

PRACTICE SET - 5
150+ HISTORY QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS
CHAPTER - ANCIENT INDIA PART - 5
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Gandhi gave the call to reject all foreign goods during the _____ Movement.

- (a) Khilafat
- (b) Non-cooperation
- (c) Swadeshi
- (d) Civil Disobedience

Ans: (c)

Lord Mountbatten had replaced Lord _____ as the viceroy of India in 1947.

- (a) Wavell
- (b) Lytton
- (c) Linlithgow
- (d) Cornwallis

Ans: (a)

Who had become the first Governor-General of India after independence?

- (a) Dr Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Lord Pethick Lawrence
- (d) Lord Mountbatten

Ans: (d)

What had the Sir Charles Wood Despatch of 1854 primarily dealt with?

- (a) Social reforms
- (b) Administrative reforms
- (c) Educational reforms
- (d) Political consolidation

Ans: (c)

The landmarks or Dalhousie's administration did not include

- (a) Indian Railways
- (b) English as the medium of instruction
- (c) Public works department
- (d) Telegraph

Ans: (b)

The East India Company had taken Bombay from

- (a) The Dutch
- (b) Charles I
- (c) Charles II
- (d) The Portuguese

Ans: (c)

Who among the following had during his reign introduced a new calendar, a new system of coinage, and new scales or weights and measures?

- (a) Tipu Sultan
- (b) Murshid Quli Khan
- (c) Raghunath Rao
- (d) Lord Cornwallis

Ans: (a)

During the Anglo-French struggle in the Carnatic, the French were finally defeated by the English in the battle of

(a) Trichinopoly

- (b) Arcot
- (c) Wandiwash
- (d) Pondicherry

Ans: (c)

The English rounded Calcutta after obtaining the zamindari of three villages, viz Sutanuti, Kalikata and Govindpur, from the Mughal Viceroy of Bengal in 1698. The nucleus of the British settlement in Calcutta was

- (a) San Thome
- (b) Victoria Memorial
- (c) Fort William
- (d) Howrah Port

Ans: (c)

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan had started a reform movement

among the Muslim, called the _____ Movement.

- (a) Sufi
- (b) Aligarh
- (c) Jaipur
- (d) Wahabi

Ans: (b)

Who among the following had attended all the three Round Table Conferences in London?

- (a) M K Gandhi
- (b) B R Ambedkar
- (c) J L Nehru
- (d) M M Malaviya

Ans: (b)

The Home Rule Society, popularly called 'India House' , had been established in London to promote the cause of Indian independence, by

- (a) Lala Hardayal
- (b) Madan Lal Dhingra
- (c) Shyamji Krishna Varma
- (d) V D Savarkar

Ans: (c)

The leader who quit politics, retired to Pondicherry and set up an ashram there, was

- (a) Lokmanya Tilak
- (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (c) Bhikaji Cama
- (d) Sri Aurobindo Ghose

Ans: (d)

Jawaharlal Nehru had helped to start the newspaper

- (a) Pioneer
- (b) National Herald
- (c) Kesari
- (d) Patriot

Ans: (b)

The Act constituting the first legislative interference by the

British Parliament in the affairs of India was the

- (a) Fox's India Act, 1783
- (b) Pitt's India Act, 1784
- (c) Regulating Act, 1773
- (d) Declaratory Act, 1781

Ans: (c)

The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act was passed during the viceroyalty of

- (a) Ripon
- (b) Curzon
- (c) Hastings
- (d) Dalhousie

Ans: (b)

Who has been called the 'Heroine' of the 1942 Quit India Movement?

- (a) Annie Besant
- (b) Sucheta Kripalarti
- (c) Sarojini Naidu
- (d) Aruna Asaf Ali

Ans: (d)

In Bengal, the East India Company's headquarters were located at

- (a) Fort St George
- (b) Fort William
- (c) Fort St David
- (d) Shantiniketan

Ans: (b)

Who was the first to use the term 'Adivasi' to refer to the tribal people?

- (a) Jyotiba Phule
- (b) Thakkar Bappa
- (c) M N Srinivas
- (d) B R Ambedkar

Ans: (b)

Among the numerous followers of Gandhi's 'philosophy' was, were

- (a) Bertrand Russell
- (b) Marshal Tito
- (c) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
- (d) All of the above

Ans: ©

Who among the following had pioneered the Khilafat Movement?

