

12th History Lesson 6 Questions in English

6] Religion In Nationalist Politics

1. Who said Hindu, revivalism found its voice in politics through the Arya Samaj, with its assertion of superior qualities of Hinduism
- A) Sir Syed Ahmed khan
 - B) Sarvepalli Gopal**
 - C) Singaravelar
 - D) Annie Besant

Explanation

Some of the early nationalists believed that nationalism could be built only on a Hindu foundation. As pointed out by Sarvepalli Gopal, Hindu, revivalism found its voice in politics through the Arya Samaj, founded in 1875, with its assertion of superior qualities of Hinduism.

2. The organization of cow protection leagues in large parts of
- A) North India**
 - B) South India
 - C) East India
 - D) West India

Explanation

The organization of cow protection leagues in large parts of North India in the late nineteenth century gave a fillip to Hindu communalism.

3. The effort of Arya Samaj was strengthened by _____?
- A) Sarvepalli Gopal
 - B) Singaravelar
 - C) Annie Besant**
 - D) Ramanujar

Explanation

The effort of organizations such as Arya Samaj was strengthened by the Theosophical movement led by Annie Besant from 1891

4. Who said 'The Indian work is first of all the revival, strengthening and uplifting of ancient religions?
- A) Elphinstone
 - B) Sir Syed Ahmed khan
 - C) Annie Besant**

D) Lal Chand

Explanation

Besant identified herself with Hindu nationalists and expressed her ideas as follows: 'The Indian work is first of all the revival, strengthening and uplifting of ancient religions. This has brought with it a new Self - respect, a pride in the past, a belief in the future and as an inevitable result, a great wave of patriotic life, the beginning of the rebuilding of a nation.'

5. Who founded the Aligarh College?

- A) Syed Ahmed Ali
- B) Syed Ahmed Khan**
- C) Agha Khan
- D) Asaf Ali

Explanation

Islam on the other hand, to quote Sarvepalli Gopal again, was securing its articulation through the Aligarh movement. The British, by building the Aligarh College and backing Syed Ahmed Khan, had assisted the birth of a Muslim national party and Muslim political ideology.

6. Find out the correct statement

- 1. The Wahabi movement had created cleavage in Hindu-Muslim relations.
 - 2. The Wahabis wanted to take Islam to its pristine purity and
- A) 1 only
 - B) 2 only
 - C) Both 1 & 2**
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The Wahabi movement had also created cleavage in Hindu-Muslim relations. The Wahabis wanted to take Islam to its pristine purity and to end the superstition which according to them had sapped its vitality. From the Wahabis to the Khilafatists, grassroots activism played a significant role in the politicization of Muslims.

7. Find out the incorrect statement

- 1. Muslim consciousness developed due to other reasons as well.
 - 2. The Bombay government's order in the 1870s to replace Urdu by Hindi in courts
 - 3. Replacement of the Perso-Arabic script by Nagri script in the courts by Bombay government
- A) 1, 2
 - B) 2, 3**
 - C) 1, 3

D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

Muslim consciousness developed due to other reasons as well. The Bengal government's order in the 1870s to replace Urdu by Hindi, and the Perso-Arabic script by Nagri script in the courts and offices created apprehension in the minds of the Muslim professional group.

8. Find out the incorrect statement

1. The object of the British was to check the development of a composite Indian identity
 2. The British imperialism followed the policy of Divide and Rule
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The object of the British was to check the development of a composite Indian identity, and to forestall attempts at consolidation and unification of Indians. The British imperialism followed the policy of Divide and Rule

9. Who wrote, 'Divide at Impera was the old Roman motto and it should be ours

- A) Elphinstone
B) John child
C) Henry Oxenden
D) Gerald aungier

Explanation

Bombay Governor Elphinstone wrote, 'Divide at Impera was the old Roman motto and it should be ours.

10. Find out the correct statement

1. The British government lent legitimacy and prestige to communal ideology and politics despite the governance challenge that communal riots posed.
 2. The consequence of such sectarian approaches by all parties led to increasing animosity between Hindus and Muslims
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The British government lent legitimacy and prestige to communal ideology and politics despite the governance challenge that communal riots posed. The consequence of such sectarian approaches by all parties led to increasing animosity between Hindus and Muslims in northern India which had its fall out in other parts of India as well.

11. Major Riot in Salem held during?

- A) July–August 1881
- B) July–August 1882**
- C) July–August 1883
- D) July–August 1884

Explanation

The last decades of the nineteenth century was marked by a number of Hindu–Muslim riots. Even in south India, there was a major riot in Salem in July–August 1882.

12. Find out the incorrect statement

- 1. In July 1893, a dispute arose between Hindus and Muslims in Azamgarh district in the united Provinces.
 - 2. The riots that followed spread over a vast area, encompassing the United Provinces, Bihar, etc.
- A) 1 only**
 - B) 2 only
 - C) Both 1 & 2
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

In July 1893, a dispute arose between Hindus and Muslims in Azamgarh district in the North-West Provinces. The riots that followed spread over a vast area, encompassing the United Provinces, Bihar, Gujarat and Bombay, claiming over a hundred lives.

13. What is Gaurakshini Sabhas?

- A) Cow protection leagues**
- B) Peasant protection leagues
- C) Milk protection leagues
- D) Cotton protection leagues

Explanation

Gaurakshini Sabhas (cow protection leagues) were becoming more militant and there were reports of forcible interference with the sale or slaughter of cows.

14. Find out the correct statements

- 1. The riots over cow-slaughter became frequent after 1898

2. 15 major riots of this type broke out in the Gujarat alone between 1883 and 1891

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The riots over cow-slaughter became frequent after 1893 and 15 major riots of this type broke out in the Punjab alone between 1883 and 1891

15. Which of the following were also involved in the Congress organization.

- 1. The activities of Gaurakshini Sabhas
 - 2. The campaigners for the recognition of Devanagiri as official language in courts
 - 3. Government offices in the United Provinces
- A) 1, 2
 - B) 2, 3
 - C) 1, 3
 - D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

Cow protectionists in the Punjab, the activities of Gaurakshini Sabhas in the Central Provinces, the campaigners for the recognition of Devanagiri as official language in courts and government offices in the United Provinces were also involved in the Congress organization.

16. Which was a major factor in the Muslim distrust of the Congress?

- 1. Involvement of its members in the activities of Hindu communal organizations
 - 2. Involvement of its members in the activities of Christian missionaries
- A) 1 only
 - B) 2 only
 - C) Both 1 & 2
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The Indian National Congress, despite its secular and nationalist claims was unable to prevent the involvement of its members in the activities of Hindu communal organizations. This was a major factor in the Muslim distrust of the Congress.

17. Shuddhi and sangathan are campaigns of which of the following?

- A) Brahmo samaj
- B) Arya samaj

- C) Athmiya sabha
- D) Adi brahmo samaj

Explanation

Congressmen's participation in shuddhi and sangathan campaigns of the Arya Samaj estranged Hindus and Muslims.

18. Which of the following measures could have taken by British government to combat communalism?

- 1. Adopt measures to outlaw Cow Protection Associations
- 2. Arrest the rank communalists who were involved in this

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) **Both 1 & 2**
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The British government could have adopted measures to outlaw Cow Protection Associations or to arrest the rank communalists who were causing distrust among the people. But the British deliberately dodged the issue, as the identification of the Congressmen with revivalist and communal causes provoked anti-Congress feelings among Muslims in North India.

