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Centre for UPSC (IAS, IPS & OTHER ALLIED SERVICES) Jpsc, Bpsc & OTHER CIVIL SERVICES EXAM

Office: 4th Floor, 401, Jagannath Tower, Circular Road, Lalpur, Ranchi-01

Phone: 0651-2562179, 0651-2960193 / +91-9905485090 (M)

UPSC Previous Years' Questions (Indian National Movement)

- The radical wing of the Congress Party with Jawaharlal Nehru as one of its main leaders, founded the Independence for India League in opposition to:
 - the Finance Commission
 - the National Development Council
 - Nehru Report
 - the Constitution of India
- Which one of the following was an emigre communist journal of M.N. Roy?
 - Kisan Sahba
 - The Worker
 - Vanguard
 - Anushilan
- What is the correct sequence of the following events?
 - The Lucknow Pact
 - The Introduction on Dyarchy
 - The Rowlatt Act
 - The Partition of Bengal
 - 1, 3, 2, 4
 - 4, 1, 3, 2
 - 1, 2, 3, 4
 - 4, 3, 2, 1
- The Barrah dacoity was the first major venture of the revolutionary terrorists of the freedom movement in:
 - Bombay—Karnataka
 - Punjab
 - East Bengal
 - The Madras Presidency
- In 1930, Mahatma Gandhi started Civil Disobedience Movement from:
 - Sevagram
 - Dandi
 - Sabarmati
 - Wardha
- Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
 - Jamnalal Bajaj - Satyagraha Ashram at Wardha
 - Dadabhai Naoroji - Bombay Association
 - Lala Lajpat Rai - National School at Lahore
 - Bal Gangadhar Tilak - Satya Shodhak Sabha
- The Sarabandi (no tax) campaign of 1922 was led by:
 - Bhagat Singh
 - Chittaranjan Das
 - Rajaguru
 - Vallabhbhai Patel
- Which one of the following first mooted the idea of a constituent assembly to frame a constitution for India?
 - Swaraj Party in 1934
 - Congress Party in 1936
 - Muslims League in 1942
 - All Parties Conference in 1946
- Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).

The British sovereignty continued to exist in free India.
The British sovereign appointed the last Governor General of free India.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

 - Both A and R are true but R is the correct explanation of A
 - Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
 - A is true but R is false
 - A is false but R is true
- Who among the following leaders did not believe in the drain theory of Dadabhai Naoroji?
 - B.G Tilak
 - R.C. Dutt
 - M.G Ranade
 - Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- B.R. Ambedkar was elected to the Constituent Assembly from:
 - West Bengal
 - Bombay President
 - Madhya Bharat
 - Punjab
- The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crime Act (1919) was popularly known as the:
 - Rowlatt Act
 - Pitt's India Act
 - Indian Arms Act
 - Ilbeil Bill
- The meeting of Indian and British political leaders during 1930-32 in London has often been referred to as the First, Second and Third Round Table Conferences. It would be incorrect to refer to them as such because:
 - the Indian National Congress did not take part in two of them
 - Indian parties other than the Indian National Congress, participating in the conference represented sectional interests and not the whole of India
 - the British Labour Party had withdrawn from the conference thereby making the proceeding of the conference partisan
 - It was an instance of a conference held in three sessions and not that of three separate conferences
- Who among the following was a prominent leader of the Congress Socialist Party?
 - M. N. Roy
 - Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
 - Pattam Thanu Pillai
 - Acharya Narendra Dev
- Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer:

A. Surendranath Banerjee	1. Hind Swaraj
B. MK. Gandhi	2. The Indian Struggle
C. Subhash Chandra Bose	3. Autobiographical
D. Lajpat Rai	4. A Nation in Making

Codes:
(a) A-4; B-1; C-3; D-2
(b) A-1; B-4; C-3; D-2
(c) A-4; B-1; C-2; D-3
(d) A-1; B-4; C-2; D-3
- Consider the following statements about Jawaharlal Nehru:
 - He was the president of the Congress Party in 1947
 - He presided over the Constituent Assembly
 - He formed the first Congress ministry in United Province before India's independence

