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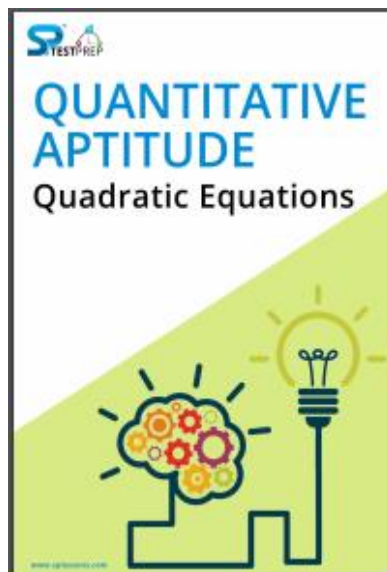
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1. The Hindu Widows Remarriage act was enacted in which of the following year?

- A. 1865
- B. 1867
- C. 1856
- D. 1869

Answer: C

Explanation: The Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act was enacted on 26 July 1856 that legalised the remarriage of Hindu widows in all jurisdictions of India under East India Company rule.

2. Which movement was supported by both, The Indian National Army as well as The Royal Indian Navy?

- A. Khilafat movement
- B. Home-Rule movement
- C. August Kranti
- D. Non-cooperation movement

Answer: C

Explanation: Quit India Movement or August Kranti was a civil disobedience movement launched in India on 8 August 1942 by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. The movement was supported by the Indian National Army and The Royal Indian Navy.

3. Who among the following was the first women President of the Indian National Congress?

- A. Indira Gandhi
- B. Annie Besant
- C. ArunaAsafali
- D. SuchetaKriplani

Answer: B

Explanation: Annie Besant was the first woman President of Indian National Congress. She presided over the 1917 Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress.

4. In which of the following movement, all the top leaders of the Congress were arrested by the British Government?

- A. Quit India Movement
- B. Khilafat Movement
- C. Civil Disobedience Movement
- D. Home Rule Agitation

Answer: A

Explanation: On 8 August 1942 at the All-India Congress Committee session in Bombay, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi launched the 'Quit India' movement. The next day, Gandhi, Nehru and many other leaders of the Indian National Congress were arrested by the British Government.

5. The Quit India Movement was started from which city and in which year?

- A. Delhi, 1950
- B. Mumbai, 1942
- C. Chennai, 1935
- D. Kolkata, 1940

Answer: B

Explanation: The Quit India Movement, or the August Movement, was a movement launched at the Bombay session of the All-India Congress Committee by Gandhiji on 8 August 1942, during World War II, demanding an end to British Rule of India. It was a movement in which Gandhiji adopted a stern attitude to pressurize the British Government to quit India.



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6. Who among the following was the founder of the Indian National Congress?

- A. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- B. Rash Behari Bose
- C. Allan Octavian Hume
- D. Womesh Chandra Banerjee

Answer: C

Explanation: Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 under the guidance of British civil servant Allan Octavian Hume. A.O. Hume established the Indian National Congress to obtain greater share of Indians in the British government.

7. Which of the following was published by Gandhiji during his stay in South Africa?

- A. NavJivan
- B. Indian opinion
- C. Young India
- D. India Gazzete

Answer: B

Explanation: The Indian Opinion was a newspaper established by Indian leader Mohandas Gandhi. The publication was an important tool for the political movement led by Gandhi and the Indian National Congress to fight racial discrimination and win civil rights for the Indian immigrant community in South Africa.

8. 'Do or Die' is associated with which of the following movement in India's Freedom Struggle?

- A. Quit India Movement
- B. Khilafat Movement
- C. Non-Cooperation Movement
- D. Dandi March

Answer: A

Explanation: Quit India became the most powerful movement in the freedom struggle. Thousands of freedom fighters were killed or injured by police gunfire, and hundreds of thousands were arrested. He called on all Congressmen and Indians to maintain discipline via nonviolence and KaroYaMaro (Do or Die) in order to achieve ultimate freedom.

9. The Rowlatt act was passed by the Britishers in which year?

- A. 1917
- B. 1920
- C. 1919
- D. 1922

Answer: C

Explanation: The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919, popularly known as the Rowlatt Act also known as Black Act, was a legislative act passed by the Imperial Legislative Council in Delhi on March 18, 1919.

10. Which of the following commission was formed after the incidence of JallianwalaBagh Massacre?

- A. Reading commission
- B. Montague commission
- C. Hunter commission
- D. Simon commission

Answer: C

Explanation: A Committee named Hunter Committee was set up to investigate the JallianwalaBagh incident. It was led by Lord William Hunter and assisted by five Englishmen and four Indians.



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11. Which among the following was not the economic cause of the Revolt of 1857?

- A. Heavy taxation
- B. Discriminatory tariff policy against Indian products
- C. Increased availability of market for Indian Cotton
- D. Destruction of tradition handicrafts

Answer: C

Explanation: Heavy taxation, forcibly evictions, discriminatory tariff policy against Indian products, destruction of Indian Handicrafts were the economic causes of the Revolt of 1857.

12. Which of the following British officer defeated Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi during the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857?

- A. Huge Rose
- B. Colin Campbell
- C. Colonel Neil
- D. John Nichols

Answer: A

Explanation: Lakshmi Bai, the Queen of Jhansi province, was a leader in the Indian Rebellion of 1857. She was defeated by Sir Huge Rose who was the British field Marshal and one of the ablest commanders during the Indian Mutiny (1857-58).

13. Who was proclaimed as the Emperor of India by the Sepoys during the Revolt of 1857?

- A. Nana Sahib
- B. Begum Hazrat Mahal
- C. Bahadur Shah Zafar
- D. Liyaqat Ali

Answer: C

Explanation: The 82-Year-old Bahadur Shah Zafar was declared as the Emperor of India by the sepoys. Bahadur Shah Zafar, also known as Bahadur Shah II, was the last Mughal emperor of India who reigned from 1837 to 1857 for a period of 20 years.

