

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
COMPLEMENTARY COURSE FOR
BA ECONOMICS/SOCIOLOGY/ENGLISH
III SEMESTER

(2011 Admission onwards)

MODERN INDIAN HISTORY (AD 1857-1992)

COURSE: 2 - DE-COLONISATION AND MAKING OF MODERN INDIA

QUESTION BANK

1. With the emergence of, the element of mass mobilisation was introduced.
 - a) Rabindranath Tagore
 - b) Annie Besant
 - c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 - d) Mahatma Gandhi
2. Thewere fighting against the Turkish Empire which was ruled by the Caliph (Khalifa).
 - a) Germany
 - b) British
 - c) Austria
 - d) Hungary
3. Thehad great respect for the Caliph.
 - a) Muslims
 - b) Hindus
 - c) Sikhs
 - d) Christians
4. The Indian Muslims joined the Khilafat Movement for the defence ofagainst the British.
 - a) Turkey
 - b) America
 - c) Bulgaria
 - d) Italy
5. Annie Besant joined thein 1914.
 - a) Congress
 - b) CSP
 - c) CPI
 - d) CPI (ML)

21. Mahatma Gandhi went to Champaran inin 1917 at the request of the poor peasants to enquire about the situation as they were compelled by British indigo planters to grow indigo on 15% of their land and part with the whole crop for rent.
a) Bihar b) Gujarat
c) Uttar Pradesh d) Mumbai
22.accorded Mahatma (Great Soul) title to Gandhi in the year 1920.
a) Mohammed Ali Jinnah b) Motilal Nehru
c) Rabindranath Tagore d) Tilak
23. TheEra in the Indian Freedom Struggle took place with the Non Cooperation Movement.
a) Gandhi b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
c) Sri Aurobindo d) Gokhale
24. Non Cooperation movement was led byand the Indian National Congress.
a) Motilal Nehru b) Rabindranath Tagore
c) Mahatma Gandhi d) Gokhale
25. The Non Cooperation movement took place from September until February 1922.
a) 1914 b) 1917
c) 1920 d) 1921
26. In the fight against injustice,weapons were non-cooperation and peaceful resistance.
a) Gandhi`s b) Rabindranath Tagore
c) Motilal Nehru d) Tilak
27. addressed all the Indians to wear Khadi (homespun cloth) instead of British-made textiles.
a) Tilak b) Rabindranath Tagore
c) Mahatma Gandhi d) Sukhdev
28. strongly appealed to all Indians to spend some time spinning khadi for supporting the independence movement of India.

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
 c) Motilal Nehru
- b) Rabindranath Tagore
 d) Sukhdev
29. urged to boycott the British educational institutions, to resign from government jobs, and to leave British titles.
- a) Mahatma Gandhi
 c) Sukhdev
- b) Rabindranath Tagore
 d) Qutubuddin Ahmad
30. Nobel laureateresigned the title knight from the British soon after the Jalianwalabagh Massacre as a protest.
- a) Rabindranath Tagore
 c) Sri Aurobindo
- b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 d) EMS
31. When the movement reached great success, it ended unexpectedly after the violent clash at Chauri Chaura in.....
- a) Kashmir
 c) Bihar
- b) Delhi
 d) Uttar Pradesh
32. On March 12,Gandhi launched a new Satyagraha against the tax on salt known as Dandi March.
- a) 1917
 c) 1928
- b) 1920
 d) 1930
33. started the historic Dandi March, by walking from Ahmedabad to Dandi, to break the law that had deprived the poor of his right to make his own salt.
- a) Mahatma Gandhi
 c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) Motilal Nehru
 d) Sri Aurobindo
34. movement stimulated the entire nation and it came to be known as Civil Disobedience Movement.
- a) Dandi
 c) Chauri Chaura
- b) Mumbai
 d) Kheda
35. On 8th May, 1933,started a 21-day fast of self-purification in order to help the Harijan movement.
- a) Mahatma Gandhi
 c) Sri Aurobindo
- b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 d) Gokhale

