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**1. Gandhi wanted to realise 'truth' through:**

- (A) Ahimsa (Non-violence)
- (B) Dharma (Religion)
- (C) Karma (Service)
- (D) Dhyana (Meditation)

**2. The Round table conference at London met for the discussion of**

- (A) Provision of Provincial Autonomy
- (B) A future Administration of India
- (C) Gandhi's demands for calling off Civil Disobedience Movement
- (D) Congress claim to be the sole representative of Indians

**3. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was equated with**

- (A) Mazzini
- (B) Cavour
- (C) Garibaldi
- (D) Bismarck

**4. For which community were seats reserved by the Morley-Minto reforms?**

- (A) Jews
- (B) Muslims
- (C) Christians
- (D) Sikhs

**5. In Gandhian Socialism**

- (A) State is required
- (B) State is not required
- (C) State is sometimes required and sometimes not required
- (D) State is neither required

**6. Who said "The Simmon Commission Report should be thrown on a heap of rubbish"?**

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
- (B) Shivaswami Iyer
- (C) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- (D) Jawaharlal Nehru

**7. The Marathas were defeated in Panipat because**

- (A) The Marathas did not fight bravely
- (B) The Marathas were not equal to Afghans in strength
- (C) The Maratha army was short of food supplies

(D) The Marathas were considered alien by the local population

**8. Which day was declared as the 'Direct Action Day' by the Muslim League?**

- (A) 3rd September, 1946
- (B) 16th August, 1946
- (C) 16th May, 1946
- (D) 4th Decembar, 1946

**9. When was Mahatma Gandhi arrested during the 'Quit India Movement' of 1942?**

- (A) 7th August, 1942
- (B) 30th April, 1942
- (C) 9th August, 1942
- (D) 5th July, 1942

**10. With which 'Movement', the following were/are associated?**

- | List - I                | List - II              |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| a. Vinobha Bhave        | 1. 'Chipko'            |
| b. Medha Patekar        | 2. 'Sampuran Kranti'   |
| c. Sunderlal Bahuguna   | 3. 'Narmada Bachao'    |
| d. Jaya Prakash Narayan | 4. 'Bhoodan'           |
| (A) a-4, c-1, b-2, d-3  | (B) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2 |
| (C) b-3, c-1, a-2, d-4  | (D) d-2, a-4, b-1, c-2 |

**11. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?**

- (A) Lord Dalhousie - Doctrine of Lapse
- (B) Lord Minto - India Councils Act, 1909
- (C) Lord Wellesley - Subsidiary Alliance
- (D) Lord Curzon - Vernacular Press Act, 1878

**12. The Province of Bengal was partitioned into two parts in 1905 by**

- (A) Lord Lytton
- (B) Lord Ripon
- (C) Lord Dufferin
- (D) Lord Curzon

**13. The Home Rule League was started by**

- (A) M.K. Gandhi
- (B) B.G. Tilak
- (C) Ranade
- (D) K.T. Telang







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**14. The Simmon Commission was boy-cotted by Indians because**

- (A) It sought to curb civil liberties of the Indians
- (B) It proposed to partition India
- (C) It was an all-white commission without Indian representation
- (D) It proposed measures to contain nationalism

**15. The founder of the 'Brahmo Samaj' was**

- (A) Swami Dayananda Saraswati
- (B) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- (C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (D) Swami Vivekananda

**16. The correct Chronological order in which the British established their trading centre in the places mentioned below is**

- (A) Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Surat
- (B) Bombay, Madras, Surat, Calcutta
- (C) Surat, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta
- (D) Surat, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay

**17. The Revolt of 1857 was started by**

- (A) The sepoys
- (B) The zamindars
- (C) The peasants
- (D) The plantations workers

**18. After leaving the Congress, Subhash Chandra Bose formed, in 1939, his own party, named**

- (A) Socialist Bloc
- (B) Revolutionary Socialist Bloc
- (C) Forward Bloc
- (D) Socialist-Congress Bloc

