

SEMESTER VI

HYC 11 - ISSUES IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA

1. The word 'Hindu' as reference to the people of Hind (India) was first used by----
 - a) The Greeks
 - b) The Romans
 - c) The Chinese
 - d) The Arabs
2. Which one of the following was an émigré Communist Journal of M. N. Roy?
 - a) Kisan Sabha
 - b) The Worker
 - c) Vanguard
 - d) Anushilan
3. Who was the architect of Indian Constitution?
 - a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - b) Rajendra Prasad
 - c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - d) M.K.Gandhi
4. The tribal rebellion against the British known as Ulaulan was organised by ---
 - a) Kora Mallaya
 - b) Birsa Munda
 - c) Ranade
 - d) Konda Dora
5. Separate State for Muslims was demanded by ----
 - a) Nawab Salimullah
 - b) Ali Brothers
 - c) Jinnah
 - d) Netaji
6. Who among the following British Prime Ministers issued the infamous 'Communal Award', which prescribed separate electorate for giving representation to different communities in legislatures in India?
 - a) Ramasay Macdonald
 - b) Stanley Baldwin
 - c) Neville Chamberlain
 - d) Winston Churchill
7. Indian Constitution was established during the rule of -----
 - a) Atlee
 - b) George I
 - c) Linlithgow
 - d) Lord Wellington
8. Who is known as 'Quaid - I - Azam' ?
 - a) Alexander
 - b) Lal Bahadur Sastry
 - c) Ghaffar Khan
 - d) M. A. Jinnah
9. For the eradication of the evil of untouchability, the Anti Untouchability League was set up by -----
 - a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
 - b) Jagjivan Ram
 - c) Mahatma Gandhi
 - d) K.Kelappan
10. 'Mother India' was written by ---
 - a) V.D. Savarkar
 - b) Katherine Mayo
 - c) Lala Lajpat Rai
 - d) None of the above
11. Which one of the following determines that the Indian Constitution is federal?
 - a) A written and rigid constitution
 - b) An independent judiciary
 - c) Vesting of residuary powers with the centre
 - d) Distribution of powers between the Centre and the States.
12. A secular state is one which ----
 - a) is irreligious
 - b) is anti - religious
 - c) is pro - religious
 - d) has no religion of its own
13. In the Indian context, the term 'De - notified tribes' refers to
 - a) Tribes which are aboriginals
 - b) Nomadic tribes
 - c) Tribes practising shifting cultivation
 - d) Tribes which were earlier classified as criminal tribes.
14. The preamble of our constitution envisages
 - a) Theocratic state
 - b) Sovereign, democratic, secular and socialist republic
 - c) Secular democracy
 - d) Monarchy

15. Whose comments were these; “ I am a Hindu first and an Indian later”?
a) Lal Chand b) Lekh Ram c) Lala Hardayal d) Munshi Ram
16. Who said “Indian culture is neither Hindu, Islamic, nor any other, wholly. I t is a fusion or all”?
a) M.A.Jinnah b) Vivekananda c) Gandhiji d) Annie Besant
17. Who was the woman revolutionary to attack a European club?
a) Sunidhi Roy b) Usha Mehta c) Ambika Chakrabarti d) Preetilata Wadekar
18. Which act proposed for the establishment of an “All India Federation”
a) 1935 Act b) 1909 Act c) 1892 Act d) 1945 Act
19. The root word of Secular is -----.
a) Seculas b) Saeculum c) Selucus d) Sections
20. Gender is used instead of -----.
a) Sex b) Male c) Female d) Masculine
21. Who introduced the concept of Gender Studies
a) John Money b) Judith Butler c) Julia Kristva d) David F.Noble
22. ----- generation of Annales gave importance to the Gender studies.
a) First b) Second c) Third d) Fourth
23. Which year the concept of Gender studies commenced?
a) 1950 b) 1955 c) 1960 d) 1965
24. Uplift of the backward classes was the main programme of the -----.
a) Prarthana Samaj b) Satyashodak Samaj c) Arya Samaj d) Ramakrishna Mission
25. India is a secular state because ----.
a) It is a socialist country b) it treats all religious alike c) there is no religion of the people d) religious beliefs and practices are discouraged.
26. In a federal state
a) States are more powerful than the centre
b) Centre is more powerful than states
c) A presidential form of government functions
d) Constitution effects division of powers between the centre and states with safeguards against transgression of jurisdiction
27. Communal representation presupposes the existence of
a) A joint electorate b) separate electorates c) reservation of seats d) there can be both joint as well as separate electorates
28. Democratic socialism is a synthesis of ---
a) Anarchism and Socialism b) Democracy and Communalism
c) Democracy and Socialism d) Democracy and Aristocracy
29. Which article of the Constitution abolishes untouchability ?
a) Article 42 b) Article 15 c) Article 14 d) Article 17
30. Television was invented by ----
a) Sholes b) Shockley c) J. L. Baird d) None of These
31. The first Indian spacewoman was
a) Kiran Bedi b) Aarti Shah c) Kalpana Chawla d) Sunitha Williams

