

**RAVI MATHS TUITION CENTER , CHENNAI- 82. WHATSAPP -
8056206308**

Nationalism In India MCQ TEST

10th Standard

Social Science

66 x 1 = 66

- 1) Which of the following is not true regarding the impact of the First World War?
 - (a) Defence expenditure resulted in increased taxes.
 - (b) Forced recruitment of soldiers was introduced in the villages.
 - (c) Income tax was introduced and custom duties increased.
 - (d) The hardship ended with the war as the British introduced the Rowlatt Act.
- 2) The Peasants of Kheda district could not pay the revenue because they were affected by?
 - (a) The crop (b) Extreme poverty (c) A plague epidemic (d) All of these
- 3) What was Rowlatt Act?
 - (a) It was an act which controlled the movement of plantation workers
 - (b) It was an act through which the government get enormous power to repress political activities and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
 - (c) The act through which wages of workers were reduced. (d) None of the above.
- 4) Which of the following took command when martial law was imposed in Amritsar in 1919?
 - (a) General Dyer (b) Lord dalhousie (c) William Bentinck (d) Sir Joha Simon
- 5) Which one of the following is not true regarding the Jallianwala Bagh incident?
 - (a) It took place on 10th April 1919
 - (b) Satyagrahis were forced to rub their noses on the ground and crawl on the streets.
 - (c) Its aim was to create a 'internal effect' on the minds of the Satyagrahis.
 - (d) Its aim was to create a feeling of terror and awe.
- 6) In which movement did Gandhi see the opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement?
 - (a) The oppressive plantation system in Champaran movement.
 - (b) A Satyagraha movement to support the peasants of Kheda district of Gujarat.
 - (c) A nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act of 1919.
 - (d) A Non-Cooperation Movement in support of Khilafat as well as Swaraj.
- 7) Who was the author of the book 'Hindu Swaraj'?
 - (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawahar Lal Nehru (c) Subas Chandra Bose
 - (d) Rabindranath Tagore.
- 8) Gandhiji in his work 'Hind Swaraj' said that.
 - (a) The British must Quit India (b) Indians must not cooperate with the British
 - (c) The Government must concede the right to make salt.
 - (d) Indians must be involved in the government of India.

- 9) The concept of Non-Cooperation was turned into a movement through the
- (a) the surrender of titles of government.
 - (b) Boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils.
 - (c) Boycott of foreign goods and schools
 - (d) All of these
- 10) Which of the following leaders has headed Awadh Kissan Sabha?
- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (c) Subhas Chandra Bose
 - (d) Motilal Nehru
- 11) The Justice Party of Madras was formed by
- (a) Judges
 - (b) Muslims
 - (c) Brahmins
 - (d) Non-Brahmins
- 12) Which was the main cause for boycotting foreign goods during Non-Cooperation Movement?
- (a) A symbol of western economic and cultural domination
 - (b) A symbol of foreign rule
 - (c) A symbol of western political domination
 - (d) A symbol of oppressive rule.
- 13) Who led the peasant movement of Oudh during the Non-Cooperation Movement?
- (a) Baba Ramchandra
 - (b) Sardar Patel
 - (c) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (d) Motilal Nehru
- 14) 'Swaraj' for plantation workers in Assam meant?
- (a) Political freedom
 - (b) More wages
 - (c) Retaining link with the villages from which they had come
 - (d) None of the above
- 15) Why was the Simon Commission sent to India in 1928?
- (a) To look into the functioning of Indian Constitutional system and suggest reforms.
 - (b) To try Indian revolutionary leaders.
 - (c) To frame the new Constitution for India.
 - (d) To persuade Gandhiji to attend the Round Table Conference.
- 16) For which among the following reasons was the Simon Commission boycotted?
- (a) It supported the Muslim League
 - (b) Congress felt that people deserved Swaraj
 - (c) There was no Indian in the commission
 - (d) There was difference among the members.
- 17) Which incident marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement?
- (a) When Gandhiji started his Ashram
 - (b) When Gandhiji violated the Salt law
 - (c) When Gandhiji wrote to Lord Irwin
 - (d) When Gandhiji left the congress.
- 18) Which of the following provision is related to Gandhi-Irwin Pact?
- (a) Not to arrest Gandhiji
 - (b) To release the political prisoners
 - (c) To abolish Salt Act
 - (d) To arrest Sir John Simon
- 19) Which one of the following is not true regarding the Gandhi Irwin Pact of 1931?
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement
 - (b) Gandhi consented to participate in a Round Table Conference
 - (c) The British agreed to release the political prisoners
 - (d) The British government agreed to grant independence

20) Why did the peasant community actively participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement? Choose the most appropriate answer from the following:

- (a) Failure of talks in the 2nd Round table conference
- (b) The Government's refused to reduce the revenue demand
- (c) Khadi cloth was more expensive than mill made cloth
- (d) Racial discrimination

21) By whom was the Swaraj Party formed?

