

Modern History Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who was the founder of the Brahmo Samaj, founded in 1828?
 - (a) Rabindranath Tagore
 - (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
 - (c) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
 - (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
2. When was Indian Navy Act passed?
 - (a) 1927
 - (b) 1937
 - (c) 1947
 - (d) 1967
3. Who estimated the National Income for the first time in India?
 - (a) Mahalanobis
 - (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
 - (c) V K R V Rao
 - (d) Sardar Patel
4. World War I broke out in the year -
 - (a) 1904
 - (b) 1914
 - (c) 1924
 - (d) 1934
5. What was the capital of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's kingdom?
 - (a) Patna
 - (b) Fatehpur Sikri
 - (c) Islamabad
 - (d) Lahore
6. The Objective Resolution to guide the deliberations of the Assembly was moved by -
 - (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (b) Kiran Desai
 - (c) K Natwar Singh
 - (d) K.M. Munshi
7. Who wrote the book 'Glimpses of World History'?
 - (a) Shashi Tharoor
 - (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (c) Nirad C Chaudhuri
 - (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
8. East India Company was established in _____.
 - (a) 1400
 - (b) 1500
 - (c) 1600
 - (d) 1700
9. Tipu Sultan was also known as Tiger of _____.
 - (a) Mysore
 - (b) Delhi
 - (c) Agra
 - (d) Gwalior
10. Sri Aurobindo was born in the year
 - (a) 1772
 - (b) 1822
 - (c) 1872
 - (d) 1922
11. The English defeated the _____ in the battle of Wandiwash.
 - (a) German
 - (b) French
 - (c) Indians
 - (d) Americans
12. Who was the First Governor General of Bengal?
 - (a) Lord William Bentinck
 - (b) Sir William Denison
 - (c) The Lord Napier
 - (d) Warren Hastings
13. Victoria Memorial in Kolkata was proposed to be built by -
 - (a) Lord Canning
 - (b) George Curzon
 - (c) William Hastings
 - (d) Lord William Bentinck
14. India Gate was designed by -
 - (a) Frank Lloyd Wright
 - (b) Sir Edwin Lutyens
 - (c) Frank Gehry
 - (d) Zaha Hadid
15. Who discovered sea route to India?
 - (a) Babur
 - (b) Vasco-da-Gama
 - (c) Galileo
 - (d) Ferondo
16. Subhas Chandra Bose was born in the year _____.
 - (a) 1797
 - (b) 1847
 - (c) 1897
 - (d) 1947
17. Who built Gateway of India?
 - (a) Guru Ramdas
 - (b) Maharaja Pratap Singh
 - (c) Rabindra Nath Tagore
 - (d) British Government
18. Mahatma Gandhi was born in which year?
 - (a) 1869
 - (b) 1879
 - (c) 1889
 - (d) 1899
19. National Anthem was adopted by Constituent Assembly on
 - (a) 26 January 1949
 - (b) 26 November 1949
 - (c) 24 January 1950
 - (d) 15 August 1947
20. Lal Bahadur Shastri was born in the year -
 - (a) 1844
 - (b) 1864
 - (c) 1884
 - (d) 1904
21. World War II started in the year?
 - (a) 1914
 - (b) 1919
 - (c) 1939
 - (d) 1945
22. Which is the first Hindi newspaper of India?
 - (a) Udaan
 - (b) Azad Vichaar
 - (c) Udant Martand
 - (d) Vichaar Vyakti



23. Who started Ganesha Festival?
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Lokmanya Tilak
 (c) Pandit Nehru (d) Indira Gandhi
24. When did 'Jallianwala Bagh' tragedy took place?
 (a) 13th April 1867 (b) 15th June 1947
 (c) 13th April 1919 (d) 17th May 2011
25. Which is the first newspaper of India?
 (a) Bombay Gazette (b) Bengal Gazette
 (c) Bombay Times (d) Hindustan Times
26. Who built Sabarmati Ashram?
 (a) Guru Ramdas (b) Shah Jahan
 (c) Rao Jodhaji (d) Mahatma Gandhi
27. Battle of Plassey was fought in _____.
 (a) 1657 (b) 1707
 (c) 1757 (d) 1807
28. Who was first viceroy of pre-independence era?
 (a) Warren Hastings
 (b) Lord William Bentinck
 (c) Lord Mountbatten
 (d) Lord Canning
29. Which Freedom Fighter from Bengal died at the age of 18?
 (a) Khudiram Bose
 (b) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
 (c) Chittaranjan Das
 (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
30. During the Independence Movement, Subhash Chandra Bose revamped the Indian National _____.
 (a) Navy (b) Army
 (c) Defence (d) Air Force
31. Who declared as his ultimate aim the 'wiping of every tear from every eye'?
 (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru (b) Gandhiji
 (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (d) Sardar Pate
32. Gandhi Ji started the Non-Cooperation Movement in?
 (a) 1880 (b) 1900
 (c) 1920 (d) 1940
33. Who was the first temporary chairman of the Constituent Assembly?
 (a) B R Ambedkar
 (b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 (c) Rajendra Prasad
 (d) Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha
34. Who was the first female Governor of India?
 (a) Kamala Nehru
 (b) Madam Bikaji Kama
 (c) Sarojini Naidu
 (d) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
35. Churches and Convents of Goa were built by?
 (a) British (b) Dutch
 (c) Portuguese (d) Mughals
36. In 1617 the British East India Company was given permission by _____ to trade in India.
 (a) Babur (b) Akbar
 (c) Aurangzeb (d) Jahangir
37. The decision of Partition of Bengal was announced in 1905 by?
 (a) Lord William Bentinck
 (b) Lord Mountbatten
 (c) Warren Hastings
 (d) Lord Curzon
38. In which year did the Kakori conspiracy case take place?
 (a) 1925 (b) 1924
 (c) 1926 (d) 1927
39. Who was the first lady Governor of an Indian State?
 (a) Sucheta Kripalani (b) Padmaja Naidu
 (c) Tarkeswari Sinha (d) Sarojini Naidu
40. Which of the following periodicals is not correctly matched with its editor?
 (a) Bande Mataram : Aurobindo Ghosh
 (b) New India : Bipin Chandra Pal
 (c) Yugantar : Bhupendranath Dutta
 (d) Sandhya : Barindra Ghosh
41. The song "Vande Mataram" occurs in the book _____.
 (a) Geetanjali (b) Anandmath
 (c) Indian People (d) Poverty and UnBritish - Rule in India
42. The only Viceroy to be assassinated in India was?
 (a) Lord Harding (b) Lord Northbrook
 (c) Lord Ellenborough (d) Lord Mayo
43. Who was the founder of the Theosophical Society?
 (a) Justice Ranade (b) Madam Blavatsky
 (c) Annie Besant (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
44. The First Woman President of the Indian National Congress was-
 (a) Sarojini Naidu (b) Vijayalakshmi Pandit
 (c) Annie Besant (d) Kadambani Ganguli



45. Indian National Congress split for the first time in its session at -
 (a) Allahabad (b) Calcutta
 (c) Surat (d) Lahore
46. Which of the following institutions was not founded by Mahatma Gandhi?
 (a) Sabarmati Ashram (b) Sevagram Ashram
 (c) Vishwa Bharti (d) Phoenix Ashram
47. English education was introduced in India by -
 (a) Curzon (b) Macaulay
 (c) Dalhousie (d) Bentick
48. Who among the following did Gandhiji regard as his political Guru?
 (a) Mahadev Desai
 (b) Dayanand Saraswati
 (c) Acharya Narendra Dev
 (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
49. What was the chief objective of the 'Wahabi movement'?
 (a) Forge cordial relations with the British
 (b) Purify Islam
 (c) Improve the condition of women
 (d) Adopt rational education
50. Gandhiji's 'Satyagraha' meant an attachment to the following two elements -
 (a) Knowledge and religion
 (b) Truth and non-violence
 (c) Truth and chastity
 (d) Love of motherland and hate for colonial masters
51. Who was the founder of Arya Samaj?
 (a) Acharya Narendra Dev
 (b) Dayanand Saraswati
 (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 (d) Acharya Vinoba Bhave
52. Who presided over the first session of the Indian National Congress?
 (a) A.O. Hume
 (b) Surendranath Banerjee
 (c) W.C. Banerjee
 (d) Badruddin Tayyabji
53. Which one of the following party was founded by Subhash Chandra Bose?
 (a) Abhinav Bharat (b) Azad Hind Sena
 (c) Revolutionary Army (d) Forward Block
54. Which of the following was not advocated by Mahatma Gandhi?
 (a) Prohibition of liquor (b) Heavy Industries
 (c) Village Panchayat (d) Dignity of Labour
55. One of the following was not associated with the Ghadar party
 (a) Lala Hardayal
 (b) Baba Gurdit Singh
 (c) Mohammad Barkatullah
 (d) Sohan Singh Bhakna
56. Who was the first Indian to be elected as a Member of the British House of Commons?
 (a) Jayaprakash Narayan
 (b) Dada Bhai Naoroji
 (c) Ram Manohar Lohia
 (d) Sarojini Naidu
57. During whose Viceroyalty, the capital of India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi?
 (a) Lord Canning (b) Lord Hardinge
 (c) Lord Lytton (d) Lord Clive
58. The Working Committee of National Congress sanctioned the resolution named 'Quit India' at -
 (a) Wardha (b) Nagpur
 (c) Mumbai (d) Delhi
59. Which of the following Act introduced separate electorates (communal representation) for Muslims?
 (a) Indian Council Act 1892
 (b) Indian Council Act 1909
 (c) Government of India Act 1919
 (d) Government of India Act of 1935
60. Who raised the slogan "Inquilab Zindabad"?
 (a) Subash Chandra Bose
 (b) Balagangadhar Tilak
 (c) Hasrst Mohani
 (d) Sukhdev
61. Who was the founder of the Indian Reform Association in 1870?
 (a) Debendranath Tagore
 (b) Keshab Chandra Sen
 (c) Rammohan Roy
 (d) Dayanand Saraswati
62. During the period of which Governor General / Viceroy was the Indian Civil Service introduced?
 (a) Dalhousie (b) Curzon
 (c) Bentick (d) Cornwallis
63. Who was the President of Indian National Congress at the time of Indian independence?
 (a) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad
 (b) J. B. Kriplani
 (c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 (d) Rajendra Prasad



64. Who gave the title 'Nightingale of India' to Sarojini Naidu?
 (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Bhagat Singh
 (c) Rajendra Prasad (d) Mahatma Gandhi
65. Who was responsible for the integration of princely states into the Indian Union after Independence?
 (a) Sri Rajagopalachari
 (b) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
 (c) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
 (d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
66. The famous work 'Anandmath' was written by -
 (a) Aurobindo
 (b) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
 (c) Rabindra Nath Tagore
 (d) Aarti Chaudhary
67. Who introduced the term 'Hindu rate of growth'?
 (a) Amartya Sen (b) Raj Krishna
 (c) V. K. R. V. Rao (d) Kaushik Basu
68. Which of the following was not actively engaged in social and religious reforms in India?
 (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 (b) Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar
 (c) Jotiba Phule
 (d) Bharatendu Harish Chandra
69. The first Europeans to come to India were
 (a) British (b) Dutch
 (c) French (d) Portugese
70. British achieved political power in India after which of the following ?
 (a) Battle of Plassey (b) Battle of Panipat
 (c) Battle of Buxar (d) Battle of Wandiwash
71. "Abhinav Bharat" was founded in 1904 as a secret society of revolutionaries by :
 (a) Damodar Chapekar (b) V. D. Savarkar
 (c) Praffula Chaki (d) Khudiram Bose
72. The Swadeshi Boycott Movement is related to -
 (a) Partition of Bengal in 1947
 (b) Partition of Bengal in 1905
 (c) Non cooperation movement in 1921
 (d) Partition of Punjab in 1947
73. Mutiny of 1857 was described as the First Indian War of Independence by -
 (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
 (c) Bhagat Singh
 (d) V. D. Savarkar
74. 'Do or Die' is associated with which of the movements in India's freedom struggle -
 (a) Dandi March
 (b) Non-Cooperation Movement
 (c) Khilafat Movement
 (d) Quit India Movement
75. Which Governor General decided to make English as the medium of instruction in India?
 (a) Lord Wellesley
 (b) Lord Hardinge
 (c) Lord Dalhousie
 (d) Lord William Bentinck
76. What was 'Kamagata Maru'?
 (a) An army unit
 (b) A harbour
 (c) A ship
 (d) An industrial township
77. Which of the following was published by Gandhiji during his stay in South Africa?
 (a) Young India (b) Indian Opinion
 (c) Nav Jivan (d) None of these
78. Who is referred to as 'Frontier Gandhi'?
 (a) Sheikh Abdullah
 (b) Manilal Gandhi
 (c) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
 (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
79. Who was the first Indian Governor General of Independent India?
 (a) Rajendra Prasad (b) C. Rajagopalachari
 (c) A. Kriplani (d) Lord Mountbatten
80. Gandhiji's first Satyagraha in India was held at _____.
 (a) Champaran (b) Ahmedabad
 (c) Kheda (d) Allahabad
81. The 'Cabinet Mission' of 1946 was led by
 (a) Lord Linlithgow (b) Lord Mountbatten
 (c) Sir Pethick Lawrence (d) Sir Mountford
82. What did Gandhiji meant by 'Sarvodaya'?
 (a) Nonviolence
 (b) Upliftment of untouchables or dalits
 (c) The birth of a new society based on ethical values
 (d) Satyagraha
83. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India was
 (a) K.M. Munshi (b) D.P. Khaitan
 (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (d) T.T. Krishnamachari



