

UPSC Prelims Modern History Questions (PYQs)

2023

Q1. Who among the following rulers of medieval Gujarat surrendered Diu to Portuguese?

- (a) Ahmad Shah
- (b) Mahmud Begarha
- (c) Bahadur Shah
- (d) Muhammad Shah

Correct answer: c

Q2. With reference to the Indian History, Alexander Rea, A. H. Longhurst, Robert Sewell, James Burgess and Walter Elliot were associated with

- (a) archaeological excavations
- (b) establishment of English Press in Colonial India
- (c) establishment of Churches in Princely States
- (d) construction of railways in Colonial India

Correct answer: a

Q3. By which one of the following Acts was the Governor General of Bengal designated as the Governor General of India?

- (a) The Regulating Act
- (b) The Pitt's India Act
- (c) The Charter Act of 1793
- (d) The Charter Act of 1833

Correct answer: d

Q4. Consider the following statements :

Statement-I : 7th August is declared as the National Handloom Day.

Statement-II : It was in 1905 that the Swadeshi Movement was launched on the same day.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.
- (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect.
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct.

Correct answer: a

2022

Q1. In the Government of India Act 1919, the functions of Provincial Government were divided into "Reserved" and "Transferred" subjects. Which of the following were treated as "Reserved" subjects?

- 1. Administration of Justice
- 2. Local Self-Government
- 3. Land Revenue
- 4. Police

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 2, 3 and 4
- (c) 1, 3 and 4
- (d) 1, 2 and 4

Correct answer: c

Q2. Consider the following freedom fighters:

- 1. Barindra Kumar Ghosh
- 2. Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee
- 3. Rash Behari Bose

Who of the above was/were actively associated with the Ghadar Party?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 only

(c) 1 and 3

(d) 3 only

Correct answer: d

Q3. With reference to the proposals of Cripps Mission, consider the following statements:

1. The Constituent Assembly would have members nominated by the Provincial Assemblies as well as the Princely States.
2. Any Province, which is not prepared to accept the new Constitution would have the right to sign a separate agreement with Britain regarding its future status.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Correct answer: b

Q4. With reference to Indian history, consider the following statements:

1. The Dutch established their factories/warehouses on the east coast on lands granted to them by Gajapati rulers.
2. Alfonso de Albuquerque captured Goa from the Bijapur Sultanate.
3. The English East India Company established a factory at Madras on a plot of land leased from a representative of the Vijayanagara empire.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct answer: b

2021

Q1. Consider the following statements:

1. The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919 recommended granting voting rights to all the women above the age of 21.
2. The Government of India Act of 1935 gave women reserved seats in the legislature.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Correct answer: b

Q2. With reference to 8th August, 1942 in Indian history, which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) The Quit India Resolution was adopted by the AICC.
- (b) The Viceroy's Executive Council was expanded to include more Indians.
- (c) The Congress ministries resigned in seven provinces.
- (d) Cripps proposed an Indian Union with full Dominion Status once the Second World War was over.

Correct answer: a

Q3. Who among the following is associated with 'Songs from Prison', a translation of ancient Indian religious lyrics in English?

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
- (d) Sarojini Naidu

Correct answer: c

Q4. Who among the following was associated as Secretary with Hindu Female School which later came to be known as Bethune Female School?

- (a) Annie Besant
- (b) Debendranath Tagore
- (c) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- (d) Sarojini Naidu

Correct answer: c

Q5. In the context of Colonial India, Shah Nawaz Khan, Prem Kumar Sehgal and Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon are remembered as

- (a) leaders of Swadeshi and Boycott Movement
- (b) members of the Interim Government in 1946
- (c) members of the Drafting Committee in the Constituent Assembly
- (d) officers of the Indian National Army

