

10th Social Science Lesson 4 Questions in English - History

4] Nationalism: Gandhian Phase

1. When Gandhi arrive India from South Africa?
 - a) 1916
 - b) 1917
 - c) 1915
 - d) 1910
2. Assertion (A): Gandhi was in South Africa for about twenty years.
Reasoning (R): He was practicing as a Lawyer in South Africa.
 - a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c) A is True but R is False.
 - d) Both A and R is False.
3. Where did Gandhi introduce Satyagraha?
 - a) South Africa
 - b) London
 - c) India
 - d) Pakistan
4. Choose the correct statements
 - i) Gandhi's concept of Satyagraha was not accepted by the poor people.
 - ii) Gandhi adopted non-violent methods to mobilize the masses and pressurize the British Government.
 - a) i only
 - b) ii only
 - c) both i and ii
 - d) None of the above
5. When and where was Gandhi born?
 - a) 1869, Gujarat
 - b) 1860, Delhi
 - c) 1888, Bihar
 - d) 1882, Gujarat
6. Gandhi's father Kaba Gandhi was the Diwan of ____ and ____.
 - a) Porbandar, Rajkot
 - b) Surat, Pune
 - c) Porbandar, Surat
 - d) Meerut, Indore
7. Who was the greatest influence of Gandhi in his young age?
 - a) Father
 - b) Teacher
 - c) Mother
 - d) Brother
8. When Gandhi returned India as a Barrister?
 - a) 1893
 - b) 1890
 - c) 1891
 - d) 1880
9. Assertion (A): Gandhi returned to India as a firm believer of British Justice.
Reasoning (R): Gandhi did not encounter any racial discrimination in London.
 - a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c) A is True but R is False.
 - d) Both A and R is False.
10. What did Gandhi face for the first time in South Africa?
 - a) Poverty
 - b) Unemployment
 - c) Racial discrimination
 - d) Militant Activities
11. Where Gandhi conducted meetings with the Indian people?

- a) Turban
b) Pretoria
c) Transvaal
d) Pietermaritzburg
12. Gandhi was influenced by which of these books?
a) The Kingdom of god is within you
b) Unto this last
c) Civil Disobedience
d) All the above
13. Assertion (A): Gandhi's idea was followed only the Western thoughts.
Reasoning (R): Gandhi was highly critical of Western Civilization and Industrialization.
a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is False but R is True.
d) Both A and R is False.
14. Match the timeline of the years and incidents in Gandhi's life.
A. South Africa - i) 1905
B. Tolstoy farm - ii) 1888
C. England - iii) 1893
D. Phoenix settlement - iv) 1910
a) ii, iii, i, iv
b) i, iv, iii, ii
c) iv, i, iii, ii
d) iii, iv, ii, i
15. What were the issues faced by Gandhi in South Africa?
a) Immigration issues
b) Racial discrimination
c) Poverty
d) both a and b
16. What did abolished the poll tax on indentured laborers in South Africa?
a) Satyagraha movements
b) Smuts-Gandhi Agreement
c) People Protest
d) All the above
17. Which caused Gandhi to return India from South Africa?
a) First World War
b) Political need in India
c) Family request
d) New Job in India
18. What were the troubles faced by the Indians in Transvaal?
a) A poll tax of 3\$
b) Owning Land except their areas
c) Not permitted outdoors after 9 pm
d) All the above
19. State the policies and life style of the people in the settlements of Gandhi in South Africa?
a) Equality
b) Community living
c) Dignity of labour
d) All the above
20. Who was considered as the Political Guru of Gandhi in India?
a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
b) Bipin Chandra Pal
c) Motilal Nehru
d) Annie Besant
21. Assertion (A): Gandhi travelled across the country before entering into politics.
Reasoning (R): The travel enabled Gandhi to understand the conditions of the Indian people.
a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is True but R is False.
d) Both A and R is False.