84. Who propounded the "Doctrine of Passive Resistance"?
- (a) Balgangadhar Tilak (b) Aurobindo Ghosh
(c) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) Bipin Chandra Pal
85. The first Muslim to be elected President of 'Indian National Congress' was?
- (a) Maulana Azad (b) Mohammed Ali
(c) Badruddin Tyabji (d) Shah Wali-ullah
86. Who was the first Viceroy of India?
- (a) Lord Canning (b) Lord Curzon
(c) Lord Wavell (d) Lord Mountbatten
87. In 1917, Mahatma Gandhi organised a satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of _____.
- (a) Bihar (b) Karnataka
(c) Gujarat (d) West Bengal
88. Who raised the slogan "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it"?
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
(b) Subhash Chandra Bose
(c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(d) Lala Lajpat Rai
89. Which of the following was a leader of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army founded in 1928?
- (a) Khudiram Bose
(b) Asfaquallah Khan
(c) Chandra Shekhar Azad
(d) Subhash Chandra Bose
90. Who was the founder of Banaras Hindu University?
- (a) SukumarDutt
(b) Madan Mohan Malvia
(c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(d) Motilal Nehru
91. Who was given the title of "The Ambassador of Hindu - Muslim Unity" for being the architect and mastermind of the historic Lucknow Pact?
- (a) Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan
(b) Fazl-ul-Haq
(c) Syed Mohammad Sharfuddin Quadri
(d) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
92. In ends and means relationship, Gandhiji believed ____
- (a) Means determine the ends
(b) Means become good if they serve the ends
(c) Ends is everything no matter what or how the means are
(d) Ends and means are watertight compartments
93. In 1917, which movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi from Champaran?
- (a) Champaran Satyagraha
(b) Non co-operation movement
(c) Quit India movement
(d) Swadeshi Movement
94. Who was the first Governor General of Bengal?
- (a) Robert Clive (b) William Bentick
(c) Warren Hastings (d) Charles Cornawallis
95. In which battle was Siraj-ud-Daulah defeated by Lord Clive?
- (a) Battle of Plassey (b) Battle of Buxer
(c) Battle of Panipat (d) Battle of Haldighati
96. Who led the Bardoli Satyagraha movement?
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
(b) Rabindra Nath Tagore
(c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(d) Chittaranjan Das
97. Who is known as the 'Father of Indian Unrest'?
- (a) Anant Singh (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(c) Bhagat Singh (d) Dadabhai Naoroji
98. Where was the 'Azad Hind Fauj' founded?
- (a) Singapore (b) Thailand
(c) Britain (d) Italy
99. Who was the founder of the Ghadar Party?
- (a) Basant Kumar Biswas
(b) Sohan Singh Bhakna
(c) Ram Prasad Bismil
(d) Bhagat Singh
100. In which year (in AD) was the East India Company established?
- (a) 1664 (b) 1632
(c) 1600 (d) 1608
101. Match the following.
- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Social Reform Movement Founder | |
| 1. Arya Samaj | a. Raja Ram Mohan Roy |
| 2. Brahmo Samaj | b. Dayanand Saraswati |
| 3. Veda Samaj | c. Atmaram Pandurang |
| 4. Prarthna Samaj | d. Keshab Chandra Sen and K. Sridharalu Naidu |
| (a) 1-b , 2-a, 3-c , 4-d | (b) 1-b , 2-a , 3-d , 4-c |
| (c) 1-a , 2-b , 3-d , 4-c | (d) 1-b , 2-d , 3-a , 4-c |
102. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the leader of _____.
- (a) Bhoodan Movement (b) Rowlatt Satyagraha
(c) Bardoli Satyagraha (d) Swadeshi Movement



103. Who was the first Governor General of India?
 (a) Lord William Bentick
 (b) Lord Dalhousie
 (c) Lord Cornwallis
 (d) None of these
104. Which act ended the "Trade Monopoly" of the East India Company?
 (a) Regulating Act of 1773
 (b) Pitt's India Act of 1784
 (c) The Charter Act of 1833
 (d) The Charter Act of 1813
105. Match the following.
- | Battles | Year |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Battle of Buxar | a. 1576 |
| 2. Battle of Plassey | b. 1764 |
| 3. Battle of Haldighati | c. 1757 |
| (a) 1-c, 2-b, 3-a | (b) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a |
| (c) 1-b, 2-a, 3-c | (d) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b |
106. During their rule the British persuaded or forced cultivators in Madras to grow _____.
 (a) Jute (b) Tea
 (c) Sugarcane (d) Rice
107. During their rule the British persuaded or forced cultivators in Punjab to grow _____.
 (a) Jute (b) Tea
 (c) Sugarcane (d) Wheat
108. The Red fort in Delhi was the residence of emperors of which dynasty in the 16th century?
 (a) Rajput (b) Khalji
 (c) Tughluq (d) Mughal
109. The Poona Pact was signed between Mahatma Gandhi and _____.
 (a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah (b) Lord Irwin
 (c) Subhash Chandra Bose (d) B. R. Ambedkar
110. Which Governor General abolished the 'Sati System' in India?
 (a) Lord Canning (b) Lord Ripon
 (c) Lord William Bentinck (d) Lord Dalhousie
111. Arrest of _____ in 1930 led to angry demonstrations in streets of Peshawar.
 (a) Abdul Ghaffar Khan (b) Abul Kalam Azad
 (c) Zakir Hussain (d) Muzaffar Ahmed
112. During their rule the British persuaded or forced cultivators in Assam to grow _____.
 (a) Jute (b) Tea
 (c) Sugarcane (d) Wheat
113. For how many days did Mahatma Gandhi's volunteers of the Salt Satyagraha walked?
 (a) 24 (b) 36
 (c) 12 (d) 6
114. In 1916 Mahatma Gandhi travelled to _____ to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.
 (a) Dandi (b) Sabarmati
 (c) Champaran (d) Chauri Chaura
115. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from _____ in January 1915.
 (a) South Africa (b) England
 (c) USA (d) Russia
116. Name the Commission that came to India in 1928 to reform India's constitutional system.
 (a) Rowlatt Act (b) Pitt's India Act
 (c) Partition of Bengal (d) Simon Commission
117. Name the British General who was responsible for the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre.
 (a) Hastings (b) Cornwallis
 (c) Dyer (d) Dalhousie
118. In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi went to _____ to organise a satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers.
 (a) Madras (b) Bombay
 (c) Surat (d) Ahmedabad
119. Murshid Quli Khan, Alivardi Khan and Sirajuddaullah were all nawabs of _____?
 (a) Lucknow (b) Varanasi
 (c) Hyderabad (d) Bengal
120. Mahatma Gandhi in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed _____.
 (a) Simon Commission (b) Rowlatt Act
 (c) Salt Act (d) Pitt's India Act
121. Who was Francisco De Almeida?
 (a) Dutch Viceroy in India
 (b) Portuguese Viceroy in India
 (c) French Viceroy in India
 (d) English Viceroy in India
122. The Treaty of Pondicherry was signed in _____.
 (a) 1754 (b) 1756
 (c) 1757 (d) 1758



123. The French made their advent through?
 (a) Mahe (b) Pondicherry
 (c) Karaikal (d) Yanam
124. The French East India Company was founded in _____.
 (a) 1669 (b) 1664
 (c) 1665 (d) 1666
125. Which place did the British construct their first port in India?
 (a) Calcutta (b) Bombay
 (c) Madras (d) Surat
126. The Dutch first established their hold in India in 1605 at
 (a) Gujrat (b) Surat
 (c) Masulipatnam (d) Goa
127. Who among the following used Hooghly as the base for piracy in the Bay of Bengal?
 (a) The Portuguese (b) The French
 (c) The Danish (d) The British
128. Even though India became independent in 1947 but Daman and Diu remained a European colony till 1961. Which country ruled over it ?
 (a) France (b) Britain
 (c) Netherlands (d) Portugal
129. The writers of the East India Company had their training in the college at _____ in England.
 (a) London (b) Manchester
 (c) Liverpool (d) Haileybury
130. Who was the Prime minister of England when India got independence?
 (a) Attlee (b) Churchill
 (c) Thatcher (d) Wilson
131. Which of the following was not included in the early three English Settlements in India?
 (a) Madras (b) Punjab
 (c) Bombay (d) Calcutta
132. Which one of the following European trading companies adopted the "Blue Water Policy" in India?
 (a) Dutch company
 (b) French company
 (c) Portuguese company
 (d) British East India Company
133. In which year did the Portuguese captured Goa from Bijapur?
 (a) 1498 (b) 1510
 (c) 1516 (d) 1569
134. With whose permission did the English set up their first factory in Surat?
 (a) Akbar (b) Shahjahan
 (c) Jahangir (d) Aurangzeb
135. Who among the following were the pioneers in opening oceanic trade with India?
 (a) Dutch (b) English
 (c) French (d) Portuguese
136. Where in India, did the Portuguese build their first factory?
 (a) Cochin (b) Goa
 (c) Amandivi (d) Cannanore
137. The tax collected by Marathas was known as
 (a) Chauth (b) Pilgrim Tax
 (c) Jazia (d) Charai
138. At which of the following places did Hyder Ali built a modern arsenal?
 (a) Dindigul (b) Mysore
 (c) Srirangappattanam (d) Arcot
139. Who planted the "Tree of Liberty" at Srirangapatnam?
 (a) Chikka Krishna Raj (b) Devraj
 (c) Hyder Ali (d) Tipu Sultan
140. The South Indian ruler who introduced sericulture as an agro-industry in his kingdom was
 (a) Tipu Sultan (b) Hyder Ali
 (c) Krishnadeva Raya (d) Rajaraja II
141. The Modi script had been employed in the documents of the
 (a) Hoysalas (b) Zamorins
 (c) Marathas (d) Wodeyaras
142. Who was the founder of Atmiya Sabha
 (a) Bhagat Singh (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 (c) Ram Mohan Roy (d) Motilal Nehru
143. Amongst the following, who cooperated with Raja Ram Mohan Roy in the implementation of his educational programmes?
 (a) Dwarkanath Tagore (b) David Hare
 (c) Henri Derozio (d) William Jones
144. The Vedas contain all the truth was interpreted by?
 (a) Swami Vivekananda (b) Swami Dayananda
 (c) Raja Rammohan Roy (d) None of the above
145. Uplift of the backward classes was the main programme of the—
 (a) Prarthana Samaj (b) Satya Shodhak Samaj
 (c) Arya Samaj (d) Ramakrishna Mission