Correct answer: d

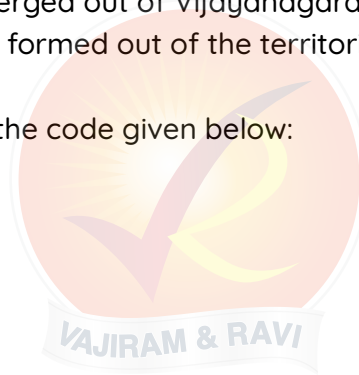
Q6. With reference to Indian history, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. The Nizamat of Arcot emerged out of Hyderabad State.
- 2. The Mysore Kingdom emerged out of Vijayanagara Empire.
- 3. Rohilkhand Kingdom was formed out of the territories occupied by Ahmad Shah Durrani.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) 3 only

Correct answer: b



Q7. In the first quarter of seventeenth century, in which of the following was/were the factory/factories of the English East India Company located?

- 1. Broach
- 2. Chicacole
- 3. Trichinopoly

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 2 and 3

Correct answer: a

Q8. With reference to Madanapalle of Andhra Pradesh, which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Pingali Venkayya designed the tricolour Indian National Flag here.
- (b) Pattabhi Sitaramaiah led the Quit India Movement of Andhra region from here.
- (c) Rabindranath Tagore translated the National Anthem from Bengali to English here.
- (d) Madame Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott set up headquarters of Theosophical Society first here.

Correct answer: c

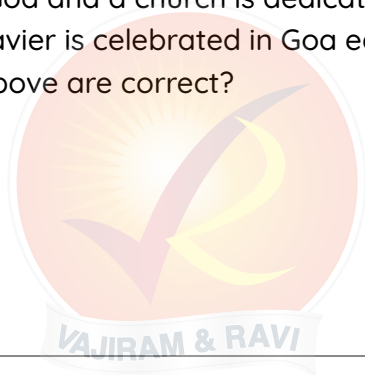
Q9. Consider the following statements:

- 1. St. Francis Xavier was one of the founding members of the Jesuit Order.
- 2. St. Francis Xavier died in Goa and a church is dedicated to him there.
- 3. The Feast of St. Francis Xavier is celebrated in Goa each year.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct answer: c



2020

Q1. In the context of Indian history, the Rakhmabai case of 1884 revolved around

- 1. women's right to gain education
- 2. age of consent
- 3. restitution of conjugal rights

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct answer: b

Q2. Indigo cultivation in India declined by the beginning of the 20th century because of

- (a) peasant resistance to the oppressive conduct of planters
- (b) its unprofitability in the world market because of new inventions
- (c) national leaders' opposition to the cultivation of indigo
- (d) Government control over the planters

Correct answer: b

Q3. Wellesley established the Fort William College Calcutta because

- (a) he was asked by the Board of Directors at London to do so
- (b) he wanted to revive interest in oriental learning in India
- (c) he wanted to provide William Carey and his associates with employment
- (d) he wanted to train British civilians for administrative purpose in India

Correct answers: d

Q4. With reference to the history of India, "Ulgulan" or the Great Trumult is the description of which of the following events?

- (a) The Revolt of 1857
- (b) The Mappila Rebellion of 1921
- (c) The Indigo REvolt of 1859-60
- (d) Birsa Munda's Revolt of 1899-1900

Correct answer: d

Q5. With reference to the history of India, consider the following pairs:

- 1. Aurang — In-charge of treasury of the State
- 2. Banian— Indian agent of the East India Company
- 3. Mirasidar — Designated revenue payer to the State

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct answer: b

Q6. Which of the following statements correctly explains the impact of the Industrial Revolution on India during the first half of the nineteenth century?

- (a) Indian handicrafts were ruined.
- (b) Machines were introduced in the Indian textile industry in large numbers.

- (c) Railways lines were laid in many parts of the country.
- (d) Heavy duties were imposed on the imports of British manufactures.

Correct answer: a

Q8. With reference to the book 'Deshar Katha' written by Sakharam Ganesh Deuskar during the freedom struggle, consider the following statements:

1. It warned against the Colonial State's hypnotic conquest of the mind.
2. It inspired the performance of swadeshi street plays and folk songs.
3. The use of 'desh' by Deuskar was in the specific context of the region of Bengal.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct answer: a

Q9. The Gandhi-Irwin Pact included which of the following?

