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# Freedom Struggle Questions for CDS, SSC, CGL Tier 1 & Railways Exams

## Freedom Struggle Quiz 2

Directions: Choose the right answer from the given options.

### 1. Consider the following

**‘India would be far more reliable as a base for operations. Moreover, the prospect of a settlement will be greatly enhanced by the disappearance of Gandhi, who had for years torpedoed every attempt at a settlement.’**

**The above statement was made by the British in the context of:**

- A. Kheda Satyagraha    B. Civil Disobedience Movement    C. Quit India Movement  
D. Non-Cooperation Movement

### 2. Which chemical was an important symbol in our struggle for freedom?

- A. Glucose    B. Fertilizer    C. Medicine    D. Sodium chloride

### 3. Who among the following was not associated with the foundation of the All India Trade Union Congress?

- A. NM Joshi    B. Lajpat Rai    C. VV Giri    D. Joseph Baptista

### 4. Several nationalist leaders in India wrote commentaries on Bhagvad Geeta to argue the case for a ethical foundation to Indian nationalism, who among the following is an exception to it?

- A. Sri Aurobindo    B. Mahatma Gandhi    C. Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
D. Ram Maohar Lohia

**5. Which one among the following correctly describes Gandhiji's attitude towards the Swarajist leaders?**

- A. He was not opposed to their entry into council
- B. He had full trust in their fides and considered the most valued and respected leaders
- C. He was not in favour of maintaining warm personal relations with them
- D. He was neutral to government's offensive against the Swarajists and did not defend them

**6. Which one among the following statements regarding Bal Gangadhar Tilak is not correct?**

- A. He propounded the theory of the Arctic Home of the Aryans
- B. He founded the Anti-Cow Killing Society
- C. He set-up the Home Rule League at Poona
- D. He supported the Age of Consent Bill

**7. Which one among the following principles was not propagated by the Theosophical Society?**

- A. Belief in Karma and Rebirth
- B. Belief in Universal Brotherhood and Humanity
- C. Belief in Vedantic Philosophy
- D. Belief in the Eradication of Untouchability

**8. Which one among the following was not a demand of the Prarthana Samaj?**

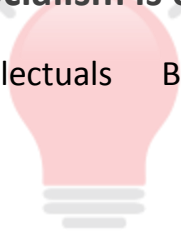
- A. Women education
- B. Widow Remarriage
- C. Raising the age of marriage for boys and girls
- D. Abolition of untouchability

**9. Who was the founder of 'Ghadar Party'?**

- A. Sachindranath Sanyal    B. Chandrashekhar Azad    C. Lala Har Dayal
- D. Batukeshwar Dutt

**10. Socialism is essentially a movement of**

- A. Intellectuals    B. The poor people    C. The middle classes    D. The workers



**Correct Answers:**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	D	C	C	B	D	D	D	C	D

**Explanations:**

**1.**

This statement was made by the Britishers in the context of Quit India Movement, as during this movement, Britishers were expecting that Gandhi was going to die soon. Hence, the option C is correct.

**2.**

Sodium chloride (NaCl) was an important symbol in our struggle for freedom, because Mahatma Gandhi started Dandi March to break the Salt Law. Hence, the option D is correct.

**3.**

VV Giri was the fourth President of the Republic of India from August 24, 1969 to August 23, 1974.

About All India Trade Union Congress:

The All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) is the oldest trade union federations in India and one of the five largest. It was founded on 31 October 1920 in Bombay by N. M. Joshi, Lala Lajpat Rai, Joseph Baptista and a few others and, until 1945 when unions became organised on party lines, it was the primary trade union organisation in India. Since then, it has been associated with the Communist Party of India.

Hence, the option C is correct.

**4.**

Bal Gangadhar Tilak (1856-1920), was great patriot, philosopher, social reformer and freedom fighter who was the first popular leader of the Indian Independence Movement. The British colonial authorities infamously and derogatorily called the great leader as 'Father of the Indian Unrest'. Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, the

author of this work, interprets Gita as the scripture of Karmayoga. Karmayoga is performing one's duty without having any desire for its fruits. According to Tilak Gita teaches selfless action.

Hence, the option C is correct.

**5.**

Swarajya Party, established as the Congress-Khilafat Swarajaya Party, was a political party formed in India in December 1922 that sought greater self-government and political freedoms for the Indian people from the British Raj. It was inspired by the concept of Swaraj. In Hindi and many other languages of India, swaraj means "independence" or "self-rule" The main leaders were Motilal Nehru, etc.

Hence, the option B is correct.

**6.**

Bal Gangadhar Tilak popularly known as Lokmanya Tilak was an Indian nationalist, teacher, social reformer, Lavya and independence fighter, who was the first popular leader of Indian Independence Movement. His famous quote "Swaraj is my birth right, and I shall have it".

Hence, the option D is correct.

**7.**

The Theosophical society is an organization formed in 1875 to advance the spiritual principles and search for Truth known as Theosophy. It was formed in New York city, United States, in November by Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, Colonel Henry Steel Olcott, William Quan Judge and others.



Hence, the option D is correct.

**8.**

Prarthana Samaj was a movement for religious and social reform in Maharashtra, formed in 1849 by Ram Balkrishna Jaykar, Later with the influence of Maharashtra's prarthana Samaj. Dr Atmarang Pranduraj had formed Parthana Samaj in Bombay in 1867.

Hence, the option D is correct.

**9.**

The Ghadar Party was an organization founded in 1913 by Punjabi Indians, in the United States and Canada with the aim to liberate India from British rule. Among its founders were: Lala har Dayal, Sohan Singh Bhakna, Kartar Singh Sarabha, and Rashbehari Bose. It was dissolved in 1919.

Hence, the option C is correct.

**10.**

Socialism is a social and economic system characterized by social ownership of the means of production and co-operative management of the economy. Modern socialism originated from an 18th century intellectual and working class political movement that criticized the effects of industrialization and private property on society. So it is essentially a movement of the workers.

Hence, the option D is correct.



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