14. Which of the following personalities led the Revolt of 1857 at Kanpur?

- A. Begum Hazrat Mahal
- B. Nana Sahib
- C. Rani Laxmi Bai
- D. Kuer Singh

Answer: B

Explanation: In Kanpur the revolt was led by Nana Saheb, the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II. He joined the revolt primarily because he was deprived of his pension by the British. He captured Kanpur and proclaimed himself the Peshwa. But his victory was short-lived as Kanpur was again captured by the Britishers.

15. What was the increase in the members of the Legislative Council at the centre during The Indian Councils Act, 1909?

- A. 55
- B. 20
- C. 16
- D. 60

Answer: D

Explanation: Indian Councils Act of 1909, also called Morley-Minto Reforms, series of reform measures enacted in 1909 by the British Parliament, the main component of which directly introduced the elective principle to



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membership in the imperial and local legislative councils in India. During the reforms, the number of members of the legislative councils at the centre was increased from 16- 60.

16. Who among the following founded the Indian Home Rule Movement on 28 April, 1916?

- A. Annie Besant
- B. BalGangadharTilak
- C. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- D. Frank Besant

Answer: B

Explanation: The Indian Home Rule movement was a movement in British India on the lines of Irish Home Rule movement and other home rule movements. It was founded by BalGangadharTilak on 28 April, 1916. It is believed to have set the stage for the independence movement under the leadership of Annie Besant all over India whereas B. G. Tilak participation was limited to the educated English-speaking upper-class Indians.

17. Who among the following was the Governor General of India during Champaran Satyagraha of 1917?

- A. Lord Chelmsford
- B. Lord Reading
- C. Lord Irwin
- D. Lord Hardinge

Answer: A

Explanation: The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was the first Satyagraha movement inspired by Gandhi and a major revolt in the Indian Independence Movement. Lord Chelmsford served as Governor General and Viceroy of India during Champaran Satyagraha, 1917.

18. During the Champaran Movement in Bihar, farmers were forced by Britishers to grow which plant?

- A. Barley
- B. Indigo
- C. Jute
- D. Opium

Answer: B

Explanation: During the Champaran movement, Indigo was forcibly grown by the British in North India since 1750 to extract opium for the British trade to China, and thence smuggled to USA. When Gandhiji returned to India from South Africa in 1915 and saw peasants in Northern India oppressed by indigo planters, he tried to use the same methods that he had used in South Africa to organize mass uprisings by people to protest against injustices.

19. Kheda Satyagraha in which Gandhiji was the spiritual head of the struggle took place in which state?

- A. Bihar
- B. Madhya Pradesh
- C. Tamil Nadu
- D. Gujarat

Answer: D

Explanation: Kheda Satyagraha was led by Gandhiji in Gujarat in 1918. In Gujarat, Gandhi was chiefly the spiritual head of the struggle. His chief lieutenant, SardarVallabhbhai Patel and a close coterie of devoted Gandhians, namely Narhari Parikh, MohanlalPandya and Ravi



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Shankar Vyas toured the countryside, organised the villagers and gave them political leadership and direction.

20. Which of the following statement is not true regarding Rowlatt Act 1919?

- A. This act gave unbridled powers to government to imprison suspects
- B. It was passed by Imperial Legislative council in Delhi
- C. Lord Canning was the viceroy during the Rowlatt act
- D. The maximum period of imprisonment was two years

Answer: C

Explanation: Lord Chelmsford was the viceroy of Indian during the Rowlatt Act 1919. Hence, all the above statements are true except c).

21. In which of the following movement Gandhiji for the first time used hunger strike as a weapon to get justice?

- A. Kheda Satyagraha
- B. Rowlatt Act
- C. Khilafat Movement
- D. Ahmadabad Mill strike

Answer: D

Explanation: Ahmedabad Mill Strike, 1918 was one of the initial movements led by Gandhi in the beginning of 20th century after his return from South Africa. In this strike Gandhiji used hunger strike as a weapon to provide justice to the workers of the cotton mill. The result was that the strike was successful, and the workers got a 35% wage increase.

22. Which act provided for the establishment of the Public Service Commission in India for the first time?

- A. Government of India Act, 1935
- B. Rowlatt act,1919
- C. The Indian Councils Act, 1909
- D. Government of India Act, 1919

Answer: D

Explanation: The Government of India Act 1919 was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. It was passed to expand participation of Indians in the government of India. This Act provided for the establishment of a Public Service Commission in India for the first time.

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23. Diarchy or the Dual set of Government was introduced at the provincial level under which of the following act?

- A. Rowlatt Act, 1919
- B. Government of India Act, 1919
- C. Government of India Act, 1935
- D. The Indian Councils Act, 1892

Answer: B

Explanation: Diarchy means a dual set of governments. It was introduced under Government of India Act, 1919 in which subjects of provincial government were divided into two groups. One group was reserved, and the other group was transferred. The reserved subjects were controlled by the British Governor of the province; the transferred subjects were given to the Indian ministers of the province.

24. Who among the following started the Khilafat Movement in the year 1919?



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- A. Mahatma Gandhi
- B. Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar
- C. MaulanaShaukat Ali
- D. Both b and c

Answer: D

Explanation: The Khilafat Movement (1919-20) was essentially a movement to express Muslim support for the Caliph of Turkey against the allied powers. This movement was started by Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar and his brother MaulanaShaukat Ali in India by joining hands with some other Muslim leaders.