22. Where Gandhi decided to wear simple dhoti?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Gujarat
- c) Kerala
- d) Karnataka

23. Assertion (A): Gandhi campaigned for the recruitment of Indians for the British army.

Reasoning (R): Gandhi considered himself as a responsible citizen of the British Empire.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True but R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

24. The Champaran belongs to which of these Indian States?

- a) Bihar
- b) Gujarat
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) Maharashtra

25. What was the reason for the Champaran Satyagraha movement in India?

- a) Indigo revolt
- b) Tinkathia System
- c) Introduction of Synthetic dyes
- d) All the above

26. Choose the correct statements regarding the Champaran events in Gandhi's life.

- i) Raj Kumar Shukla an agriculturist requested Gandhi to visit Champaran.
 - ii) Gandhi considered that the country had its first Civil Disobedience in Champaran.
 - iii) The Lieutenant Governor formed a committee including Gandhi to abolish the Tinkathia System.
- a) i only
 - b) ii only
 - c) iii only

d) All the above

27. Name the personalities who were assisting Gandhi in Champaran Movement?

- a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- b) Brajkishore Prasad
- c) Rajendra Prasad
- d) both b and c

28. The Champaran oppression to the peasants was caused by which of this sector of people?

- a) Indigo Planters
- b) Weavers
- c) Farmers
- d) Common people

29. Which of these helped Gandhi to establish as a Leader of mass struggle?

- a) Champaran Satyagraha
- b) Ahmedabad Mill strike
- c) Kheda Satyagraha
- d) All the above

30. Which was described as a Black Act by Gandhi?

- a) The Government of India Act, 1919
- b) Rowlatt Act
- c) Montagu Chelmsford reforms
- d) None of the above

31. Assertion (A): The Government of India Act, 1919 did not transfer the real powers to the Indians.

Reasoning (R): The British Government began to enforce the permanent extension of war time Restrictions in India.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True but R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

32. When did Gandhi call for a nationwide Satyagraha against Rowlatt Act?

- a) 6th April, 1919
b) 16th May, 1919
c) 10th May, 1919
d) 12th April, 1918
33. In which of these states the Anti-Rowlatt protest was severely followed?
a) Gujarat
b) Punjab
c) Bengal
d) Haryana
34. Choose the correct statements regarding the anti-Rowlatt protest in India.
i) Gandhi proposed a non-violent struggle with fasting and prayer against the Rowlatt Act.
ii) Gandhi was arrested for visiting Punjab.
iii) The Anti-Rowlatt protest became severe and intense in all over the country.
a) i only
b) ii only
c) iii only
d) All the above
35. Who were arrested in Amritsar for the Anti Rowlatt protest?
a) Dr.Saifuddin Kitchlew
b) Dr.Satyapal
c) Gandhi
d) Both a and b
36. When was the Jallianwalla Baugh Massacre happened?
a) 13th April, 1918
b) 10th May, 1919
c) 10th August, 1919
d) 13th April, 1919
37. Choose the correct statements regarding the Jallian Walla Baugh Massacre.
i) Thousands of people were assembled in Amritsar to celebrate the Baisaki day.
ii) General Reginald Dyer ordered for the firing after warning the people.
iii) Tagore returned his knighthood and Gandhi his Kaiser-i-Hind medal to oppose this brutal massacre.
a) i only
b) ii only
c) iii only
d) All the above
38. When did the First World War end?
a) 1918
b) 1920
c) 1917
d) 1916
39. What was the reason to start the Khilafat Movement?
a) To Oppose the Jallian Walla Baugh Massacre
b) In support of the Caliph of Turkey
c) For the Benefit of Muslims in India
d) In support of Gandhi's Satyagraha
40. Who started the Khilafat movement?
a) Maulana Mohamed Ali
b) Maulana Shaukat Ali
c) neither a or b
d) both a and b
41. Who presided over the All India Khilafat conference in Delhi in 1919?
a) Gandhi
b) Maulana Mohamed Ali
c) Maulana Shaukat Ali
d) The Caliph of Turkey
42. Why did Gandhi support the Khilafat Movement?
a) To support Muslim People
b) To organize Muslim people against the British Government
c) To Unite Hindus and Muslims
d) All the above