- (a) Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das
- (b) Subhas Chandra Bose and Sardar Patel
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru and Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Motilal Nehru and Rajendra Prasad

22) By whom was the first image of Bharatmata painted?

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
- (b) Abanindranath Tagore
- (c) Ravi Verma
- (d) Nandalal Bose

23) Why did the Indians oppose the Rowlatt Act?

- (a) It introduced the Salt Law.
- (b) It increased taxes on land
- (c) It gave the British the power to arrest and detain a person without a trial
- (d) It put a ban on the Congress party.

24) By what name were the dalits referred by Gandhiji?

- (a) Untouchables
- (b) Shudras
- (c) Harijans
- (d) Achchuts

25) Why did Gandhiji organise a Satyagraha in Ahmedabad Mill in 1918?

- (a) To protest against the poor working condition in the factory
- (b) To demand for a higher wages for workers.
- (c) To protest against high revenue demand.
- (d) None of the above

26) Why was the Round Table Conference held in England?

- (a) To discuss the provisions of future Indian Constitution.
- (b) To discuss the steps to be taken to check Indian National Movement
- (c) To give concessions to Indians
- (d) To make plans for improvement of agriculture in India.

27) What does the term Khalifa refer?

- (a) Sultan of a Muslim country
- (b) Spiritual leader of the Muslim
- (c) Nawab of a Muslim state
- (d) Badshah of Mughal period

28) What kind of movement was launched by the tribal peasants of Gudum Hills in Andhra Pradesh?

- (a) Satyagraha Movement
- (b) Militant Guerrilla Movement
- (c) Non-Violent Movement
- (d) None of the above

29) 'Hind Swaraj' was written by?

- (a) Abul Kalam Azad
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Sardar Patel
- (d) Subhas Chandra Bose

- 30) Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 the peasants were not permitted to
- (a) Leave their village
 - (b) Settle in the city
 - (c) Leave their plantation without permission
 - (d) Allow the women to leave farmlands without permission
- 31) Which among the following was the prime factor in the emergence of modern nationalism in India?
- (a) New symbols
 - (b) New ideas
 - (c) Icons
 - (d) Anti-colonial movement
- 32) In which year did Gandhiji return to India from South Africa?
- (a) Jan. 1915
 - (b) Feb. 1916
 - (c) Jan. 1916
 - (d) Feb. 1915
- 33) Satyagraha was
- (a) pure soul force
 - (b) weapon of the weak
 - (c) physical force
 - (d) force of arms
- 34) Champaran Satyagraha (1916) was launched by Gandhiji against
- (a) high revenue demand
 - (b) indigo planters
 - (c) mill owners
 - (d) salt tax
- 35) Which among the following was the reason for Indian opposition to the Rowlatt Act (1919)?
- (a) It was passed hurriedly
 - (b) It gave the govt. enormous powers
 - (c) Local leaders were picked up
 - (d) It authorised the government to imprison people without trial
- 36) In which city Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy took place?
- (a) Amritsar
 - (b) Lahore
 - (c) Agra
 - (d) Meerut
- 37) Which of the following formed the Khilafat Committee in Bombay?
- (a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
 - (b) Ali Brothers
 - (c) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
 - (d) Surendra Nath Banerjee
- 38) The famous book of Gandhiji is
- (a) My Experiments with truth
 - (b) Hind Swaraj
 - (c) Discovery of India
 - (d) Mein Kampf
- 39) When did Mahatma Gandhi return to India from South Africa?
- (a) 1913
 - (b) 1919
 - (c) 1915
 - (d) 1921
- 40) What did the Rowlatt Act, 1919 presume?
- (a) Detention of political prisoners without trial
 - (b) Forced recruitment in the army
 - (c) Forced manual labour
 - (d) Equal pay for equal work
- 41) What did Mahatma Gandhi in his book, Hind Swaraj, declare?
- (a) British ruled India because the latter was militarily weak
 - (b) British ruled India because Indians cooperated with them
 - (c) British ruled India because they got international support
 - (d) None of these
- 42) What did the term 'picket' refer to?
- (a) Stealing from shops
 - (b) Import of goods
 - (c) Protest by blocking shop entrances
 - (d) Boycott of clothes and goods

43) Who led the peasants in Awadh?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Baba Ramchandra (d) None of these

44) What did the term 'begar' mean?

