

## 12th History Lesson 8 Questions in English

### 8] Reconstruction Of Post Colonial India

1. The partition of India involved which of the following?
  - a) Dividing the provinces of Bombay and Punjab
  - b) Dividing the provinces of Bengal and Punjab
  - c) Dividing the provinces of Bengal and Bihar
  - d) Dividing the provinces of Bengal and Delhi
2. Find out the correct statement during partition
  - A) Migration of Muslims from East Bengal to West Bengal
  - B) Migration of Hindus from Bihar and West Bengal to East Bengal
  - a) A only
  - b) B only
  - c) Both A & B
  - d) Neither A nor B
3. Find out the incorrect statement about partition of India
  - A) Hindus and Sikhs in east Punjab had to migrate to western Punjab
  - B) Muslims in western Punjab had to migrate to eastern Punjab
  - a) A only
  - b) B only
  - c) Both A & B
  - d) Neither A nor B
4. The boundaries between India and Pakistan were to be determined based on which of the following factor?
  - a) Region
  - b) Religion
  - c) Caste
  - d) Language
5. Find out the correct statement
  1. Villages where the majority were Muslims were to constitute Pakistan
  2. Villages where the Hindus were the majority to form India
  - a) 1 only
  - b) 2 only
  - c) Both 1 & 2
  - d) Neither 1 nor 2
6. Which of the following are acted as markers of boundaries?
  1. Rivers
  2. Roads
  3. Mountains
  - a) 1, 2, 3
  - b) 1, 2
  - c) 2, 3
  - d) 1, 3
7. Which of the following villages were to remain part of the nation with which the village was contiguous
  1. Villages where the Muslims were a majority and yet the village not contiguous with the proposed territory of Pakistan
  2. Villages where the Muslims were a majority and yet the village not contiguous with the proposed territory of India
  - a) 1 only
  - b) 2 only
  - c) Both 1 & 2
  - d) Neither 1 nor 2
8. During partition which of the following religious people demanded recognition of their religion?
  - a) Sikhs
  - b) Parsis
  - c) Zoroastrians
  - d) None of the above
9. Which of the following was the preference of Akali dal during the time of partition?

- a) Stay with Pakistan  
b) Stay with India  
c) Remain independent  
d) Form a separate nation
10. Prime Minister Atlee's declaration on \_\_\_\_\_?  
a) February 21, 1947  
b) February 20, 1947  
c) February 22, 1947  
d) February 25, 1947
11. The declaration by Prime Minister Atlee, setting for the British to withdraw from India?  
a) June 31, 1948  
b) June 20, 1948  
c) June 29, 1948  
d) June 30, 1948
12. Mountbatten's arrival as viceroy replacing Wavell on  
a) March 22, 1947  
b) March 21, 1947  
c) March 12, 1946  
d) March 22, 1946
13. On which of the following day Mountbatten advanced the date of British withdrawal to August 15, 1947?  
a) June 3, 1947  
b) June 4, 1947  
c) June 6, 1947  
d) June 13, 1947
14. The Mountbatten plan for independence along with partition of India was accepted at the AICC meeting on?  
a) June 15, 1947  
b) July 15, 1947  
c) June 12, 1947  
d) June 14, 1947
15. The AICC meeting on June 14, 1947 held at?  
a) Bombay  
b) Bengal  
c) Meerut  
d) Surat
16. Find out the incorrect statement about partition?  
1. Gandhi, who had supported the idea of division in the past  
2. Now opposed the idea of division vehemently  
3. Gandhi explained the change  
a) 1 only  
b) 1, 2  
c) 2, 3  
d) 1, 2, 3
17. Which of the following leads to the congress, for not resisting the partition?  
1. Communal violence in Bengal  
2. Participation of people in communal violence in Bengal  
3. Communal violence in Punjab  
a) 1, 2  
b) 2, 3  
c) 1, 2, 3  
d) 1, 3
18. When was Mahatma Gandhi assassinated?  
a) January 30, 1948  
b) January 20, 1948  
c) January 29, 1948  
d) January 31, 1948
19. Who said "Long years ago we made a tryst with destiny, and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge, not wholly or in full measure, but very substantially...." ?  
a) Gandhi  
b) Nehru  
c) Rajaji  
d) Subramanya Iyer
20. Which of the following are the challenges before free India?  
1. Consequences of partition  
2. Planning the economy  
3. Reforming the education system  
4. Making a Constitution  
a) 1, 2, 3  
b) 3, 4, 1  
c) 1, 2, 3, 4

d) 1, 2, 4

21. Which of the following was consequences of partition?

1. Resolving the diversity on the basis of languages spoken by the people

2. Foreign policy that was in tune with the ideals of democracy, sovereignty had to be formulated

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) Both 1 & 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

