

Study Circle Career Development Institute

100 Important Points : SSP



(9) History : Constitutional Acts, Commissions, Pacts

(1) General Studies Paper I

- 1) **History of India and Indian National Movement (15)**
- 2) **Maharashtra, India and World Geography (15)**
- 3) **Maharashtra and India - Indian Polity and Governance (15)**
- 4) **Economic and Social development (15)**
- 5) **Environmental Ecology, Bio-diversity & Climate Change (10)**
- 6) **General Science (15)**
- 7) **Current Events of State, National and International Importance (15)**

(1) History of India and Indian National Movement (15)

- 1) **History of Ancient India (4)**
- 2) **History of Mediavel India (3)**
- 3) **History of Modern India (4)**
- 4) **Indian National Movement (4)**
- * *Architecture, Literature, SocioCultural, Political and economical history*

- 1) **Indus Valley & Prehistory**
- 2) **Vedic Culture, Buddhism & Jainism**
- 3) **Maurya Empire & after, Guptas, Vardhans & after**
- 4) **Satavahanas, Vakataks, Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, Shilahars & Yadavas, South India**
- 4a) **Ancient India More Qs**
- 5) **Delhi sultanate & Mughal Empire**
- 6) **Bhakti & Sufi Movement**
- 7) **Bahmanis & Vijayanagar, Maratha Empire, Sikhs**
- 8) **Anglo - British Wars & British Rule**

- 9) **Constitutional Acts, Commissions, Pacts**

- 10) **Socioreligious reforms, organisations**
- 11) **Education, Press & Leaders**
- 12) **Rise of nationalism, Congress &**
- 13) **Militant Nationalism, Farmer & Labour movements**
- 14) **Freedom movements - Swadeshi, Noncoopeartion, Civil Disobedience, Quit India**
- 15) **Muslim League & others, Independence & Samyukt Maharashtra**

State Service Preliminary Examination 2024

Preparation & Guidance : Topics & Subtopics of the Syllabus

100 Important Points : Hist 09

1) Match List I with List II and select the correct answer.

- | | |
|---------|--|
| A) 1883 | 1) Announcement of Communal Award |
| B) 1906 | 2) Formation of the All India State Peoples Conference |
| C) 1927 | 3) Foundation of Muslim League at Dacca |
| D) 1932 | 4) First session of National Conference at Calcutta |

Answer options :

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| 2) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 3) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| 4) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |

2) Mark the correct chronological order?

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Pitts Act | b) Queen's proclamation |
| c) Regulating Act | d) Rowlatt Act |

Answer Options :

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

3) Choose the correct chronological order?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Cabinet mission | b) Cripps mission |
| c) Montague-Chelmsford Report | d) Morley Minto Reforms |

Answer Options :

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

4) Put the following in chronological order?

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| a) Rowlatt Act | b) Formation of Muslim League |
| c) Lucknow Pact | d) Gandhi-Irwin Pact |

Answer Options :

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

5) What is the correct chronological order of the following events?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| a) First Round Table Conference | b) Gandhi-Irwin Pact |
| c) Simon Commission | d) Poona Pact |

Answer Options :

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

6) Which of the following gives the correct chronological order of the following :

- I) Cripps Mission
II) Gandhi-Irwin Pact
III) Simon Commission
IV) Partition of the country

Answer options :

- 1) II, I, III, IV 2) II, I, IV, III 3) III, II, I, IV 4) I, II, III, IV

7) Match List I (Acts of Colonial Government of India) with List II (Provisions) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :

List I (Acts of Colonial Government of India)

List II (Provisions)

- A) Charter Act, 1813 1) Set up a Board of Control in Britain to fully regulate the East India Company's affairs in India
B) Regulating Act 2) Company's trade monopoly in India was ended
C) Act of 1858 3) The power to govern was transferred from the East India Company to the British Crown
D) Pitt's India Act 4) The Company's directors were asked to present to the British government all correspondence and documents pertaining to the administration of the company

Answer options :

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1) | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| 2) | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| 3) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| 4) | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |

8) Match the following :

List I

List II

- A) Morley Minto Reforms 1) Dyarchy in provinces
B) Montague Chelmsford Reforms 2) Provincial Autonomy
C) Act of 1935 3) Separate electorate
D) Cabinet Mission 4) Provision for constituent assembly

Answer options :

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 2) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| 3) | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| 4) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

9) Match the following -

- A) Montague Chelmsford Reforms 1) Dyarchy
B) Morley Minto Reforms 2) 1st Indian Council Act
C) Govt. of India Act-1935 3) Communal Electorate
D) Act of 1861 4) Provincial Autonomy

Answer options :

- 1) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2 2) A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1
3) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4 4) A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2

- 10) Consider the following statements about 'the Charter Act of 1813' :
- It ended the trade monopoly of the East India Company in India except for trade in tea and trade with China.
 - It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Indian territories held by the Company.
 - The revenues of India were now controlled by the British Parliament.