19. The Congress leadership was_____?

- A) Non secular
- B) **Secular**
- C) Hinduism based
- D) Muslim based

Explanation

Though many congress men had involvement in Hindu organisations like Arya Samaj, the Congress leadership was secular

20. In which session of congress a resolution to make cow killing a penal offence, which was literally refused by congress?

- A) First session
- B) Second session
- C) **Third session**
- D) Fourth session

Explanation

When there was an attempt by some Congressmen to pass a resolution in the third session of the Indian National Congress, making cow killing a penal offence, the Congress leadership refused to entertain it.

21. Find out the correct statement

1. The congress accepted the resolution which affects particular community
 2. If a resolution affects particular class it would not be considered by congress
 3. If a resolution affects minority it was accepted by congress
- A) 1 only
B) **2 only**
C) 2, 3 only
D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

The Congress subsequently resolved that if any resolution affecting a particular class or community was objected to by the delegates representing that community, even though they were in minority, it would not be considered by the Congress.

22. Who is the founder of Aligarh movement?

- A) Syed Ahmed Ali
B) **Syed Ahmed Khan**
C) Agha Khan
D) Asaf Ali

23. Find out the correct statement

1. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, the founder of Aligarh movement was initially not the supportive of the Congress.
 2. Soon after Aligarh movement he started supporting congress
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) **Neither 1 nor 2**

Explanation

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, the founder of Aligarh movement was initially supportive of the Congress. Soon he was converted to the thinking that in a country governed by Hindus, Muslims would be helpless, as they would be in a minority.

24. Find out the incorrect statements

1. Muslim leaders like Badruddin Tyabji, Rahmatullah Sayani in Madras supported the congress

2. Nawab Syed Mohammed Bahadur and A. Rasul in Mumbai who supported the Congress
- A) 1 only
 - B) 2 only
 - C) Both 1 & 2
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

However, there were Muslim leaders like Badruddin Tyabji, Rahmatullah Sayani in Mumbai, Nawab Syed Mohammed Bahadur in Chennai and A. Rasul in Bengal who supported the Congress.

25. Majority of Muslims in _____ refused to support Syed Ahmed, and preferred to support the British?
- A) North India
 - B) South India
 - C) East India
 - D) None of the above

Explanation

Majority of Muslims in north India toed the line of Syed Ahmed, and preferred to support the British

26. Which of the following gave rise to apprehensions amongst Muslims leads to collaboration with the Government?
- 1. The introduction of representative institutions
 - 2. Open competition to government posts
 - 3. Zamindari oppression
- A) 1, 3
 - B) 2, 3
 - C) 1, 2
 - D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

The introduction of representative institutions and of open competition to government posts gave rise to apprehensions amongst Muslims and prompted Syed and his followers to work for close collaboration with the Government. By collaborating with the Government Syed Ahmed Khan hoped to secure for his community a bigger share than otherwise would be due according to the principles of number or merit

27. Find out the correct statement
- A) The foundation of the Indian National Congress in 1885
 - B) INC's foundation was an attempt to wider the Hindu-Muslim divide

- C) INC worked hard to place the genuine grievances of all the Hindu communities in the country
- D) B and C

Explanation

The foundation of the Indian National Congress in 1885 was an attempt to narrow the Hindu-Muslim divide and place the genuine grievances of all the communities in the country before the British

28. Who is the first Indian to find a place in London Privy Council?

- A) Syed Ahmed Ali
- B) Syed Ahmed Khan
- C) Agha Khan
- D) **Syed Ameer Ali**

Explanation

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and other Muslim leaders like Syed Ameer Ali, the first Indian to find a place in London Privy Council, projected the Congress as a representative body of only the Hindus

29. Find out the correct statement

- 1. Of the seventy-two delegates attending the first session of the Congress only five were Muslims
 - 2. The first session of congress was presided over by W.C. Bonnerjee
- A) 1 only
 - B) **2 only**
 - C) Both 1 & 2
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

Of the seventy-two delegates attending the first session of the Congress only two were Muslims. Muslim leaders opposed the Congress tooth and nail on the plea that Muslims' participation in it would create an unfavourable reaction among the rulers against their community.

30. Find out the correct statement

- 1. Local administrative bodies in the 1880s provided the scope for pursuing communal politics.
 - 2. Municipal councillors acquired vast powers of patronage which were used to build-up one's political base.
- A) 1 only
 - B) 2 only
 - C) **Both 1 & 2**
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

Democratic politics had the unintended effect of fostering communal tendencies. Municipal councillors acquired vast powers of patronage which were used to build-up one's political base. Hindus wresting the control of municipal boards from the Muslims and viceversa led to communalisation of local politics.

31. Who is the principal spokesperson of the Punjab Hindu Sabha and later the leader of Arya Samaj?

- A) **Lal Chand**
- B) M.M. Malaviya
- C) V.D. Savarkar
- D) Aruna Asaf Ali

32. Find out the correct statement

- 1. Lal Chand highlighted the extent to which some Municipalities were organised on communal lines
 - 2. The members of the Committee arrange themselves in two rows, around the presidential chair.
 - 3. On the right are seated the representatives of the banner of Islam
 - 4. On the left the descendants of old Rishis of Aryavarta
- A) 1, 2, 3
 - B) 2, 4
 - C) **1, 2**
 - D) 1, 2, 3, 4

Explanation

Lal Chand, the principal spokesperson of the Punjab Hindu Sabha and later the leader of Arya Samaj, highlighted the extent to which some Municipalities were organised on communal lines: 'The members of the Committee arrange themselves in two rows, around the presidential chair. On the left are seated the representatives of the banner of Islam and on the right the descendants of old Rishis of Aryavarta. By this arrangement the members are constantly reminded that they are not simply Municipal Councillors, but they are as Muhammedans versus Hindus and vice-versa.

33. Which of the following supporters of the Swadeshi movement were condemned as "Congress touts"?

- A) Parsi
- B) Hindu
- C) **Muslim**
- D) Christian

Explanation

At the dawn of twentieth century, during the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal (1905–06), Muslim supporters of the Swadeshi movement were condemned as “Congress touts.” The silence of the Congress and its refusal to deal with such elements frontally not only provided stimulus to communal politics but also demoralized and discouraged the nationalist Muslims

34. History of Muslim rule in India was characterised by which of the following?

1. Degradation of the Hindus through forcible conversion
2. Imposition of jizya
3. Strict application of the shariat
4. Destruction of the places of worship

- A) 1, 2, 3
B) 2, 3, 4
C) 1, 3, 4
D) 1, 2, 3, 4

Explanation

Hindu communalism had also gathered strength round during Swadeshi time. It derived its sustenance from the view that the history of Muslim rule in India was characterised by degradation of the Hindus through forcible conversion, imposition of jizya, strict application of the shariat and the destruction of the places of worship.

35. Who said Hindu and Muslim Communalism were products of middle class infighting utterly divorced from the consciousness of the Hindu and Muslim masses?

