

## Formation of Indian National Congress

**Instructions:** Each question carries one mark. Choose the most appropriate answer.

### Section: Background and Pre-Congress Organizations

1. The Indian National Congress was founded in:

- a) 1876
- b) **1885**
- c) 1886
- d) 1890

2. The venue of the first Indian National Congress session was:

- a) Calcutta
- b) **Bombay**
- c) Madras
- d) Allahabad

3. The first President of the Indian National Congress was:

- a) **W.C. Bonnerjee**
- b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- c) A.O. Hume
- d) Surendranath Banerjee

4. Who is known as the "Father of Indian National Congress"?

- a) **A.O. Hume**
- b) W.C. Bonnerjee
- c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

5. The number of delegates attending the first Congress session was about:

- a) 50
- b) **72**
- c) 100
- d) 150

6. Before the formation of Congress, the first all-India political organization was:

- a) **Indian National Union**
- b) Indian Association
- c) Bombay Presidency Association
- d) Madras Mahajana Sabha

7. The Indian Association was founded in 1876 by:

- a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- b) **Surendranath Banerjee and Anand Mohan Bose**
- c) W.C. Bonnerjee
- d) Badruddin Tyabji

8. The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was founded in 1870 by:

- a) M.G. Ranade
- b) **Mahadev Govind Ranade**
- c) Gopal Hari Deshmukh
- d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

9. The Bombay Presidency Association was founded in 1885 by:

- a) **Pherozeshah Mehta, K.T. Telang, Badruddin Tyabji**
- b) W.C. Bonnerjee and Dadabhai Naoroji

c) Surendranath Banerjee

d) M.G. Ranade and Gopal Krishna Gokhale

10. The Madras Mahajana Sabha was founded in 1884 by:

- a) **M. Viraraghavachari, G. Subramania Iyer, P. Anandacharlu**
- b) S. Ramaswami Mudaliar
- c) C. Rajagopalachari
- d) K. Kamaraj

### Section: Founders and Early Leadership

11. A.O. Hume was a retired British:

- a) Businessman
- b) **Civil servant**
- c) Army officer
- d) Missionary

12. The idea of forming the Indian National Congress was conceived during a meeting in:

- a) **Madras in 1884**
- b) Bombay in 1884
- c) Calcutta in 1883
- d) Pune in 1885

13. The "Safety Valve Theory" of Congress formation is associated with:

- a) **Lala Lajpat Rai**
- b) Bipin Chandra Pal
- c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- d) Aurobindo Ghosh

14. Who among these was NOT among the early founders of Congress?

- a) A.O. Hume
- b) W.C. Bonnerjee
- c) **Lord Dufferin**
- d) Dadabhai Naoroji

15. The first Muslim President of Congress was:

- a) **Badruddin Tyabji**
- b) Syed Ahmed Khan
- c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- d) Maulana Azad

16. Badruddin Tyabji presided over the Congress session in:

- a) 1885
- b) **1887**
- c) 1889
- d) 1891

17. The first woman President of Congress was:

- a) **Annie Besant**
- b) Sarojini Naidu
- c) Nellie Sen Gupta
- d) Vijayalakshmi Pandit

18. Annie Besant became Congress President in:

- a) 1905
- b) **1917**
- c) 1925
- d) 1931

**19.** The first Indian woman to become Congress

President was:

- a) Annie Besant
- b) **Sarojini Naidu**
- c) Nellie Sen Gupta
- d) Aruna Asaf Ali

**20.** Sarojini Naidu became Congress President in:

- a) 1917
- b) **1925**
- c) 1931
- d) 1940

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#### Section: Early Sessions and Objectives

**21.** The second session of Congress (1886) was held in:

- a) Bombay
- b) **Calcutta**
- c) Madras
- d) Allahabad

**22.** The second session of Congress was presided over by:

- a) W.C. Bonnerjee
- b) **Dadabhai Naoroji**
- c) Badruddin Tyabji
- d) A.O. Hume

**23.** The main objectives of the early Congress included:

- a) **Promotion of friendly relations among political workers**
- b) Demand for complete independence
- c) Violent overthrow of British rule
- d) Establishment of Hindu Rashtra

**24.** The early Congress demanded:

- a) **Civil service examinations in India**
- b) Complete independence
- c) Partition of Bengal
- d) Separate electorates

**25.** The "Fourteen Point Memorandum" of 1885 was submitted to:

- a) British Parliament
- b) **Lord Dufferin**
- c) Secretary of State for India
- d) Queen Victoria

**26.** Who said "INC should be the nursery for future Parliament of India"?

- a) **A.O. Hume**
- b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- c) W.C. Bonnerjee
- d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

**27.** The Congress sessions were held in December because:

- a) **Lawyers had winter vacations**
- b) Farmers were free
- c) British officials were on leave
- d) Weather was pleasant

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#### Section: Moderate Phase (1885-1905)

**28.** The early leaders of Congress were known as:

- a) Extremists
- b) **Moderates**
- c) Revolutionaries
- d) Radicals

**29.** The main method of Moderates was:

- a) Armed struggle
- b) **Constitutional agitation**
- c) Mass movements
- d) Boycott

**30.** The "Three P's" policy of Moderates stood for:

- a) Prayers, Petitions, Protests
- b) **Prayers, Petitions, Protests**
- c) Peace, Progress, Prosperity
- d) Politics, Principles, Progress

