

# MAHATMA GANDHI AND THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

## STUDY NOTES

- Mahatma Gandhi's contribution is identified with the making of Indian nation and hence, he is honoured with the title of 'Father of the Nation'.
- In January 1915, Gandhiji returned to India after spending two decades in South Africa. There he led a successful struggle against discrimination and oppressive policy of British.
- It was in South Africa that he first focused on the technique of non-violent protest known as 'Satyagraha', promoted harmony between different religious groups and also alerted upper-caste Indians to their discriminatory treatment towards lower castes and women.
- According to the historian Chandran Devanesan, South Africa was "the making of the Mahatma".
- When Gandhiji returned to India in 1915, he realised that India had become politically more active. The Indian National Congress had its branches in major cities and towns.
- The Swadeshi movement of 1905-07, had greatly broadened the National movements appeal among the middle classes.
- Gandhiji's mentor Gopal Krishna Gokhale advised him to spend one year travelling around British India to know about the land as well as its people.
- Gandhiji's his first major public appearance was at the opening ceremony of the Banaras Hindu University in February 1916.
- In his speech at the Banaras Hindu University, he told the fact that the Indian nationalism was an elite phenomenon which includes only lawyers, doctors and landlords. But he expressed his desire that Indian National Movement should represent Indian people as a whole.
- Under Gandhiji, the National Movement transcended from elite to peasants, working class and encompassed all the sections of people.
- In 1917, Gandhiji successfully organised the Satyagraha at Champaran in Bihar. Through this movement he wanted to provide security to the peasants and freedom to cultivate crops of their own choice.
- In 1918, Gandhiji led two movements. First, at Ahmedabad in Gujarat where he demanded better working conditions for the textile mill workers. Second, at Kheda where he organised peasants' movement and asked the state to remit the taxes due to the failure of their harvest.
- During the First World War, the British government in India had censored the press and permitted detention without trial on the recommendations of the Rowlatt committee headed by Sir Sidney Rowlatt.
- As a consequence, in 1919, Gandhiji called for a countrywide campaign against the "Rowlatt Act".
- In Punjab, opposition was quite intense and hence, Gandhiji was detained while going to Punjab and many other local Congress leaders were also arrested.
- On 13 April 1919, repressive policy took very ugly form when British Brigadier Dyer ordered his troops to fire on peaceful assembly at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar.
- More than 400 people died in the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. This incident shocked the whole nation and very deep resentment and anger brewed inside the Indians.
- It was the Rowlatt Satyagraha that made Gandhiji a truly national leader.