25. Which movement was led by Gandhiji after JallianwalaBagh Massacre that lasted from 1920- 1922?

- A. Civil Disobedience Movement
- B. Khilafat movement
- C. Non-Cooperation Movement
- D. Home Rule Movement

Answer: C

Explanation: The Non-Cooperation Movement was a significant but short phase of the Indian independence movement from British rule. It was led by Mahatma Gandhi after the JallianwalaBagh Massacre and lasted from 1920 to February 1922. It aimed to resist British rule in India through non-violence.

26. Which of the following factor did not led to the initiation of Non-Cooperation Movement by Gandhiji in 1920?

- A. Partition of Bengal
- B. Rowlatt act
- C. Khilafat movement
- D. JallianwalaBagh Massacre

Answer: A

Explanation: The Non-cooperation movement was a reaction to the oppressive policies of the British Indian government such as the RowlattAct, TheJallianwalaBagh massacre that led to thousands of unrests and the khilafat movement.

27. Mahatma Gandhi withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement on Feb, 12 1922 because of which of the following incident?

- A. JallianwalaBagh Massacre
- B. Delhi Conspiracy case
- C. ChauriChaura incident
- D. Gandhi Imprisonment

Answer: C

Explanation: The Non-cooperation movement was withdrawn because of the ChauriChaura incident. On 5 February 1922 a clash took place at ChauriChaura, a small town in the district of Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh. Although Gandhiji had stopped the national revolt single-handedly, on 10 March 1922, he was arrested. On 18 March 1922, he was imprisoned for six years for publishing seditious materials. This led to suppression of the movement and was followed by the arrest of other leaders.

28. Who was the viceroy of British India during the Non-cooperation movement launched under the leadership of Gandhiji?

- A. Lord Minto
- B. Lord Irwin
- C. Lord Canning
- D. Lord Chelmsford

Answer: D

Explanation: Lord Chelmsford was the viceroy during non-cooperation movement which was



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India's first nationwide mass movement that was launched by Mahatma Gandhi to resist British rule in India.

29. The ChauriChaura Incident, one of the most prominent incident of pre-independent India took place in?

- A. Delhi
- B. Gujarat
- C. Gorakhpur
- D. Lucknow

Answer: C

Explanation: The ChauriChaura incident occurred at ChauriChaura in the Gorakhpur district of the United Province (modern Uttar Pradesh) in British India on 5 February 1922. It is considered as one of the most prominent incidents of pre-independent India.

30. Who among the following was the president of the Congress-KhilafatSwaraj party which was laid down in 1923?

- A. Motilal Nehru
- B. Mahatma Gandhi
- C. Chittaranjan Das
- D. NarsimhaChintamanKelkar

Answer: C

Explanation: The Swaraj Party was established as the Congress- KhilafatSwaraj Party. It was a political party formed in India in January 1923. It was inspired by the concept of Swaraj which means "independence" or "self-rule." The two most important leaders were Chittaranjan Das, who was its president and Motilal Nehru, who was its secretary.

31. The Swaraj Party greatly weakened and broke up in which year?

- A. 1927
- B. 1925
- C. 1928
- D. 1926

Answer: D

Explanation: With the death of Chittaranjan Das in 1925, and with Motilal Nehru's return to the Congress the following year, the Swaraj party was greatly weakened. This led to dissension and the party broke up in 1926.

32. Who was the president of the Ghadar Party, an Indian revolutionary organization founded by Indians?

- A. Kartar Singh Sarabha
- B. Bhagwan Singh Gyanee
- C. GulabKaur
- D. Sohan Singh Bhakna

Answer: D

Explanation: The Ghadar Party was an Indian revolutionary organisation primarily founded by Indians in the year 1913. The party was multi-ethnic and had Sikh, Hindu and Muslim leaders. Sohan Singh Bhakna was the President of the Ghadar Party.

33. The Delhi Conspiracy Case of 1912 was meant to assassinate which of the following viceroy of India?

- A. Lord Willingdon
- B. Lord Hardinge
- C. Lord Curzon
- D. Lord Reading

Answer: B



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Explanation: The Delhi Conspiracy case, also known as the Delhi- Lahore Conspiracy, refers to a conspiracy in 1912 to assassinate the then Viceroy of India, Lord Hardinge, on the occasion of transferring the capital of British India from Calcutta to New Delhi. Although injured in the attempt, the Viceroy escaped with flesh wounds, but his Mahout was killed in the attack.

34. Which of the following statement is incorrect with regard to Simon commission?

The Indian Statutory Commission, commonly referred to as the Simon Commission, was a group of seven British Members of Parliament under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon. The commission arrived in British India in 1928. The Commission was strongly opposed by many in India. Prominent Indian nationalist LalaLajpatRai led a protest in Lahore. He suffered a police beating during the protest, and died of his injuries on 17th November, 1928.

35. Which of the following act was the outcome of the Simon Commission, 1928?

- A. Government of India Act, 1935
- B. Rowlatt act, 1919
- C. Government of India Act, 1919
- D. The Indian Council act, 1909

Answer: A

Explanation: The outcome of the Simon Commission was the Government of India Act 1935, which called for "responsible" government at the provincial level in India but not at the national level—that is a government responsible to the Indian community rather than London.

36. Who among the following was the First president of the Indian National Congress?

- A. It was laid under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon
- B. Simon Commission came to India in the year 1926
- C. Commission was strongly opposed by many in India
- D. LalaLajpatrai died after police beating during the protest

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A. Allan Octavian Hume
- B. BalGangadharTilak
- C. Womesh Chandra Banerjee
- D. Mahatma Gandhi

Answer: C TM

Explanation: The Indian National Congress is a broadly-based political party in India founded in 1885. Womesh Chandra Banerjee was the first president of Congress and the first session was attended by 72 delegates.

