
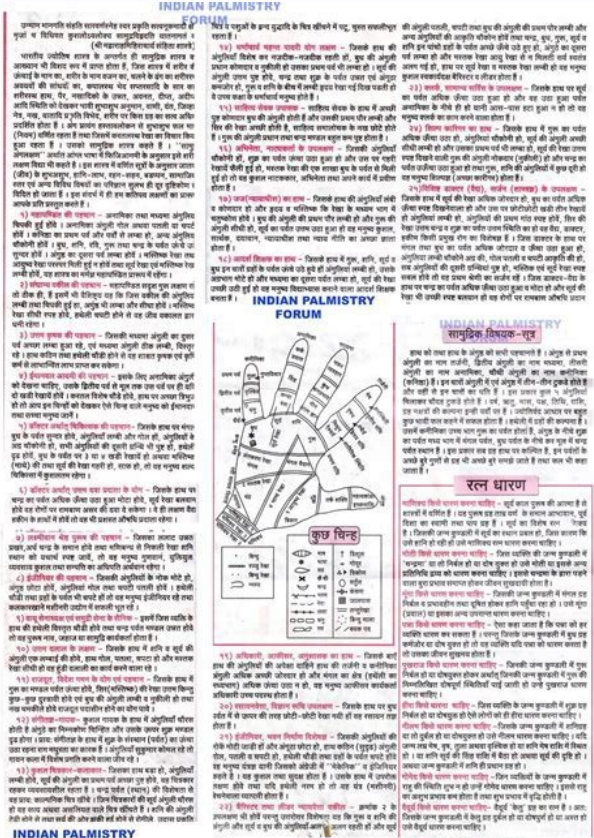
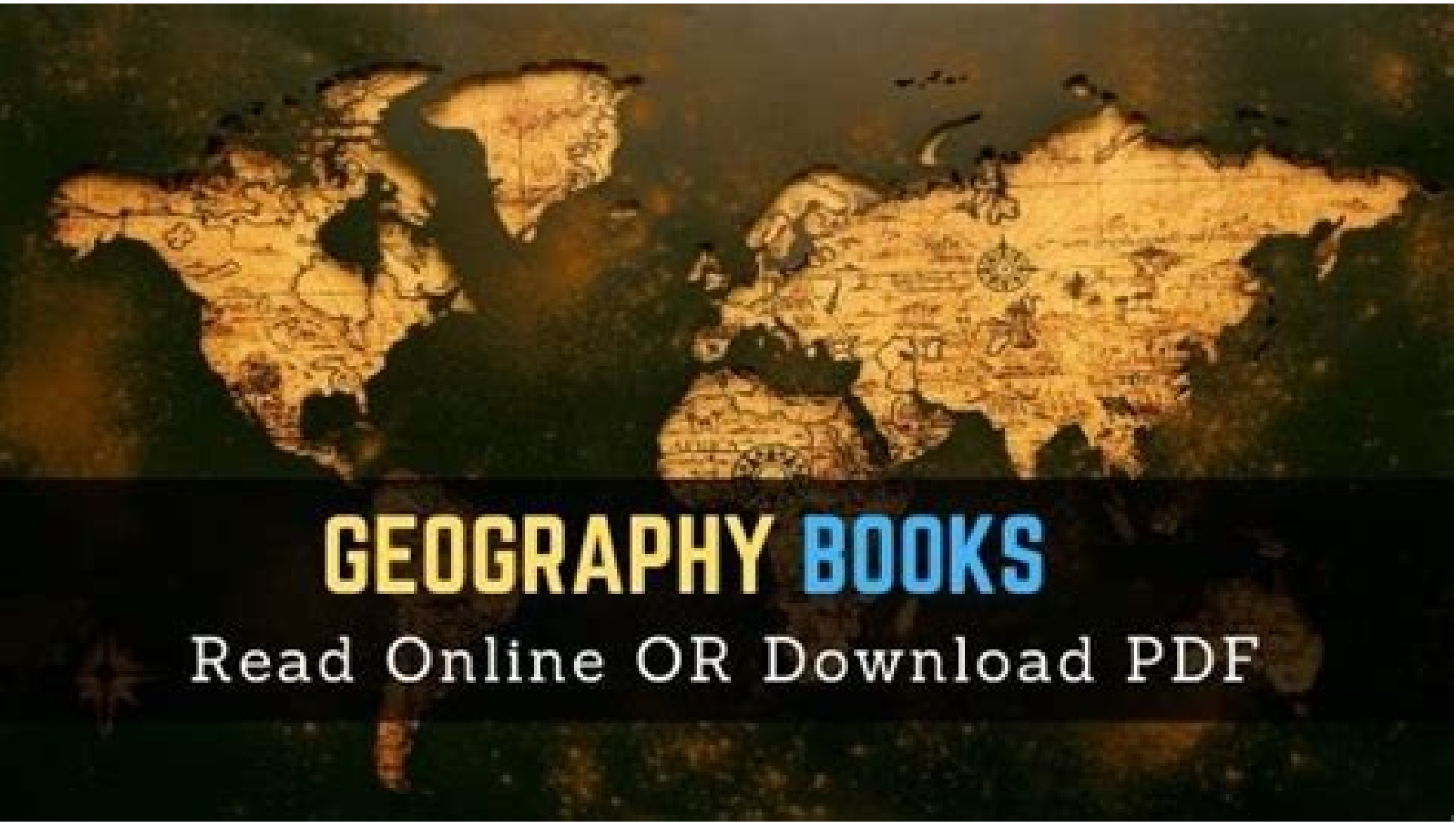


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Haripura, 1938 Subhas Chandra Bose Subhas Chandra Bose became president for the first time. Slogans - "Dilli Chalo" and "Jai Hind" Autobiography - 'The Indian Struggle' India's #1 Learning Platform Start Complete Exam Preparation Daily Live MasterClasses Practice Question Bank Mock Tests & Quizzes Get Started for Free Download App Trusted by 2,73,57,880+ Students Kolkata, 1896Mumbai, 1889 Lahore, 1909Varanasi, 1905 The correct answer is Kolkata, 1896. The famous freedom fighter Lala Lajpat Rai was his disciple. Prof Mahalanobis - Member of 1st Planning Committee of India. Controlling the local and municipal bodies. "Quit India" was the famous slogan raised during this movement. She was awarded the Tamrapatra and Paul Hoffman Award after independence in recognition of her service to society. Key Points 'Vande Mataram' song was sung for the first time at the Indian National Congress session at Kolkata in 1896. Due to this, mass civil disobedience was observed and Indians boycotted British clothes and goods. Saffron stands for courage. Doctor Bhim Rao Ambedkar - He was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly. At the time of the British East India Company in India, Mr. John was ambassador. India's #1 Learning Platform Start Complete Exam Preparation Daily Live MasterClasses Practice Question Bank Mock Tests & Quizzes Get Started for Free Download App Trusted by 2,73,57,880+ Students The correct answer is Option (2) i.e B - Tashkent Declaration was a peace agreement between India and Pakistan signed on 10th January 1966 to resolve the Indo-Pakistan War of 1965. The original name of Swami Dayananda Saraswati - Mui Shankar. It was a philosophical discussion circle where debates and discussions were held leading to the ideas for social reforms. India's #1 Learning Platform Start Complete Exam Preparation Daily Live MasterClasses Practice Question Bank Mock Tests & Quizzes Get Started for Free Download App Trusted by 2,73,57,880+ Students The correct answer is 1920. India's #1 Learning Platform Start Complete Exam Preparation Daily Live MasterClasses Practice Question Bank Mock Tests & Quizzes Get Started for Free Download App Trusted by 2,73,57,880+ Students Vithalbhai PateChittaranjan DasSubhas Chandra BoseMottlal Nehru Option 2 : Chittaranjan Das The correct answer is Chittaranjan Das. Rowlatt Act was passed on 6th February 1919. India's #1 Learning Platform Start Complete Exam Preparation Daily Live MasterClasses Practice Question Bank Mock Tests & Quizzes Get Started for Free Download App Trusted by 2,73,57,880+ Students MK Gandhi took part in the third Round Table conferenceLord Reading was the Viceroy when the first Round Table Conference was heldThe Congress participated in all three conferencesDr. BR Ambedkar participated in all three conferences Option 4 : Dr. BR Ambedkar participated in all three conferences The correct answer is Dr. BR Ambedkar participated in all three conferences. White stands for truth and purity. The first British Presidency in India was set up in Surat. India's #1 Learning Platform Start Complete Exam Preparation Daily Live MasterClasses Practice Question Bank Mock Tests & Quizzes Get Started for Free Download App Trusted by 2,73,57,880+ Students The correct answer is Surat. Subhash Chandra Bose had set up an Indian Legion in Berlin in 1941 but developed difficulties with the Germans when they tried to use it against Russia and decided to go to South East Asia. Additional Information Prime Minister Narendra Modi renamed the three islands of Andaman and Nicobar on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of Tricolor hoisting by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Key Points Clement Atlee was the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom at the time of India's independence. The continuation