**19. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was given the epithet of Lokamanya during**

- (A) His imprisonment in 1908
- (B) Home Rule Movement
- (C) Revolutionary Movement
- (D) Swadeshi Movement

**20. 'Do or Die' (Kareng ya Mareng) \_ Gandhiji gave this Mantra to the nation on the eve of which mass movement?**

- (A) Rowlatt Satyagraha
- (B) Salt Satyagraha
- (C) Quit India Movement
- (D) Non-Cooperation Movement

**21. Which of the following was established by B.R. Ambedkar?**

- (A) Swaraj Party
- (B) Samaj Samata Party
- (C) All India Schedule Castes Federation
- (D) The Independent Labour Party
- (E) Both C and D

**22. Who was in favour of a partyless democracy?**

- (A) Jai Prakash Narayan
- (B) Bhupendra Nath Dutta
- (C) M.N. Roy
- (D) Jawaharlal Nehru

**23. Provincial autonomy was introduced in India by the**

- (A) Indian Councils Act, 1909
- (B) Government of India Act, 1919
- (C) Government of India Act, 1935
- (D) Indian Independence Act, 1947

**24. Who was the first Indian Governor-General of India?**

- (A) B.R. Ambedkar
- (B) C. Rajgopalachari
- (C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (D) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

**25. In which state was the first non-Congress Government set up independent India?**

- (A) Punjab
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Kerela

**26. November 26, 1949 is a significant day in our constitutional history because**







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- (A) India took a pledge of complete independence on this day  
(B) The constitution was adopted on this day  
(C) India became a Republic on this day  
(D) The first amendment of the constitution was passed on this day

**27. The first General Secretary of the Indian National Congress was**

- (A) Dadabhai Naoroji  
(B) A.O. Hume  
(C) Ferozshah Mehta  
(D) Badruddin Tayyabji

**28. Raja Rammohan Roy organised a historic agitation against the**

- (A) Caste system  
(B) Evil custom of sati  
(C) Degrading position of women in society  
(D) Practice of superfluous religious rituals

**29. "Long years ago we made a tryst with destiny and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge ....."**

**This was stated on the night of August 14, 1947 by**

- (A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar  
(B) C. Rajagopalachari  
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(D) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

**30. The Indian National Congress had passed the famous resolution on "Non-Cooperation" in 1920 at its session held at**

- (A) Lucknow (B) Delhi  
(C) Bombay (D) Calcutta

**31. 'Dyarchy' was introduced in the Government of India Act of**

- (A) 1909 (B) 1919  
(C) 1935 (D) None of these

**32. The transfer of Government from the 'Company' to the 'Crown' was pronounced by Lord Canning (November 1, 1858) at**

- (A) Calcutta (B) Delhi  
(C) Patna (D) Allahabad

**33. The Indian National Congress and the Muslim League came to each other in 1916 at**

- (A) Lahore (B) Amritsar  
(C) Lucknow (D) Haripura

**34. Who propounded the theory of 'Economic Drain of India' during British imperialism?**

- (A) W.C. Bannerji  
(B) Dadabhai Naroji  
(C) Gopalkrishna Gokhale  
(D) Gandhiji

**35. Which is the oldest trade Union organisation in India?**

- (A) Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC)  
(B) Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU)  
(C) All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)  
(D) Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS)

**36. Sarvodaya stands for**

- (A) Total revolution (B) Non - cooperation  
(C) Upliftment of all (D) Non - violence

**37. In which city of South Africa was Gandhi beaten up and thrown off the pavement by the white people?**

- (A) Cape town (B) Durban  
(C) Johannesburg (D) Pretoria

**38. Who attended the Congress of Oppressed Nationalists at Brussels in 1927, on behalf of the National Congress?**

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru (B) Mahatma Gandhi  
(C) Dr. Ansari (D) Motilal Nehru







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39. In which year Lala Lajpat Rai was deported to Mandalay for organising the agrarian movement in Punjab?