1. Invitation to Congress to participate in the Round Table Conference
2. Withdrawal of Ordinances promulgated in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement
3. Acceptance of Gandhiji's suggestion for enquiry into police excesses
4. Release of only those prisoners who were not charged with violence

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 2, 3 and 4 only

Correct answer: b

Q10. The Vital-Vidhvansak, the first monthly journal to have the untouchable people as its target audience was published by

- (a) Gopal Baba Walangkar
- (b) Jyotiba Phule
- (c) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
- (d) Bhimrao Ranji Ambedkar

Correct answer: a

2019

Q1. With reference to land reforms in independent India, which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) The ceiling laws were aimed at family holdings and not individual holdings.
- (b) The major aim of land reforms was providing agricultural land to all the landless.
- (c) It resulted in cultivation of cash crops as a predominant form of cultivation.
- (d) Land reforms permitted no exemptions to the ceiling limits.

Correct answer: b

Q2. Consider the following statements about 'the Charter Act of 1813':

- 1. It ended the trade monopoly of the East India Company in India except for trade in tea and trade with China.
- 2. It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Indian territories held by the Company.
- 3. The revenues of India were now controlled by the British Parliament.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct answer: a

Q3. With reference to Swadeshi Movement, consider the following statements:

- 1. It contributed to the revival of the indigenous artisan crafts and industries.
- 2. The National Council of Education was established as a part of Swadeshi Movement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Correct answer: c

Q4. Consider the following pairs:

Movement/Organization

Leader

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | All India Anti-Untouchability League | Mahatma Gandhi |
| 2. | All India Kisan Sabha | Swami Sahajanand Saraswati |
| 3. | Self-Respect Movement Naicker | E.V. Ramaswami |

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct answer: d

Q5. With reference to the British colonial rule in India, consider the following statements:

- 1. Mahatma Gandhi was instrumental in the abolition of the system of 'indentured labour'
- 2. In Lord Chelmsford's 'War Conference', Mahatma Gandhi did not support the resolution on recruiting Indians for World War.
- 3. Consequent upon the breaking of Salt Law by Indian people, the Indian National Congress was declared illegal by the colonial rulers.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct answer: b

Q6. With reference to Indian National Movement, consider the following pairs:

- | | Person | Position held |
|----|-----------------------|---|
| 1. | Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru | President, All India Liberal Federation |
| 2. | K.C. Neogy Member, | The Constituent Assembly |
| 3. | P.C. Joshi | General Secretary, Communist Party of India |

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct answer: d

Q7. Which one of the following groups of plants was domesticated in the 'New World' and introduced into the 'Old World'?

- (a) Tobacco, cocoa and rubber
- (b) Tobacco, cotton and rubber
- (c) Cotton, coffee and sugarcane
- (d) Rubber, coffee and wheat

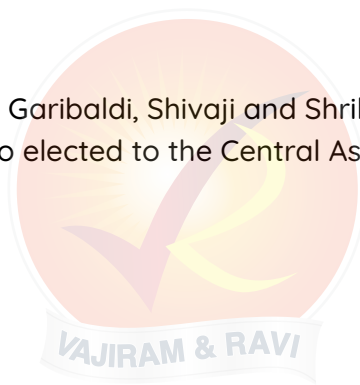
Correct answer: a

2018

Q1. He wrote biographies of Mazzini, Garibaldi, Shivaji and Shrikrishna; stayed in America for some time; and was also elected to the Central Assembly. He was:

- a) Aurobindo Ghosh
- b) Bipin Chandra Pal
- c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) Motilal Nehru

Correct answer: c



Q2. Regarding Wood's Dispatch, which of the following statements are true?

