

12th History Lesson 7 Questions in English

7] Last Phase of Indian National Movement

1. Assertion (A): The Second World War outbreak was the main reason for the last phase of Indian National movements.

Reasoning (R): The British government decided to involve India in Second World War.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
- c) A is True R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

The outbreak of Second World War and Britain's decision to involve India in the War without consulting Congress ministries in provinces provoked the leaders of Indian National Congress and Gandhi.

2. When did Gandhi initiate his Satyagraha against the British Government?

- a) 1938
- b) 1942
- c) 1940
- d) 1945

Explanation

Gandhi launched the individual Satyagraha in October 1940 to keep up the morale of the Congress.

3. Choose the correct statements.

- i) Subhash Chandra Bose resigned his President post to oppose the stand of the British Government.
 - ii) Subhash Chandra Bose founded the Forward Bloc Party.
 - iii) Subhash Chandra Bose carried his revolutionary activities as a part of the Congress movements.
- a) i only

- b) ii only
- c) iii only**
- d) All the above

Explanation

The election of Subhash Chandra Bose as Congress President upset Gandhi this led to Bose's resignation. Later Bose started his Forward Bloc Party. After his escape to Germany and Singapore formed Indian National Army and carried on his revolutionary activities independent of the Congress movement.

4. When did the Cripps Mission visit India?

- a) August, 1940
- b) March, 1942**
- c) September, 1945
- d) November, 1941

Explanation

The Cripps Mission arrived in March 1942 to assuage the nationalists. But its proposals bore no fruit.

5. In which year Gandhi decided to embark on the Quit India Movement?

- a) 1940
- b) 1943
- c) 1942**
- d) 1939

Explanation

Gandhi decided to embark on the Quit India Movement in August 1942. The British arrested all prominent leaders of the Congress and put down the movement with an iron hand.

6. Which of these was the main reason for the communal riots in East Bengal?

- a) The Cabinet Mission Plan
- b) The Royal Indian Navy revolt

c) INA protests

d) Direct Action Day

Explanation

The Cabinet Mission plan was eventually accepted by the Congress. However, Jinnah and the Muslim League, persisting in their Pakistan demand, announced Direct Action Day program that ignited communal riots in East Bengal.

7. Where did Gandhi visit to resolve the communal rights?

a) Pune

b) Noakhali

c) Surat

d) Mumbai

Explanation

Gandhi began his tour in the riot-hit Noakhali. Rajaji compromise formula and Wavell plan and the Simla conference convened to consider the latter's plan did not help to resolve the deadlock.

8. Where did Vinobha Bhave start his Individual Satyagraha?

a) Bengal

b) Gujarat

c) Maharashtra

d) Delhi

Explanation

The Individual Satyagraha program began on October 17, 1940 with Vinobha Bhave offering Satyagraha near his Paunar ashram in Maharashtra.

9. When did Gandhi suspend the Satyagraha movement?

a) 1941

b) 1945

c) 1942

d) 1943

Explanation

Gandhi suspended the Satyagraha in December 1941. It was revived with some changes and groups offered Satyagraha from January 1941 and were eventually withdrawn in August 1941.

10. Which was the response of the Congress to the August offer?

- a) INA initiation
- b) Quit India Movement
- c) Individual Satyagraha**
- d) Communal riots

Explanation

Individual Satyagraha was the Congress response to the August offer by the Viceroy Lord Linlithgow.

11. Which was not included in the August offer?

- a) Dominion status
- b) War advisory council with Indian members
- c) Drafting a Constitution after the war.
- d) Pakistan partition**

Explanation

On August 8, 1940 Linlithgow offered the following: Dominion status at some unspecified future; expansion of the Viceroy's Council (or the Executive Council) to accommodate more Indians in it; setting up a War Advisory Council with Indians in it; recognition of the rights of the minority; and a promise to recognize the Indian peoples' right to draft a constitution at some future date after the war.

12. Which of these years the Congress lose its sheen and members?

- a) 1940-41**
- b) 1930-31
- c) 1934-35

d) 1919-20

Explanation

The Congress, at this time, was losing its sheen. Its membership had fallen from 4.5 million in 1938–39 to 1.4 million in 1940-41.

13. In which AICC session Subhash Chandra Bose resigned his president ship?

- a) Lahore
- b) Mumbai
- c) Calcutta**
- d) Pune

Explanation

Bose resigned and the AICC session at Calcutta elected Rajendra Prasad as president.

14. When Bose was removed from all positions in the Congress Organization?

- a) 1939**
- b) 1938
- c) 1940
- d) 1945

Explanation

Bose founded the Forward Bloc to function within the Congress and was eventually removed from all positions in the organization in August 1939.

15. Which of these leaders was actively cooperating with the Axis powers?

- a) Moulana Abul Kalam Azadh
- b) Subhash Chandra Bose**
- c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Explanation

Bose was the only leader who sought non-cooperation with the allied forces and active cooperation with the Axis powers.

16. Assertion (A): The Colonial rulers urged to ensure cooperation for the war efforts in India.

Reasoning(R): Japan advanced in Southeast Asia by collapsing the British army.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
- c) A is True R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

Things however changed soon with the Japanese advance in Southeast Asia and the collapse of the British army. It led to a sense of urgency among the colonial rulers to ensure cooperation for the war efforts in India even while not committing to freedom. Winston Churchill, now heading the war cabinet, dispatched Sir Stafford Cripps to talk with the Congress.