- Emboldened with the success of Rowlatt Satyagraha, Gandhiji called for a campaign of non-cooperation against the British rule.
- Gandhiji promised the Indians that if non-cooperation was carried out effectively then Indians would be free from the British rule.
- To further widen the struggle for freedom, Gandhiji joined hands with the Khilafat Movement to restore the Caliphate, a symbol of Pan-Islamism which had been abolished by the Turkish ruler Kemal Attaturk.
- According to Gandhiji by coupling Non-Cooperation Movement with Khilafat, India's two major religious communities, that is, Hindus and Muslims could unite and bring an end to the British rule.
- As a consequence, students refused to go to schools and colleges, lawyers stopped their practises, working class went on strike, tribes in Andhra Pradesh violated forest laws and farmers in Awadh stopped paying taxes to the British government.
- Due to this movement, the British rulers were shaken to its foundations for the first time since the Revolt of 1857.
- Unfortunately, in February 1922, a group of peasants attacked the police station at Chauri Chaura in which several constables perished in the conflagration. Due to this violent incident, Gandhiji called off the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- By 1922, Gandhiji had changed the nature of the Indian nationalism. It was no longer a movement which was confined to the elite and educated class but now hundreds of thousands of peasants, workers, and artisans also participated in it.
- Rumours about the miraculous power of Mahatma Gandhi had multiplied his followers.
- People showed great respect to Gandhiji and referred to him as 'Mahatma'.
- Gandhiji went among the people in simple dhoti and every day he spent some hours working on charkha and encouraged other nationalist to do the same. This act of spinning helped in breaking traditional caste system and also the distinction between mental labour and manual labour.
- The Indian people looked at Gandhiji as a saviour who would rescue them from high taxes, oppressive officials and help in restoring the dignity and autonomy.
- Between 1917 and 1922, a group of highly talented Indians connected themselves to Gandhiji. These prominent personalities were Mahadev Desai, Vallabh Bhai Patel, J.B. Kripalani, Subhas Chandra Bose, Abul Kalam Azad, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sarojini Naidu, Govind Ballabh Pant and C. Rajagopalachari.
- In February 1924, Gandhiji was released from jail. He then devoted his attention towards the promotion of home-spun cloth khadi, the abolition of untouchability and Hindu-Muslim unity.
- In 1928, however, Gandhiji thought of re-entering into politics. In the same year, there was Anti-Simon Commission Movement in which Lala Lajpat Rai was brutally lathicharged and later he succumbed to it.
- Another famous incident of 1928 was the Bardoli Satyagraha. Hence, by the year 1928 political activism started brewing in India.
- In 1929, at the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress, Jawaharlal Nehru was elected as its President. In this session "Purna Swaraj" was proclaimed as motto, and 26 January, 1930 was observed as the Republic Day.
- After the Republic Day observance, Gandhiji decided to launch a Salt Satyagraha. He had chosen the issue of salt as this was indispensable for every household.
- Consequently, on 12th March 1930, Gandhiji marched from his ashram at Sabarmati towards the ocean and successfully broke the Salt Law.
- Taking a cue from Gandhiji's Salt Satyagraha, the Indian peasants breached forest laws, the factory workers went on strike, lawyers boycotted courts and students refused to attend government aided educational institutions.
- The most significant result of the Salt Satyagraha was that the British realised that their Raj would not last forever, and that they would have to devolve some power to the Indians too. To that end, the British government called a series of "Round Table Conferences" in London.

- The first Round Table Conference was held in November 1930 but this conference was not attended by Gandhiji.
- In 1931, the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed between Gandhiji and Lord Irwin. According to the terms of this pact, the Civil Disobedience was called off and all prisoners were released.
- However, this pact was criticised by many radical nationalists because Gandhiji was unable to obtain a commitment to political independence for Indians from the Viceroy.
- In 1931, the Second Round Table Conference was held in London. Gandhiji represented the Congress in the meeting but his claim that his party represented all the Indians was challenged by the Muslim League, the Princes of the princely states and B.R. Ambedkar. Hence, the conference in London was inconclusive.
- Therefore, Gandhiji returned to India and relaunched the Civil Disobedience but it failed to gain its momentum.
- In 1935, a new Government of India Act was passed which promised a representative form of government.
- In 1937, provincial elections were held in which the Congress won a comprehensive victory. As a result, 8 out of 11 provinces had a Congress "Prime Minister", working under the supervision of a British Governor.
- In the Second World War, Jawaharlal Nehru and Gandhiji promised the Congress support to the war only if the British government promised to grant independence to India. But the British government refused to accept the offer.
- Through 1940 and 1941, the Congress organised a series of individual satyagrahas to pressurise the British government to promise freedom once the war had ended.
- In March 1940, the Muslim League passed a resolution demanding autonomy for the Muslim-majority areas of the subcontinent.
- Subsequently, the whole struggle became complicated and took a shape of three-way struggle between the British, the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League.
- In 1942, Prime Minister Winston Churchill sent a mission under Stafford Cripps to India. The main aim of this mission was to try and forge a compromise with Congress and Gandhiji.
- However, talks broke down when the Indian National Congress insisted that if it was to help the British defend India from the Axis powers, then the Viceroy had first to appoint an Indian as the Defence Member of his Executive Council.
- After the failure of the Cripps Mission, Gandhiji started the Quit India Movement on August 1942 from Bombay. Consequently, Gandhiji was put behind the bars and younger activists organised strikes and acts of sabotage all over the country.
- Quit India Movement was a mass movement. It brought into its ambit hundreds of thousands of ordinary Indians. This movement energised the young who, in very large numbers, left their colleges to go to jail.
- During this time when the Congress leaders were in jail, Jinnah and other leaders of the Muslim League worked patiently to extend its influence in Punjab and Sind where it had merely a presence.
- In June, 1944 Gandhiji was released from jail and later on, he held series of meetings with Mohammad Ali Jinnah to sort out the differences.
- In 1945, labour government came into power in Britain. This government promised to grant independence to India.
- Subsequently, series of meetings were organised in India by Lord Wavell with the Congress and the Muslim League.
- In the provincial elections of 1946, polarisation was completely observed. The Congress swept general category seats. However, the seats reserved for Muslims were overwhelmingly won by the Muslim League.
- In 1946, Cabinet Mission came to India but it failed to get the Congress and the Muslim League agree on federal system.
- On 16 August 1946, Jinnah called for a "Direct Action Day" to press its demand for Pakistan. This resulted in riots in regions like Calcutta, parts of Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces and Punjab.
- In February 1947, Lord Wavell was replaced as Viceroy by Lord Mountbatten.