37. Who among the following personalities was the founder of The AryaSamaj?

- A. Vivekananda
- B. Annie Besant
- C. DayanandaSaraswati
- D. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Answer: C

Explanation: AryaSamaj is an Indian Hindu reform movement that promotes values and practices based on the belief in the infallible authority of the Vedas. The Samaj was founded by the sannyasiDayanandSaraswati on 10 April 1875.



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38. Who was the first Muslim President of The Indian National Congress?

- A. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- B. AbulKalam Azad
- C. BadruddinTyabji
- D. Muhammed Ali Jinnah

Answer: C

Explanation: BadruddinTyabji was the first Muslim president of Indian National Congress elected in its 1887 Madras session.

39. Which of the following statement is incorrect with respect to Nehru Report, 1928?

- A. It was prepared by Committee of the All Parties Conference
- B. The Committee was chaired by Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. The report contained Bill of Rights
- D. Federal form of government vested in the centre

Answer: B

Explanation: The Nehru Report of 28–30 August, 1928 was a memorandum outlining a proposed new dominion status for the constitution for India. It was prepared by a committee of the All Parties Conference chaired by Motilal Nehru with his sonJawaharlal Nehru acting as secretary.Unlike the eventual Government of India Act 1935, the reportcontained a Bill of Rights. It also proposed federal form of government with residuary powers vested in the centre.

40. Which leader took over the Leadership of the Salt Satyagraha when Gandhiji was arrested during the movement?

- A. AbaasTyabji
- B. JawaharLal Nehru
- C. SardarVallabhai Patel
- D. C. Rajagopalachari

Answer: A

Explanation: When Mahatma Gandhi chose a nationwide non-violent protest against the British salt tax. Congress officials were convinced that Gandhi would quickly be arrested and chose Tyabji as Gandhi's immediate successor to lead the Salt Satyagraha in case of Gandhi's arrest.

41. The First Round Table Conference held on November 12, 1930 was chaired by whom?

- A. Lord Sankey
- B. Arthur Henderson
- C. George V
- D. Ramsay MacDonald

Answer: D

Explanation: First Round Table Conference was first among the three such conferences organized between 1930 and 1932 by British government.It was officially inaugurated on November 12, 1930 at House of Lords at London by the British King (George V) and was chaired by then British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald.

42. How many delegates from India attended the First round Table Conference held in London?

- A. 74 delegates
- B. 58 delegates
- C. 52 delegates
- D. 77 delegates

Answer: A



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Explanation: During the First Round Table Conference, the three British political parties were represented by sixteen delegates. There were fifty-eight political leaders from British India and sixteen delegates from the princely states. In total 74 delegates from India attended the Conference.

43. Who among the following personalities was the President of The Karachi Session of 1931?

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. Mahatma Gandhi
- C. Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- D. Sardar Valla Bhai Patel

Answer: D

Explanation: The Karachi session of Indian National Congress was held on March 31, 1931 under the presidentship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

44. Who among the following was the Indian woman representative in the Second Round Table Conference held in 1931?

- A. Indira Gandhi
- B. Sarojini Naidu
- C. Sucheta Kriplani
- D. Usha Mehta

Answer: B

Explanation: The Second Round Conference was held on September 7, 1931. Gandhiji represented Indian National Congress and Sarojini Naidu represented Indian women.

45. Who among the following refused to attend the Third-Round table Conference assembled on November 17, 1932?

- A. The Labour Party from Britain

- B. The Indian National Congress
- C. The Conservative Party
- D. Both a and b

Answer: D

Explanation: The third and last session assembled on November 17, 1932. Only forty-six delegates attended since most of the main political figures of India were not present. The Labour Party from Britain and the Indian National Congress refused to attend the conference.

46. The Demand for PoornaSwaraj or complete freedom was accepted as an aim by the congress in which session?

- A. Nagpur
- B. Madras
- C. Lahore
- D. Delhi

Answer: C

Explanation: It was the Madras session of 1927 that for the first time the Congress called for PoornaSwaraj, or complete freedom, with Jawaharlal Nehru moving the Independence Resolution and the demand for 'Poornaswaraj' or complete independence was adopted at Lahore session of Congress in December 1929.

47. The provision for the establishment of a federal court was introduced under which of the below mentioned act?

- A. Indian councils act, 1892
- B. Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909
- C. Government of India act, 1919
- D. Government of India act, 1935

Answer: D



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Explanation: The Government of India Act, 1935 provided for the establishment of Federal Court to interpret the Act and adjudicate disputes relating to the federal matters. It provided that the Federal Courts should consist of one Chief justice and not more than six judges.

48. What was the name of the party formed by Subhash Chandra Bose in 1939 after leaving the Congress?

- A. Revolutionary socialist Bloc
- B. Forward Bloc
- C. Socialist Bloc
- D. Azad Hind Fauj

Answer: B

Explanation: The All India Forward Bloc (AIFB) was a left-wing nationalist political party in India which emerged as a faction within the Indian National Congress in 1939, led by Subhas Chandra Bose.

49. Who among the following personalities was the first Indian Governor General of India?

- A. Dr.Rajendra Prasad
- B. C. Rajagopalachari
- C. B.R Ambedkar
- D. SardarVallabhbhai Patel

Answer: B

Explanation: C. Rajagopalachari was an Indian lawyer, independence activist, politician and writer. He was the first and last Indian Governor General of India after Lord Mountbatten left India in 1948.

50. Who among the following dictator did not take part in the World War II 1939?

- A. Adolf Hitler

- B. Francisco Franco
- C. Benito Mussolini
- D. Both a and c

Answer: B

Explanation: At the time of World War II there were three dictators in Europe. Two were Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini. The third dictator was Francisco Franco who did not take part in World War II.