146. Who among the following was a social reformer belonging to the Mali Community of Pune?
 (a) ThakkarBhappa (b) BR Ambedkar
 (c) JyotibaPhule (d) None of these
147. Which one of the following is correctly matched?
 (a) Brahma Samaj - Annie Basant
 (b) Arya Samaj - Swami Dayanand Saraswati
 (c) Ram Krishna Mission - Keshab Chandra Sen
 (d) Theosophical Society - Vivekananda
148. At the earlier stage backward classes movement means?
 (a) Santhal movement
 (b) Non-Brahmin movement
 (c) Harijan movement
 (d) Antirulers movement
149. During the Indian freedom Struggle, who of the following founded the Prarthana Samaj?
 (a) Atmaram Pandurang
 (b) Gopal Hari Deshmukh
 (c) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
 (d) Keshab Chandra Sen
150. Match the following social reforms of modern India with the reform organisations founded by them and the year of their foundation:
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| List-I | List-II |
| A. Raja Ram Mohun Roy | (i) Tatvabodhini Sabha (1839) |
| B. Dwarkanath Tagore | (ii) Brahma Samaj of India (1860) |
| C. Keshav Chandra Sen | (iii) Brahma Samaj (1828) |
| D. MG Ranade | (iv) Arya Samaj (1875) |
| E. Dayanand Saraswati | (v) Prarthana Samaj (1867) |
- Codes:**
- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| A | B | C | D | E |
| (a) ii | i | ii | v | iv |
| (b) iii | i | ii | v | iv |
| (c) iii | ii | i | iv | v |
| (d) ii | i | iii | v | iv |
- (a) a (b) b
 (c) c (d) d
151. Two great socio-religious reformers of the 19th century who provided inspiration to the Indian National Movement were
 (a) Dayanand Saraswati and Vivekananda
 (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Debendra Nath Tagore
 (c) MG Ranade and DK Karve
 (d) None of these
152. Who played Socrates to the first generation of the English educated Young men of Bengal?
 (a) Swami Vivekananda
 (b) Rai Narain Bose
 (c) Henry Vivian Derozio
 (d) Drinkwater Bethune
153. Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak hailed form-
 (a) Bengal (b) Kashmir
 (c) Maharashtra (d) Tamil Nadu
154. The Wahhabis operated from
 (a) Hindukush (b) Khyber Pass
 (c) Western Ghat (d) Palghat
155. Wahhabis were _____ fanatics.
 (a) Hindu (b) Muslim
 (c) Christian (d) Sikh
156. The Scientific Society of Aligarh was founded by-
 (a) Wilton Oldham (b) Lord Cornwallis
 (c) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (d) Raja Shiv Prasad
157. Who was the founder of Ram Krishna Mission?
 (a) Ram Krishna Paramhansa
 (b) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
 (c) Swami Vivekanand
 (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
158. Who among the following is known as 'Martin Luther' of India?
 (a) Swami Vivekanand
 (b) Swami Shraddhanand
 (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 (d) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
159. Who was the founder of Seva Sadan in Bombay?
 (a) Shiva Narayan Agnihotri
 (b) Behramji Malabari
 (c) R.G. Bhandarkar
 (d) B.K. Jayakar
160. Satyarth Prakash was written by
 (a) Swami Shraddhanand
 (b) Swami Vivekanand
 (c) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
 (d) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
161. The Theosophical Society was founded in the U. S. A. by ?
 (a) A. O. Hume
 (b) Dr. Annie Besant
 (c) Madam Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott
 (d) Tilak and Gokhale
162. In collaboration with David Hare and Alexander Duff, who of the following established Hindu College at Calcutta ?
 (a) Henry Louis Vivian Derozio
 (b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
 (c) Raja Rammohan Roy
 (d) Keshab Chandra Sen



163. The Arya Mahila Sabha was founded by?
 (a) Durgabai Deshmukh
 (b) Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur
 (c) Nellie Sengupta
 (d) Pandit Ramabai
164. The Mohammadan Anglo-Oriental College of Aligarh was founded by___
 (a) Md. Ali Jinnah (b) Mohammad Ali
 (c) Shaukat Ali (d) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
165. Which of the following reform movements was the first to be started in the 19th century?
 (a) Prarthana Samaj (b) Brahmo Samaj
 (c) Arya Samaj (d) Ram Krishna Mission
166. Consider the following statements related to Raja Ram Mohan Roy:
 1. He advocated widow remarriage
 2. He strongly advocated for the abolition of Sati system
 3. He advocated for the promotion of English Education
 (a) only 1 (b) 1 and 2
 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
167. Who wrote the book entitled 'Ghulamgiri'?
 (a) B.R. Ambedkar (b) Narayan Guru
 (c) Jyotiba Phule (d) M.P. Pillai
168. Which one of the following founded the 'Atmiya Sabha'?
 (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 (b) Devendra Nath Tagore
 (c) Swami Vivekanand
 (d) Akshay Kumar Dutt
169. J.E.D. Bethune was closely associated with
 (a) Abolition of Pardah system
 (b) Female education
 (c) Widow remarriage
 (d) Abolition of slavery
170. Dev Samaj was founded by-
 (a) Shiv Narayan Agnihotri
 (b) Devendra Nath Tagore
 (c) Vivekanand
 (d) None of Above
171. Which one of the following settlements comprised Zamindar as middleman to collect the land revenue?
 (a) Mahalwari Settlement
 (b) Ryotwari Settlement
 (c) Permanent Settlement
 (d) None of the above
172. The first political organisation established in India in 1838 was known as –
 (a) British India Society
 (b) Bengal British India Society
 (c) Settlers Association
 (d) Zamindary Association
173. The Ryotwari settlement was introduced by the British in the –
 (a) Bengal Presidency (b) Madras Presidency
 (c) Bombay Presidency (d) Madras and Bombay Presidencies
174. The Permanent settlement introduced by Cornwallis in Bengal is known as
 (a) Roytwari System (b) Mahalwari System
 (c) Zamindari System (d) Iqtadari System
175. The British colonial policies in India proved most ruinous for Indian
 (a) Agriculture (b) Trade
 (c) Industry (d) Handicrafts
176. Who was the first Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Calcutta?
 (a) Hyde (b) Elijah Impey
 (c) Lemaistre (d) Monson
177. Which of the following is wrongly matched-
 (a) The Pitt's India Act (1784) : Board of Control to guide and control company's affairs
 (b) Charter Act of 1813 : Company's monopoly of trade with India ended
 (c) Charter Act of 1833 : Company's debt taken over by the government of India
 (d) Charter Act of 1853 : To regulate company's affairs
178. The Secretary of State for India was given powers by
 (a) The Act of 1909 (b) The Act of 1919
 (c) The Act of 1858 (d) The Act of 1861
179. Provision was made in the Act of 1773, for the office of a Governor-General of
 (a) India (b) Fort William
 (c) Madras (d) Bombay
180. The members of the Board of Control must be paid from
 (a) The Consolidated Fund of England
 (b) Indian Revenues
 (c) Funds Voted by Parliament
 (d) The revenues of Princely States
181. The Charter Act of 1793 Renewed the Company's monopoly for_____ years.
 (a) 20 years (b) 10 years
 (c) 30 years (d) 15 years



182. By the Charter Act of 1813 the Indian trade except in _____ was thrown open to all British subjects.
- (a) Tea (b) Spices
(c) Coffee (d) Cotton
183. Teacher' Day is celebrated on the Birth day of
- (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru (b) S. Radha Krishnan
(c) Rajendra Prasad (d) Indira Gandhi
184. The last of the Charter Act concerning India was the Act of-
- (a) 1773 (b) 1813
(c) 1853 (d) 1793
185. Who did not find a place in the Legislative Council as per the Act of 1853?
- (a) The Governor-General
(b) Additional Members
(c) The Commander-in-Chief
(d) The Lieutenant Governor
186. The office of the Secretary of State for India was created by the Act of
- (a) 1853 (b) 1858
(c) 1861 (d) 1892
187. The Governor-General was given power to issue ordinances by the act of
- (a) 1858 (b) 1861
(c) 1860 (d) 1871
188. Communal Representation was for the first time given in the interest of Muslims by
- (a) The Indian Council Act of 1909
(b) The Government of India Act of 1919
(c) The Government of India Act of 1935
(d) The Act of 1858
189. The National Calender, which is based on Saka Era, was introduced in the year__
- (a) 1957 (b) 1951
(c) 1949 (d) 1947
190. Queen Victoria became the Empress of India according to the Act of
- (a) 1858 (b) 1861
(c) 1876 (d) 1909
191. Which of the following is one of the causes for the passing of the Act of 1773?
- (a) Failure of Double Government
(b) Success of Double Government
(c) Agitation in India
(d) Desire of the Indian Merchants
192. Pitt's India Bill was introduced by _____ in 1784.
- (a) Prime Minister Pitt
(b) Governor-General of India
(c) Senior Merchants
(d) East India Company
193. Commissioners for the Affairs of India were known as
- (a) Court of Directors (b) Board of Directors
(c) Board of Control (d) Board of Merchants
194. When was the first Independence day unofficially celebrated before Independence?
- (a) On 26th January 1929
(b) On 26th January 1931
(c) On 26th January 1935
(d) On 26th January 1930
195. The Charter Act of 1813 left intact the Company's monopoly of _____ trade.
- (a) China (b) Jawa
(c) Ceylon (d) Japan
196. The Charter Act of 1813 allotted Rupees _____ annually for Indian learning and spread of Scientific knowledge.
- (a) One lakh (b) Two lakhs
(c) £ 1000 (d) £ 500
197. By the Act of 1858, India was to be governed
- (a) By the Company
(b) In the name of the Crown
(c) By a Board of Directors
(d) In the name of Governor-General of India
198. The Act of 1833 concentrated the legislative powers in the hands of-
- (a) Parliament
(b) Governor-General in Council
(c) Board of Control
(d) Crown
199. As per the Act of 1853 the Governor-General's Council was enlarged for the purpose of
- (a) Defence (b) Legislation
(c) Finance (d) Security
200. By the Act of 1858, the powers of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors were transferred to _____.
- (a) The Secretary of State
(b) Parliament
(c) Viceroy
(d) Commander-in-Chief



201. The maximum number of additional members for the council of Bengal was raised from 20 to _____ in Indian council act 1909.
 (a) 60 (b) 50
 (c) 70 (d) 25
202. The High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom must be appointed by _____.
 (a) Secretary of State for India
 (b) The Government of India
 (c) Parliament of England
 (d) By Indian National Congress
203. The 1909 Indian Council Act is also known as
 (a) The Chelmsford Reforms
 (b) The Pitts India Act
 (c) The August offer
 (d) The Minto-Morley Reforms
204. The Company's monopoly of Trade was abolished by the Act of
 (a) 1793 (b) 1813
 (c) 1833 (d) Pitt's India Act
205. Which of the following is associated with Lord Wellesley, the Governor General of India from 1798 to 1805?
 (a) Doctrine of Lapse
 (b) Subsidiary Alliance
 (c) First Mysore War
 (d) Conquest of Rajputana
206. Tipu Sultan was defeated in Third Mysore War in 1789 by
 (a) Lord Cornwallis (b) Sir John Macpherson
 (c) John Shore (d) Warren Hastings
207. Curzon Wylie, who was murdered by Madan Lal Dhingra in London, was –
 (a) Secretary of State for India
 (b) Adviser to the Secretary of State for India
 (c) Law Member
 (d) Governor of Bengal
208. Who among the following Governor General created the Covenanted Civil Service of India which later came to be known as the Indian Civil Service?
 (a) Warren Hastings (b) Wellesley
 (c) Cornwallis (d) William Bentinck
209. The master stroke of Lord Wellesley to establish British paramountcy in India was
 (a) Doctrine of Lapse
 (b) Subsidiary Alliance
 (c) Mediatiation
 (d) Annexation of Indian States
210. Which British Governor General introduced Postage Stamp in India?
 (a) Lord Dalhousie (b) Lord Auckland
 (c) Lord Canning (d) Lord William Bentinck
211. 'I am giving you a Muslim province' – who said?
 (a) Fazl-ul-Haque (b) Lord Curzon
 (c) Stafford Cripps (d) Lord Mountbatten
212. Who of the following was for the first time designated as the Governor general of Bengal?
 (a) Clive (b) Cornwallis
 (c) Warren Hastings (d) Wellesley
213. The Indian Civil Service Act was passed during the Viceroyalty of
 (a) Elgin (b) Canning
 (c) Minto (d) Lytton
214. The famine in Bihar and Bengal in 1873-74 was averted by the timely action of
 (a) Minto (b) Morley
 (c) Northbrook (d) Hastings
215. The first Famine Commission was constituted under-
 (a) Sir Richard Strachey (b) Sir John Strachey
 (c) Roberts (d) Chamberlain
216. Arrange the following in chronological order:
 I. Viceroy Lytton II. Viceroy Mayo
 III. Viceroy Lansdowne IV. Viceroy Linlithgow
 (a) II III, I, IV (b) II, I, III, IV
 (c) IV III, II, I (d) III, IV, I, II
217. Lytton was selected as Viceroy to India to fulfill the ambitious plans of Disraeli in _____.
 (a) Awadh (b) Afghanistan
 (c) Bengal (d) Burma
218. "My own belief is that congress is tottering and one of my great ambitions is to assist it to the peaceful death." Who said it?
 (a) Winston Churchill
 (b) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
 (c) Lord Curzon (d) Lord Dufferin
219. Who among the following had repealed the Vernacular Press Act?
 (a) Lord Lytton (b) Lord Ripon
 (c) Lord Dufferin (d) Lord Lansdowne
220. Who among the Governor Generals of India is called the 'Maker of Modern India'?
 (a) Cornwallis (b) Warren Hastings
 (c) Lord Ripon (d) Lord Dalhousie