22. The time left between the day of Mountbatten's announcement and to the day of transfer of power?

a) 72

b) 71

c) 73

d) 74

23. Find out the correct statement about partition

1. The partition of India on Hindu–Muslim lines was put forth as a demand by the Muslim League ever since its Lucknow session

2. But its architecture began only with Lord Mountbatten's announcement of his plan on June 3, 1947 and advancing the date of transfer of power to August 15, 1947

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) Both 1 & 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

24. Arrange the following in chronological order

1. Mountbatten arrival

2. Atlee declaration

3. Mountbatten declaration

4. AICC meeting at Meerut

5. Assassination of Gandhi

a) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

b) 2, 1, 3, 4, 5

c) 1, 2, 4, 3, 5

d) 1, 3, 2, 4, 5

25. Radcliffe arrived in India on?

a) July 18, 1947

b) July 28, 1946

c) July 8, 1947

d) July 28, 1947

26. Find out the incorrect statement

1. Sir Cyril Radcliffe, a teacher by training with no exposure to India

2. He was sent from German to re-draw the map of India.

3. Its execution was left to the dominion governments of India and Pakistan after August 15, 1948.

a) 1, 2

b) 2, 3

c) 1, 3

d) 1, 2, 3

27. Find out the correct statement about boundary commission

1. Radcliffe was given charge of presiding over two Boundary Commissions

2. One for the Punjab and the other for Bombay

3. Three judges from the Muslim community and two from the Hindu community were included

a) 1, 2

b) 2 only

c) 1 only

d) None of the above

28. Find out the correct statement about boundary commission

1. The commissions were left with five weeks to identify villages as Hindu or Muslim majority on the basis of the 1942 census.

2. It is widely accepted that the census of 1942

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) Both 1 & 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

29. Which of the followings were constrains for boundary commission?

1. Contiguity of villages

2. Demands of the Sikh community

3. Economy of the villages

- a) 1, 2  
 b) 1, 3  
 c) 1, 2, 3  
 d) 2, 3
30. The two commissions submitted the report on which of the following day  
 a) August 9, 1948  
 b) August 19, 1947  
 c) September 9, 1948  
 d) August 9, 1947
31. The contours of the two dominions – India and Pakistan – were drawn in the scheme on  
 a) August 13/14, 1947  
 b) August 14/15, 1948  
 c) August 15/16, 1947  
 d) August 14/15, 1947
32. Which of the followings would go to Pakistan during partition?  
 1. North western frontier  
 2. Sind  
 3. Baluchistan  
 4. West Bengal  
 a) 1, 3, 4  
 b) 1, 2, 3  
 c) 1, 2, 4  
 d) 1, 2, 3, 4
33. Find out the incorrect statement  
 1. The provincial assembly in Punjab had resolved that East Punjab would go to Pakistan.  
 2. The Bengal Assembly, resolved that the western parts of the province were to constitute Pakistan on this side.  
 a) 1 only  
 b) 2 only  
 c) Both 1 & 2  
 d) Neither 1 nor 2
34. Find out the incorrect statement  
 a) The award Radcliffe presented, on August 19, 1947  
 b) It marked 62,000 square miles of land that was hitherto part of the Punjab to Pakistan.
- c) The total population of this region was 15,800,000 people of whom 11,850,000 were Muslims.  
 d) Almost a quarter of the population in West Punjab – were non-Muslims
35. Find out the correct statement  
 1. East Punjab that was to be part of India was demarcated to consist of 37,000 square miles of territory with a population of 12,600,000.  
 2. More than a sixth of the population in east Punjab would be Muslims.  
 a) 1 only  
 b) 2 only  
 c) Both 1 & 2  
 d) Neither 1 nor 2
36. Find out the correct statement  
 1. The demographic composition of the Indian and Pakistani parts of Bengal was no less complicated.  
 2. West Bengal that remained part of India accounted for an area of 28,000 square miles  
 3. Population of west Bengal of 2120000 out of which 5,300,000 were Muslim  
 a) 1, 2  
 b) 2, 3  
 c) 3, 1  
 d) 1, 2, 3
37. Find out the correct statement  
 1. Sir Radcliffe's commission marked 49,400 square miles of territory from former Bengal with 39,100,000 people for Pakistan.  
 2. The Muslim population there, according to the 1941 census, was 27,700,000  
 a) 1 only  
 b) 2 only  
 c) Both 1 & 2  
 d) Neither 1 nor 2
38. East Pakistan which became Bangladesh in \_\_\_\_\_?  
 a) December 1971  
 b) November 1971  
 c) August 1971