- 1. Grants-in-Aid system was introduced.
- 2. Establishment of universities was recommended.
- 3. English as a medium of instruction at all levels of education was recommended.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct answer: a

Q3. In the Federation established by The Government of India Act of 1935, residuary powers were given to the

- a) Federal Legislature
- b) Governor General
- c) Provincial Legislature
- d) Provincial Governors

Correct answer: b

Q4. After the Santhal Uprising subsided, what was/were the measure/measures taken by the colonial government?

1. The territories called 'Santhal Paraganas' were created.
2. It became illegal for a Santhal to transfer land to a non-Santhal.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Correct answer: c

Q5. The staple commodities of export by the English East Indian Company from Bengal in the middle of the 18th century were

- a) Raw cotton, oil-seeds and opium
- b) Sugar, salt, zinc and lead
- c) Copper, silver, gold, spices and tea
- d) Cotton, silk, saltpetre and opium

Correct answer: d

Q6. Which one of the following is a very significant aspect of the Champaran Satyagraha?

- a) Active all-India participation of lawyers, students and women in the National Movement
- b) Active involvement of Dalit and Tribal communities of India in the National Movement
- c) Joining of peasant unrest to India's National Movement
- d) Drastic decrease in the cultivation of plantation crops and commercial crop

Correct answer: c

Q7. Who among the following were the founders of the ""Hind Mazdoor Sabha"" established in 1948?

- a) B. Krishna Pillai, E.M.S. Namboodiripad and K.C. George
- b) Jayaprakash Narayan, Deen Dayal Upadhyay and M.N. Roy
- c) C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer, K. Kamaraj and Veeresalingam Pantulu



d) Ashok Mehta, T.S. Ramanujan and G.G. Mehta

Correct answer: d

Q8. Which one of the following foreign travellers elaborately discussed about diamonds and diamond mines of India?

- a) Francois Bernier
- b) Jean-Baptiste Tavernier
- c) Jean de Thevenot
- d) Abbe Barthelemy Carre

Correct answer: b

Q9. Which one of the following statements does not apply to the system of Subsidiary Alliance introduced by Lord Wellesley?

- a) To maintain a large standing army at other's expense
- b) To keep India safe from Napoleonic danger
- c) To secure a fixed income for the Company
- d) To establish British paramountcy over the Indian States

Correct answer: c

Q10. Which of the following led to the introduction of English Education in India?

- 1. Charter Act of 1813
- 2. General Committee of Public Instruction, 1823
- 3. Orientalist and Anglicist Controversy

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct answer: c

Q11. In 1920, which of the following changed its name to "Swarajya Sabha"?

- a) All India Home Rule League
- b) Hindu Mahasabha
- c) South Indian Liberal Federation
- d) The Servants of India Society

Correct answer: a

Q12. Which among the following events happened earliest?

- a) Swami Dayanand established Arya Samaj.
- b) Dinabandhu Mitra wrote Neeldarpan.
- c) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote Anandmath.
- d) Satyendranath Tagore became the first Indian to succeed in the Indian Civil Services Examination

Correct answer: b

Q. 13. With reference to educational institutions during colonial rule in India, consider the following pairs:

- | Institutions | Founder |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Sanskrit College at Benaras : | William Jones |
| 2. Calcutta Madarsa : | Warren Hastings |
| 3. Fort William College : | Arthur Wellesley |

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 3
- d) 3 only

Correct answer: b

2017

Q1. With reference to the religious history of India, consider the following statements:

- 1. Sautrantika and Sammitiya were the sects of Jainism.
- 2. Sarvastivadin held that the constituents of phenomena were not wholly momentary, but existed forever in a latent form.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Correct answer: b

Q2. With reference to the Indian freedom struggle, consider the following events:

1. Mutiny in Royal Indian Navy
2. Quit India Movement launched
3. Second Round Table Conference

What is the correct chronological sequence of the above events?