17. Which of these countries fell to Germany in the 1941 war?

- a) Poland
- b) Belgium
- c) Norway
- d) All the above

Explanation

The year 1941 was bad for the allied forces. France, Poland, Belgium, Norway and Holland had fallen to Germany and Great Britain was facing destruction as well.

18. When did Japan bomb the American port?

- a) 1941
- b) 1935
- c) 1942
- d) 1939

Explanation

Of far more significance to India was Japan's march into South-east Asia. This was happening alongside the attack on Pearl Harbor, where Japanese war-planes bombed the American port on December 7, 1941.

19. Which of these American President put pressure on British to cooperate Indian in the war?

- a) Thomas Jefferson
- b) Woodrow Wilson
- c) F.D. Roosevelt**
- d) William Howard Taft

Explanation

US President F.D. Roosevelt and Chinese President Chiang Kai-Shek were concerned with halting Japan on its march. India, thus, came on their radar and the two put pressure on British Prime Minister, Churchill to ensure cooperation for the war from the Indian people.

20. Which part of India was under threat by the Japanese forces?

- a) North-East**
- b) West
- c) North-West
- d) East

Explanation

By the end of 1941, the Japanese forces had stormed through the Philippines, Indo-China, Indonesia, Malaysia and Burma and were waiting to knock at India's doors in the North-East.

21. Assertion (A): The Indian Soldiers in the South East Asian region fell to the Japanese forces.

Reasoning(R): The British forces did not offer resistance to the Indian soldiers.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.**
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
- c) A is True R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

The way the South East Asian region fell raised concerns to Britain and the Indian National Congress. The British forces ran without offering any resistance. The Indian soldiers of the British Indian Army were left to the mercy of the Japanese forces. It was from among them that what would later on to become the Indian National Army (INA) would be raised.

22. Which of these cities were about to fall under Japanese forces?

- a) Calcutta
- b) Madras
- c) Mumbai
- d) Both a and b**

Explanation

Churchill was worried that Calcutta and Madras might fall in Japanese hands. Similar thoughts ran in the minds of the leaders of the Congress too and they too were desperate to seek an honorable way out to offer cooperation in the war effort.

23. What was the resolution offered by the Congress Working Committee in 1941?

- a) India co-operation to the war
- b) Transfer power to Indians after war
- c) Independence to India after war
- d) All the above**

Explanation

The Congress Working Committee, in December 1941, passed a resolution offering cooperation with the war effort on condition that Britain promised independence to India after the war and transfer power to Indians in a substantial sense immediately.

24. When did the Cripps mission reached India?

- a) 1940
- b) 1941
- c) 1942**
- d) 1945

Explanation

A delegation headed by Sir Stafford Cripps reached India in March 1942. That Cripps, a Labor party representative in the War cabinet under Churchill, was chosen to head the delegation lent credibility to the mission.

25. Assertion (A): The Draft declared by the Stafford Cripps negotiated fell far short of independence.

Reasoning(R): The British policy of India aimed at the possible realization of self-government in India.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
- c) A is True R is False.
- d) Both A and R are False.

Explanation

Sir Stafford Cripps announced that British policy in India aimed at 'the earliest possible realization of self-government in India'. But the draft declaration he presented before he began negotiations fell far short of independence.

26. Which of these were offered by the Cripps mission?

- a) Dominion status
- b) Constitution body
- c) Independence
- d) Both a and b**

Explanation

Cripps promised Dominion Status and a constitution-making body after the war.

27. How were the members of the Constitution body formed?

- a) Elected members
- b) Nominated members
- c) Indirect Election
- d) Both a and b**

Explanation

The constitution making body was to be partly elected by the provincial assemblies and nominated members from the Princely states.

28. Choose the correct statements.

i) Cripps proposals did not contain the partition prospects of Pakistan.

ii) All of the Indian provinces must accept the new constitution.

a) i only

b) ii only

c) Both i and ii

d) Neither i nor ii

Explanation

The Cripps Proposals draft also spelt out the prospect of Pakistan. It said that any province that was not prepared to accept the new constitution would have the right to enter into a separate agreement with Britain regarding its future status. The draft did not contain anything new.

29. Who stated that the Cripps proposals were depressing?

a) Jawaharlal Nehru

b) Gandhi

c) Winston Churchill

d) Mohammed Ali Jinnah

Explanation

Nehru recalled later: 'When I read these proposals for the first time I was profoundly depressed.'

30. Which of this idea was rejected by the Congress in terms of the Constitution making body?

a) Members of Constitution Body

b) Elected members in the Provinces

c) Nominated members

d) All the above

Explanation

The offer of Dominion Status was too little. The Congress also rejected the idea of nominated members to the constitution-making body and sought elections in the Princely States as in the Provinces. Above all these was the possibility of partition. The negotiations were bound to breakdown and it did.

31. Assertion (A): Churchill did not change his attitude towards Indian National movements for Independence.

Reasoning(R): The United States of America and China forced Churchill in the war efforts.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
- c) A is True R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

Churchill's attitude towards the Indian National Movement for independence in general and Gandhi in particular was one of contempt even earlier. He did not change even when Britain needed cooperation in the war efforts so desperately. But he came under pressure from the US and China.

32. Which of these factors were against the Stand of the Indian National Congress in Indian Independence?

- a) People were against the idea of Indian National Congress in the National movements.
- b) Colonial Government didn't assure Independence to India.
- c) Subhash Chandra Bose joined with axis powers in the Independence fight.
- d) Both b and c

Explanation

The Indian National Congress meanwhile was pushed against the wall. This happened in two ways: the colonial government's adamant stand against any assurance of independence on the one hand and Subhas Bose's campaign to join hands with the Axis powers in the fight for independence.