- (a) Payment of wages (b) High rents demanded by landlords
(c) Labour without payment (d) None of these

45) What was the effect of the Non-cooperation movement on the plantation workers in Assam?

- (a) They left the plantations and headed home (b) They went on strike
(c) They destroyed the plantations (d) None of these

46) Who were the 'Sanatanis'?

- (a) Saints (b) Dalits (c) High-caste Hindus (d) None of these

47) Who organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Subhash Chandra Bose (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
(d) B.R. Ambedkar

48) What moved Abanindranath Tagore to paint the famous image of Bharat Mata?

- (a) Civil Disobedience Movement (b) Swadeshi Movement (c) Quit India Movement
(d) All of these

49) Who wrote the 'Vande Matram'?

- (a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay (b) Rabindranath Tagore
(c) Abanindranath Tagore (d) Sardar Vallabhai Patel

50) Who was Sir Mohammad Iqbal?

- (a) Congress President (b) President of the Muslim League, 1930
(c) Gandhiji's devout disciple (d) None of these

51) In India the growth of modern nationalism is intimately connected to the ____.

- (a) Western education (b) Awareness of people (c) Anti-colonial movement
(d) None of the above

52) According to the census of 1921, 12 to 13 million people perished in India as a result of ____.

- (a) Famines (b) Epidemic (c) First world war (d) Both (a) and (b)

53) Gandhiji organised a Satyagraha to support the peasants of the kheda district of Gujarat in ____.

- (a) 1915 (b) 1916 (c) 1917 (d) 1918

54) When was the Non-cooperation Khilafat Movement begun in India?

- (a) January 1919 (b) January 1921 (c) February 1920 (d) February 1922

55) Vallabhbhai Patel led the peasant movement in Bardoli, Gujarat in ____.

- (a) 1917 (b) 1925 (c) 1928 (d) 1930

56) Which province did not boycott the council election?

- (a) Madras (b) Ahmedabad (c) Hyderabad (d) Lucknow

57) In Awadh, peasants were led by which sanyasi who had earlier been to Fiji, as an indentured labourer?

- (a) Baba Ramdev (b) Baba Nagarjuna (c) Baba Ramchandra (d) Baba Parmanand

58) With the growth of nationalism, who created the image of Bharat Mata in the 20th century?

- (a) Nand Lal Bose (b) Abanindranath Tagore (c) Rabindranath Tagore
(d) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

59) Who himself took interest to revive folklore in West Bengal?

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore (b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
(c) Abanindranath Tagore (d) All of the above

60) Identify the appropriate reason for the formation of the Swaraj Party from the option given below.

- (a) It wanted members of Congress to return to Council Politics
(b) It wanted members of Congress to ask for Poorna Swaraj for Indians.
(c) It wanted members of Congress to oppose Simon Commission
(d) It wanted members of Congress to ask Dominion State for India.

61) Find the incorrect option

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi return to India from South Africa in 1918.
(b) In 1918, Gandhiji went to Ahmedabad to organise a Satyagarhi Movement.
(c) Khilafat Movement was started in 1921.
(d) Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place on 13th April 1919.

62) Find the incorrect option

- (a) Simon Commission was constituted under John Simon.
(b) 'Qudh Kisan Sabha' was headed by Mahatma Gandhi.
(c) In Awadh the Peasant Movement developed under the leadership of Baba Ramchandra
(d) In 1921 Gandhiji had designed a tricolour Swaraj Flag

63) Arrange the following in the correct sequence

1. Mahatma Gandhi Return India
2. Non-Cooperation Movement
3. Simon Commission
4. Incident of Chauri-Chaura

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

64) Arrange the following in the correct sequence

1. Depressed Class Association
2. Rowlatt Act
3. Poona Pact Signed
4. Gandhiji travelled to Champaran

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

65)	List I (Year)	List II (Events)
	A. 1921	1. Non-Cooperation Movement
	B. 1916	2. Khilafat Committee was formed
	C. 1919	3. Chauri-Chaura Movement
	D. 1922	4. Gandhi travelled to Champaran

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
1423	1234	4321	3412

66)	List I (Year)	List II (Events)
	A. 1919	1. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
	B. 1924	2. Alluri Sitaram Raju was executed
	C. 1931	3. Second Round Table
	D. 1930	4. Salt March

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
1234	4321	4312	3421

$$2 \times 1 = 2$$

67) **Assertion (A)** The Chauri-Chaura incident occurred at Chauri-Chaura in Gorakhpur district of United province on 4th February, 1922.