- Finally, Lord Mountbatten announced India would be freed but it will be divided into India and Pakistan. Finally on 15 August, 1947, power was transferred to India.
- On 15 August 1947, Gandhiji was not at Delhi to witness the festivities but was at Calcutta and undertook 24 hours fast.
- Due to the initiative of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress passed a resolution on the rights of the minorities. It further stated that the party had never accepted the 'two-nation theory' but was forced against its will to accept Partition.
- On 30 January 1948, Gandhiji was shot dead by Nathuram Godse, who had denounced Gandhiji as "an appeaser of Muslims".

## QUESTION BANK

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Consider the following event:

- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| I. Cabinet Mission     | II. Cripps Mission      |
| III. Khilafat Movement | IV. Pakistan Resolution |

The correct chronological order of these events is

- (a) IV, III, II, I                      (b) IV, III, I, II                      (c) III, IV, I, II                      (d) III, IV, I, II

2. Match the following and choose the correct option.

LIST-I		LIST-II	
A.	Chauri Chaura incident	1.	1922
B.	Rowlatt Act	2.	1920
C.	Poona Pact	3.	1932
D.	Non-Cooperation – Khilafat Movement	4.	1919

- (a) A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2                      (b) A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4  
(c) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1                      (d) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-1

3. In 1919, Gandhiji started a movement against which Act?

- (a) Lottery Act                      (b) Regulatory Act                      (c) Linton Act                      (d) Rowlatt Act

4. Where was the Congress session of 1929 held?

- (a) Lahore                      (b) Amritsar                      (c) Delhi                      (d) Chennai

5. Khilafat Movement was led by:

- (a) Shaukat Ali                      (b) Mohammad Ali Jinnah  
(c) Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali                      (d) Mahatma Gandhi

6. Non-Cooperation Movement was a mass movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920. Which statement is correct regarding this information?

- I. It was a peaceful and non-violent protest.  
II. Indians were asked to surrender their titles.  
III. The aim of this movement was the demand for 'Swaraj'.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) I, II and III                      (b) Only I and III                      (c) Only II                      (d) Only I and II

7. Which of the following was an important feature of the Dandi March and the Civil Disobedience Movement?

- (a) Due to it, Mahatma Gandhi became famous.  
(b) It was the first national movement where women participated equally.  
(c) This march made the British realise that their colonial rule would soon come to an end.  
(d) All the above

8. Gandhiji called off the Non-Cooperation Movement in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) January 1921 (b) February 1922 (c) March 1921 (d) January 1922

9. Read the below statements regarding Dandi March and select the incorrect option.  
(a) Gandhiji had given advance notice of his "Salt March" to the Viceroy Lord Mountbatten.  
(b) On 12 March 1930, Gandhiji began walking from his ashram at Sabarmati towards the ocean.  
(c) Satyagrahis picking up natural salt at the end of the Dandi March on 6 April 1930.  
(d) Parallel salt marches were being conducted in other parts of the country.

