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# Freedom Struggle Questions for CDS Exams

## Freedom Struggle Quiz 5

Direction: Choose the right answer from the given options.

**1. The first Bengali political drama 'Neel Darpan' was written by**

A. Dinabandhu Mitra    B. Somnath Prakash    C. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

D. None of these

**2. Who launched the Quit India Movement on 8th August 1942?**

A. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi    B. Jawaharlal Nehru    C. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

D. None of these

**3. When was the first Indian Councils Act passed?**

A. 1857    B. 1919    C. 1889    D. 1861

**4. Which one among the following was the chairman of Simon Commission?**

A. Louis Simon    B. David Simon    C. John Simon    D. None of these

**5. Who introduced the system of Civil Services?**

A. William Bentick    B. Lord Hardinge    C. Lord Dalhousie    D. Warren Hastings

**6. 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 Tyabji

D. Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad

**7. 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

**8. 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. Kripalani

**9. Mahatma Gandhi was first arrested during ‘Satyagrah’ in the year—**

A. 1906    B. 1908    C. 19130    D. 1917

**10. What was the basis of transfer of power to India on 15th August by?**

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

**Correct Answers:**

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
A	A	D	C	A	A	D	C	B	A

**Explanations:****1.**

About Neel Darpan:

Nil Durpan is a Bengali play written by Dinabandhu Mitra in 1858–1859. The play was essential to Nilbidraha, or Indigo revolt of February–March 1859 in Bengal, when farmers refused to sow indigo in their fields as a protest against exploitative farming under the British Raj. It was also essential to the development of theater in Bengal and influenced Girish Chandra Ghosh, who, in 1872, would establish The National Theatre in Calcutta (Kolkata) where the first ever play commercially staged was Neel Darpan.

Hence, the option A is correct.

**2.**

The Quit India Movement (a civil disobedience movement) was launched by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (Mahatma Gandhi) on 8th August 1942, during World War II. The Movement demanded an end to British Rule of India. Mahatma Gandhi made a call to 'Do or Die' in his Quit India speech delivered in Mumbai at the Gowalia Tank Maidan. The All-India Congress Committee launched a mass protest demanding what Gandhi called 'An Orderly British Withdrawal' from India. Even though it was wartime, the British were prepared to act. Almost the entire leadership of the Indian National Congress was imprisoned without trial within hours of Gandhi's speech. Most spent the rest of the war in prison and out of contact with the masses. The British had the support of the Viceroy's Council (which had a majority of Indians), of the All India Muslim League, the Communist Party, the princely states, the Indian Imperial Police, the British Indian Army and the Indian Civil Service. Many Indian businessmen profiting from heavy wartime spending did not support Quit India. Many students paid more attention to Subhas Chandra Bose, who

was in exile and supporting the Axis Powers. The only outside support came from the Americans, as President Franklin D. Roosevelt pressured Prime Minister Winston Churchill to give in to some of the Indian demands. The Quit India campaign was effectively crushed. The British refused to grant immediate independence, saying it could happen only after the war against the Axis powers had ended.

Hence, the option A is correct.

### 3.

The first Indian Councils Act was passed in 1861. It was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that transformed the Viceroy of India's executive council into a cabinet run on the portfolio system. The Viceroy was allowed to issue ordinances lasting six months if the Legislative Council is not in session in an emergency. The Act restored the legislative power taken away by the Charter Act of 1833. The legislative council at Calcutta was given extensive authority to pass laws for British India as a whole, but the legislative councils at Bombay and Madras were given the power to make laws for the "Peace and good Government" for only their respective presidencies. The Governor General was given the power to create new provinces for legislative purposes and could appoint Lieutenant Governors for the provinces.

Hence, the option D is correct.

### 4.

The Indian Statutory Commission was a group of seven British Members of Parliament that had been dispatched to India in 1928 to study constitutional reform in Britain's most important colonial dependency. It was commonly referred to as the Simon Commission after its chairman, Sir John Simon. One of its members was Clement Attlee, who subsequently became the British Prime Minister and eventually oversaw the granting of independence to India in 1947.

At the time of introducing the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms the British Government declared that a commission would be sent to India after ten years to examine the effects and operations of the constitutional reforms and to suggest more reforms for India.

In November 1927 the British government appointed a commission under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon to report on India's constitutional progress for introducing constitutional reforms as had been promised.

Hence, the option C is correct.

**5.**

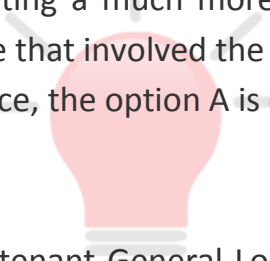
Lieutenant General Lord William Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, known as Lord William Bentinck was a British soldier and statesman. He served as Governor General of India from 1828 to 1835. An aristocrat who sympathized with many of the liberal ideas of his day, he made important administrative reforms in Indian government and society. He reformed the finances, opened up judicial posts to Indians, and suppressed such practices as suttee or widow burning and thuggee or ritual murder by robber gangs. The innovations effected in his years of office were milestones in creating a much more interventionist style of government than preceding ones, a style that involved the westernization of Indian society and culture.

Hence, the option A is correct.

**6.**

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Hence, the option A is correct.



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**7.**

The Purna Swaraj declaration or Declaration of the Independence of India was promulgated by the Indian National Congress on January 26, 1930, resolving the Congress and Indian nationalists to fight for Purna Swaraj or complete self-rule independent of the British Empire. A very large number of Congress volunteers and delegates, members of other political parties and an especially large public gathering attended the session convened in Lahore. At midnight on New Year's Eve, President, Jawaharlal Nehru hoisted the tri-colour flag of India upon the banks of the Ravi River in Lahore, which later became part of Pakistan.

Hence, the option D is correct.

**8.**

The Bardoli Satyagraha of 1928, in the state of Gujarat, India during the period of the British Raj, was a major episode of civil disobedience and revolt in the Indian Independence Movement. Its success gave rise to Vallabhbhai Patel as one of the greatest leaders of the independence struggle. The background to this movement was provided in 1925 when the taluka of Bardoli in Gujarat suffered from floods and famine, causing crop production to suffer and leaving farmers facing great financial troubles. However, the Government of the Bombay Presidency had raised the tax rate by 30% that year, and despite petitions from civic groups, refused to cancel the rise in the face of the calamities.

Hence, the option C is correct.

**9.**

Gandhi went to South Africa in 1893 but he was shocked to see racism, prejudice and inequality against Indian citizens in South Africa and he established the Natal Indian Congress in 1894 and formed as Indian community in South Africa. In 1906, the Transvaal government of South Africa promulgated a new Act compelling registration of the colony's Indian population. At a mass protest meeting held in Johannesburg on 11 September that year, Gandhi adopted his still evolving methodology of Satyagraha (devotion to the truth), or non-violent protest, for the first time, In June 1907, he organized Satyagraha against compulsory registration of Asiatics (The Black Act). In 1908, Gandhiji had to stand trial for instigating the

Satyagraha. He was sentenced to two months in jail (the first time), however after a compromise with General Smuts he was released.

Hence, the option B is correct.

**10.**

In Lord Mountbatten's words, as told to Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre : "The date I chose came out of the blue. I chose it in reply to a question. I was determined to show I was master of the whole event. When they asked had we set a date, I knew it had to be soon. I hadn't worked it out exactly then — I thought it had to be about August or September and I then went out to the 15th August. Why? Because it was the second anniversary of Japan's surrender."

Hence, the option A is correct.



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