36. Mahatma Gandhi on August 8,gave the call for Quit India Movement.
- a) 1919
 - b) 1920
 - c) 1930
 - d) 1942
37.called on all Congressmen and Indians to maintain discipline via non violence and Do or Die in order to achieve ultimate freedom.
- a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - b) Motilal Nehru
 - c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - d) Sri Aurobindo
38. On 9th of August, 1942, Mahatma Gandhi and the entire Congress Working Committee were arrested in.....
- a) UP
 - b) Delhi
 - c) Ahmedabad
 - d) Mumbai
39. In 1946, upon persuasion of....., Mahatma Gandhi reluctantly accepted the proposal of partition and independence offered by the British cabinet, in order to evade a civil war.
- a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 - b) Rajguru
 - c) Sukhdev
 - d) Mohammed Ali Jinnah
40. During the First World War,joined the central powers against Britain.
- a) America
 - b) Britain
 - c) France
 - d) Turkey
41. A Khilafat Committee was formed under the leadership of Mahammad Ali,, Maulana Azad and Hasrat Mohini to organise a country-wide agitation.
- a) Shaukat Ali
 - b) Qutubuddin Ahmad
 - c) Shamsuddin Hussain
 - d) Mohammed Ali Jinnah
42. The main object of Khilafat Movement was to force theGovernment to change its attitude towards Turkey and to restore the Sultan.
- a) British
 - b) Austrian
 - c) American
 - d) Serbian

43. October 17,was observed as Khilafat Day, when the Hindus alongwith Muslims in fasting observed hartal on that day.
a) 1908
b) 1909
c) 1916
d) 1919
44. An All India Khilafat Conference was held aton November 23, 1919 with Gandhi as its president.
a) Calcutta
b) Punjab
c) Gujarat
d) Delhi
45. Congress leaders, like Lokamanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi, viewed theas an opportunity to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity against British.
a) Khalifat Movement
b) Khudai Khidmatgars
c) Peasant movement
d) Womens' movement
46.visited Malabar in 1921, giving a further impetus to the Khalifat movement.
a) Gandhiji
b) Motilal Nehru
c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
d) Sri Aurobindo
47. The speed with which the Khilafat agitation spread, especially in theand Valluvanad taluks in Malabar, created alarm in official circles.
a) Eranad
b) Tellicherry
c) Kannur
d) Edapal
48. A tragic episode namely the Moppila Rebellion or the Malabar Rebellion occurred in.....
a) 1911
b) 1919
c) 1920
d) 1921
49. Police attempted to arrest the secretary of the Khilafat Committee ofin Eranad on a charge of having stolen a pistol.
a) Pokottur
b) Valluvanad
c) Mambaram
d) Payangadi
50. The police party in search of Khilafat rebels entered the famousmosque at Tirurangadi.

- a) Mambaram
c) Valluvanad
- b) Pokottur
d) Manjeri
51. The epilogue was the "Wagon Tragedy" in which 61 of the 70 Moppila prisoners packed in a closed railway goods wagon and carried tojails, died of suffocation on November 10, 1921.
- a) Delhi
c) Kannur
- b) Coimbatore
d) Calicut
52. Non-Cooperation was a movement of passive resistance against British rule, which was initiated by
- a) Mahatma Gandhi
c) Sir Stafford Cripps
- b) Motilal Nehru
d) Sri Aurobindo
53. The non-cooperation movement took place from September to February 1922 and initiated Gandhi era in the Independence Movement of India.
- a) 1914
c) 1917
- b) 1916
d) 1920
54. The Rowlatt Act, Jaliwanwala Bagh massacre and Martial Law in caused the native people not to trust the British Government anymore.
- a) Delhi
c) Bombay
- b) Punjab
d) Bihar
55. TheReport with its diarchy could satisfy a few only.
- a) Montagu-Chelmsford
c) Sir Stafford Cripps
- b) Lord Irwin
d) Lord Wavell
56. In the meantime the Muslims in India also revolted against the harsh terms of the Treaty of severes between Allies and Turkey and they started
- a) Khilafat movement
c) Labour movement
- b) Khudai Khidmatgars
d) Non-Cooperation Movement
57. idea of winning over Muslim support also helped in Non-Cooperation Movement of India.

- a) Motilal Nehru's
c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak's
- b) Gandhiji's
d) Sri Aurobindo's
58. After the notice had expired the Non-Cooperation movement was launched formally on 1st August of.....
- a) 1915
c) 1918
- b) 1916
d) 1920
59. At theSession on September, 1920 the program of the Non-Cooperation movement was started.
- a) Punjab
c) Delhi
- b) Calcutta
d) Lahore
60. The programs ofinvolved the surrender of titles and offices and resignation from the nominated posts in the government body.
- a) Non-cooperation
c) Labour movement
- b) Khudai Khidmatgars
d) Womens' movement
61. strictly advised the Non-Cooperators to observe truth and non-violence.
- a) Tilak
c) Gandhiji
- b) Motilal Nehru
d) Sri Aurobindo
62. The decision taken in Calcutta Session was supported in theSession of the Congress on December 1920.
- a) Nagpur
c) Andhra
- b) Bengal
d) Karnataka
63. along with Ali Brothers went to a nationwide tour during which he addressed the Indians in hundreds of meetings.
- a) CR Das
c) Gandhi
- b) Motilal Nehru
d) J.M Sengupta
64. The educational boycott was most successful inunder the leadership of Chitta Ranjan Das and Subhas Chandra Bose.
- a) Bihar
c) Bengal
- b) Bombay
d) Madras.
65. Inthe educational boycott was extensive under the leadership of Lala Lajpat Rai.