Of these statements:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 are correct (b) 1 and 3 are correct
(c) 1 and 2 are correct (d) none is correct

17. Which one of the following is not correct about the Cabinet Mission Plan?

- (a) Provincial grouping
(b) Interim Cabinet of Indians
(c) Acceptance of Pakistan
(d) Constitution framing right

18. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Abhinav Bharat | 1. Sri Aurobindo Ghosh Society |
| B. Anushilan Samiti | 2. Lala Hardayal |
| C. Gadar Party | 3. CR Das |
| D. Swaraj Party | 4. V.D. Savarkar |

Codes:

- (a) A-4; B-1; C-3; D-2
(b) A-1; B-4; C-3; D-2
(c) A-1; B-4; C-2; D-3
(d) A-4; B-1; C-2; D-3

19. Match List I with II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

- | | |
|---------|--|
| A. 1883 | 1. Announcement of Communal Award from Whitehall |
| B. 1906 | 2. Formation of the All India State Peoples Conference |
| C. 1927 | 3. Foundation of Muslim League at Dacca |
| D. 1932 | 4. First session of National Conference at Calcutta |

Codes:

- (a) A-4; B-3; C-1; D-2
(b) A-3; B-4; C-1; D-2
(c) A-4; B-3; C-2; D-1
(d) A-3; B-4; C-2; D-1

20. Consider the following statements:

The Non-Cooperation Movement led to :

1. Congress becoming a mass movement for the first time
2. Growth of Hindu-Muslims unity
3. Removal of fear of the British might from the minds of the people
4. British government's willingness to grant political concessions to Indians

Of these statements: .

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 are correct (b) 2 and 3 are correct
(c) 1 and 3 are correct (d) 3 and 4 are correct

21. Who among the following suggested the winding up of the Indian National Congress after India attained independence?

- (a) C. Rajagopalachari (b) Acharya Kripalani
(c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Jayaprakash Narain

22. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| A. Butler Committee Report | 1. Jallianwala Bagh massacre |
| B. Hurtog Committee Report | 2. Relationship between the Indian State and the Paramount Power |
| C. Hunter Inquiry Committee Report | 3. Working of Dyarchy as laid down in the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms |

D. Muddiman

4. The growth of education Committee Report in British India and potentialities of its further progress

Codes:

- (a) A-3; B-2; C-1; D-4
(b) A-1; B-4; C-2; D-3
(c) A-2; B-1; C-3; D-4
(d) A-2; B-4; C-1; D-3

23. "A graduate at 18, professor and associate editor of the Sudharak at 20, Secretary of the Sarvajanic Sabha and of the Provincial Conference at 25, Secretary of the National Congress at 29, leading witness before an important Royal Commission at 31, Provincial legislator at 34, Imperial legislator at 36, President of the Indian National Congress at 39, a patriot whom Mahatma Gandhi himself regarded as his master".

This is how a biographer describes:

- (a) Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya
(b) Mahadev Govind Ranade
(c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

24. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Morley Minto Reforms | 1. Country-wise agitation |
| B. Simon Commission | 2. Withdrawal of a movement |
| C. Chauri-Chaura incident | 3. Communal electorates |
| D. Dandi March | 4. Communal outbreaks |
| | 5. Illegal manufactures of salt |

Codes:

- (c) A-3; B-4; C-5; D-2
(b) A-4; B-1; C-2; D-3
(c) A-2; B-3; C-4; D-5
(d) A-3; B-1; C-2; D-5

25. The Poona Pact which was signed between the British Government and Mahatma Gandhi in 1934 provided for:

- (a) creation of dominion status for India
(b) separate electorates for the Muslims
(c) separate electorate for the Harijans
(d) joint electorate with reservation for Harijans

26. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| List-I | List-II |
| A. Surat Split | 1. 1929 |
| B. Communal Award | 2. 1928 |
| C. All Party Convention | 3. 1932 |
| D. Poorna Swaraj Resolution | 4. 1907 |
| | 5. 1905 |

Codes:

- (a) A-4; B-3; C-1; D-5 (b) A-4; B-3; C-2; D-1
(c) A-2; B-5; C-4; D-1 (d) A-1; B-4; C-2; D-3

27. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer:

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| List - I | List - II |
| A. Chittagaon Armoury raid | 1. Lala Hardayal |
| B. Kakori Conspiracy | 2. Jatin Das |
| C. Lahore Conspiracy | 3. Surya Sen |
| D. Ghadar Party | 4. Ram Prasad Bismil |
| | 5. Vasudeo Phadke |

Codes:

- (a) A-3; B-3; C-1; D-5
(b) A-4; B-3; C-2; D-1
(c) A-2; B-5; C-4; D-1
(d) A-1; B-4; C-2; D-3
28. M.C. Setalvad, B.N. Rao and Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer were distinguished members of the:
(a) Swaraj Party
(b) All India National Liberal Federation
(c) Madras Labour Union
(d) Servants of India Society
29. What is the correct sequence of the following events?
1. Tilak's Home Rule League
2. Kamagatamaru Incident
3. Mahatma Gandhi's arrival in India
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Codes:
(a) 1, 2, 3 (b) 3, 2, 1
(c) 2, 1, 3 (d) 2, 3, 1
30. Simon Commission of 1927 was boycotted because:
(a) there was no Indian member in the Commission
(b) it supported the Muslim League
(c) Congress felt that the people of India are entitled to Swaraj
(d) there were differences among the members
31. The Indian Muslims, in general, were not attracted to the Extremist movement because of:
(a) influence of Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan
(b) anti-Muslim attitude of Extremist leaders
(c) indifference shown to Muslim aspirations
(d) extremists' policy of harping on Hindu aspect
32. Which one of the following events, was characterised by Montague as 'Preventive Murder'?
(a) Killing of INA activities
(b) Massacre at Jallianwala Bagh
(c) Shooting of the Mahatma
(d) Shooting of Curzon-Wythe
33. What is the correct sequence of the following events?'
1. The August offer
2. The I. N. A trial
3. The Quit India Movement
4. The Royal Indian Naval Ratings' Revolt.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Codes:
(a) 1, 3, 2, 4 (b) 3, 1, 2, 4
(c) 1, 3, 4, 2 (d) 3, 1, 4, 2
34. Which one of the following defines extremist ideology during the early phase of Indian freedom movement?
(a) Stimulating the production of indigenous articles by giving them preference over imported commodities
(b) Obtaining self-government by aggressive means in place of petitions and constitutional ways
(c) Providing national educational according to the requirements of the country
(d) Organising coups against the British empire through military revolt
35. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?
I. Theodore Beck : Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College, Aligarh.
2. Ilbert Bill: Ripon
3. Pherozeshah Mehta: Indian National Congress
4. Badruddin Tyabji: Muslims League