51. The Partition of Bengal was announced by which viceroy of India on 19 July, 1905?

- A. Lord Curzon
- B. Lord Irwin
- C. Lord Willingdon
- D. Lord Hardinge

Answer: A

Explanation: Partition of Bengal, (1905), division of Bengal carried out by the British viceroy in India, Lord Curzon, despite strong Indian nationalist opposition. Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal into two provinces Bengal (proper) and East Bengal and Assam.

52. Which movement proved to be strongest in Bengal and also known as Vandemataram Movement?

- A. Non-Cooperation Movement
- B. Civil Disobedience Movement
- C. Quit India Movement
- D. Swadeshi Movement

Answer: D

Explanation: The second Swadeshi movement started with the partition of Bengal by the



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Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon in 1905 and continued up to 1911. It was the most successful of the pre-Gandhian movement. It was strongest in Bengal and was also called vande mataram movement.

53. Who was the President of the First Session of the Muslim League, 1907 which was held at Karachi?

- A. Nawab Salimullah
- B. Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk
- C. Viqar-ul-Mulk
- D. Adamjee Peerbhoy

Answer: D

Explanation: Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy was an Indian business magnate, philanthropist and of Dawoodi Bohra community based at Bombay in British India. First session of the League was held at Karachi on December 29 & 30, 1907 with Adamjee Peerbhoy as its President.

54. Which of the following statement is incorrect with respect to Lucknow Pact-Congress-League Pact?

- A. Session was held at Lucknow in 1916
- B. Aimed to separate Hindu community from Muslims
- C. Demanded dominion status for the country
- D. Indian national congress was headed by Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Answer: B

Explanation: Lucknow Pact was an agreement made by the Indian National Congress headed by Maratha leader Bal Gangadhar Tilak and the All-India Muslim League led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah; it was adopted by the Congress at its

Lucknow session on December 29 and by the league on Dec. 31, 1916. It aimed at achieving unity between Hindus and Muslims.

55. Gandhiji founded Sabarmati Ashram in which year to preach the idea of Truth and Non-Violence?

- A. 1916
- B. 1918
- C. 1919
- D. 1920

Answer: A

Explanation: Sabarmati Ashram is located in the Sabarmati suburb of Ahmedabad, Gujarat. Gandhiji founded Sabarmati Ashram at Ahmedabad (Gujarat) in 1916 to preach the idea of truth and non-violence.

56. The All India Trade Union Congress which was founded in the year 1920 was presided by whom?

- A. N.M Joshi
- B. Ray Chaudhary
- C. Diwan Chaman Lall
- D. Lala Lajpat Rai

Answer: D

Explanation: The All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) is the oldest trade union federations in India. In October 1920 All India Trade Union Congress was founded in Bombay by N. M Joshi, Ray Chaudhary and presided over by Lala Lajpat Ray. Diwan Chaman Lall was the first general secretary.



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57. Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were hanged to death on 23 March, 1931 due to which conspiracy?

- A. Alipore Bomb Case, 1908
- B. Delhi Conspiracy case, 1912
- C. Lahore Conspiracy case, 1931
- D. Ghadar Conspiracy, 1915

Answer: C

Explanation: Bhagat Singh and two of his associates Rajguru and Sukhdev were sentenced to death at the Lahore Central Jail in Lahore conspiracy case on 23 March, 1931.

58. Which of the following movement was started together with Dandi March in the year 1930?

- A. Non-Cooperation Movement
- B. Civil Disobedience Movement
- C. Quit India Movement
- D. Champaran Movement

Answer: B

Explanation: Civil disobedience movement started was started with Dandi March by Mahatma Gandhi on 12th March, 1930. On 12 March, 1930 he along with his 78 followers began a march from the Sabarmati Ashram to "Dandi" on the Gujarat coast. It was a distance of 200 miles. At Dandia few days later they violated the salt laws by making salt from seawater. This led to the beginning of the civil disobedience Movement.

59. Poona pact 1932 that granted new rights to the untouchables was signed between whom?

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi
- B. B.R Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi

- C. B.R Ambedkar and LalaLajpatrai
- D. BalGangadharTilak and Mahatma Gandhi

Answer: B

Explanation: The Poona Pact refers to an agreement between B. R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi on the reservation of electoral seats for the depressed classes in the legislature of British India government. It was made on 24 September 1932 at Yerwada Central Jail in Poona, India and was signed by Mahatma Gandhi and B.R Ambedkar.

60. August Offer, 1940 was announced by which viceroy to get the support of the Indians in the Second World War?

- A. Lord Lawrence
- B. Lord Mayo
- C. Lord Ripon
- D. Lord Linlithgow

Answer: D

Explanation: The August Offer was a proposal made by the British government in 1940 promising the expansion of the Executive Council of the Viceroy of India to include more Indians, the establishment of an advisory war council, giving full weight to minority opinion, and the recognition of Indians' right to frame their own constitution. August Offer was announced by Lord Linlithgow on 10 August, 1940 to get the support of Indians in the Second World War.

61. The Cripps Mission that was a failed attempt by the British Government to get full Indian co-operation came to India in which year?

- A. 1942
- B. 1935
- C. 1940



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D. 1920

Answer: A

Explanation: The Cripps Mission was a failed attempt in late March 1942 by the British government to secure full Indian cooperation and support for their efforts in World War

II. The mission was headed by a senior minister Sir Stafford Cripps.

62. The first Indian National Army under Mohan Singh that collapsed was again revived under the leadership of whom?

- A. Mahatma Gandhi
- B. LalaLajpatRai
- C. BalGangadharTilak
- D. Subhash Chandra Bose

Answer: D

Explanation: The Indian National Army was an armed force formed by Indian nationalist Rash Behari Bose in 1942 in Southeast Asia during World War II. Its aim was to secure Indian independence from British rule. The INA was initially formed under Mohan Singh. However, the first INA under Mohan Singh collapsed and finally it was revived under the leadership of Subash Chandra Bose in 1943.