- (a) The Ali brothers
- (b) MAJinnah
- (c) Syed Ahmed Khan
- (d) RM Sayani

Ans: (a)

Who had been the first to emphasise the instruction in literature and science through the English Language was essential for building a modern India?

- (a) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- (b) GK Gokhale
- (c) Raj Ram Mohun Roy

- (d) MM Malaviya

Ans: (c)

The office of Governor-General of India was created by the

- (a) Government of India Act, 1833
- (b) Government of India Act, 1858
- (c) Charter Act, 1833
- (d) Charter Act, 1813

Ans: (c)

Who had set up the Anti-Untouchability League for the eradication of the evil of untouchability?

- (a) Jagjivan Ram
- (b) Dr BR Ambedkar
- (c) Acharya Kripalani
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

Ans: (d)

In 1908, Bal Gangadhar Tilak was imprisoned for six years and sent to

- (a) Mandalay
- (b) Delhi

- (c) Singapore
 - (d) Andaman and Nicobar Island
- Ans: (a)

Who was the Congress President at the time when India become free?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (b) V L Pandit
 - (c) Sardar Patel
 - (d) J B Kripalani
- Ans: (d)

In the absence of Gandhi, the Quit India Movement had been led by

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (b) Sarojini Naidu
 - (c) Aruna Asaf Ali
 - (d) Dadabhai Naoroji
- Ans: (c)

The Non-Cooperation Movement was withdrawn in 1920 because of

- (a) Gandhi's ill health
 - (b) The Congress' extremist policies
 - (c) A fervent appeal by the government to do so
 - (d) Violence erupting at Chauri Chaura
- Ans: (d)

The Indian naval mutiny against the British took place in the year

- (a) 1857
 - (b) 1919
 - (c) 1946
 - (d) 1947
- Ans: (c)

Who was in command of the nationalist movement before Gandhi had assumed leadership of the Congress?

- (a) C R Das
- (b) Motilal Nehru
- (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (d) Lokmanya Tilak

Ans: (d)

Who had rounded the first women's university in India?

- (a) Rani Ahilya Devi
- (b) Ishwar Chandra Vidayasagar
- (c) Rani of Thomi
- (d) Dhondo Keshav Karve

Ans: (d)

Who had given out the political message or 'India for the Indians'?

- (a) P ACharlu
- (b) Dayananda Saraswati
- (c) AO Hume
- (d) Swami Vivekananda

Ans: (b)

The All India Muslim League was formed in 1906 at

- (a) Lucknow
- (b) Dacca
- (c) Lahore
- (d) Aligarh

Ans: (b)

The upliftment or the backward classes had been the prime concern of the

- (a) Arya Samaj
- (b) Prarthana Samaj
- (c) Satyashodhak Samaj
- (d) Ramakrishna Mission

Ans: (c)

Rabindranath Tagore had renounced his knighthood because

- (a) He wanted to join the Congress
- (b) Of a sense of solidarity with the Indian royalty robbed of its power and honour
- (c) Of the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy
- (d) He was given to occasional eccentric quirks

Ans: c

The revolutionary who died of a 64 days' hunger strike was

- (a) Sukh Dev
 - (b) Batukeshwar Dutt
 - (c) Jatin Das
 - (d) Raj Guru
- Ans: (c)

The Bhoodan Movement had been started by

- (a) M K Gandhi
 - (b) Acharya Kripalani
 - (c) Jayaprakash Narayan
 - (d) Vinoba Bhave
- Ans: (d)

During the Dandi March the song 'Raghupati Raghav Raja Ram ...' had been sung by the renowned musician

- (a) Digambar Vishnu Paluskar
 - (b) Onkar Nath Thakur
 - (c) Mallikarjun Mansur
 - (d) Krishna Rao Shankar Pandit
- Ans: (a)

Who had stated with regard to the formation and raison d'etre of the Indian National Congress, "A safety valve for the escape of great and growing forces generated by our own action was urgently needed"?

- (a) Lord Curzon
 - (b) M AJinnah
 - (c) Annie Beasnt
 - (d) AO Hume
- Ans: (d)

Who among the following had been the leader of a number of anti-British revolts in Sambalpur?

