

INDIAN FREEDOM STRUGGLE II (1917 – 1947) BASED INDIAN HISTORY MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

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Q1. After returning from South Africa, Gandhiji launched his first successful Satyagraha in

- a) Chauri Chaura
 - b) Champaran
 - c) Bardoli
 - d) Dandi
-

Q2. There are two statements one labelled as the Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).

Assertion (A):

The British sovereignty continued to exist in free India.

Reason (R):

The British sovereign appointed the last Governor General of free India.

Examine these two statements carefully and select the answers by using the codes given below:

- a) Both A and R are true, but R is not a correct explanation of A.
 - b) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - c) A is true, but R is false.
 - d) A is false, but R is true.
-

Q3. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A):

Lord Linlithgow described the August Movement of 1942 as the most serious rebellion since Sepoy Muting.

Reason (R):

There was massive upsurge of the peasantry in certain areas.

- a) Both A and R are true, but R is the not correct explanation of A.
 - b) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - c) A is true, but R is false.
 - d) A is false, but R is true.
-

Q4. On 23 January 1948, who said about Subhas Chandra Bose, “ We should emulate him. Subhash was a great patriot. He laid down his life for the country. He has no use for parochialism or caste distinction. He treated all alike”?

- a) Jay Prakash Narayan
- b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- c) Mahatma Gandhi
- d) Bhulabhai Desai

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Q5. Which one of the following statements is not correct about Shyamji Krishna Verma?

- a) He started a monthly journal ‘Indian Sociologist’.
 - b) He was a native of Kathiawar.
 - c) He established a hostel for Indian students in London which was called ‘India House’.
 - d) He was the editor of Journal ‘Ghadar’.
-

Q6. Who addressed whom as the spiritual father of Indian Nationalism?

- a) Subhashchandra – Swami Bose Vivekanand
 - b) Lala Hardayal – Tilak
 - c) Bipinchandra Pal – Swami Dayanand Saraswati
 - d) Balgangadhar Tilak – Madan Mohan Malviya
-

Q7. Which one of the following Indian freedom fighters coined the slogan 'Jai Hind'?

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 - d) Subhash Chandra Bose
-

Q8. Which of the following were the recommendations of Simon Commission Report?

- It proposed separate electorate for depressed classes
- It recommended scrapping of dyarchy in the provinces
- It recommended the establishment of responsible government at the centre
- It argued that the ultimate character of the Indian government had to be federal

Select the answer from the codes given below :

- a) 3 and 4 only
 - b) 2 and 3 only
 - c) 1 and 2 only
 - d) 2 and 4 only
-

Q9. Read the following events connected with Indian freedom struggle and find the correct chronological order of the events from the codes given below:

- Muslim Deliverance Day
- Direct Action Day
- Resignation of Congress Ministries
- Individual Satyagraha

Codes:

- a) 1, 2, 3, 4
 - b) 3, 1, 4, 2
 - c) 4, 3, 2, 1
 - d) 1, 3, 2, 4
-

Q10. Who among the following had read the English version of Presidential address in Tripura session of Indian National Congress, 1939?

- a) Sarat Chandra Bose
- b) Acharya Narendra Deo
- c) Subhash Chandra Bose
- d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Q11. While delivering the presidential address, the Congress President who advocated the introduction of Roman script for Hindi language was

- a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- b) Mahatma Gandhi
- c) Subhash Chandra Bose
- d) Abul Kalam Azad

Q12. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Congress presidents)	List-II (Venues of session)
A. Dr. M. A. Ansari	1. Haripura
B. Purushottam	2. Kanpur Das Tandon
C. Sarojini Naidu	3. Madras
D. Subhash Chandra	4. Nasik Bose

Codes: A B C D

- a) 2 3 1 4
- b) 1 2 4 3
- c) 3 4 2 1
- d) 4 1 3 2

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Q13. Where was the **first** All Indian Kisan Sabha formed?

- a) Lucknow
 - b) Patna
 - c) Calcutta
 - d) Madras
-

Q14. Consider the following statements in regards to the **Gandhi-Irwin Pact**:

- According to the Pact, British Government accepted to release all the political prisoners.
- Irwin agreed on giving the right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops.
- British government allowed making of salt for personal consumption in coastal regions.