d) September 1971

39. East Pakistan was constituted by putting together which of the following?

1. Sylhet district of Assam
2. The district of Khulna
3. The Chittagong Hill tracts

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

40. Which of the following districts were left to remain in India?

1. Murshidabad
2. Malda
3. Nadia

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

41. Find out the correct statement

1. The re-drawn map of India was left with the two independent governments by the colonial rulers.

2. It was left to the two independent governments to fix the exact boundaries.

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

42. Which of the following would continue to live as minorities but as citizens in their nations?

1. The Hindus in West Pakistan
2. The Muslims in East Pakistan
3. The Muslims in India
4. The Hindus in East Punjab

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

43. Find out the correct statement

1. After the partition, there were as many as 12 million Muslims in India

2. After partition, there were 10 million non-Muslims in Pakistan

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

44. Find out the incorrect statement

a) Despite the conspicuous exhibition of Hindu-Muslim unity during the RIN mutiny the polity resembled a volcano after partition.

b) Communal riots had become normal in many parts of India.

c) Communal riots most pronounced in the Punjab and Bombay.

d) Both a and b

45. Find out the correct statement

1. Minorities on both sides of the divide lived in fear and insecurity even as the two nations were born

2. Gandhi, who led the struggle for freedom from the front and whom the colonial rulers found impossible to ignore, stayed far away from New Delhi and observed a fast on August 15, 1947.

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

46. Find out the incorrect statement

a) As violence spread, police remained mute spectators.

b) This triggered more migration of the minorities from both nations.

c) In the four months between August and November 1947, as many as seven-and-a-half million people left West Pakistan to India, reaching towns in East Punjab or Delhi

d) Both a and b

47. Five-and-a-half million Muslims left their homes in India from which of the following places to live in Pakistan

1. East Punjab
  2. United Provinces
  3. Delhi
  - a) 1, 2
  - b) 2, 3
  - c) 3, 1
  - d) 1, 2, 3
48. The long line of refugees walking crossing the borders was called as?
- a) Kafila
  - b) Caliphs
  - c) Mafila
  - d) None of the above
49. Trains from either side of the new border in the \_\_\_\_\_ were targeted by killer mobs?
- a) Bengal
  - b) Bombay
  - c) Punjab
  - d) Meerut
50. "Unbiased at least he was when he arrived on his mission, having never set eyes on the land he was called to partition" is a poem by?
- a) W.H. Auden
  - b) Rabindranath Tagore
  - c) Eavan boland
  - d) Donald justice
51. Consider the following statements, find out the correct answer
1. He records 500,000 non-Muslim refugees flowing into the Punjab and Delhi in 1947-48.
  2. He also records that several thousand Muslims were forced out of their homes in Delhi and nearby places by violent mobs to seek asylum in camps set up around the Red Fort
- a) Gyanendra Pandey
  - b) Romila Thapar
  - c) Irfan Habib
  - d) R.C. Majumdar
52. On which day Nehru and Liaquat Ali Khan signed the Delhi pact?
- a) April 8, 1950
  - b) May 18, 1950
  - c) April 6, 1951
  - d) April 8, 1952
53. Find out the correct statement?
1. The delhi pact however, failed to change the ground reality
  2. The wounds caused by the partition violence hardly healed even after decades.
  3. Scores of literary works stand testimony to the trauma of partition.
- a) 1, 2
  - b) 2, 3
  - c) 3, 1
  - d) 1, 2, 3
54. Find out the incorrect statement
1. The partition posed a bigger challenge before Nehru and the Constituent Assembly to draft the fundamental law of the country
  2. The partition does not posed a bigger challenge before Nehru and the Constituent Assembly to draft the fundamental law of the country
- a) 1 only
  - b) 2 only
  - c) Both 1 & 2
  - d) Neither 1 nor 2
55. Making of constitution was a demand from the Indian National Congress, voiced formally in?
- a) 1932
  - b) 1934
  - c) 1945
  - d) 1942
56. The founding principle that Indians shall make their own constitution was laid down by whom as early as in 1922?
- a) Vallabhbhai Patel
  - b) Mahatma Gandhi
  - c) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - d) Shaukat Ali
57. Who had held that rather than a gift of the British Parliament, swaraj must spring from 'the

wishes of the people of India as expressed through their freely chosen representatives'