- a) Assam
c) Punjab
- b) Orissa
d) Uttar Pradesh
66. Inthe Akali Movement was considered as a part of Non-Cooperation movement.
- a) Punjab
c) Kahmir
- b) Delhi
d) Haryana
67. The Non-Cooperation movement reached a climax after the Gurkha assault on coolies on the river port of.....
- a) Chandpur
c) Punjab
- b) Delhi
d) Sambalpur
68. The Anti-Union Board agitation in Midnapur was led by.....
- a) Birendranath Sashmal
c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) J.M Sengupta
d) Bipin Chandra Pal
69. Chelmsford was theof India.
- a) Viceroy
c) Vice chancellor
- b) Captain
d) Governor
70. The Act of introduced Diarchy in the provinces.
- a) 1919
c) 1935
- b) 1929
d) 1947
71. The Act of 1919 reformed some of the maladies of the Morley-Minto Reforms of....., and introduced Diarchy in the provinces.
- a) 1909
c) 1931
- b) 1919
d) 1935
72. The Indian Statutory Commission (Simon Commission) was a group ofBritish Members of Parliament that had been dispatched to India in 1927 to study constitutional reform.
- a) three
c) five
- b) four
d) seven
73. The Government of India Act 1919 had introduced the system ofto govern the provinces of British India.
- a) Doctrine of Lapse
c) Ryotwari
- b) Permanent settlement
d) Diarchy

- a) N.M. Joshi
c) Muzaffar Ahmed
- b) S.A.Dange
d) Joglekar
81. The trade union activities were so rampant that in 1928 Viceroy Lord Irwin arrested the prominent leaders and brought them tofor trial.
- a) Meerut
c) Delhi
- b) Peshawar
d) Bombay
82. The Socialist Party formed in wanted to cement coherence between the moderate and the radical trade unions.
- a) 1920
c) 1928
- b) 1924
d) 1934
83.'s uncle, Ajit Singh was a pioneer in opposing the Colonization Act 1905 and had to remain in exile till the country gained independence.
- a) Bhagat Singh
c) Baikuntha Shukla
- b) Lala Lajpath rai
d) Surya Sen
84. The conduct of Bhagat Singh and his comrades during their historic trial atcreated new precedents of revolutionary behaviour.
- a) Lahore
c) Chouri chura
- b) Peshawar
d) Bengal
85. Surya Sen was a prominentfreedom fighter.
- a) Bengal
c) Bombay
- b) Kerala
d) Delhi
86.the chief architect of anti-British freedom movement in Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh).
- a) Surya Sen
c) M.N. Roy
- b) Baikuntha Shukla
d) Abani Mukherji
87. major success in the anti-British revolutionary violence was the Chittagong Armoury Raid on April 18, 1930.
- a) Surya Sen's
c) Chandrasekar Azad
- b) Baikuntha Shukla
d) Abdul Ghaffar Khan

88., being constantly followed up by the police, had to hide at the house of Sabitri Devi, a widow, near Patiya.
- a) Surya Sen
 - b) Pratul Ganguly
 - c) Narendra Mohan Sen
 - d) Sachindra Nath Sanyal
89. Bhagat Singh, Yogendra Shukla and Chandrasekar Azad were the key functionaries of.....
- a) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
 - b) Khudai Khidmatgars
 - c) Naujawan Bharat sabha
 - d) Arya samaj
90. Hindustan Socialist Republican Association was first launched during a meeting in Bholachang village, Brahamabaria subdivision,.....
- a) East Bengal
 - b) Chauri Chaura
 - c) Peshawar
 - d) west Bengal
91. association was formed as an outgrowth of the Anushilan Samiti.
- a) Hindustan Socialist Republican
 - b) Khudai Khidmatgars
 - c) Hindu Maha Sabha
 - d) Brahma samaj
92. Gandhiji canceled the Non-cooperation movement after theincident.
- a) Chauri Chaura
 - b) Peshawar
 - c) Delhi
 - d) Malabar
93. On 9th August....., the revolutionists ransacked the train.This now famous incident is known as the Kakori train robbery.
- a) 1920
 - b) 1921
 - c) 1923
 - d) 1925
94. As a result of the Kakori train robbery case,, Ramprasad Bismil, Roshan Singh, Rajendra Lahiri were hanged to death.
- a) Ashfaqullah Khan
 - b) Phanindrananth Ghosh
 - c) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
 - d) Tilak
95. Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were executed in....., as a result of their trial in the `Lahore conspiracy case`.
- a) 1923
 - b) 1927
 - c) 1931
 - d) 1934