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 2 and 4
(c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 3
36. "The Congress is tottering to its fall and one of my great ambitions while in India, is to assist it to a peaceful demise. "This statement is attributed to:
(a) Lord Dufferin (b) Lord Curzon
(c) Lord Lytton (d) None of the above
37. Who was the leader of the Ghaddar Party?
(a) Bhagat Singh (b) Lala Hardayal
(c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (d) V.D. Savarkar
38. Lord Mountbatten came to India as a Viceroy with specific instruction to:
(a) balkanize the Indian sub-continent
(b) keep India united if possible accept Jinnah's demand for Pakistan
(c) accept Jinnah's demand for Pakistan
(d) persuade the Congress to accept the partition
39. Assertion (A): The Khilafat movement did bring the urban Muslims into the fold of the National Movement.
Reason (R): There was a predominant element of anti-imperialism in both the National and Khilafat Movement.
(a) Both A and R are true but 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
40. Assertion (A): Partition of Bengal in 1905 brought to an end the moderates' role in the Indian freedom movement.
Reason (R): The Surat session of Indian National Congress separated the Extremists from the Moderates.
(a) Both A and R are true but 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
41. Assertion (A): The first ever Bill to make primary education compulsory in India was rejected in 1911.
Reason (R): Discontent would have increased if every cultivator could read.
(a) Both A and R are true but 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
42. Assertion (A): The Congress rejected the Cripps proposals.
Reason (R): The Cripps Mission consisted solely of whites.
(a) Both A and R are true but 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
43. Assertion (A): Gandhi stopped the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922.
Reason (R): Violence at Chauri-Chaura led him to stop the movement.
(a) Both A and R are true but 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
44. When the Indian Muslims League was inducted into the interim government in 1946, Liaquat Ali Khan was assigned the portfolio of:
 (a) foreign affairs (b) home
 (c) finance (d) defence
45. The Indian National Congress agreed in 1947 to the partition of the country mainly because:
 (a) the principal of two-Nation theory was then acceptable to them
 (b) it was imposed by the British Government and the Congress was helpless in this regard
 (c) they wanted to avoid large-scale communal riots
 (d) India would have otherwise lost the opportunity to attain freedom
46. At the time of India's Independence, Mahatma Gandhi was:
 (a) a member of Congress Working Committee
 (b) not a member of the Congress
 (c) the President of the Congress
 (d) the General Secretary of the Congress
47. 'Abinava Bharat' a secret society of revolutionaries was organised by:
 (a) Khudiram Bose (b) V. D. Savarkar
 (c) Prafulla Chaki (d) Bhagat Singh
48. The most short-lived of all of the Britain's constitutional experiments in India was the:
 (a) Indian Council Act of 1861
 (b) Indian Council Act of 1892
 (c) Indian Council Act of 1909
 (d) Government of India Act of 1919
49. 'It made its proposals in May. It still wanted a united India. There was to be a Federal Union composed of British provinces'
 The above quotation is related to:
 (a) Simon Commission (b) Gandhi-Irwin Pact
 (c) Cripps Mission (d) Cabinet Mission
50. Which Indian nationalist leader looked upon a war between Germany and Britain as a God-sent opportunity which would enable Indians to exploit the situation to their advantage?
 (a) C. Rajagopalachari (b) M.A. Jinnah
 (c) Subhash Chandra Bose (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
51. Which one of the following leaders of the Congress was totally in favour of Cabinet Mission Plan?
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi
 (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (c) Sardar Patel
 (d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
52. Which one of the following Indian leaders was dismissed by the British from the Indian Civil Service?
 (a) Satyendranath Tagore
 (b) Surendranath Banerji
 (c) R.C. Dutt
 (d) Subhash Chandra Bose
53. The term "imperial preference" was applied to the:
 (a) special privileges on British imports in India
 (b) racial discrimination by the Britishers
 (c) subordination of Indian interest to that of the British
 (d) preference given to British political agents over Indian princes
54. Assertion (A): Lord Linlithgow described the August Movement of 1942 as the most serious rebellion since Sepoy Mutiny.
 Reason (R): There was massive upsurge of the peasantry in certain areas.
 (a) Both A and R are true but 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
55. The first venture of Gandhi in all-India politics was the:
 (a) Non-Cooperation Movement
 (b) Rowlatt Satyagraha
 (c) Champaran Movement
 (d) Dandi March
56. The Congress policy of pray and petition ultimately came to an end under the guidance of:
 (a) Aurobindo Ghosh (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 (c) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) Mahatma Gandhi
57. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:
 List-I List-II
 A. Shyamji Krishna Varma 1. Bande Mataram
 B. Madame Bhikaji Cama 2. Indian Sociologist
 C. Annie Besant 3. The Talwar
 D. Aurobindo Gosh 4. Commonwealth
58. "In this instance we could not play off the Mohammedans against the Hindus."
 To which one of the following events did this remark of Aitchison relate?
 (a) Revolt of 1857
 (b) Champaran Satyagraha (1917)
 (c) Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement (1919-22)
 (d) August Movement of 1942
59. Which one of the following is not a feature of the Government of India Act of 1935?
 (a) Diarchy at the Centre as well as in the provinces
 (b) a bicameral legislature
 (c) provincial autonomy
 (d) an All-India federation
60. The Indian National Army (I. N. A.) came into existence in 1943 in:
 (a) Japan (b) Burma
 (c) Singapore (d) Malaya
61. As an alternative to the partition of India, Gandhiji suggested to Mountbatten that he:
 (a) postponed granting of independence
 (b) invited Jinnah to form the government
 (c) invited Nehru and Jinnah to form the government together
 (d) invite the army to take over for some time
62. The native state of Tripura became involved in the freedom movement early in the 20th century because:
 (a) the kings of Tripura were always anti-British
 (b) the Bengal revolutionaries took shelter in Tripura
 (c) the tribes of the state were fiercely freedom loving
 (d) there were already some groups fighting against the kingship and its protector, the British

