**Multiple Choice Questions**

**History, Paper – XI (Modern India - II)**

**Unit - V**

1. The idea of Indian national Army (INA) was first conceived in Malaya by

a) Rash Behari Bose b) Subash Chandra Bose **c) Mohan Singh** d) NS Gill

2. The INA was founded in

a) Japan b) Malaya c) Burma **d) Singapore**

3. The Indian National Army was founded by

a) Mohan Singh b) NS Gill **c) Subhas Chandra Bose** d) Rash Behari Bose

4. Which of the following movement gave a fillip to the INA?

a) RIN Mutiny **b) Quit India Movement** c) Civil Disobedient Movement d) Khilafat Movement

5. The provisional Government of free India was recognised by Japan and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Six other government **b) Eight other government**

c) Ten other government d) Eleven other government

6. The second phase of the INA began in

a) August, 1942 **b) July, 1943** c) September, 1943 d) October, 1943

7. Subhas Chandra Bose set     up two INA headquarters in

**a) Rangoon and Singapore** b) Tokyo and Singapore

c) Taiwan and Singapore d) Manchuria and Singapore

8. The Slogan ‘Jai Hind’ and ‘Delhi Chalo’ was given by

a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Mohan Singh c) CR Das **d) Subhas Chandra Bose**

9. The officers and men of the INA wanted to      enter India as

a) Redeemer b) Patriots **c) Liberators** d) Japan

10. During RIN mutiny, an army battalion called to bring peace in Bombay was

a)Rajput Battalion b) Sikh Battalion c)Gurkha Battalion d)Maratha Battalion

11. The greatest threat of all but largely forgotten episode in the freedom struggle was

**a) RIN Mutiny** b) Sepoy Mutiny c) Jallianwalla Bagh Tragedy d) INA Movement

12. On 18th February 1946, the RIN Mutiny started in

a) Culcutta **b) Bombay** c) Madras d) Karachi

13. The elected head of a Naval Central Strike Committee was

a) Sardar Patel b) MK Gandhi **c) MS Khan** d) SK Patil

14. Which party supports the RIN strikes?

a) The Muslim League b) The Congress c) The Hindu Mahasabha **d) The Communist Party**

15. The RIN Mutiny was condemned due to its violent character by

a) Nehru b) MA Jinnah **c) Gandhi** d) Sardar Patel

16. A major centre of RIN revolt second only to Bombay was

**a) Karachi** b) Cochin c) Madras d) Visakapatnam

17. A Cabinet Mission to India  was sent by the British government in

a) April, 1945 **b) March, 1946** c) August, 1946 d) September, 1946

18. The Prime Minister of Interim Government formed in 1946 was

a) Liquat Ali Khan b) Muhammed Ali Jinnah **c) Jawaharlal Nehru** d) Sarder Patel

19. The Cabinet Mission consisting of three member was headed by

a) Sir Stafford Cripps b) AV Alexander **c) Lord Pethick Lawrance** d) None of the above

20. Which of the following was not a  recommendation of the Cabinet Mission?

a) There should be a union of India **b) Two dominions would be established**

c) A constituent Assembly should be set up d) A provisional government will be set up in the centre.

21. The president of Constituent Assembly was

a) Jawaharlal Nehru **b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad** c) MA Jinnah d) BR Ambedkar

22. The ‘Direct Action Day’ was observed by the Muslim League on

a) 16th March 1946 b) 20th May, 1946 **c) 16th August 1946** d) 2nd September 1946

23. An interim government with Jawaharlal Nehru  as the Prime Minister was sworn in on

**a) 2nd September 1946** b) 16th October 1946 c) 20th February 1947 d) 26th January 1950

24. The declaration of 20th February 1947 was made by

a) Ramsay Macdonald b) Winston Churchill

**c) Clement Attlee** d) Lord Wavel

25. The last Governor General / Viceroy of British       India was

**a) Lord Mountbatten** b) Lord Waven

c) Raja Gopalachari d) Lord Linlithgow

26. Which of the following plan proposed the       partition of Punjab and Bengal and handing       over       power to the provinces?

a) Cabinet Mission Plan b) Waven Plan

c) Plan Balkan **d) Mountbatten Plan**

27. The Mount Batten Plan outlined the procedure for immediate

**a) Transfer of power with Partition of India**

b) Transfer of power without Partition of India

c) Integration of the Srincely State of India

d) Enforce of a new Constitution for India

28. The Indian Independence Act was ratified by the crown on

a) 3rd june 1947 b) 1st July 1947

**c) 18th July 1947** d) 14th August 1947

29. The two dominions viz India and Pakistan secured independence respectively on

a) 15th and 15th August 1947

**b) 15th and 14th August 1947**

c) 14th and 15th August 1947

d) None of the above

30. Which is the correct pair of the first Governor General of free India and Pakistan?

a) Lord Wavell and Liaquat Ali Khan b) C. Rajagopalacharia and MA Jinnah

c) Lord Mountbatten and Maulana Azad **d) Lord Mountbatten and MA Jinnah**

31. The first Prime Minister of free India and Pakistan were

a) Jawaharlal Nehru and MA Jinnah b) Sardar Patel and Liaquat Ali Khan

**c) Jawaharlal Nehru and Liaquat Ali Khan** d) Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Azad

32.The Princely States were permitted to join either the Indian union or Pakistan or remain Independence by