- a) Vallabhbhai Patel
- b) Mahatma Gandhi
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- d) Shaukat Ali

58. Find out the correct statement

- a) Elections were held, based on the 1935 Act, to the Provincial Assemblies in August 1945.
- b) These elected assemblies in turn were to elect the Central Assembly
- c) The central assembly would also become the provincial Assembly
- d) Both a and c

59. Find out the incorrect statement

- 1. The election held during July 1946 was based on universal adult suffrage
- 2. The voters in the July 1946 elections to the provinces were persons who owned property
- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 & 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

60. Find out the correct statement

- a) The results of 1946 election revealed the Muslim League's command in Muslim majority constituencies
- b) The Indian National Congress swept the elections elsewhere.
- c) The League decided to stay in the Constitution making process
- d) a and b

61. The constituent assembly consisted of which of the following?

- 1. Congress
- 2. Socialists
- 3. Communists
- a) 1, 2
- b) 1, 3
- c) 1, 2, 3
- d) 1 only

62. Find out the incorrect statements

1. The Congress went for the Constituent assembly.

2. The elected members of the various Princely state assemblies voted nominees of the Congress to the Constituent Assembly.

3. The Constituent Assembly that came into being mainly dominated by the Congress.

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 2, 3 only
- d) None of the above

63. Who is the chairman of the drafting committee?

- a) Ambedkar
- b) Rajendra Prasad
- c) Vallabhbhai Patel
- d) Pattabi sitaramaiya

64. The Congress ensured the election of Dr B.R. Ambedkar from a seat in\_\_\_\_\_?

- a) Bengal
- b) Punjab
- c) Varanasi
- d) Bombay

65. Fundamental Rights Resolution passed by the Indian National Congress at which of the following session?

- a) Lahore
- b) Banaras
- c) Karachi
- d) Gaya

66. Find out the correct statement about Indian constitution

- 1. The constitution committed the nation to the principle of universal adult franchise
- 2. An autonomous election commission.
- 3. The constitution also underscored the independence of the judiciary

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

67. The fundamental rights resolution passed in Karachi session held on \_\_\_\_\_, which laid the foundation for making of our constitution

- a) July 1931
- b) March 1931
- c) June 1932
- d) May 1932

68. Find out the incorrect statement

1. The members of the constituent assembly were not averse to learn and pick up features from the constitutions from all over the world

2. The members of the constituent assembly were averse to learn and pick up features from the constitutions from all over the world

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

69. Objectives Resolution placed before the Constituent Assembly on \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) December 15, 1946
- b) December 11, 1946
- c) December 9, 1946
- d) December 13, 1946

70. Who was elected as chairman of constituent assembly?

- a) Pattabi sitaramaiya
- b) Rajendra Prasad
- c) Vallabhbai patel
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

71. The assembly was convened for the first time on \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) December 9, 1946
- b) December 19, 1946
- c) December 11, 1946
- d) December 13, 1946

72. The importance of the objective resolution can be understood through which of the following?

- 1. Preamble to the Constitution
- 2. Fundamental Rights
- 3. Directive Principles of State Policy

4. Emergency

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

73. The constitution of India was adopted on which of the following day?

- a) November 29, 1949
- b) November 27, 1949
- c) January 26, 1950
- d) November 26, 1949

74. The Fundamental Rights drew everything from which of the following clause of the Objectives Resolution?

- a) Clause 4
- b) Clause 3
- c) Clause 5
- d) Clause 6

75. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), promulgated by the United Nations on \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) December 10, 1948
- b) September 20, 1947
- c) November 10, 1948
- d) December 30, 1949

76. . The spirit of the Constitution was drawn from the experience of

- 1. The struggle for freedom
- 2. The legal language
- 3. The Objectives Resolution

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

77. Find out the incorrect statement

1. The adoption of the Constitution on November 26, 1949 was only the beginning of a bold new experiment by the infant nation.