96. Kalpana Datta Joshi was born in.....
- a) Peshawar
b) Chittagong
c) Delhi
d) Travancore
97. was connected with Calcutta Chhatri Sangha, a quasi revolutionary organization for young girls.
- a) Bina Das Bhaumik
b) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
c) Sir Stafford Cripps
d) Lala Har Dayal
98. In 1871 a group in Calcutta had contactedwith the purpose of organising an Indian section of the First International.
- a) Lenin
b) Karl Marx
c) EMS
D) Bipin Chandra Pal
99. The short biographical article titled *Karl Marx – a modern Rishi* was written by the German-based Indian revolutionary.....
- a) Lala Har Dayal
b) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
c) Ramsay Macdonald
d) Lenin
100. The first biography of Karl Marx in an Indian language was written byin 1914.
- a) R. Rama Krishna Pillai
b) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
c) Jawaharlal Nehru
d) EMS
101. Bipin Chandra Pal and Bal Gangadhar Tilak were amongst the prominent Indians who expressed their admiration ofand the new rulers in Russia.
- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
b) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
c) Lenin
d) Ramsay Macdonald
102. In....., the All India Trade Union Congress was founded.
- a) 1916
b) 1918
c) 1920
d) 1934
103. published a pamphlet titled *Gandhi Vs. Lenin* in 1921
- a) S. A. Dange
b) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
c) Jawaharlal Nehru
d) Ghulam Hussain
104. In 1922, with Lotvala's help,launched the English weekly, *Socialist*, the first Indian Marxist journal.

- a) Dange
c) Satyabhakta
- b) M.N. Roy
d) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
105. The Communist Party of India was founded inon 17 October 1920, soon after the Second Congress of the Communist International.
- a) Tashkent
c) pinarai
- b) Peshawar
d) Calcutta
106. On 1 May 1923 the Labour Kisan Party of Hindustan was founded in Madras, by.....
- a) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
c) Singaravelu Chettiar
- b) Satyabhakta
d) Jawaharlal Nehru
- 107..... was born in village Uttamazai (now in Pakistan) in a Pathan family.
- a) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
c) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
d) Tej Bahadur Sapru
- 108..... came to be known as 'Frontier Gandhi'.
- a) Tej Bahadur Sapru
c) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- b) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
d) Mohammad Shafiq Siddiqui
- 109..... set up an organisation, Khudai Khidmatgars (Servants of God) in 1929.
- a) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
c) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
d) Tej Bahadur Sapru
- 110.....was also known as 'Red Shirts' comprised non-violent revolutionaries who were also devoted social workers and played an active role in the nationalist movement.
- a) Khudai Khidmatgars
c) Simon commission
- b) Cripps Mission
d) Socialists
- 111..... was given the title Fakhar- e-Afghan (the pride of Afghan).
- a) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
c) Tej Bahadur Sapru
- b) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
d) Shaukat Usmani
112. In December 1929, the Congress held its annual session at Lahore under the presidency of.....

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
c) Tej Bahadur Sapru
- b) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
d) B.R.Ambedkar
113. The Congress held its annual session at Lahore in December 1929 and declared 'Purna Swaraj' or Complete Independence as its ultimate goal.
- a) 1909
c) 1924
- b) 1919
d) 1929
114. The....., which was formed in November 1927 by the British Government to chart and conclude a Constitution for India, included members of the British Parliament only.
- a) swarajist party
c) cabinet mission
- b) Cripps Mission
d) Simon Commission
115. On 8th of April 1929, members of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association attacked the assembly chamber of the Imperial Legislative Council in.....
- a) Bombay
c) Bengal
- b) Punjab
d) Delhi
116. Gandhi-Irwin pact was signed between Mahatma Gandhi and the then Viceroy of India, Lord Irwin on 5 March.....
- a) 1920
c) 1929
- b) 1921
d) 1931
117. Ramsay MacDonald was thePrime Minister
- a) British
c) French
- b) Indian
d) Russian
118. In the second Round Table Conference,was appointed as the representative of the Congress, which was convened from 1st September to 1st December in the year 1931.
- a) Gandhiji
c) Annie Besant
- b) B.R.Ambedkar
d) Maulana Azad
119.announced "Communal Award" on August 4, 1932.
- a) Ramsay Macdonald
c) Shamsuddin Hussain
- b) Qutubuddin Ahmad
d) Mohammad Ali Jinnah