of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar towards such issues, the Widow remarriage Act, passed in 1856. Varanasi, 1905 G.K. Gokhale introduced the term Swadeshi. He reached Japanese-controlled Singapore from Germany in July 1943, issued from there his famous call, 'Dilli Chalo', and announced the formation of the Azad Hind Government and the Indian National Army on 21st October 1943. After a series of events including the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Gandhiji realized that there was no prospect of getting any fair treatment at the hands of the British, so he planned to withdraw the nation's cooperation from the British Government, thus launching the Non-Cooperation Movement and thereby marring the administrative set up of the country. The major signatories of the declaration were the then Prime Minister of India, Lal Bahadur Shastri, and Pakistan's President Muhammad Ayub Khan. Additional Information Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was an Indian Independence activist, a congress leader. It is located in Kolkata. Obtaining full provincial autonomy. Key Points Dandi March or Salt Satyagraha was started by Mahatma Gandhi in Sabarmati launched on March 12, 1930, and it lasted till April 5, 1930, in Dandi (Navsari), Kanpur, 1925 Sarojini Naidu First Indian Woman President of INC. Father of INC. Allan Octavian Hume List of Important Indian National Congress sessions: Session President Importance Bombay, 1885 W.C Banerjee The first session of INC. The year in which these conferences took place are as follows: First Round Table Conference (November 1930 - January 1931) Second Round Table Conference (September 1931 - December 1931) Third Round Table Conference (November - December 1932) India's #1 Learning Platform Start Complete Exam Preparation Daily Live MasterClasses Practice Question Bank Mock Tests & Quizzes Get Started for Free Download App Trusted by 2,73,57,880+ Students India's #1 Learning Platform Start Complete Exam Preparation Daily Live MasterClasses Practice Question Bank Mock Tests & Quizzes Get Started for Free Download App Trusted by 2,73,57,880+ Students DandiSabarmatiSevagramPawanar The correct answer is Sabarmati. This movement was a great success as it got massive encouragement from millions of Indians. A public declaration was made on 26 January 1930 - a day which the Congress Party urged Indians to celebrate as 'Independence Day'. Its diameter approximates the width of the white band and it has 24 spokes. She participated in the Dandi March with Gandhiji and presided over the Kanpur Session of Congress in 1925. In India, after the Indian Rebellion of 1857, British administration governance started on 28 June 1858. Sir William Jones was an Anglo-Welsh philologist, a judge on the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and a scholar of ancient India. Atmaram Pandurang Prathana Samaj was founded by Atmaram Pandurang in Bombay in 1867. He launched a movement for the abolition of Sati through his journals Sambad Kaumudi (1821) and Precepts of Jesus (1820). The Ross Island was renamed Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the Neil Island was renamed Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, and the Havelock Island was Swaraj dweep. India's #1 Learning Platform Start Complete Exam Preparation Daily Live MasterClasses Practice Question Bank Mock Tests & Quizzes Get Started for Free Download App Trusted by 2,73,57,880+ Students William Jones/Lord Cornwallis/John Shore/Warren Hastings The correct answer is William Jones. Additional Information Aims of the Swaraj Party: The Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party or the Swaraj Party aimed for: Attaining dominion status. He reached Japanese-controlled Singapore from Germany in July 1943, issued from there his famous call, 'Dilli Chalo', and announced the formation of the Azad Hind Government and the Indian National Army on 21st October 1943. 