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1. When Mahatma Gandhi was arrested who among the following took over the leadership of Salt Satyagraha ?

- (A) Vinoba Bhave
- (B) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
- (C) Abbas Tayyabji
- (D) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad

2. In which session of Congress the demand of "Purna Swaraj" was accepted as the aim of the congress ?

- (A) Calcutta
- (B) Madras
- (C) Nagpur
- (D) Lahore

3. Who was the leader of the Bardoli Satyagraha?

- (A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (B) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
- (D) Acharya J.B. Kriplani

4. "Go back to Vedas. "This call given by

- (A) Ramakrishna Paramhansa
- (B) Vivekananda
- (C) Jyotiba Phule
- (D) Dayanand Saraswati

5. Noakhali is situated in

- (A) West Bengal
- (B) Bangladesh
- (C) Tripura
- (D) Bihar

6. Mahatma Gandhi was first arrested during 'Satyagrah' in the year_____

- (A) 1906
- (B) 1908
- (C) 1913
- (D) 1917

7. What was the basis of transfer of power to India on 15th August?

- (A) On this day the Indian National Congress had demanded "Poorna Swaraj".
- (B) On this day Mahatma Gandhi started 'Quit India Movement'.
- (C) Anniversary of formation of Interim Government

(D) Anniversary of the surrender of Japanese army before Admiral Mountbatten

8. Permanent Revenue settlement of Bengal was introduced by :

- (A) Clive
- (B) Hastings
- (C) Wellesley
- (D) Cornwallis

9. The father of extremist movement in India is:

- (A) Motilal Nehru
- (B) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (C) Vallabh Bhai Patel
- (D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

10. Through which principle or device did Ghandhiji strive to bridge economics inequalities?

- (A) Abolition of machinery
- (B) Establishment of village industries
- (C) Trustrieeship theory
- (D) None of the above

11. Mahatma Gandhi got his inspiration for Civil Disobedience from:

- (A) Thoureau
- (B) Ruskin
- (C) Confucius
- (D) Tolstoy

12. The first Indian selected for Indian Civil Service was:

- (A) Satyendra Nath Tagore
- (B) Sarojini Naidu
- (C) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (D) C.R. Das

13. The system of communal electorate in India was first introduced by :

- (A) Indian Council Act of 1892
- (B) Minto-Morley reforms of 1909
- (C) Montagu-Chelmsford reforms of 1919
- (D) Government of India of 1935

14. Who represented India in The Second Round Table Conference?

- (A) Aruna Asaf Ali
- (B) Sucheta Kripalani





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(C) Sarojini Naidu (D) Kalpana Joshi

15. Who persuaded the ratings of the RIN (Royal India Navy) to surrender on the 23rd February 1946?

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad
- (C) Vallabh Bhai Patel and M.A. Jinnah
- (D) Morarji desai and J.B. Kripalani

16. On September 20, 1932 Mahatma Gandhi began a fast unto death in Yervada jail against:

- (A) British repression of the Satyagrahis.
- (B) Violation of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.
- (C) Communal award of Ramsay MacDonald.
- (D) Communal Roits in Calcutta.

17. One time associated of Mahatma Ghandhi, broke off from him and launched a radical movement called 'self-respect movement'. Who was he?

- (A) P. Thyagaraja Shetti
- (B) Chhatrapati Maharaj
- (C) E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker
- (D) Jyotirao Govindrao Phule

18. What did Jyotiba Phule's Satyashodhak Samaj attempt in the last century?

- (A) Saving the lower castes from hypocritical Brahmins and their opportunistic scriptures
- (B) Attacking the caste system
- (C) Led an anti-landlord and antimahajan upsurge in Satara
- (D) Seperate representation for untouchables

19. In which of the following movement did Mahatma Gandhi make the first use of Hunger Strike as a weapon?

- (A) Non-Cooperation Movement, 1920-22
- (B) Rowlatt Satyagraha, 1919
- (C) Ahmedabad Strike, 1918
- (D) Bardoli Satyagraha