Answer Options :

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

- 11) Consider the following statements :
- The Charter Act 1853 abolished East India Company's monopoly of Indian trade.
 - Under the Government of India Act, 1858, the British Parliament abolished the East India Company altogether and undertook the responsibility of ruling India directly.

Answer Options :

- 1) (a) only 2) (b) only 3) Both (a) and (b) 4) Neither (a) nor (b)

- 12) What was/were the object/objects of Queen Victoria's Proclamation (1858)?

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

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

- 13) Consider the following statements :

Some of the main features of the Government of India Act, 1935 were the

- abolition of diarchy in the Governors' provinces.
- power of the Governors to veto legislative action and to legislate on their own
- abolition of the principle of communal representation

Answer Options :

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

- 14) Consider the following statements :

- The discussions in the Third Round Table Conference eventually led to the passing of the Government of India Act of 1935.
- The Government of India Act of 1935 provided for the establishment of an All India Federation to be based on a Union of the provinces of British India & Princely States.

Answer Options :

- 1) (a) only 2) (b) only 3) Both (a) and (b) 4) Neither (a) nor (b)

- 15) With reference to the **Cabinet Mission**, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- It recommended government a federal government.
- It enlarged the powers of the Indian Courts.
- It provided for more Indians in the ICS.

Answer Options :

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

- 16) With reference to Simon Commission's recommendations, which one of the following statements is correct?
- 1) It suggested the abolition of bicameral legislature at the Centre
 - 2) It recommended the creation of Indian Police Service with a provision for increased pay and allowances for British recruits as compared to Indian recruits
 - 3) It recommended the replacement of diarchy with responsible government in the provinces
 - 4) It proposed the setting up of inter-provincial council under the Home Department

- 17) Consider the following statements :
The Cripps Proposals include the provision for

- a) Full independence for India.
- b) Creation of Constitution-making body

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1) (a) only
- 2) (b) only
- 3) Both (a) and (b)
- 4) Neither (a) nor (b)

- 18) **Assertion (A)** : According to the Wavell Plan, the number of Hindu and Muslim members in the Executive Council were to be equal.

Reason (R) : Wavell thought that this arrangement would have avoided the partition of India.

Answer options :

- 1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- 2) Both A and R are true but R is NOT a correct explanation of A
- 3) A is true but R is false
- 4) A is false but R is true

- 19) Match List I with List II & select the correct answer by using the codes given below :

List I

List II

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| A) Butler Committee Report | 1) Jallianwala Bagh massacre |
| B) Hurlog Committee Report | 2) Relationship between the Indian States & Paramount Power |
| C) Hunter Inquiry Report | 3) Working of Committee Dyarchy as laid down in the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms. |
| D) Muddiman Committee Report | 4) The growth of education in British India & potentialities of its further progress |

Answer options :

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1) | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| 2) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| 3) | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| 4) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |

- 20) Consider the following statements :
- The most effective contribution made by Dadabhai Naoroji to the cause of Indian National Movement was that he
- exposed the economic exploitation of India by the British
 - interpreted the ancient Indian texts and restored the self-confidence of Indians
 - stressed the need for eradication of all the social evils before anything else

Answer Options :

- 1) (a) only 2) (a) and (b) only 3) (a), (b) and (c) 4) (b) and (c) only
- 21) Which one of the following is a very significant aspect of the Champaran Satyagraha?
- Active all-India participation of lawyers, students and women in the National Movement
 - Joining of peasant unrest to India's National Movement
 - Active involvement of Dalit and Tribal communities of India in the National Movement
 - Drastic decrease in the cultivation of plantation crops and commercial crops

- 22) What was the reason for Mahatma Gandhi to organize a satyagraha on behalf of the peasants of Kheda ?
- The Administration did not suspend the land revenue collection in spite of a drought.
 - The Administration proposed to introduce Permanent Settlement in Gujarat.