43. What were the proposals of Shaukat Ali in the Khilafat conference?
- Bande Mataram
 - Allaho Akbar
 - Hindu-Mussalamanki Jai
 - All the above
44. In which Khilafat meeting Gandhi's non-violent non-cooperation program was adopted?
- Pune
 - Allahabad
 - Amritsar
 - Delhi
45. When the Non-cooperation movement began in India?
- 9th June, 1920
 - 15th August, 1920
 - 10th August, 1919
 - 1st August, 1920
46. The Non-cooperation movement was approved in which conference of the Indian National Congress?
- Allahabad
 - Calcutta
 - Bombay
 - Lucknow
47. Who was the Chairperson for the Nagpur session of the Indian National Conference?
- C. Vijayaragavachariyar
 - Raja Gopalachari
 - Bala Gangadhar Tilak
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
48. State some of the features included in the Non-cooperation Movement.
- Boycott of the legislature under the 1919 Act.
 - Boycott foreign Goods
 - Surrender of all titles of honors and honorary offices.
 - All the above
49. What movement was announced by Gandhi in Bardoli, 1922?
- Khilafat Movement
 - No-tax campaign
 - Non-cooperation Movement
 - Champaran Satyagraha
50. Why did Gandhi withdraw the boycott of Prince Wales visit to India?
- Chauri Chaura Incident
 - Non-cooperation Movement
 - Champaran Satyagraha
 - Khilafat Movement
51. When did the Chauri Chaura incident happened?
- 10th January, 1921
 - 5th February, 1922
 - 10th July, 1922
 - 10th April, 1924
52. When was Gandhi released after the Chauri Chaura Incident?
- 1922
 - 1924
 - 1925
 - 1926
53. Name the Congressman who was leading the pro-changers group?
- C. Raja Gopalachari
 - C.R. Das
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Gandhi
54. When was the Swaraj party formed?
- 1923
 - 1922
 - 1920
 - 1924
55. Assertion (A): Vallabhai Patel and Jawaharlal Nehru followed the Gandhian principles.

Reasoning (R): They wanted to continue with the Non-cooperation movement with the British Government.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True but R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False

56. Choose the Incorrect statements regarding the Swaraj party.

- i) The Swaraj party was formed by a special session of the Congress.
 - ii) They used the legislature participations to show the true nature of the colonial government.
 - iii) They refused to take charge of transferred subjects in Bengal.
- a) i only
 - b) ii only
 - c) iii only
 - d) None of the above

57. When did the Swaraj party withdraw from the Legislature?

- a) 1935
- b) 1919
- c) 1920
- d) 1926

58. Which of these Acts introduced the Dyarchy in India?

- a) Rowlatt Act
- b) The Government of India Act, 1919
- c) The Government of India Act, 1935
- d) The Montagu Chelmsford reforms

59. Which of these were not under the transferred subjects as per the India Government Act, 1919?

- a) Defense
- b) Land Revenue

- c) Irrigation
- d) Agriculture

60. Which of these were introduced by the Government of India Act, 1935?

- a) Dyarchy
- b) Local Self Government
- c) Complete Swaraj
- d) Provincial Autonomy

61. Assertion (A): The Government of India Act, 1919 separated the powers of the Provincial

Government into the Reserved and Transferred subjects.

Reasoning (R): The Reserved Subjects included Finance, Defense, Justice and Land revenue were under the Control of the British.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True but R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

62. The Chauri Chaura village belongs to which of these States in India?

- a) Gujarat
- b) Uttar Pradesh
- c) Rajasthan
- d) Maharashtra

63. Which of these methods was used by Gandhi to train the people for a non-violent struggle?

- a) Promoting Khadi
- b) Hindu-Muslim Unity
- c) Abolition of Untouchability
- d) All the above

64. Who was the leader of the Hindu Mahajana Sabha?

- a) Madhan Mohan Malviya
- c) Swami Dayanandha
- b) Bagha Jatin
- d) Shyamji Krishnavarma