20. Who led the Salt Satyagraha Movement with Gandhi?

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

21. Sati was prohibited by

- (A) Warren Hastings
- (B) Lord Wellesley
- (C) Lord William Bentinck
- (D) Lord Dalhousie

22. The Simon Commission was formed to review

- (A) Legislatures in India
- (B) Fitness of India for further reforms
- (C) The position of the viceroy
- (D) A constitution for India

23. When was the first train steamed off in India?

- (A) 1848 (B) 1853
- (C) 1875 (D) 1880

24. Which of the following libraries has the largest collection of manuscripts of historical value?

- (A) Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library
- (B) Tanjavur Maharaja Serfoji Saraswati Mahal Library
- (C) Asiatic Society Library
- (D) Rampur Raza Library

25. In which of the following system of land settlement adopted by the English did provide more protection to the interest of farmers?

- (A) Permanent Settlement of Bengal
- (B) Ryotwari Settlement of Madras
- (C) Zamindari Settlement of Central States
- (D) Malguzari (land revenue) Settlement of United State

26. When was first telegraph line started in India?

- (A) 1851 (B) 1875
- (C) 1884 (D) 1900





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27. When did the British Govt. start ruling India directly?

- (A) After the Battle of Plassey
- (B) After the Battle of Panipat
- (C) After the war of Mysore
- (D) After Sepoy Mutiny

28. What did the Hunter Commission appointed by the Viceroy probe?

- (A) Bardoli Satyagraha
- (B) Khilafat Agitation
- (C) Jallianwala Bagh tragedy
- (D) Chauri Chaura incident

29. Who was the Chairman of the Union Powers Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India?

- (A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (C) Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar
- (D) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

30. From where did Acharya Vinoba Bhave start the Individual Satyagraha in 1940?

- (A) Nadiad in Gujrat
- (B) Pavnar in Maharashtra
- (C) Adyar in Tamil Nadu
- (D) Guntur in Andhra Pradesh

31. Which British Governor General introduced Postage Stamp in India?

- (A) Lord Dalhousie
- (B) Lord Auckland
- (C) Lord Canning
- (D) Lord William Bentinck

32. The original name of Swami Dayananda Saraswati was

- (A) Abhi Shankar
- (B) Gowri Shankar
- (C) Daya Shankar
- (D) Mula Shankar

33. The Swadeshi Movement was launched

- (A) As a protest against division of Bengal

(B) With a view to improve the economic condition of the people by encouraging consumption of Indian goods

(C) As a protest against the massacre of Indian people at Jallianwala Bagh

(D) Due to the failure of the British Government to introduce responsible Government in India

34. The 19th Century reawakening in India was confined to the

- (A) Priestly class
- (B) Upper middle class
- (C) Rich peasantry
- (D) Urban Landlords

35. Who was the first Indian to be elected to the British Parliament?

- (A) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (B) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
- (C) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (D) Lala Lajpat Rai

36. Who introduced the permanent settlement in Bengal?

- (A) Lord Cornwallis
- (B) Lord Dalhousie
- (C) William Bentinck
- (D) Lord Curzon

37. Who designed the national flag of Independent India?

- (A) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- (B) Rabindranath Tagore
- (C) Mahatma Gandhi
- (D) Pingali Venkaiya

38. Which of the following European Colonisers did not have a settlement on the Eastern Coast of India ?

- (A) French
- (B) Portuguese
- (C) Dutch
- (D) Danish

39. In which session of India National Congress the tricolour flag was unfurled for the first time?

- (A) Calcutta Session, 1920
- (B) Annual Session of Congress at Nagpur, 1920
- (C) Lahore Congress, 1929





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(D) Haripura congress conference, 1938

40. Which among the following regulations made English as a medium of education compulsory in government aided schools and colleges?

