**MULTPLE CHOICE QUESTION**

**Paper XI : Modern India –II**

**UNIT – III**

**Tick the correct answer :**

1.Who among the following was the author of Anand Math?

a) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee  
b) Ravindranath Tagore  
c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy  
d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

**Answer : A**

2. The British introduced Provincial autonomy in India through

a) The Morley-Minto Reforms Act of 1909

b) The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919

c) Indian Councils Act of 1892

d) The Government of India Act of 1935

**Answer : D**

3. Who said ‘*The Simon Commission Report should be thrown on a heap of rubbish’*?

a) Mahatma Gandhi

b) Shivaswami Ayyar

c) Mohammad Ali Jinnah

d) Jawaharlal Nehru

**Answer : B**

4. The Simon Commission was boycotted by the Indian because –

a) It sought to curb civil liberties of the Indians

b) It proposed to partition of India

c) It was an all-white commission without Indian representative

d) It proposed measures to contain nationalism

**Answer : C**

**5. Which of the following  provision was not included in the Nehru Report?**

a) India must be given Dominion status

b) The Governor General must be only the constitutional head

c) There was to be no separate electorate

d) Diarchy should be introduced both at the centre as well as provinces

**Answer:  D**

**6. British Government appointed an Indian Statutory Commission to review the Government of India Act 1919, this commission is also known as?**

a) Simon Commission

b) Hunter Commission

c) Elbert Commission

d) Cripps Mission

**Answer : A**

**7. What was/were the important features of Nehru Report?**

a) It contained a Bill of Rights.

b) There shall be no state religion; men and women shall have equal rights as citizens.

c) There should be federal form of government with residuary powers vested in the center.

d) All of the above

**Answer : D**

**8. Simon Commission was sent to India in 1928, at that time who was the Prime Minister of Britain?**

a) Stanley Baldwin

b) John Allsebrook Simon

c) Clement Richard Attlee

d)Winston Churchill

**Answer : A**

9. In Morley - Minto reforms, number of elected members in the Imperial Legislative Council and the Provincial Legislative Councils was:

a) increased  
b) decreased  
c) remained same  
d) weren't mentioned at all

**Answer : A**

10. Find the correct option, with reference to Morley- Minto reforms:  
A) Muslim electorates were introduced.  
B) Representation in excess of the strength of their population was accord to Muslims.  
C) Separate items could not be voted in the budget.  
D) Budget as a whole could be voted upon.  
i) Only A and B  
ii) Only B and C  
iii) Only C and D  
iv) All of the above

**Answer :** i)

11. What for Morley -Minto Reforms of 1909 are known ?

a) Separate electorates

b) Provincial anarchy

c) Provincial autonomy

d) Federalism

**Answer : A**

12. The Government of India Act of 1919 was also called as…

a) Morley- Minto Reforms

b) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms

c) Gandhi –Irwin Pact

d) Mountbatten Plan

**Answer : B**

13. Which of the following is not the features of the Govt. of India Act 1919 ?

a) Division of provincial subjects into two parts—transferred and reserved

b) It introduced bicameralism and direct elections in the country

c) separate electorates

d)It provided for free and compulsory education

**Answer : D**

14. Which of the following is the proposal of Nehru Report

a) It proposed Dominion Status for India

b) Partition of India

c) Incorporation of six schedule to Indian constitution

d) Complete independence

**Answer : A**

15. Who were the Swarajist ?

a) those who wanted to entry into council

b) those who opposed council entry

c) those who maintained silence on council entry

d) None of these

**Answer : A**

16. Who was the President of the Swarajist party ?

a) Rajagopalachari

b) Motilal Nehru

c) CR Das

d) Rajendra Prasad

**Answer : C**

17. Who describe Government of India Act of 1935 as a new charter of bondage ?

a) BR Ambedkar

b) Mahatma Gandhi

c) Rajendra Prasad

d) Jawaharlal Nehru

**Answer : D**

18. **Which of the following statement is not correct about the provisions of the Government of India Act,1858 ?**

a) The Queen's Principal Secretary of State received the powers and duties of the Company's Court of Directors.

b) A council of fifteen members was appointed to assist the Secretary of State for India.

c) For all the communications between Britain and India, the Secretary of State became the real channel.

d) All the above statements are incorrect.

**Answer : D**

**19. When were Morley-Minto reforms taken place?**

a) 1905

b) 1909

c) 1919

d) 1857

**Answer : B**

20. **Which of the following is not the provision of government of India act, 1935?**

**a) This act ended the system of diarchy**

b) The structure for “Federation of India” was established for both British India and some or all of the “princely states”.

c) Burma became the part of India.

d) The introduction of direct elections, thus increasing the franchise from seven million to thirty-five million people.