65. Name the other person along with Gandhi who believed that Swaraj was the possibility of Hindu-Muslim Unity?
- Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Subhash Chandra Bose
 - Ali Brothers
 - Muhammad Ali Jinnah
66. When did Gandhi take a 21 day fasting program against the communal politics?
- 1920
 - 1922
 - 1924
 - 1925
67. What announcement was made by the British Government in the year 1927?
- Dyarchy
 - Provincial Autonomy
 - The Indian Statutory Commission
 - Local Self Government
68. Choose the Incorrect statements regarding the Simon commission.
- It is composed of seven members headed by Sir John Simon.
 - It was an All-white commission with no Indian member.
 - The Muslim league approved the Simon commission.
- i only
 - ii only
 - iii only
 - None of the above
69. Name the freedom fighter assaulted in the Lahore protest?
- Lala Lajpat Rai
 - Bipin Chandra Pal
 - C.R. Das
 - Motilal Nehru
70. Which movement united the different political parties in India?
- Khadi Movement
 - Swadeshi Shops
 - The Simon boycott
 - Non-cooperation movement
71. What was the objective of an all party conference in the year 1928?
- Boycott the Simon Commission
 - Non-cooperation movement
 - To frame a constitution for India
 - To unite all the Political parties in India.
72. Under whose leadership the basic principles of Indian Constitution were drafted in the year 1928?
- Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Motilal Nehru
 - Raja Gopalachari
 - Gandhi
73. What were the recommendations of the Nehru's report?
- Dominion status for India.
 - Elections for the Central and Provincial legislature
 - Provision of Fundamental Rights and Universal Adult Franchise
 - All the above
74. What were the proposals of Jinnah?
- An amendment for the reservation of seats in the Central Legislature
 - One-third of seats in the Central legislature for Muslims.
 - Fourteen point proposals.
 - All the above
75. Who was supporting the Jinnah's proposals?
- Khan Abdul Kabhar Khan
 - Gandhi
 - Tej Bahadur Sapru

d) Lord Mount Batten

76. Poorna Swaraj was declared in which of this Indian National Congress session?

- a) Lucknow
- b) Lahore
- c) Calcutta
- d) Pune

77. What were the important decisions made along with the Poorna Swaraj?

- a) Boycott the Round Table Conference
- b) Launch a Civil Disobedience movement
- c) 26th Jan, 1930 was declared as Independence day.
- d) All the above

78. Who was authorized by the Indian National Congress to launch the civil disobedience movement in India?

- a) Gandhi
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Subhash Chandra Bose
- d) Rajaji

79. Who was acting as the Viceroy of India at the Salt Satyagraha Movement?

- a) Lord Irwin
- b) Lord Mount Batten
- c) Lord Wavell
- d) Lord Cornwallis

80. What were the demands presented to the Lord Irwin by the charter in 31st January 1930?

- a) Reduction of army and civil services expenditure.
- b) To release all political prisoners
- c) Reduction of Land revenue by 50%.
- d) All the above

81. Assertion (A): Gandhi launched the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Reasoning (R): The Viceroy did not respond to the Charter of demands.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is True but R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

82. Which of these made the Civil disobedience movement into mass movements?

- a) Abolition of salt tax
- b) Gandhi was leading the Movement
- c) Release of all political prisoners
- d) Reduction of Land revenue by 50%

83. From where Gandhi started his procession against the salt tax?

- a) Dandi
- b) Sabarmati Ashram
- c) Gujarat
- d) Rajasthan

84. Which of these states conducted the salt marches?

- a) Kerala
- b) Bengal
- c) Andhra Pradesh
- d) All the above

85. Which of these was organized by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan in support of the Salt marches?