1st women arrested in Salt March - Sarojini Naidu To commemorate the 50th and 75th anniversary of Dandi March in 1980 and 2005 respectively, stamps were also released by the government. The first session of INC was held in Bombay from 28-31 December 1885 under the chairmanship of W.C. Banerjee. The Mountbatten plan is also known as the June plan. William Jones, it is a unique institution having served as a fountainhead of all literary and scientific activities. Rajendra Prasad was appointed in his place. Green is the symbol of life, abundance, relation to soil, and prosperity. She edited a journal known as Andhra Mahila and inspired women to rebel against meaningless social constraints imposed on them. The president of the Kolkata session was Rahmatullah M. Hakim Ajmal Khan holds the record of 'sole person elected to the Presidency of the Indian National Congress, the Muslim League, and the All India Khilafat Committee'. Meerut, 1946 J.B. Kripalani Last session before the independence of India. This significantly influenced American activists Martin Luther King, James Bevel, and others. The non-cooperation movement was a mass movement that involved participation from the nationalists as well as the public. The movement was to be nonviolent and to consist of Indians resigning their titles, boycotting government educational institutions, government service, foreign goods, and elections, and eventually, refusing to pay taxes. The non-cooperation movement was a mass movement that was launched by Gandhi in 1920. She organized Salt Satyagrah during the Civil disobedience movement in Madras and was imprisoned. The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was associated with the civil disobedience movement of India. India's #1 Learning Platform Start Complete Exam Preparation Daily Live MasterClasses Practice Question Bank Mock Tests & Quizzes Get Started for Free Download App Trusted by 2,73,57,880+ Students Raja Ram Mohan Roy/Swami Dayananda Saraswati/Atmaram PandurangIshwarachandra Vidysagar Option 2 : Swami Dayananda Saraswati The correct answer is Swami Dayananda Saraswati. While some wanted to continue non-cooperation, others wanted to end the legislature boycott and contest elections. Atmaram Pandurang served briefly as sheriff of Bombay in 1879. The leader of the Non-cooperation Movement was Mahatma Gandhi. The act was named the Indian independence act in 1947. He is also known as the 'Prophet of Indian Nationalism'. Hence, the correct answer is Subhas Chandra Bose. He started Atmiya Sabha in 1814 and Brahmo Samaj in 1828. He had subsequently named Andaman Island Shabead and Nicobar Island Swaraj. Key Points It was visualized as a centre for Asian studies including everything concerning man and nature within the geographical limits of the continent. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai became India's first Minister for Communications after Independence. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and Abul Kalam Azad were only two Muslim in Jawahar Lal Nehru Central Cabinet. India's #1 Learning Platform Start Complete Exam Preparation Daily Live MasterClasses Practice Question Bank Mock Tests & Quizzes Get Started for Free Download App Trusted by 2,73,57,880+ Students Jawahar Lal Nehru/Sardar Vallabh bhai Patel/Prof Mahalanobis/Doctor Bhim Rao Ambedkar Option 1 : Jawahar Lal Nehru The correct answer is Jawaharlal Nehru. Prakasam and Desochara Nageswararao) started the movement in Madras. Surat, 1907 Rash Behari Ghosh Party splits into extremists and moderates. Additional Information Company First city to establish company Portuguese East India company Calicut French East India Company Surat Danish East India Company Tranquebar India's #1 Learning Platform Start Complete Exam Preparation Daily Live MasterClasses Practice Question Bank Mock Tests & Quizzes Get Started for Free Download App Trusted by 2,73,57,880+ Students Russia/Germany/Italy/Singapore Subhash Chandra Bose was twice elected President of the Indian National