33. When did Bose address the people of India on Azad Hind Radio?

- a) 1941

- b) 1932
- c) 1942**
- d) 1930

Explanation

Bose had addressed the people of India on the Azad Hind Radio broadcast from Germany in March 1942. This was the context in which Gandhi thought of the Quit India movement.

34. Which of these made Gandhi to launch a mass struggle in 1942?

- a) Rajagopalachari reservation policy
- b) Price Increase in commodities
- c) Food grains shortage
- d) All the above**

Explanation

Sometime in May 1942 Gandhi took it upon himself to steer the Indian National Congress into action. Gandhi's decision to launch a mass struggle this time, however, met with reservation from C. Rajagopalachari as much as from Nehru. Conditions were ripe for an agitation. Prices of commodities had shot up many-fold and there was shortage of food-grains too.

35. Where did the Congress meet on working committee held on 1942?

- a) Pune
- b) Wardha**
- c) Kolkata
- d) Lahore

Explanation

Congress Meet at Wardha It was in this context that the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress met at Wardha on July 14, 1942.

36. Who resigned from the Congress Working committee against launching a movement?

- a) Bhulabhai Desai**
- b) Subhash Chandra Bose

- c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- d) J.B. Kirpalini

Explanation

The meeting resolved to launch a mass civil disobedience movement. C. Rajagopalachari and Bhulabhai Desai who had reservations against launching a movement at that time resigned from the Congress Working Committee.

37. Who stated to Leave India to God in a press interview?

- a) Subhash Chandra Bose
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Gandhi**
- d) Rajagopalachari

Explanation

Gandhi expressed this in a press interview on May 16, 1942 where he said: 'Leave India to God. If that is too much, then leave her to anarchy. This ordered disciplined anarchy should go and if there is complete lawlessness, I would risk it.'

38. The Civil disobedience movement was termed by Gandhi as_____.

- a) Do or Die
- b) Fight to Finish
- c) Individual Satyagraha
- d) Both a and b**

Explanation

The Mahatma called upon the people to 'Do or Die' and called the movement he launched from there as a 'fight to the finish'

39. Assertion (A): The people of India clashed violently with the police as a response to the pre-dawn arrests of the Congress Leaders.

Reasoning(R): The Indian National Congress leaders were arrested in early morning on August 9, 1942.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.**

- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
- c) A is True R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

The colonial government did not wait. All the leaders of the Indian National Congress, including Gandhi, were arrested early in the morning on August 9, 1942. The Indian people too did not wait. The immediate response to the pre-dawn arrests was Hartals in almost all the towns where the people clashed, often violently with the police.

40. Which of these Industries went on strike against the British government?

- a) Tata Steel plant
- b) Textile workers in Ahmedabad
- c) Industrial Towns across India
- d) All the above**

Explanation

Industrial workers across India went on strike. The Tata Steel Plant in Jamshedpur closed down by the striking workers for 13 days beginning August 20. The textile workers in Ahmedabad struck work for more than three months. Industrial towns witnessed strikes for varied periods across India.

41. Who expressed the protest as 'the most serious rebellion since 1857'?

- a) Winston Churchill
- b) Linlithgow**
- c) Mountbatten
- d) Clement Atlee

Explanation

The colonial government responded with brutal repression and police resorted to firing in many places. The army was called in to suppress the protest. The intensity of the movement and the repression can be made out from the fact that as many as 57 battalions were called in as a whole. Aircrafts were used to strafe protesters. The momentum and its intensity was such that Linlithgow, wrote to Churchill, describing the protests as 'by far the most serious rebellion since 1857, the

gravity and extent of which we have so far concealed from the world for reasons of military security.'

42. Assertion (A): Industrial workers and students of urban communities were controlled brutally by the British government.

Reasoning(R): The protest spread its second phase into the villages.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
- c) A is True R is False.
- d) Both A and R are False.

Explanation

Though this phase of the protest predominantly urban, involving the industrial workers and the students was put down by use of brutal force, the upsurge did not end. It spread in its second phase into the villages.

43. Choose the Incorrect statements.

- i) In August 1942, there was a sixty point increase in food grains prices which laid the seed of resentment.
 - ii) The Indian National Congress leaders only were involved in the protests.
 - iii) The Socialist leaders organized the countryside youths in guerrilla actions.
- a) i only
 - b) ii only**
 - c) iii only
 - d) All the above

Explanation

A sixty-point increase in prices of food-grains recorded between April and August 1942 had laid the seeds of resentment. In addition, those leaders of the Congress, particularly the Socialists within, who had managed to escape arrest on August 9 fanned into the countryside where they organized the youth into guerrilla actions.

44. Which part of India was intensely involved in the protests in the late 1942?

- a) Bihar
- b) Eastern provinces
- c) Maharashtra
- d) All the above**

Explanation

Beginning late September 1942, the movement took the shape of attacks and destruction of communication facilities such as telegraph lines, railway stations and tracks and setting fire to government offices. This spread across the country and was most intense in Eastern United Provinces, Bihar, Maharashtra and Bengal.

45. Where the Tamluk Jatiya Sarkar was set up by the rebels liberating from the colonial government?

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Bengal**
- c) Bihar
- d) Odisha

Explanation

The rebels even set up 'national governments' in pockets they liberated from the colonial administration. An instance of this was the 'Tamluk Jatiya Sarkar' in the Midnapur district in Bengal that lasted until September 1944. There was a parallel government in Satara.