- (a) Kattabomman
 - (b) Surendra Sai
 - (c) Utirat Singh
 - (d) Sayyid Ahmad Bareilvi
- Ans: (b)

Who among the following had been a high court judge, an economist, a social reformer, among the founders or the INC, besides being regarded by A O Hume as his political guru?

- (a) Surendranath Banerjee

- (b) Pheroze Shah Mehta
- (c) Mahadev Gobind Ranade
- (d) Dadabhai Naoroji

Ans: (c)

The Communal Award, which was subsequently changed following Gandhi's fast unto death in a jail at Poona, had been given by

- (a) Ramsay Mcdonald
- (b) Lloyd George
- (c) Stanley Baldwin
- (d) AV Alexander

Ans: (a)

The immediate cause of the Battle of Plassey was

- (a) The English attempts to strengthen their fortifications at Fort William.
- (b) The English support and asylum to the political rivals of Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah
- (c) Misuse of Dastaks (passes for free trade) by the Company and its officials
- (d) Siraj-ud-Daulah's attack on Fort William and capture of Calcutta (Alinagar)

Ans: (d)

Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah or Bengal was defeated by the English in the battle of Plassey, mainly

- (a) because the English forces were much stronger than those of the Nawab
- (b) because of Clive's conspiracy with the Nawab's Commander-in- Chief Mir Jafar and rich bankers of Bengal
- (c) because of Siraj-ud-Daulah's retirement from the battlefield
- (d) because of the capture of a band of Frenchmen under the Nawab's service by the English

Ans: (b)

Plassey is located near

- (a) Murshidabad in West Bengal
- (b) Rajshahi in Bangladesh
- (c) Calcutta
- (d) Monghyr in Bihar

Ans: (a)

By the Act of 1858, the powers of the Board of Control and

the Court of Directors were transferred to _____.

- (a) The Secretary of State
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Viceroy
- (d) Commander-in-Chief

Ans: (a)

The Governor-General was given power to issue ordinances
by the act of

- (a) 1858
- (b) 1861
- (c) 1860
- (d) 1871

Ans: (b)

The maximum number of additional members for the council
of Bengal was raised from 20 to _____.

- (a) 60
- (b) 50
- (c) 70
- (d) 25

Ans: (b)

Communal Representation was for the first time given in the

interest of Muslims by

- (a) The Indian Council Act of 1909
- (b) The Government of India Act of 1919
- (c) The Government of India Act of 1935
- (d) The Act of 1858

Ans: (a)

Match the following:

List-I List-II

- A. Montford Reforms 1. 1909
- B. Morley Minto Reforms 2. 1919
- C. Independence Act 3. 1946
- D. Cabinet Mission 4. 1947

Codes:

A B C D

- (a) 2 1 4 3
- (b) 4 3 2 1
- (c) 3 4 1 2

(d) 1 2 3 4

Ans: (a)

The Government of India Act of 1919 made provision for the appointment of a/an _____ for India in the United Kingdom.

(a) Ambassador

(b) Consul

(c) High Commissioner

(d) Indian Member in the parliament of England

Ans: (b)

The High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom must be appointed by _____.

(a) Secretary of State for India

(b) The Government of India

(c) Parliament of England

(d) By Indian National Congress

Ans: (b)

Bicameral Legislature was first provided to India by the

(a) Pitt's India Act

(b) Government of India Act of 1935

(c) Government of India Act of 1919

(d) Council Act of 1861

Ans: (c)

As per Act of 1919 the lower house of the Central Legislature was known as _____.

(a) Legislative Council

(b) Legislative Assembly

(c) House of Representatives

(d) House of Commons

Ans: (b)

Provision was made in the Act of 1919, for the appointment of a Commission in _____ to investigate the working of the Constitution,

(a) 1930

(b) 1929

(c) 1939

(d) 1925

Ans: (b)

The Government of India Act of 1935 consists of _____ sections and 10 schedules.