**31.** Who among these was NOT a Moderate leader?

- a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- c) **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**
- d) Pherozeshah Mehta

**32.** Dadabhai Naoroji is best known for his:

- a) **Drain of Wealth theory**
- b) Swadeshi Movement
- c) Home Rule Movement
- d) Non-Cooperation Movement

**33.** Dadabhai Naoroji's book "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India" was published in:

- a) 1876
- b) **1901**
- c) 1905
- d) 1909

**34.** Dadabhai Naoroji was elected to British Parliament from:

- a) Manchester
- b) **Central Finsbury**
- c) Liverpool
- d) Birmingham

**35.** Gopal Krishna Gokhale founded the:

- a) Indian National Union
- b) **Servants of India Society**
- c) Indian Association
- d) Bombay Presidency Association

**36.** The Servants of India Society was founded in:

- a) 1885
- b) **1905**
- c) 1915
- d) 1920

**37.** Gopal Krishna Gokhale was regarded as the political guru of:

- a) **Mahatma Gandhi**
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Sardar Patel
- d) Subhas Chandra Bose

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### Section: Rise of Extremists and Surat Split

38. The Extremist leaders were popularly called:

- a) Lal-Bal-Pal
- b) Gandhi-Nehru-Patel
- c) Naoroji-Gokhale-Mehta
- d) Bose-Azad-Prasad

39. "Lal-Bal-Pal" refers to:

- a) **Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal**
- b) Lala Hardayal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Pherozeshah Mehta
- c) Lala Lajpat Rai, Baldev Singh, P. Anandacharlu
- d) Lala Hansraj, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Palwankar Baloo

40. Bal Gangadhar Tilak started newspapers:

- a) **Kesari (Marathi) and Maratha (English)**
- b) Young India and Harijan
- c) Amrita Bazar Patrika and The Hindu
- d) Bombay Chronicle and Indian Express

41. Tilak gave the slogan:

- a) Do or Die
- b) **Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it**
- c) Jai Hind
- d) Inquilab Zindabad

42. The Surat Split in Congress happened in:

- a) 1905
- b) **1907**
- c) 1909
- d) 1911

43. The main issue leading to Surat Split was:

- a) Partition of Bengal
- b) **Demand for Swaraj**
- c) Non-Cooperation
- d) Separate electorates

44. The Surat session was presided over by:

- a) **Rash Behari Ghosh**
- b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- d) Dadabhai Naoroji

45. The Extremists were readmitted to Congress in:

- a) 1909
- b) **1916**
- c) 1919
- d) 1920

46. The Lucknow Pact between Congress and Muslim League was signed in:

- a) 1907
- b) **1916**
- c) 1919
- d) 1920

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### Section: Previous Years' Questions

47. (Previous Year NDA) The Indian National Congress was founded in:

- a) 1875

b) **1885**

c) 1895

d) 1905

48. (Previous Year NDA) The first President of Indian National Congress was:

- a) **W.C. Bonnerjee**
- b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- c) A.O. Hume
- d) Surendranath Banerjee

49. (Previous Year NDA) Who is called the "Father of Indian National Congress"?

- a) W.C. Bonnerjee
- b) **A.O. Hume**
- c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

50. (Previous Year NDA) The "Safety Valve Theory" of Congress formation is associated with:

- a) A.O. Hume
- b) **Lala Lajpat Rai**
- c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- d) Bipin Chandra Pal

51. (Previous Year NDA) The Surat Split in Congress occurred in:

- a) 1905
- b) **1907**
- c) 1909
- d) 1911

52. (Previous Year NDA) "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it" was said by:

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**
- c) Subhas Chandra Bose
- d) Bhagat Singh

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### Answer Key

1. b) 1885
2. b) Bombay
3. a) W.C. Bonnerjee
4. a) A.O. Hume
5. b) 72
6. a) Indian National Union
7. b) Surendranath Banerjee and Anand Mohan Bose
8. b) Mahadev Govind Ranade
9. a) Pherozeshah Mehta, K.T. Telang, Badruddin Tyabji
10. a) M. Viraraghavachari, G. Subramania Iyer, P. Anandacharlu
11. b) Civil servant
12. a) Madras in 1884
13. a) Lala Lajpat Rai
14. c) Lord Dufferin
15. a) Badruddin Tyabji
16. b) 1887
17. a) Annie Besant

18. b) 1917
19. b) Sarojini Naidu
20. b) 1925
21. b) Calcutta
22. b) Dadabhai Naoroji
23. a) Promotion of friendly relations  
among political workers
24. a) Civil service examinations in India
25. b) Lord Dufferin
26. a) A.O. Hume
27. a) Lawyers had winter vacations
28. b) Moderates
29. b) Constitutional agitation
30. b) Prayers, Petitions, Protests
31. c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
32. a) Drain of Wealth theory
33. b) 1901
34. b) Central Finsbury
35. b) Servants of India Society
36. b) 1905
37. a) Mahatma Gandhi
38. a) Lal-Bal-Pal
39. a) Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak,  
Bipin Chandra Pal
40. a) Kesari (Marathi) and Maratha  
(English)
41. b) Swaraj is my birthright and I shall  
have it
42. b) 1907
43. b) Demand for Swaraj
44. a) Rash Behari Ghosh
45. b) 1916
46. b) 1916
47. b) 1885
48. a) W.C. Bonnerjee
49. b) A.O. Hume
50. b) Lala Lajpat Rai
51. b) 1907
- 52.