- A) Jawaharlal Nehru
B) Mahatma Gandhi
C) Subash Chandra Bose
D) Rajaji

36. Which of the following persons aroused anti-colonial consciousness by using religious symbols?

1. Tilak
2. Aurobindo Gosh
3. Lala Lajpat Rai

- A) 1, 2
B) 2, 3
C) 3, 1
D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

Tilak, Aurobindo Gosh and Lala Lajpat Rai aroused anti-colonial consciousness by using religious symbols, festivals and platforms.

37. Who mobilise Hindus through the Ganapati festival to arouse anti-colonial consciousness?

- A) **Tilak**
- B) Aurobindo Gosh
- C) Lala Lajpat Rai
- D) Bipin Chandra pal

Explanation

Tilak, Aurobindo Gosh and Lala Lajpat Rai aroused anti-colonial consciousness by using religious symbols, festivals and platforms. The most aggravating factor was Tilak's effort to mobilise Hindus through the Ganapati festival.

38. Find out the correct statement

- 1. The Punjab Hindu Sabha founded in 1919
 - 2. It laid the foundation for Hindu communal ideology and politics
- A) 1 only
 - B) **2 only**
 - C) Both 1 & 2
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The Punjab Hindu Sabha founded in 1909 laid the foundation for Hindu communal ideology and politics. Lal Chand spared no efforts to condemn the Indian National Congress of pursuing a policy of appeasement towards Muslims.

39. On which day a 35-member delegation of the Muslim nobles and other elite sections of the community gathered to present an address to Lord Minto?

- A) 1 November 1906
- B) **1 October 1906**
- C) 1 December 1906
- D) 1 August 1906

Explanation

On 1 October 1906, a 35-member delegation of the Muslim nobles, aristocrats, legal professionals and other elite sections of the community mostly associated with Aligarh movement gathered to present an address to Lord Minto, the viceroy.

40. On 1 October 1906, a 35-member delegation of the Muslim nobles, gathered under the leadership of _____ to present an address to Lord Minto, the viceroy?

- A) Syed Ahmed Ali
- B) Syed Ahmed Khan
- C) **Agha Khan**
- D) Syed Ameer Ali

41. Find out the incorrect statements

1. On 1 October 1906, a 35-member delegation of the Muslim nobles gathered at Surat to present an address to Lord Minto.
2. They demanded proportionate representation of Muslims in government jobs, appointment of Muslim judges in High Courts and members in Viceroy's council, etc.

- A) **1 only**
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

On 1 October 1906, a 35-member delegation of the Muslim nobles, aristocrats, legal professionals and other elite sections of the community mostly associated with Aligarh movement gathered at Simla under the leadership of Agha Khan to present an address to Lord Minto, the viceroy. They demanded proportionate representation of Muslims in government jobs, appointment of Muslim judges in High Courts and members in Viceroy's council, etc.

42. Find out the correct statement

1. The Simla deputation was successful it obtain positive commitment from the Viceroy
2. It worked as a catalyst for the foundation of the All India Muslim League (AIML) to safeguard the interests of the Muslims in 1909

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) **Neither 1 nor 2**

Explanation

Though the Simla deputation failed to obtain any positive commitment from the Viceroy, it worked as a catalyst for the foundation of the All India Muslim League (AIML) to safeguard the interests of the Muslims in 1907.

43. Find out the correct statement about All India Muslim League

1. The League did not support the partition of Bengal
2. It demanded separate electorates for Muslim
3. It pressed for safeguards for Muslims in Government Service

- A) 1, 2
- B) 2, 3**
- C) 1, 3
- D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

A group of big zamindars, erstwhile Nawabs and ex-bureaucrats became active members of this movement. The League supported the partition of Bengal, demanded separate electorates for Muslims, and pressed for safeguards for Muslims in Government Service.

44. The first centrally organized political party exclusively for Muslims?

- A) Punjab Muslim League
- B) All India Muslim League**
- C) Unionist Muslim League
- D) Indian Union Muslim League

45. Which of the following is the objective of AIML?

- 1. To protect and advance the political rights and interests of Muslims of India
 - 2. To respectfully represent their needs and aspirations to the Government.
 - 3. To prevent the rise among the Muslims of India of any feeling of hostility towards other communities without prejudice to the aforementioned objects of the League.
- A) 1, 2
 - B) 2, 3
 - C) 1, 2, 3**
 - D) 1, 3

Explanation

The All India Muslim League, the first centrally organized political party exclusively for Muslims, had the following objectives: 1. To promote among the Muslims of India feelings of loyalty to the British Government, and remove any misconception that may arise as to the instruction of Government with regard to any of its measures. 2. To protect and advance the political rights and interests of Muslims of India, and to respectfully represent their needs and aspirations to the Government. 3. To prevent the rise among the Muslims of India of any feeling of hostility towards other communities without prejudice to the aforementioned objects of the League

46. Find out the incorrect statement

- 1. Initially, AIML was an organization of ruralized Muslims.
 - 2. The support of the British Government helped the League to become the sole representative body of urbanized Muslims
- A) 1 only

- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

Initially, AIML was an elitist organization of urbanized Muslims. However, the support of the British Government helped the League to become the sole representative body of Indian Muslims.

47. Find out the correct statement

1. AIML achieved the status of separate electorates for the Muslim
2. AIML does not achieved the status of separate electorates for the Muslim

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

Within three years of its formation, the AIML successfully achieved the status of separate electorates for the Muslims

48. Which of the following pact ratified separate Muslim electorate?

- A) Delhi pact
- B) Poona pact
- C) Lucknow pact
- D) None of the above

Explanation

Within three years of its formation, the AIML successfully achieved the status of separate electorates for the Muslims. It granted separate constitutional identity to the Muslims. The Lucknow Pact (1916) put an official seal on a separate political identity to Muslims.

49. Find out the correct statement about separate electorate

1. It is also known as Communal Electorate
 2. Under this arrangement Muslims could not vote for the Muslim candidate
 3. Under this arrangement only Muslims could vote for the Muslim candidates
- A) 1, 2
 - B) 2, 3
 - C) 1, 3
 - D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

Separate Electorate or Communal Electorate: Under this arrangement only Muslims could vote for the Muslim candidates.

50. Minto-Morely Reforms provided for _____ seats to Muslims in the Imperial Legislative Council?

- A) 7
- B) 9
- C) 8
- D) 6

Explanation

Minto-Morely Reforms, provided for eight seats to Muslims in the Imperial Legislative Council, out of the 27 non officials to be elected.

51. Minto Morely reforms enacted in which year?

- A) 1919
- B) 1909
- C) 1929
- D) 1923

Explanation

Indian Councils Act also known as Minto Morely or Morely Minto reforms enacted in 1909.

52. In the Legislative Council of the provinces seats reserved for the Muslim candidates were?

- 1. Madras - 5
- 2. Bombay - 5
- 3. Bengal - 4
- A) 1, 2
- B) 2, 3
- C) All the above
- D) None of the above

Explanation

In the Legislative Council of the provinces seats reserved for the Muslim candidates were: Madras 4; Bombay 4; Bengal 5.

53. The British government adopted separate electorate for which of the following reason?

- 1. Spreading communalism
- 2. Fostering communalism
- 3. Spreading communism
- A) 1, 2

- B) 2, 3
- C) 3, 1
- D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

The institution of separate electorate was the principle technique adopted by the Government of British India for fostering and spreading communalism. The people were split into separate constituencies so that they voted communally, thought communally, judged the representatives communally and expressed their grievances communally.