- (a) 300
- (b) 330
- (c) 321
- (d) 331

Ans: (c)

Which of the following statements is not correct? The materials for the Government of India Act of 1935 were drawn from

- (a) The Simon Commission Report
- (b) The Nehru Committee Report
- (c) The White Paper issued by the British Government
- (d) Morley-Minto Reforms

Ans: (d)

The Government of India Act of 1935 borrowed its preamble from

- (a) The Constitution of the USA
- (b) The Constitution of Australia
- (c) From the Government of India Act of 1919
- (d) From Pitt's India Act

Ans: (c)

Which of the following statements is not correct? Provision was made in the Act of 1935 for

- (a) The Central Subjects
- (b) Provincial Subjects
- (c) Concurrent Lists
- (d) A List of Subjects for Princely States

Ans: (d)

A Federal Railway Authority was established by the Act of

- (a) 1909
- (b) 1919
- (c) 1935
- (d) 1861

Ans: (c)

Which of the following statements is not correct? As per the Act of 1935, the Federal Court would have jurisdiction to decide disputes between

- (a) The Federating Units

- (b) The Federating Units and the Federal Government
 - (c) The Federal Government and a Federating Units
 - (d) The Secretary of State and the Viceroy's Council
- Ans: (d)

During the Second World War the British forces were defeated at _____

- (a) London
- (b) Dunkirk
- (c) Paris
- (d) Liverpool

Ans: (b)

'We do not seek our independence out of Britain's ruin' said

- (a) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Gokhale
- (d) Rabindranath Tagore

Ans: (b)

During the Second World War Churchill replaced _____ as Prime Minister of England.

- (a) Chamberlain
- (b) Attlee
- (c) Disraeli
- (d) Asquith

Ans: (a)

Who said that he had not become His Majesty's first Minister to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire?

- (a) Attlee
- (b) Churchill
- (c) Disraeli
- (d) Lloyd George

Ans: (b)

'August Offer' was issued on _____ 1940.

- (a) 8 August
- (b) 15 August
- (c) 20 August
- (d) 30 August

Ans: (a)

'August Offer' was issued by _____.

- (a) Crown
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Viceroy
- (d) Secretary of State

Ans: (c)

The Indians were allowed to frame their Constitution by

- (a) The Council Act of 1909
- (b) Montford Reforms
- (c) August Offer
- (d) The Government of India Act of 1935

Ans: (c)

Jinnah gave his opposition to Wavell's Plan in the Conference held at _____.

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Shimla
- (c) Calcutta
- (d) Madras

Ans: (b)

The Cabinet Mission which arrived Delhi in 1946 was headed by

- (a) Lord Pethrick Lawrence
- (b) Sir Stafford Cripps
- (c) AV Alexander
- (d) Lord Attlee

Ans: (a)

In the Provinces were allowed to form groups with common executives and legislatures.

- (a) Wavell Plan
- (b) Dikie Bird Plan
- (c) Cabinet Mission Plan
- (d) Mountbatten Plan

Ans: (c)

As per Cabinet Mission Plan, the strength of the Constituent Assembly would be

- (a) 389
- (b) 289
- (c) 250
- (d) 350

Ans: (a)

In the Cabinet Mission Plan, provision was made for the Commissioner's Provinces to represent by _____ members in the Constituent Assembly.

- (a) 14
- (b) 10
- (c) 8
- (d) 4

Ans: (d)

As per Cabinet Mission Plan, the Princely States would be represented by _____ members in the Constituent Assembly.

- (a) 90
- (b) 93
- (c) 103
- (d) 100

Ans: (b)

The Constitution drawn by the Constituent Assembly (provided in the Cabinet Mission Plan) would be implemented by

- (a) Parliament
- (b) The British Government
- (c) Viceroy
- (d) Indian National Congress

Ans: (b)

Which of the following was not included in the Treaty to be negotiated as provided in the Cabinet Mission Plan?

- (a) The Indian Union
- (b) Constituent Assembly
- (c) Indian National Congress
- (d) The United Kingdom

Ans: (c)

As per the Cabinet Mission Plan, the power would be first transferred to _____.

- (a) The Indian National Congress
- (b) The Interim Government
- (c) The Viceroy
- (d) The Princes of the States

Ans: (b)

The Province of Bengal Constituted by the Act of 1935 would cease to exist as per _____.

- (a) The Cabinet Mission Plan
- (b) Wavell's Plan
- (c) The Indian Independence Act of 1947
- (d) The Dikie Bird Plan

Ans: (c)

As per the Act of Indian Independence, the boundaries of East Bengal, West Bengal and Assam would be determined by

- (a) The National Congress
- (b) The Muslim League

- (c) The Award of a Boundary Commission
- (d) The People living in those boundary areas

Ans: (c)

Which of the following was not included in Pakistan by the Independence Act?