63. Women's Regiment known as 'Rani of Jhansi Regiment' was formed in which year?

- A. 1944
- B. 1943
- C. 1942
- D. 1947

Answer: B

Explanation: Indian National Army was structured in a way that lodged active participation from women. On 12 July 1943, Bose announced the formation of the Women's Regiment, naming it "Rani of Jhansi Regiment" which in later years was a special characteristic of the INA.

64. Which mission envisaged the establishment of a constituent assembly to frame the constitution as well as an interim government?

- A. Wavell plan ,1945
- B. Mountbatten plan ,1947
- C. Cabinet Mission plan ,1946
- D. None of these

Answer: C

Explanation: The Cabinet Mission, 1946 envisaged the establishment of a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution as well as an interim government. The Muslim League accepted the plan, but it was partially accepted by the Congress.

65. Which of the following act granted autonomy to the provinces in India?

- A. Government of India act, 1919
- B. Government of India act, 1935
- C. Indian Council act, 1909
- D. Indian Council act, 1892

Answer: B

Explanation: Government of India Act 1935 was essentially aimed at providing a greater degree of autonomy to provinces and giving the Indians a greater role in administration.



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66. Who among the following was not the member of the constituent assembly formed in the year 1946?

- A. Vallabhbhai Patel
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Mahatma Gandhi
- D. KM Munshi

Answer: C

Explanation: Mahatma Gandhi was not the member of the constituent assembly formed on 6 July, 1946.

67. Which of the following act gave representation to the Indians for the first time in the Legislation?

- A. Government of India Act, 1935
- B. Government of India Act, 1919
- C. Indian Councils Act, 1892
- D. Indian Councils Act, 1909

Answer: A

Explanation: The Government of India act 1935, gave representation to the Indians for the first time in the Legislation.

68. with which of the following movement, Mahatma Gandhi entered into the Indian Politics?

- A. Champaran Satyagraha
- B. Dandi March
- C. Civil-Disobedience Movement
- D. Quit India Movement

Answer: A

Explanation: The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was the first Satyagraha movement inspired by Gandhiji and a major revolt in the Indian

Independence Movement through which he entered into the Indian Politics.

69. Who among the following described Rani Laxmi Bai as the 'best and the bravest military leader of the rebel' during the revolt of 1857?

- A. Sir Hugh Rose
- B. Colin Campbell
- C. John Seeley
- D. William Taylor

Answer: A

Explanation: Sir Hugerose paid a tribute to the valour of Rani Laxmi Bai when he said, "Laxmi Bai was the bravest and the best of military leaders of the rebels."

70. What was the objective of the Morley-Minto Reforms passed in the year 1909?

- A. Participation of Women In politics
- B. Increasing participation of Indians in the assembly
- C. Implementation of Separate Electoral System
- D. Co-operation in World War II

Answer: C

Explanation: The Indian Councils Act 1909 commonly known as the Morley-Minto was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that brought about a limited increase in the involvement of Indians in the governance of British India. A momentous introduction in the reforms were the separate electorates where seats were reserved for Muslims and in which only Muslims would be polled.

71. Which governor general was nicknamed as 'Desert Fox' during the Second World War?



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- A. General Erwin Rommel
- B. General Nelson
- C. Adolf Hitler
- D. General Hans Speidel

Answer: A

Explanation: Johannes Erwin Eugen Rommel (15 November 1891 – 14 October 1944) was a German general and military theorist. Popularly known as the Desert Fox, he served

as field marshal in the Defence Force of Nazi Germany during World War II.

72. Who was the Governor-General of India during the Revolt of 1857?

- A. Lord Canning
- B. Lord Irwin
- C. Lord Reading
- D. Lord Mayo

Answer: A

Explanation: Charles John Canning, known as The Viscount Canning from 1837 to 1859, was an English statesman and Governor-General of India during the Indian Rebellion of 1857.

73. Who among the following was the viceroy of India during the formation of the Indian National Congress?

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

Answer: C

Explanation: Lord Dufferin served as Governor General of India and Viceroy from 1884 to 1888.

He was the viceroy during the formation of the Indian National Congress.

74. Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki are well-known for which of the following incident?

- A. Delhi Conspiracy case
- B. Lahore conspiracy case
- C. Kakori Incident
- D. Alipore Bomb Case

Answer: D

Explanation: The 'Alipore Bomb Case' was "the first state trial of any magnitude in India". Khudiram, along with Prafulla Chaki, attempted to assassinate a British judge, Magistrate Kingsford, by throwing bombs in the carriage they suspected the man was in. Magistrate Kingsford, however, was seated in a different carriage, resulting in the deaths of two British women.

75. Who was the freedom fighter who died in Lahore jail due to the hunger-strike?

- A. Bhagat Singh
- B. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- C. Jatin Das
- D. Lala Lajpat Rai

Answer: C

Explanation: Jatindra Nath Das also known as Jatin Das, was an Indian independence activist and revolutionary. He died in Lahore jail after a 63-day hunger strike.

76. How among the following was one of the founders of Hindustan Socialist Republic Association?

- A. Subhash Chandra Bose
- B. Bhagat Singh



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- C. Mahatma Gandhi
- D. Jawaharlal Nehru

Answer: B

Explanation: Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) was a revolutionary organisation, also known as Hindustan Socialist Republican Army established in 1928 at Feroz Shah Kotla New Delhi by Chandrasekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and others.