Which of the statements given above are **correct**?

- a) 2 and 3 only
 - b) 1 and 2 only
 - c) 1 and 3 only
 - d) 1, 2 and 3
-

Q15. Who among the following presided over the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress?

- a) Subhash Chandra Bose
 - b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - c) J.M. Sengupta
 - d) Vallabhbhai Patel
-

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (b)

Gandhiji launched his first successful Satyagraha in Champaran after returning from South Africa. Mahatma Gandhi began his experiments with Satyagraha against the oppressive European indigo planters at Champaran in Bihar in 1917.

Q2. Answer: (d)

On 15th August 1947, when India got the freedom, it became sovereign country. So, British Sovereignty ceased to exist after that date. But on the request of India, British Sovereign appointed the last Governor General of Free India Lord Mountbatten.

Q3. Answer: (b)

The involvement of the peasants in Quit India movement made the struggle more fierce. This forced Linlithgow to describe the Quit India movement launched on 8th August 1942 as the most serious rebellion since Sepoy Mutiny.

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PRE MEDIVAL PERIOD**Q4. Answer: (c)**

Mahatma Gandhi said about Subhash Chandra Bose on 23 Jan, 1948, “we should emulate him ... Subhash was a great patriot. He laid down his life for the country. He has no use for parochialism or caste distinction.”

Q5. Answer: (c)**Q6. Answer: (a)**

Subhashchandra Bose addressed Swami Vivekanand as the Spiritual father of Indian Nationalism.

Q7. Answer: (d)

Subhash Chandra Bose coined the slogan ‘Jai Hind.’ It has been immortalized by Subhas Chandra Bose as the battle cry of the Indian National Army. This slogan and battle cry most commonly used in India in speeches and communications pertaining to or referring to patriotism towards India (also known as Hind).

Q8. Answer: (d)

Simon commission recommended reservation of seats for depressed classes. It declared that the establishment of responsible government at the centre was to wait indefinitely. Looking at the diversity of India, it argued that future government should be federal.

Q9. Answer: (b)

The correct chronological order of the events is:

1. Resignation of 29 Oct 1939 Congress Ministries
2. Muslim Deliverance Day 22 Dec 1939
3. Individual Satyagraha 17 Oct 1940
4. Direct Action Day 16 Aug 1946

Q10. Answer: (a)

Sarat Chandra Bose had read the English version of presidential address in Tripura session of Indian National Congress, 1939.

Q11. Answer: (c)

Subhash Chandra Bose, while delivering the presidential address was advocated the introduction of Roman script for Hindi language.

Q12. Answer: (c)

1. Dr. M.A. Ansari became the President in **Madras session**.
2. Purushottam Das Tandon became the President in **Nasik session**.
3. Sarojini Naidu became the President in **Kanpur session**.
4. Subhash Chandra Bose became the President in **Haripura session**.

Q13. Answer: (a)

The first All-India Kisan Sabha was formed in Lucknow. The Kisan Sabha movement started in Bihar under the leadership of Swami Sahajanand Saraswati who had formed in 1929 the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha (BPKS) in order to mobilize peasant grievances against the Zamindari attacks on their occupancy rights. Gradually, the peasant movement intensified and spread across the rest of India.

All these radical developments on the peasant front culminated in the formation of the All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS) at the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress in April 1936 with Swami Sahajanand Saraswati elected as its first President.

The other prominent members of this Sabha were N.G. Ranga, Ram Manohar Lohia, Jayaprakash Narayan, Acharya Narendra Dev and Bankim Mukherji.

Q14. Answer: (a)

The Gandhi–Irwin Pact was a political agreement signed by Mahatma Gandhi and the then Viceroy of India, Lord Irwin on 5 March 1931 before the second Round Table Conference in London.

The British Government agreed to

1. Withdraw all ordinances and end prosecutions
2. Release all political prisoners, except those guilty of violence
3. Permit peaceful picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops
4. Restore confiscated properties of the satyagraha
5. Permit free collection or manufacture of salt by persons near the sea-coast
6. Lift the ban over congress.

Q15. Answer: (d)

The Karachi session was presided over by Sardar Patel. The Congress adopted a resolution on Fundamental rights and economic policy which represented the Party's social, economic and political programmes.

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