



SmartKeeda

The Question Bank

Presents

TestZone

India's least priced Test Series platform

JOIN

12 Month Plan

2017-18 All Test Series

@ Just

₹ 399/-

300+ Full Length Tests

- ☒ Brilliant Test Analysis
- ☒ Excellent Content
- ☒ Unmatched Explanations

JOIN NOW

Freedom Struggle Questions for CDS Exams

Freedom Struggle Quiz 4

Direction. Choose the right answer from the given options.

1. Who founded the Naujawan Bharat Sabha?

- A. B C Pal B. G Subramania Iyer C. Sardar Bagat Singh
D. Rukmani Lakshmipath

2. Who gave the title of “Mahamana” to Madan Mohan Malviya?

- A. Dada Bhai Naurozi B. Gopal Krishna Gokhale C. Mahatma Gandhi
D. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

3. Who was the Viceroy at the time of Quit India Movement

- A. Lord Mountbatten B. Lord Wavell C. Lord Lin Lithgow D. Lord Irwin

4. Who was the other Congress leader who joined with Motilal Nehru to start the Swaraj Party in 1923?

- A. B.G. Tilak B. Chittaranjan Das C. M.K. Gandhi D. G.K. Gokhale

5. Who favoured the Arctic Home theory of the Aryans?

- A. Pargiter B. A.C. Das C. B.G. Tilak D. Jacobi

6. Which among the following persons was associated with the Indian Independence League?

- A. Jawahar Lal Nehru B. Mahatma Gandhi C. Jayaprakash Narayan
D. Rash Behari Bose

7. Who among the following were also called 'Red Shirts'?

- A. Members of the Azad Hind Fauj
- B. People led by Rani Gaidinliu
- C. Khudai Khidmatgars
- D. None of these

8. Consider the following statements regarding Constituent Assembly of India.

1. It was accepted by the British in August 1940.

2. It became an official demand of the Indian National Congress in 1935.

Which of the following statements is/are true?

- A. Only 1 B. Only 2 C. Both 1 and 2 D. None of these

9. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place in which of the following cities?

- A. Hyderabad B. Bombay C. Amritsar D. None of these

10. Which of the following persons was founder of the Arya Samaj, a Hindu reform movement of the Vedic tradition?

- A. Swami Vivekananda B. Guru Shankaracharya C. Swami Dayanand
- D. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Correct Answers:

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

Explanations:**1.**

The Naujawan Bharat Sabha was founded by Bhagat Singh in March 1926 and was declared illegal under the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 in September 1934. Its purpose was to help foster revolution against the British Raj by gathering together worker and peasant youth.

Hence, the option C is correct.

2.

The people of India addressed Madan Mohan Malviya as 'Mahamana' meaning Most Respected. However, the honorific title was popularized and used for him by Mahatma Gandhi.

Hence, the option C is correct.

3.

The Quit India Movement was a civil disobedience movement launched in India in August 1942 in response to Mohandas Gandhi's call for 'Satyagraha' (independence). Lord Linlithgow (1936-1943) was the Viceroy then.

Hence, the option C is correct.

4.

In December 1922, Chittaranjan Das, Narasimha Chintaman Kelkar and Motilal Nehru formed the Congress Khilafat Swarajya Party with Das as the president and Nehru as one of the secretaries. Other prominent leaders included Subhas Chandra Bose, Vithalbhai Patel and other Congress leaders who were becoming dissatisfied with the Congress.

Hence, the option B is correct.

5.

B.G. Tilak propounded the theory of the Arctic home of the Aryans, meaning that the Aryans originated in the Arctic region, and later, on the journey south, divided into two branches. One branch went to Europe, while the other branch came to India. Hence, the option C is correct.

6.

About Rashbehari Bose:

Rashbehari Bose was a revolutionary leader against the British Raj in India. He was also known as one of the key organizers of the Ghadar Revolution, Indian Independence League and the Indian National Army.