- (A) Pitts India Act, 1784
- (B) Educational Despatch, 1854
- (C) Macaulay Minute, 1835
- (D) Regulating Act, 1773

41. During colonial period, British capital was mainly invested in:

- (A) Infra structure
- (B) Industry
- (C) Agriculture
- (D) Services

42. M.A. Jinnah, in his early political life

- (A) Supported two nation theory
- (B) Initiated Hindu-Muslim unity
- (C) Imagined Pakistan as an independent State
- (D) Was a communalist

43. Who among the following controlled maximum trade in the western coastal region during 17th century?

- (A) Portuguese
- (B) Dutch
- (C) The house of Jagat Seth
- (D) Mulla Abdul Gaffar

44. Match the following:

List - I

List - II

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Jayprakash Narayan | 1. Dinbandhu |
| B. C.F. Andrew | 2. Grand old man of India |
| C. Dadabhai Naroji | 3. Lok Nayak |
| D. Lala Lajpat Rai | 4. Punjab Kesari |
| | 5. Raja Jee |

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D |
| (A) | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| (B) | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| (C) | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| (D) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 |

45. Given below are the names of prominent leaders and their respective operational areas during the revolt period. Select the incorrect pair

- (A) Rani Laxmibai – Indore
- (B) Khan Bahadur Khan – Ruhel Khand
- (C) Kunwar Singh – Sahabad
- (D) Nana Saheb – Kanpur

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

- (A) Nandalal Bose
- (B) Ambedkar
- (C) Vir Savarkar
- (D) Jyotiba Phule

47. The 'Doctrine of Lapse' was first applied to the princely State of

- (A) Satara
- (B) Jhansi
- (C) Avadh
- (D) Jaunpur

48. The Indian Universities were first founded in the time of

- (A) Macaulay
- (B) Warren Hastings
- (C) Lord Canning
- (D) Lord William Bentinck

49. One of the following was not involved in the Chittagong Armoury Raid, 1934. who was he?

- (A) Kalpana Dutt
- (B) Surya Sen
- (C) Pritalata Woddekar
- (D) Dinesh Gupta

50. Which of the following events made the English East India Company the legitimate masters of the Bengal Suba?

- (A) Battle of Buxar, 1764
- (B) Battle of Plassey, 1757
- (C) Farrukh Siyar's Farman, 1717
- (D) Ibrahim Khan's Farman, 1690

51. Apart from the Quit India Movement which started on 9th August 1942, what other sensational activity of the freedom fighters was done on 9th August?





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- (A) Salt Satyagraha
(B) Boycott of Simon Commission
(C) Champaran Satyagraha
(D) Kakori Mail train "robbery"

52. Which of the following treaties brought an end to the independent existence of Peshwa Baji Rao II?

- (A) The Treaty of Purandhar
(B) Convention of Wadgaon
(C) Treaty of Bassein
(D) Treaty of Salbai

53. Satyagraha finds expression in

- (A) Sudden outbursts of violence
(B) Armed conflicts
(C) Non - Cooperation
(D) Communal riots

54. The Muslim League advocated a separate Muslim State

- (A) At its birth in 1906
(B) During the Khilafat Movement
(C) In 1930, when it opposed the Civil Disobedience Movement
(D) At the Lahore Session of 1940

55. Who scripted Gandhiji's favorite song 'Vaishnav Jan to'?

- (A) Narsi Mehta (B) Premanand
(C) Chunilal (D) Dharmiklal

56. Who was the first Indian to be made a fellow of the Royal Society of London?

- (A) Srinivas Ramanujam
(B) A.C. Wadia
(C) C.V. Raman
(D) P.C. Mahalanobis

57. Which of these battles proved decisive in the Anglo- French rivalry in India?

- (A) Battle of Wandiwash
(B) Battle of Plassey

- (C) Battle of Mysore
(D) Battle of Seringapatnam

59. The English established their first factory in India at

- (A) Bombay (B) Surat
(C) Sutanati (D) Madras

59. In which of the following years' 26th January was celebrated as an independence day?

- (A) 1930 (B) 1929
(C) 1942 (D) 1946

60. Permanent Revenue Settlement of Bengal was introduced by

- (A) Clive (B) Hastings
(C) Wellesley (D) Cornwallis

61. Who spoke : "At the stroke of midnight, when the world sleeps, India awakes to life and freedom"?

- (A) Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose
(B) Mahatma Gandhi
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) C. Rajagopalachari

