



Quit India Movement Questions PDF with detailed Solutions

Several competitive exams feature questions about Quit India Movement. They are challenging to answer but are extremely rewarding. To answer these questions, you must be familiar with the Quit India Movement. You can begin after you've read about them.

These General Awareness questions are relatively easy to answer with a little practice. As a result, we've compiled a list of 10 Quit India Movement practice questions for you. These questions should not take more than a minute to answer.

Questions on Quit India Movement

You can also download the questions and answers pdf. Just click on the **Download PDF** button. So let's start with the first question.

Q:1 On 14 July 1942, the congress working committee adopted a resolution demanding complete independence from the British Government. Where was the committee held?

1. Nagpur
2. Wardha
3. Pulgaon
4. Bajajwadi

(**Difficulty:** 1, **Estimated Time:** 10 Seconds) Let's start off with a simple one.

Q:2 On 8 November 1942, how many duties the Congress told people to perform 'without any risk' that prevailed throughout the Quit India Movement?

1. 10
2. 12
3. 9
4. 8

(**Difficulty:** 2, **Estimated Time:** 15 Seconds) This one's easy too.

Q:3 In 1945, when World War II had almost come to an end, which of the following party won elections with a promise to provide independence to India?

1. Labour Party
2. Samaj Party



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3. People's Party

4. Hindu Mahasabha Party

(**Difficulty:** 3, **Estimated Time:** 20 Seconds) Think a little before answering.

Q:4 Who among the following remarked the Quit India Movement to be 'by far the most serious rebellion since 1857'?

1. Viceroy Willingdon

2. Winston Churchill

3. Franklin D. Roosevelt

4. Viceroy Linlithgow

(**Difficulty:** 2, **Estimated Time:** 15 Seconds) You can do this one. Try to get it right.

Q:5 When was the Muslim League Lahore Session held where Muhammad Ali Jinnah declared in his presidential address that the Muslims of the country wanted a separate electorate, Pakistan?

1. June 1940

2. March 1940

3. June 1939

4. March 1939

(**Difficulty:** 3, **Estimated Time:** 20 Seconds) Go through the options thoroughly before answering.

Q:6 2023 marks _____ anniversary of Quit India Movement.

1. 79th

2. 81st

3. 80th

4. 93rd

(**Difficulty:** 2, **Estimated Time:** 15 Seconds) You must have read about this.

Q:7 On Mahatma Gandhi launched the Quit India Movement.

1. 8 August 1946

2. 8 August 1942

3. 8 August 1944



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4. 8 August 1932

(**Difficulty:** 2, **Estimated Time:** 15 Seconds) This isn't difficult. Try to answer it correctly.

Q:8 was best known for hoisting the Indian National Congress flag at the Gowalia Tank maidan in Bombay during the Quit India Movement.

1. Aruna Asaf Ali
2. Kanaklata Barua
3. Bhikaiji Rustom Cama
4. Lakshmi Sahgal

(**Difficulty:** 3, **Estimated Time:** 20 Seconds) This is a bit difficult. Did you get it right?

Q:9 was the President of the INC during the launch of Quit India Movement.

1. Mahatma Gandhi
2. Jawahar Lal Nehru
3. Maulana Azad
4. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

(**Difficulty:** 3, **Estimated Time:** 20 Seconds) Have you heard of this campaign?

Q:10 was the only state not to report a single fatality during the Quit India Movement.

1. Punjab
2. Orissa
3. Bihar
4. Bengal

(**Difficulty:** 2, **Estimated Time:** 15 Seconds) Hurry up! Time's ticking.



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Answer Key

Let's have a look at your score.

1. (2)	2. (1)	3. (1)	4. (4)	5. (2)
6. (2)	7. (2)	8. (1)	9. (3)	10. (1)

Comment below your score, considering each question has 1 mark only. If you scored 8 to 10, congratulations! You are one step closer to selection. If you have scored 5 to 8 marks, then you are doing well, keep it up. If you have scored less than 5 marks then you need to work a little harder on this subject. But don't worry, we are here to help you master the subject.

Let's check the answers and solutions and try to find out what went wrong.