About the Indian Independence League:

The Indian Independence League was a political organization operated from the 1920s to the 1940s to organize those living outside of India into seeking the removal of British colonial rule over India. Founded in 1928 by Indian nationalists, the organization was located in various parts of South-East Asia and included Indian expatriates, and later, Indian nationalists in-exile under Japanese occupation following Japan's successful Malayan Campaign during the first part of the Second World War. During the Japanese Occupation in Malaya, the Japanese encouraged Indians in Malaya to join the Indian Independence League.

Hence, the option D is correct.

7.

Khudai Khidmatgar literally translates as the servants of God, represented a non-violent struggle against the British Empire by the Pashtuns of the North-West Frontier Province of British India (now in Pakistan). It was also called 'Surkh Posh' or 'Red Shirts'. It was originally a social reform organization focusing on education and the elimination of blood feuds known as the Anjuman-e-Islah-e Afghanistan (society for reformation of Afghans). The movement was led by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, known locally as Bacha Khan or Badshah Khan.

Hence, the option C is correct.

8.

An idea for a Constituent Assembly of India was proposed in 1934 by M. N. Roy, a pioneer of the Communist movement in India and an advocate of radical democracy. It became an official demand of the Indian National Congress in 1935, and was accepted by the British in August 1940. On 8 August 1940, a statement was made by Viceroy Lord Linlithgow about the expansion of the Governor-General's Executive Council and the establishment of a War Advisory Council. This offer, known as the August Offer, included giving full weight to minority opinions and allowing Indians to draft their own constitution. Under the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946, elections were held for the first time for the Constituent Assembly. The Constitution of India was drafted by the Constituent Assembly, and it was implemented under the Cabinet Mission Plan on 16 May 1946. The members of the Constituent Assembly were elected by the provincial assemblies by a single, transferable-vote system of proportional representation. The total membership of the Constituent Assembly was 389: 292 were representatives of the states, 93 represented the princely states and four were from the chief commissioner provinces of Delhi, Ajmer-Mewar, Coorg and British Baluchistan.

Hence, the option C is correct.

9.

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place in Amritsar, Punjab in which hundreds of unarmed, defenseless Indians lost their lives. A senior British military officer was responsible for this. The civilians had assembled to participate in the annual Baisakhi celebrations—both a religious and cultural festival for the Punjabis. Coming from outside the city, they may have been unaware of the martial law that had been imposed.

The Bagh-space comprised 6 to 7 acres (28,000 m²) and was walled on all sides with five entrances. On Colonel Reginald Dyer's orders, his troops fired on the crowd for ten minutes, directing their bullets largely towards the few open gates through which people were trying to flee. The British government released figures stating 379 dead and 1200 wounded.

Hence, the option C is correct.

10.

About Swami Dayanand:

Dayanand Saraswati was a Hindu religious leader and founder of the Arya Samaj, a Hindu reform movement of the Vedic tradition. He was a profound scholar of the Vedic lore and Sanskrit language. He was the first to give the call for Swarajya as 'India for Indians' in 1876, later taken up by Lokmanya Tilak. Denouncing the idolatry and ritualistic worship prevalent in Hinduism at the time, he worked towards reviving Vedic ideologies. Subsequently the philosopher and President of India, S. Radhakrishnan, called him one of the 'makers of Modern India', as did Sri Aurobindo. Hence, the option C is correct.



Smartkeeda

The Question Bank



SmartKeeda

The Question Bank

प्रस्तुत करते हैं

TestZone

भारत की सबसे किफायती टेस्ट सीरीज़



12 Month Plan

2017-18 All Test Series

@ Just

₹ 399/-

300+ फुल लेन्थ टेस्ट

- ✓ श्रेष्ठ विश्लेषण
- ✓ उत्कृष्ट विषय सामग्री
- ✓ बेजोड़ व्याख्या

अभी जुड़ें



Smartkeeda

The Question Bank