77. Which session of the Indian National Congress was presided by Mahatma Gandhi?

- A. Delhi
- B. Surat
- C. Lahore
- D. Belgaum

Answer: D

Explanation: The Indian National Congress held its thirty-ninth session at Belgaum on the 26th & 27th Dec, 1924. Gandhiji was the president of the Congress only on one occasion and the session was held in Belgaum.

78. Who among the following personalities was the President of the Indian National Congress during Indian Independence (1947)?

- A. Mahatma Gandhi
- B. Abulkalam Azad
- C. J.B Kriplani
- D. Sarojini Naidu

Answer: C

Explanation: Jivatram Bhagwandas Kripalani, popularly known as Acharya Kripalani, was an Indian politician, noted particularly for holding the presidency of the Indian National Congress during the transfer of power in 1947. Kripalani

was a Gandhian socialist, environmentalist, mystic and independence activist.

79. The Gandhi-Irwin Pact, to suspend the Civil-Disobedience movement was signed in which year?

- A. 1932
- B. 1933
- C. 1931
- D. 1930

Answer: C

Explanation: Gandhi-Irwin Pact, agreement signed on March 5, 1931, between Mohandas K. Gandhi, leader of the Indian nationalist movement, and Lord Irwin British viceroy of India. It marked the end of a period of civil disobedience (Satyagraha) in India against British rule that Gandhi and his followers had initiated with the Salt March (March–April 1930) and participation in the second-round table conference in London.

80. The ideas of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity which influenced the Indian National Movement was taken from which of the following revolution?

- A. French Revolution
- B. Chinese Revolution
- C. Russian Revolution
- D. American Revolution

Answer: A

Explanation: The ideas of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity was taken from the French Revolution as at the time of the French Revolution, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" was one of the many mottos in use.



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81. General Dyer, who was responsible for JallianwalaBagh Massacre was shot dead by whom?

- A. VirSarkar
- B. Bhagat Singh
- C. Jatin Das
- D. Udham Singh

Answer: D

Explanation: Udham Singh was a revolutionary belonging to the Ghadar Party best known for his assassination in The Individual Satyagraha was not to seek London of Michael O' Dwyer, the former lieutenant governor of the Punjab in India, on 13 March 1940. The assassination was in revenge for the JallianwalaBagh massacre in Amritsar in 1919.

83. Who among the following was the leader of the Bardoli Satyagraha of 1928?

- A. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. Mahatma Gandhi
- C. SardarVallabhbhai Patel
- D. Dr.Rajendra Prasad

Answer: C

Explanation: The Bardoli Satyagraha of 1928, in the state of Gujarat, India during the period of the British Raj, was a major episode of civil disobedience and revolt in the Indian Independence Movement. The movement was eventually led by Vallabhbhai Patel, and its success gave rise to Patel becoming one of the main leaders of the independence movement.

84. Who among the following Indian women led the Salt Satyagraha Movement with Gandhiji?

- A. Annie Besant
- B. Sarojini Naidu
- C. Muthu Lakshmi
- D. Mridula Sarabhai

Answer: B

Explanation: The Salt March, also known as the Dandi March and the Dandi Satyagraha, was an act of nonviolent civil disobedience in colonial India led by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi to produce salt. One of the major aspects of Sarojini Naidu's role in India's freedom struggle was during Salt Satyagraha, where she participated with many women protesters at Dharsana Salt Works in Gujarat.

85. AcharyaVinobaBhave startedIndividual Satyagraha in the year 1940 from which place?

- A. Paunar, Maharashtra
- B. Nadiad, Gujarat
- C. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh
- D. None of these

Answer: A

Explanation: The Individual Satyagraha was not to seek Independence but to affirm the right of speech. On October 17, 1940, the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi had chosen AcharyaVinobaBhave as the first satyagrahi to start personal satyagraha movement at Paunar, Maharashtra.

86. Who among the following personalities is known as the 'Father of the Indian National Congress'?



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- A. LokmanyaTilak
- B. Dr.Rajendra Prasad
- C. Jawaharlal Nehru
- D. A.O Hume

Answer: D

Explanation: The Indian National Congress was considered to be the largest and most prominent Indian public organization, as well as the central and defining influence of the long Indian Independence Movement. A.O Hume is known as the father of the Indian national congress who laid its foundation in the year 1885.

87. Who among the following personalities was the advocate at the famous INA Trials?

- A. Dr.Rajendra Prasad
- B. Bhulabhai Desai
- C. Subhash Chandra Bose
- D. Jawaharlal Nehru

Answer: B

Explanation: Bhulabhai Desai was an Indian independence activist and acclaimed lawyer. He is well-remembered for his defence of the three Indian National Army soldiers accused of treason during World War II. Thus, he advocated the famous INA Trial.

88. The Simon Commission which came to India in the year 1928 was boycotted because of which of the following reason?

- A. Sir John Simon who started it was very unpopular
- B. Failure of Montague-Chelmsford Reforms
- C. Large number of Nationalists in Prison
- D. All its members were Englishmen

Answer: D

Explanation: The Simon Commission was formed in 1928 to gauge the progress of constitutional reform in India. The main reason behind the boycott of Simon Commission was that the commission did not have a single Indian member. They were all British.

89. Who among the following was the President of the Indian National Congress when the Mountbatten Plan of Independence was accepted?

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. SardarVallabhbai Patel
- C. Maulana Azad
- D. J.B Kriplani

Answer: B TM

Explanation: Mountbatten Plan was a declaration of the government of Great Britain on June 3, 1947, that provided for the partition of India into two states that were granted the rights of dominions. SardarVallabhbai Patel was the President of INC when Mountbatten Plan was accepted.