Reason (R) Large number of people participated in Non-Cooperation movement.

Codes

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

68) **Assertion (A)** In 1918, Gandhiji went to Ahmedabad to organise a Satyagraha Movement amongst cotton mill workers.

Reason (R) After arriving in India Gandhiji successfully organised Satyagraha Movement in various places.

Codes

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

$$7 \times 4 = 28$$

69) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, who organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930, clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the second Round Table Conference by demanding separate electorates for the dalits. When the British Government conceded Ambedkar's demand, Gandhiji began a fast unto death. He believed that separate electorates for dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society. Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji's position and the result was the Poona Pact of September 1932. It gave the Depressed Classes (later to be known as the Scheduled Castes) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate. The Dalit Movement, however, continued to be apprehensive of the Congress led national movement.

1. When was the Depressed Classes Association formed and by whom?

- (a) The Depressed Classes Association was formed in 1920 by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
- (b) The Depressed Classes Association was formed in 1929 by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
- (c) The Depressed Classes Association was formed in 1930 by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
- (d) The Depressed Classes Association was formed in 1935 by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

2. At the second Round Table Conference, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had a clash with whom?

- (a) At the second Round Table Conference, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had a clash with Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
- (b) At the second Round Table Conference, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had a clash with Mahatma Gandhi.
- (c) At the second Round Table Conference, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had a clash with Jawaharlal Nehru.
- (d) At the second Round Table Conference, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had a clash with Lala Lajpat Rai.

3. When was Poona Pact signed?

- (a) Poona Pact was signed in September, 1930.
- (b) Poona Pact was signed in September, 1931.
- (c) Poona Pact was signed in September, 1934.
- (d) Poona Pact was signed in September, 1932.

4. What did Poona Pact offer the depressed classes?

- (a) It gave the Depressed Classes reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate.
- (b) It gave the Depressed Classes reserved seats in all over India examinations, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate.
- (c) It gave the Depressed Classes reserved seats in foreign examinations and legislature, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate.
- (d) It gave the Depressed Classes reserved seats in courts and legal activities, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate.

70) To the altar of this revolution we have brought our youth as incense. Many nationalists thought that the struggle against the British could not be won through non-violence. In 1928, the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) was founded at a meeting in Feroz Shah Kotla ground in Delhi. Amongst its leaders were Bhagat Singh, Jatin Das and Ajoy Ghosh. In a series of dramatic actions in different parts of India, the HSRA targeted some of the symbols of British power. In April 1929, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw a bomb in the Legislative Assembly. In the same year there was an attempt to blow up the train that Lord Irwin was travelling in. Bhagat Singh was 23 when he was tried and executed by the colonial government. During his trial, Bhagat Singh stated that he did not wish to glorify 'the cult of the bomb and pistol' but wanted a revolution in society. Revolution is the inalienable right of mankind. Freedom is the imprescriptible birthright of all. The labourer is the real sustainer of society. To the altar of this revolution we have brought our youth as incense, for no sacrifice is too great for so magnificent a cause. We are content. We await the advent of revolution.

1. What was the philosophy behind the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA), founded in 1928?

- (a) Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) believed that the struggle against the British could not be won through non-violence.
- (b) Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) believed that the struggle against the British could be won through non-violence.
- (c) Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) believed that the struggle against the British could not be won through dishonesty.
- (d) Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) believed that the struggle against the British could not be won through governance.

2. Why was Bhagat Singh put on trial?

- (a) In April 1927, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutta threw a bomb in the Legislative Assembly. There was an attempt to blow up the train that Lord Irwin was travelling in.
- (b) In April 1928, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutta threw a bomb in the Legislative Assembly. There was an attempt to blow up the train that Lord Irwin was travelling in.
- (c) In April 1930, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutta threw a bomb in the Legislative Assembly. There was an attempt to blow up the train that Lord Irwin was travelling in.
- (d) In April 1929, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutta threw a bomb in the Legislative Assembly. There was an attempt to blow up the train that Lord Irwin was travelling in.

3. When was HSRA founded?

- (a) In 1927, the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) was founded at a meeting in Feroz Shah Kotla ground in Delhi.
- (b) In 1929, the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) was founded at a meeting in Feroz Shah Kotla ground in Delhi.
- (c) In 1928, the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) was founded at a meeting in Feroz Shah Kotla ground in Delhi.
- (d) In 1930, the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) was founded at a meeting in Feroz Shah Kotla ground in Delhi.