221. The aim of education as stated by the Wood's despatch of 1854 was?
 (a) the creation of employment opportunity for native Indians
 (b) the promotion of literacy among the people in india
 (c) the introduction of scientific research and rationalism in the traditional Indian education
 (d) None of these
222. The foundation of modern education system in India was laid by –
 (a) The Charter Act of 1813
 (b) Macaulay's Minutes of 1835
 (c) The Hunter Commission of 1882
 (d) Wood's Despatch of 1854
223. Who amongst the following is the author of the famous classical book 'A Passage To India'?
 (a) Mark Twain (b) Nayantara Sehgal
 (c) Nirad C. Choudhuri (d) E.M. Forster
224. The Mayo College was started at-
 (a) Delhi (b) Calcutta
 (c) Agra (d) Ajmer
225. Sharada Act fixed the minimum age of marriage of girls and boys respectively as-
 (a) 12 and 16 (b) 14 and 18
 (c) 15 and 21 (d) 16 and 22
226. Who among the following was the founder of Calcutta?
 (a) Charles Ayar (b) Job Charnock
 (c) Garold Angiyar (d) William Novris
227. Who among the following Governor General created the Covenanted Civil Service of India which later came to be known as the Indian Civil Service?
 (a) Warren Hastings (b) Wellesley
 (c) Cornwallis (d) William Bentinck
228. Who was the first Indian to have entered the Indian Civil Service?
 (a) Satyendra Nath Tagore (b) CC Desai
 (c) Surendra Nath Banerjee (d) Subash Chandra Bose
229. The Battle of Plassey was fought in?
 (a) 1757 (b) 1782
 (c) 1748 (d) 1764
230. The Uprising of 1857 was described as the first Indian war of Independence by ?
 (a) V. D. Savakar (b) B. G. Tilak
 (c) R. C. Mazumdar (d) S.N. Sen
231. Who succeeded Mir Jafar ?
 (a) Haider Ali (b) Tipu Sultan
 (c) Chanda Sahib (d) Mir Qasim
232. Which of the following battles was fought by the allied forces of Shuja-ud-Daulah, Mir Kasim and Shah Alam against Robert Clive?
 (a) Battle of Buxar (b) Battle of Wandiwash
 (c) Battle of Chelianwala (d) Battle of Tarrain
233. The Revolt of 1857 in Awadh and Lucknow was led by-
 (a) Wajid Ali Shah (b) Begum Hazrat Mahal
 (c) Asaf-ud-daula (d) Begum Zeenat Mahal
234. The Nawab of Awadh who permanently transferred his capital from Faizabad to Lucknow was
 (a) Safdarjang (b) Shuja-ud-Daulah
 (c) Asaf-ud-daula (d) Saadat Khan
235. After the initial success of the Revolt of 1857, the objective for which the leaders of the Revolt worked was
 (a) to restore the former glory to the Mughal empire
 (b) to form a Federation of Indian States under the aegis of Bhadur Shah II
 (c) elimination of foreign rule and return of the old order
 (d) each leader wanted to establish his own power in his respective region
236. According to _____ the Mutiny was a purely military outbreak.
 (a) V D Savarkar (b) VA Smith
 (c) Sir John Lawrence (d) Roberts
237. The Sepoy Mutiny broke out on May 10, 1857 at _____
 (a) Meerut (b) Gwalior
 (c) Jhansi (d) Agra
238. In whose vice royalty, the white mutiny took place?
 (a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Minto
 (c) Lord Hardinge (d) Lord Ripon
239. The beginning of the British political sway over India can be traced to the battle of-
 (a) Panipat (b) Plassey
 (c) Buxar (d) Wandiwash
240. Who was the leader of Kanpur spear heading Revolt of 1857?
 (a) Birjis Quadir (b) Khan Bahadur
 (c) Nana Saheb (d) Kunwar Singh



241. Who was the Governor General of India during the Sepoy mutiny?
 (a) Lord Dalhousie (b) Lord Canning
 (c) Lord Hardinge (d) Lord Lytton
242. Who among the following British persons admitted the Revolt of 1857 as a national revolt?
 (a) Lord Dalhousie (b) Lord Canning
 (c) Lord Ellenborough (d) Disraeli
243. Who of the following led the army of the East India Company in the battle of Buxar in 1764?
 (a) Hector Munro (b) Watson
 (c) Warren Hastings (d) Lord Clive
244. **Assertion (A)** : The basic weakness of the early nationalist movement lay in its narrow social base.
Reason (R): It fought for the narrow interests of the social groups with joined it.
 (a) Both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation of A
 (b) Both A and R is true and R is not a correct explanation of A
 (c) A is true but R is false
 (d) A is false but R is true
245. The immediate cause for the Mutiny was
 (a) Doctrine of Lapse
 (b) The Social Legislation of 1856
 (c) The Episode of the Greased Cartridges
 (d) The fear of the Indians that they would be converted to Christianity
246. The first indication of the revolutionary movement in India as seen in—
 (a) Maharashtra (b) Bengal
 (c) Punjab (d) Rajasthan
247. The most important organisation of the pre-congress nationalist organizations was the____
 (a) Bengal British India Society
 (b) East India Association
 (c) Young Bengal Association
 (d) Indian Association of Calcutta
248. The correct chronological order of following organizations is____
 1. Bombay Association
 2. Madras Mahajan Sabha
 3. Indian Association
 4. Indian League
 (a) 1-2-3-4 (b) 2-3-1-4
 (c) 3-4-2-1 (d) 1-4-3-2
249. When was the Indian Association founded?
 (a) 1876 (b) 1884
 (c) 1887 (d) 1890
250. Indian handicrafts rapidly declined due to
 (a) lack of patronage
 (b) growing craze for imported goods
 (c) stiff competition from the machine-made goods of England
 (d) All the above
251. Queen Victoria's famous proclamation, transferring authority from the East India Company to the Crown, was made from
 (a) London (b) Calcutta
 (c) Delhi (d) Allahabad
252. After 1893, when complete ban was imposed on all commercial activities of the Company. India was left open to exploitation by
 (a) British officers in India
 (b) Planters
 (c) British mercantile & industrial classes
 (d) Zamindars and big landlords.
253. After the ruin of India's trade, industries and handicrafts, the burden of taxation in India had to be mainly borne by
 (a) Zamindars (b) Peasantry
 (c) Income-tax payers (d) All the above
254. The single biggest item of British capital investment in India was
 (a) Railways
 (b) plantations and mines
 (c) banking and insurance
 (d) shipping
255. The new proletariat class which emerged in India on account of the British economic policies, consisted of
 (a) money lenders (b) landlords
 (c) traders (d) All the above
256. Till the end of the 17th Century the growth of the executive and legislative powers of the East India Company depended on
 (a) Governor (b) Governor-General
 (c) Parliament (d) Crown
257. The author of 'A Nation in the Making' was
 (a) SN Banerjee (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 (c) Hume (d) Tilak
258. To overthrow the British rule, Kuka Movement was organised in
 (a) Punjab (b) Uttar Pradesh
 (c) Bihar (d) Maharashtra



259. Between which stations was the first railway line opened in India?
 (a) Calcutta to Raniganj
 (b) Bombay to Pune
 (c) Calcutta to Jamshedpur
 (d) Bombay to Thane
260. S N Banerjee was appointed Professor in English in the Metropolitan Institute at
 (a) Bombay (b) Madras
 (c) Calcutta (d) Bangalore
261. Who was the editor of the famous newspaper Kesari during the National struggle?
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (c) Bal gangadhar Tilak (d) Muhammad Iqbal
262. The earliest nationalist to commit political dacoities (a feature of the later revolutionary movements) was
 (a) Jyotiba Phule
 (b) Chapekar brothers
 (c) Vasudev Balwant Phadke
 (d) Yatindra Das
263. Who was the founder of the National School arts at Lahore?
 (a) Naoroji
 (b) Madan Mohan Malavia
 (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
 (d) Annie Besant
264. Who founded Swadesh Bandhaw Samiti?
 (a) Ashwin Kumar Dutt (b) Pulin Das
 (c) Surya Sen (d) Barindra Ghosh
265. Who said that the constant 'drain of wealth' from India was responsible for India's economic miseries?
 (a) BC Pal (b) BP Wadia
 (c) Dadabhai Naoroji (d) GS Arundale
266. Who was called 'Grand Old Man of India'?
 (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
 (b) Jamshedji Tata
 (c) Surendranath Bannerjee
 (d) C. Rajagopalachari
267. Indian National Congress was founded by?
 (a) Allan Octavian Hume (b) W.C. Banerjee
 (c) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) None of the above
268. Who was the first president of the Indian National Congress?
 (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
 (b) Badruddin Tyabji
 (c) Pherozeshah Mehta
 (d) Womesh Chandra Bannerji
269. Where was the Congress Session held in 1907 at which the first split in Congress took place?
 (a) Calcutta (b) Meerut
 (c) Allahabad (d) Surat
270. Who was the first women president of Indian National Congress?
 (a) Sarojini Naidu
 (b) Sucheta Kripalani
 (c) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
 (d) Annie Besant
271. The first session of the Indian National Congress was shifted from Poona to Bombay almost at the eleventh hour because ____
 (a) The leaders of the Bombay Presidency Association were against holding the first meeting of the Congress at Poona.
 (b) The Bombay Governor agreed to A.O. Hume's proposal to act as First President of the Congress.
 (c) Bombay as the capital of the presidency would help the conference attract more attention if it was held there.
 (d) An outbreak of cholera in Poona forced the organizers of the Congress to shift its venue from poona to Bombay
272. Who among the following was thrice elected president of the Indian National Congress?
 (a) Dadabhai Naoroji (b) Surendranath Banerji
 (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (d) Shankaran Nair
273. Where was the first session of Indian National Congress held?
 (a) Calcutta (b) Bombay
 (c) Ahmedabad (d) Allahabad
274. The Indian Independence Act was passed in
 (a) July 1947 (b) August 1947
 (c) June 1947 (d) September 1947
275. The second session of Indian National Congress was presided over by-
 (a) Ganesh Agarkar
 (b) Surendranath Banerjee
 (c) Dadabhai Naoraji
 (d) Pheroz Shah Mehta
276. Who of the following was the first Muslim President of Indian National Congress?
 (a) Badaruddin Tayabji (b) Abul Kalam Azad
 (c) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai (d) M.A. Ansari



277. Given below a list of persons who became President of India National Congress. Arrange them in chronological order. Select your answer using the codes given below the list:
1. Mahatma Gandhi 2. Jawaharlal Nehru
3. Vallabhbhai Patel 4. Smt. Sarojini Naidu
- Codes:**
- (a) 1-2-3-4 (b) 1-3-4-2
(c) 1-4-2-3 (d) 4-3-1-2
278. The President of the Indian National Congress in 1885 was:
- (a) George Yule (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
(c) W.C. Bannerji (d) W. Wedderburn
279. Who, among the following, was NOT present in the founding session of Indian National Congress?
- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji (b) G. Subramaniya Iyer
(c) Justice Ranade (d) Surendranath Bannerjee
280. In which year the Indian National Congress was established?
- (a) 1888 (b) 1887
(c) 1886 (d) 1885
281. Who was the Viceroy of India at the time of the formation of the Indian National Congress?
- (a) Curzon (b) Canning
(c) Lworence (d) Dufferin
282. Who wanted Indian National Congress to be a 'Safety Valve'?
- (a) A. O. Hume (b) Lord Lytton
(c) W.C. Bannerjee (d) Surendranath Bannerjee
283. In which session of the Indian National Congress did the historic union of Congress and Muslim league take place?
- (a) Surat (b) Bombay
(c) Calcutta (d) Lucknow
284. Who was the President of Indian National Congress when the Mountbatten Plan was accepted?
- (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru (b) Sardar Patel
(c) Maulana Azad (d) J.B. Kripalani
285. Which of the following leaders presided over the Congress Session at Calcutta in 1906?
- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(b) Gopal Krishna Gokhle
(c) Aurobindo Ghosh
(d) Dadabhai Naoroji
286. The President of the Congress Sessions of 1895 and 1902 was
- (a) Hume (b) Tilak
(c) Dadabhai Naoroji (d) S N Banerjee
287. The first official history of Indian National Congress was written by
- (a) Pattabhi Sitaramaya (b) B.N. Pande
(c) Dr. R.C. Magumdar (d) Dr. Tarachand
288. The President of the Surat Session of Indian National Congress (1907) was-
- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (d) Ras Bihari Ghose
289. The only session of the Indian National Congress which was presided over by Mahatma Gandhi was
- (a) Amravati (b) Belgaum
(c) Karachi (d) Nagpur
290. Who was the president of first session of Indian National Congress?
- (a) Mahadev Desai (b) W.C. Bonnerjee
(c) B.R. Ambedkar (d) Amritlal Thakkar
291. The number of delegates who attended the first session of the Indian National Congress, held in Bombay in 1885, was
- (a) 72 (b) 304
(c) 556 (d) 1500
292. In which session of the Indian National Congress did the historic union of Congress and Muslim league take place?
- (a) Surat (b) Bombay
(c) Calcutta (d) Lucknow
293. Partition of Bengal was announced in 1905 by _____.
- (a) Lord Chelmsford (b) Lord Ripon
(c) Lord Curzon. (d) Lord Canning
294. The partition of Bengal made in 1905 –
- (a) Was annulled as a result of the Morley-Minto Reforms in 1919
(b) Was withdrawn in 1908 because of the immense protests it evoked
(c) Was annulled by the king's proclamation at the Delhi Durbar in 1911
(d) Continued till India got independence
295. When did the partition of Bengal take place?
- (a) 1904 (b) 1905
(c) 1906 (d) 1911



