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

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**Q1.** In which of the following sessions of the Indian National Congress, Subhash Chandra Bose had defeated Pattabhi Sitaramayya in the election of the Congress President?

- a) Tripura Session 1939
- b) Haripura Session 1938
- c) Madras Session 1927
- d) Lahore Session 1929

**Q2.** Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. V.S. Srinivas Shastri	1. Indian National Liberation Federation
B. V.D. Savarkar	2. Communist Party of India
C. Ramaswamy Naiekar	3. Hindu Mahasabha
D. B.T. Ranadive	4. Justice Party

Codes: ABCD

- a) 3 2 1 4
- b) 2 1 3 4
- c) 1342
- d) 2 4 3 1

Q3. Which of the following were the two Newspapers published by Annie Besant?

- Commonweal
- New India
- New Hindu

• The Aryans		
Codes: a) 1 and 3		
o) 1 and 2		
c) 2 and 4		
d) 3 and 4		
Q4. Who among the following has word of Indian Patriotism"?	iled Subhash Chandra Bose as "the flaming	
a) Sardar Vallabhabhai Patel		
o) Jawahar Lal Nehru		
c) Govind Vallabh Pant		
d) Sarojini Naidu		
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Q5. In which session, did the Muslim League give the slogan 'Divide and Quit'?		

- a) Karachi 1933
- b) Lucknow 1931
- c) Lahore 1940
- d) Karachi 1943
- Q6. The main reason for the boycott of Simon Commission in India was
- a) All the members were Englishmen
- b) Appointment before time
- c) Chairman was a member of British Liberal Party
- d) None of these

Q7. Which of the following came to India after the Second World War in 1946?		
a) Cabinet Mission		
b) Cripps Mission		
c) Wavell Plan		
d) Simon Commission		
Q8. Two independent states of India and Pakistan were created by		
a) The Crips Proposal		
b) The Shimala Conference		
c) The Cabinet Mission Plan		
d) The Indian Independence Act		
Q9. Subhas Chandra Bose had founded 'Forward Block' in the year		
a) 1937 AD		
b) 1936 AD		
c) 1938 AD		
d) 1939 AD		
Q10. Who of the following was associated with the August offer?		
a) Lord Irwin		
b) Lord Wavell		
c) Lord Linlithgow		
d) Lord Mountbatten		
Q11. Where was Mahatama Gandhi when ChauriChaura episode took place?		
a) At Chauri-Chaura		

- b) At Delhi
- c) At Calcutta
- d) At Bardoli

**Q12.** Where was Mahatma Gandhi when a raid was made by Congress Volunteers on Dharsana Salt Depot?

- a) In Sabarmati Jail
- b) In Yervada Jail
- c) In Agha Khan Palace Poona
- d) In Ahmadanagar Fort Jail



**Q13.** Who was invited by Lord Wavell to form the Interim Government in India in 1946?

- a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- d) C. Rajagopalachari

Q14. The massacre of the crowd at Jallianwala Bagh at Amritsar took place on

- a) 13th March 1919
- b) 1st June 1918
- c) 12th April 1919
- d) 13th April 1919

**Q15.** Which operation was started by the British Government to arrest the leaders of Quit India Movement?

- a) Operation Zero Hour
- b) Operation Reander Paste
- c) Operation Thunderbolt
- d) Operation Blue Star

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# Answers to the above questions:

## Q1. Answer: (a)

In Tripura, session 1939 of the Indian National Congress, Subhash Chandra Bose had defeated Pattabhi Sitaramayya in the election of the Congress President.

## Q2. Answer: (c)

- 1. V.S. Srinivas Shastri Indian National Liberation Federation
- 2. V.D. Savarkar Hindu Mahasabha
- 3. Ramaswamy Naiekar Justice Party
- 4. B.T. Ranadine Communist Party of India

# Q3. Answer: (b)

The two newspapers published by Annie Besant were New India and Commonweal.

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Q4. Answer: (b)

J.L. Nehru hailed S.C. Bose as "the flaming sword of Indian patriotism."

Q5. Answer: (d)

In Karachi 1943 session, the Mulsim League gave the slogan "Divide and Quit."

#### Q6. Answer: (a)

The Indian response against the commission was immediate and nearly unanimous. What angered the Indians most was the exclusion of Indians from the commission and the basic notion behind the exclusion that foreigners would discuss and decide upon India's fitness for self-government.

This notion was seen as a violation of the principle of self-determination and a deliberate insult to the self-respect of Indians.

# Q7. Answer: (a)

Cabinet Mission came to India after the Second World War in 1946. After the end of the Second World War, the British authorities in India released all political prisoners who had participated in the Quit India Movement.

The Indian National Congress, the largest Indian political party, which had long fought for national independence, agreed to participate in elections for a constituent assembly, as did the Muslim League.

The newly elected government of Clement Attlee dispatched the 1946 Cabinet Mission to India to formulate proposals for the formation of a government that would lead to an independent India.

## Q8. Answer: (d)

On July 18, 1947, the British Parliament ratified the Moutbatten Plan as the "Independence of India Act - 1947". The act was implemented on August 15, 1947. The Act provided for the creation of two independent dominions of India and Pakistan with effect from August 15, 1947.

# Q9. Answer: (d)

Shortly afterward he was elected President of the Haripura Congress Session in 1938. During his term as Congress President, he talked of planning in concrete terms and set up a National Planning Committee in October that year. At the end of his first term, the presidential election to the Tripura Congress session took place in early 1939.

Subhas Chandra Bose was re-elected, defeating Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya who had been backed by Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress Working Committee. Clouds of World War II were on the horizon and he brought a resolution to give the British six months to hand India over to the Indians, failing which there would be a revolt.

There was much opposition to his rigid stand, and he resigned from the post of president and formed a progressive group known as the Forward Block.

# Q10. Answer: (c)

Lord Linlithgrow was associated with the August offer. 'August Offer' was a fresh proposal promising the expansion of the Executive Council to include more Indians, the establishment

of an advisory war council, giving full weight to minority opinion, and the recognition of Indians' right to frame their own constitution. In return, it was hoped that all parties and communities in India would cooperate in Britain's war effort.

### Q11. Answer: (d)

Mahatma Gandhi was at Bardoli when Chauri Chaura eposide took place.

#### Q12. Answer: (b)

When a raid was made by Congress Volunteers on Dharsana salt depot Mahatma Gandhi was in Yervada Jail. On May 21, 1930, Sarojini Naidu, Imam Sahib and Manilal took up the task of leading a raid on Dharsana salt works.

#### Q13. Answer: (a)

J.L. Nehru was invited by Lord Wavell to form the interim Government in India in 1946. The interim government of India, formed on 2 September 1946 from the newly elected Constituent Assembly of India, had the task of assisting the transition of India and Pakistan from British rule to independence. It remained in place until 15 August 1947, the date of the independence of the two new nations of India and Pakistan.

#### Q14. Answer: (d)

The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place on **13 April 1919** and it remained a turning point in the history of India's freedom movement. In Punjab, there was unprecedented support to the Rowlatt Satyagraha.

Facing a violent situation, the Government of Punjab handed over the administration to the military authorities under General Dyer.

He banned all public meetings and detained the political leaders. On 13th April, the Baisakhi day (harvest festival), a public meeting was organized at the Jallianwala Bagh (garden). Dyer marched in and without any warning opened fire on the crowd. The firing continued for about 10 to 15 minutes and it stopped only after the ammunition exhausted.

# Q15. Answer: (a)

'Operation Zero Hour' was started by the British Government to arrest the leaders of Quit India Movement.

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