2. There were a host of other challenges that the nation and its leaders faced

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only



- c) Both 1 & 2  
d) Neither 1 nor 2
78. Which of the following refused to access with India?
1. Kashmir
  2. Junagadh
  3. Hyderabad
  4. Madras
- a) 1, 3, 2  
b) 1, 3, 4  
c) 1, 2, 3  
d) 1, 2, 3, 4
79. Find out the correct statement
1. The task of integrating the Princely States into the Indian Union was achieved with such speed that by August 15, 1947
  2. Except Kashmir, Junagadh and Hyderabad, all had agreed to sign an Instrument of Accession with India.
- a) 1 only  
b) 2 only  
c) Both 1 & 2  
d) Neither 1 nor 2
80. Find out the incorrect statement
1. The task of integrating these states, with one or the other Provinces of the Indian Union was accomplished with ease.
  2. The resolution was passed at the All India States People's Conference
  3. That resolution says, states refusing to join the Constituent Assembly would be treated as hostile
- a) 1, 2  
b) 2, 3  
c) All the above  
d) None of the above
81. Who was the Home Minister in the Interim Cabinet?
- a) Vallabhai Patel
  - b) Pattabhi Sitaramayya
  - c) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - d) Rajendra Prasad
82. Punnapra–Vayalar armed struggle held in which of the following state?
- a) Travancore
  - b) Orissa
  - c) Assam
  - d) Madras
83. Some tribal agitations that took place in?
1. Orissa
  2. Nilagiri
  3. Dhenkanal
  4. Talche
- a) 1, 2, 3  
b) 1, 3, 4  
c) 1, 2, 4  
d) 1, 2, 3, 4
84. The movement against the Maharaja of Mysore conducted by which of the following?
- a) Indian National Congress
  - b) Muslim league
  - c) Shiromani akali dal
  - d) Communist party of India
85. Instrument of Accession is a legal document, introduced in?
- a) Government of India Act, 1909
  - b) Government of India Act, 1919
  - c) Government of India Act, 1935
  - d) Government of India Act, 1947
86. Find out the incorrect statement about merger of princely states
1. The problem posed by the recalcitrant ruler of Hyderabad, with the Nizam want to join with Pakistan
  2. The ruler of Junagadh declared his kingdom as independent.
- a) 1 only  
b) 2 only  
c) Both 1 & 2  
d) Neither 1 nor 2
87. Consider the following statements:  
Assertion (A): The people of Kashmir waged a "Quit Kashmir" agitation against the Maharaja

Reason (R): Maharaja Hari Singh, declared that Kashmir would join with Pakistan

Codes:

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- c) (A) is true but (R) is false
- d) (A) is false but (R) is true

88. The movement in Kashmir as well as the other Princely States were also against which of the following reason?

- 1. Practice of feudal land
- 2. Social relations prevailed there
- 3. Economy of the village

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

89. Hyderabad was merged with India by which of the following?

- a) Police action
- b) Referendum
- c) Instrument of accession
- d) Public vote

90. Nizam's militia, known as \_\_\_\_\_ ?

- a) Palayakkars
- b) Razakkars
- c) Commanders
- d) None of the above

91. Find out the incorrect statement

- 1. Gandhi had been negotiating with the Maharaja of Kashmir since 1946
- 2. Hari Singh was opposed to accession

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

92. In October 1947 which of the following were from Pakistan and raided Kashmir?

- a) Baloch
- b) Pashtuns

c) Marauders

d) Kashmiris

93. Find out the correct statement

- 1. Before India went to Maharaja Hari Singh's rescue the Instrument of Instruction was signed by him at the instance of Patel.
- 2. Thus Kashmir too became a union territory of the Indian Union.

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

94. Autonomous status to the State of Jammu and Kashmir under \_\_\_\_\_ article of the Constitution?

- a) Article 270
- b) Article 370
- c) Article 377
- d) Article 321

95. An important aspect of the making of independent India was the reorganization of states on which of the following basis?

- a) Religion
- b) Language
- c) Caste
- d) Goddess

96. Find out the incorrect statement

- a) The colonial rulers had rendered the sub-continent into administrative units
- b) Colonial rulers divided the land by way of Presidencies or Provinces with taking into account the language
- c) Independence and the idea of a constitutional democracy meant that the people were sovereign
- d) Both a and c

97. Find out the incorrect statement

- 1. The linguistic reorganization of states was raised and argued out in Constituent Assembly between 1947 and 1949.