- a) Khudai Khidmatgar
- b) Red Shirts
- c) Civil disobedience
- d) both a and b

86. Assertion (A): The British Government crushed the civil disobedience movements with brutal force.

Reasoning (R): The soldiers of the Garhwali regiment refused to fire on unarmed satyagrahis.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is True but R is False.
d) Both A and R is False.
87. Who claims the ownership of the forests in India as per the Indian Forests Act, 1878?
a) The State Government
b) The Tribal people
c) The Kings of the region
d) The Zamindhars
88. Who was leading the most striking tribal struggle against the British?
a) Alluri Sitarama Raju
b) Birsa Munda
c) Kanu
d) Sidhu
89. When was the first Round Table conference held?
a) November 1930
b) August 1929
c) June 1931
d) December 1931
90. Who was the British Prime Minister at the time of First Round Table Conference?
a) Ramsay Macdonald
b) Clement Atlee
c) Winston Churchill
d) Stanley Baldwin
91. What was announcement made for India by the British Prime Minister in the First Round Table Conference?
a) Federal Government with Provincial Autonomy
b) Complete Independence
c) Provincial Autonomy
d) Dyarchy System
92. Choose the Incorrect statements regarding the First Round Table Conference in London.
i) The Members of Indian National Congress attended the Conference.
ii) Gandhi was released after the Conference unconditionally.
iii) There was a deadlock over the issue of the separate electorates for the minorities.
a) i only
b) ii only
c) iii only
d) All the above
93. When the Gandhi-Irwin pact was signed?
a) 1930
b) 1931
c) 1929
d) 1932
94. What were the results of the Gandhi-Irwin pact?
a) Immediate release of all Political prisoners
b) Return of confiscated land
c) Permitted the coastal people to make salt.
d) All the above
95. Assertion (A): Gandhi did not attend the Second round Table Conference on 1931.
Reasoning (R): Gandhi opposed the separate electorate for the minorities and the second conference ended without any result.
a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is False but R is True.
d) Both A and R is False.
96. When the Third Round Table conference was conducted?
a) 1932
b) 1935
c) 1934
d) 1936

97. State the Incorrect statements regarding the Communal awards.

i) On 17th November 1932, Ramsay MacDonald announced the Communal Award.

ii) It provided separate electorates to the minorities which included the depressed classes.

iii) B.R.Ambedkar supported the separate electorate for the depression classes.

a) i only

b) ii only

c) iii only

d) None of the above

98. When Gandhi went on a fast until death against the separate electorates for the depressed classes?

a) September, 1932

b) June, 1931

c) August, 1934

d) December, 1935

99. What were the features of the Poona Pact?

i) Joint electorate was accepted with reservation for depressed classes.

ii) The Seats for depressed classes was increased from 71 to 148.

iii) In the Central legislature it was 18% of the total seats.

a) i only

b) ii only

c) iii only

d) All the above

100. What was Gandhi's contribution towards the abolition of Untouchability in India?

i) All India tour called the Harijan Tour.

ii) He started Harijan Sevak Sangh to work for removal of discriminations.

iii) Observed the Temple Entry Movement on January 1933.

a) i only

b) ii only

c) iii only

d) All the above

101. When and where the Communist Party of India was founded?

a) 1921, France

b) 1920, Uzbekistan

c) 1920, Germany

d) 1922, Delhi

102. Which year Russian Revolution inspired to form the Indian Communist party?

a) 1912

b) 1917

c) 1916

d) 1914

103. Name the members associated with the Indian Communist Party?

a) M.N. Roy

b) Abani Mukherjee

c) M.P.T. Acharya

d) All the above

104. Who gave the Presidential Address in the All India Communist Conference held at Kanpur?

a) Singaravelar

b) M.N. Roy

c) S.A. Dange

d) Muzaffar Ahmed

105. Assertion (A): The All India Communist Conference held at Kanpur led to found the Communist Party in Indian soil.

Reasoning (R): The Communist party efforts led to establish the All India workers and Peasants Party in 1928.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is False but R is True.

d) Both A and R is False.