- (A) 1905 (B) 1907  
(C) 1909 (D) 1911

40. Which Governor General had entertained Ranjit Singh with great honour at Ropar?

- (A) Minto I (B) William Bentinck  
(C) Hastings (D) Auckland

41. The "Arya Samaj" was founded by

- (A) Swami Dayananda Saraswati  
(B) Swami Vivekananda  
(C) Keshav Chandra Sen  
(D) Ishwar Chandra Vidya-Sagar

42. Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad Started an Urdu Weekly, The Al-Hilal in 1912 but on its being banned by the Government he founded at Al-Balagh in

- (A) 1913 (B) 1914  
(C) 1915 (D) 1916

43. High courts were established in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in

- (A) 1935 (B) 1919  
(C) 1862 (D) 1861

44. Which of the following reform movements was the first to be started in the 19th Century?

- (A) Prathana Samaj (B) Brahmo Samaj  
(C) Arya Samaj (D) Rama Krishna Mission

45. Who was the President of Indian National congress when the Moutbatten Plan of independence was accepted?

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru (B) Sardar Patel  
(C) Maulana Azad (D) Acharya J.B. Kripalani

46. Who said that 'the real seat of taste is not the tongue but the mind.'?

- (A) Aurobindo Ghosh

- (B) Mahatma Gandhi  
(C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
(D) Swami Vivekananda

47. When Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated, who said, "None will believe that a man like this in body and soul ever walked on this earth."?

- (A) Bertrand Russell  
(B) Leo Tolstoy  
(C) Albert Einstein  
(D) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

48. In violation of the Salt Laws, Gandhiji started a movement called

- (A) Non - Cooperation movement  
(B) Swadeshi Movement  
(C) Civil Disobedience movement  
(D) None of the above

49. The first to come and last to leave India were

- (A) The Portuguese (B) The French  
(C) The English (D) The Dutch

50. Who was the first Muslim President of the Indian National congress?

- (A) Muhammad Ali Jinnah  
(B) Badruddin Tyabji  
(C) Sir Sayyed Ahmad Khan  
(D) Abul Kalam Azad

51. The administrative consequence of the Revolt of 1857 was transferred to power from

- (A) East India Company to the British Crown  
(B) British Crown to the East India Company  
(C) East India Company to the Governor General  
(D) British Crown to the Board of Directors

52. The issue on which the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930 was launched was

- (A) Equal employment opportunities for Indians  
(B) The proposed execution of Bhagat Singh







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(C) Salt monopoly exercised by the British Government  
(D) Complete freedom

**53. Which Directive Principal bears the direct impact of Gandhi's moral philosophy?**

(A) Equal pay for equal work  
(B) Provision of free legal aid and advice  
(C) Prohibition of the slaughter of cows  
(D) Protection of the monuments of historical importance

**54. Who declared as his ultimate aim the wiping of every tear from every eye?**

(A) Jawaharlal Nehru (B) Gandhiji  
(C) Bal Gangadhar (D) Sardar Patel

**55. Bhulabhai Desai's most memorable achievement was his defence of the India National Army (I.N.A.) personnel at the Red fort Trial towards the end of**

(A) 1943 (B) 1944  
(C) 1945 (D) 1946

**56. The First Viceroy of the Portuguese in the East was**

(A) Albuquerque  
(B) Joa de Castro  
(C) Francisco de Almedia  
(D) Nuno da Cunha

**57. When was the All India Women's Conference founded?**

(A) 1924 (B) 1925  
(C) 1926 (D) 1927

**58. The Kuka movement started in mid-Nineteenth century in**

(A) Western Punjab (B) Maharashtra  
(C) Bengal (D) Madhya Bharat

**59. Mahatma Gandhi's remark, "A post-dated cheque on a crumbling bank" is regarding the proposals of**

(A) Simmon Commission

(B) Cripps Mission  
(C) Cabinet Mission  
(D) Wavel Plan

**60. Under whose leadership was the Congress Socialist Party founded in 1934?**

(A) Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi  
(B) Acharya Narendra Bose and P.C. Joshi  
(C) Subhas Chandra Bose and P.C. Joshi  
(D) Saifuddin Kitchlwe and Rajendra Prasad