Answer Options :

- 1) (a) only 2) (b) only 3) Both (a) and (b) 4) Neither (a) nor (b)
- 23) With reference to Rowlatt Satyagraha, which of the following statements is/ are correct?
- The Rowlatt Act was based on the recommendations of the 'Sedition Committee'.
 - In Rowlatt Satyagraha, Gandhiji tried to utilize the Home Rule League.
 - Demonstrations against the arrival of Simon Commission coincided with Rowlatt Satyagraha.

Answer Options :

- 1) (a) only 2) (a), (b) and (c) 3) (a) and (b) only 4) (b) and (c) only
- 24) With reference to the British colonial rule in India, consider the following statements:
- Mahatma Gandhi was instrumental in the abolition of the system of 'indentured labour'.
 - In Lord Chelmsford's 'War Conference', Mahatma Gandhi did not support the resolution on recruiting Indians for World War.
 - 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?

- 1) (a) only 2) (a) and (c) only 3) (a), (b) and (c) 4) (b) and (c) only
- 25) With reference to Indian freedom struggle, consider the following events :
- Mutiny in Royal Indian Navy
 - Quit India Movement launched
 - Second Round Table Conference

Answer options :

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

26) Consider the following pairs:

Movement/Organization

- a) All India Anti-Untouchability League
- b) All India Kisan Sabha
- c) Self-Respect Movement

: Leader

- : Mahatma Gandhi
- : Swami Sahajanand Saraswati
- : E. V. Ramaswami Naicker

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

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

27) Consider the following pairs :

- a) Radhakanta Deb — First President of the British Indian Association
- b) Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty — Founder of the Madras Mahajana Sabha
- c) Surendranath Banerjee — Founder of the Indian Association

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

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

28) Which of the following parties were established by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar?

- a) The Peasants and Workers Party of India
- b) All India Scheduled Castes Federation
- c) The Independent Labour Party

Answer options :

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

29) Arrange in Chronological order.

- a) Muslim League gave preference to the Fourteen Points of Jinnah rather than the Nehru Report
- b) Congress asked the government to accept the Nehru Report within one year.
- c) Congress demanded 'Purna Samaj' (Complete Independence) in the Lahore session.
- d) Gandhiji started Salt Satyagraha.

Answer options :

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

30) Arrange the following incidents in their chronological order.

- a) Muslim League was formed in Dhake.
- b) Khudiram Bose was executed.
- c) Bomb was thrown at Lord Hardinge.
- d) Hindu Conference was held at Lahore, under the Presidentship of Sir Prafulchandra Chatterji

Answer Options :

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

31) Consider the following events :

- a) The first democratically elected communist party government formed in a State in India.
- b) India's then largest bank, 'Imperial Bank of India', was renamed 'State Bank of India'.
- c) Air India was nationalized and became the national carrier.
- d) Goa became a part of independent India.

Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the above events?

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

- 32) The princely states that were unwilling to join the Indian Union until July 1947 included :
- a) Baroda b) Travancore c) Bikaner d) Bhopal

Answer options :

- 1) (a), (c) 2) (b), (c) 3) (b), (d) 4) All the above

- 33) Consider the following statements about 'the Charter Act of 1813':
- a) It ended the trade monopoly of the East India Company in India except for trade in tea and trade with China.
- b) It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Indian territories held by the Company.
- c) The revenues of India were now controlled by the British Parliament.

Answer Options :

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

- 34) Which of the following led to the introduction of English Education in India?

- a) Charter Act of 1813
b) General Committee of Public Instruction, 1823
c) Orientalist and Anglicist Controversy

Answer Options :

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

- 35) What was/were the object/objects of Queen Victoria's Proclamation (1858)?

- a) To disclaim any intention to annex Indian States.
b) To place the Indian administration under the British Crown.
c) To regulate East India Company's trade with India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

- 36) Consider the following statements :

- a) 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.
- b) N.M. Lokhande was a pioneer in organizing the labour movement in British India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- 1) (a) only 2) (b) only 3) Both (a) and (b) 4) Neither (a) nor (b)

- 37) The significance of the Bengal Regulation of 1793 lies in the fact that :

- 1) it accommodated personal laws of Hindus & Muslims
2) it provided for the establishment of the Supreme Court
3) it restricted the application of English law to Englishmen only
4) it provided for the appointment of the Indian Law Commission

- 38) The Government of India Act of 1919 clearly defined

- 1) the separation of power between the judiciary and the legislature
2) the jurisdiction of the central and provincial governments
3) the powers of the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy
4) None of the above

- 39) Which of the following is/are the principal feature(s) of the Government of India Act, 1919?
- Introduction of dyarchy in the executive government of the provinces
 - Introduction of separate communal electorates for Muslims
 - Devolution of legislative authority by the centre to the provinces

Answer Options :

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

- 40) With reference to the period of Indian freedom struggle, which of the following was/were recommended by the Nehru report?
- Complete Independence for India.
 - Joint electorates for reservation of seats for minorities.
 - Provision of fundamental rights for the people of India in the Constitution.