2. The assembly however immediately decided to reorganize the states based on language

- a) 1 only  
 b) 2 only  
 c) Both 1 & 2  
 d) Neither 1 nor 2
98. Andhra Pradesh was formed in \_\_\_\_\_?  
 a) 1965  
 b) 1957  
 c) 1955  
 d) 1956
99. Punjab was trifurcated in the year of \_\_\_\_\_?  
 a) 1956  
 b) 1967  
 c) 1966  
 d) 1976
100. Punjab was trifurcated into which of the following?  
 1. Punjab  
 2. Haryana  
 3. Delhi  
 4. Himachal Pradesh  
 a) 1, 2, 3  
 b) 1, 3, 4  
 c) 1, 2, 4  
 d) 1, 2, 3, 4
101. Find out the correct statement  
 1. The idea of linguistic reorganization of states was integral to the national movement, at least since 1850.  
 2. The Indian National Congress, at its Madras session (1920), recorded that the national identity will have to be necessarily achieved through linguistic identity  
 a) 1 only  
 b) 2 only  
 c) Both 1 & 2  
 d) Neither 1 nor 2
102. Linguistic reorganization of took concrete expression in the Nehru Committee Report of \_\_\_\_\_?  
 a) 1926  
 b) 1928  
 c) 1930  
 d) 1932
103. "The redistribution of provinces should take place on a linguistic basis on the demand of the majority of the population of the area concerned, subject to financial and administrative considerations" is said in \_\_\_\_\_?  
 a) Section 86 of Nehru committee report  
 b) Section 56 of Nehru committee report  
 c) Section 66 of Nehru committee report  
 d) Section 89 of Nehru committee report
104. Find out the incorrect statement  
 1. The idea of linguistic reorganization of province was expressed, in categorical terms, in the manifesto of the Indian National Congress for the elections to the Central and Provincial Legislative Assemblies in 1935  
 2. The manifesto made a clear reference to the reorganization of the provinces  
 a) 1 only  
 b) 2 only  
 c) Both 1 & 2  
 d) Neither 1 nor 2
105. Find out the correct statement  
 1. INC said that such territorial areas or provinces should be constituted as far as possible, on a linguistic and religion basis  
 2. INC said that such territorial areas or provinces should be constituted as far as possible, on a linguistic and cultural basis  
 a) 1 only  
 b) 2 only  
 c) Both 1 & 2  
 d) Neither 1 nor 2
106. Who raised the demand for an Andhra Province?  
 a) Madhav Srihari aney  
 b) N. Gopaldaswami ayyangar  
 c) Pattabi sitaramaiya  
 d) Frank Anthony

107. On which of the following day Pattabhi Sitaramayya raised the demand for an Andhra Province?

- a) August 30, 1946
- b) August 31, 1946
- c) August 29, 1946
- d) August 21, 1946

108. Find out the incorrect statement

1. Pattabi sitaramaiya presided over a conference, on September 8, 1946
2. Assembly did not accept a resolution demanding that the Constituent Assembly accept the principle for linguistic reorganization of States.

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

109. Find out the correct statement

1. The Government of India in a communique stated that Andhra could be mentioned as a separate unit in the new Constitution
2. It was done as in case of the Sind and Orissa under the Government of India Act, 1909

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

110. Who set up a 3-member commission, called The Linguistic Provinces Commission?

- a) Vallabhbhai patel
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Rajendra Prasad
- d) Sarojini naidu

111. Linguistic provinces commission dealt with which of the following States

1. Andhra
  2. Karnataka
  3. Kerala
  4. Maharashtra
  5. Bengal
- a) 1, 2, 3

- b) 1, 3, 4, 5
- c) 1, 2, 3, 4
- d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

112. Find out the correct statement about linguistic province commission

1. On July 17, 1948, Chairman Rajendra Prasad set up a 3-member commission
2. Its report, submitted on December 10, 1949

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

113. Find out the incorrect statement

1. The demand for linguistic reorganization of states did not stop even after the report of three member committee
2. The issue gained centre-stage with Pattabhi Sitaramayya's election as the Congress President at the Varanasi session.