Congress. (1938-Haripur and 1939-Tripuri) the country's most important political force for freedom from the Raj or British rule. Calcutta, 1896 Rahimtullah M. It is our Fundamental Duty to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem. This movement almost shook the British authorities. Allahabad, 1888 George Yule First English President of INC. Key Points Chittaranjan Das was the President of the Swaraj Party. India's #1 Learning Platform Start Complete Exam Preparation Daily Live MasterClasses Practice Question Bank Mock Tests & Quizzes Get Started for Free Download App Trusted by 2,73,57,880+ Students Gandhiji/Subhas Chandra Bose/Vallabhbhai Patel/None of them Option 2 : Subhas Chandra Bose After the Japanese had captured the islands during World War II, Subhas Chandra Bose who led the National Army in an alliance with Japan hoisted the national flag in Port Blair on December 30, 1943. The pact was signed on 5th March 1931. Tej Bahadur Sapru also took part in all the three round table conferences. Key Points MK Gandhi attended only the second round table conference which took place in 1931 representing the Indian National Congress. Lord Irwin was the Governor-General and Viceroy of India from 3 April 1926 to 18 April 1931 and the First Round Table Conference held from November 1930 - January 1931. The Congress participated in the Second Round Table Conference only. B.R. Ambedkar took part in all the three round table conferences. It mainly traded in cotton, indigo dye, silk, salt, saltpetre (an ingredient in gunpowder), opium, and tea. In 1612, the Battle of Swally (Swally in Surat) was fought between the company forces and the Portuguese. Organising industrial and agricultural labour. The Asiatic Society was founded in 1784 by Sir. British India was divided into independent dominions of India and Pakistan by the act of the parliament of the United Kingdom. Attaining Swarajya (self-rule). India's #1 Learning Platform Start Complete Exam Preparation Daily Live MasterClasses Practice Question Bank Mock Tests & Quizzes Get Started for Free Download App Trusted by 2,73,57,880+ Students Vivekanand Dayanand Saraswati Raja Ram Mohan Roy Aurobindo Option 3 : Raja Ram Mohan Roy The correct answer is option Raja Ram Mohan Roy. He served as the third President of the Indian National Congress. Lahore, 1909 Madan Mohan Malaviya Indian Councils Act, 1909 Calcutta, 1911 Bishan Narayan Dar National Anthem 'Jana Gana Mana' sung for the first time. There are 10 principles related to Arya Samaj. Now Surat has become the hub of business due to major textile industries, shipbuilding, and exporting of cloth and gold. Bose had set up an Indian Legion in Berlin in 1941, but developed difficulties with the Germans when they tried to use it against Russia, and decided to go to South East Asia. The former were called non-changers and such leaders included Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, C Rajagopalachari. Key Points Raja Ram Mohan Roy established the "Atmiya Sabha" a precursor organization in the socio-religious reforms in Bengal in the year 1814 in Kolkata. Non-Co-operation movement was the first mass political movement led by Gandhiji. Important Points Badruddin Tyabji was the first Muslim President of the Indian National Congress. India's #1 Learning Platform Start Complete Exam Preparation Daily Live MasterClasses Practice Question Bank Mock Tests & Quizzes Get Started for Free Download App Trusted by 2,73,57,880+ Students Subhash Chandra Bose/Mahatma Gandhi/Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel/Jawaharlal Nehru Option 1 : Subhash Chandra Bose The correct answer is Subhash Chandra Bose. Key Points John Midnall was the first British explorer who had an overland journey to India. The design was given by Pingali Venkayya. It was a part of Non-violent Civil Disobedience. Year Name Result 1947 First Indo-Pakistan War Partitioning of Kashmir between India and Pakistan 1971 Bangladesh Liberation War or Third Indo-Pak War Independence of Bangladesh 1999 Kargil War India regains possession of Kargil. He was the first Indian to practice as a barrister of the High Court of Bombay. This was met with a lot of disagreements among leaders of the Congress Party. The failure of the Crips mission was the immediate cause of the Quit India movement. He proclaimed the Andaman and Nicobar Islands as territories liberated from British rule. It is also known as the White Flowing River as all people took part in the march by wearing White Khadi. