

Indian National Movement

1. Ramsay MacDonald's Communal Award provided for
 - (a) separate electorates for depressed classes.
 - (b) special privileges to the people in the Nizam Dominion.
 - (c) separate courts for Muslims.
 - (d) special laws for women.
2. It led to the estrangement of M.A. Jinnah, who called it a 'parting of the ways' with the Congress, went back to the separate electorate and formulated his famous fourteen points. The reference here is to
 - (a) the failure of non-cooperation movement.
 - (b) failure of the Round Table Conference.
 - (c) the Nehru Report.
 - (d) None of the above.
3. Which year did Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay write *Anandmath*?
 - (a) 1882
 - (b) 1888
 - (c) 1892
 - (d) None of the above
4. Who is remembered as the pioneer of economic nationalism?
 - (a) Gokhale
 - (b) R.C. Dutt
 - (c) Bipin Chandra Pal
 - (d) Madan Mohan Malviya
5. Who wrote the play "Andher Nagari Chaupata Raja"?
 - (a) Fakir Mohan Senapati
 - (b) Bhartendu Harishchandra
 - (c) Govardhanram M. Tripathi
 - (d) Munshi Premchand
6. Read the following statements and pick the wrong statement.
 - (a) there was a pro-Hindu bias in Bankim Chandra's historical book.
 - (b) *Godan* was concerned only with the question of independence.
 - (c) 'Premashrama' was inspired by the example of the Russian Revolution.
 - (d) Although Sharatchandra Chattopadhyay admired Gandhi, yet at times idolised those who believed in revolutionary violence.
7. The left wing within the Congress emerged under S.C. Bose and Nehru's initiative:
 - (a) As a result of world wide depression in the 1930's.
 - (b) In the aftermath of the First World War.
 - (c) In the post non-cooperation period.
 - (d) None of the above.
8. When the Simon Commission was appointed
 - (a) Lord Irwin was the Viceroy of India.
 - (b) Labour party was in office in Britain.
 - (c) Birkenhead was the British India Minister.
 - (d) Baldwin was the British Secretary of State.
9. What was the ultimate goal of Gandhi's Salt Satyagraha?
 - (a) to end the salt tax
 - (b) to end the British rule in India
 - (c) to end the non-cooperation movement
 - (d) to end the communal award

- (a) Economic relief to the common people.
 (b) 'Purna swaraj' for India.
 (c) Repeal of salt laws.
 (d) Curtailment of the government's power.
16. The movement that came to an abrupt end due to the Chauri Chauri incident was the
 (a) Non-cooperation Movement
 (b) Civil Disobedience Movement
 (c) Wahabi Movement
 (d) Home Rule Movement
17. Who was the Congress president when India became free?
 (a) J. B. Kripalani (b) Sardar Patel
 (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
18. In which year did the British Government announce for the first time dominion status as the goal of British policy in India?
 (a) 1942 (b) 1935
 (c) 1932 (d) 1929
19. The Quit India campaign was launched by the National Congress after the failure of the
 (a) Cabinet Mission
 (b) Cripps Mission
 (c) Simla Conference held at the instance of the Governor General, Lord Wavell
 (d) None of the above
20. The formation of an interim government set up on September 2, 1946 was first envisaged by
 (a) Wavell Plan
 (b) Cripps Mission
 (c) Cabinet Mission Plan
 (d) None of the above
21. The main leaders of the Swarajist party were
 (a) Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das
 (b) B.R. Ambedkar and P.C. Joshi
 (c) Vithalbhai J. Patel and Dr. Ansari
 (d) M.N. Roy and Muzaffar Ahmed
16. The boundary between India and Pakistan was demarcated by
 (a) Sir Stafford Cripps (b) Lawrence James
 (c) Lord Mountbatten (d) Sir Cyril Radcliffe
17. Who was made the Home Minister when Jawaharlal Nehru formed the interim government in 1946?
 (a) Liaqat Ali Khan
 (b) Sardar Patel
 (c) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
 (d) Baldev Singh
18. Who declared, "The only hope for India is from the masses. The upper classes are physically and morally dead"?
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi
 (b) Swami Vivekanand
 (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
19. Who was the advocate at the famous INA trials?
 (a) Asaf Ali
 (b) Bhulabhai Desai
 (c) C. Rajagopalachari
 (d) Subhash Chandra Bose
20. The British Cabinet Mission which came to India in March 1946 did not have as its member.
 (a) A.V. Alexander
 (b) Campbell Johnson
 (c) Lord Pethick-Lawrence
 (d) Sir Stafford Cripps
21. Who was referred to as the 'ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity' by Sarojini Naidu in the early years of Gandhian period?
 (a) Maulana Azad
 (b) Abdul Ghaffar Khan

- Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(c) Shaikat Ali

22. In November 1945 three former INA officers were charged with waging war against the King-Emperor. Point the odd man out:

- (a) Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon
(b) Damodar Chapekar
(c) Shah Nawaz Khan
(d) Prem Sahgal

23. The first National Congress deliberated upon

- (a) not a single resolution as they lacked consensus of opinion.
(b) only one resolution regarding the Indianisation of the Civil Service.
(c) nine resolutions concerning various issues.
(d) None of the above.

24. In the following, who was not among the first speakers at the Indian National Congress Session of December 28, 1885?

- (a) K.T. Telang
(b) Surendranath Banerjee
(c) A.O. Hume
(d) A. Subrahmanya Aiyer

25. "The sleeping giant of Asia has woken up and no power on Earth can stop him now." Who said it and for whom?

- (a) Subhash Chandra Bose, for the INA soldiers.
(b) Lenin, for the textile workers who came out on the streets in protest against Tilak's transportation in July, 1908.
(c) M.K. Gandhi, for the poor peasants when they participated in the Bardoli Satyagraha.

(d) None of the above.

26. Who has been referred to as the 'conscience-keeper' of Gandhiji?

- (a) Vallabhbhai Patel
(b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(c) C. Rajagopalachari
(d) Rabindranath Tagore

27. The partition of Bengal was revoked by the British Government in the year

- (a) 1914
(b) 1911
(c) 1909
(d) 1907

28. Initially an associate of Gandhi, he left the Congress, broke off with Gandhi and launched a radical social movement called the 'Self-Respect Movement'. The reference here is to

- (a) P. Tyagaraya Chetti
(b) Jyotirao Govindrao Phule
(c) Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj
(d) EVR Naicker

29. What was the chief programme of the Swaraj party?

- (a) Rural reconstruction programme
(b) Council entry
(c) Constitutional opposition
(d) None of the above

30. Swaraj party took part in the election in

- (a) 1920, 1926
(b) 1919, 1920
(c) 1923, 1926
(d) 1919, 1923

31. M.A. Jinnah and a section of the Muslim League was willing to give up separate electorate in favour of a joint electorate (with certain conditions) at the time of the

- (a) Wavell Plan
(b) Cabinet Mission
(c) Simon Commission
(d) none of the above

32. In 1923, Swaraj party gained absolute majority in

- (a) Bengal Council
(b) CP Council
(c) Legislative Assembly
(d) UP Council