46. Which of these Socialist leaders were involved in the 1942 protests?

- a) Jayaprakash Narayan
- b) Achyut Patwardhan
- c) Yusuf Mehraly
- d) All the above**

Explanation

Socialists like Jayaprakash Narayan, Achyut Patwardhan, Asaf Ali, Yusuf Mehraly and Ram Manohar Lohia provided leadership.

47. When Gandhi began his turning point 21 days fasting in jail?

- a) February, 1943
- b) August, 1942
- c) December, 1943
- d) January, 1941

Explanation

Gandhi's 21 day fast in jail, beginning February 10, 1943 marked a turning point and gave the movement (and even the violence in a limited sense) a great push.

48. Assertion (A): R.H.Niblett, the District Collector of Azamgarh was removed from his service.

Reasoning(R): He was too mild with the rebels and recorded the white terror of the British government in his diary.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
- c) A is True R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

R.H. Niblett who served as District Collector of Azamgarh in eastern United Province, removed from service for being too mild with the rebels, recorded in his diary that the British unleashed 'white terror' using an 'incendiary police to set fire to villages for several miles' and that 'reprisals (becoming) the rule of the day.' Collective fines were imposed on all the people in a village where public property was destroyed.

49. Who was behind the clandestine radio operations from Mumbai?

- a) Lakshmi Sahgal
- b) Sarojini Naidu
- c) Usha Mehta
- d) Bhikaiji Cama

Explanation

Yet another prominent feature of the Quit India movement was the use of Radio by the rebels. The press being censored, the rebels set up a clandestine radio broadcast system from Bombay. The

transmitter was shifted from one place to another in and around the city. Usha Mehta was the force behind the clandestine radio operations and its broadcast was heard as far away as Madras.

50. Choose the correct statements regarding the Quit India movement.

- i) The Congress, Socialists and the Forward Bloc were included in the movement.
 - ii) It is considered as the most powerful movement against the colonial rule in India.
 - iii) This movement witnessed unity of people across India which the colonial rulers could not ignore.
- a) i only
 - b) ii only
 - c) iii only
 - d) All the above

Explanation

The Quit India movement was the most powerful onslaught against the colonial state hitherto. The movement included the Congress, the Socialists, and the Forward Bloc. The movement witnessed unprecedented unity of the people and sent a message that the colonial rulers could not ignore.

51. When was Gandhi released from the prison after the Quit India movement?

- a) May, 1944
- b) August, 1945
- c) December, 1944
- d) January, 1944

Explanation

Gandhi's release from prison, on health grounds, on May 6, 1944 led to the revival of the Constructive Program. Congress committees began activities in its garb and the ban on the Congress imposed in the wake of the Quit India movement was thus overcome.

52. Which of these Viceroy replaced Linlithgow in the year 1943?

- a) Lord Irwin
- b) Lord Mountbatten

c) Lord Archibald Wavell

d) Lord Cornwallis

Explanation

Lord Archibald Wavell, who had replaced Linlithgow as Viceroy in October 1943, had begun to work towards another round of negotiation. The message was clear: The British had no option but to negotiate!

53. Assertion (A): The Indian Army was posted on the South East Asian countries as a part of the British Empire.

Reasoning(R): The Indian forces in Malaya, Burma and many places could not stand up to the Japanese army.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.

b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.

c) A is True R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

A considerably large contingent of the Indian Army was posted on the South East Asian countries that were part of the British Empire. They were in Malaya, Burma and elsewhere. The forces, however, could not stand up to the Japanese army.

54. Name the British Indian army officer who requested the help of Japanese?

a) Abdul Aziz Tajik

b) Mohan Singh

c) Prem Sahgal

d) Shaukat Malik

Explanation

Mohan Singh, an officer of the British Indian Army in Malaya, approached the Japanese for help and they found in this an opportunity. Japan's interests lay in colonizing China and not much India.

55. Choose the correct statements.

i) The Indian POW's with the Japanese were under the control of Mohan Singh.

- ii) Singapore fall to the Japanese forces added the strength to the Indian army forces.
- iii) The INA army will march into India only on the invitation of the Indian National Congress.
- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) iii only
- d) All the above**

Explanation

The Indian POWs with the Japanese were left under Mohan Singh's command. The fall of Singapore to the Japanese forces added to the strength of the POWs and Mohan Singh now had 45,000 POWs under his command. Of these, Mohan Singh had drafted about 40,000 men in the Indian National Army by the end of 1942. Indians in the region saw the INA as saviors against Japanese expansionism as much as the commander and other officers held out that the army would march into India but only on invitation from the Indian National Congress.

56. Who declared the undesired territorial expansion into India?

- a) Tojo**
- b) Hua Guofeng
- c) Li Peng
- d) Li Keqiang

Explanation

On July 2, 1943, Subhas Chandra Bose reached Singapore. From there he went to Tokyo and after a meeting with Prime Minister Tojo, the Japanese leader declared that his country did not desire territorial expansion into India.

57. When did Subhash Chandra Bose set the Provisional government of free India?

- a) October, 1943**
- b) August, 1942
- c) January, 1941
- d) December, 1942

Explanation

Bose returned to Singapore and set up the Provisional Government of Free India on October 21, 1943. This Provisional Government declared war against Britain and the other allied nations. The Axis powers recognized Bose's Provisional Government as its ally.