62. Who started the first English newspaper in India?

- (A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(B) Raja Rammohan Roy
(C) J.A. Hickey (James Augustus Hickey)
(D) Lord William Bentinck

63. The Ahmedabad Satyagraha of Gandhi was directed against

- (A) British mill owners and government officials
(B) Indian mill owners and non government officials
(C) British non-government officials
(D) Indian government officials

64. Which town/city in India has got a tower (minar) named after Muhammad Ali Jinnah?

- (A) Mumbai (B) Aligarh





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(C) Calicut

(D) Guntur

(C) (4), (3), (2), (1)

(D) (3), (2), (4), (1)

65. Who wrote "Sarfaroshi Ki Tamanna Ab Hamaare Dil Mein Hai"?

- (A) Mohammad Iqbal (B) Ramprasad Bismil
(C) Kazi Nazrul Islam (D) Firaq Gorakhpuri

66. Which of the following Acts gave representation of the Indians for the first time in legislation?

- (A) Indian Councils Act, 1909
(B) Indian Councils Act, 1919
(C) Government of India Act, 1935
(D) Government of India Act, 1935

67. Punjab was annexed to the British empire during the reign of Governor-General

- (A) Lord Bentinck (B) Lord Dalhousie
(C) Lord Cornwallis (D) Lord Canning

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

List - I

List - II

- A. Lord Clive 1. Subsidiary Alliance
B. Lord Wellesley 2. Indian Universities Act
C. Lord Dalhousie 3. Doctrine of Lapse
D. Lord Curzon 4. Dual Government in Bengal

- (A) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1 (B) A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2
(C) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1 (D) A-1, B-4, C-2, D-3

69. Who from the following leaders was not assassinated?

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) Liaqat Ali Khan
(C) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(D) Lord Louis Mountbatten

70. Place chronologically the following treaties:

1. Treaty of Amritsar - 1809
2. Treaty of Bassein - 1802
3. Treaty of Seringapatnam - 1792
4. Treaty of Salbai - 1784
(A) (1), (2), (3), (4) (B) (3), (4), (2), (1)

71. The Government of India, 1919 is also known as

- (A) Morley-Minto Reforms
(B) Montague-Chelmsford Reforms
(C) Regulating Act
(D) Pitts India Act

72. Who is called the 'Father of the Indian National Congress'?

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) A.O. Hume
(C) Lokmanya Tilak
(D) Surendra Nath Banerjee

73. Which of the following statements best explains the nature of revolt of 1857?

- (A) The last effort of the old political order to regain power
(B) Mutiny of a section of sepoys of the British Army
(C) A struggle of the common people to overthrow common rule
(D) An effort to establish a limited Indian nation

74. Match the following

- A. Brahmo Samaj 1. Bombay
B. Veda Samaj 2. Bengal
C. Arya Samaj 3. Madras
D. Prarthana Samaj 4. North India

	A	B	C	D
(A)	1	3	2	4
(B)	3	2	4	1
(C)	2	4	1	3
(D)	2	3	4	1

75. Land Revenue under Tipu_____

- (A) Was mainly collected through revenue officers.
(B) Was mainly collected by Government officials appointed by Tipu
(C) Was collected by interme-diaries
(D) Was not allowed to go into the hands of Sultan





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76. Who was advocated of the famous INA Trials?

- (A) Bhulabhai Desai
- (B) Asaf Ali
- (C) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (D) C. Rajagopalachari

77. Which year did Bankim Chandra Chatopadhyay wrote Anand Math?

- (A) 1858
- (B) 1892
- (C) 1882
- (D) None of these

78. The Governor-General of India who initiated the introduction of English in India was__

- (A) Lord Curzon
- (B) Lord Macaulay
- (C) Lord Bentinck
- (D) Lord Hastings

79. Who among the following visited Gandhiji in South Africa?

- (A) B.G. Tilak
- (B) Vallabhbhai Patel
- (C) G.K. Gokhale
- (D) J.L. Nehru

80. In which year salt Satyagraha took place?

- (A) 1929
- (B) 1930
- (C) 1931
- (D) 1932

81. Through which Educational Report Calcutta University came into existence?

- (A) Macaulay's Minute
- (B) Hunter Commission
- (C) Charter Act
- (D) Wood's Despatch

