

**Study Circle Career Development Institute**

## **100 Important Points : SSP**



**(14) History : Freedom movements - Swadeshi, Noncooperation, Civil Disobedience, Quit India**

## **(1) General Studies Paper I**

- 1) **History of India and Indian National Movement (15)**
- 2) **Maharashtra, India and World Geography (15)**
- 3) **Maharashtra and India - Indian Polity and Governance (15)**
- 4) **Economic and Social development (15)**
- 5) **Environmental Ecology, Bio-diversity & Climate Change (10)**
- 6) **General Science (15)**
- 7) **Current Events of State, National and International Importance (15)**

### **(1) History of India and Indian National Movement (15)**

- 1) **History of Ancient India (4)**
- 2) **History of Mediavel India (3)**
- 3) **History of Modern India (4)**
- 4) **Indian National Movement (4)**
- \* *Architecture, Literature, SocioCultural, Political and economical history*
- 1) **Indus Valley & Prehistory**
- 2) **Vedic Culture, Buddhism & Jainism**
- 3) **Maurya Empire & after, Guptas, Vardhans & after**
- 4) **Satavahanas, Vakataks, Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, Shilahars & Yadavas, South India**
- 4a) **Ancient India More Qs**
- 5) **Delhi sultanate & Mughal Empire**
- 6) **Bhakti & Sufi Movement**
- 7) **Bahmanis & Vijayanagar, Maratha Empire, Sikhs**
- 8) **Anglo - British Wars & British Rule**
- 9) **Constitutional Acts, commissions, pacts**
- 10) **Sociorelegious reforms, organisations**
- 11) **Education, Press & Leaders**
- 12) **Rise of nationalism, Congress & other Oraganisations**
- 13) **Militant Nationalism, Farmer & Labour movements**
- 14) **Freedom movements - Swadeshi, Noncoopeartion, Civil Disobedience, Quit India**
- 15) **Muslim League & others, Independence & Samyukt Maharashtra**

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**State Service Preliminary Examination 2024**

**Preparation & Guidance : Topics & Subtopics of the Syllabus**

**100 Important Points : Hist 14**

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- 1) With reference to Swadeshi Movement, consider the following statements:  
a) It contributed to the revival of the indigenous artisan crafts and industries.  
b) The National Council of Education was established as a part of Swadeshi Movement.  
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?  
1) (a) only                      2) (b) only                      3) Both (a) and (b)                      4) Neither (a) nor (b)
- 2) The 'Swadeshi' and 'Boycott' were adopted as methods of struggle for the first time during the  
1) agitation against the Partition of Bengal                      2) Home Rule Movement  
3) Non-Cooperation Movement                      4) visit of the Simon Commission to India
- 3) Which one of the following movements has contributed to a split in the Indian National Congress resulting in the emergence of 'moderates' and 'extremists'?  
1) Swadeshi Movement                      2) Quit India Movement  
3) Non-Cooperation Movement                      4) Civil Disobedience Movement
- 4) Which one of the following is a very significant aspect of the Champaran Satyagraha?  
1) Active all-India participation of lawyers, students and women in the National Movement  
2) Active involvement of Dalit and Tribal communities of India in the National Movement  
3) Joining of peasant unrest to India's National Movement  
4) Drastic decrease in the cultivation of plantation crops and commercial crops
- 5) What was the reason for Mahatma Gandhi to organize a satyagraha on behalf of the peasants of Kheda ?  
a) The Administration did not suspend the land revenue collection in spite of a drought.  
b) The Administration proposed to introduce Permanent Settlement in Gujarat.  
Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?  
1) (a) only                      2) (b) only                      3) Both (a) and (b)                      4) Neither (a) nor (b)
- 6) With reference to Rowlatt Satyagraha, which of the following statements is/ are correct?  
a) The Rowlatt Act was based on the recommendations of the 'Sedition Committee'.  
b) In Rowlatt Satyagraha, Gandhiji tried to utilize the Home Rule League.  
c) Demonstrations against the arrival of Simon Commission coincided with Rowlatt Satyagraha.  
Select the correct answer using the code given below.  
1) (a) only                      2) (a) and (d) only                      3) (b) and (c) only                      4) (a), (b) and (c)