- (a) East Bengal
- (b) The West Punjab
- (c) Sind
- (d) West Bengal

Ans: (d)

As per Indian Independence Act, the Suzerainty of His Majesty over the Indian State would come to an end on _____.

- (a) 15 August, 1947
- (b) 14 August, 1947
- (c) 15 August, 1950
- (d) 26 January, 1950

Ans: (b)

Who played an important role in bringing all the States In the Independent India Into the country's unity?

- (a) Sardar Patel
- (b) Hume
- (c) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (d) Dr Rajendra Prasad

Ans: (a)

Sardar Patel brought all the Indian States into the Country's unity

- (a) By a bloody revolution
- (b) By using armed forces
- (c) By a bloodless revolution
- (d) With the help of the English

Ans: (c)

On Cabinet Mission, _____ observed, "the proposals preserve the essential unity of India which is threatened by the dispute between two major communities".

- (a) Lord Wavell
- (b) Nehru
- (c) Patel
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi\

Ans: (a)

_____ was primarily responsible for making India a secular State.

- (a) Gandhi
- (b) Patel
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Gokhale

Ans: (c)

Which of the following influenced the makers of Indian Constitution?

- (a) The Constitution of China
- (b) The Constitution of USSR
- (c) The Constitution of USA
- (d) The Constitution of Japan

Ans: (c)

Of the following who are not given reserved seats in the Indian legislature?

- (a) Scheduled Caste
- (b) Scheduled Tribes
- (c) Anglo-Indian
- (d) Landed Gentry

Ans: (d)

India is in favour of _____ in the economic field.

- (a) Public Sector

- (b) Private Sector
- (c) Mixed Economy
- (d) Capitalistic Economy

Ans: (c)

Tashkent Agreement was signed between India and _____.

- (a) Pakistan
- (b) China
- (c) Tibet
- (d) Afghanistan

Ans: (a)

China invaded Indian frontiers in the year _____.

- (a) 1956
- (b) 1960
- (c) 1962
- (d) 1965

Ans: (c)

Tashkent Agreement was signed between India and Pakistan in the year

- (a) 1960
- (b) 1966
- (c) 1970
- (d) 1950

Ans: (b)

Before the Regulating Act was passed in 1773, there was _____ at home to, administer the East India Company.

- (a) ACommittee of 24
- (b) ASecretary
- (c) ACouncil of Lords
- (d) ABoard of Revenue

Ans: (a)

The Presidents of early English Settlements (Madras, Bombay and Calcutta) were responsible to _____.

- (a) The House of Common
- (b) The House of Lords
- (c) The Home Government of the Company
- (d) The Council of Senior Merchants

Ans: (c)

Which of the following statements is not correct? According

to Pitt's India Act the Board of Control would consist of

- (a) The Chancellor of the Exchequer
- (b) Secretary of State for India
- (c) Four Privy Councillors
- (d) The Governor-General

Ans: (d)

As per Pitt's India Act the Committee of Secrecy would consist of three members of _____.

- (a) The Board of Control
- (b) The Court of Directors
- (c) The House of Commons
- (d) The House of Lords

Ans: (b)

The Pitt's India Act empowered the Governor-General with

- (a) Power of vote
- (b) Casting vote
- (c) The power to dismiss the council
- (d) The power to add more members to the council

Ans: (b)

Pitt's India Act brought the company in direct subordination to a body representing _____.

- (a) The Parliament of Britain
- (b) The English Merchants in India
- (c) The Indian Merchants
- (d) Princely States

Ans: (a)

Which of the following was the most important feature of the Montague-Chelmsford reforms?

- (a) Self-government
- (b) The Factory Act
- (c) System of Dyarchy
- (d) Transfer of Power of Congress

Ans: (c)

The famous Quit India Resolution was passed on

- (a) August 8, 1942
- (b) August 28, 1942
- (c) April 4, 1928
- (d) April 24, 1928

Ans: (a)

On which day had premier Attlee conceded that the British would quit India by June, 1948?