54. Separate electorate to spread communalism this ulterior motive was evident from a note sent by one of the British officers to _____?

- A) Lord Lytton
- B) Lord Minto**
- C) Lord Chelmsford
- D) Lord Rippon

Explanation

That the British did this (Separate electorate to spread communalism) with ulterior motive was evident from a note sent by one of the British officers to Lord Minto: 'I must send your Excellency a line to say that a very big thing has happened to-day. A work of statesmanship, that will affect Indian History for many a long year. It is nothing less than pulling of 62 million people from joining the ranks of seditious opposition.'

55. Find out the correct statement about communalism

- 1. Organizing a religious group on the basis of its hostility towards the followers of the same religions to fight even material issues.
 - 2. Communalism as an ideology or movement has been defined in various ways by various scholars
- A) 1 only
 - B) 2 only**
 - C) Both 1 & 2
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

Organizing a religious group on the basis of its hostility towards the followers of other religions to fight even material issues. Communalism as an ideology or movement has been defined in various ways by various scholars.

56. Who said "communalism is one of the obvious examples of backward-looking people trying to hold on to something that is wholly out of place in the modern world"

- A) Nehru
- B) Gandhi
- C) Rajaji
- D) Thilak

Explanation

According to Nehru, communalism is one of the obvious examples of backward-looking people trying to hold on to something that is wholly out of place in the modern world and is essentially opposed to the concept of nationalism. According to another scholar, communalism denote 'organised attempt of a group to bring about change in the face of resistance from other groups or the government through collective mobilisation based on a narrow ideology.'

57. Which of the following made the estrangement between Hindus and Muslims total?

- 1. Divide and Rule
 - 2. Separate electorate
 - 3. Communal electorate
- A) 1, 2
 - B) 2, 3
 - C) 1, 3
 - D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

The announcement of separate electorates and the incorporation of the principle of "divide and rule" into a formal constitutional arrangement made the estrangement between Hindus and Muslims total.

58. Find out the correct statement

- 1. In the wake of the formation of the Muslim League and introduction of the Government of India Act of 1908, a move to start a Hindu organisation was in the air.
 - 2. In pursuance of the resolution passed at the sixth Punjab Hindu Conference at Ambala
- A) 1 only
 - B) 2 only
 - C) Both 1 & 2
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

In the wake of the formation of the Muslim League and introduction of the Government of India Act of 1909, a move to start a Hindu organisation was in the air. In pursuance of the resolution passed at the fifth Punjab Hindu Conference at Ambala

59. Sixth Punjab Hindu Conference held at?

- A) Haridwar
- B) Ambala
- C) **Ferozepur**
- D) Allahabad

60. Find out the incorrect statement

1. The first all Indian Conference of Hindus was convened at Allahabad
 2. The first all Indian Conference of Hindus was held in 1913
- A) 1 only
 - B) 2 only
 - C) **Both 1 & 2**
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The first all Indian Conference of Hindus was convened at Haridwar in 1915

61. All India Hindu Mahasabha was started in?

- A) **First all Indian Conference of Hindus**
- B) Fifth all Indian Conference of Hindus
- C) Sixth Punjab Hindu Conference
- D) Fifth Punjab Hindu Conference

62. Headquarters of All India Hindu Mahasabha located in?

- A) Haridwar
- B) Ambala
- C) Ferozepur
- D) **Dehra Dun**

Explanation

The first all Indian Conference of Hindus was convened at Haridwar in 1915. The All India Hindu Mahasabha was started there with headquarters at Dehra Dun.

63. Headquarters of Provincial Hindu Sabhas located in?

1. Allahabad
2. Bombay

3. Bihar
4. Delhi
- A) 1, 2, 4
- B) 1, 2, 3**
- C) 1, 2, 4
- D) 1, 2, 3, 4

Explanation

Provincial Hindu Sabhas were started subsequently in UP, with headquarters at Allahabad and in Bombay and Bihar.

64. Find out the correct statement

1. The Provincial Hindu sabhas in Bombay and Bengal were not active
2. There was little response in Provincial Hindu sabhas in Madras and Bihar.
3. Provincial Hindu Sabhas were started subsequently in MP
- A) 1, 2**
- B) 2, 3
- C) 1, 3
- D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

Provincial Hindu Sabhas were started subsequently in UP, with headquarters at Allahabad and in Bombay and Bihar. While the sabhas in Bombay and Bihar were not active, there was little response in Madras and Bengal.

65. Find out the correct statements about Hindu Mahasabhas

1. Predominantly rural in character
2. Mahasabha was concentrated in the larger trading cities of South India
3. In UP it was the creation of the lower caste people
- A) 1, 2**
- B) 2, 3
- C) All the above
- D) None of the above**

Explanation

Predominantly urban in character. Mahasabha was concentrated in the larger trading cities of North India. In UP it was the creation of the educated middle class leaders who were also activists in the Congress.

66. Hindu Mahasabha highly concentrated in which of the following places?

1. Allahabad
 2. Kanpur
 3. Benares
 4. Lucknow
 5. Lahore
- A) 1, 2, 3
B) 2, 3, 4, 5
C) 1, 3, 4, 5
D) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Explanation

Predominantly urban in character, the Mahasabha was concentrated in the larger trading cities of north India, particularly in Allahabad, Kanpur, Benares, Lucknow and Lahore. In UP, the Mahasabha, to a large extent was the creation of the educated middle class leaders who were also activists in the Congress.

67. Find out the correct statement

1. The non co - operation movement gave some respite to the separatist politics of the communalists.
 2. As a result, between 1924 and 1926, the Mahasabha ceased to function.
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The Khilafat movement gave some respite to the separatist politics of the communalists. As a result, between 1920 and 1922, the Mahasabha ceased to function.

68. Match the following

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Annie Besant | - 1. Aligarh Movement |
| b) Syed Ahmed Khan | - 2. Dayanand Saraswati |
| c) Khilafat Movement | - 3. Theosophical Society |
| d) Suddhi Movement | - 4. Ali Brothers |

- A) 3 1 4 2
B) 1 2 3 4
C) 4 3 2 1
D) 2 3 4 1

69. Find out the incorrect statement

1. The entry of ulema into politics does not led Hindus to fear a revived Islam.
 2. Even important Muslim leaders like Ali brothers had always been Khilafatists second and Congressmen first.
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The entry of ulema into politics led Hindus to fear a revived and aggressive Islam. Even important Muslim leaders like Ali brothers had always been Khilafatists first and Congressmen second.

70. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): Hindu communalists started to imitate them in mobilizing the Hindu masses.

Reason (R): The power of mobilization on religious grounds demonstrated by the Muslims during the civil disobedience movement

Codes:

- A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
C) (A) is true but (R) is false
D) (A) is false but (R) is true

Explanation

The power of mobilization on religious grounds demonstrated by the Muslims during the Khilafat movement motivated the Hindu communalists to imitate them in mobilizing the Hindu masses

71. Suddhi movement was assumed new importance in which of the following period?

- A) Post -Khilafat
B) Post Non co-operation
C) Salt satyagraha
D) Pre – Khilafat

Explanation

Suddhi movement was not a new phenomenon but in the post-Khilafat period it assumed new importance.