58. Choose the incorrect statements.

- i) Subhash Chandra Bose met Hitler and Goebbels in Berlin; they supported to setup the Azad Hind Radio.
 - ii) Hitler assured to help Bose with his Military forces.
 - iii) Bose returned to Singapore from Germany in July 1943.
- a) i only
b) ii only
c) iii only
d) All the above

Explanation

Bose met Hitler and Goebbels in Berlin. Both the Nazi leaders were cold and the only concession they gave was to set up the Azad Hind Radio. Nothing more came out of his rendezvous with Hitler and his aides. With Germany facing reverses, Bose found his way to Singapore in July 1943.

59. Which of these regiments of INA was commanded by Dr.Lakshmi?

- a) **The Rani of Jhansi Regiment**
- b) The Gandhi Regiment
- c) The Azad Hind Regiment
- d) The Nehru Regiment

Explanation

Bose enlisted civilians too into the INA and one of the regiments was made up of women. The Rani of Jhansi regiment of the INA was commanded by a medical doctor and daughter of freedom fighter Ammu Swami Nathan from Madras, Dr Lakshmi.

60. Who was the first person to address Gandhi as the Father of the Nation?

- a) **Subhash Chandra Bose**
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru

- c) Lord Mountbatten
- d) People of India

Explanation

On July 6, 1944, Subhash Bose addressed a message to Gandhi over the Azad Hind Radio from Rangoon. Calling him the 'Father of the Nation', Bose appealed to Gandhi for his blessing in what he described as 'India's last war of independence.'

61. After which of this campaign the Japanese forces finally returned to the British?

- a) The Burma Campaign
- b) The Imphal Campaign**
- c) The Kohima Campaign
- d) The Chittagong Campaign

Explanation

A battalion of the INA commanded by Shah Nawaz accompanied the Japanese army in its march on Imphal. This was in late 1944 and the Axis powers, including the Japanese forces, had fallen into bad times all over. The Imphal campaign did not succeed and the Japanese retreated before the final surrender to the British command in mid-1945.

62. Which of these leaders appeared as the defense lawyer for the trails of INA?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru**
- b) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- c) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar
- d) Subhash Chandra Bose

Explanation

The INA trials were held at the Red Fort in New Delhi. The Indian National Congress fielded its best lawyers in defense of the INA soldiers. Nehru, who had given up his legal practice as early as in 1920 responding to Gandhi's call for non-cooperation, wore his black gown to appear in defense.

63. When the Simla conference held between the colonial government and Indian Leaders?

- a) 1941
- b) 1944**

c) 1945

d) 1943

Explanation

The colonial government's arrogance once again set the stage for another mass mobilization. The Indian National Congress, after the debacle at the Simla Conference (June 25 and July 14, 1945) plunged into reaching out to the masses by way of public meetings across the country.

64. Who presided over the Simla Conference?

a) Lord Wavell

b) Lord Linlithgow

c) Lord Mountbatten

d) Lord Irwin

Explanation

In the summer of 1945, a conference was convened at Simla by the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, who had recently returned from England with the approval of the Newspaper report of the outcome of the Simla Conference British Cabinet to a proposal for reconstituting the Executive Council in consultation with Indian leaders.

65. Which of this issue was prominently discussed in all the meetings of the British government?

a) The Muslim League

b) Pakistan Partition

c) INA

d) The Constitution body

Explanation

The INA figured more prominently as an issue in all these meetings than even the Congress's pitch for votes in the elections (under the 1935 Act) that were expected soon.

66. Which of these INA officers were sent to trail by the British government?

a) Shah Nawaz Khan

b) P.K.Seghal

- c) G.S.Dhillon
d) All the above

Explanation

In this context of INA issues the colonial rulers sent up three prominent officers of the INA –Shah Nawaz Khan, P.K. Sehgal and G.S. Dhillon to trial. The press in India reported the trials with all empathy and editorials sought the soldiers freed immediately.

67. When the INA officers were freed by the Commander in chief?

- a) August, 1945
b) January, 1946
c) November, 1944
d) July, 1945

Explanation

Although the trial court found Sehgal, Dhillon and Shah Nawaz Khan guilty of treason, the commander in chief remitted the sentences and set them free on January 6, 1946. The INA week was marked by processions, Hartals and even general strikes across the nation demanding release of the soldiers.

68. Assertion (A): The Muslim League, Shiromani Akali Dal and Hindu Maha Sabha protested and raised funds for the defense of INA.

Reasoning(R): The Muslim League, Shiromani Akali Dal and Hindu Maha Sabha stayed clear of the Quit India Movement.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
c) A is True R is False.
d) Both A and R are False.

Explanation

The Muslim League, the Shiromani Akali Dal and the Hindu Maha Sabha all those who had stayed clear of the Quit India campaign, joined the protests for INA and raised funds for their defense.

69. When did the Indian Royal Navy raise a revolt against the British rulers?

- a) February, 1946
- b) August, 1945
- c) December, 1946
- d) January, 1944

Explanation

The INA trials, indeed, set the stage for yet another important stage in the history of the Indian National Movement in February 1946. The ratings of the Royal Indian Navy (RIN) raised the banner of revolt.

70. What were the causes of the RIN revolt in 1946?

- a) Economic Impacts of war
- b) Anti-British sentiments
- c) INA trials
- d) All the above

Explanation

The economic impact of the war was manifest in rising prices, shortage of food-grains and closure of war time industries causing retrenchment and employment. This merged with the anti-British sentiments evident in the mass scale of the protests revolving around the INA trials.

71. B.C.Dutt who wrote 'Quit India' belongs to which of these HMIS?

- a) HMIS Talwar
- b) HMIS Hindustan
- c) HMIS Bahadur
- d) HMIS Akbar

Explanation

B.C. Dutt, a rating (the designation for the Indians employed in the various war-ships and elsewhere in the Royal Indian Navy) in the HMIS Talwar was arrested for scribbling 'Quit India' on the panel of the ship.