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

114. The JVP committee stands for?

1. Sardar Vallabhai Patel
2. Potti sriramalu
3. Pattabhi Sitaramayya
4. Jawaharlal Nehru

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

115. Find out the correct statement about JVP committee

1. The JVP committee submitted its report on April 1, 1950.
2. The committee gave its report to reorganize the state based on language

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

116. Which of the following said "while language is a binding force, it is also a separating one"?

- Fazli Ali committee
- JVP committee
- Linguistic province committee
- None of the above

117. Find out the correct statement about JVP committee

1. The committee said in conclusion that it was not the right time to embark upon the idea of linguistic reorganization of States.

2. The consensus was that the linguistic reorganization of states be postponed.

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 & 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

118. Find out the incorrect statement

1. There was provision for re-working the boundaries between states

2. The makers of the Constitution did not qualify the reorganization of the States as only on linguistic basis

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 & 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

119. Which of the following person did fast, demanding a separate state of Andhra?

- Potti Sriramulu
- Pattabi Sitaramayya
- Panikar
- Patel

120. Find out the correct statement about article 3 of the Indian constitution

- Form a new State
- Increase the area of any State
- Diminish the area of any State
- Alter the boundaries of any State

- 1, 3, 4
- 1, 2, 3
- 1, 2, 4

d) 1, 2, 3, 4

121. States Reorganization Commission includes

- Fazli Ali
- K.M. Panikkar
- B.R. Ambedkar
- H.N. Husrau

a) 1, 2, 3

b) 1, 3, 4

c) 1, 2, 4

d) 1, 2, 3, 4

122. The fazli ali Commission recommended which of the following States to constitute the Indian Union

- Madras
- Kerala
- Bombay
- Vidharbha
- Madhya Pradesh
- Rajasthan

a) 1, 2, 3, 5, 6

b) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

c) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

d) 1, 3, 4, 5, 6

123. "The only good that we can see in a linguistic province is the possible advantage it has in working the Legislature in the regional language" is said in which of the following committee?

- Linguistic province committee
- State reorganization committee
- JVP committee
- Nehru committee

124. The states of Maharashtra and Gujarat and created in?

- April 1960
- May 1960
- March 1956
- June 1956

125. Find out the incorrect statement

1. The demand for a Punjabi subha continued to be described by the establishment as separatist until 1950.

2. The trifurcation of Punjab, brought to an end the process that was initiated by the Indian National Congress, in 1940, to put language as the basis for the reorganization of the provinces.

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

126. Arrange the following in descending order

1. Formation of Andhra
2. Formation of Haryana
3. Formation of Gujarat
4. Pattabi sitaramayya's demand for Andhra

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

127. Who was the prime architect of foreign policy of India?

- a) Vallabhai Patel
- b) Mahatma Gandhi
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- d) Rajagopalachari

128. Match the following

- a) JVP Committee - 1. 1920
- b) Sir Cyril Radcliffe - 2. 1955
- c) Fazl Ali's report - 3. 1948
- d) Nagpur session of INC - 4. 1947

- a) 1 2 3 4
- b) 3 4 2 1
- c) 4 3 2 1
- d) 4 2 3 1

129. India's foreign policy was based on which of the following basic principles

1. Anti-colonialism
2. Anti-imperialism
3. Anti-apartheid
4. Anti-racism

- a) 1, 2, 3
- b) 1, 3, 4
- c) 1, 2, 4

d) 1, 2, 3, 4

130. Which of the following principle does not comes in India's foreign policy?

- a) Afro Asian Unity
- b) Non-aggression
- c) Interference in other's internal affairs
- d) Mutual respect for each other's sovereignty

131. The context in which India's foreign policy was formulated was further complicated by which of the following contesting power?

1. US
2. USSR
3. UK

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

132. Find out the correct statement

1. China was liberated by its people from Japanese colonial expansionism in 1950
2. Patel laid a lot of importance on friendship with China, with whom India shared a long border.