120. The third Round Table Conference was convened inon
November 17th to December 24th in the years 1932.
- a) Oxford
b) India
c) Cambridge
d) London
121.said that 'There is no god higher than truth'.
- a) Mahatma Gandhi
b) Mukhtar Ahmed Ansari
c) Hakim Ajmal Khan
d) Abbas Tyabji
122. adopted the methods of Satyagraha in his fight against
the racial discrimination of the American authorities in 1950.
- a) Martin Luther King
b) Motilal Nehru
c) B.R.Ambedkar
d) Mahatma Gandhi
123. Whose autobiography was titled 'My Experiments with Truth?'
- a) Mahatma Gandhi
b) Motilal Nehru
c) C. Rajagopalachari
d) Rajendra Prasad
124. The Lahore Congress of 1929 was monumental in the political career
ofas well as the history of India's freedom struggle.
- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
b) B.R.Ambedkar
c) K. Damodaran
d) Mahatma Gandhi
125. was born on 23rd Jan, 1897 in Cuttack, Orissa, India.
- a) Subhas Chandra Bose
b) B.R.Ambedkar
c) Krishna Pillai
d) N.C.Sekhar
126.became the president of the Haripura Indian National
Congress against the wishes of Gandhiji in 1938.
- a) Subhas Chandra Bose
b) Qutubuddin Ahmad
c) Shamsuddin Hussain
d) Maulana Shaukat Ali
127. The Workers and Peasants Party (WPP) was founded in Bengal on 1st
November,
- a) 1920
b) 1925
c) 1928
d) 1931
128. Meerut Conspiracy case was in the year.....
- a) 1924
b) 1926
c) 1929
d) 1932

129. The chief editor ofwas Kazi Nazrul Islam and the editor was Manibhusan Mukhopadhaya.
- a) Langal
b) Yugandar
c) Bengal Gazette
d) Madras mail
130. Inthe publication *Kirti* ('Worker') had been started in 1926 by Santokh Singh of the Ghadar Party.
- a) Punjab
b) Bengal
c) Gujarat
d) Orissa
131. After the failure of the Second Round Table conference, Mr.announced the 'Communal Award' on August 16, 1932.
- a) MacDonald
b) B.R.Ambedkar
c) Ghulam Hussain
d) R.C. Sharma
132. Poona Pact of is an agreement between the untouchables or depressed classes of India and the Hindus.
- a) 1926
b) 1928
c) 1930
d) 1932
133. The Poona Pact took place atJail in Pune, Maharashtra on 24th September, 1932.
- a) Vellore
b) Yerawada
c) Lucknow
d) Allahabad
134. During the first Round Table Conference,favored the move of the British Government to provide separate electorate for the oppressed classes as was done in case of other minorities like Muslims, Sikh etc.
- a) Singaravelu Chettiar
b) Nalini Gupta
c) Shaukat Usmani
d) Ambedkar
135. The compromise between the leaders of caste Hindu and the depressed classes were achieved whensigned the Poona Pact on September 24, 1932.
- a) B.R.Ambedkar
b) M.N. Roy
c) S.A. Dange
d) Muzaffar Ahmed

143. All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS) was formed at the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress in April
- a) 1931
 - b) 1936
 - c) 1939
 - d) 1947
144. Haripura session of the Congress was held in 1938 under the presidship of
- a) Subhash Chandra Bose
 - b) Maulana Mohammad Ali
 - c) Motilal Nehru
 - d) C. R. Das
145. The Communist Party of India (CPI) split into two in
- a) 1918
 - b) 1920
 - c) 1925
 - d) 1964
146. In order to give some concession to Indians in the field of administration, the Government of India Act, 1935 was designed on the basis of the recommendation of.....
- a) Simon Commission
 - b) Cripps Mission
 - c) Cabinet mission
 - d) Lord Wavell
147. In September....., the Second World War broke out.
- a) 1919
 - b) 1929
 - c) 1939
 - d) 1945
148. In October....., the Individual Satyagraha was launched by Gandhiji.
- a) 1920
 - b) 1930
 - c) 1940
 - d) 1942
149. In March....., Sir Stafford Cripps came to India to hold talks with the Indian leaders, which failed because the British were not willing to promise independence to India.
- a) 1925
 - b) 1927
 - c) 1939
 - d) 1942
150. The Congress passed a resolution on 8th August, which mentioned the 'immediate ending of British rule in India'.
- a) 1922
 - b) 1931
 - c) 1938
 - d) 1942