**Answer : C**

**21.** The government of India act 1935 provided for:  
1. Provincial autonomy  
2. Establishment of federal court  
3. all India federation at the center

Which among the above hold correct ?  
a) 1 only  
b)1 & 2 only  
c) 2 & 3 only  
d) all of them

**Answer : All of them**

## 22. Which of the following is not correct about Montagu- Chelmsford's Reform & Government of India Act, 1919?

## a) it changed the administrative system in India

## b) the central legislative council was replaced by two houses – imperial legislative assembly and the council of state

## c) education and public health were placed under charge of ministers responsible to the legislature

## d) All of the above are incorrect

**Answer : D**

## 23. Which of the following is not the part of Government of India Act, 1935

a) This act provided for setting up of the federation of India comprising British Indian provinces

b) Diarchy in the provinces was replaced by provincial autonomy

## c) The post of Indian council of secretary of state for India made permanent

## d) The diarchy was introduced at the centre

## Answer : C

## 24. Why did Gandhi rejected the Cripps proposal?

## a) The plan proposed the partition of India

## b) it solely work for the Muslim

## c) Both A & B

## d) None of the above

## Answer : A

## 25. Who formulate the Wavell Plan in 1945 ?

## a) Lord Linlithgow

## b) Lord Mountbatten

## c) Lord Wavell

## d) Lord Irwin

## Answer : C

## 26. The Plan Balkan was proposed by

## a) Lord Linlithgow

## b) Lord Mountbatten

## c) Lord Wavell

## d) Lord Irwin

## Answer : B

## 27. The Plan Balkan proposed

## a) the provinces should become first independent successor states rather than an Indian Union or the two dominions

## b) all the provinces should be integrated under India union

## c) only a large provinces should be given independent

## d) All of the above

## Answer : A

## 28. What is the composition of the Cabinet Mission ?

## a) It comprised of 5 members

## b) It comprised of 4 members

## c) All the members except the member-Secretary were cabinet ministers

## d) It comprised of three cabinet ministers of England

## Answer : D

## 29. When did the Cabinet Mission was despatch to India ?

## a) 1943

## b) 1944

## c) 1945

## d) 1946

## Answer : D

## 30. Which of the following is the recommendation of the cabinet mission ?

## a) partition of India

## b) to make arrangements for interim Government

## c) integration of states into Indian union

## d) None of the above

## Answer : B

## 31. The Communal Award was announced by

## a) Lord Mountbatten

## b) Lord Morley

## c) Lord Minto

## d) British Prime minister Ramsay MacDonald

## Answer : D

## 32. The Communal Award granted

## a) separate electorates for various castes

## b) separate electorates only for muslim

## c) equal franchise for all

## d) none of the above

## Answer : A

## 33. The Swaraj party was formed in

## a) 1921

## b) 1922

## c) 1923

## d) 1924

## Answer : C

## 34. One of the important causes to weaken the Swaraj party was

## a) No coordination among them

## b) Death of CR Das

## c) less supporter

## d) All of the above

## Answer : B

## 35. The Government of Indian Act 1935 came into effect in

## a) 1934

## b) 1935

## c) 1936

## d) 1937

## Answer : D

## 36. The Govt. of India Act 1935 was the longest act passed by British Parliament and was later split into

## a) two parts

## b) three parts

## c) four parts

## d) five parts

## Answer : A

## 37. ‘Provision for federation of India’ was proposed by

## a) Govt. of India Act 1919

## b) Govt. of India Act 1935

## c) Wavell Plan

## d) Mountbatten Plan

## Answer : B

## 38. The establishment of a Public Service Commission in India was proposed by

## a) Govt. of India Act 1919

## b) Govt. of India Act 1935

## c) Morley-Minto Reforms

## d) Mountbatten Plan

## Answer : A

## 39. The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919 came into force on

## a) 1919

## b) 1920

## c) 1921

## d) 1922

## Answer : C

## 40. The creation of boundary commission to settle the two dominions in case of partition, was proposed by

## a) Wavell Plan

## b) Cripps Mission

## c) Cabinet Mission

## d) Mountbatten Plan

## Answer : D

## Answer Key :

1. A

2. D

3. B

4. C

**5. D**

**6. A**

**7. D**

**8. A**

9. A

10. i)

11. A

12. B

13. D

14. A

15. A

16. C

17. D

18. D

**19.** B

20. C

21. Answer : All of them

## 22. D

## 23. C

## 24. A

## 25. C

## 26. B

## 27. A

## 28. D

## 29. D

## 30. B

## 31. D

## 32. A

## 33. C

## 34. B

## 35. D

## 36. A

## 37. B

## 38. A

## 39. C

## 40. D

**Fill in the blanks :**

1. The Morley-Minto Reforms was made in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. The Dyarch was proposed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. The Secretary of the Swaraj Party was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. The Dominion status was proposed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_became the main focus of the Swaraj party
6. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was announced in 1932
7. The Communal award provided for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. The Poona pact was also referred as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. The chairman of the Cripps Mission was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. The Cripps Mission was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to achieve its mission
11. Mountbatten Plan was proposed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_members in the Cabinet mission
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was the last Viceroy of India
14. CR Das became the first\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Swaraj party
15. The Commission was originally named the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
16. The Chairman of the Simon Commission was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
17. The communal electorates was introduced for the first time in India in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
18. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was prepare at the initiative of Lord Mountbatten
19. The Wavell plan is also known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
20. The Communal Award was opposed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Answer Key :**

1. 1909
2. Govt. of India Act 1919
3. Motilal Nehru
4. Nehru Report
5. Council entry
6. Communal Award
7. separate electorates
8. Communal Award
9. Stafford Cripps
10. failed
11. Lord Mountbatten
12. three
13. Lord Mountbatten
14. President
15. Indian Statutory Commission
16. Sir John Simon
17. 1909
18. Plan Balkan
19. Breakdown Plan
20. Mahatma Gandhi