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

133. Find out the correct statement about Panch Sheel

1. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity
2. Mutual aggression
3. Mutual interference in each other's internal affairs
4. Equality and cooperation for mutual benefit
5. Peaceful co-existence

- a) 1, 2, 3
- b) 1, 3, 4, 5
- c) 1, 4, 5
- d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

134. Who was the first to recognize the new People's Republic of China on January 1, 1950?

- a) America  
b) Russia  
c) India  
d) German
135. Nehru pressed for representation for Communist China in?  
a) UNHRD  
b) UNSC  
c) UNGA  
d) UNESCO
136. China occupied Tibet in \_\_\_\_\_?  
a) 1951  
b) 1950  
c) 1953  
d) 1960
137. Find out the correct statement  
1. In 1964, India and China signed a treaty in which India recognized China's rights over Tibet  
2. The two countries placed their relationship within a set of principles, widely known since then as the principles of Panch Sheel.  
a) 1 only  
b) 2 only  
c) Both 1 & 2  
d) Neither 1 nor 2
138. Bandung Conference, held in \_\_\_\_\_?  
a) April 1955  
b) May 1956  
c) June 1955  
d) August 1959
139. Find out the incorrect statement  
1. In 1969, the Dalai Lama, fled Tibet along with thousands of refugees  
2. He fled after a revolt by the Buddhists was crushed by the Chinese government.  
3. The Dalai Lama was not given asylum in India  
a) 1, 2  
b) 2, 3  
c) 1, 3  
d) 1, 2, 3
140. In October 1959, the Chinese opened fire on an Indian patrol near the \_\_\_\_\_ pass in Ladakh?  
a) Kongka  
b) Shipkila  
c) Zojila  
d) Baralacha
141. Find out the correct statement  
1. Then came the 1962 war with China.  
2. On 8 September 1962, Chinese forces attacked the alpha ridge and dislodged Indian troops  
a) 1 only  
b) 2 only  
c) Both 1 & 2  
d) Neither 1 nor 2
142. Find out the correct statement  
1. All the goodwill and attempts to forge an Asian bloc in the world came to a stop.  
2. India took a long time to recover from the blow to its self-respect  
3. Perhaps it was only the victory over Pakistan in the Bangladesh war, in which China and the US were also supporting Pakistan, that restored the sense of self-worth.  
a) 1, 2  
b) 2, 3  
c) 1, 3  
d) 1, 2, 3
143. Find out the incorrect statement  
1. India's contribution to the world, however, was not restricted to its relationship with China and the Panch Sheel.  
2. It was most pronounced and lasting in the form of non-alignment and its concretisation at the Bandung Conference.  
a) 1 only  
b) 2 only  
c) Both 1 & 2  
d) Neither 1 nor 2
144. Find out the incorrect statement

1. In March 1947, Gandhi organized the Asian Relations Conference, attended by more than twenty countries.
  2. The theme of the conference was Indian independence and assertion on the world stage
    - a) 1 only
    - b) 2 only
    - c) Both 1 & 2
    - d) Neither 1 nor 2
145. Bandung conference also known as
- a) Afro-Asian Conference
  - b) Indo-Asian Conference
  - c) Russia-Asian Conference
  - d) Astro-Asian Conference
146. Find out the incorrect statement
- a) In March 1947, Nehru organized the Asian Relations Conference
  - b) Another such conference was held in December 1948
  - c) The conference held in specific response to the Danish attempt to re-colonize Indonesia
  - d) a and b
147. Find out the correct statement
1. The de-colonization initiative was carried forward further at the Asian leaders' conference in German in 1954.
  2. It was culminating in the Afro-Asian Conference in Bandung, Indonesia, in 1959
- a) 1 only
  - b) 2 only
  - c) Both 1 & 2
  - d) Neither 1 nor 2
148. Find out the incorrect statement
1. The Bandung Conference set the stage for the meeting of nations at Belgrade
  2. The Stockholm conference set the stage for birth of the Non-Aligned Movement.
- a) 1 only
  - b) 2 only
  - c) Both 1 & 2
  - d) Neither 1 nor 2
149. Find out the principles of Bandung conference
1. Abstention from intervention or interference in the internal affairs of another country
  2. Respect for the right of each nation to defend itself, singly or collectively, in conformity with the charter of the United Nations
  3. Promotion of mutual interests and cooperation
  4. Respect for justice and international obligation
- a) 1, 2, 3
  - b) 2, 3, 4
  - c) 1, 3, 4
  - d) 1, 2, 3, 4
150. Find out the incorrect statement of India's foreign policy
- a) The architect of independent India's foreign policy, was Jawaharlal Nehru
  - b) The high point of it was reached in 1961
  - c) In 1961 Nehru stood with Nasser of Indonesia and Tito of China to call for nuclear disarmament and peace.
  - d) a and b