**61. Who attended the Imperial Durbar of 1877 dressed in hand-spun Khadi?**

(A) M.K. Gandhi  
(B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
(C) Bipin Chandra Pal  
(D) Ganesh Vasudev Joshi

**62. Who was the founder-editor of the famous newspaper 'Kesari' during the National Struggle?**

(A) Mahatma Gandhi (B) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(C) Lokmanya Tilak (D) Muhannad Iqbal

**63. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:**

List - I	List - II
a. Sarojini Naidu	1. Muslim League
b. M.A. Jinnah	2. Indian National Congress
c. Tej Bahadur Sapru	3. Hindu Mahasabha
d. V.D. Savarkar	4. Liberal Party

Code:

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

**64. Who was the only Indian to be elected as President of the United Nations General Assembly?**

(A) Vijayalakshmi Pandit  
(B) V.K. Krishna Menon  
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru







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(D) Rajeswar Dayal

65. Which of the following according to Mahatma Gandhi, is the strongest force in the world?

- (A) Non - violence of the brave
- (B) Non - violence of the weak
- (C) Non - violence of the coward
- (D) Non - violence of the down-trodden

66. The British introduced the railways in India in order to

- (A) Promote heavy industries in India
- (B) Facilitate British commerce and administrative control
- (C) More foodstuff in case of famine
- (D) Enable Indians to move freely within the country

67. According to Dadabhai Naoroji 'Swaraj' means

- (A) Complete independence
- (B) Self government
- (C) Economic independence
- (D) Political independence

68. Which religious reformer of Western India was known as 'Lokhitwadi'?

- (A) Gopal Hari Deshmukh
- (B) R.G. Bhandarkar
- (C) Mahadev Govind Ranade
- (D) B.G. Tilak

69. Which scripture was called his 'mother' by Gandhiji?

- (A) Ramayana
- (B) The New Testament
- (C) Bhagwat Gita
- (D) The Holy Quran

70. The Quit India Movement was launched in 1942 in the month of

- (A) January
- (B) March
- (C) August
- (D) December

71. Match the following :

Column - I

Column - II

a. Keshab Sen

1. Prarthana Samaj

b. Dayanand Saraswati

2. Brahmo Samaj

c. Atmaram Panduranga

3. Aligarh Movement

d. Sayyed Ahmad Khan

4. Arya Samaj

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

72. Who was the first English President of the Indian National Congress?

- (A) George Yule
- (B) William Wedderburn
- (C) A.O.Hume
- (D) Henry Cotton

73. Who was the founder of the 'Servant of India Society'?

- (A) G.K. Gokhale
- (B) M.G. Ranade
- (C) B.G. Tilak
- (D) Bipin Chandra Pal

74. Mahatma Gandhi was profoundly influenced by the writings of

- (A) Bernard Shaw
- (B) Karl Marx
- (C) Lenin
- (D) Leo Tolstoy

75. India attained 'Dominion Status' on

- (A) 15th January, 1947
- (B) 15th August, 1947
- (C) 15th August, 1950
- (D) 15th October, 1947

76. What is Gandhi's definition of Rama Raj?

- (A) The rule as it was during the time of Rama
- (B) Sovereignty of the people based on pure moral authority
- (C) The greatest good of all
- (D) The absolute power concentrated in the hands of a king

77. Who among the following was the first to sign the 'Instruments of Accession'?







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- (A) The Maharaja of Baroda  
(B) The Dewan of Travancore  
(C) The Nizam of Hyderabad  
(D) The Raja of Jodhpur

**78. The decline of Indian Handicrafts industry in the 19th century was attributed to**

- (A) Competition from British manufacturing industries only  
(B) Disappearance of Indian Princely Courts only  
(C) Establishment of alien rule only  
(D) All of the above

**79. Why was the Simon Commission boycotted by the Indians?**

- (A) It did not include any Indian as a member  
(B) It did not have any woman member  
(C) It was appointed before the stipulated time  
(D) If refused to meet prominent Indian leaders

**80. As per provisions of the Charter Act of 1833, a Law Commission (for consolidating, codifying and improving Indian laws) was constituted under the Chairmanship of**

