

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

COMPLEMENTARY COURSE

MODERN INDIAN HISTORY (1857 TO THE PRESENT):
HIS3 CO1 INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT – GANDHIAN
PHASE (1917- 1947)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Name the philosopher who believed that freedom is the keynote of spiritual life.?
a) Gopalakrishna Gokhale b) Nehru c) Ambedkar d) Vivekanada
2. Who is the chief exponent of Two nation theory
a) Vivikananda b) Gokhale c) Gandhiji d) Mohammed Ali Jinnah
3. The doctrine of Hindutva was expounded by
a) V.D.Savarkar b) Tilak c) Gandhiji d) Nehru
4. The theory of 'Cultural Nationalism' was expounded by
a) Gokhale b) Vivekananda c) Savarkar d) Nehru
5. V.D Savarkar was born in
a) 1885 b) 1883 c) 1888 d) 1870
6. Mohammed Ali Jinnah was born in
a) Lahore b) Bombay c) Delhi d) Karachi
7. In which year Mohammed Ali- Jinnah was elected to the Imperial Legislative Council from Bombay?
a) 1910 b) 1914 c) 1919 d) 1924
8. Tilak regarded that Swaraj was not only a right but a
a) Justice b) Dharma c) power d) Status
9. Sree Narayana Guru was born in :
a) Sivagiri b) Aruvipuram c) Chempazanthi d) Kollam
10. SNDP Yogam was formed in the year
a) 1903 b) 1896 c) 1908 d) 1914

11. The doctrine of Ramarajya was expounded by
a) Tilak b) Gokhale c) Gandhiji d) Nehru
12. Who is the Champion of secularism?
a) Jinnah b) Nehru c) Savarkar d) Thilak
13. Who regarded the villages as the centre of Indian economic organization?
a) Gandhiji b) Vivekananda c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy d) Thilak
14. Gandhism is not merely a political creed it is
a) A programme of action b) A message c) theory d) Working class movement
15. Name the important work of V.D. Savarkar
a) Princess b) Politics c) Freedom struggle d) Hindutva
16. Who is regarded as the pragmatic social reformer?
a) Nehru b) Thilak c) Sree Narayana Guru d) Mahathma Gandhi
17. Who condemned Gandhism as a reactionary social philosophy?
a) Gopalakrishna Gokhale b) M.N.Roy c) Nehru d) Lohia
18. Independent India was founded by :
a) Gopalakrishna Gokhale b) Thilak c) M.N. Roy d) Jayaprakas Narayanan
19. Doctrine of Total Revolution was expounded by
a) Jayaprakas Narayanan b) M.N Roy c) Gandhiji d) Thilak
20. Radical Democratic party was organised by
a) Lohia b) M.N.Roy c) Jayaprakash Narayanan d) Thilak
21. Who is the champion of the doctrine of 'social revolution through human Revolution'?
a) M.N.Roy b) Lohia c) Jayaprakash Narayanan d) Nehru
22. Jinnh's Two -nation Theory was adopted on
a) 1935 b) 1940 c) 1925 d) 1947
23. The concept of four pillar state was advocated by
a) Lohia b) M.N.Roy c) Nehru d) Ambedker
24. Who considered Jinnah as an ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity?
a) Gandhiji b) Thilak c) Sarojini Naidu d) Vivekananda

- a) Tej Bahadur Sapru
c) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- b) Rabindranath Tagore
d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
38. A series of non-violence campaigns of Civil Disobedience Movement were launched by the Indian National Congress under the leadership of.....
- a) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
c) Motilal Nehru
- b) Sri Aurabindo
d) Mahatma Gandhi
39. The Kheda Satyagraha and Champaran agitation in 1918 was one offirst significant steps to achieve Indian independence.
- a) Rabindranath Tagore's
c) Motilal Nehru's
- b) Gandhiji
d) Mohammed Ali Jinnah's
40. Mahatma Gandhi on August 8,gave the call for Quit India Movement.
- a) 1942
b) 1920
c) 1930
d) 1940
41.called on all Congressmen and Indians to maintain discipline via non violence and Do or Die in order to achieve ultimate freedom.
- a) Mahatma Gandhi
b) Motilal Nehru
c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
d) Sri Aurobindo
42. On 9th of August, 1942, Mahatma Gandhi and the entire Congress Working Committee were arrested in.....
- a) UP
b) Delhi
c) Ahmedabad
d) Mumbai
43. In 1946, upon persuasion of....., Mahatma Gandhi reluctantly accepted the proposal of partition and independence offered by the British cabinet, in order to evade a civil war.
- a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
b) Rajguru
c) Sukhdev
d) Mohammed Ali Jinnah
44. During the First World War,joined the central powers against Britain.
- a) America
b) Britain
c) France
d) Turkey
45. A Khilafat Committee was formed under the leadership of Mahammad Ali,, Maulana Azad and Hasrat Mohini to organise a Country-wide agitation.
- a) Shaukat Ali
c) Shamsuddin Hussain
- b) Qutubuddin Ahmad
d) Mohammed Ali Jinnah
46. The main object of Khilafat Movement was to force theGovernment to change its attitude towards Turkey and to

the racial discrimination of the American authorities in 1950.