151. In 1941,had escaped from India and had reached Germany.
- a) Subhash Chandra Bose
 - b) S.A. Dange
 - c) A.K.Gopalan
 - d) Jayaprakash Narayan
152. In July 1943came to Singapore.
- a) Subhash Chandra Bose
 - b) N.G. Ranga
 - c) Ram Manohar Lohia
 - d) Acharya Narendra Dev
153.was organised from among the Indian soldiers who had been taken prisoner by the Japanese.
- a) INA
 - b) Home Rule League
 - c) Individual Satyagraha
 - d) AIKS
154. The Resolution for Quit India was made in thesession of Congress held in 8th August, 1942 .
- a) Uttar Pradesh
 - b) Bombay
 - c) Bihar
 - d) West Bengal
155. Indian National Army, also known as the....., was formed for the liberation of India from the British rule.
- a) Azad Hind Fauj
 - b) Punjab Regiment
 - c) Red shirts
 - d) MSP
156. Indian National Army was formed in South-East Asia in the yearby pioneering Indian Nationalists and prisoners who wanted to throw off the yoke of foreign domination and liberate the country.
- a) 1931
 - b) 1936
 - c) 1939
 - d) 1942
157. Thewas initially formed under Mohan Singh, after the fall of Singapore, the captain in the 1/14th Punjab Regiment in the British Army.
- a) INA
 - b) AIKS
 - c) Labour Party
 - d) Congress party
158. The first INA under Mohan Singh collapsed and finally it was revived under the leadership ofin 1943.
- a) Subash Chandra Bose
 - b) Bankim Mukerji
 - c) Jyoti Basu
 - d) Harkishan Singh Surjeet

159. At the time of Japan`s surrender in September 1945,left for Manchuria to attempt to contact the advancing Soviet troops, and was reported to have died in an air crash near Taiwan.
- a) Subhash Chandra Bose
 - b) John Thivy
 - c) Dr. Lakhsmi Sehgal
 - d) Narayan Karruppiah
160. A women regiment in Indian National Army was formed in.....
- a) 1934
 - b) 1936
 - c) 1939
 - d) 1943
161. On 12 July 1943,announced the formation of the Women`s Regiment, naming it "Rani of Jhansi Regiment"
- a) Subhash Chandra Bose
 - b) Sir Stafford Cripps
 - c) Mohammed Ali Jinnah
 - d) Tej Bahadur Sapru
162. Sir Stafford Cripps was a radical member of the
- a) Labour Party
 - b) RIN Mutiny
 - c) The Bombay Mutiny
 - d) Concervative party
163. The Royal Indian Navy Mutiny also known as
- a) The Bombay Mutiny
 - b) The Delhi Mutiny
 - c) The Meerut Mutiny
 - d) The Calcutta Mutiny
164. RIN Mutiny occurred on 18th February.....
- a) 1937
 - b) 1939
 - c) 1946
 - d) 1948
165. The INA trials also known as
- a) Allahabad trials
 - b) Bombay trials
 - c) Lahore trials
 - d) The Red Fort Trials
166. arrived on 24th March 1946 was mainly aimed at devolution of power from the British crown to India giving India independence under Dominion Status in the Commonwealth of Nations.
- a) Cabinet Mission
 - b) Cripps Mission
 - c) Simon commission
 - d) Elizabeth II
167. Clement Attlee was the Prime Minister of the.....
- a) USA
 - b) UK
 - c) India
 - d) America