82. Muslim League was founded in the year

- (A) 1900
- (B) 1905
- (C) 1906
- (D) 1902

83. The famous revolutionary song ' Sarfaroshi ki tamanna ab hamare dil mei hai ' was composed by

- (A) Bhagat Singh
- (B) Khudiram Bose
- (C) Chandrasekhar Azad
- (D) Ramprasad Bismil

84. The first Viceroy of India was

- (A) Lord Canning
- (B) Lord Hardinge
- (C) Lord Dalhousie
- (D) Lord Elgin

85. From which of the following Upanishads the words 'Satyameva Jayate' inscribed in Devanagari Script below the abacus of the state Emblem are?

- (A) Prashna
- (B) Yajurveda
- (C) Mundaka
- (D) Ishavasya

86. Lahore was Ranjeet Singh's Political Capital. Which city was called his Religious Capital?

- (A) Amritsar
- (B) Anandpur Sahib
- (C) Gujranwala
- (D) Peshawar

87. Who was the first woman President of Congress?

- (A) Mrs. Annie Besant
- (B) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
- (C) Mrs. Nellie Sengupta
- (D) Aruna Asaf Ali

88. Who was the Chairman of the Partition Council ?

- (A) M.A. Jinnah
- (B) Lord Mountbatten
- (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (D) V.P. Menon

89. Who is generally acknowledge as the pioneer of local self-government in modern India?

- (A) Ripon
- (B) Mayo
- (C) Lytton
- (D) Curzon

90. After the Bardoli Satyagraha, the title of 'Sardar' to Vallabhbhai Patel was given by

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Motilal Nehru
- (C) Mahatma Gandhi
- (D) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad

91. Mohan Das Karamchand Gandhi was called as 'Mahatma' by

- (A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (B) Motilal Nehru
- (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (D) Rabindra Nath Tagore





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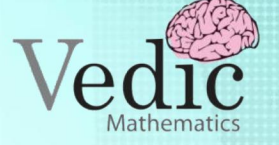
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92. The 'Mohammadan Anglo-Oriental College' later became the

- (A) Osmania University
- (B) Jamia-Milia Muslim University
- (C) Baraktullah University
- (D) Aligarh Muslim University

93. 'Poorna Swaraj' (Complete Independence) was declared to be the goal of the Indian National Congress in its Session of

- (A) Lucknow, 1916
- (B) Lahore, 1929
- (C) Tripuri, 1939
- (D) Lahore, 1940

94. Who was the author of the book My Experiment with Truth?

- (A) Aurobindo
- (B) Tilak
- (C) Gandhi
- (D) Vinobha

95. Motilal Nehru and Chittaranjan Das were the founder members of the

- (A) Communist Party of India
- (B) Forward Block
- (C) Socialist-Swarajist Party
- (D) Swarajya Party

96. The immortal national Song 'Vande Mataram' has been written by

- (A) Rabindranath Tagore
- (B) Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyaya
- (C) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya
- (D) Surendranath Bandopadhyaya

97. The Mohammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh was founded by

- (A) Md. Ali Jinnah
- (B) Mohammad Ali
- (C) Saukat Ali
- (D) Sir Sayyed Ahmad Khan

98. Which one of the following was not a French settlement in India?

- (A) Puducherry
- (B) Mahe

(C) Goa

(D) Chandarnagar

99. Gandhiji considered Khadi as a symbol of

- (A) Industrialisation
- (B) Economic independence
- (C) Economic growth
- (D) Moral purity

100. "India Wins Freedom" is the autobiography of

- (A) Abdul Kalam Azad
- (B) Muhammad Ali
- (C) Zakir Hussain
- (D) Sayyed Ahmad Khan