- a) Martin Luther King
- b) Motilal Nehru
- c) B.R.Ambedkar
- d) Mahatma Gandhi

66. Whose autobiography was titled 'My Experiments with Truth?'

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Motilal Nehru
- c) C. Rajagopalachari
- d) Rajendra Prasad

67. The Lahore Congress of 1929 was monumental in the political career ofas well as the history of India's freedom struggle.

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) B.R.Ambedkar
- c) K. Damodaran
- d) Mahatma Gandhi

68. was born on 23rd Jan, 1897 in Cuttack, Orissa, India.

- a) Subhas Chandra Bose
- b) B.R.Ambedkar
- c) Krishna Pillai
- d) N.C.Sekhar

69.became the president of the Haripura Indian National Congress against the wishes of Gandhiji in 1938.

- a) Subhas Chandra Bose
- b) Qutubuddin Ahmad
- c) Shamsuddin Hussain
- d) Maulana Shaukat Ali

70. Direct Action Day *hartal* called by theon August 16, 1946 to get rid of 'British slavery and contemplated future caste-Hindu domination'.

- a) Muslim League
- b) Congress
- c) CPI
- d) CSP

71. . Direct Action Day *hartal* called by the Muslim League on 16th Augustto get rid of 'British slavery and contemplated future caste-Hindu domination'.

- a) 1926
- b) 1935
- c) 1938
- d) 1946

72. The central teaching of Gandhi's thought is :

- a. truth
- b. love
- c. religion
- d. spirituality

73. Gandhi understood the facts of non-violence from the teachings of:

- a. Buddhism and Jainism
- b. Advaita
- c. Christianity
- d. Islam

74. -----ranked the first among the influences which moulded Gandhi.

- a. Upanishads
- b. Quran
- c Bible
- d. Gita.

75. ----- is considered as the most important teaching of Gandhi.

- a. Love of humanity
- b. Love of God
- c. Truth is God
- d. God is love

89. By the term Panchyat Raj, Gandhi means:
- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| a. Federation of decentralised rural communities | b. Federation of rural communities |
| c. Federation of decentralised communities | d. none of these |
90. Quit India Movement is also known as
- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| a. August movement | b) May Movement |
| c) July Revolution | d) None of the above. |
91. INA was formed in.....
- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| a. 1942 | b. 1940 | c. 1941 | d. 1943 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
92. Was associated with INA
- | | | | |
|------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| a. C.R.Das | b. Abulkalam Azad | c. S.C. Bose | d. J.L.Nehru |
|------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
93. Ambedkar adopted.....
- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-------------|------------------|
| a. Hinduism | b. Islam | c. Buddhism | d. Christianity. |
|-------------|----------|-------------|------------------|
94. Gitanjali is the work of
- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|------------|---------|
| a. Tagore | b. Nehru | c. SC Bose | d. None |
|-----------|----------|------------|---------|
95. Discovery of India is book by.....
- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|---------|
| a. J L Nehru | b. Ambedkar | c. Gandhi | d. None |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|---------|
96. Motilal Nehru is associated with.....
- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|--------|---------|
| a. Swaraj party | b. HSRA | c. INA | d. None |
|-----------------|---------|--------|---------|
97. was the first Malayalee who elected as the president of the Indian National Congress
- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|------------------------|
| a. Subhash Chandra Bose | b. Nehru | c. Sir C Sankaran Nair |
|-------------------------|----------|------------------------|
98. JayaPrakash Narayan is associated with.....
- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| a. Socialism | b Communism | c. Naxalism | d None. |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------|

Prepared by

Sri. Sunil Kumar G
 Asst: Professor
 N.S.S. College, Manjeri

Scrutinised by

Sri. Ashraf Koyilothan Kandiyil
 Chairman, Board of Stuies –
 History (UG)

ANSWER KEY

1. D	47.D	92.C
2. D	48.D	93.C
3. A	49.A	94.A
4. C	50.A	95.A
5. B	51.A	96.A
6. D	52.D	97.C
7. A	53.A	98.A
8. B	54.A	
9. C	55.D	
10.A	56.B	
11.C	57.A	
12.B	58.C	
13.A	59.A	
14.B	60.C	
15.D	61.C	
16.C	62.A	
17.B	63.A	
18.C	64.A	
19.A	65.A	
20.B	66.A	
21.C	67.A	
22.B	68.A	
23.A	69.A	
24.C	70.A	
25.A	71.D	
26.B	72.A	
27.C	73.A	
28.B		
29.A	74.D	
30.C		
31.C	75.C	
32.A	76.C	
33.A	77.D	
34.A	78.C	
35.A	79.B	
36.B	80.A	
37.A	81.C	
38.D	82.C	
39.B	83.B	
40.A	84.B	
41.A	85.C	
	86.C	
42.D	87.A	
43.A	88.D	
44.D	89.C	
45.A	90.A	
46.A	91.A	