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was an Indian educator and social reformer considered the 'Father of Bengali prose'. Key Points National Flag: The national flag is a horizontal tricolour of deep saffron at the top, white in the middle, and dark green at the bottom in equal proportion. He manifests himself as a distinguished leader of the Indian independence movement, serving India as Prime Minister from its establishment in 1947. Swami Dayananda Saraswati is known as the 'Grandfather of Indian Nation'. She was arrested and imprisoned for her involvement in a movement that had been banned. Sessions of Indian National Congress before Independence: Year Place President and fact 1885 Bombay Womesh Chandra Banerjee 1916 Lucknow A.C Majumdar (Re-union of the Congress) 1919 Amritsar Motilal Nehru 1939 Tripuri S.C.Bose was re-elected but had to resign due to protests by Gandhiji (as Gandhiji supported Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya). Arranged before the second round table conference in London. She was a member of the Constituent Assembly. Das and other leaders broke away from the Congress and formed the Swaraj Party. Getting people the right to control government machinery. He was one of the two Indian co-founders of the Bombay Natural History Society. Wallich. The museum of the Asiatic Society was established in 1814 by N. He supposedly died in a plane crash in 1945. In December 1922, Chittaranjan Das, Narasimha Chintaman Kelkar and Motilal Nehru formed the Congress-Khilafat Swarajaya Party with Das as the president and Nehru as one of the secretaries. Lucknow, 1916 Ambica Charan Mazumdar Merger/Reunion of Congress and Lucknow pact - joint session with the Muslim league. It was a peaceful and non-violent protest against the British government in India. People had to resign from their government jobs. Sayani. Key Points The Non-cooperation Movement started in 1920. Establishing control over the bureaucracy. Key Points Arya Samaj is a monotheistic Indian Hindu reform movement that promotes values and practices based on the belief in the infallible authority of the Vedas. Additional Information Raja Ram Mohan Roy Raja Ram Mohan Roy is known as the 'Father of Indian Renaissance'. Started in 1920. Additional Information The Indian National Congress (INC) was formed by Allan Octavian Hume in 1885. Rahimtullah M Sayani was the second Muslim to serve as president after Badruddin Tyabji. In 1922, in the Gaya session of the Congress, C R Das (who was presiding over the session) moved a proposal to enter the legislatures but it was defeated. Removal of the tax on salt. Proposed conditions of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact are: Participation by the Indian National Congress in the Second Round Table Conference. She was the first woman to become the Governor of Uttar Pradesh State. Vande Mataram song: The song was Sung by Rabindranath Tagore. Subhash Chandra Bose was twice elected President of the Indian National Congress. (1938-Haripur and 1939-Tripuri) the country's most important political force for freedom from the Raj or British rule. The War of 1965 was over control of the resources and population of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Pandita Ramabai/Durgabai Deshmukh/Gayatri Devi/Sarojini Naidu Option 2 : Durgabai Deshmukh The correct answer is Durgabai Deshmukh. Durgabai Deshmukh was the founder of the Andhra Mahila Sabha. Additional