MODERN INDIAN HISTORY (1857 TO THE PRESENT):

INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

GANDHIAN PHASE (1917- 1947)

HIS3 CO1

COMPLEMENTARY COURSE OF
BA English/ BA Economics and BA Sociology
- III semester CUCBCSS
  2014 Admn onwards

Multiple-Choice Questions and Answers

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Name the philosopher who believed that freedom is the keynote of spiritual life?
   a) Gopalakrishna Gokhale b) Nehru c) Ambedkar d) Vivekananda

2. Who is the chief exponent of Two nation theory
   a) Vivekananda b) Gokhale c) Gandhiji d) Mohammed Ali Jinnah

3. The doctrine of Hindutva was expounded by
   a) V.D.Savarkar b) Tilak c) Gandhiji d) Nehru

4. The theory of ‘Cultural Nationalism’ was expounded by
   a) Gokhale b) Vivekananda c) Savarkar d) Nehru

5. V.D Savarkar was born in
   a) 1885 b) 1883 c) 1888 d) 1870

6. Mohammed Ali Jinnah was born in
   a) Lahore b) Bombay c) Delhi d) Karachi

7. In which year Mohammed Ali- Jinnah was elected to the Imperial Legislative
   Council from Bombay?
   a) 1910 b) 1914 c) 1919 d) 1924

8. Tilak regarded that Swaraj was not only a right but a
   a) Justice b) Dharma c) power d) Status

9. Sree Narayana Guru was born in :
   a) Sivagiri b) Aruvipuram c) Chempazanthi d) Kollam

10. SNDP Yogam was formed in the year
    a) 1903 b) 1896 c) 1908 d) 1914

11. The doctrine of Ramarajya was expounded by
    a) Tilak b) Gokhale c) Gandhiji d) Nehru

12. Who is the Champion of secularism?
    a) Jinnah b) Nehru c) Savarkar d) Thilak

13. Who regarded the villages as the centre of Indian economic organization?
    a) Gandhiji b) Vivekananda c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy d) Thilak

14. Gandhism is not merely a political creed it is
    a) A programme of action b) A message
    c) theory d) Working class movement

15. Name the important work of V.D. Savarkar
16. Who is regarded as the pragmatic social reformer?
   a) Nehru b) Thilak c) Sree Narayana Guru d) Mahathma Gandhi

17. Who condemned Gandhism as a reactionary social philosophy?
   a) Gopalakrishna Gokhale b) M.N. Roy
c) Nehru d) Lohia

18. Independent India was founded by:
   a) Gopalakrishna Gokhale b) Thilak c) M.N. Roy d) Jayaprakas Narayanan

19. Doctrine of Total Revolution was expounded by
   a) Jayaparakas Narayanana b) M.N Roy c) Gandhiji d) Thilak

20. Radical Democratic party was organised by
   a) Lohia b) M.N.Roy c) Jayaprakash Narayanan d) Thilak

21. Who is the champion of the doctrine of ‘social revolution through human
   Revolution’?
a) M.N.Roy b) Lohia c) Jayaparakash Narayanan d) Nehru

22. Jinnah’s Two-nation Theory was adopted on
   a) 1935 b) 1940 c) 1925 d) 1947

23. The concept of four pillar state was advocated by
   a) Lohia b) M.N.Roy c) Nehru d) Ambedker

24. Who considered Jinnah as an ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity?
   a) Gandhiji b) Thilak c) Sarojini Naidu d) Vivekananda

25. Jinnah’s two nation theory was adopted as the
   a) Lahore Resolution b) Karachi Resolution
c) Dacca Declaration d) Bombay resolution

26. Azad Muslim conference’ was formed in
   a) 1939 b) 1940 c) 1941 d) 1947

27. Name the political leader who supported two nation theory
   a) Gandhiji b) Gokhale c) Jinnah d) Tilak

28. All Indian Muslim League was started in:
   a) 1960 b) 1906 c) 1921 d) 1928

29. Glimpses of world History’ was written by
   a) Nehru b) Gandhiji c) Thilak d) Ambedkar
30. Who is the author of Discovery of India?
   a) Gandhiji b) Vivekananda c) Nehru d) Gokhale

31. The fundamental principles of Pancha shila were laid down in the year;
   a) 1961 b) 1955 c) 1954 d) 1950

32. B.R. Ambedker was born in
   a) 1891 b) 1893 c) 1898 d) 1901

33. A public meeting was held on 13th April 1919 at ...............in a small park enclosed by buildings on all sides to protest against the Rawlatt Act.
   a) Jallianwala Bagh b) Uttar Pradesh c) Mumbai d) Delhi

34. Brigadier-General .................with his British troops entered the park at Jallianwala Bagh, closed the entrance of the park and commanded his army to fire on the gathered people without any warning.
   a) Reginald Dyer b) Sir Stafford Cripps c) Sir Claude Auchinleck d) General Sir Rob Lockhart.

35. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on 2nd October............
   a) 1869 b) 1859 c) 1889 d) 1900

36. Gandhiji came back to India from South Africa, in the year…
   a) 1914 b) 1915 c) 1916 d) 1917

37. .................., who led the Congress party, introduced Mahatma Gandhi to the concerns in India and the struggle of the people.
   a) Tej Bahadur Sapru b) Rabindranath Tagore c) Mohammad Ali Jinnah d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

38. A series of non-violence campaigns of Civil Disobedience Movement were launched by the Indian National Congress under the leadership of..................
   a) Mohammad Ali Jinnah b) Sri Aurabindo c) Motilal Nehru d) Mahatma Gandhi

39. The Kheda Satyagraha and Champaran agitation in 1918 was one of .................first significant steps to achieve Indian independence.
   a) Rabindranath Tagore’s b) Gandhiji c) Motilal Nehru’s d) Mohammed Ali Jinnah’s

40. Mahatma Gandhi on August 8, ...........gave the call for Quit India Movement.
   a) 1942 b) 1920 c) 1930 d) 1940
   b)
41. ………………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

42. On 9th of August, 1942, Mahatma Gandhi and the entire Congress Working Committee were arrested in……………
   a) UP b) Delhi c) Ahmedabad d) Mumbai

43. 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

44. During the First World War, ………………joined the central powers against Britain.
   a) America b) Britain c) France d) Turkey

45. 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

46. The main object of Khilafat Movement was to force the ……………….Government to change its attitude towards Turkey and to restore the Sultan.
   a) British b) Austrian c) American d) Serbian

47. 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

48. An All India Khilafat Conference was held at …………………on November 23, 1919 with Gandhi as its president.
   a) Calcutta b) Punjab c) Gujarat d) Delhi

49. Congress leaders, like Lokamanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi, viewed the …………………as an opportunity to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity against British.
   a) Khalifat Movement b) Khudai Khidmatgars c) Peasant movement d) Womens’ movement

50. ……………….visited Malabar in 1921, giving a further impetus to the Khalifat movement.
   a) Gandhiji b) Motilal Nehru c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak d) Sri Aurobindo
51. The speed with which the Khilafat agitation spread, especially in the …………...and Valluvanad taluks in Malabar, created alarm in official circles.
   a) Eranad  b) Tellicherry  c) Kannur  d) Edapal

52. A tragic episode namely the Moppila Rebellion or the Malabar Rebellion occurred in………………
   a) 1911  b)1919  c) 1920  d) 1921

53. Police attempted to arrest the secretary of the Khilafat Committee of ………………..in Eranad on a charge of having stolen a pistol.
   a) Pokottur  b) Valluvanad  c) Mambaram  d) Payangadi

54. The police party in search of Khilafat rebels entered the famous ……………..mosque at Tirurangadi.
   a) Mambaram  b) Pokottur  c) Valluvanad  d) Manjeri

55. After the notice had expired the Non-Cooperation movement was launched formally on 1st August of………………
   a) 1915  b)1916  
   c) 1918  d) 1920

56. At the ……………….Session on September, 1920 the program of the Non-Cooperation movement was started.
   a) Punjab  b) Calcutta  
   c) Delhi  d) Lahore

57. The programs of ……………….involved the surrender of titles and offices and resignation from the nominated posts in the government body.
   a) Non-cooperation  b) Khudai Khidmatgars  
   c) Labour movement  d) Womens’ movement

58. …………….. strictly advised the Non-Cooperators to observe truth and non-violence.
   a) Tilak  b) Motilal Nehru  
   c) Gandhiji  d) Sri Aurobindo

59. The decision taken in Calcutta Session was supported in the ………………..Session of the Congress on December 1920.
   a) Nagpur  b) Bengal  
   c) Andhra  d) Karnataka

60. ………………. along with Ali Brothers went to a nationwide tour during which he addressed the Indians in hundreds of meetings.
   a) CR Das  b) Motilal Nehru  
   c) Gandhi  d) J.M Sengupta
61. The educational boycott was most successful in ..............under the leadership of Chitta Ranjan Das and Subhas Chandra Bose.  
   a) Bihar  b) Bombay  
   c) Bengal  d) Madras.