106. Match

- A. 1924 - i) Kanpur Conspiracy case
 B. 1929 - ii) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
 C. M.Singaravaelar - iii) Hindustan Republican Army
 D. Sukhdev - iv) Meerut Conspiracy Case
- a) i, iii, iv, ii
 b) ii, iii, iv, i
 c) ii, i, iv, iii
 d) iii, iv, i, ii

107. Who were involved in the Kokoris transparency case?

- a) Rajguru
 b) Ashfaqulla Khan
 c) Bhagat Singh
 d) Sukhdev

108. When the Hindustan Socialistic Republican Association was formed?

- a) 1927
 b) 1928
 c) 1930
 d) 1929

109. Choose the correct statements.

- i) In 1929, Bhagat Singh and B.K. Dutt threw smoke bomb inside the Central Legislative Assembly.
 ii) Sanders, British Police Officer was assassinated for the Lathi charge led to Lala Lajpat Rai's death.
 iii) Bhagat Singh and Dutt were arrested for assassinating Sanders.
- a) i only
 b) ii only
 c) iii only
 d) All the above

110. Who carried out the Chittagong Armory Raid in the year 1930?

- a) Bhagat Singh
 b) Ashfaqulla Khan
 c) Surya Sen
 d) B.K. Dutt

111. Who formed the Congress Socialist Party?

- a) Jayaprakash Narayan
 b) Acharya Narendra Dev
 c) Minoo Masani
 d) All the above

112. What was the cause for the Government of India Act, 1935?

- a) Foundation of Communist Party in India
 b) The Civil Disobedience Movements
 c) The Revolutionary Activities
 d) The Left Movements in 1930's

113. What was the key feature of the Government of India Act, 1935?

- a) Provincial Autonomy
 b) Dyarchy at Centre
 c) Dyarchy was abolished
 d) Both a and b

114. Which country was separated from India by the 1935 Government of India Act?

- a) Bangladesh
 b) Burma
 c) Sri Lanka
 d) Pakistan

115. State the Correct statements regarding the Government of India Act, 1935.

- i) All the subjects were transferred to the Control of Indian Ministers.
 ii) The Franchise was based on property.
- a) i only
 b) ii only
 c) Both i and ii
 d) None of the above

116. In how many provinces Congress got the majority in the 1937 elections?

- a) 7
- b) 8
- c) 9
- d) 11

117. Why did the Congress ministers resigned from their posts?

- a) The Second World War broke out in 1939.
- b) The Colonial Government of India entered the war without consulting the Congress Ministers.
- c) Jinnah demanded a separate state for Muslims.
- d) Subhash Chandra Bose became the President of the Congress.

118. Who was defeated by the Subhash Chandra Bose in the President election of Indian National Congress in the year 1939?

- a) Pattabhi Sitaramaya
- b) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- c) Muhammad Sadullah
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

119. When the ban for the Communist party was lifted in India?

- a) 1940
- b) 1942
- c) 1936
- d) 1939

120. Assertion (A): The Communists initially opposed the Second World War calling it an imperialist War.

Reasoning (R): They called as a People's War and supported it as the Nazi attacked the Soviet Union.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is False but R is True.

d) Both A and R is False.

121. Who conceived the idea of Pakistan?

- a) Jinnah
- b) Rahmat Ali
- c) Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh
- d) Muhammad Iqbal

122. Who was the first person to start the Individual Satyagraha?

- a) Gandhi
- b) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- c) Vinobha Bhave
- d) Singaravelar

123. Assertion (A): On 22 March 1942, The British government sent a Cabinet Mission under Sir Strafford Cripps.

Reasoning (R): The Congress rejected the Missions proposals as Britain was not ready to transfer effective power immediately.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is False but R is True.
- d) Both A and R is False.