Information The three Round Table Conferences of 1930-32 were a series of peace conferences organized by the British Government and Indian political personalities to discuss constitutional reforms in India. Sayani The national song 'Vande Mataram' sung for the first time. Important Points Indian National Congress(INC): Indian National Congress was founded on 28 December 1885. Under the guidance of Gopal Krishna Gokhale, she became the first woman to participate in India's struggle for independence. The library of the Asiatic Society has a huge collection of about 1,17,000 books and 79,000 journals of all the major languages of the world. For the independence of India, the Mountbatten plan was the last plan. Gandhiji called this act as 'The Black Act'. People were asked to withdraw their children from government-controlled or aided schools and colleges. The design of the National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on 22 July 1947. It was announced by Atoee that, that British India would be provided with full self-government by 30 June 1948. Valour/Sacrifice/Relation to soil and prosperity/Truth Option 3 : Relation to soil and prosperity The correct answer is Relation to soil and prosperity. Additional Information The Non-cooperation Movement was called off by Mahatma Gandhi after the Chauri Chaura incident in February 1922. Lord Reading was the viceroy of India when the Chauri Chaura incident took place. As per Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Gandhiji discontinued the Civil Disobedience movement and agreed to attend the second round table conference. Chittaranjan Das was the President of the Gaya Session of the Indian National Congress held in 1922. Additional Information Eminent leaders and their descriptions: Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel - He was the leader of Bardoli Satyagraha and the 1st Home Minister of India. Lord Chelmsford was the British viceroy during the Rowlatt Act. Jawaharlal Nehru was an Indian independence activist and, thereafter, the first Prime Minister of India, as well as a prominent figure in Indian politics both before and after independence. It was against the tax collected by the British Raj on salt and Gandhi opposed this by producing salt through evaporation. Madras, 1887 Badruddin Tayabji First Muslim President of INC. Key Points Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said, "Heavy industry is a Synonym of development". In 1832 the name was changed to "The Asiatic Society of Bengal" and again in 1936 it was renamed "The Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal". 1948 Jaipur Dr Pattabhi Sitaramayya (Last session) India's #1 Learning Platform Start Complete Exam Preparation Daily Live MasterClasses Practice Question Bank Mock Tests & Quizzes Get Started for Free Download App Trusted by 2,73,57,880+ Students Rowlatt/Civil Disobedience Non co-operation/Quit India Option 2 : Civil Disobedience The correct answer is option 2 i.e Civil Disobedience. The Swaraj Party or the Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party was formed on 1 January 1923 by C R Das and Motilal Nehru. The formation of the Swaraj Party came after various significant events like the withdrawal of the non-cooperation movement, the government of India act 1919, and the 1923 elections. Quit India resolution was passed on 8th August 1942. Obtaining the right to frame a constitution. Lahore, 1929 Jawaharlal Nehru The resolution for Poorna Swaraj was passed. C Rajgopalachari was the 1st Governor-General of India after Independence. India's #1 Learning Platform Start Complete Exam Preparation Daily Live MasterClasses Practice Question Bank Mock Tests & Quizzes Get Started for Free Download App Trusted by 2,73,57,880+ Students Lahore/Amritsar/Lucknow/Tripuri The correct answer is Lahore. Withdrawal of all ordinances imposing curbs on the activities of the Indian National Congress issued by the Government of India. (Stamp released in 2005 