Answer Options :

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

- 41) With reference to the Cabinet Mission, which of the following statements is/are correct?
- It recommended government a federal government.
 - It enlarged the powers of the Indian Courts.
 - It provided for more Indians in the ICS.

Answer Options :

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

- 42) An important aspect of the Cripps Mission of 1942 was -
- that all Indian States should join the Indian Union as a condition to consider any degree of autonomy for India
 - the creation of an Indian Union with Dominion status very soon after the Second World War
 - the active participation and cooperation of the Indian people, communities and political parties in the British war effort as a condition for granting independence with full sovereign status to India after war.
 - the framing of a constitution for the entire Indian Union, with no separate constitution for any province, and a Union Constitution to be accepted by all provinces

- 43) Which one of the following statements is correct ?
- The First Session of the Constituent Assembly of India was held in January, 1947
 - The Constituent Assembly of India was elected by the Provincial Assemblies in the year 1946
 - Jawaharlal Nehru, M. A. Jinnah and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel were members of the Constituent Assembly of India
 - The Constitution of India was adopted on 26th January, 1950

- 44) The real intention of the British to include the princely states in the Federal Union proposed by the India Act of 1935 was to -
- 1) exercise more and direct political and administrative control over the princely states
 - 2) involve the princes actively in the administration of the colony
 - 3) finally effect the complete political and administrative takeover of all the princely states by the British
 - 4) use the princes to counterbalance the anti-imperialist doctrines of the nationalist leaders
- 45) By a regulation in 1793, the District Collector was deprived of his judicial powers and made the collecting agent only. What was the reason for such regulation?
- 1) Lord Comwallis was alarmed at the extent of power concentrated in District Collector and felt that such absolute power was undesirable in one person
 - 2) Lord Comwallis felt that judicial power should compulsorily be in the hands of Europeans while Indians can be given the job of revenue collection in the districts
 - 3) The judicial work demanded a deep knowledge of India and a good training in law and Lord Comwallis felt that District Collector should be only a revenue collector
 - 4) Lord Comwallis felt that the District Collector's efficiency of revenue collection would enormously increase without the burden of other work
- 46) Name the social reformer described in the following sentences :
- a) He was the recipient of the American Unitarian Association Scholarship.
 - b) He had been to England for two years for the comparative study of many religions.
 - c) He attended the conference on religions at Amsterdam.
 - d) He used to write for Subodh Patrika.
- Answer options :**
- 1) Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar
 - 2) Vitthal Ramji Shinde
 - 3) Bhaurao Patil
 - 4) Baburao Jedhe
- 47) Who is described in the following sentences ?
- a) He was an author from pune.
 - b) He used to go in the colonies of the untouchables and teach them.
 - c) In 1945 he was the president of the function arranged to celebrate 'Ambedkar Jayanti's at Kalyan.
 - d) He was a support of Hinduism from Pune
- Answer Options :**
- 1) S.M. alias Bapusaheb Mate
 - 2) D. K. Pethe
 - 3) Mamarao Date
 - 4) Krushnarao Marathe
- 48) Name the social reformer described in the following sentences :
- a) His family believed in the teachings of Kabir who condemned the caste system.
 - b) His father served in the army and retired as a Subedar-Major.
 - c) His satchel was untouchable for the lady peon in his school.
 - d) He could not study Sanskrit because he was an untouchable.
- Answer options :**
- 1) Mahatma Jyotiba Phule
 - 2) Shri Javalkar
 - 3) Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar
 - 4) Shri Gholap

49) With reference to educational institutions during colonial rule in India, consider the following pairs :

Institution	-	Founder
a) Sanskrit college at Benaras	-	William Jones
b) Calcutta Madarsa	-	Warren Hastings
c) Fort William College	-	Arthur Wellesley

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

Answer Options :

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

50) Regarding wood's Dispatch, which of the following statements are true?

- a) Grants-in-Aid system was introduced.
- b) Establishment of universities was recommended.
- c) English as a medium of instruction at all levels of education was recommended.

Answer Options :

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