4. In 1929, there was an attempt to blow up the train that travelling in.

- (a) Lord Dalhousie
- (b) Lord Irwin
- (c) Lord Mountbatten
- (d) Lord Curzon

71) Workers too had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of swaraj. For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed, and it meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come. Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, and in fact they were rarely given such permission. When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home. They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages. They, however, never reached their destination. Stranded on the way by a railway and steamer strike, they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up.

1. For plantation workers in freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed.

- (a) (b)
Gujarat Rajasthan
(c) (d) Assam
Punjab

2. When was Inland Emigration Act founded?

- (a) Inland Emigration Act was founded in 1860.
(b) Inland Emigration Act was founded in 1859.
(c) Inland Emigration Act was founded in 1861.
(d) Inland Emigration Act was founded in 1858.

3. What were the implications of the Inland Emigration Act?

- (a) The Inland Emigration Act of 1859 did not allow the plantation workers to leave the sugarcane gardens without permission.
(b) The Inland Emigration Act of 1859 did not allow the plantation workers to leave the rubber gardens without permission.
(c) The Inland Emigration Act of 1859 did not allow the plantation workers to leave the tea gardens without permission.
(d) The Inland Emigration Act of 1859 did not allow the plantation workers to leave the jute gardens without permission.

4. What was the belief of the workers of the plantations?

- (a) They defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home during Non-Cooperation Movement. They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages.
(b) They defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home during Quit India Movement. They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages.
(c) They defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home during Swadeshi Movement. They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages.
(d) They defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home during Civil Disobedience Movement. They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages.

72) In June 1920, Jawaharlal Nehru began going around the villages in Awadh, talking to the villagers, and trying to understand their grievances. By October, the Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra and a few others. Within a month, over 300 branches had been set up in the villages around the region. So when the Non-Cooperation Movement began the following year, the effort of the Congress was to integrate the Awadh peasant struggle into the wider struggle. The peasant movement, however, developed in forms that the Congress leadership was unhappy with. As the movement spread in 1921, the houses of talukdars and merchants were attacked, bazaars were looted, and grain hoards were taken over. In many places local leaders told peasants that Gandhiji had declared that no taxes were to be paid and land was to be redistributed among the poor. The name of the Mahatma was being invoked to sanction all action and aspirations.

1. What rumours were spread by the local leaders among the peasants?

- (a) In many places local leaders told peasants that Gandhiji had declared that no taxes were to be paid and land was to be taken away from the poor.
- (b) In many places local leaders told peasants that Gandhiji had declared that extra taxes were to be paid and land was to be redistributed among the poor.
- (c) In many places local leaders told peasants that Gandhiji had declared that no taxes were to be paid and land was to be redistributed among the poor.
- (d) In many places local leaders told peasants that Gandhiji had declared that no taxes were to be paid and land was to be allotted to the rich.

2. Which sabha was set up to address the grievances of the villagers?

- (a) Vidhan Sabha was set up to address the grievances of the villagers.
- (b) Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up to address the grievances of the villagers.
- (c) Lok Sabha was set up to address the grievances of the villagers.
- (d) Rajya Sabha was set up to address the grievances of the villagers.

3. When was Oudh Kisan Sabha set up?

- (a) Oudh Kisan Sabha in October 1922.
- (b) Oudh Kisan Sabha in October 1924.
- (c) Oudh Kisan Sabha in October 1926.
- (d) Kinan Cahka in Makaka-1000

4. _____ had declared that no taxes were to be paid and land was to be redistributed among the poor.

- a) Gandhiji
- b) Nehru
- c) Rajaji
- d) Indiragandhi

73) Through the war years prices increased - doubling between 1913 and 1918- leading to extreme hardship for the common people. Villages were called upon to supply soldiers, and the forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger. Then in 1918-19 and 1920-21, crops failed in many parts of India, resulting in acute shortages of food. This was accompanied by an influenza epidemic. According to the census of 1921, 12 to 13 million people perished as a result of famines and the epidemic.

1. What is the forced recruitment?

- (a) It is a process by which the colonial government forced people to join the army.
- (b) It is a process by which the colonial government forced people to join the movement.
- (c) It is a process by which the colonial government forced people to join the farmers.
- (d) It is a process by which the colonial government forced people to join the peasantry.

2. What resulted in acute food shortage?

- (a) In 1918-19 and 1920-21, crops were fed to the pests, resulting in acute shortages of food.
- (b) In 1918-19 and 1920-21, crops were destroyed by the elephants, resulting in acute shortages of food.
- (c) In 1918-19 and 1920-21 crops were set on fire resulting in acute shortages of food