

TOTAL QUESTIONS-20,**TIME – 20 MINUTES,****MARKS –20****ARENA OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE**

1. "India for the Indians" was the political message of
(A) D E Wacha (B) Swami Vivekananda
(C) Swami Dayanand Saraswati (D) A.O. Hume
2. Who said that the constant 'drain of wealth' from India was responsible for India's economic miseries?
(A) BC Pal (B) BP Wadia (C) Dadabhai Naoroji (D) GS Arundale
3. As per the Act of 1919 which of the following statements was not correct?
(a) British India must remain an integral part of the British Empire.
(b) Responsible Government would be realized only by the progressive stages.
(c) Provincial subjects were classified into Reserved subjects and Transferred subjects.
(d) The salary of the Secretary of State for India was not to be paid by Parliament.
4. The Dyarchy which was introduced in 1921 in province was in force till the year:
(A) 1927 (B) 1935 (C) 1937 (D) 1947
5. The enquiry Committee on Jallianwala Bagh incident was headed by
(A) Dyer (B) Irwin (C) Hunter (D) Simon
6. To which personality Gandhiji gave the title "Deen Bandhu"?
(A) Sri Aurobindo (B) CF Andrews (C) Vinoba Bhave (D) CR Das
7. The Bardoli Satyagraha was led by:
(A) Rajendra Prasad (B) Mahatma Gandhi (C) Vallabhbhai Patel (D) Morarji Desai
8. The Permanent settlement Introduced by Cornwallis in Bengal is known as:
(A) Roytware System (B) Mahalwari System (C) Zamindari System (D) Iqtadari System
9. The Revolt of 1857 in Awadh and Lucknow was led by:
(A) Wajid Ali Shah (B) Begun Hazarat mahal
(C) Asaf-ud-daula (D) Begum Zeenat Mahal
10. One of the earliest and the best known mutinies before the Revolt of 1857 was:
(A) the Native Infantry Mutiny (1824) (B) Indian Soldiers Mutiny at Vallore (1806)
(C) Sholapur Mutiny (1838) (D) Assam Soldiers Mutiny (1824)
11. The main cause for the Instant popularity of the Arya Samaj was that:
(A) It represented the purified form of Hinduism
(B) It supported and worded for the cause of western education
(C) It combined the opposition to the evil practices of Hinduism with an aggressive assertion of the superiority of the Vedic religion and Indian thought over all other faiths
(D) It gave a call to its followers to go back to the Vedas
12. At the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress (INC) held in 1906 the flag of Swaraj for India was unfurled by:
(A) AD Hume (B) Dadabhai Naoroji (C) GK Gokhale (D) BG Tilak
13. From 1885 to 1905 (the moderate phase of the INC) the object before the INC was:
(A) wider employment of Indians in higher public services
(B) establishment of representative institutions
(C) self-government to India
(D) Only (a) and (b) above
14. The Home Rule Movement was aimed at:
(A) complete independence for India
(B) complete autonomy to India
(C) self-government for India within the British Commonwealth

- (D) Larger participation of Indians in India's administration
15. The main objectives of the Non-Cooperation Movement were:
- (A) restoration of the old status of the Caliph (Khilafat Demand) and attained of Swaraj for India
 (B) protest against the Punjab wrongs and withdrawal of the Rowlatt Acts
 (C) lifting of martial law from Punjab and withdrawal of repressive laws
 (D) None of the above
16. Rabindranath Tagore surrendered his knight-hood in protest against:
- (A) Martial law in the Punjab (B) Jallianwala Bagh tragedy
 (C) Rowlatt Acts (D) All the above
17. The members of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's Red Shirt Movement were known as:
- (A) Khidmatgars (Servants)
 (B) Insan-i-Khidmatgar (Servants of the people)
 (C) Khuda-i-Khidamatgar (Servants of God)
 (D) Angels of Freedom
18. The Simla Conference called by Viceroy Lord Wavell (to discuss the so-called Wavell Plan) in June 1945 failed on account of
- (A) Jinnah's demand that the Muslim League alone would nominate Muslim members to the Executive Council
 (B) the demand of the Congress to include the members of all communities in their quota to the Executive Council
 (C) the demand of the Scheduled Castes to reserved seats in the Executive Council in Proportion to their population
 (D) All the above
19. The famous 'Ratings Mutiny' (Revolt of a section of Indian soldiers serving in the Royal Indian Navy) in Bombay in February 1946 was calmed down largely by the efforts of:
- (A) Mahatma Gandhi (B) C Rajagopalachari (C) Jawahar Lal Nehru (D) Vallabhbhai Patel
20. After the elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in July 1946, the Constituent Assembly met for the first time in New Delhi on
- (A) December 9, 1946 (B) January 15, 1947 (C) February 10, 1947 (D) August 15, 1947

Answer Keys

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|----|---|----|---|
| 1 | C | 11 | C |
| 2 | C | 12 | B |
| 3 | D | 13 | D |
| 4 | C | 14 | C |
| 5 | C | 15 | A |
| 6 | B | 16 | B |
| 7 | C | 17 | C |
| 8 | C | 18 | D |
| 9 | B | 19 | D |
| 10 | B | 20 | A |

ALL THE POWER IS WITHIN YOU; YOU CAN DO ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING BELIEVE IN THAT; DON'T BELIEVE THAT YOU ARE WEAK. STAND UP AND EXPRESS THE DIVINITY WITHIN YOU"