72. Who tried to revive the Hindu Mahasabha?

- A) Swami Shradhananda
B) Dayanand Saraswati
C) Ishwara Chandra vidyasagar

D) Debendranath tagore

Explanation

Swami Shradhananda tried to revive the Mahasabha by organizing cow-protection propaganda.

73. Boycott of the visit of Prince of Wales in _____?

- A) 1922
- B) 1921**
- C) 1923
- D) 1920

Explanation

In an effort to draw Hindus into the boycott of the visit of Prince of Wales in 1921, Swami Shradhananda tried to revive the Mahasabha by organizing cow-protection propaganda.

74. Find out the correct statement

- 1. Before the World War I, Britain had promised to safeguard the interests of the Caliph
 - 2. Before the World War 2, Britain had promised to safeguard the interests of the Caliph
 - 3. Caliph also known as the Kaaba
- A) 1, 2
 - B) 2, 3
 - C) 3, 1**
 - D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

Before the World War I, Britain had promised to safeguard the interests of the Caliph as well the Kaaba (the holiest seat of Islam). But after Turkey's defeat in the War, they refused to keep their word.

75. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): Muslim community showed its displeasure to the British government by starting the Khilafat movement to secure the Caliphate in Turkey.

Reason (R): Khilafat movement motivated the Hindu communalists to imitate them in mobilising the Hindu masses

Codes:

- A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)**
- C) (A) is true but (R) is false
- D) (A) is false but (R) is true

Explanation

Before the World War I, Britain had promised to safeguard the interests of the Caliph as well the Kaaba. But after Turkey's defeat in the War, they refused to keep their word. The stunned Muslim community showed its displeasure to the British government by starting the Khilafat movement to secure the Caliphate in Turkey.

76. Malabar rebellion of 1921 is

- A) **Agrarian revolt**
- B) Zamindari revolt
- C) Industrial revolt
- D) None of the above

Explanation

The bloody Malabar rebellion of 1921, where Muslim peasants were pitted against both the British rulers and Hindu landlords, gave another reason for the renewed campaign of the Hindu Mahasabha.

77. Which of the following person wanted the Muslim leaders to tender a public apology for the happenings in Malabar?

- A) Nehru
- B) **Gandhi**
- C) Jinnah
- D) Bose

Explanation

Though the outbreak of Malabar rebellion was basically an agrarian revolt, communal passion ran high in consequence of which Gandhi himself viewed it as a Hindu-Muslim conflict. Gandhi wanted Muslim leaders to tender a public apology for the happenings in Malabar.

78. Find out the correct statement

- 1. The suspension of the non-cooperation movement in 1924
 - 2. The abolition of Caliphate in 1922
- A) 1 only
 - B) 2 only
 - C) Both 1 & 2
 - D) **Neither 1 nor 2**

Explanation

The suspension of the non-cooperation movement in 1922 and the abolition of the Caliphate in 1924 left the Muslims in a state of frustration. In the aftermath of Non-Cooperation movement, the alliance between the Khilafatists and the Congress crumbled.

79. Find out the correct statement

1. In the aftermath of Non-Cooperation movement, the alliance between the Khilafatists and the Congress crumbled.
2. There was a fresh spate of communal violence, as Hindus and Muslims, in the context of self-governing institutions created under the Act of 1909, began to stake their political claims

- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

In the aftermath of Non-Cooperation movement, the alliance between the Khilafatists and the Congress crumbled. There was a fresh spate of communal violence, as Hindus and Muslims, in the context of self-governing institutions created under the Act of 1919, began to stake their political claims and in the process vied with each other to acquire power and position.

80. Find out the correct statement

1. 916 delegates attended the sixth annual conference of the Hindu Mahasabha
2. It was held in August 1921

- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

968 delegates attended the sixth annual conference of the Hindu Mahasabha in August 1923.

81. The sixth annual conference of the Hindu Mahasabha was held in

- A) Haridwar
B) Ambala
C) Ferozepur
D) **Varanasi**

82. Of 968 delegates attending the sixth annual conference of the Hindu Mahasabha,

1. 66.7 % came from the U.P.
2. The United Provinces, the Punjab, Delhi and Bihar together contributed 96.8 % of the delegates.
3. Madras, Bombay and Bengal combined sent only 2.6% of the delegates

Find out the incorrect statement

- A) 1, 2

- B) 2, 3
- C) 1, 3
- D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

Of 968 delegates attending the sixth annual conference of the Hindu Mahasabha in Varanasi in August 1923, 56.7 % came from the U.P. The United Provinces (UP), the Punjab, Delhi and Bihar together contributed 86.8 % of the delegates. Madras, Bombay and Bengal combined sent only 6.6% of the delegates.

83. Find out the incorrect statement

- A) 1920s was a trying period for the Congress.
- B) This time the communal tension in the United Province was due to the zeal of Hindu and Christian religious leaders
- C) Communal tension in UP was fueled by the political rivalries of the Swarajists and extremist.
- D) B and C

Explanation

1920s was a trying period for the Congress. This time the communal tension in the United Province was not only due to the zeal of Hindu and Muslim religious leaders, but was fuelled by the political rivalries of the Swarajists and Liberals.

84. Find out the correct statement

- 1. In Allahabad, Motilal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi confronted each other
 - 2. In Allahabad, Motilal Nehru and Madan Mohan Malaviya confronted each other
- A) 1 only
 - B) 2 only
 - C) Both 1 & 2
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2

85. Find out the correct statement

- 1. Malaviya's faction emerged victorious in the municipal elections of 1923
 - 2. Nehru's faction began to exploit religious passions
- A) 1 only
 - B) 2 only
 - C) Both 1 & 2
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

In Allahabad, Motilal Nehru and MadanMohan Malaviya confronted each other. When Nehru's faction emerged victorious in the municipal elections of 1923, Malaviya's faction began to exploit religious passions

86. Who said 'The Malavia family have deliberately stirred up the Hindus and this has reacted on the Muslims.'?

- A) Mary Augusta
- B) Cicely craven
- C) St Thomas
- D) **Crosthwaite**

Explanation

When Nehru's faction emerged victorious in the municipal elections of 1923, Malaviya's faction began to exploit religious passions. The District Magistrate Crosthwaite who conducted the investigation reported: 'The Malavia family have deliberately stirred up the Hindus and this has reacted on the Muslims.'

87. Who openly advocated the partition of the Punjab into Hindu and Muslim Provinces?

- A) **Lajpat Rai**
- B) Thilakar
- C) Bipin Chandra pal
- D) Aurbindo gosh

Explanation

In the Punjab communalism as a powerful movement had set in completely. In 1924 Lala Lajpat Rai openly advocated the partition of the Punjab into Hindu and Muslim Provinces.

88. Which of the following raised the slogan of 'Akhand Hindustan'?

- A) Indian National Congress
- B) Madras Native Association
- C) **Hindu Mahasabha**
- D) Swaraj party

Explanation

The Hindu Mahasabha, represented the forces of Hindu revivalism in the political domain, raised the slogan of 'Akhand Hindustan'

89. Hindu mahasabha raised the slogan akhand Hindustan against which of the following?

- A) British oppression of peasants
- B) **Demand of separate electorates for Muslims**
- C) In support of suddhi movement

D) None of the above

Explanation

The Hindu Mahasabha, represented the forces of Hindu revivalism in the political domain, raised the slogan of 'Akhand Hindustan' against the Muslim League's demand of separate electorates for Muslims.