32. Who was India's first woman foreign secretary?
a) Sonali Jain b) Chokila Iyer c) Kiran Bedi d) Sushila Narayan
33. "Sanskritization" as a tool of analysis was introduced by ----
a) M. N. Roy b) Guha c) M. N. Srinivas d) Romila Thaper
34. The first tribal movement was started in ----
a) Andhra b) Bihar c) Assam d) Maharashtra
35. Pagal Panthis, a semi religious sect founded by -----
a) Aram Shah b) Karam Shah c) Nizam Shah d) Munda
36. Who started the Faraizis revolt ?
a) Dadu Mian b) Sayed Ahammad c) Haji Shariatullah d) Abdul Wahab
37. Who wrote Society and Politics in India?
a) Gail Omvedt b) Irfan Habib c) A. Bettelle d) Bipan Chandra
38. Muslim League was founded in ----.
a) 1907 b) 1910 c) 1906 d) 1918
39. Which of the following tribal's rebelled in 1831 – 32 since their villages were being transferred from their headmen (Mundas) to Sikh and Muslim revenue farmers?
a) Chuars of the Jungle Mahals b) Hos of Singhbhum c) Kols of Chotanagpur d) Bhumij of Manbhum
40. The santhals of Rajmahal hills were provoked to rebellion in 1855 -56 on account of:
a) The heavy demands of rents which made them a prey to the sharp practices of money lenders
b) The harsh behaviour of the revenue officials
c) The non payment of wages by the railway authorities, who also insulted their women
d) All the above
41. What was the occasion for the uprising of the Khasis in Assam?
a) The imposition of a cess by the British to build a road joining Assam and Sylhet
b) The induction of a large number of British troops on the pretence of building a road to join Assam and Sylhet
c) The oppression of the pretence of building
d) The oppression of the Zamindars.
42. The uprising of the Bhils, an aboriginal tribe of Khandesh and Aurangabad, during the first half of the 19th century, took place on account of :
a) The devastation of the region by Maratha wars
b) The pindari depredations
c) The famine in the Decan d) All the above
43. The main cause for the uprising of the Kols in 1828 and 1839 was:
a) The loss of employment on account of dismantling of the forts by the British.
b) The activities of the Pindaris which left them without any means of livelihood.
c) The dual oppression of the British revenue collectors and the moneylenders.

- d) The attempts made by the British to exterminate the tribe on account of their suspected association with the Pindaris.
44. The beginning of Feminism is said to be in :
a) Britain b) France c) Germany d) U.S.A
45. Black Feminism is associated with:
a) Africans b) Americans c) Latin Americans D) British
46. ----- was an indication of the lower position of women in India
a) Devadana System b) Devadasi System c) Feudal System d) Matriarchal System
47. The woman, who is well known for her active participation in Plachimada struggle
a) Arundhati Roy b) Vandana Siva c) C.K.Janu d) Mayilamma
48. Mandal Commission was constituted by ---
a) Mrs. Indira Gandhi b) Moraji Desai c) V.P.Singh d) Chandra Sekhar
49. ---- Amendment inserted the secularism into the preamble of the Indian Constitution
a) 40th b) 41st c) 42nd d) 43rd
50. Communal electro rates were introduced by ---
a) Indian Council Act 1919 b) Minto Morely Reforms c) Simon Commission d) Muddiman Commission
51. Name the first female member to the legislative council in British India
a) Kamala Devi b) Muthulakshmi Reddy c) Sarojini Naidu d) Captain Lakshmi Bai
52. Who was the first contestant to the Legislative Assembly
a) Kamala Devi b) Muthulaksnmi Reddy c) Sarojini Naidu d) Uma Chakravarthi
53. Who championed the cause of women in modern India for the first time?
a) Gandhiji b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy c) Subhas Chandra Bose d) Narayana Guru
54. The fastest mass media
a) Television b) Internet c) Mobile d) News Paper
55. Who led Bahujan Samaj party ?
a) Sarojini Naidu b) Mayavati c) Rahul Gandhi d) Kiran Bedi

Answers

- 1) a) The Greeks
- 2) c) Vanguard
- 3) c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- 4) b) Birsa Munda
- 5) c) Jinnah
- 6) c) Neville Chamberlain
- 7) d) Lord Wellington
- 8) d) M. A. Jinnah
- 9) c) Mahatma Gandhi
- 10) b) Katherine Mayo
- 11) d) Distribution of powers between the Centre and the States.
- 12) d) has no religion of its own
- 13) d) Tribes which were earlier classified as criminal tribes.
- 14) b) Sovereign, democratic, secular and socialist republic
- 15) a) Lal Chand
- 16) c) Gandhiji
- 17) d) Preetilata Wadekar
- 18) a) 1935 Act
- 19) b) Saeculum
- 20) a) Sex
- 21) b) Judith Butler
- 22) d) Fourth
- 23) b) 1955
- 24) b) Satyashodak Samaj
- 25) b) it treats all religious alike
- 26) a) States are more powerful than the centre
- 27) b) separate electorates
- 28) c) Democracy and Socialism
- 29) d) Article 17
- 30) c) J. L. Baird
- 31) c) Kalpana Chawla
- 32) b) Chokila Iyer
- 33) c) M. N. Srinivas
- 34) b) Bihar
- 35) b) Karam Shah
- 36) c) Haji Shariatullah
- 37) c) A. Bettelle
- 38) c) 1906
- 39) c) Kols of Chotanagpur
- 40) d) All the above
- 41) b) The induction of a large number of British troops on the pretence of building a road to join Assam and Sylhet

- 42) d) All the above
- 43) a) The loss of employment on account of dismantling of the forts by the British.
- 44) a) Britain
- 45) a) Africans
- 46) b) Devadasi System
- 47) d) Mayilamma
- 48) b) Moraji Desai
- 49) c) 42nd
- 50) b) Minto Morely Reforms
- 51) b) Muthulakshmi Reddy
- 52) b) Muthulaksnmi Reddy
- 53) b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- 54) b) Internet