168.included Lord Pethick Lawrence, the Secretary of State for India, Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade and A.V.Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty.
- a) The Cabinet Mission
 - b) Cripps Mission
 - c) Simon commission
 - d) RTC
169. The interim government of India was formed on 2 September
- a) 1929
 - b) 1936
 - c) 1946
 - d) 1947
170. After the end of the....., the British authorities in India released all political prisoners who had participated in the Quit India movement.
- a) first World War
 - b) Second World War
 - c) Anglo-French wars
 - d) Indo-pak wars
171. The newly elected government ofdispatched the 1946 Cabinet Mission to India to formulate proposals for the formation of a government that would lead an independent India.
- a) Lord Wavell
 - b) Lord Mountbatten
 - c) Clement Attlee
 - d) Elizabeth II
172. In October, 1943who had succeeded Lord Linlithgow as Governor-General, made an attempt resolve the stalemate the deadlock in India.
- a) Clement Attlee
 - b) Lord Wavell
 - c) Lord Mountbatten
 - d) Sir Stafford Cripps
173. Direct Action Day *hartal* called by theon August 16, 1946 to get rid of 'British slavery and contemplated future caste-Hindu domination'.
- a) Muslim League
 - b) Congress
 - c) CPI
 - d) CSP
174. Direct Action Day *hartal* called by the Muslim League on 16th Augustto get rid of 'British slavery and contemplated future caste-Hindu domination'.

- a) 1926
c) 1938
- b) 1935
d) 1946
175. Thegovernment sent a Cabinet Mission to India in March 1946 to negotiate with Indian leaders and agree to the terms of the transfer of power.
- a) British
c) Portuguese
- b) French
d) Dutch
176. Lord Mountbatten replacedas Viceroy of India in 1947.
- a) Lord Wavell
c) Lord Rippon
- b) Lord Irwin
d) Clement Attlee
- 177..... first proposed solution for the Indian subcontinent, known as the 'May Plan', was rejected by Congress leader Jawaharlal Nehru on the grounds it would cause the 'balkanisation of India'.
- a) Mountbatten's
c) Lord Irwin's
- b) Lord Wavell's
d) Lord Rippon's
178. June third plan was associated with
- a) Lord Mountbatten
c) Lord Delhousie
- b) Lord Wellesly
d) Lord Wavell
- 179.The initial demand for a separate state was made by an eminent writer and philosopherwho raised his voice for a separate electorate for the less represented group of Muslim Communities.
- a) Allama Iqbal
c) Tej Bahadur Sapru
- b) Mohammed Ali Jinnah
d) Ghulam Hussain
180. On 7th August 1947 Mohammad Ali Jinnah along with his old associations went to.....
- a) Karachi
c) Bombay
- b) Peshawar
d) Kashmir
- 181.The Indian Independence Act 1947 was the legislation passed and enacted by theParliament that officially announced the Independence of India and the partition of India.
- a) British
c) French
- b) Indian
d) Dutch

182. The legislation of Indian Independence Act was designed by the Prime Minister
- a) Lord Wavell
c) Lord Irwin
- b) Clement Attlee
d) Lord Mountbatten
183. Indian Independence Act was passed in1947.
- a) April
c) June
- b) May
d) August
184. The British rule of India over on the midnight of
- a) August 15, 1947
c) August 13, 1947
- b) August 5, 1947
d) August 16, 1947
- 185..... was the last Viceroy of India under British rule.
- a) Lord Mountbatten
c) Lord Wavell
- b) Lord Rippon
d) Lord Irwin
- 186.....first the Governor General of Independent India.
- a) Lord Mountbatten
c) Lord Irwin
- b) Lord Wavell
d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
187.was the first Prime Minister of India
- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
c) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
d) Farouq Abullah
- 188..... was the first President of India.
- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
c) S.Radhakrishnan
- b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
d) Moraji Desai
- 189..... was the Deputy Prime minister of India.
- a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
c) Farouq Abullah
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
d) Indira Gandhi
- 190.Mahatma Gandhi assassinated on 30th1948.
- a) January
c) October
- b) March
d) December
- 191.Mahatma Gandhi assassinated on 30th January 1948 by a radical minded Hindu,
- a) Nathuram Godse
c) Ghulam Hussain
- b) Mohammed Ali Jinnah
d) Pethick Lawrence

192. The French authorities ceded Pondicherry and Chandannagore to India on 1st November,.....
- a) 1946 b) 1947
c) 1948 d) 1954
193. Goa, Daman and Diu were liberated fromand annexed to India on 19th December, 1961.
- a) British b) Dutch
c) Portugal d) French
194. The Constitution of India came into force on 26 January.....
- a) 1947 b) 1948
c) 1949 d) 1950
195. The Cabinet Mission, which arrived in India on 24 March.....
- a) 1938 b) 1939
c) 1942 d) 1946
- 196..... appointed in August 1953 the States Reorganization Commission (SRC), with Justice Fazi Ali, K.M.Panikkar and Hridaynath Kunzru as members, to examine 'objectively and dispassionately' the entire question of the reorganization of the states of the union.
- a) Jawaharlal Nehru b) Farouq Abullah
c) Sardar Vallabhbai Patel d) V.P Menon
197. The States Reorganization Act was passed by parliament in November.....
- a) 1947 b) 1948
c) 1956 d) 1957
198. The greatest success of Jawaharlal Nehru's non-committal international politics was the formation of
- a) NAM b) TMS
c) CEC d) SAPTA
199. The South Asian Association for regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established on 8 December
- a) 1947 b) 1957
c) 1975 d) 1985