- 7) Which of the following was not a part of the Non-cooperation Movement ?  
1) Boycott of schools  
2) Boycott of the courts  
3) Boycott of the foreign cloth  
4) Non-payment of Tax
- 8) Who of the following organized a march on the Tanjore coast to break the Salt Law in April 1930?  
1) V. O. Chidambaram Pillai  
2) C. Rajagopalachari  
3) K. Kamaraj  
4) Annie Besant
- 9) Which of the following statements about Civil Disobedience Movement is/are *not* true ?  
1) The Red Shirt volunteers, organised by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan followed in a non-violent manner, an intense anti-government movement including non-payment of taxes.  
2) Rani Gaidinliu of Nagaland at the age of 13, raised the banner of revolt and suffered 15 years of imprisonment.  
3) Due to the Civil Disobedience Movement, the Congress organisation was stronger in villages than in 1921-.22.  
4) The business community supported the Government.
- 10) What was the aim of the Civil Disobedience Movement ?  
1) Paralyzing the administration by taking law into the hands.  
2) Make the government concede more demands.  
3) Secure a place for the Congress in the Round Table Conference.  
4) To popularise individual Satyagraha.
- 11) With reference to the British colonial rule in India, consider the following statements:  
a) Mahatma Gandhi was instrumental in the abolition of the system of 'indentured labour'.  
b) In Lord Chelmsford's 'War Conference', Mahatma Gandhi did not support the resolution on recruiting Indians for World War.  
c) Consequent upon the breaking of Salt Law by Indian people, the Indian National Congress was declared illegal by the colonial rulers.  
Which of the statements given above are correct?  
1) (a) and (b) only      2) (a) and (c) only      3) (b) and (c) only      4) (a), (b) and (c)
- 12) During the Indian Freedom Struggle, who among the following proposed that Swaraj should be defined as complete independence free from all foreign control ?  
1) Mazharul Haque  
2) Maulana Hasrat Mohani  
3) Hakim Ajmal Khan  
4) Abul Kalam Azad
- 13) Which of the following gives the correct ascending chronological sequence of the events?  
I) Swadeshi Movement  
II) Noncooperation Movement  
III) Quit India Movement  
IV) Civil Disobedience Movement  
**Answer options :**  
1) I, II, III, IV      2) I, II, IV, III      3) II, I, III, IV      4) IV, I, II, III

- 14) *Assertion (A)* : Pal, Bal Lal formed an extremist group in the freedom struggle.  
*Reason (R)* : British apathy towards Indian's grievances grew.  
**Answer options :**  
1) Both A and R are true and A is the correct explanation of A  
2) Both A and R are true but R does not correctly explain A  
3) A is true but R is false  
4) Both A and R are false.
- 15) Who participated the least in the Indian National Movement?  
1) Capitals  
2) Landlords and Merchants  
3) Princes of States  
4) Government of Officials
- 16) Quit India Movement was launched in response to  
1) Cabinet Mission Plan  
2) Cripps Proposals  
3) Simon Commission Report  
4) Wavell plan
- 17) Which one of the following observations is not true about the Quit India Movement of 1942 ?  
1) It was a non-violent movement  
2) It was led by Mahatma Gandhi  
3) It was a spontaneous movement  
4) It did not attract the labour class in general
- 18) With reference to Indian freedom struggle, Usha Mehta is well-known for  
1) Running the secret Congress Radio in the wake of Quit India Movement  
2) Participating in the Second Round Table Conference  
3) Leading a contingent of Indian National Army  
4) Assisting in the formation of Interim Government under Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- 19) With reference to Indian freedom struggle, consider the following events :  
a) Mutiny in Royal Indian Navy  
b) Quit India Movement launched  
c) Second Round Table Conference  
What is the correct chronological sequence of the above events ?  
1) a -b- c  
2) b -a - c  
3) c -b-a  
4) c-a-b
- 20) Who was the founder of the Indian National Congress ?  
1) Annie Besant  
2) A.O. Hume  
3) Surendra Nath Banerjee  
4) Motilal Nehru
- 21) Who and when established Indian National Union Organisation ?  
1) A. O. Hume, 1884  
2) Dadabhai Naoroji, 1885  
3) W. C. Banerjee, 1884  
4) M. G. Ranade, 1885
- 22) Name the British officials who were present at the first Session of the National Congress held on December 28, 1885 ?  
1) Allan Hume, Henri Cotton and William Wedderburn  
2) Allan Hume, Viceroy Dufferin and George Yule.  
3) William Wedderburn, Viceroy Dufferin and Henri Cotton.  
4) Allan Hume, Lord Curzon and Wiliam Wedderburn

