education.

Q: How did the Indian Rebellion of 1857 impact British policies towards India?

A: The Indian Rebellion of 1857 led to the direct control of India by the British government, as the British East India Company's rule was replaced. The rebellion exposed the grievances of the Indian people and led to changes in British policies towards India.

Q: What was the stance of the moderate leaders in the Indian National Congress?

A: The moderate leaders in the Indian National Congress sought reforms within the framework of British rule and advocated for a policy of "loyal opposition" to the British government.

Q: What were the major demands of the All India Muslim League in the early 20th century?

A: The major demands of the All India Muslim League in the early 20th century included separate electorates for Muslims, protection of their political representation, and safeguarding of their rights and interests.

Q: What was the significance of Allama Iqbal's Allahabad Address in 1930?

A: Allama Iqbal's Allahabad Address in 1930 outlined his vision of a separate Muslim state in India and became the ideological basis for the later creation of Pakistan, influencing the course of the struggle for independence.