200. The First National Trade union organization (The All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)) was established in.....
- a) 1916
b) 1918
c) 1920
d) 1933
201. The Tebhaga movement took place in (1946-47)
- a) Orissa
b) Bengal
c) Andhra
d) Bihar
202. The Tebhaga movement started in Bengal in
- a) 1936
b) 1937
c) 1939
d) 1946
203. The Telengana peasant movement started in mid-1946 and continued till the October of.....
- a) 1948
b) 1951
c) 1957
d) 1961
204. The Naxalbari peasant uprising that occurred in the northern part of is the last of the major uprisings India has witnessed.
- a) West Bengal
b) Assam
c) Tripura
d) Bombay
205. India introduced in 1958 to put down separatist movements in certain parts of the country.
- a) SEATO
b) AFSPA
c) NATO
d) CENTO
206. The term 'Naxal' derives from the name of the village Naxalbari in the state of....., India.
- a) Karnataka
b) Andhra
c) Kerala
d) West Bengal
207. In 1969, the Communist Party Marxist-Leninist (ML) was formed under the leadership of.....
- a) Charu Majumdar
b) P.Sundarayya
c) Amir Hyder Khan
d) EMS

208. Prime Ministerdeclared a state of emergency in India in 1975.
- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| a) Indira Gandhi | b) Jawaharlal Nehru |
| c) Moraji Desai | d) Sanjaya Gandhi |
209. When Prime Minister Indira Gandhi declared a state of emergency in India?
- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) 25th June 1975 | b) 2 nd June 1975 |
| c) 5 th June 1975 | d) 20 th June 1975 |
210. Raj Narain, a socialist who was defeated by Indira Gandhi in the Rae Bareilly parliamentary constituency of....., submitted to the Allahabad High Court charges of corruption in the election process against Mrs. Gandhi.
- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| a) Bihar | b) Bengal |
| c) Uttar Pradesh | d) New Delhi |

ANSWER KEY

1.d	2.b	3.a	4.a	5.a	6.a	7.a
8.a	9.d	10.a	11.a	12.b	13.b	14.a
15.a	16.b	17.a	18.d	19.b	20.a	21.a
22.c	23.a	24.c	25.c	26.a	27.c	28.a
29.a	30.a	31.d	32.d	33.a	34.a	35.a
36.d	37.a	38.d	39.a	40.d	41.a	42.a
43.d	44.d	45.a	46.a	47.a	48.d	49.a
50.a	51.b	52.a	53.d	54.b	55.a	56.a
57.b	58.d	59.b	60.a	61.c	62.a	63.c
64.c	65.c	66.a	67.a	68.a	69.a	70.a
71.a	72.d	73.d	74.a	75.a	76.d	77.d
78.d	79.d	80.a	81.a	82.d	83.a	84.a
85.a	86.a	87.a	88.a	89.a	90.a	91.a
92.a	93.d	94.a	95.c	96.b	97.a	98.b
99.a	100.a	101.c	102.c	103.a	104.a	105.a
106.c	107.a	108.c	109.a	110.a	111.a	112.a
113.d	114.d	115.d	116.d	117.a	118.a	119.a
120.d	121.a	122.a	123.a	124.a	125.a	126.a
127.b	128.c	129.a	130.a	131.a	132.d	133.b
134.d	135.a	136.b	137.c	138.a	139.c	140.a
141.a	142.a	143.b	144.a	145.d	146.a	147.c
148.c	149.d	150.d	151.a	152.a	153.a	154.b
155.a	156.d	157.a	158.a	159.a	160.d	161.a
162.a	163.a	164.c	165.d	166.a	167.b	168.a
169.c	170.b	171.c	172.b	173.a	174.d	175.a
176.a	177.a	178.a	179.a	180.a	181.a	182.b
183.c	184.a	185.a	186.a	187.a	188.b	189.a
190.a	191.a	192.d	193.c	194.d	195.d	196.a
197.c	198.a	199.d	200.c	201.b	202.d	203.b
204.a	205.b	206.d	207.a	208.a	209.a	210.c

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