

5 Lecture - PAK301

Important Mcqs

Q: Who was the leader of the Indian Rebellion of 1857?

- A. Bahadur Shah II
- B. Rani Lakshmibai
- C. Kunwar Singh
- D. Tatya Tope

Answer: A

Q: What was the main objective of the Indian National Congress (INC) when it was formed in 1885?

- A. To demand complete independence from British rule
- B. To represent the interests of Indian Muslims
- C. To seek social and religious reforms in Indian society
- D. To demand greater political rights from the British government

Answer: D

Q: Who among the following leaders was associated with the radical faction of the Indian National Congress?

- A. Dadabhai Naoroji
- B. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- C. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- D. A.O. Hume

Answer: C

Q: When was the All India Muslim League (AIML) formed?

- A. 1857
- B. 1885

C. 1906

D. 1916

Answer: C

Q: Who among the following was a prominent leader of the All India Muslim League?

A. Mahatma Gandhi

B. Jawaharlal Nehru

C. Muhammad Ali Jinnah

D. Annie Besant

Answer: C

Q: What was the main objective of the social and religious reform movements during this period?

A. To demand complete independence from British rule

B. To seek social and religious reforms in Indian society

C. To promote education among women

D. To demand greater political rights from the British government

Answer: B

Q: What was the impact of the Indian Rebellion of 1857 on British policies towards India?

A. It led to direct control of India by the British government

B. It resulted in greater autonomy for Indian princely states

C. It led to the abolition of the British East India Company's rule

D. It resulted in the granting of universal suffrage to Indians

Answer: A

Q: What was the stance of the moderate leaders in the Indian National Congress?

A. They advocated for complete independence from British rule

B. They sought reforms within the framework of British rule

C. They demanded immediate and unconditional self-rule

D. They advocated for violent resistance against the British government

Answer: B

Q: What were the major demands of the All India Muslim League in the early 20th century?

A. To seek social and religious reforms in Indian society

B. To demand complete independence from British rule

C. To seek representation for Muslims in the Indian National Congress

D. To demand greater political rights for Muslims from the British government

Answer: D

Q: What was the significance of Allama Iqbal's Allahabad Address in 1930?

A. It demanded complete independence from British rule

B. It outlined the vision for a separate Muslim state in India

C. It called for a united front against British rule

D. It advocated for social and religious reforms in Indian society

Answer: B