10. In which year did Gandhiji return from South Africa to India?  
(a) 1900 (b) 1904 (c) 1910 (d) 1915

11. Due to which violent incident did Gandhiji suspend the Non-Cooperation Movement?  
(a) Chauri Chaura incident (b) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre  
(c) Lahore Conspiracy (d) Kakori Conspiracy

12. Gandhiji's mentor Gokhale advised him to:  
(a) Write autobiography (b) Tour India  
(c) Do social work (d) Assume Congress leadership

13. Who is the Father of Our Nation?  
(a) Sardar Vallabhai Patel (b) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(c) Bhagat Singh (d) Mahatma Gandhi

14. Consider the following statement with regard to the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress.  
I. Jawaharlal Nehru was made the President of this session.  
II. The proclamation of commitment to "Purna Swaraj".

Choose the correct option.

(a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II

15. Name the movement which was launched by Gandhiji after the failure of the Cripps Mission.  
(a) Civil Disobedience Movement (b) Quit India Movement  
(c) Non-Cooperation Movement (d) Dandi March

16. Which movement had shaken the foundation of the British Raj for the first time since the Revolt of 1857?  
(a) Quit India Movement (b) Salt Satyagraha  
(c) Rowlatt Satyagraha (d) Non-Cooperation Movement

17. Identify the movement which is shown in the below image.



(a) Dandi March (b) Civil Disobedience  
(c) Non-Cooperation (d) Quit India Movement

18. Mahatma Gandhi was not present at the festivities in the capital on \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 15 August 1947 (b) 14 August 1947 (c) 26 January 1947 (d) 23 March 1946

19. George Orwell and Albert Einstein of Time magazine compare Gandhiji's martyrdom to that of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Adolf Hitler (b) Abraham Lincoln (c) Mazzini (d) Otto von Bismarck

20. Name the Muslim leader who called for the 'Direct Action Day'.
- (a) Mohammad Ali (b) Shaukat Ali  
(c) Mohammad Ali Jinnah (d) Both (a) and (b)
21. Choose the correct option.
- Assertion (A): Mahatma Gandhi was absolutely against the advent of machines in manufacturing.**  
**Reason (R): He considered that machines dominated humans and reduced labour requirement.**
- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
(b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
(c) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.  
(d) (R) is incorrect but (A) is correct.
22. Charkha was meant as symbolic of wealth in the hands of:
- (a) Few (b) All (c) Only labour (d) Machine owners
23. Who was the editor of 'Young India'?
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Veer Savarkar (c) Dr B.R. Ambedkar (d) M.A. Jinnah
24. What is the repercussion being warned out due to adoption of labour-saving machinery?
- (a) Massive unemployment (b) Concentration of wealth  
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Only (a)
25. The act of spinning allowed Gandhiji to break the boundaries that prevailed within the traditional caste system, between mental labour and \_\_\_\_\_ labour.
- (a) physical (b) manual (c) social (d) custom
26. Consider the below statements.
- I. Mahatma Gandhi was profoundly critical of the modern age.  
II. He saw the charkha as a symbol of a human society that would glorify machines and technology.
- Choose the correct option.**
- (a) Both I and II (b) Only I (c) Only II (d) Neither I nor II
27. Choose the correct option.
- Assertion (A): Making of salt was chosen as a symbol of protest at the Dandi March.**  
**Reason (R): In every Indian household, salt was indispensable.**
- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
(b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
(c) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.  
(d) (R) is incorrect but (A) is correct.
28. Which of the following statement is correct?
- (a) Gandhiji had given advance notice of his "Salt March" to the Viceroy Lord Irwin.  
(b) On 12 March 1930, Gandhiji began walking from his ashram at Sabarmati towards the ocean.  
(c) Both (a) and (b)  
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)
29. Who said, 'when a whole nation is roused and on the march no leader is necessary'?
- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Mahatma Gandhi (c) B.R. Ambedkar (d) None of them
30. Name the movement which happened just after the Dandi March.
- (a) Rowlatt Satyagraha (b) Non-Cooperation Movement  
(c) Quit India Movement (d) Civil Disobedience Movement

31. Consider the following statements.

- I. The progress of Gandhiji's march to the seashore can be traced from the secret reports filed by the radical nationalists deputed to monitor his movements.
- II. The police spies reported that Gandhiji's meetings were well attended, by villagers of all castes, and by women as well as men.