63. After returning from South Africa, Gandhiji launched his first successful satyagraha in:
 (a) Chauri-Chaura (b) Dandi
 (c) Champaran (d) Bardoli
64. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:
 A. Chittagong 1. Kalpana Dutt
 Armoury Raid
 B. Abhinav Bharat 2. Guru Ram Singh
 C. Anushilan Samiti 3. Vikram Damodar Savarkar
 D. Kuka Movement 4. Aurobindo Ghosh
- Codes:
 (a) A-1; B-3; C-4; D-2
 (b) A-1; B-2; C-3; D-4
 (c) A-3; B-1; C-2; D-4
 (d) A-3; B-1; C-4; D-2

Directions (Q. 65-66): The following items consist of two statements one labelled as "Assertion A" and the other labelled as "Reason R". You are to examine these two statements carefully and decide if the Assertion "A" and the Reason "R" are individually true and if so, whether the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. Select your answers to these items using the codes given below and mark your answer sheet accordingly.

- Codes:
 (a) Both A and R are true but R is the correct explanation of
 (b) A 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
65. Assertion (A): Lord Linlithgo described the August Movement of 1942 as the most serious revolt after the Sepoy mutiny.
 Reason (R): Peasants joined the movement in large number in some places.
66. Assertion (A): The basic weakness of the early nationalist movement lay in its narrow social base
 Reason (R): If fought for the narrow interests of the social groups which joined it.
67. While delivering the presidential address, the Congress President who advocated the introduction of Roman script for Hindi language was:
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (c) Abul Kalam Azad (d) Subhash Chandra Bose
68. At the time of partition of India, which one of the following provinces of British India came forward with a plan for a united and independent existence?
 (a) Punjab (b) Assam
 (c) Bengal (d) Bihar
69. The Balkan Plan for fragmentation of India was the brain child of:
 (a) W. Churchill (b) M.A. Jinnah
 (c) Lord Mountbatten (d) V.P. Menon
70. Consider the following statements about the Indian National Congress:
 1. Sarojini Naidu was the first woman to be the President of the Congress
 2. C.R. Das was in prison when he functioned as the President of the Congress
 3. The first Britisher to become the President of the Congress was Alan Octavian Hume
 4. Alfred Webb was the President of the Congress in 1894.