72. The HMIS Hindustan belongs to which of this region?

- a) Karachi
- b) Gujarat
- c) Bombay
- d) Calcutta

Explanation

On news of the Bombay revolt reaching Karachi, ratings in the HMIS Hindustan and other naval establishments in Karachi went on a lightning strike on February 19. The strike wave spread to almost all the naval establishments across India and at least 20,000 ratings from 78 ships and 20 shore establishments ended up revolting in the days after February 18, 1946.

73. Which of these Indian Air Force units were under strike in the RIN revolts?

- a) Jessore
- b) Poona
- c) Ambala
- d) All the above

Explanation

There were strikes expressing support to the ratings in the Royal Indian Air Force stationed in Bombay, Poona, Calcutta, Jessore and Ambala units. The sepoy's in the army cantonment station at Jabalpur too went on strike.

74. Who ended the RIN revolt in Bombay?

- a) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- b) Gandhi
- c) Lord Wavell
- d) Subhash Chandra Bose

Explanation

Sardar Vallabhai Patel, then in Bombay took the initiative to bring the revolt to an end. The RIN mutiny, however, was indeed a glorious chapter in the Indian National Movement and perhaps the last act of rebellion in the long story of such acts of valour in the cause of independence.

75. Which of this Muslim League resolution altered the minority status of the Muslims?

a) Lahore Resolution

- b) Pune Resolution
- c) Surat Resolution
- d) Simla conference

Explanation

The Lahore resolution of the Muslim League in March 1940 had altered the discourse from the Muslims being a 'minority' to the Muslims constituting a 'nation'. Mohammed Ali Jinnah was asserting this right as the sole spokesperson of the community in the Lahore resolution.

76. Who presented the Lahore resolution in the year 1940?

- a) Shah Nawaz Khan
- b) Choudhary Rahmat Ali
- c) A.K.Fazlul Huq**
- d) G.M.Syed

Explanation

The Lahore Resolution was written and prepared by Muhammad Zafarullah Khan and was presented by A. K. Fazlul Huq, the Prime Minister of Bengal, was a formal political statement adopted by the All-India Muslim League on the occasion of its three-day general session in Lahore on 22–24 March 1940.

77. Which of these proposals were not included in the proposals of Rajaji?

- a) Immediate implementation of the proposals.**
- b) Mutual agreement in essential services in case of partition.
- c) Border districts can choose the sovereign states.
- d) Post-war commission

Explanation

Rajaji Proposals In April 1944, when the Congress leaders were in jail, Rajagopalachari put out a proposal to resolve the issue. It contained the following: A post-war commission to be formed to demarcate the contiguous districts where the Muslims were in absolute majority and a plebiscite of the adult population there to ascertain whether they would prefer Pakistan;

- In case of a partition there would be a mutual agreement to run certain essential services, like defense or communication;
- The border districts could choose to join either of the two sovereign states;
- The implementation of the scheme would wait till after full transfer of power.

78. Which of these Congress leaders were not involved in the Simla conference?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- c) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- d) Subhash Chandra Bose**

Explanation

In June 1945 Lord Wavell moved to negotiate and called for the Simla conference. The rest of the Congress leaders, including Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel and the Congress president, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad were released from jail for this.

79. Who convinced Winston Churchill for a Congress-Muslim League coalition Government in India?

- a) Lord Mountbatten
- b) Lord Linlithgow
- c) Lord Wavell**
- d) Sir Stafford Cripps

Explanation

Wavell had set out on this project in March 1945 and sailed to London. There he convinced Churchill of the imperative for a Congress-Muslim League coalition government as a way to deal with the post-war political crisis.

80. State the features of the Viceroy's proposals after the Simla conference.

- i) To set up an Executive Council with the Commander-in-Chief and Indians.
- ii) Equal number of members for the caste Hindus and Muslims in the council.
- iii) Discussion for a new constitution.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) iii only
- d) All the above**

Explanation

The Viceroy's proposal before the leaders of all political formations and most prominently the Congress and the Muslim League was setting up of an Executive Council, exclusively with Indians along with himself and the commander-in-chief; equal number of representatives in the council for the caste Hindus and the Muslims and separate representation for the Scheduled Castes; and start of discussions for a new constitution.

81. What was the key feature of the Simla Conference?

- a) Pakistan partition
- b) Nominating members to the Viceroys Council**
- c) Interim Government
- d) INA protest

Explanation

The Simla Conference held between June 25 and July 14, 1945 ended without resolution. The talks broke down on the right of the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League to nominate members to the Viceroy's Council.

82. Which of these incidents marked the emergence of Jinnah and the Muslim National identity?

- a) Lahore Resolution**
- b) Cripps Proposals
- c) INA formation
- d) Quit India Movement

Explanation

The years between the Lahore resolution of 1940 and the Simla Conference in 1945 marked the consolidation of a Muslim national identity and the emergence of Jinnah as its sole spokesperson.

83. Which of these geographical regions were not included in the idea of Pakistan?

- a) Baluchistan
- b) Sind
- c) Rajasthan**
- d) Punjab

Explanation

It was at a convention of Muslim League Legislators in Delhi in April 1946, that Pakistan was defined as a 'sovereign independent state'. For the first time the League also declared its composition in geographical terms as 'the region consisting of the Muslim majority provinces of Bengal and Assam in the Northeast and the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan in the Northwest.