Answers and Solutions

Q:1 The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e. **Wardha**

The Congress Working Committee meeting at Wardha (14 July 1942) adopted a resolution demanding complete independence from the British government. The draft proposed massive civil disobedience if the British did not accede to the demands. It was passed at Bombay.

Q:2 The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e. **10**

On 8 November 1942, Congress told people to perform ten duties 'without any risk':

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1. No transaction with any business either with the Britishers or their Government
2. Every home and window exhibit tricoloured flag
3. Do not see movies because this money 'goes to the tyrant Government'
4. Do not enter the Courts
5. Do not purchase the foreign goods
6. Withdrawal of your money from the Government Banks
7. Boycott the servants of the British Government
8. Do not transact any business for which you are asked to go to court
9. Leave the cities and go to villages
10. Let the grain and other things remain with the peasant

Q:3 The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e. **Labour Party**

In 1945, when World War II had almost come to an end, the Labour Party of the United Kingdom won elections with a promise to provide independence to India. The jailed political prisoners were released in 1945.

Q:4 The correct answer is **Option 4** i.e. **Viceroy Linlithgow**

After the British failed to secure Indian support for the British war effort with Cripps Mission, Gandhi made a call to Do or Die in his Quit India speech delivered in Bombay on 9 August 1942 at the Gowalia Tank Maidan. Viceroy Linlithgow remarked the movement to be 'by far the most serious rebellion since 1857'.

Q:5 The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e. **March 1940**

The resignation of the ministers was an occasion of great joy and rejoicing for the leader of the Muslim League, Muhammad Ali Jinnah. He called the date i.e. 22 December 1939 The Day of Deliverance. Gandhi urged Jinnah against the celebration of this day, however, it was futile. At the Muslim League Lahore Session held in March 1940, Jinnah declared in his presidential address that the Muslims of the country wanted a separate electorate, Pakistan.

Q:6 The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e. **81st**

81st anniversary of Quit India movement observed on August 8.

A) Also known as Bharat Chodo Andolan was a significant civil disobedience movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi and INC in 1942.

B) On August 8, 1942 Gandhi gave the slogan Do or Die.

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Q:7 The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e. **8 August 1942**

- The Quit India Movement, also known as the Bharat Chhodo Andolan, was a movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi on 8 August 1942, during World War II, demanding an end to British rule in India.
- On this day, August 8th, 1942, Gandhi gave the famous 'Do or Die' speech, urging the Indian people to act against British rule.
- The movement included a boycott of the British government and rejection of transactions involving the government.

Q:8 The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e. **Aruna Asaf Ali**

Aruna Asaf Ali was an Indian educator, political activist, and publisher. She is widely remembered for hoisting the Indian National flag at the Gowalia Tank maidan. She edited Inquilab, a monthly magazine of the Congress Party, along with Ram Manohar Lohia. In 1958, she was elected the first Mayor of Delhi.

Kanaklata Barua: Kanaklata Barua also called Birbala and *Shaheed*. An active organizer and member of Mrityu Bahini, Kanaklata was shot dead by the British police on September 20, 1942, while she was leading a procession holding the national flag during the Quit India Movement. She was just 18.

Bhikaji Rustom Cama: The first person to hoist the Indian flag on foreign soil in Stuttgart in Germany. Appealing for human rights, equality, and autonomy from Great Britain

Lakshmi Sahgal: She is a freedom fighter and a social activist who served in Subhash Chandra Bose's Indian National Army (INA). Lakshmi Sahgal was born on October 24, 1914, in Madras. Captain Lakshmi was the presidential candidate for the Left in 2002, an election that A. P. J. Abdul Kalam would win.

Q:9 The correct answer is **Option 3** i.e. **Maulana Azad**

Abul Kalam Azad was the President of the Indian National Congress during the Quit India Movement which took place in 1942.

Abul Kalam Azad was the first education minister of India.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was an educationist, freedom fighter, politician, and journalist.

Q:10 The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e. **Punjab**

Quit India Movement was launched at the Bombay session of the All India Congress Committee by Mahatma Gandhi on 8th August 1942.



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The majority of the Quit India Movement was carried by the labour class as they agitated through bandhs and hartals.

So that's it for today. General Awareness subject matters are generally important. We'll go over another topic of General Awareness later. Until then, you can practice the questions by downloading the Quit India Movement PDF.