- (a) January 26, 1947
- (b) August 15, 1947
- (c) January 26, 1948
- (d) February 20, 1947

Ans: (d)

The revolt of 1857 had its beginnings in

- (a) Meerut
- (b) Plassey
- (c) Madras
- (d) Bombay

Ans: (a)

Who had formulated and perfected the use of the subsidiary alliance system?

- (a) Lord Mayo
- (b) Lord Curzon
- (c) Lord Dalhousie
- (d) Lord Wellesley

Ans: (d)

Whom had the rebels of 1857 enthroned as the emperor/empress of India?

- (a) Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi
- (b) Tantia Tope
- (c) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- (d) Faqir-ud-din

Ans: (c)

Which great war was fought between the years 1914 and 1918?

- (a) The Battle of Tarain
- (b) The First World War
- (c) The Battle of Plassey
- (d) The Second World War

Ans: (b)

In which year was the Indian Home Rule Society founded?

- (a) 1905
- (b) 1908
- (c) 1911

(d) 1914

Ans: (a)

Who had founded the Indian Home Rule Society?

(a) Madan Lal Dhingra

(b) V D Savarkar

(c) Lala Hardayal

(d) Shyamji Krishna Varma

Ans: (d)

The Objective of Non-alignment of India's foreign policy means

(a) To stand in isolation from world affairs

(b) To judge every international issue on its own merit

(c) To interfere in the internal matters of a country

(d) Not to help any country

Ans: (b)

The Indian Civil Service Examination was thrown open to all by the Act of

(a) 1853

(b) 1858

(c) 1813

(d) 1784

Ans: (b)

Indirect election was introduced in India by the Act of

(a) 1853

(b) 1858

(c) 1892

(d) 1833

As per the Act of 1919, the Council of India would consist of a minimum of 8 and a maximum of _____ members.

(a) 15

(b) 12

(c) 10

(d) 20

Ans: (b)

The term of office of member of the Council of India as per the act of 1919 was

(a) 5 years

- (b) 4 years
- (c) 2 years
- (d) 6 years

Ans: (a)

As per 'August Offer' the British objective for India was

_____.

- (a) Dominion Status
- (b) Purna Swaraj
- (c) Responsible Government
- (d) Provincial Authority

Ans: (a)

Wavell Plan was announced in the year

- (a) 1945
- (b) 1942
- (c) 1946
- (d) 1940

Ans: (a)

As per Wavell's Plan the external affairs would be under the charge of _____.

- (a) Viceroy
- (b) Parliament
- (c) An Indian Member of the Executive Council
- (d) Secretary of State

Ans: (c)

The Cabinet Mission Plan ruled out the possibility of the formation of

- (a) Union of India
- (b) Pakistan
- (c) Constituent Assembly
- (d) Groups by Provinces

Ans: (b)

The Shimla Conference which was convened as per Wavell's Plan ended in failure because of the stiff opposition of

- (a) Gandhi
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Jinnah
- (d) Rajaji

Ans: (c)

As per the Indian Independence Act of 1947, which of the following did not form a part of Pakistan?

- (a) East Bengal and the West Punjab
- (b) Sind and British Baluchistan
- (c) The North West Frontier
- (d) Assam

Ans: (d)

Of the following, which did not influence the fathers of Indian Constitution? The Constitution of

- (a) The USA
- (b) The USSR
- (c) Canada
- (d) Ireland

Ans: (b)

The first strategically placed factory that the Britishers had fortified was at

- (a) Surat
- (b) Bombay
- (c) Masulipatnam
- (d) Madras

Ans: (d)

To whom is the statement "Cowardice and ahimsa do not go together any more than water and fire" attributed?

- (a) Acharya Narendra Dev
- (b) M K Gandhi
- (c) Swami Vivekananda
- (d) Jayaprakash Narayan

Ans: (b)

The Indian National Congress had been formed with the knowledge and approval of Lord

- (a) Dufferin
- (b) Mountbatten
- (c) Ripon
- (d) Curzon

Ans: (a)

Lord is regarded to have been the father of local self-government in India.

- (a) Ripon
- (b) Bentinck

(c) Curzon

(d) Mayo

Ans: (a)

The problem that exercised and evoked the reformists in the 19th century to the greatest extent related to

(a) Education

(b) Caste restrictions

(c) Religious revivalism

(d) Women's issues

Ans: (d)