296. In the context of the Indian freedom struggle 16th October, 1905 is well-known for which one of the following reasons?
- Partition of Bengal took place
 - The formal proclamation of Swadeshi Movement was made in Calcutta Town Hall
 - Dadabhai Naoroji declared that goal of Indian National Congress was Swaraja
 - Lokmanya Tilak started Swadeshi Movement in Poona
297. In which of the following movements Vande Mataram was adopted slogan for agitation?
- Revolt of 1857
 - Partition of Bengal in 1905
 - Non-Co-operation Movement in 1922
 - Quit India Movement in 1942
298. What was the immediate cause for the launch of the Swadeshi Movement?
- The partition of Bengal done by Lord Curzon
 - A sentence of 18 months rigorous imprisonment imposed on Lokmanya Tilak
 - The arrest and deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh; and passing of the Punjab Colonization Bill.
 - Death sentence pronounced on the Chapkar brothers
299. Which was the first National News Agency of India?
- The Indian Review
 - The Free Press of India
 - The Associated Press of India
 - None of the above
300. The Maratha and Kesari were newspapers published by Lokmanya Tilak. In which language was the Maratha published?
- Marathi
 - Gujarati
 - English
 - Hindi
301. Whom of the follo 'Basumati', the oldest Bengali Daily paper?
- Anand Mohan Bose
 - Surya Sen
 - Barinder Kumar Ghosh
 - V. D. Savarkar
302. Who among the following estimated Indian National Income and criticized the constant drain of wealth from India to England?
- Gandhiji
 - Gokhale
 - Dadabhai Naoroji
 - Bal Gangadhar Tilak
303. Who said the following "the only lesson required in India at present is to learn how to die and the only way to teach is by dying ourselves. Therefore, I die and glory in my martyrdom"?
- Aurbindo Ghosh
 - Khudiram Bose
 - Chandra Shekhar Azad
 - Madan Lal Dhingra
304. According to Dadabhai Naoroji Swaraj meant-
- Complete independence
 - Self government
 - Economic independence
 - Political independence
305. Which book was written by Dadabhai Naoroji on Indian poverty and economy under British rule?
- Indian Economy under British rule?
 - British Rule and Economic Drain of India
 - Poverty and Un-British Rule in India
 - Economic Drain and Poverty of India
306. Who founded the East India Association?
- C.R. Das
 - Dadabhai Naoroji
 - Debendranath Tagore
 - V.D. Savarkar
307. Consider the following statements:
- The Indian National Congress was founded during the vice royalty of Lord Dufferin.
 - The first President of Indian National Congress was W.C. Banerjee.
 - The first session of the Indian National Congress was held in Calcutta.
 - In the first session of the Indian National Congress some government officials were also present.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- 1, 2, and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 4 only
 - 3 and 4 only
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
308. With reference to Indian freedom struggle, who among the following was labelled as 'Moderate' leader in the Congress?
- Gopal Krishna Gokhle
 - Bipin Chandra Pal
 - Lala Lajpat Rai
 - Aurobindo Ghosh
309. Consider the following statements and identify the person-
- During his stay in England, he endeavored to educate the British people about their responsibilities as rulers of India. He delivered speeches and published articles to support his opposition to the unjust and oppressive regime of the British Raj. In 1867, he helped to established the East India Association of which he became the Honorary Secretary.
- Pheroze Shah Mehta
 - Mary Carpenter
 - Dadabhai Naoroji
 - Anand Mohan Bose



310. Where was the first session of Indian National Congress held?
 (a) Calcutta (b) Bombay
 (c) Ahmedabad (d) Allahabad
311. Who among the following was NOT known as a moderate in the National Movement?
 (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
 (c) M.G. Ranade
 (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
312. Which of the following English papers was essentially the mouth-piece of the policies of liberals?
 (a) New India (b) Leader
 (c) Young India (d) Free Press Journal
313. The method of moderate leaders of the Congress was?
 (a) Non Co-operation
 (b) Constitutional Legitations
 (c) Passive Resistance
 (d) Civil Disobedience
314. Who was the first Indian to become member of the British Parliament?
 (a) Badruddin Tyabji (b) W.C. Bannerjee
 (c) D.N. Wacha (d) Dadabhai Naoroji
315. Consider the following statements about Madam Bhikaji Cama:
 1. Madam Cama unfurled the National Flag at the International Socialist Conference in Paris in the year of 1907.
 2. Madam cama served as private secretary to Dadabhai Naoroji.
 3. Madam Cama was born to parsi.
 Which of the statement (s) given above is/are correct?
 (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1 and 2 only (d) 1,2 and 3 only
316. Who among the following, rejected the title of 'Knight hood' and refused to accept a position in the council of the Secretary of State for India?
 (a) Motilal Nehru (b) M.G. Ranade
 (c) G.K. Gokhle (d) B.G. Tilak
317. Who said that the constant 'drain of wealth' from India was responsible for India's economic miseries?
 (a) BC Pal (b) BP Wadia
 (c) Dadabhai Naoroji (d) GS Arundale
318. Who is the exponent of the theory of 'economic drain' of India during the British rule?
 (a) Dadabhai Naoroji (b) M.N. Roy
 (c) Jai Prakash Narayan (d) Ram Manohar Lohiya
319. Who was not the leader of the Extremists?
 (a) Lokamanya Tilak (b) Aurobindo Ghose
 (c) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) A.O.Hume
320. Who of the following had called Mohammad Ali Jinnah as 'Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity'?
 (a) Annie Besant (b) Sarojini Naidu
 (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (d) None of these
321. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was a Scholar in
 (a) Persian (b) Arabic
 (c) Sanskrit (d) French
322. Who said, 'Swaraj is my birthright and I will have it'?
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Bipin Chandra Pal
 (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhle (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
323. As per the Act of 1919 which of the following was not a Transferred subject?
 (a) Education (b) Museum
 (c) Medical Relief (d) Land Revenue
324. Servants of India Society was founded in
 (a) England (b) India
 (c) America (d) Burma
325. Match the following:
 List-I List-II
 A. Kesari 1. 1921
 B. Maharatta 2. 1893
 C. Ganapathi Festival 3. English Journal
 D. Moplah Rebellion 4. Marathi Journal
 Codes:
 A B C D
 (a) 4 3 2 1
 (b) 1 2 3 4
 (c) 2 3 4 1
 (d) 3 4 1 2
- (a) a (b) b
 (c) c (d) d
326. Tilak called him the 'Diamond of India' the jewel of Maharashtra and the Prince of Workers'. Who is referred in these words-
 (a) Lajpat Rai (b) Shivaji
 (c) Gokhale (d) Madhava Rao
327. The Shivaji Festival was inaugurated in 1895 by
 (a) Hume (b) Morley
 (c) Tilak (d) Gokhale



328. Who among the following had started 'Mitra Mela' Association?
 (a) Shyamji Krishna Verma
 (b) Vinayak Damodar Savarkar
 (c) Lala Hardayal
 (d) Sohan Singh Bakna
329. Who of the following founded the Ahmedabad Textile labour Association?
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi
 (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 (c) N. M. Joshi
 (d) J. B. Kripalani
330. Who was the founder-editor of the famous newspaper Kesari during the National struggle?
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (c) Lokmanya Tilak (d) Muhammad Iqbal
331. Consider the following nationalists-
 1. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 2. Gopal Krishna Gokhle
 3. Bipin Chandra Pal
 4. Lala Lajpat Rai
 Who among these were referred to as militant nationalist of the freedom movements?
 (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2 and 4
 (c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
332. Who of the following revolutionaries set up the United India House in the USA?
 (a) Ramnath Puri and Vir Savarkar
 (b) Taraknath Das and G.D. Kumar
 (c) Lala Hardayal and Bhagat Singh
 (d) Harnam Singh and Bhagwan Singh
333. Which one of the following was not an extremist?
 (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (b) Madan Lal Dhingra
 (c) Udham Singh (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhle
334. Which one of the following nationalist leaders has been described as being radical in Politics but conservative in social issues?
 (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhle
 (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
 (d) Madan Mohan Malviya
335. Who among the following gave a systematic critique of the moderate politics of Indian National Congress in series of articles entitled 'New Lamps for Old'?
 (a) Aurobindo Ghosh (b) R.C. Dutt
 (c) Syed Ahmed Khan (d) Vira Raghavachari
336. Who among the following was NOT a moderate?
 (a) Bipin Chandra Pal
 (b) Feroz Shah Mehta
 (c) Surendranath Bannerjee
 (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
337. Which one of the following leaders belonged to the Extremist wing of the Congress?
 (a) Aurobindo Ghosh (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
 (c) G.K. Gokhle (d) S.N. Banerjee
338. Who gave the 'Inquilab Zindabad' slogan?
 (a) Iqbal (b) Hasrat Mohani
 (c) Bhagat Singh (d) S.C. Bose
339. Who is known as the Father of 'Indian Unrest'?
 (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (b) Lala Lajpat Rai
 (c) Aurobindo Ghosh (d) Bipin Chandra Pal
340. Tilak was sentenced and transported to
 (a) Mandalay (b) Malaya
 (c) Australia (d) Andaman
341. Who was the propounder of the Drain Theory in India?
 (a) R.C. Dutta (b) Henry Cotton
 (c) S.N. Banerjee (d) Dadabhai Naoroji
342. Who among the following is known as 'the liberator of the press' ?
 (a) William Jones (b) Wellesley
 (c) Sir Charles Metcalfe (d) Lord Minto
343. Who called Bal Gangadhar Tilak the 'Father of Indian Unrest'?
 (a) Lord Curzon (b) Vincent Smith
 (c) Valentile Chirrol (d) Henry Cotton
344. Tilak started his career as a
 (a) Writer (b) Teacher
 (c) Journalist (d) Lawyer
345. Who was the founder of All India Muslim League?
 (a) Aga Khan III (b) Nawab Salimullah
 (c) Both of the above (d) None of these
346. Who was elected as the permanent President of the Muslim League in 1908?
 (a) Nawab Salimullah (b) Syed Ahmad Khan
 (c) Aga Khan (d) Syed Amir Ali
347. Which of the following leaders presided over the Congress Session at Calcutta in 1906?
 (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhle
 (c) Aurobindo Ghosh
 (d) Dadabhai Naoroji



348. When was our National Anthem first sung and where :
- (a) January 24, 1950 in Calcutta
 (b) January 24, 1929 in Allahabad
 (c) January 24, 1947 in Delhi
 (d) December 27, 1911 in Calcutta
349. Who had given the title of 'Mahatma' to Gandhi?
- (a) B. G. Tilak
 (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 (c) Moti Lal Nehru
 (d) RabindraNath Tagore
350. Rabindra Nath Tagore renounced his knighthood for which reason ?
- (a) Jallianwalla Bagh Tragedy
 (b) Cruel suppression of Civil Disobedience Movement
 (c) Bhagat Singh was hanged
 (d) Chauri-Chaura incident
351. Who founded the Satyagraha Ashram at Wardha?
- (a) Gandhiji (b) Jamanalal Bajaj
 (c) JawaharLal Nehru (d) JB Kripalani
352. Who among the following has authored the book 'Hind Swaraj'?
- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhle (d) M.G. Ranade
353. Who among the following was regarded by Mahatma Gandhi as his 'Political Guru'?
- (a) Ddadbhai Naoroji
 (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 (c) Pheroz Shah Mehta
 (d) Gopal Krishan Gokhale
354. Consider the following events:
1. Swadeshi Movement
 2. Gurudwara Guru-ka Bagh Agitation
 3. Chittagong Armoury Raid
 4. Guruvayur Temple Satyagraha
- The correct chronological order of these events is:
- (a) 1-2-3-4 (b) 3-4-2-1
 (c) 4-3-2-1 (d) 3-2-1-4
355. In which year was the Capital of India moved from Calcutta to Delhi?
- (a) 1910 (b) 1911
 (c) 1912 (d) 1913
356. The seat of Central Government of British India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi in the year
- (a) 1910 (b) 1909
 (c) 1911 (d) 1912
357. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad started an Urdu weekly, the Al-Hilal in _____
- (a) 1912 (b) 1914
 (c) 1915 (d) 1916
358. The split between the Extremists and Moderates came up in the open at the Surat Congress session in the year—
- (a) 1905 (b) 1906
 (c) 1907 (d) 1910
359. All India Muslim League was formed at—
- (a) Lahore (b) Aligarh
 (c) Lucknow (d) Dhaka
360. Consider the following statements regarding Freedom Movement:
- I. The Congress was split into two factions as its Surat Session in 1907.
 - II. Bal Gangadhar Tilak revived the festivals of Ganpati and Shivaji in Maharashtra to arouse a new spirit among the youth of the country.
 - III. Aurobindo Ghosh was arrested in connection with Alipore bomb case.
- Which of these statements(s) is/are correct?
- (a) III only (b) I and II
 (c) II and II (d) I, II and III
361. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
- (a) Partition of Bengal — 1905
 (b) Foundation of Muslim League — 1906
 (c) Surat Split — 1907
 (d) Transfer of India's Capital from Calcutta to Delhi — 1909
362. Who was the first editor of the Jugantar?
- (a) Barindra Ghosh
 (b) Bipin Chandra Pal
 (c) Jatindra Nath Mukherjee
 (d) Bhupendranath Dutta
363. When was the Muslim league established?
- (a) 1904 (b) 1906
 (c) 1910 (d) 1915
364. What was Komagata Maru?
- (a) A political party based in Taiwan
 (b) Peasant Communist leader of China
 (c) A naval ship on voyage to Canada
 (d) A Chinese village where Mao Tse Tung began his long march