- (A) Lord Benttck (B) Raja Rammohan Roy  
(C) Lord Macaulay (D) Lord Dalhousie

**81. Who said "Patriotism is religion and religion is love for India"?**

- (A) Raj Narain Bose  
(B) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee  
(C) Swami Vivekanand  
(D) Acharya Vinoba Bhawe

**82. According to Gandhiji, which of the following are the major means of Satyagraha ?**

- (a) Non - cooperation (b) Strike  
(c) Demonstration (d) Civil disobedience  
(A) a and b are correct  
(B) a and d are correct  
(C) b and d are correct  
(D) c and d are correct

**83. Hardayal, an intellectual gaint, was associated with**

- (A) Home Rule Movement  
(B) Ghadar Movement  
(C) Swadeshi Movement  
(D) Non-Cooperation Movement

**84. The song 'Jana-Mana' composed by Rabindra Nath Tagore was first published in January 1912 under the title of**

- (A) Jay He (B) Rashtra Jagriti  
(C) Bharat Vidhata (D) Matribhoomi

**85. On imprisonment in 1908 by the British, Bal Ganga Dhar Tilak was**

- (A) Andaman and Nicobar  
(B) Rangoon  
(C) Singapore  
(D) Mandalay

**86. At which place in Bengal was the East India Company given permission to trade and build a factory by the Mughals in 1651 ?**

- (A) Calcutta (B) Qasim Bazar  
(C) Singur (D) Burdwan

**87. Who gave the slogan "Inquilab Zindabad?"**

- (A) Chandrashekhar Azad  
(B) Subhash Chandra Bose  
(C) Bhagat Singh  
(D) Iqbal

**88. The Editor of 'Young India' and 'Harijan' was**

- (A) Nehru (B) Ambedkar  
(C) Mahatma Gandhi (D) Subhash Chandra bosc

**89. Who of the following attended all the Three Round Table Conferences?**

- (A) B.R Ambedkar (B) M.M.Malavia  
(C) Vallabhbhai Patel (D) Gandhiji

**90. Who among the following British persons admitted the Revolt of 1857 as a national revolt?**





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- (A) Lord Dalhousie (B) Lord Canning  
(C) Lord Ellenborough (D) Disraeli

**91. The communal electorate was introduced for the first time in India in**

- (A) 1919 (B) 1935  
(C) 1906 (D) 1909

**92. The two states which had non- Congress Ministries in 1937 were**

- (A) Bengal and Punjab  
(B) Punjab and NWFP  
(C) Madras and Central Provinces  
(D) Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

**93. Through which principle/device did Mahatma Gandhi strive to bridge economic inequalities?**

- (A) Abolition of machinery  
(B) Establishment of village industries  
(C) Adoption of non-violence  
(D) Trusteeship theory

**94. Which one of the following was the first English ship that came to India?**

- (A) Elizabeth (B) Bengal  
(C) Red Dragon (D) Mayflower

**95. The All India Muslim league was founded by**

- (A) Maulana Ahmed Ali  
(B) Mohammad Ali Jinnah  
(C) Agha Khan  
(D) Hakim Ajmal Khan

**96. In which years did Gandhiji start Satyagraha Movement?**

- (A) 1919 (B) 1917  
(C) 1934 (D) 1909

**97. Where was the Royal Durbar Held on November 1st, 1858 to issue to Queen's proclamation?**

- (A) Lucknow (B) Cawnpore  
(C) Delhi (D) Kanpur

**98. Who is called as the 'Prophet of New India'?**

- (A) Dayanand Saraswati  
(B) Sri Ramkrishna  
(C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy  
(D) Swami Vivekananda

**99. Who declared "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it"?**

- (A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale  
(B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
(C) Lala Lajpat Rai  
(D) K.T. Telang

**100. Federal form of Governments at centre was introduced in India under :**

- (A) Government of India Act of 1909  
(B) Indian Councils Act of 1909  
(C) Government of India Act of 1935  
(D) Indian Independence Act of 1947