90. Find out the incorrect statement

1. Ever since its inception, the Mahasabha's role in the freedom struggle has been rather controversial.
 2. Mahasabha is the supportive of British government rule
 3. The Mahasabha offer its full support to the nationalist movement
- A) 1, 2
B) 2, 3
C) 3, 1
D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

Ever since its inception, the Mahasabha's role in the freedom struggle has been rather controversial. While not supportive of British rule, the Mahasabha did not offer its full support to the nationalist movement either.

91. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): Leaders of different communities could not press for principle of secularism of INC

Reason (R): Fear of losing the support of religious-minded groups

Codes:

- A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
C) (A) is true but (R) is false
D) (A) is false but (R) is true

Explanation

Since the Indian National Congress had to mobilize the support of all classes and communities against foreign domination, the leaders of different communities could not press for principle of secularism firmly for the fear of losing the support of religious-minded groups. The Congress under the leadership of Gandhi held a number of unity conferences during this period, but to no avail.

92. Delhi Conference of Muslims held on?

- A) March 20, 1927
B) March 30, 1927

- C) March 20, 1928
- D) March 30, 1928

Explanation

One great outcome of the efforts at unity, however, was an offer by the Conference of Muslims, which met at Delhi on March 20, 1927 to give up separate electorates if four proposals were accepted.

93. Which of the following are the four proposals of Muslims in Delhi conference?

1. The separation of Sind from Delhi
 2. Reforms for the Frontier and Baluchistan
 3. Representation by population in the Punjab and Bengal and
 4. Forty-three per cent seats for the Muslims in the Central Legislature.
- A) 1, 2, 3
 - B) 2, 3
 - C) 1, 4
 - D) 1, 2, 3, 4

Explanation

The separation of Sind from Bombay. Reforms for the Frontier and Baluchistan. Representation by population in the Punjab and Bengal and Thirty-three per cent seats for the Muslims in the Central Legislature.

- 94.** _____ persuaded the AICC to accept the Delhi proposals formulated by the Conference of the Muslims?
- A) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - B) Mahatma Gandhi
 - C) Sarojini naidu
 - D) **Motilal Nehru**

Explanation

Motilal Nehru and S. Srinivasan persuaded the All India Congress Committee to accept the Delhi proposals formulated by the Conference of the Muslims.

95. Find out the correct statement

1. Communalism had struck such deep roots that the initiative fell through.
 2. Gandhi commented that the Hindu-Muslim issue had passed out of human hands.
 3. Instead of seizing the opportunity to resolve the tangle, the Congress chose to drag its feet by appointing committees
- A) 1, 2

- B) 2, 3
- C) 1, 3
- D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

Communalism had struck such deep roots that the initiative fell through. Gandhi commented that the Hindu-Muslim issue had passed out of human hands. Instead of seizing the opportunity to resolve the tangle, the Congress chose to drag its feet by appointing committees, one to find out whether it was financially feasible to separate Sind from Bombay and the other to examine proportional representation as a means of safeguarding Muslim majorities.

96. Who had taken the initiative to narrow down the breach between the Hindu and Muslim?

- A) Jinnah
- B) Gandhi
- C) Malaviya
- D) Nehru

97. Jinnah had been hailed the ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity by _____?

- A) Annie Besant
- B) Sarojini naidu
- C) Muthulakshmi reddy
- D) V.D. Savarkar

Explanation

Jinnah who had taken the initiative to narrow down the breach between the two, and had been hailed the ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity by Sarojini.

98. Find out the correct statement

- 1. Hindu Mahasabha members present at the All Parties Convention held in Madras rejected the amendments of delhi conference
 - 2. The all parties convention held in 1926
- A) 1 only
 - B) 2 only
 - C) Both 1 & 2
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

Hindu Mahasabha members present at the All Parties Convention held in Calcutta in 1928 rejected all amendments and destroyed any possibility of unity.

99. Find out the incorrect statement

1. After the rejection of proposals of Delhi conference most of the Muslims were convinced that they would get a better deal from congress rather than from the government.
 2. In despair Jinnah left the country
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

After the rejection of proposals of Delhi conference most of the Muslims were convinced that they would get a better deal from Government rather than from the Congress. In despair Jinnah left the country, only to return many years later as a rank communalist.

100. Who said 'There are as many religions as there are individuals, but those who are conscious of the spirit of the nationality do not interfere with one another's religion.....'

- A) Nehru
B) **Gandhi**
C) Jinnah
D) Bose

Explanation

Expressing anguish over the development of sectarian nationalism, Gandhi wrote, 'There are as many religions as there are individuals, but those who are conscious of the spirit of the nationality do not interfere with one another's religion. If Hindus believe that India should be peopled only by Hindus, they are living in a dream land. The Hindus, the Sikhs, the Muhammedans, the Parsis and the Christians who have made their country are fellow countrymen and they will have to live in unity if only for their interest. In no part of the world are one nationality and one religion synonymous terms nor has it ever been so in India.'

101. Find out the correct statement

1. The British Government was consistent in promoting communalism.
 2. Even the delegates for the First Round Table Conference were chosen on the basis of their communal bearings
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The British Government was consistent in promoting communalism. Even the delegates for the second Round Table Conference were chosen on the basis of their communal bearings.

103. The British Prime Minister whom announced the Communal Award?

- A) Winston Churchill
- B) Neville Chamberlain
- C) **Ramsay MacDonald**
- D) Stanley Baldwin

Explanation

After the failure of the Round Table Conferences, the British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald announced the Communal Award which further vitiated the political climate.

104. Find out the correct statement

- 1. Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) was founded in 1921
 - 2. The founder of RSS was K.B. Hedgewar
- A) 1 only
 - B) **2 only**
 - C) Both 1 & 2
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) was founded in 1925 was expanding and its volunteers had shot upto 100000. The founder of RSS was K.B. Hedgewar

105. Which of the following persons were attempting to elaborate on the concept of the Hindu Rashtra?

- 1. K.B. Hedgewar
 - 2. V.D. Savarkar
 - 3. M.S. Golwalker
- A) 1, 2
 - B) 2, 3
 - C) 1, 3
 - D) **1, 2, 3**

Explanation

K.B. Hedgewar, V.D. Savarkar and M.S. Golwalker were attempting to elaborate on the concept of the Hindu Rashtra and openly advocated that 'the non-Hindu people in Hindustan must adopt the Hindu culture and language...they must cease to be foreigners or may stay in the country wholly subordinated to the Hindu Nation claiming nothing.

106. Who said 'We Hindus are a Nation by ourselves'?

- A) K.B. Hedgewar
- B) V.D. Savarkar**
- C) M.S. Golwalker
- D) M.M. Malaviya

107. Find out the incorrect statement

- 1. The Congress had forbidden its members from joining the Mahasabha or the R.S.S. as early as 1938
 - 2. In December 1941 that the Congress Working Committee declared Mahasabha membership to be a disqualification for remaining in the Congress.
- A) 1 only
 - B) 2 only
 - C) Both 1 & 2**
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

Though the Congress had forbidden its members from joining the Mahasabha or the R.S.S. as early as 1934, it was only in December 1938 that the Congress Working Committee declared Mahasabha membership to be a disqualification for remaining in the Congress.