84. Which of this leader rejected the idea of Pakistan?

- a) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad**
- b) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- c) Sardar Aurangzeb Khan
- d) Qazi Muhammad Essa

Explanation

The Congress president Maulana Abul Kalam Azad rejected this idea of Pakistan and held that the Congress stood for a united India with complete independence.

85. Who declared the certainty of Indian Independence?

- a) Lord Mountbatten
- b) Winston Churchill
- c) Clement Atlee**
- d) Lord Linlithgow

Explanation

British Prime Minister, Attlee had declared the certainty of independence to India with only the terms left to be decided.

86. When did the Cabinet Mission landed in India?

- a) 1945
- b) 1944
- c) 1946**
- d) 1943

Explanation

The changed global scenario in the post–World War II context led to the setting up of the Cabinet Mission. Headed by Secretary of State for India, Sir Stafford Cripps, and A.V.Alexander, the mission landed in India in March 1946.

87. Choose the correct statements.

- i) The Cripps proposals included to form an interim government before the transfer of full powers.
 - ii) It also proposed a constitution making body for free India.
- a) i only
 - b) ii only
 - c) Both i and ii**
 - d) Neither i nor ii

Explanation

The Cripps proposals include setting up a national government before the final transfer of power. The mission proposed to constitute a 'representative' body by way of elections across the provinces and the princely states and entrust this body with the task of making a constitution for free India.

88. Why did the Congress accepted the proposals of Cripps?

- a) To setup the Constituent Assembly**
- b) INA acceptance
- c) Partition Idea
- d) Interim Government

Explanation

Jinnah sounded out his acceptance of the idea on June 6, 1946. The Congress, meanwhile, perceived the Cabinet Mission's plan as a clear sanction for the setting up of a Constituent Assembly.

89. Assertion (A): Jawaharlal Nehru conveyed the acceptance of Cripps proposals in July, 1946.

Reasoning(R): Jinnah announced that the League opposed the plan of Cripps.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
- c) A is True R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

Nehru conveyed through his speech at the AICC, on July 7, 1946, that the Indian National Congress accepted the proposal. Subsequently, Jinnah on July 29, 1946, reacted to this and announced that the League stood opposed to the plan.

90. How many members were invited to the interim government by the Viceroy?

- a) 12
- b) 17
- c) 14
- d) 19

Explanation

After elaborate consultations, the viceroy issued invitations on 15 June 1946 to the 14 men to join the interim government.

91. Assertion (A): Jinnah announced that the Muslim League would not take part in the process of forming the Constituent Assembly.

Reasoning(R): The Indian National Congress proposed Zakir Hussain to the Interim council.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
- c) A is True R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

Meanwhile, the Congress proposed Zakir Hussain from its quota of five nominees to the interim council. The Muslim League objected to this and, on 29 July 1946, Jinnah announced that the League would not participate in the process to form the Constituent Assembly.

92. Identify the Incorrect Match

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin | i) Muslim League Representative |
| B. Hari Krishna Mahtab | ii) INC Representative |
| C. Jagjivan Ram | iii) Parsi's Representative |
| D. John Mathai | iv) Indian Christians Representative |

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) iii only
- d) iv only

Explanation

The invitees to the Interim Government by the Viceroy were Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, C. Rajagopalachari and Hari Krishna Mahtab (on behalf of the INC); Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Liaquat Ali Khan, Mohammed Ismail Khan, Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin and Abdul Rab Nishtar (from the Muslim League) and Sardar Baldev Singh (on behalf of the Sikh community), Sir N.P. Engineer (to represent the Parsis), Jagjivan Ram (representing the scheduled castes) and John Mathai (as representative of the Indian Christians).

93. When did the viceroy invite Nehru to form the provisional government?

- a) 12th August 1946
- b) 27th November 1945
- c) 21st December 1946
- d) 11th June 1945

Explanation

On 12 August 1946, the viceroy announced that he was inviting Nehru (Congress president) to form the provisional government. After consultation with Nehru 12 members of the National Interim Government were announced on 25 August 1946.

94. Who was not a member of the National Interim Government?

- a) Jagjivan Ram
- b) B.R.Ambedkar**
- c) John Mathai
- d) Syed Ali Zaheer

Explanation

Apart from Nehru, the other members were: Vallabhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, Asaf Ali, C. Rajagopalachari, Sarat Chandra Bose, John Mathai, Sardar Baldev Singh, Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan, Jagjivan Ram, Syed Ali Zaheer and Cooverji Hormusji Bhabha. It was stated that two more Muslims will be nominated in due course.

95. Which of these members were replaced for the League members in the provisional government?

- a) Asaf Ali
- b) Shafaat Ahmed Khan
- c) Syed Ali Zaheer
- d) All the above**

Explanation

Five Hindus, three Muslims and one representative each from the scheduled castes, Indian Christians, Sikhs and Parsis formed the basis of this list. Later Hare Krishna Mahtab was replaced by Sarat Chandra Bose. The Parsi nominee, N.P. Engineer was replaced by Cooverji Hormusji Bhabha. In place of the League's nominees, the Congress put in the names of three of its own men: Asaf Ali, Shafaat Ahmed Khan and Syed Ali Zaheer.

96. When did Nehru assume the office of the Interim Government?

- a) September 1945
- b) January 1944
- c) September 1946**
- d) August 1945

Explanation

The Congress agreed to the constitution of the interim government. Nehru assumed office on 2 September 1946. Yet another round of communal violence broke out across the country and more prominently in Bombay and Ahmedabad.

97. Assertion (A): Lord Wavell proposed Jinnah that the League must participate in the interim Government.

Reasoning(R): Muhammad Ali Jinnah accepted the proposal but refused to join the cabinet.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
- c) A is True R is False.
- d) Both A and R are False.