365. At which congress session did Dadabhai Naoroji announce that Swaraj was the goal of India's political efforts?
- (a) 1886 Calcutta session
(b) 1893 Lahore session
(c) 1905 Banaras sessions
(d) 1906 Calcutta session
366. In which of the following did Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel play a leading role?
- (a) Bijolia Movement
(b) Dandi March
(c) Bardoli Satyagraha
(d) Textile Mill Workers strike at Ahmedabad
367. Who among the following was the chief architect of reconciliation between the Extremists and the Moderates?
- (a) Annie Besant (b) M.A. Jinnah
(c) Madam Cama (d) Pheroz Shah Mehta
368. At Jallianwala Bagh meeting _____ ordered the troops to open fire.
- (a) Benn (b) Irwin
(c) Dyer (d) Montagu
369. Dyer was _____ by the Government of Britain.
- (a) Sentenced for life
(b) Sentenced to death
(c) Rewarded with honour
(d) Relieved of his service
370. Khilafat Movement was organised to protest against the injustice done to-
- (a) Persia (b) Turkey
(c) Arabia (d) Egypt
371. The Special Congress Session held in 1920 at Calcutta was presided over by
- (a) Nehru (b) Lala Lajpat Rai
(c) Bose (d) Gandhi
372. Match the following
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| LIST-I | LIST-II |
| A. Moplah | 1. Turkey |
| B. Akali Movement | 2. Education |
| C. Kashi Vidya Peeth | 3. Punjab |
| D. Khilafat Movement | 4. Malabar |
- Codes:**
- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (b) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (d) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
373. Which one of the following was a journal brought out by Abdul Kalam Azad?
- (a) Zaminder (b) Comrade
(c) Al - Hilal (d) The Indian Sociologist
374. Gandhi called for an all India Hartal (strike) to protest against Rowlatt Act on 6th April _____.
- (a) 1918 (b) 1919
(c) 1926 (d) 1925
375. Which of the following struggles of Mahatma Gandhi was related to industrial workers?
- (a) Champaran Satyagraha
(b) Ahmedabad Struggle
(c) Kheda Struggle
(d) None of these
376. In which city of South Africa was Mahatma Gandhi beaten up and thrown off the pavement by the white people?
- (a) Cape Town (b) Transvaal
(c) Johannesburg (d) Pretoria
377. The name of the periodical among the following published by Mahatma Gandhi during his stay in South Africa –
- (a) Navjivan (b) India Gazette
(c) Africaner (d) Indian Opinion
378. The enquiry Committee on Jallianwala Bagh incident was headed by-
- (a) Dyer (b) Irwin
(c) Hunter (d) Simon
379. Khilafat Movement was organised by
- (a) Jinnah (b) Zakir Hussain
(c) Ali Brothers (d) Agha Khan
380. Satyagraha Sabha was formed by Gandhi at
- (a) Bombay (b) Calcutta
(c) Gujarat (d) Poona
381. Which of the following was not one of the cardinal principles of Mahatma Gandhi's doctrine of Satyagraha?
- (a) Truthfulness (b) Non-Violence
(c) Fearlessness (d) Abstinence
382. When King George V and Queen of India visited India, a magnificent Durbar was held at
- (a) Calcutta (b) Delhi
(c) Bombay (d) Madras
383. Motilal Nehru presided over the Congress Session of 1919 held at-
- (a) Lahore (b) Amritsar
(c) Calcutta (d) Bombay



384. The Indian Liberal Party was founded by
 (a) S N Banerjee (b) Motilal Nehru
 (c) Abul Kalam Azad (d) Mrs Annie Besant
385. Rowlatt after whom Rowlatt Act was named was
 a
 (a) judge
 (b) General
 (c) Member of Parliament
 (d) Secretary of State for India
386. Match the following:
- | List-I | List-II |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| A. Irish Home Rule Movement | 1. Annie Besant |
| B. Home Rule Movement in India | 2. Red Mond |
| C. Ferguson College | 3. Motilal Nehru |
| D. Kashmir | 4. Gokhale |
- Codes:
 A B C D
 (a) 2 1 4 3
 (b) 4 3 2 1
 (c) 3 4 1 2
 (d) 1 2 3 4
- (a) a (b) b
 (c) c (d) d
387. In which of the following movements, did Mahatma Gandhi make the first use of hunger strike as a weapon?
 (a) Non-cooperation Movement
 (b) Rowlatt Satyagraha
 (c) Ahmedabad Strike
 (d) Bardoli Satyagraha
388. After returning from South Africa, Gandhiji launched his first successful Satyagraha in?
 (a) Champaran (b) Chauri Chaura
 (c) Bardoli (d) Dandi
389. Which among the following pair accused for killing English officers in England was hanged?
 (a) Raj Guru and Sukhdev
 (b) Khudi Ram Bose and Suryasen
 (c) Madan Lal Dhingra and Udham Singh
 (d) Kartar Singh Sarabhai and Ashfaqullah Khan
390. In 1908 an attempt was made on the life of Kingsford, the unpopular judge at Muzzafarpur by –
 1. Satyendra Bose 2. Barindra Ghosh
 3. Prafulla Chaki 4. Khudiram Bose
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 3 and 4
 (c) 1 and 4 (d) 2 and 3
391. Which of the following were involved in throwing a bomb at the procession of Lord Hardinge when his procession passing through Chandni Chowk (Delhi) in 1912?
 1. Pulin Das
 2. Basanta Kumar Biswas
 3 Avadh Behari
 4. Amir Chand
 (a) 1, 2, 3 (b) 2, 3, 4
 (c) 2 and 3 (d) None of these
392. Who defended Aurbindo Ghosh in the Alipore bomb case?
 (a) Chittaranjan Das
 (b) Motilal Nehru
 (c) B.G. Tilak
 (d) Surendra Nath Banerjee
393. The only Indian prince who actively participated in the Revolutionary Movement within and outside India was –
 (a) Raja Aridaman Singh
 (b) Raja Hari Singh
 (c) Raja Kumar Singh
 (d) Raja Mahendra Pratap
394. The Ghadar Movement was founded by –
 (a) Ajit Singh (b) Lala Hansraj
 (c) Lala Hardayal (d) Bhagat singh
395. Who tried to organize revolt by Indian Sepoys and Revolutionaries around 1913?
 (a) Bagha Jatin
 (b) Aurobindo Ghosh
 (c) Ras Behari Bose
 (d) Sachindra Nath Sanyal
396. Where and when was the Ghadar Party founded?
 (a) United States of America, 1913
 (b) England, 1917
 (c) Denmark, 1921
 (d) Scotland, 1925
397. The Silk letter Conspiracy (1916) was organised by –
 (a) Maulana Obeidullah Sindhi and Maulana Mahmud Hasan
 (b) Maulana Abdul Bari and Maulana Muhammad Ali
 (c) Maulana Abul Kalam and Maulana Mahmud Hasan
 (d) Raja Mahendra Pratap and Jon Henting



398. Who had founded the Anushilan Samiti in Kolkata?
 (a) Pramatha Nath Mitra (b) Varindra Ghosh
 (c) V.D. Savarkar (d) Narendra Gosain
399. Who founded Swadesh Bandhab Samiti?
 (a) Ashwini Kumar Dutt (b) Pulin Das
 (c) Surya Sen (d) Barindra Ghosh
400. Who among the following leaders dominated the Lucknow Pact in December, 1916?
 (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 (c) Moti Lal Nehru
 (d) Madan Mohan Malviya
401. With reference to India Freedom struggle which one among the following events occurred earliest?
 (a) Gandhi-Irwin Pact
 (b) Lucknow Pact
 (c) Cripps Mission Proposals
 (d) August Offer
402. The basic defect of the Lucknow Pact was –
 (a) It was an agreement purely based on the bond of common hatred of the foreign rule
 (b) It was based on the wrong notion that Hindus and Muslims formed separate communities
 (c) It was a marriage of convenience without a pontiff
 (d) It was a pact between powerless potentates
403. Which of the following statements are not true of the Home Rule Movement?
 I. The demand was for self-government and not complete independence.
 II. The movement included promoting political education to build a base for self-government
 III. It did not achieve much impact or popularity.
 IV. The movement was the part of the Congress activity.
 (a) I and II (b) II and III
 (c) III and IV (d) IV and I
404. The two Home Leagues were founded in 1916. Their founders were –
 I. Annie Besant
 II. B. G. Tilak
 III. Motilal Nehru
 IV. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 (a) I and II (b) II and III
 (c) III and IV (d) IV and I
405. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was given the epithet of 'Lokmanya' during –
 (a) Home Rule Movement
 (b) Surat Split
 (c) Swadeshi Movement
 (d) His imprisonment in 1908
406. Other than Annie Besant, who among the following also launched Home Rule Movement in India?
 (a) Aurobindo Ghosh (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhle (d) Moti Lal Nehru
407. Consider the following statements:
 1. Prior to the establishment of Home Rule League by Annie Besant, it was Lokmanya Tilak who had set up a Home Rule League at Poona.
 2. The Congress in its Bombay Session in 1916, passed a resolution demanding Home Rule for India.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
408. Name one leader of the Home Rule Movement?
 (a) Annie Besant
 (b) Surendra Nath Bannerjee
 (c) Aurobindo Ghosh
 (d) Bipin Chandra Pal
409. Shyamji Krishna Varma established Indian Home Rule Society in –
 (a) London (b) Paris
 (c) Berlin (d) San Francisco
410. Other than Annie Besant, who among the following also launched Home Rule Movement in India?
 (a) Aurobindo Ghosh (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhle (d) Moti Lal Nehru
411. Two Home Rule League were started in 1915-16 under the leadership of –
 (a) Tilak and Annie Besant
 (b) Tilak and Aurobindo Ghosh
 (c) Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai
 (d) Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal
412. The Home Rule League was formed during the
 (a) First World War
 (b) Partition of Bengal
 (c) Struggle following the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
 (d) Implementation of Minto-Morley Reforms



413. The Morley-Minto reforms also known as Indian Council Act was passed in _____ during the tenure of Lord Minto.
- (a) 1910 (b) 1909
(c) 1919 (d) 1918
414. 'Dyarchy' in the provincial Government was established by the-
- (a) Act of 1892 (b) Act of 1909
(c) Act of 1919 (d) Act of 1935
415. With reference to the colonial rule in India, consider the following events:
I. Morley-Minto Reforms Act
II. Transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi
III. First World War
IV. Lucknow Pact
The correct chronological order of these events is :
- (a) II-I-III-IV (b) I-II-III-IV
(c) II-I-IV-III (d) I-II-IV-IV
416. When Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place?
- (a) 13 April 1918 (b) 13 June 1919
(c) 13 April 1919 (d) 13 April 1920
417. Who is called the 'Nightingale of India'?
- (a) Sarojini Naidu (b) Vijayalakhmi Pundit
(c) Indira Gandhi (d) Mother Teresa
418. According to Sarojini Naidu who was "the ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity"?
- (a) Syed Ahmad Khan (b) Hasrat Mohani
(c) Maulana Azad (d) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
419. From which of the following places was the Civil Disobedience Movement started by Gandhiji in 1930?
- (a) Sevagram (b) Dandi
(c) Sabarmati (d) Wardha
420. Who was the first to use the term Harijan for Dalit people?
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Swami Vivekananda
(c) Jyotiba Phule (d) BR Ambedkar
421. Write the correct chronological order of the following :
1. Foundation of Swaraj Party
 2. Jallianwalla Bagh Tragedy
 3. Congress-Muslim League Pact
 4. Chauri-Chaura incident
- (a) 2, 3, 1, 4 (b) 3, 2, 1, 4
(c) 3, 2, 4, 1 (d) 2, 3, 4, 1
422. Where was the first Peasant Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi?
- (a) Bardoli (b) Dandi
(c) Champaran (d) Wardha
423. With reference to Indian freedom struggle, consider the following statements ____
1. C.R. Das and Moti Lal Nehru formed the Congress-Khilafat Swaraj Party.
 2. In 1919, Gandhiji was elected President of the Khilafat Conference.
 3. The Communist Party of India was banned by the Government in 1934.
- Which of the statement is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
424. Who among the following was associated with Kakori Conspiracy Case?
- (a) Abul Kalam Azad
(b) Shahnawaz Khan
(c) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
(d) Asfaqulla
425. Who among the following wrote the book 'A nation in making'?
- (a) Dinbandhu Mitra
(b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(c) Surendra Nath Banerjee
(d) Subhash Chandra Bose
426. Who was the author of the book 'My Experiments with Truth'?
- (a) Aurobindo Ghosh (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(c) M.K. Gandhi (d) Vinoba Bhave
427. Gandhiji movement of boycotting the foreign goods aimed at-
- (a) Full independence
(b) Creating anti-British sentiment
(c) Promotion of cottage industry
(d) Promotion of welfare state
428. **Assertion (a):** Rabindra Nath Tagore relinquished the Knighthood.
Reason (R): The Jallianwala Bagh massacre caused deep anguish in the heart of Rabindra Nath Tagore and that prompted him to relinquish the Knighthood.
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R is true but R is not a correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true