108. The nationalism of the Indian National Congress was personified by _____ who rejected the narrow nationalism exemplified by the Arya Samaj?

- A) Mahatma Gandhi**
- B) Motilal Nehru
- C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- D) Subramanya iyer

Explanation

The nationalism of the Indian National Congress was personified by Mahatma Gandhi, who rejected the narrow nationalism exemplified by the Arya Samaj and the Aligarh movement and strove to evolve a political identity that transcended the different religions

109. In the 1937 elections, Congress won in _____ of the eleven provinces and formed the largest party in three others?

- A) 6
- B) 7
- C) 5
- D) 8

Explanation

Notwithstanding the state-supported communalism of different hues, the Indian National Congress remained a dominant political force in India. In the 1937 elections, Congress won in seven of the eleven provinces and formed the largest party in three others.

110. Find out the incorrect statement about 1937 election

- A) The Muslim League's performance was dismal.
- B) **Muslim league succeeded in winning only 1.8 per cent of the Muslim votes.**
- C) The Congress had emerged as a mass secular party
- D) A and C

Explanation

The Muslim League's performance was dismal. It succeeded in winning only 4.8 per cent of the Muslim votes. The Congress had emerged as a mass secular party. Yet the Government branded it a Hindu organization and projected the Muslim League as the real representative of the Muslims and treated it on a par with the Congress.

111. Find out the incorrect statement

- 1. Seeing this dismal performance, the Muslim League was convinced that the only choice left to it was to whip up emotions on communal lines in provinces like Bengal and madras.
 - 2. The over confidence of the Congress, given its overwhelming victory in the elections, made it misjudge Muslim sentiment
- A) **1 only**
 - B) 2 only
 - C) Both 1 & 2
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

Seeing this dismal performance, the Muslim League was convinced that the only choice left to it was to whip up emotions on communal lines in provinces like Bengal and Punjab.

112. Who exploited the emotional campaign of 'Islam in danger' to gain mass Muslim support after the 1936-37 elections?

- A) Jinnah
- B) Shaukat ali
- C) Surendranath Banerjee
- D) Aga khan

Explanation

Jinnah exploited the emotional campaign of 'Islam in danger' to gain mass Muslim support after 1937 elections a divisive cause, which the Hindu Mahasabha came to its help through coalition ministries.

113. Who immediately announced that India was also at second world war?

- A) Linlithgow
- B) Wavell
- C) Chelmsford
- D) Minto

Explanation

The Second World War broke out in 1939 and the Viceroy of India Linlithgow immediately announced that India was also at war.

114. Find out the correct statement

1. The declaration of Viceroy of India Linlithgow was made without any consultation with the Congress
 2. Congress was greatly resented by the resolution
 3. The Congress Working Committee decided that all Congress ministries in the provinces would resign
- A) 1, 2
 - B) 2, 3
 - C) 1, 3
 - D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

The Second World War broke out in 1939 and the Viceroy of India Linlithgow immediately announced that India was also at war. Since the declaration was made without any consultation with the Congress, it was greatly resented by it. The Congress Working Committee decided that all Congress ministries in the provinces would resign. After the resignation of Congress ministries,

the provincial governors suspended the legislatures and took charge of the provincial administration.

115. The end of Congress rule as a day of deliverance on

- A) 22 December 1939**
- B) 21 December 1939
- C) 20 December 1939
- D) 22 December 1938

Explanation

The Muslim League celebrated the end of Congress rule as a day of deliverance on 22 December 1939.

116. Find out the correct statement

1. On day of deliverance the League passed resolutions in various places against Congress for its alleged atrocities against Muslims.
 2. The demonstration of Nationalist Muslims was dubbed as anti-Islamic and denigrated
- A) 1 only**
 - B) 2 only
 - C) Both 1 & 2**
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2

117. The Muslim League passed its resolution on _____ demanding a separate nation for Muslims?

- A) 23 March 1940
- B) 24 March 1940
- C) 26 March 1940**
- D) 25 March 1940

118. The resolution demanding separate nation for Muslims passed in _____?

- A) Lucknow
- B) Lahore**
- C) Surat
- D) Bengal

Explanation

The League passed its resolution on 26 March 1940 in Lahore demanding a separate nation for Muslims.

119. Find out the incorrect statement

1. Neither Jinnah nor Nawab Zafrullah Khan then had considered creation of separate state for Muslims practicable.
 2. However, on March 23, 1940, the Muslim League formally adopted the idea by passing a resolution
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The text of the resolution ran as under: "Resolved that it is the concerted view of this session of the All India Muslim League that no constitutional scheme would be workable in this country or acceptable to Muslims unless it is designed on the following basic principles, viz. that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be constituted with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary, that the area in which the Muslims are numerically in majority should be grouped to constitute Independent State."

120. Find out the incorrect statement

1. Hindu communalism and Muslim communalism fed on each other throughout the early 1900s.
 2. Muslim League openly boycotted the Quit India movement of 1941.
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

Hindu communalism and Muslim communalism fed on each other throughout the early 1940s. Muslim League openly boycotted the Quit India movement of 1942.

121. Muslim League won _____ seats reserved for Muslims in 1937 election

- A) 20
B) 25
C) 30
D) 35

Explanation

In the elections held in 1946 to the Constituent Assembly, Muslim League won all 30 seats reserved for Muslims in the Central Legislative Assembly and most of the reserved provincial seats as well.

122. Find out the correct statement about 1937 election

1. The Congress Party was successful in gathering most of the general electorate seats
 2. But it could no longer effectively insist that it spoke for the entire population of British India.
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) **Both 1 & 2**
D) Neither 1 nor 2

123. The Secretary of State Pethick Lawrence led a three-member Cabinet Mission to _____?

- A) Bengal
B) Bombay
C) Madras
D) **Delhi**

Explanation

In 1946 Secretary of State Pethick Lawrence led a three-member Cabinet Mission to New Delhi

124. Find out the correct reason for arrival of cabinet mission

1. Resolving the Congress–Muslim League deadlock
 2. To give separate electorate for scheduled caste people
 3. Transferring British power to a single Indian administration
- A) 1, 2
B) 2, 3
C) **1, 3**
D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

In 1946 Secretary of State Pethick Lawrence led a three-member Cabinet Mission to New Delhi with the hope of resolving the Congress–Muslim League deadlock and, thus, of transferring British power to a single Indian administration.

125. Who was primarily responsible for drafting the Cabinet Mission Plan?

- A) **Cripps**
B) Wavell
C) Irwin
D) Minto

126. Find out the correct statement about cabinet mission plan

1. The plan proposed a three-tier federation for India, integrated by a central government in Delhi
 2. Which would be limited to handling foreign affairs, communications, defense
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) **Both 1 & 2**
D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The plan proposed a three-tier federation for India, integrated by a central government in Delhi, which would be limited to handling foreign affairs, communications, defense, and only those finances required to take care of union matters.