- a) 1-2-3
- b) 2-1-3
- c) 3-2-1
- d) 3-1-2

Correct answer: c

Q3. The object of the Butler Committee of 1927 was to

- a) Define the jurisdiction of the Central and Provincial Governments.
- b) Define the powers of the Secretary of State for India.
- c) Impose censorship on the national press.
- d) Improve the relationship between the Government of India and the Indian States.

Correct answer: d

Q4. Consider the following pairs:

Sl. No.	Heading	Heading
1.	Radhakanta Deb	: First President of the British Indian Association
2.	Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty	: Founder of the Madras Mahajana Sabha
3.	Surendranath Banerjee	: Founder of the Indian Association

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct answer: b

Q5. Who among the following was/were associated with the introduction of Ryotwari Settlement in India during the British Rule?

1. Lord Cornwallis
2. Alexander Read
3. Thomas Munro

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct answer: c

Q6. Consider the following statements:

1. The Factories Act, 1881 was passed with a view to fix the wages of industrial workers and to allow the workers to form trade unions.
2. N. M. Lokhande was a pioneer in organizing the labor movement in British India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Correct answer: b



Q1. The 'Swadeshi' and 'Boycott' were adopted as methods of struggle for the first time during the

- a) agitation against the Partition of Bengal
- b) Home Rule Movement
- c) Non-Cooperation Movement
- d) visit of the Simon Commission to India

Correct answer: a

Q2. Satya Shodhak Samaj organized

- a) a movement for upliftment of tribals in Bihar
- b) a temple-entry movement in Gujarat
- c) an anti-caste movement in Maharashtra
- d) a peasant movement in Punjab

Correct answer: c

Q3. The Montague-Chelmsford Proposals were related to

- a) social reforms
- b) educational reforms
- c) reforms in police administration
- d) constitutional reforms

Correct answer: d

Q4. Consider the following:

1. Calcutta Unitarian Committee
2. Tabernacle of New Dispensation
3. Indian Reform Association

Keshab Chandra Sen is associated with the establishment of which of the above?

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct answer: b

Q5. What was the main reason for the split in the Indian National Congress at Surat in 1907?

- a) Introduction of communalism into Indian politics by Lord Minto
- b) Extremists' lack of faith in the capacity of the moderates to negotiate with the British Government
- c) Foundation of Muslim League
- d) Aurobindo Ghosh's inability to be elected as the President of the Indian National Congress

Correct answer: b

Q6. The plan of Sir Stafford Cripps envisaged that after the Second World War

- a) India should be granted complete independence
- b) India should be partitioned into two before granting independence
- c) India should be made a republic with the condition that she will join the Commonwealth
- d) India should be given Dominion status

Correct answer: d

2015

Q1. Which one of the following movements has contributed to a split in the Indian National Congress resulting in the emergence of 'moderates' and 'extremists'?

- a) Swadeshi Movement
- b) Quit India Movement
- c) Non-Cooperation Movement
- d) Civil Disobedience Movement

Correct answer: a

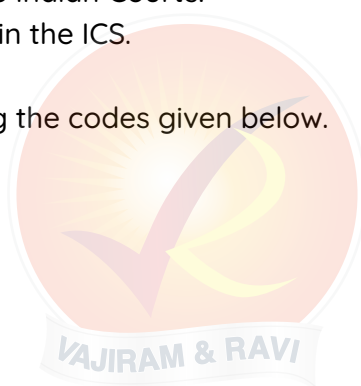
Q2. With reference to the Cabinet Mission, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. It recommended a Federal Government.
- 2. It enlarged the powers of the Indian Courts.
- 3. It provided for more Indians in the ICS.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) None

Correct answer: a



Q3. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The first woman President of the Indian National Congress was Sarojini Naidu.
- 2. The first Muslim President of the Indian National Congress was Badruddin Tyabji.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Correct answer: b

Q4. Who of the following organized a March on the Tanjore coast to break the Salt Law in April 1930?