- 23) With reference to the British colonial rule in India, consider the following statements:  
a) Mahatma Gandhi was instrumental in the abolition of the system of 'indentured labour'.  
b) In Lord Chelmsford's 'War Conference', Mahatma Gandhi did not support the resolution on recruiting Indians for World War.  
c) Consequent upon the breaking of Salt Law by Indian people, the Indian National Congress was declared illegal by the colonial rulers.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- 1) (a) and (b) only      2) (a) and (c) only      3) (b) and (c) only      4) (a), (b) and (c)

- 24) In the Formation of Indian National Congress the following leaders were involved.  
a) Jagannath Shankar Seth, Dadabhai Naoroji      b) Umesh Chandra banerjee, Sir Allan Hume  
c) Ganesh Joshi, Vinayak Savarkar      d) Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar, Durgaram Mancharam

**Answer Options :**

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

- 25) Which of the following two statements are incorrect ?  
a) Amababai who picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops in Udupi was actually from Maharashtra.  
b) Mahatma Gandhi since very beginning was very much in favour of women's participation in Salt Satyagraha.

**Answer option :**

- 1) Only (a)      2) Only (b)      3) Neither (a) nor (b)      4) Both (a) and (b)

- 26) *Assertion (A)* : Lord Linlithgo described the August Movement of 1942 as the most serious revolt after the Sepoy mutiny.

*Reason (R)* : Peasants joined the movement in large number in some places.(2000)

**Answer options :**

- 1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A  
2) Both A and R are true but R is NOT a correct explanation of A  
3) A is true but R is false  
4) A is false but R is true

- 27) Who of the following personalities in Maharashtra were among the founders of the Indian National Congress?

- a) Krishnaji Laxman Nulkar, Ramchandra Sane      b) Sitaram Chiplunkar, Shivram Sathe  
c) Waman Apte, G. G. Agarkar      d) R. G. Bhandarkar, D. K. Karve

**Answer options :**

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

- 28) Which of the following Persons included in the Foundation of National Congress in Maharashtra?

- a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Justice Ranade  
b) Haribhau Sathe, Ramchandra Mane  
c) Dinsha Vacha, Firojshaha Mehata  
d) Krushnaji Laxman Nulkar, Ganaram Bhau Maske

**Answer options :**

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

- 29) Who prohibited the government employees from keeping relations with the National Congress (Rashtriya Sabha) ?  
1) Lord Curzon            2) Lord Dufferin            3) Lord Ripon            4) A. O. Hume
- 30) In which place fourth conference of Indian National Congress was held ?  
1) Mumbai            2) Allahabad            3) Ahmedabad            4) Madras
- 31) For which session of the Congress did the British officers try not giving any venue for it ?  
1) Mumbai (1889)    2) Allahabad (1888)    3) Madras (1887)    4) Calcutta (1886)
- 32) Yomeshchandra Banarjee the first President of the National Congress stated the objectives for the establishment of the National Congress, which were they ?  
a) Social Equality/ Uniformity  
b) National Feeling  
c) Secularism  
d) Development of sense of unity and consolidation of the same  
**Answer options :**  
1) (a) and (c) only    2) (b) and (d) only    3) (a) and (d) only    4) (a),(b) and (c) only
- 33) Which of the following objectives were set for the National Congress by Womesh Chandra Banerjee, the First President of the Indian National Congress ?  
a) To introduce reforms in India            b) To develop the feeling of nationalism  
c) To free the country            d) To develop unity among the Indians.  
**Answer option :**  
1) (a) and (c)            2) (b) and (d)            3) (c) and (b)            4) (d) and (a)
- 34) *Assertion (A) :* The basic weakness of the early nationalist movement lay in its narrow social base.  
*Reason (R) :* It fought for the narrow interests of the social groups which joined it.  
**Answer options :**  
1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A  
2) Both A and R are true but R is NOT a correct explanation of A  
3) A is true but R is false  
4) A is false but R is true
- 35) What was the purpose with which Sir William Wedderburn and W. S. Caine had set up the Indian Parliamentary Committee in 1893 ?  
1) To agitate for Indian political reforms in the House of Commons  
2) To campaign for the entry of Indians into the Imperial Judiciary  
3) To facilitate a discussion on India's Independence in the British Parliament  
4) To agitate for the entry of eminent Indians into the British Parliament
- 36) Which of the following Sessions of the Indian National Congress were organized at Mumbai ?  
a) First - 1885            b) Fifth - 1889            c) Twentieth - 1904    d) Thirty - First - 1915  
**Answer Options :**  
1) (a) and (b) only    2) (a) and (c) only    3) (b), (c) and (d) only    4) (a),(b),(c),(d)