a) The Government of India Act 1935 b) The Wavell Plan

c) The Mountbatten Plan **d) The Independence of India Act 1947**

33. The integration of Princely State with free India was effected under the leadership of

a) Dr. Rajendraprasad b) Jai Prakash Narayan

**c) Sardar Vallabhai Patel** d) Jawaharlal Nehru

34. The three Princely States which were not agreed to sign an instrument of accession with India by

  15th August 1947 were

a) Kashmir, Tripura and Hyderabad b) Kashmir, Manipur and Cooch Bihar

**c) Kashmir, Junagadh and Hyderabad** d) Kashmir, Mysore and Hyderabad

35. The Maharaja of  Kashmir acceded to India in

a) September, 1947 **b) October, 1947** c) November, 1948 d) November, 1949

36. After the Indian troops occupied the state, the Nizam of Hyderabad formally acceded to India in

a) September 1947 b) October 1947 **c) November 1948** d) December 1949

37. The Constituent Assembly was constituted in 1946 under the provisions of

a) The Wavell Plan **b) The Cabinet Mission Plan**

c) The mount Batten Plan d) The Independence of India Act

38. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee of  the Constituent Assembly was

**a) Dr. BR Ambedkar** b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad c) Dr. HP Modi d) Sardar Patel

39. The Constitution of India was passed/ adopted on the

a) 26th January 1948 **b) 26th November 1949** c) 26th January 1950 d) None of the above

40. The Constitution of India, Which is the most bulky constitution in the world, contains

a) 390 Articles and 6 Schedules b) 394 Articles and 8 Schedules

c) 394 Articles and 9 Schedules **d) 395 Articles and 10 Schedules**

**Answer Key:**

|  |  |
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| 1 | **c** |
| 2 | **d** |
| 3 | **c** |
| 4 | **b** |
| 5 | **b** |
| 6 | **b** |
| 7 | **a** |
| 8 | **d** |
| 9 | **c** |
| 10 | **d** |
| 11 | **a** |
| 12 | **b** |
| 13 | **c** |
| 14 | **d** |
| 15 | **c** |
| 16 | **a** |
| 17 | **b** |
| 18 | **c** |
| 19 | **c** |
| 20 | **b** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 21 | **b** |
| 22 | **c** |
| 23 | **a** |
| 24 | **c** |
| 25 | **a** |
| 26 | **d** |
| 27 | **a** |
| 28 | **c** |
| 29 | **b** |
| 30 | **d** |
| 31 | **c** |
| 32 | **d** |
| 33 | **c** |
| 34 | **c** |
| 35 | **b** |
| 36 | **c** |
| 37 | **b** |
| 38 | **a** |
| 39 | **b** |
| 40 | **d** |

**Fill in the blank**

**History paper – XI (Modern India - II)**

**Unit - V**

1. Subhas Chandra Bose was arrested under the ­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Subhas Chandra Bose had left India secretly in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to go to the Soviet Union.

3. The Provisional Government of Free India declared war on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Subhas Chandra Bose, known popularly as \_\_\_\_\_\_ gave the battle cry of ‘Jai Hind’.

5. The INA Day was observed on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. RIN Mutiny was started in Bombay on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. When RIN Mutiny took place, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ persuaded the ratings to surrender.

8. Mounbatten Plan proposed to advance the date of transfer of power from June 1948 to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. The Prime Minister of England \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  declared that power would be transferred to the Indians by     June 1948.

10. The elation of coming Independence was marred by the large scale \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during and after            August 1948.

11. The partition was accepted by Indian nationalist due to historical development of   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. The ex-INA and ex-Indian Army formed a mobile bands called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13. The partition of India uprooted some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of undivided India’s people.

14. Mahatma Gandhi was murdered by a Hindu fanatic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15. Gandhi died a martyr to the cause of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

16. The integration of princely states was possible  mainly due to Sardar Patel and popular \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

17. The Nawab of Junagadh wanted to accede to  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

18. Hyderabad was a Hindu –Majority state under  a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ruler.

19. The task of farming Indian constitution took a long time of about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

20. On 26th jan. 1950, the new constitution came into effect and India was declared a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Answer key:**

1. Defence of India Act.

2. March 1941

3. Great Britain

4. Netaji

5. 12th Nov. 1945

6. 18th Feb. 1946

7. Sarder Patel

8. 15th Aug. 1947

9. Clement Attlee

10. Communal Riots

11. Communalism

12. Jathas

13. 12.5 million

14. Nathuram Godse

15. Unity

16. State People’s Movement

17. Pakistan

18. Muslim

19. 2 years 11 month and 18 days

20. Sovereign Democratic Republic