- a) V. O. Chidambaram Pillai

- b) C. Rajagopalachari
- c) K. Kamaraj
- d) Annie Besant

Correct answer: b

Q5. With reference to Congress Socialist Party, consider the following statements:

1. It advocated the boycott of British goods and evasion of taxes.
2. It wanted to establish the dictatorship of proletariat.
3. It advocated separate electorate for minorities and oppressed classes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 3 only
- c) 1, 2 and 3
- d) None

Correct answer: d

Q6. Who of the following was/were economic critic/critics of colonialism in India ?

1. Dadabhai Naoroji
2. G. Subramania Iyer
3. R.C. Dutt

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct answer: d

2014

Q1. Consider the following languages:

1. Gujarati
2. Kannada

3. Telugu

Which of the above has/have been declared as a 'Classical Language/Languages' by the Government?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 3 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct answer: c

Q2. The Radcliffe Committee was appointed to

- a) solve the problem of minorities in India
- b) given effect to the Independence Bill
- c) delimit the boundaries between India and Pakistan
- d) enquire into the riots in East Bengal

Correct answer: c

Q3. The Partition of Bengal made by Lord Curzon in 1905 lasted until

- a) The First World War when Indian troops were needed by the British and the partition was ended.
- b) King George V abrogated Curzon's Act as the Royal Durbar in Delhi in 1911
- c) Gandhiji launched his Civil Disobedience Movement.
- d) The Partition of India in 1947 when East Bengal became East Pakistan.

Correct answer: b

Q4. The 1929 Session of the Indian National Congress is on significance in the history of the Freedom Movement because the

- a) attainment of Self-Government was declared as the objective of the Congress.
- b) Attainment of Poorna Swaraj was adopted as the goal of the Congress.
- c) Non-Cooperation Movement was launched.
- d) Decision to participate in the Round Table Conference in London was taken.

Correct answer: b

Q5. The Ghadr was a

- a) revolutionary association of Indians with headquarters at San Francisco.
- b) nationalist organization operating from Singapore.
- c) militant organization with headquarters at Berlin
- d) Communist movement for India's freedom with headquarters at Tashkent.

Correct answer: a

Q6. What was/were the object/objects of Queen Victoria's Proclamation 1858?

- 1. To disclaim any intention to annex Indian States
- 2. To place the Indian administration under the British Crown
- 3. To regulate East India Company's trade with India

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct answer: a



Q1. With reference to Indian History, the Members of the Constituent Assembly from the Provinces were

- (a) directly elected by the people of those Provinces
- (b) nominated by the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League
- (c) elected by the Provincial Legislative Assemblies
- (d) selected by the Government for their expertise in constitutional matters

Q2. The demand for the Tebhaga Peasant Movement in Bengal was for

- (a) the reduction of the share of the landlords from one-half of the crop to one-third
- (b) the grant of ownership of land to peasants as they were the actual cultivators of the land
- (c) the uprooting of Zamindari system and the end of serfdom
- (d) writing off all peasant debts

Q3. The people of India agitated against the arrival of Simon Commission because

- (a) Indians never wanted the review of the working of the Act of 1919
- (b) Simon Commission recommended the abolition of Dyarchy (Diarchy) in the Provinces
- (c) there was no Indian member in the Simon Commission
- (d) the Simon Commission suggested the partition of the country

Q4. Quit India Movement was launched in response to

- (a) Cabinet Mission Plan
- (b) Cripps Proposals
- (c) Simon Commission Report
- (d) Wavell Plan

Q5. Annie Besant was

- 1. responsible for starting the Home Rule Movement
- 2. the founder of the Theo-sophical Society
- 3. once the President of the Indian National Congress

Select the correct statement/statements using the codes given below.

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3



Q6. The Ilbert Bill controversy was related to the

- (a) imposition restrictions the Indians of certain to carry arms by Indians
 - (b) imposition of restrictions on newspapers and magazines published in Indian languages
 - (c) removal of disqualifications imposed on the Indian magistrates with regard to the trial of the Europeans
 - (d) removal of a duty on imported cotton cloth
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