429. With reference to the Indian freedom struggle, which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the given events?
 (a) Partition of Bengal-Surat Split of Congress-Lucknow Pact
 (b) Partition of Bengal-Lucknow Pact-Surat Split of Congress
 (c) Surat Split of Congress-Partition of Bengal-Lucknow Pact
 (d) Surat Split of Congress-Lucknow Pact-Partition of Bengal
430. Which one of the following newspaper was launched by Motilal Nehru?
 (a) Leader (b) The Independent
 (c) Hindustan Times (d) National Herald
431. Who led the attack on European Club at Pahartali in Chittagong?
 (a) Pritilata Waddedar (b) Surya Sen
 (c) Anant Singh (d) Loknath Bal
432. Purna Swaraj was declared as the goal of the Congress in the Congress session held at Lahore under the Presidentship of-
 (a) Jawaharalal Nehru
 (b) CR Das
 (c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
 (d) G K Gokhale
433. Who gave the slogan first 'Inquilab Zindabad'?
 (a) Maulana Hasrat Mohani
 (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
 (c) Md Iqbal
 (d) Chandra Shekhar Azad
434. Match the following popular movements with the regions where they took place:
List-I **List-II**
 A. Wahabi (i) Punjab
 B. Kuka (ii) North-West Frontier Province
 C. Moplah (iii) Maharashtra
 D. Phadke (iv) Kerala (Malabar)
Codes:
A B C D
 (a) i ii iii iv
 (b) ii i iv iii
 (c) iv iii ii i
 (d) i ii iv iii
 (a) a (b) b
 (c) c (d) d
435. Dyarchy was first introduced in India under –
 (a) Government of India Act, 1935
 (b) Morley – Minto Reforms
 (c) Mont – Ford Reforms
 (d) Simon Commission Plan
436. Who was the first editor of the Yugantar?
 (a) Barindra Ghosh
 (b) Bipin Chandra Pal
 (c) Jatindra Nath Mukherjee
 (d) Ullaskar Dutt
437. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:
List-I (Publication) **List-II (Person)**
 A. Vande Matram 1. Annie Besant
 B. Common Weal 2. Barindra Ghosh
 C. The Pupil 3. Aurbino ghosh
 D. Yugantar 4. Lala Lajpat Rai
Code
A B C D
 (a) 2 4 1 3
 (b) 3 1 4 2
 (c) 2 1 4 3
 (d) 3 4 1 2
 (a) a (b) b
 (c) c (d) d
438. Purna Swaraj was declared as the goal of the Congress in the Congress session held at Lahore under the Presidentship of
 (a) Jawaharalal Nehru
 (b) CR Das
 (c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
 (d) Gokhale
439. Consider the following events in the history of Indian freedom struggle
 (1) Champaran Satyagraha
 (2) Bardoli Satyagraha
 (3) Ahmedabad Mill Workers Strike
 (4) Chauri-Chaura Incident
 Which one of the following is a correct chronological sequence of the above events starting from the earliest?
 (a) 1, 3, 2, 4 (b) 1, 2, 4, 3
 (c) 1, 3, 4, 2 (d) 3, 1, 2, 4
440. Who attend the Congress of Oppressed Nationalist at Brussels in 1927, on behalf of the National Congress?
 (a) Dr Ansari (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 (c) Jawahar Lal Nehru (d) Moti Lal Nehru
441. A large crowd gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh at Amritsar on April 13, 1919 to protest against the arrest of –
 (a) Swami Shradhanand and Mazharul Haq
 (b) Madan Mohan Malviya and Mohammad Ali Jinnah
 (c) Mahatma Gandhi and Abul Kalam Azad
 (d) Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal



442. With which of the following movements was Gandhiji NOT associated?
 (a) Moplah movement
 (b) Individual Satyagraha Movement
 (c) Quit India Movement
 (d) Non-cooperation movement
443. Who of the following was a founder of the Bharat Naujawan Sabha in 1926?
 (a) Lala Lajpat Rai (b) Sardar Bhagat Singh
 (c) Lala Hardayal (d) Sohan Singh Bhakhna
444. Of the following who died as political prisoner in Lahore prison?
 (a) Bhagat Singh (b) Batukeshwar Dutt
 (c) Jatin Das (d) Sukh Dev
445. The leader of the Bardoli Satyagraha (1928) was
 (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 (c) Vithalbhai Patel
 (d) Mahadev Desai
446. Narendra Mandal was inaugurated by Duke of Connaught in the year
 (a) 1920 (b) 1921
 (c) 1931 (d) 1910
447. Montagu who toured in India in 1917 was a-
 (a) Member of Privy Council
 (b) Member of Viceroy's Council
 (c) Secretary of State for India
 (d) Viceroy of India
448. A Royal Commission on the Public Service was appointed in the year
 (a) 1912 (b) 1915
 (c) 1910 (d) 1918
449. Al Hilal was a
 (a) Mosque (b) Journal
 (c) Madarsah (d) Garden
450. Kakori conspiracy case took place in the year
 (a) 1920 (b) 1924
 (c) 1925 (d) 1935
451. Who founded the Sabarmati Ashram?
 (a) Arivindo Ghosh (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 (c) Ravindra Nath Tagore (d) Gopal Das Mehta
452. After the Chauri-Chaura incident, Gandhiji suspended the-
 (a) Civil Disobedience Movement
 (b) Khilafat Movement
 (c) Non Co-operation Movement
 (d) Quit India Movement
453. **Assertion (a):** During the Indian Freedom struggle, the Non Co-operation Movement was called off by the Congress Working Committee in its meeting at Bardoli.
Reason (R): Mob violence occurred at Chauri-Chaura in 1992.
 (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 (b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
 (c) A is true but R is false
 (d) A is false but R is true
454. The Swarajya party was formed following the failure of-
 (a) Non-Co-operation Movement
 (b) Civil Disobedience Movement
 (c) Quit India Movement
 (d) Champaran Satyagraha
455. Who did not oppose the Non-cooperation resolution?
 (a) C R Das
 (b) Madan Mohan Malviya
 (c) Mrs Besant
 (d) J.L Nehru
456. The famous resolution on Non-Cooperation under the inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi was adopted in a special session of Congress held at Calcutta in
 (a) September 1920 (b) December 1922
 (c) October 1924 (d) November 1925
457. What is the correct sequence of the following events?
 1. The Lucknow Pact
 2. The Introduction of Dyarchy
 3. The Rowlatt Act
 4. The Partition of Bengal
 Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:
Codes:
 (a) 1, 3, 2, 4 (b) 4, 1, 3, 2
 (c) 1, 2, 3, 4 (d) 4, 3, 2, 1
458. The Non-Cooperation Movement under Gandhi was in full swing during the Viceroyalty of
 (a) Lord Elgin (b) Irwin
 (c) Reading (d) Hardinge
459. Which freedom fighter was popularly known as 'Deshbandhu' ?
 (a) Lala Lajpat Rai (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 (c) Chittaranjan Das (d) C. F. Andrews



460. Who among the following were members of the Swaraj party?
 1. Motilal Nehru 2. Sardar Patel
 3. Gopal Krishna Gokhle
 (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2
 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
461. Who was the last British Viceroy of India?
 (a) Lord Lintithgow (b) Lord Wavell
 (c) Clement Atlee (d) Lord Mountbatten
462. The Swaraj Party was organised by
 (a) Lala Lajpat Rai and Feroze Shah Mehta
 (b) Sarojini Naidu and Annie Besant
 (c) C R Das and Motilal Nehru
 (d) C Rajagopalachari and CY Chintamani
463. Who among the following was a founder of the Swaraj Party?
 (a) Vallabh Bhai Patel
 (b) Rajendra Prasad
 (c) C.R. Das
 (d) Narendra Dev
464. Swarajist Party was organised by
 (a) Motilal Nehru
 (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
 (c) Annie Besant
 (d) Gokhale
465. The Viceroy who wanted to train Indians in the art of self government was
 (a) Mountbatten (b) Ripon
 (c) Northbrook (d) Curzon
466. A resolution declaring Purna Swaraj (complete Independence as Indian's political goal was passed in the _____ Congress of 1929.
 (a) Shimla (b) Lahore
 (c) Madras (d) Calcutta
467. Who said, "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it"?
 (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 (c) Bipin Chandra Pal
 (d) Mahatma Gandhi
468. In opposition to which of the following was the 'Independence for India League' founded by the radical wing of the Congress party?
 (a) The Gandhi-Irwin Pact
 (b) The Home-rule Movement
 (c) The Nehru report
 (d) The Montford reforms
469. Who had said on the death of Tilak 'my strongest bulwark is gone'?
 (a) Shaukat Ali (b) Muhammad Ali
 (c) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) Mahatma Gandhi
470. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists:
LIST-I (Event) **LIST-II (Year)**
 A. Khilafat Movement 1. 1930
 B. Chauri Chaura Incident 2. 1917
 C. Champaran Movement 3. 1919
 D. First Round Table Conference 4. 1922
- Codes :**
- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (b) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (c) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (d) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
- (a) a (b) b
 (c) c (d) d
471. Who of the following was a founder of the Bharat Naujawan Sabha in 1926?
 (a) Lala Lajpat Rai (b) Sardar Bhagat Singh
 (c) Lala Hardayal (d) Sohan Singh Bhakhna
472. Consider the following paragraph—
 He was seriously injured in police Lathi charge in Lahore during demonstrations against Simon Commission for which he subsequently died in November 1928. Later on the British Officer, who was responsible for the lathi charge on him, was shot dead by Bhagat Singh and Rajguru. The revolutionary referred to in the above paragraph is —
 (a) Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pant
 (b) Mangal Singh
 (c) Moti Lal Nehru
 (d) Lala Lajpat Rai
473. In what session did Congress declared Complete Independence (Poorna Swaraj) as its goal?
 (a) Lahore session held in 1929
 (b) Madras session held in 1927
 (c) Ahmadabad session held in 1921
 (d) Gaya session held in 1922
474. **Assertion (a):** The Indian National Congress opposed the Simon Commission and did not co-operated with it.



- Reason (R):** The Simon Commission had no Indian representative.
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 (b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
 (c) A is true but R is false
 (d) A is false but R is true
475. During India's freedom struggle, which one of the following led to the first 'All India Hartal'?
- (a) Protest against Rowlatt Act
 (b) Protest against Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre
 (c) Trial of Mahatma Gandhi
 (d) Arrival of Simon Commission
476. The main reason for the boycott of Simon Commission in India was –
- (a) Appointment before time
 (b) All the members were Englishmen
 (c) Chairman was a member of the British Liberal Party
 (d) Gandhiji's Non-Co-operation Movement
477. The number of members in the Simon Commission was _____.
- (a) 10 (b) 20
 (c) 7 (d) 12
478. When the Simon Commission visited India, the Viceroy was
- (a) Lloyd George (b) Lord Irwin
 (c) Lord Reading (d) Lord Ripon
479. Who gave Gandhi the title "Mahatma"?
- (a) Rabindranath Tagore (b) B. G. Tilak
 (c) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
 (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
480. Who gave the slogan "Dilli Chalo" or "March to Delhi"?
- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
 (b) B. G. Tilak
 (c) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
 (d) Subhash Chandra Bose
481. Consider the following statements-
- The Lahore Session of the Congress in 1929 adopted the resolution of on Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence).
 - The Karachi Session of the Congress in 1931 passed the resolution on the Fundamental Rights.
3. The Congress Session of Luchnow in 1936 was held under the presidentship of Subhash Chandra Bose.
4. The August, 1942 resolution of the Congress Party adopted resolution of 'Quit India'. Which of the given below statement is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 3 (b) Only 4
 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 4
482. On which one of the following dates Jawahar Lal Nehru unfurl the tri-colour national flag on the banks of the Ravi as the clock struck the midnight?
- (a) 31st December, 1929 (b) 26th January, 1930
 (c) 31st December, 1931 (d) 26th January, 1933
483. Who prescribed the separate electorates for India on the basis of the Communal Award in August 1932?
- (a) Lord Irwin (b) Ramsay Mac Donald
 (c) Lord Linlithgow (d) Winston Churchill
484. Which organization had proposed first to constitute the Constitution Assembly to form the Indian Constitution?
- (a) Swaraj Party in 1928
 (b) Indian National Congress in 1935
 (c) Muslim League in 1942
 (d) By all parties convention in 1946
485. Who attend the Congress of Oppressed Nationalist at Brussels in 1927, on behalf of the National Congress?
- (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 (c) Dr. Ansari (d) Moti Lal Nehru
486. Under whose leadership was the Congress Socialist Party founded in 1934?
- (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi
 (b) Acharya Narendra Dev and Jai Prakash Narayan
 (c) Subhas Chandra Bose and P.C. Joshi
 (d) Saifuddin Kitchlew and Rajendra Prasad
487. Which one of the following with regard to the Poona Pact, 1932 is NOT correct?
- (a) Adequate representation of depressed sections in Government jobs
 (b) Reservation of seats for the depressed classes in the provincial legislature
 (c) Acceptance of joint electorate system
 (d) Reservation of seats for the depressed classes in the central legislature