124. Where did the Congress pass the Quit India Resolution to end the British rule in India?

- a) Pune
- b) Madras
- c) Lucknow
- d) Bombay

125. Who established the underground Congress Radio?

- a) Aruna Asaf Ali
- b) Jayaprakash Narayan
- c) Ramanand Misra
- d) Usha Mehta

126. Where did Subhash Chandra Bose form a Provisional Government for India?

- a) Afghanistan
b) Soviet Union
c) Japan
d) Singapore
127. Name the brigades name of the Indian National Army?
a) Nehru Brigade
b) Gandhi Brigade
c) Rani of Jhansi Brigade
d) All the above
128. Match
A. Dilli Chalo - i) Bhagat Singh
B. Do or Die - ii) Jinnah
C. Inquilab Zindabad - iii) Gandhi
D. Direct Action Day - iv) Subhash Chandra Bose
a) i, iv, iii, i
b) iii, iv, ii, i
c) iii, ii, iv, i
d) iv, iii, i, ii
129. Who were the members of the Congress Defense Committee?
a) Bhulabhai Desai
b) Asaf Ali
c) Bahadur Sapru
d) All the above
130. Who started a revolt in the year 1946 at Bombay?
a) The Royal Indian Navy
b) The Muslim League
c) The Congress leaders
d) The Communist Party of India
131. Assertion (A): The British Government won the armed forces revolt in India.
Reasoning (R): The British surrender to the Japan left it completely weakened.
a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is False but R is True.
d) Both A and R is False.
132. When the Wavell plan was announced?
a) 1943
b) 1947
c) 1945
d) 1946
133. What were the key features of the Wavell plan?
a) Except war portfolio all were under the control of Indian Ministers.
b) It provided an Interim Government.
c) Equal number of Hindu and Muslim members in the Viceroy's Executive Council.
d) All the above
134. What were the conclusions of the Shimla Conference?
a) The Congress and Muslim League could not come to an agreement.
b) Jinnah demanded all Muslims members from the Muslim League.
c) Jinnah claimed a veto on all important matters.
d) All the above
135. According to the 1946 elections in India,
i) The Congress won most of the seats.
ii) The Muslim League won very few seats reserved for them.
iii) The Muslim League won most of the seats reserved for the Muslims.
a) i and ii only
b) ii only
c) iii only
d) i and iii only
136. Which British Prime Minister sent a Cabinet mission to India?
a) Ramsay MacDonald

b) Clement Atlee

c) Stanley Baldwin

d) Winston Churchill

137. What were the important decisions made by the Cabinet mission?

i) It provided a Federal Government.

ii) The Provinces were divided into three major groups.

iii) A constituent Assembly was to be elected by the interim government.

a) i only

b) ii only

c) iii only

d) All the above

138. Who were the members of the Cabinet Mission sent by Clement Atlee?

a) Pethick Lawrence

b) Sir Stafford Cripps

c) A.V. Alexander

d) All the above

139. Assertion (A): The Congress and Muslim League accepted the plans of the Cabinet Mission.

Reasoning (R): The Muslim League wanted the divisions of the provinces permanently.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is False but R is True.

d) Both A and R is False.

140. Who declared the Direct Action day?

a) Gandhi

b) Stafford Cripps

c) Jinnah

d) Clement Atlee

141. What were the effects of the Direct Action day?

a) Hartals and demonstrations took place in India.

b) Hindu-Muslim conflict raised in India.

c) All the Bengal districts and Noakhali was affected mostly.

d) All the above

142. Who was heading the Interim Government?

a) Rajendra Prasad

b) B.R.Ambedkar

c) Jawaharlal Nehru

d) Jinnah

143. Assertion (A): The Muslim League joined the interim Government after lot of hesitations.

Reasoning (R): Liaqat Ali Khan representative of the Muslim League was made as the Finance Minister.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is False but R is True.

d) Both A and R is False.

144. Who was responsible to transfer the powers to India?

a) Queen Victoria

b) Clement Atlee

c) Gandhi

d) Lord Mountbatten

145. When was the Mountbatten plan announced?

a) 3rd June 1947

b) 15th August 1947

c) 14th August 1945

d) 25th January 1946

146. Who was leading the Boundary commission for India?

a) Jawaharlal Nehru

b) Radcliffe Brown

- c) Jinnah
d) A.V. Alexander
147. Which of the states for selected for voting for the partition?
- a) Bangladesh
b) Punjab
c) Bengal
d) Both b and c
148. On which day Clement Atlee assured that the power would be transferred to India?
- a) June 1947
b) August 1947
c) June 1948
d) January 1948
149. When did the Mountbatten plan come into effect?
- a) 18th July 1947
b) 15th August 1947
c) 14th August 1947
d) 25th January 1947
150. What were the effects of the Indian Independence Act, 1947?
- a) The sovereignty of the British Parliament over India was abolished.
b) India was partitioned into two dominions.
c) India won independence on 15th August 1947.
d) All the above