62. 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 year1931.  
   a) Gandhiji  b) B.R.Ambedkar  c) Annie Besant  d) Maulana Azad

63. ..................announced"Communal Award" on August 4, 1932.  
   a) Ramsay Macdonald  b) Qutubuddin Ahmad  
   c) Shamsuddin Hussain  d) Mohammad Ali Jinnah

64. .................said that ‘There is no god higher than truth’.  
   a) Mahatma Gandhi  b) Mukhtar Ahmed Ansari
   c) Hakim Ajmal Khan  d) Abbas Tyabji

65. ................... 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

66. Whose autobiography was titled 'My Experiments with Truth?'  
   a) Mahatma Gandhi  b) Motilal Nehru
   c) C. Rajagopalachari  d) Rajendra Prasad

67. The Lahore Congress of 1929 was monumental in the political career of ..............as well as the history of India's freedom struggle.  
   a) Jawaharlal Nehru  b) B.R.Ambedkar  
   c) K. Damodaran  d) Mahatma Gandhi

68. ................ 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

69. .................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

70. Direct Action Day hartal called by the .................on August 16, 1946 to get rid of 'British slavery and contemplated future caste-Hindu domination'.  
   a) Muslim League  b) Congress  c) CPI  d) CSP
71. Direct Action Day *hartal* called by the Muslim League on 16th August to get rid of 'British slavery and contemplated future caste-Hindu domination'.
   a) 1926 b) 1935 c) 1938 d) 1946

72. The central teaching of Gandhi’s thought is:
   a. truth b. love c. religion d. spirituality

73. Gandhi understood the facts of non-violence from the teachings of:

74. __________________ranked the first among the influences which moulded Gandhi.

75. __________________ is considered as the most important teaching of Gandhi.
   a. Love of humanity b. Love of God c. Truth is God d. God is love

76. Truth to Gandhi is not an epistemological presupposition but an:
   a. psychological notion b. ontological implication
c. epistemological notion d. none of these

77. According to Gandhi nothing is exist in reality except:
   a. love b. goodness c. beauty d. truth

78. The essential nature of God is described by Gandhi by the phrase:
   a. Sarveswaran b. Svarupan c. Satchidananda d. Iswara

79. ____________ Upanishad made a deep influence upon Ganhi

80. To Gandhi ____________ is the aim of life.
   a. self-realization b. freedom c. liberation d. independence

81. Tolstoy’s “____________” made much impression upon Gandhi.
   a. Unto This Last b. Enlightens c. The Kingdom of God within You d. None of these

82. The Guajarati translation of the ‘Unto this Last’ is called:

83. Who wrote the essay “Civil Disobedience”?
   a. Thoreau b. Gandhi c. Ruskin d. Tolstoy

84. Daridranarayana means:
   a. Poor God b. God is poor c. Poor as God d. none of these

85. According to Gandhi ‘service of the poor is the:
   a. service of society b. service of humanity
86. Harijan means:

87. Gandhi said, “For me there can be no politics without"---------“
   a. Service b. religion c. will d. none of these

88. Gandhi believed in the sovereignty of the people based on pure --------
   a. rational authority b. political wisdom. c. moral authority d. knowledge

89. By the term Panchyat Raj, Gandhi means:
   a. Federation of decentralised rural communities b. Federation of rural communities
   c. Federation of decentralised communities d. none of these

90. Quit India Movement is also known as ................
   a. August movement b) May Movement c) July Revolution d) None of the above.

91. INA was formed in……………
   a. 1942 b. 1940 c. 1941 d. 1943

92. ……………… Was associated with INA

93. Ambedkar adopted………………

94. Gitanjali is the work of ……………
   a. Tagore b. Nehru c. SC Bose d. None

95. Discovery of India is book by………………

96. Motilal Nehru is associated with………………
   a. Swaraj party b. HSRA c. INA d. None

97. ……………… was the first Malayalee who elected as the president of the Indian National Congress
   a. Subhash Chandra Bose b. Nehru c. Sir C Sankaran Nair

98. JayaPrakash Narayan is associated with………………
   a. Socialism b Communism d Naxalism d None.
ANSWER KEY

1. D
2. D
3. A
4. C
5. B
6. D
7. A
8. B
9. C
10. A
11. C
12. B
13. A
14. B
15. D
16. C
17. B
18. C
19. A
20. B
21. C
22. B
23. A
24. C
25. A
26. B
27. C
28. B
29. A
30. C
31. C
32. A
33. A
34. A
35. A
36. B
37. A
38. D
39. B
40. A
41. A
42. D
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44. D
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48. D
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56. B
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58. C
59. A
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63. A
64. A
65. A
66. A
67. A
68. A
69. A
70. A
71. D
72. A
73. A
74. D
75. C
76. C
77. D