

INDIAN HISTORY

1. The Cabinet Mission was sent to India
 1. to establish a national government
 2. to work out a constitutional arrangement for the transfer of power
 3. to accede to Jinnah's demand for Pakistan and work out its details
 4. none of the aboveSelect the code for correct statements.
(a) 2 (b) 1 and 2
(c) 3 (d) 4
2. Which of the following Acts formally introduced the principle of elections for the first time?
(a) The Indian Councils Act, 1909
(b) Government of India Act, 1919
(c) The 1935 Act
(d) Indian Independence Act, 1947
3. Which one of the following with regards to the Indian Councils Act of 1909 is not true?
(a) It enlarged the legislatures both at the Centre and in the Provinces.
(b) It provided direct election to the Central legislature.
(c) It introduced separate electorates at the insistence of the Muslims.
(d) It included Indians in the Central Executive for the first time.
4. Which of the following is not true about the Government of India Act of 1919?
(a) It is also known as the Montague Chelmsford Reforms.
(b) It paved the way for federalism by clearly separating the responsibilities of the Centre to Provinces.
(c) It made the Central Executive responsible to the Legislature.
(d) It extended the practice of communal representation.
5. The interim government at the centre was formed
(a) after the visit of the Cripps Mission
(b) before the visit of the Cripps Mission
(c) after Lord Mountbatten came to India for transfer of power
(d) after the visit of the Cabinet Mission
6. Some of the Government of India Acts and their provisions are given here.
 1. The Indian Councils Act of 1861 introduced legislative councils for the provinces.
 2. The Government of India Act of 1919 introduced dyarchy in the provinces.
 3. Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909 introduced communal electorate.
 4. The Government of India Act of 1935 introduced provincial autonomy.Select the code for correct statements:
(a) 1 and 2
(b) Only 2
(c) 3 and 4
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
7. Women in India were enfranchised on the same terms as men for the first time by the Montford reforms as a result of
(a) agitation launched by All-India Women's Conference
(b) persistent demands of the Indian National Congress
(c) Muddiman Committee's Report

- (d) Socio Reformers' effort towards women's emancipation
8. The 'August offer' of 1940 sought to conciliate Congress by assuming
- the setting up of a representative Indian body to frame a new constitution
 - the government's assurance to protect the political rights of minorities
 - that there would be no partition of India
 - that separate electorates would not be provided for the depressed classes
9. Who of the following was not a member of the interim government established in 1946?
- Dr. John Mathai
 - Sardar Baldev Singh
 - Achyut Patwardhan
 - Jagjivan Ram
10. The Ahrar movement
- was directed by ideas of self government
 - disliked the loyalist politics of the Aligarh school and the big nawabs and zamindars
 - advocated participation in the militant nationalist movement
 - all of the above
11. Jyotiba Phule's *Satyashodhak Samaj* in the late 19th century undertook
- saving the lower castes from hypocritical Brahmans and their opportunistic scriptures
 - separate representation for untouchables
 - attacking the caste system
 - an anti-landlord and anti-mahajan stand in Satara
12. Give the correct ascending chronological sequence of events:
- Swadeshi movement
 - Non-cooperation movement
 - Quit India movement
 - Civil Disobedience movement
- Choose the correct sequence.
- 1, 2, 3, 4
 - 2, 1, 3, 4
 - 1, 2, 4, 3
 - 4, 1, 2, 3
13. Which is the correct chronological order of the following developments?
- Cripps Mission
 - Gandhi-Irwin pact
 - Simon Commission
 - Partition of the country
- Choose the correct order.
- 1, 2, 3, 4
 - 2, 1, 4, 3
 - 2, 1, 3, 4
 - 3, 2, 1, 4
14. Bhagat Singh and B K Dutt threw a bomb in the central legislative assembly
- to protest against the passage of the Public Safety Bill
 - to overthrow the British government
 - to kill the members of the legislative council
 - to avenge the death of Lala Lajpat Rai

15. The 'defeat was more mine than his...' Gandhi said it for
 - (a) C R Das
 - (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 - (c) Pattabhi Sitaramaya
 - (d) C Rajagopalacharya
16. The legislature that first conferred the symbol and instrument of equal citizenship on women with men or, allowed women to be represented in the Legislative Council was the:
 - (a) Madras Legislative Council
 - (b) Bihar Legislative Council
 - (c) Bombay Legislative Council
 - (d) none of the above
17. The Civil Disobedience movement followed the
 - (a) declaration of Home Rule by Annie Besant
 - (b) partition of Bengal
 - (c) Dandi march
 - (d) declaration of *Poorna Swaraj* by the Congress
18. The Red Shirts movement aimed at
 - (a) creation of an independent Pakhtoonistan
 - (b) the formation of Pakistan
 - (c) trade union activism in India
 - (d) throwing the British out of India
19. Name the area that most actively took part in the national struggle during the Quit India Movement.
 - (a) Maharashtra
 - (b) Gujarat
 - (c) Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
 - (d) Punjab
20. In 1940, Vinoba Bhave started individual *Satyagraha* from
 - (a) Nadiad in Khera district, Gujarat
 - (b) Pavnar, Maharashtra
 - (c) Punnappa-Vayalar, Kerala
 - (d) Guntur, Andhra Pradesh

EVALUATE YOURSELF

Total Marks :

Your Mark :

Topper's Mark :

SCORE GRADE

30-40	: Outstanding	<input type="text"/>	A
20-30	: Very Good	<input type="text"/>	B
10-20	: Good	<input type="text"/>	C
0-10	: Average	<input type="text"/>	D

ANSWER KEYS

01 b 02 a 03 b 04 c 05 d 06 d 07 c 08 a 09 c 10 d
11 b 12 c 13 d 14 a 15 c 16 a 17 d 18 d 19 c 20 b

VANIK IAS