127. Which of the following are Hindu majority?

1. Bombay Presidency
 2. Madras Presidency
 3. United Provinces
 4. Bihar
- A) 1, 2, 3
B) 2, 3, 4
C) 1, 3, 4
D) **1, 2, 3, 4**

Explanation

Bombay Presidency, Madras Presidency, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, and the Central Provinces are Hindu majority places

128. Which of the following is not a Muslim majority place?

- A) Punjab
B) **Assam**
C) Sind
D) Baluchistan

Explanation

Punjab, Sind, the North-West Frontier, and Baluchistan are Muslim majority places

129. Find out the incorrect statement about cabinet plan

1. The subcontinent was to be divided into three major groups of provinces

2. Group A, to include the Muslim-majority provinces
 3. Group B, to contain the Hindu-majority provinces
 4. Group C, to include the Muslim-majority Assam and the Hindu majority Bengal
- A) 1, 2, 3
B) 1, 3, 4
C) **2, 3, 4**
D) 1, 2, 3, 4

Explanation

The subcontinent was to be divided into three major groups of provinces: Group A, to include the Hindu-majority provinces of the Bombay Presidency, Madras Presidency, the United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, and the Central Provinces; Group B, to contain the Muslim-majority provinces of the Punjab, Sind, the North-West Frontier, and Baluchistan; and Group C, to include the Muslim-majority Bengal and the Hindu majority Assam.

130. Find out the incorrect statement about cabinet plan

1. The group governments were to be autonomous in everything excepting in matters reserved to the centre.
 2. The princely states within each group were to be integrated later into their neighbouring provinces
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) **Neither 1 nor 2**

Explanation

Local provincial governments were to have the choice of opting out of the group in which they found themselves, should a majority of their people desire to do so.

131. When Muslim league adopted a resolution to observe 'Direct Action Day'

- A) July 28, 1946
B) **July 29, 1946**
C) July 27, 1946
D) July 26, 1946

132. Find out the correct statement

- A) Jinnah did not accepted the Cabinet Mission's proposal, as did the Congress leaders.
B) But after several weeks of behind-the-scene negotiations, on July 29, 1946, the Muslim League adopted a resolution rejecting the Cabinet Mission Plan

- C) League called upon the Muslims throughout India to observe a 'Direct Action Day'
D) **B and C**

Explanation

Jinnah accepted the Cabinet Mission's proposal, as did the Congress leaders. But after several weeks of behind-the-scene negotiations, on July 29, 1946, the Muslim League adopted a resolution rejecting the Cabinet Mission Plan and called upon the Muslims throughout India to observe a 'Direct Action Day'

133. The Muslim league observed direct action day on?

- A) 14 August 1946
B) 15 August 1946
C) **16 August 1946**
D) 17 August 1946

Explanation

The rioting and killing that took place for four days in Calcutta led to a terrible violence resulting in thousands of deaths. Gandhi who was until then resisting any effort to vivisect the country had to accede to the demand of the Muslim League for creation of Pakistan.

134. Mountbatten who succeeded which of the following person and came to India as Viceroy?

- A) **Wavell**
B) Irwin
C) Elgin
D) Hunting

Explanation

Mountbatten who succeeded Wavell came to India as Viceroy to effect the partition plan and transfer of power.

135. The official and court language of Mughals was _____?

- A) Urdu
B) **Persian**
C) Hindi
D) Latin

Explanation

Before the establishment of British Raj, Mughals and their agents had ruled large parts of the country. Large sections of the Muslims therefore enjoyed the advantages of being the co-religionists of the ruling class many of whom were sovereigns, landlords, the generals and officials. The official and court language was Persian.

136. Find out the correct statement

1. When the British gradually replaced Mughals they introduced a new system of administration.
 2. By the mid-nineteenth century English education predominated.
 3. The 1857 rebellion was the last gasp of the earlier ruling class
- A) 1, 2
B) 2, 3
C) 3, 1
D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

Following the brutal suppression of the revolt, the Muslims lost everything, their land, their job and other opportunities and were reduced to the state of penury. Unable to reconcile to the condition to which they were reduced, the Muslims retreated into a shell.

137. Arrange the following in chronological order

1. Theosophical movement led by Annie Besant
 2. Major riot in Salem
 3. Dispute between Hindus and Muslims in Azamgarh
 4. Foundation of INC
- A) 1, 2, 3, 4
B) 2, 4, 1, 3
C) 1, 2, 4, 3
D) 4, 3, 2, 1

Explanation

Theosophical movement led by Annie Besant – 1891. Major riot in Salem – 1882. Dispute between Hindus and Muslims in Azamgarh- 1893. Foundation of INC- 1885.

138. Arrange the following in descending order

1. All India Muslim League
2. Arya samaj
3. Swadeshi Movement in Bengal
4. First all Indian Conference of Hindus

5. The Punjab Hindu Sabha

- A) 4, 1, 5, 3, 2
- B) 1, 3, 4, 2, 5
- C) 5, 3, 4, 1, 2
- D) 2, 3, 4, 5, 1

Explanation

All India Muslim League- 1907. Arya samaj- 1875. Swadeshi Movement in Bengal- 1905. First all Indian Conference of Hindus- 1915. The Punjab Hindu Sabha- 1909.

139. Arrange the following in descending order

- 1. Malabar rebellion of
 - 2. Suspension of the non-cooperation movement in
 - 3. The abolition of the Caliphate in
 - 4. Delhi Conference of Muslims
- A) 1, 2, 3, 4
 - B) 4, 3, 2, 1
 - C) 1, 3, 4, 2
 - D) 2, 4, 3, 1

Explanation

Malabar rebellion of 1921. Suspension of the non-cooperation movement in 1922. The abolition of the Caliphate in 1924. Delhi Conference of Muslims 1927.

140. The idea of Pakistan first came from

- A) Mohammad Iqbal
- B) Sir Wazir Hasan
- C) Jinnah
- D) Syed Ahmed Khan

Explanation

Though the idea of Pakistan came from the Muslim League platform in 1940 it had been conceived ten years earlier by the poet-scholar Mohammad Iqbal.

141. At the League's annual conference at _____ in 1930 Iqbal expressed his wish for separate Pakistan nation

- A) Mumbai
- B) Bengal

- C) Varanasi
- D) Allahabad

Explanation

At the League's annual conference at Allahabad (1930), Iqbal expressed his wish to see a consolidated North-west Indian Muslim State.

142. The idea of Pakistan was then articulated forcefully by

- A) Rahmat Ali
- B) Mohammad Iqbal
- C) Sir Wazir Hasan
- D) Jinnah

143. Find out the correct statement

1. The basis of League's demand was its "Two Nation Theory"
2. It first came from Jinnah

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The basis of League's demand was its "Two Nation Theory" which first came from Sir Wazir Hasan.

144. Find out the correct statement

1. The basis of League's demand of "Two Nation Theory" was submitted at Calcutta session of League
2. This session was held in 1939

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The basis of League's demand was its "Two Nation Theory" which first came from Sir Wazir Hasan in his presidential address at Bombay session of League in 1937.

145. Who said "the Hindus and Mussalmans inhabiting his vast continent are not two communities but should be considered two nations in many respect"

- A) Rahmat Ali
- B) Mohammad Iqbal
- C) **Sir Wazir Hasan**
- D) Jinnah

Explanation

The basis of League's demand was its "Two Nation Theory" which first came from Sir Wazir Hasan in his presidential address at Bombay session of League in 1937. He said, "the Hindus and Mussalmans inhabiting this vast continent are not two communities but should be considered two nations in many respects."