Choose the incorrect option.

- (a) Only I                      (b) Only II                      (c) Both I and II                      (d) Neither I nor II

32. The progress of the Salt March can also be traced from

- (a) American news magazine, Time                      (b) Indian newspaper, Kesari  
(c) Nationalist reporters                      (d) None of these

33. Where was the Round Table Conference held?

- (a) London                      (b) Delhi                      (c) Bombay                      (d) None of these

34. Which Round Table Conference did Gandhiji attend?

- (a) First Round Table Conference                      (b) Second Round Table Conference  
(c) Third Round Table Conference                      (d) Poona Pact

35. At the Second Round Table Conference, Mahatma Gandhi opposed the demand for

- (a) General Elections                      (b) Separate electorates  
(c) Muslim reservation                      (d) Upper caste election

36. Consider the below statements and choose the incorrect statement.

- (a) The first Round Table Conference was held in November 1929.  
(b) In the Second Round Table Conference Gandhiji represented the Congress.  
(c) The Second Round Table Conference was inconclusive.  
(d) After the "Gandhi-Irwin Pact", Civil Disobedience Movement would be called off.

37. The journal Harijan was published by

- (a) Sardar Vallabhai Patel                      (b) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(c) Mahatma Gandhi                      (d) Rajendra Prasad

38. Choose the correct option.

**Assertion (A):** At second Round Table Conference, Gandhiji claimed that his party represented all of India.

**Reason (R):** The Conference in London was inconclusive.

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

39. Choose the correct option.

**Assertion (A):** It was the Rowlatt satyagraha that made Gandhiji a truly national leader.

**Reason (R):** Emboldened by its success, Gandhiji called for a campaign of "non-cooperation" with the British rule.

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

40. Consider the below events:

1. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
2. Withdrawl of Non-Cooperation Movement
3. Beginning of Khilafat Movement
4. Formation of Swaraj Party

Select the correct chronological sequence

(a) 1, 2, 3, 4

(b) 1, 3, 4, 2

(c) 1, 3, 2, 4

(d) 3, 2, 4, 1

41. Identify and name the three great personalities shown in the picture.



- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi and Vallabh Bhai Patel
- (b) Vallabh Bhai Patel, Mahatma Gandhi and Lala Lajpat Rai
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi and Govind Ballabh Pant
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi and C. Rajagopalachari

42. Choose the correct option.

**Assertion (A): Mahatma Gandhi with the charkha has become the most abiding image of Indian nationalism.**

**Reason (R): Gandhiji never went among the people in a simple dhoti or loincloth.**

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

43. Choose the correct option.

**Assertion (A): Known variously as “Gandhi baba”, “Gandhi Maharaj”, or simply as “Mahatma”.**

**Reason (R): Gandhiji appeared to the Indian peasant as a saviour, who would rescue them from high taxes and oppressive officials and restore dignity and autonomy to their lives.**

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

44. Name the historian who has remarked, South Africa was “the making of the Mahatma”.

- (a) Chandran Devanesan
- (b) V. D. Sarvarkar
- (c) Louis Fischer
- (d) Shahid Amin

45. Read the information given and identify the name of the Act from the below options.

During the Great War of 1914-18, the British had instituted censorship of the press and permitted detention without trial. Now, on the recommendation of a committee chaired by Sir Sidney these tough measures were continued.

- (a) Act of 1919
- (b) Rowlatt Act
- (c) Act of 1909
- (d) None of these

46. Choose the correct option.

**Assertion (A): Quit India Movement was genuinely a mass movement.**

**Reason (R): It brought into its ambit hundreds of thousands of ordinary Indians**

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



47. Choose the correct option.

**Assertion (A):** In February 1947, Wavell was replaced as Viceroy by Lord Mountbatten.

**Reason (R):** Jinnah called for a "Direct Action Day" to press the League's demand for Pakistan.

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

48. Read the below statements in the context of charkha and select the option which is incorrect.

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi with the charkha has become the most ephemeral image of Indian nationalism.
- (b) Gandhiji spent part of each day working on the charkha and encouraged other nationalists to do likewise.
- (c) He saw the charkha as a symbol of a human society that would not glorify machines and technology.
- (d) Gandhiji's appeal among the poor, and peasants in particular, by his shrewd use of symbols such as the dhoti and the charkha.