- 37) Moderates in the INC were famous for .....
- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Instigating violence | 2) Prayers and petitions |
| 3) Asking for freedom   | 4) All of these          |
- 38) Who out of the following was not a moderate?
- |                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) Gopal Krishna Gokhale | 2) Dadabhai Naoroji    |
| 3) Ferozshah Mehta       | 4) Bal Gangadhar Tilak |
- 39) Who among the following was not a moderate?
- |                          |                   |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1) Mahatma Gandhi        | 2) W. C. Bannerji |
| 3) Gopal Krishna Gokhale | 4) B. G. Tilak    |
- 40) Match the important sessions of the Indian National Congress with their venues :
- |                                     |             |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| a) First session                    | i) Lahore   |
| b) Division in National Congress    | ii) Faizpur |
| c) Demand for Complete Independence | iii) Mumbai |
| d) First session in rural area      | iv) Surat   |

**Answer options :**

- |    |            |            |            |            |
|----|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|    | <b>(a)</b> | <b>(b)</b> | <b>(c)</b> | <b>(d)</b> |
| 1) | (iii)      | (i)        | (iv)       | (ii)       |
| 2) | (iii)      | (ii)       | (iv)       | (i)        |
| 3) | (iii)      | (i)        | (ii)       | (iv)       |
| 4) | (iii)      | (iv)       | (i)        | (ii)       |

- 41) 'The Quit India' movement organized in 1942 against the British was a failure because .....
- a) Britishers divided the movement by cunning methods.  
b) Muslim league did not support this movement.  
c) The unarmed Indians could not stand against the armed Britishers.  
d) The leaders failed to organize a country - wide movement.

**Answer options :**

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

- 42) Match the pairs :

**Sessions of the Indian National Congress, Places and Years**

- a) Calcutta (1886)  
b) Allahabad (1888)  
c) Varanasi (1905)  
d) Calcutta (1917)

**Presidents**

- i) Annie Besant  
ii) Dadabhai Nauroji  
iii) George Yul  
iv) Gopalkrishna Ghokhale

**Answer options :**

- |    |            |            |            |            |
|----|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|    | <b>(a)</b> | <b>(b)</b> | <b>(c)</b> | <b>(d)</b> |
| 1) | (i)        | (iv)       | (iii)      | (ii)       |
| 2) | (ii)       | (iii)      | (iv)       | (i)        |
| 3) | (iii)      | (iv)       | (i)        | (ii)       |
| 4) | (iv)       | (iii)      | (ii)       | (i)        |



- 43) Why did the Moderates feel that the British rule was a gift for the Indian people ?
- 1) British Government had unified the Princely States.
  - 2) British Government undertook various reforms in India.
  - 3) British Government tried to develop agricultural sector.
  - 4) British Government developed the industrial sector in India.
- 44) Which one of the following defines extremist ideology during the early phase of the Indian freedom movement ?
- 1) Stimulating the production of indigenous articles by giving them preference over imported commodities
  - 2) Obtaining self-government by aggressive means in place of petitions and constitutional ways
  - 3) Providing national education according to the requirements of the country
  - 4) Organising coups against the British empire through military revolt
- 45) The nationalist movement in India became an organised mass movement from
- 1) 1857
  - 2) 1885
  - 3) 1919
  - 4) 1905
- 46) Which of the following periods in the Indian National Movement can be considered as an era of mass revolution ?
- 1) 1857-85
  - 2) 1885-95
  - 3) 1901-05
  - 4) 1920-1947
- 47) Who among the following was systematic critique of the moderata politics of the Indian National Congress in a series of a entitled New Lamps for Old?
- 1) Aurobindo Ghosh
  - 2) R. C. Dutt
  - 3) Syed Ahmad Khan
  - 4) Viraraghavachari
- 48) The congress policy of pray and petition ultimately came to an end under the guidance of
- 1) Aurobindo Ghosh
  - 2) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
  - 3) Lala Lajpat Rai
  - 4) Mahatma Gandhi
- 49) Who led the extremists before the arrival of Gandhiji on the political scene for freedom struggle?
- 1) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
  - 2) Dadabhai Naoroji
  - 3) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
  - 4) Subhash Chandra Bose
- 50) Tilak was arrested on 27th July 1879. Which of the following charges were levied on him ?
- a) The publication in the Kesari of 15th June of a poem titled “Shivaji’s Utterances”, read out by a young man at the Shivaji festival.
  - b) The speech Tilak had given at the Shivaji festival in defence of Shivaji’s killing of Afzal Khan.
  - c) He started celebration of Ganapati and Shivaji festivals.
  - d) He started ‘Maratha’, a newspaper in English.

**Answer options :**

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