on the 75th anniversary of Dandi Satyagraha) India's #1 Learning Platform Start Complete Exam Preparation Daily Live MasterClasses Practice Question Bank Mock Tests & Quizzes Get Started for Free Download App Trusted by 2,73,57,880+ Students Abul Kalam Azad/Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Badruddin Tyabji/Hakim Ajmal Khan Option 3 : Badruddin Tyabji The correct answer is Badruddin Tyabji. The agreement was signed by Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin. Additional Information The Communal Award was announced by Ramsay MacDonald on 16 August 1932. British set up the first company factory (British East India Company) in India was set up in Masulipatanm (in modern-day Andhra Pradesh). The royal assent was given to act on 18th July 1947. She was married to Dr. Govindarajulu Naidu in 1893. He founded the Forward Block (1939) and Kisan Sabha. The ratio of the width of the flag to its length is 2:3. The company had a decisive victory, and this led to the rise of the EIC as a paramount force in India, and also to the end of Portuguese dominance. Calcutta, 1917 Annie Besant First Woman President of the INC. K. Badruddin Tyabji was a prominent lawyer, Indian independence movement activist, and politician during the times of British India. Its design is that of the wheel which appears on the abacus of the Sarmath Lion Capital of Ashoka. Key Points In the 1940s the major inspiration for carrying on a relentless struggle against Britain came from Subhas Bose's adventures abroad. Discontinuation of Salt March. After the Chauri Chaura incident, Mahatma Gandhi withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922. Calcutta, 1906 Dadabhai Naorujii introduced the term Swaraj. He was also known as Pandit Nehru due to his roots with the Kashmiri Pandit summation, while Indian children knew him as Chacha Nehru. The song was published in the Bengali novel Anandamath in 1882. She was popularly known as "Iron Lady". She was the founder of AMS (Andhra Mahila Sabha) institutions and other important social welfare organizations. he, with the help of two other prominent nationalists (A. He passed the Indian Civil Services Examination in 1920 in England but left it on Gandhiji's call of NCM. Main goal: The attainment of Swaraj. International Walk for Justice and Freedom - Mahatma Gandhi Foundation re-framed and cast the Salt March in 2005 on the 75th anniversary of Dandi March National Salt Satyagraha Memorial - Dandi (inaugurated Jan 30, 2019) Mistake Points C Rajgopalachari, Gandhi's associate organized Vedaranyam Salt March along the east coast while Gandhi launched along the west coast. The first Indian factory was established in 1612 at Surat by the British. Gandhi called it "Poor Man's Struggle". Key Points The Indian National Congress, on 19 December 1929, passed the historic 'Purna Swaraj' - (total independence) resolution - at its Lahore session. Additional Information Sarojini Naidu: Popularly known as the "Nightingale of India", was a nationalist and poetess from Uttar Pradesh. The Mughal emperor Akbar II gave the title 'Raja' to Ram Mohan Roy. Belgium, 1924 M K Gandhi The only session where Gandhiji was the President of INC. (Arya Samaj) was founded by Swami Dayananda Saraswati in 1875 in Bombay. India's #1 Learning Platform Start Complete Exam Preparation Daily Live MasterClasses Practice Question Bank Mock Tests & Quizzes Get Started for Free Download App Trusted by 2,73,57,880+ Students Anthony Eden/Winston Churchill/Ramsay Macdonald/Clement Atlee Option 4 : Clement Atlee The correct answer is Clement Atlee. Atlee also declared that the decision of the date of final transfer, the future of the princely state would be decided. Masulipatanm was also known as Machilipatanm. The song was written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in 1874. It was the same session in which Jawaharlal Nehru was elected as president of Congress.

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