Explanation

Lord Wavell set out on another round of discussion and after sounding out Nehru, he proposed once again, to Jinnah that the League participates in the interim government. The Muslim League accepted the proposal but Jinnah refused to join the cabinet.

98. Which of the League members was not a part of the interim government?

- a) Zakir Hussain
- b) Liaquat Ali Khan
- c) A.R.Nishtar
- d) Jogendra Nath Mandal

Explanation

The interim cabinet was reconstituted on October 26, 1946. Those who joined on behalf of the League were Liaquat Ali Khan, I.I. Chundrigar, A. R. Nishtar, Ghazanfar Ali Khan and Jogendra Nath Mandal.

99. Which of this city got ravaged by the communal violence?

- a) Noakhali
- b) Pune
- c) Hyderabad
- d) Madras

Explanation

The League, meanwhile, was determined against cooperating in the making of the constituent assembly. At another level, the nation was in the grip of communal violence of unprecedented magnitude. Noakhali in East Bengal was ravaged by communal violence.

100. Choose the correct statements.

- i) The Muslim League members were not a part of the Interim government.
- ii) The League members participated in the informal consultations before the formal meeting of the Viceroy cabinet.

a) i only

b) ii only

c) Both i and ii

d) Neither i nor ii

Explanation

The members of the League who were part of the interim government refused to participate in the 'informal' consultations that Nehru held before the formal meeting of the cabinet in the viceroy's presence. The Muslim League, it seemed, were determined to wreck the interim government from within.

101. Assertion (A): The Congress secured 199 seats in the August general elections 1946.

Reasoning(R): The Muslim League won 76 seats from the Muslim-reserved constituencies.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.

b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.

c) A is True R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

While the Congress scored impressive victories in the July–August 1946 elections and secured 199 from out of the 210 general seats, the Muslim League did equally well in seats reserved for the Muslims. The League's tally was 76. All but one of the 76 seats came from the Muslim-reserved constituencies.

102. How many members attended the first session of the constituent assembly on 1946?

- a) 207
- b) 150
- c) 300
- d) 250

Explanation

The League, however, decided against participating in the Constituent Assembly. Hence, only 207 members attended the first session of the Constituent Assembly on 9 December 1946.

103. Assertion (A): The interim government was functioning smoothly even though the Congress and League animosity was growing.

Reasoning(R): The informal meetings of the cabinet settled out the differences of any proposals.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
- c) A is True R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

The functioning of the interim government was far from smooth with animosity between the Congress and the League growing by the day. The 'informal' meetings of the cabinet intended to settle differences before any proposal was taken to the formal meeting that the Viceroy presided over, could not be held from the very beginning.

104. Who proposed the annual budget in the year 1947?

- a) Zaheer Hussain
- b) Liaquat Ali Khan
- c) Jogendra Nath Mandal
- d) A.R.Nishtar

Explanation

The proverbial last straw was the budget proposals presented by Liaquat Ali Khan in March 1947. The finance minister proposed a variety of taxes on industry and trade and proposed a commission to go into the affairs of about 150 big business houses and inquire into the allegations of tax evasion against them.

105. Assertion (A): The Annual budget of 1947 was called as Socialistic Budget as it calculated bid to hit the Indian Industrialists.

Reasoning(R): The powerful supporters of the Indian National Congress were the Indian Industrialists.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
- c) A is True R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

Khan called this a 'socialistic budget'. This indeed, was a calculated bid to hit the Indian industrialists who had, by this time, emerged as the most powerful supporters of the Congress.

106. Which of these replaced by Lord Mountbatten after Attlee's statement?

- a) Lord Wavell
- b) Lord Linlithgow
- c) Lord Irwin
- d) Lord Canning

Explanation

British Prime Minister Attlee's statement in Parliament on February 20, 1947, that the British were firm on their intention to leave India by June 1948 set the pace for another stage. Lord Wavell was replaced as Viceroy by Lord Mountbatten on March 22, 1947.

107. Which of these places was included in Pakistan after the partition?

- a) West Pakistan
- b) East Pakistan
- c) Western Bengal

d) All the above

Explanation

Mount batten came up with a definite plan for partition. It involved splitting up Punjab into West and East (where the west would go to Pakistan) and similar division of Bengal wherein the Western parts will remain in India and the East become Pakistan.

108. When the Congress working committee conveyed the acceptance of partition?

a) May, 1947

b) August, 1946

c) January, 1947

d) December, 1946

Explanation

The Congress Working Committee, on 1 May 1947, conveyed its acceptance of the idea of partition to Mountbatten.

109. Who moved the partition resolution in the AICC meet on June, 1947?

a) Govindh Ballah Pant

b) Gandhi

c) Subhash Chandra Bose

d) Rajagopalachari

Explanation

The AICC met on 15 June 1947. It was here that the resolution, moved by Govindh Ballah Pant, accepting partition, was approved. It required the persuasive powers of Nehru and Patel as well as the moral authority of Gandhi to get the majority in the AICC in favor of the resolution.

110. State the main events in the Indian history after the year 1946?

a) Cabinet mission

b) Interim Government

c) Partition and Constituent Assembly formation

d) All the above

Explanation

The period between March 1946 and 15 August 1947 saw many tumultuous events such as (i) the setting up of the Cabinet Mission, (ii) the formation of the interim government (iii) The birth of the Constituent Assembly and (iv) the widening of rift between the Congress and the Muslim League leading to the partition and finally the dawn of independence.

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