90. Which of the following personalities is known for attending all the three Round Table Conferences?

- A. M.M Malavia
- B. SardarVallabhbai Patel
- C. B.R Ambedkar
- D. Jawaharlal Nehru

Answer: C

Explanation: BhimraoRamjiAmbedkar, popularly known as BabasahebAmbedkar, was an Indian jurist, economist, politician and social reformer



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who is known for attending all the three Round Table Conferences.

91. The Kakori Conspiracy, which was a train robbery took place between Kakori and Lucknow in which year?

- A. 1919
- B. 1925
- C. 1929
- D. 1931

Answer: B

Explanation: The Kakori Conspiracy was a train robbery that took place between Kakori and, near Lucknow, on 9 August 1925 during the Indian Independence Movement against the British Indian Government. The robbery was

Organised by Hindustan Republican Association (HRA).The robbery was conceived by Ram Prasad Bismil and Ashfaqullah Khan who belonged to the HRA.

92. Who among the following was the founder of the 'Ramakrishna Mission'?

- A. Swami Vivekananda
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- D. Mahatma Gandhi

Answer: A

Explanation: Ramakrishna Mission (RKM) is a Hindu religious and spiritual organisation which forms the core of a worldwide spiritual movement known as the Ramakrishna Movement.The mission is named after and inspired by the Indian saint Ramakrishna Paramahansa and founded by Ramakrishna's chief disciple Swami Vivekananda on 1 May 1897.

93. Who among the following termed Cripps Proposal as 'a post-dated cheque in a crashing bank'?

- A. Annie Besant
- B. Sarojini Naidu
- C. Mahatma Gandhi
- D. B.R Ambedkar

Answer: C

Explanation: Cripps Mission which was sent by the British Government in March 1942 to India with key objective to secure Indian cooperation and support for British War Efforts was termed as a post-dated cheque in a crashing bank by Gandhiji.

94. Which of the following Governor-General is known for abolishing the Sati System in the year 1829?

- A. Lord Curzon
- B. Lord Reading
- C. Lord Wellesley
- D. Lord William Bentinck

Answer: D

Explanation: Sati is an obsolete funeral custom where a widow immolates herself on her husband's pyre or takes her

Own life in another fashion shortly after her husband's death. It was abolished by Lord William Bentinck in the year 1829.

95. Which of the following act authorised the British Government to imprison any person without trial and conviction in a court of law?

- A. Indian councils act, 1909
- B. Government of India act, 1935
- C. Rowlatt Act, 1919



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D. Government of India act, 1919

Answer: C

Explanation: Rowlatt Acts, (February 1919) was a legislation passed by the Imperial Legislative Council. The acts allowed certain political cases to be tried without juries and permitted internment of suspects without trial. This act effectively authorized the government to imprison any person suspected of terrorism living in British India for up to two years without a trial and gave the imperial authorities power to deal with all revolutionary activities.

96. Who among the following personalities has been nick-named as 'Frontier Gandhi'?

- A. Khan Saheb
- B. Maulana Azad
- C. Liaquat Ali Khan
- D. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

Answer: D

Explanation: Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was an independence activist and a spiritual leader nicknamed as "Frontier Gandhi" due to his political activities and close association with the Indian leader, Mahatma Gandhi. He was a devout Muslim with an unwavering faith in the compatibility of Islam and nonviolence.

97. Who among the following designed the National Flag of Independent India?

- A. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- B. Rabindranath Tagore
- C. PingaliVenkaiah
- D. Jawaharlal Nehru

Answer: C

Explanation: The Indian flag is based on the Swaraj flag, a flag of the Indian National Congress designed by PingaliVenkayya. It was adopted in its present form during a meeting of the Constituent Assembly held on 22 July 1947.

98. Under Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909 the seats were reserved for which of the following community?

- A. Hindus
- B. Sikhs
- C. Jews
- D. Muslims

Answer: D

Explanation: The Indian Councils Act 1909 commonly known as the Morley-Minto Reforms, was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that brought about a limited increase in the involvement of Indians in the governance of British India. A momentous introduction in the reforms were the separate electorates where seats were reserved for Muslims and in which only Muslims would be polled. Minto welcomed their 'representative character' and acknowledged and promoted the separate Muslim politics.

99. Who was the National leader who wrote the History of India on the walls of the Andaman Cellular-Jail?

- A. B.R Ambedkar
- B. Bhagat Singh
- C. VirSavakar
- D. Nandanlal Bose

Answer: C

Explanation: Veer Savarkar occupies a unique place in the history of Indian freedom



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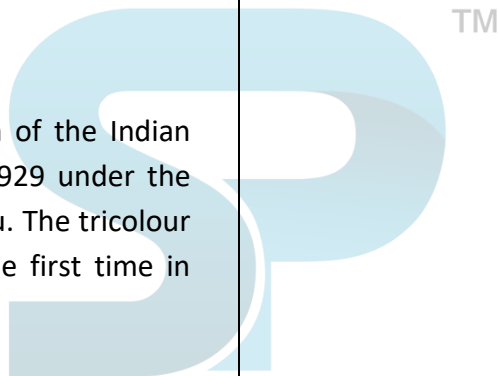
struggle. Savarkar was charged with serious offences of illegal transportation of weapons, provocative speeches and sedition and was sentenced to 50 years of jail and deported to the Kalapani (Blackwaters) at Andaman cellular jail where he wrote the history of India and described the condition of India under British rule at that time.

100. The Tricolour Flag of India was unfurled for the first time in which session of the Indian National Congress?

- A. Nagpur Session, 1920
- B. Lahore Session, 1929
- C. Haripura Session, 1938
- D. Calcutta Session, 1920

Answer: B

Explanation: The Lahore session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1929 under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. The tricolour flag of India was unfurled for the first time in Lahore Session.





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