488. Who among the following drafted the resolution on Fundamental Rights for the Karachi Session of Congress in 1931?
- Dr B R Ambedkar
 - Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Dr Rajendra Prasad
 - Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
489. Ramsay Mc Donald's Communal Award gave –
- Privy purse to native princes
 - Communal representation to Muslims
 - Reservations to Sikhs in elections
 - Separate electorates for depressed classes
490. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?
- Theodore: Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh
 - Illbert Bill: Ripon
 - Pherozeshah Mehta: Congress
 - Badruddin Tyabji: Muslim League
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- Codes:**
- 1, 2, 3 and 4
 - 2 and 4
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
 - 1, 2 and 3
491. The Poona Pact, which was signed between B R Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi in 1932, provided for-
- The creation of dominion status for India
 - Separate electorate for the Muslims
 - Seats reserved for Depressed class
 - Joint electorate with reservation for women
492. Which of the following statements is not correct?
- Swami Dayananda Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj.
 - Dr Annie Besant was a theosophist.
 - Mahatma Gandhi was born in Gandhinagar.
 - Sir C V Raman (Nobel Laureate) started his life as an Assistant.
493. Which one of the following began with the Dandi March?
- Home rule Movement
 - Non-Cooperation Movement
 - Civil disobedience Movement
 - Quit India Movement
494. When was Burma separated from India
- 1947
 - 1942
 - 1937
 - 1932
495. What was the objective of Dandi March started by M. K. Gandhi?
- To start the mass struggle
 - To break the salt law
 - To Fight against the British Policy
 - None of the above
496. For the Karachi session of Indian National Congress in 1931, presided over by Sardar Patel, who drafted the Resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Programme?
- Mahatma Gandhi
 - Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
497. Who compared the Dandi March to Napoleon's March to Paris on his return from Elba?
- Dadabhai Naoroji
 - Lala Lajpat Rai
 - Subhash Chandra Bose
 - B. G. Tilak
498. Who was the Governor General of India during the launch of Civil Disobedience Movement?
- Lord Chelmsford
 - Lord Reading
 - Lord Irwin
 - Lord Wavell
499. Which one of the following movement started from Dandi March?
- Swadeshi Movement
 - Non-Co-operation Movement
 - Civil Disobedience Movement
 - Quit India Movement
500. During the Civil Disobedience Movement, who led the 'Red Shirts' of North-Western India?
- Abdul Kalam Azad
 - Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
 - Mohammad Ali Jinnah
 - Shaukat Ali
501. The issue on which the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930 was launched was ____
- Equal employment opportunities for Indians
 - The proposed execution of Bhagat Singh
 - Salt monopoly exercised by the British Government
 - Complete freedom
502. The date March 12, 1930 is known in Indian History for –
- Dandi March by Mahatma Gandhi
 - First Round Table Conference
 - Gandhi - Irwin Pact
 - Jallianwala Bagh Massacre



503. After the failure of the Civil Disobedience Movement, Gandhiji laid emphasis on
 (a) compromise with the British
 (b) limited use of Violence
 (c) constructive programme
 (d) None of the above
504. Dandi March Started from _____ in 1930.
 (a) Surat (b) Sabarmati Ashram
 (c) Delhi Durbar Hall (d) Vedaranyan
505. Dandi March started on _____ 1930.
 (a) 12th March (b) 12th April
 (c) 12th February (d) 12th May
506. Which one of the following movement started from Dandi March ?
 (a) Swadeshi Movement
 (b) Quit India Movement
 (c) Civil Disobedience Movement
 (d) Non-Co-operation Movement
506. From which of the following places was the Civil Disobedience Movement started by Gandhiji in 1930?
 (a) Sevagram (b) Dandi
 (c) Sabarmati (d) Wardha
507. When First Round Table Conference was convened by British Government.
 (a) Nov. 1929 (b) Nov. 1930
 (c) Dec. 1930 (d) Nov. 1931
508. Consider the following events____
 1. Gandhi-Irwin Pact
 2. First Round Table Conference
 3. Simon Commission
 4. Poona Pact
 The correct chronological order of these event is____
 (a) 1-4-3-2 (b) 2-1-3-4
 (c) 3-2-1-4 (d) 2-3-1-4
509. At the second Round Table Conference, the Indian National Congress was represented by____
 (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 (b) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
 (c) Rajendra Prasad
 (d) Vallabh Bhai Patel
510. Who called Gandhiji 'half naked beggar' ?
 (a) Mountbatten (b) Hastings
 (c) Winston Churchill (d) Jinnah
511. During whose tenure as the Viceroy of India were the great martyrs Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru hanged?
 (a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Irwin
 (c) Lord Minto (d) Lord Chemsford
512. Who was the British Prime Minister who convened the First Round Table Conference in London?
 (a) Churchill (b) Ramsay MacDonald
 (c) Chamberlain (d) Disraeli
513. Who among the following did not attend the First Round Table Conference?
 (a) MK Gandhi
 (b) Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru
 (c) Dr Ambedkar
 (d) C V Chintaman
514. Provincial Autonomy was one of the important features of the Act of____
 (a) 1935 (b) 1919
 (c) 1909 (d) 1858
515. The Dyarchy which was introduced on 1919 in provinces was in force till the year
 (a) 1927 (b) 1935
 (c) 1937 (d) 1947
516. The Pakistan panacea was sponsored by
 (a) Azad Kalam (b) Jinnah
 (c) Md Iqbal (d) Liyakat Ali Khan
517. Which one of the following pair is not correctly matched?
 (a) Purna Swaraj Resolution - 1929
 (b) Martyrdom of Sardar Bhagat Singh - 1931
 (c) Formation of Congress Socialist Party- 1938
 (d) Simla Conference - 1945
518. With which of the following newspapers was Jawahar Lal Nehru associated?
 (a) The Leader (b) Amrit Bazar Patrika
 (c) The Tribune (d) National Herald
519. During the Viceroyalty of Sir John Lawrence the bone of contention between India and Bhutan was
 (a) Duars (b) Jalpaiguri
 (c) Goalpara (d) Cooch Behar
520. In "individual Satyagraha", Vinoba Bhave was chosen as the first Satyagrahi. Who was the second?
 (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 (b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
 (c) C. Rajagopalachari
 (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
521. Who among the following made the 'August offer' of 1940 rejected by the Congress?
 (a) Lord Wavell (b) Lord Linlithgow
 (c) Sir George Stanley (d) Lord Willington



522. Subhas Chandra Bose had founded 'Forward Bloc' in the year?
 (a) 1939 A.D. (b) 1937 A.D.
 (c) 1938 A.D. (d) 1936 A.D.
523. Who among the following national leaders did not opt to defend the case dealing with the trial of the soldiers of the India National Army in 1945?
 (a) Tej Bahadur Sapru (b) Bhulabhai Desai
 (c) C. Rajagopalachari (d) Jawahar Lal Nehru
524. Who among the following had headed the group of advocates to argue the case on behalf of the Indian National Army in 1946 in the Red Fort trails?
 (a) Bhulabhai (b) Kailash Nath Katju
 (c) Tej Bahadur Sapru (d) Jawahar Lal Nehru
525. The famous INA trails took place in the Red Fort, Delhi in____
 (a) 1945 (b) 1946
 (c) 1944 (d) 1947
526. Which one of the following slogans is attributed to Subhash Chandra Bose?
 (a) Jai Jawan Jai Kisan (b) Bande Mataram
 (c) Jai Hind (d) Inqilab Zindabad
527. Bhulabhai Desai's most memorable achievement was his defence of the Indian National Army (ANA) personnel at the Red Fort Trial towards the ends of____
 (a) 1943 (b) 1944
 (c) 1945 (d) 1946
528. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the code given below :
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| List-I | List-II |
| A. August Declaration | 1. Lord Linlithgow |
| B. August Offer | 2. Montague |
| C. August Resolution | 3. M. A. Jinnah |
| D. Direct Action | 4. Gandhi |
- Codes :**
- | | | | | |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | A | B | C | D |
| (a) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (b) | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| (c) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (d) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
- (a) a (b) b
 (c) c (d) d
529. Vande Mataram the national song was written by
 (a) Bankim chandra Chatterjee
 (b) Ravindra Nath Tagore
 (c) Bhagat Singh
 (d) Jawahar Lal Nehru
530. Vinoba Bhave was chosen as the first Satyagrahi of the individual Satyagraha. Who was the second?
 (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 (b) Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru
 (c) C. Rajgopalachari
 (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
531. With which one of the following movements is the slogan "Do or die" is associated ?
 (a) Swadeshi Movement
 (b) Non-Cooperation Movement
 (c) Civil Disobedience Movement
 (d) Quit India Movement
532. Who is the Viceroy of India during Quit India Movement ?
 (a) Linlithgow (b) Cornwallis
 (c) Mountbatten (d) Munro
533. Which one of the following observations is not true about the Quit India Movement of 1942?
 (a) It was a non-violent movement
 (b) It was led by Mahatma Gandhi
 (c) It was a spontaneous movement
 (d) It did not attract the labour class in general
534. During the freedom struggle, Aruna Asaf Ali was a major woman organiser of the underground activities in____
 (a) Bardoli Satyagraha
 (b) Quit India Movement
 (c) Civil Disobedience Movement
 (d) Khilafat Movement
535. During which one of the following movements did Mahatma Gandhi write: 'Personally I am so sick of slavery that I am even prepared to take the rise of anarchy'?
 (a) Home Rule movement
 (b) Non-Co-operation movement
 (c) Civil Disobedience movement
 (d) Quit India movement
536. The lady Congress leader who went underground during the Quit India Movement was –
 (a) Sucheta Kripalani (b) Vijay Laxmi Pandit
 (c) Aruna Asaf Ali (d) Sarojini Naidu
537. Who of the following Prime Ministers sent Cripps Mission to India?
 (a) James Ramsay MacDonald
 (b) Stanley Baldwin
 (c) Neville Chamberlain
 (d) Winston Churchill



538. Who among the following were official Congress negotiators with Cripps Mission?
(a) Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel
(b) Acharya J. B. Kripalani and C. Rajagopalachari
(c) Pandit Nehru and Maulana Azad
(d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
539. Mahatma Gandhi's remark, 'A post-dated cheque on a crumbling bank' is regarding the proposals of ____
(a) Simon Commission (b) Cripps Mission
(c) Cabinet Mission (d) Wavells Plan
540. Who developed the idea that 'means justify the ends'?
(a) Kautilya (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(c) Dayanand Saraswati (d) Mahatma Gandhi
541. Who said "Cripps proposals were a post-dated cheque of a crashing bank"?
(a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(b) Subhash Chandra Bose
(c) Mahatma Gandhi
(d) M.A. Jinnah
542. Which one of the following chronological orders of the given event is correct?
(a) The Civil Disobedience Movement-The Cripps Mission-The Cabinet Mission's Plan
(b) The Cripps Mission-The Civil Disobedience Movement-The Cabinet Mission's Plan
(c) The Cripps Mission-The Cabinet Mission's Plan-The Civil Disobedience Movement
(d) The Civil Disobedience Movement-The Cabinet Mission's Plan-The Cripps Mission
543. The final arrangements for the India's independence were worked out by the—
(a) Cabinet Mission (b) Simon Commission
(c) Gandhi-Irwin Pact (d) Cripps Mission
544. Who headed the Cabinet Mission?
(a) Stafford Cripps (b) A. V. Alexander
(c) Lord Pathick Lawrence (d) None of these
545. In the Interim Government formed in 1946, the Minister for Education was
(a) Patel
(b) Rajaji
(c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(d) Annie Besant
546. In 1946, the Interim Government was formed under
(a) Patel (b) Gandhiji
(c) Rajaji (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
547. Who among the following had the longest tenure as the Prime Minister of India?
(a) Morarji Desai (b) Charan Singh
(c) V. P. Singh (d) Lal Bahadur Shastri
548. The term socialist was added in the Preamble by the amendment
(a) 40th (b) 42nd
(c) 44th (d) 49th
549. Who had demarcated the border-line between India and Pakistan?
(a) McMohan (b) Lord Durand
(c) Redcliffe (d) None of these
550. Who has given the slogan "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan"?
(a) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(c) Indira Gandhi
(d) Rajiv Gandhi