49. What is the importance of the Lahore session of Indian National Congress?

- (a) Supported the Khilafat Movement
- (b) Gandhiji postponed the Civil Disobedience Movement
- (c) Opposed Rowlatt Act
- (d) Declaration of Poorna Swaraj

50. Who was the moderate leader of the Indian National Congress?

- (a) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (b) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

51. Identify which of the below option is incorrect.

- (a) Cabinet Mission arrived India in 1946
- (b) Cripps Mission failed to achieve its objective,
- (c) Gandhiji started Quit India Movement in 1942.
- (d) Muslim League demanded Pakistan in 1946.

52. A series of "Praja Mandals" were established to promote the nationalist creed in

- (a) Merchant community
- (b) Middle classes
- (c) Poor classes
- (d) Princely states

53. Where did Mahatma Gandhi first forge the distinctive techniques of non-violent protest?

- (a) India
- (b) South Africa
- (c) England
- (d) South America

54. Consider the following statements regarding the Second Round Table Conference.

- I. Mahatma Gandhi opposed the demand for separate electorates for "lower castes".
- II. He believed that this would prevent their integration into mainstream society and permanently segregate them from other caste Hindus.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only II
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II

55. Who wrote the biography of Mahatma Gandhi?

- (a) D.G. Tendulkar
- (b) Chandran Devanesan
- (c) Louis Fischer
- (d) Shahid Amin

56. Mahatma spent two decades of residence abroad for the most part in South Africa, where he went as a lawyer but in time became a leader of the

- (a) Lawyers group
- (b) Indian community
- (c) Indian National Congress
- (d) Poor people

57. Name the movement which was led by Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali.

- (a) Rowlatt Act
- (b) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (c) Khilafat Movement
- (d) Salt satyagraha

58. In which movement Gandhiji was arrested in March 1922.

- (a) Civil Disobedience
- (b) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (c) Rowlatt Satyagraha
- (d) Dandi March

59. Gandhiji encouraged the communication of the nationalist message in the \_\_\_\_\_, rather than in the language of the mother \_\_\_\_\_, English.

- (a) mother tongue, rulers (b) Hindi, rulers  
(c) Urdu, rulers (d) Persian, rulers

60. Mahatma Gandhi believed that in order to be worthy of freedom, Indians had to get rid of social evils such as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) child marriage, sati (b) sati and caste system  
(c) sati and dowry practice (d) child marriage and caste hierarchy

61. Choose the correct option.

**Assertion (A):** In February 1947, Wavell was replaced as Viceroy by Lord Mountbatten.

**Reason (R):** Jinnah called for a "Direct Action Day" to press the League's demand for Pakistan.

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

62. The journal Harijan was published by

- (a) Sardar Vallabhai Patel (b) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Rajendra Prasad

63. Gandhiji had given advance to the Viceroy

- (a) Lord Canning (b) Lord Irwin (c) Lord Hastings (d) Mountbatten

64. Consider the following statements.

- I. Across large parts of India, peasants breached the hated colonial forest laws that kept them and their cattle out of the woods in which they had once roamed freely.  
II. In some towns, factory workers went on strike while lawyers boycotted British courts and students refused to attend government-run educational institutions.  
III. As in 1919, Gandhiji's call had encouraged Indians of all classes to make manifest their own discontent with colonial rule.

Select the correct statement.

- (a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Both I and II (d) Both II and III

65. In the wake of the Salt March, nearly 60,000 Indians were arrested, among them \_\_\_\_\_ was also arrested.

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Mahatma Gandhi (c) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) Subash Chandra Bose

### Input Text Based MCQ's

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (66 to 68):

*Separate electorates to the "Untouchables" will ensure them bondage in perpetuity ... Do you want the "Untouchables" to remain "Untouchables" for ever? Well, the separate electorates would perpetuate the stigma. What is needed is destruction of "Untouchability", and when you have done it, the barsinister, which has been imposed by an insolent "superior" class upon an "inferior" class will be destroyed. When you have destroyed the barsinister to whom will you give the separate electorates?*