Which of these statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 (b) 2 and 4
 (c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
71. The Hunter Commission was appointed after the:
 (a) Black-hole incident
 (b) Jalianwalla Bagh massacre
 (c) Uprising of 1857
 (d) Partition of Bengal
72. Who among the following leaders proposed to adopt Complete Independence as the goal of the Congress in the Ahmedabad session of 1920 ?
 (a) Abdul Kalam Azad
 (b) Hasrat Mohani
 (c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 (d) Mohandas Karamachand Gandhi
73. Who among the following organized the famous Chittagong Annoury raid?
 (a) Laxmi Sehgal (b) Surya Sen
 (c) Batukeshwar Datta (d) J. M. Sengupta
74. A London branch of the All India Muslim League was established in 1908 under the presidency of :
 (a) Aga Khan (b) AmeerAli
 (c) Liaquat Ali Khan (d) M.A. Jinnah
75. Who among the following was the President of the All India States' Peoples Conference in 1939?
 (a) Jaya Prakash Narayan (b) Sheikh Abdullah
 (c) Jawahar Lal Nehru (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
76. With reference to the period of extremist nationalist movement in India with its spirit of Swadeshi, which one of the following statements is not correct?
 (a) Liaquat Hussain led the Muslim peasants of Barisal in their agitation
 (b) In 1889. the scheme of national education was formulated by Satish Chandra Mukherjee
 (c) The Bengal National College was founded in 1906 with Aurobindo as the Principal
 (d) Tagore preached the cult of Atmasakti, the main plank of which was social and economic regeneration of the villages
77. With reference to the Indian freedom struggle. which one of the following statements is not correct?
 (a) Hakim Ajmal Khan was one of the leaders to start a nationalist and militant Ahrar movement
 (b) When the Indian National Congress was formed, Syed Ahmed Khan opposed it
 (c) The All-India Muslim League which was formed in 1906 vehemently opposed the partition of Bengal and separate electorates
 (d) Maulana Barkataullah and Maulana Obeidullah Sindhi were among those who formed a provisional government of India in Kabul.
78. The real intention of the British for including the princely states in the-Federal Union proposed by the India Act of 1935 was to :
 (a) exercise more and direct political and administrative
 (b) involve the princes actively in the administration of the colony
 (c) finally effect the complete political and administrative take-over of all the princely states by the British
 (d) use the princes to counter-balance the anti-imperialist doctrines of the nationalist leaders
79. The President of Indian National Congress at the time of partition of India was:

- (a) C. Rajagopalachari (b) J. B. Kripalani
(e) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
80. With reference to colonial period of Indian history, match List-I (Person) with List-II (Event) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:
- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| List-I | List-II |
| A. Macdonald | 1. Doctrine of Lapse |
| B. Linlithgo | 2. Communal Award |
| C. Dalhousie | 3. August Offer |
| D. Chelmsford | 4. Dyarchy |
81. During the Indian freedom struggle, the Khudai Khidmatgars also known as Red Shirts called for:
- the Union of Pakhtun tribal areas in north-west with the Afghanistan
 - the adoption of terrorist tactics and methods for terrorising and finally ousting the colonial rulers
 - the adoption of communist revolution ideology for political and social reform
 - the Pathan regional nationalist unity and a struggle against colonialism.
82. Assertion (A): The effect of labour participation in the Indian nationalist upsurge of the early 1930s was weak.
Reason (R): The labour leaders considered the ideology of Indian National Congress as bourgeois and reactionary.
- Both A and R are true but R is the correct explanation of A
 - Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
 - A is true but R is false
 - A is false but R is true
83. Assertion (A): The last opportunity to avoid the partition of India was lost with the rejection of:
- Cripps Mission
 - Rajagopalachari Formula
 - Cabinet Mission
 - Wavell Plan
84. The members of the Constituent Assembly which drafted the Constitution of India were:
- nominated by the British Parliament
 - nominated by the Governor General
 - elected by the Legislative Assemblies of various province
 - elected by the Indian National Congress and Muslim League
85. Who headed the Interim Cabinet formed in the year 1946?
- Rajendra Prasad
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 - Rajagopalachari
86. The leader of the Bardoli Satyagraha (1928) was:
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - Vithalbai J. Patel
 - Mahadev Desai
87. Assertion (A): In 1916, Maulana Mohammad Ali and Abul Kalam Azad resigned from the Legislative Council.
Reason (R): The Rowlatt Act was passed by the Government in spite of being opposed by all Indian members of the Legislative Council.
- Both A and R are true but R is the correct explanation of A
 - Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
 - A is true but R is false
 - A is false but R is true
88. With reference to the Indian freedom struggle, which one of the following statements is not correct?
- The Rowlatt Act aroused a wave of popular indignation and led to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre
 - Subhas Chandra Bose formed the Forward Bloc
 - Bhagat Singh Was one of the founders of Hindustan Republican Socialist Association
 - In 1931, the Congress Session at Karachi opposed the Gandhi-Irwin Pact
89. An important aspect of the Cripps Mission of 1942 was:
- that all Indian States should join the Indian Union as a condition to consider any degree of autonomy for India
 - the creation of an Indian Union with Dominion status very soon after the end of Second World War
 - the active participation and cooperation of the Indian people, communities and political parties in the British war efforts as a condition for granting independence with full sovereign status to India after the war
 - the framing of a constitution for the entire Indian Union, with no separate constitution for any province, and a Union Constitution to be accepted by all provinces
90. When Congress leaders condemned the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, many moderates left the party to form the:
- Swarajya Party
 - Indian Freedom Party
 - Independence Federation of India
 - Indian Liberal Federation
91. Consider the following statements:
Some of the main features of the Government of India Act, 1935 were the
- abolition of diarchy in the Governor's provinces
 - power of the Governors to veto legislative action and to legislate on their own
 - abolition of the principle of communal representation.
92. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 1 and 2
 - 2 and 3
 - 1, 2 and 3
93. Consider the following statements:
- The First Session of the Indian National Congress was held in Calcutta
 - The Second Session of the Indian National Congress was held under the presidentship of Dadabhai Naoroji
 - Both Indian National Congress and Muslim League held their sessions at Lucknow in 1916 and concluded the Lucknow Pact
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 and 2
 - 2 only
 - 2 and 3
 - 3 only
94. Which one of the following statements is correct?
- The Constituent Assembly of India was elected by the Provincial Assemblies in the year 1946
 - Jawaharlal Nehru, M.A. Jinnah and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel were members of the Constituent Assembly of India
 - The First Session of the Constituent Assembly of India was held in January, 1947
 - The Constitution of India was adopted on 26th January, 1950.
95. The Montagu—Chelmsford Report formed the basis of:
- the Indian Councils Act, 1909

- (b) the Government of India Act, 1919
(c) the Government of India Act, 1935
(d) the Indian Independence Act, 1947
95. During the Indian freedom struggle, who among the following proposed that Swaraj should be defined as complete independence free from all foreign control?
(a) Mazharul Haque (b) Maulana Hasrat Mohani
(c) Hakim Ajmal Khan (d) Abul Kalam Azad
96. The name of the famous person of India who returned the Knighthood conferred on him by the British Government as a token of protest against the atrocities in Punjab in 1919 was:
(a) Tej Bahadur Sapru (b) Ashutosh Mukherjee
(c) Rabindra Nath Tagore (d) Syed Ahmed Khan
97. Consider the following events during India's freedom struggle:
1. Chauri-Chaura Outrage
2. Minto-Morley Reforms
3. Dandi March
4. Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the events above?
(a) 1, 3, 2, 4 (b) 2, 4, 1, 3
(c) 1, 4, 2, 3 (d) 2, 3, 1, 4
98. Where were the Ghadar revolutionaries, who became active during the outbreak of the World War I based?
(a) Central America (b) North America
(c) West America (d) South America.
99. Consider the following statements:
On the eve of launch of Quit India Movement, Mahatma Gandhi:
1. asked the government servants to resign.
2. asked the soldiers to leave their posts.
3. asked the Princes of the Princely states to accept the sovereignty of their own people.
Which of the statement given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
100. In which one of the following provinces was a Congress ministry not formed under the Act of 1935?
(a) Bihar (b) Madras
(c) Orissa (d) Punjab