66. Name the nationalist leader who stated the above arguments against separate electorates for the Depressed Classes.

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Mahatma Gandhi (c) Vallabh Bhai Patel (d) Subhas Chandra Bose

67. Where was the above argument regarding the separate electorates to the 'Untouchables' was delivered?  
 (a) First Round Table Conference (b) Congress Session at Lahore  
 (c) Second Round Table Conference (d) Third Round Table Conference

68. Who demanded separate electorates for dalits?  
 (a) Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay (b) Jawaharlal Nehru  
 (c) Vallabh Bhai Patel (d) B.R. Ambedkar

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (69 to 70):

*Here is a class which is undoubtedly not in a position to sustain itself in the struggle for existence. The religion, to which they are tied, instead of providing them an honourable place, brands them as lepers, not fit for ordinary intercourse. Economically, it is a class entirely dependent upon the high-caste Hindus for earning its daily bread with no independent way of living open to it. Nor are all ways closed by reason of the social prejudices of the Hindus but there is a definite attempt all through our Hindu Society to bolt every possible door so as not to allow the Depressed Classes any opportunity to rise in the scale of life.*

*In these circumstances, it would be granted by all fair-minded persons that as the only path for a community so handicapped to succeed in the struggle for life against organised tyranny, some share of political power in order that it may protect itself is a paramount necessity ...*

69. Name the class about which the above source is talking about.  
 (a) Muslims (b) Christians (c) Sikhs (d) Untouchables
70. Who wrote the above source?  
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) B.R. Ambedkar (d) Vallabh Bhai Patel

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (71 to 73):

*In the 1920s, Jawaharlal Nehru was increasingly influenced by socialism, and he returned from Europe in 1928 deeply impressed with the Soviet Union. As he began working closely with the socialists, a rift developed between the socialists and the conservatives within the Congress. After becoming the Congress President in 1936, Nehru spoke passionately against fascism, and upheld the demands of workers and peasants.*

71. Name the socialist with whom Nehru started working.  
 (a) Jayaprakash Narayan, Narendra Dev and N.G. Ranga (b) Rajendra Prasad and Sardar Patel  
 (c) Sardar Patel and Jayaprakash Narayan (d) Narendra Dev and Rajendra Prasad
72. Who were the conservatives within the Congress?  
 (a) Rajendra Prasad and Sardar Patel (b) N.G. Ranga and Sardar Patel  
 (c) Rajendra Prasad and Subhas Chandra Bose (d) Vallabh Bhai Patel and N.G. Ranga
73. Both Prasad and Nehru turned to Mahatma Gandhi and met him at his ashram at \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Sabarmati (b) Wardha (c) Dandi (d) Delhi

## ANSWERS

### Multiple Choice Questions

- |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c)  | 2. (a)  | 3. (d)  | 4. (a)  | 5. (c)  | 6. (a)  | 7. (d)  | 8. (b)  | 9. (a)  | 10. (d) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (b) | 13. (d) | 14. (c) | 15. (b) | 16. (d) | 17. (a) | 18. (a) | 19. (b) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (c) | 22. (b) | 23. (a) | 24. (c) | 25. (b) | 26. (b) | 27. (a) | 28. (c) | 29. (b) | 30. (d) |
| 31. (b) | 32. (a) | 33. (a) | 34. (b) | 35. (b) | 36. (a) | 37. (c) | 38. (b) | 39. (b) | 40. (c) |
| 41. (a) | 42. (d) | 43. (a) | 44. (a) | 45. (b) | 46. (a) | 47. (b) | 48. (a) | 49. (d) | 50. (c) |
| 51. (d) | 52. (d) | 53. (b) | 54. (c) | 55. (a) | 56. (b) | 57. (c) | 58. (b) | 59. (a) | 60. (a) |
| 61. (b) | 62. (c) | 63. (b) | 64. (c) | 65. (b) |         |         |         |         |         |

### Input Text Based MCQ's

- |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 66. (b) | 67. (c) | 68. (d) | 69. (d) | 70. (c) | 71. (a) | 72. (a) | 73. (b) |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|