

**BA LLB
THIRD SEMESTER
HISTORY III: CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF INDIA
BLB – 304**

**SET
B**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

1. The list of 'Provincial Subjects' was further divided into how many categories
 - a. 2
 - b. 3
 - c. 4
 - d. 5
2. When were the powers of the Secretary reduced to a great extent.
 - a. 1858
 - b. 1909
 - c. 1919
 - d. 1935
3. Who takes the final decision when there is a dispute between the jurisdiction of the Central subjects and provincial subjects lists.
 - a. Prime minister
 - b. Viceroy
 - c. Secretary
 - d. Chief Justice
4. Lord Minto was the.
 - a. Secretary
 - b. Viceroy
 - c. Commissioner
 - d. Prime minister
5. Voting rights were given to Indians in a very limited way in which year.
 - a. 1909
 - b. 1919
 - c. 1935
 - d. 1947
6. When did the Simon Commission reached India.
 - a. 1926
 - b. 1927
 - c. 1928
 - d. 1929
7. Who was the last Viceroy of British India.
 - a. Lord Mountbatten
 - b. Lord Linlithgow
 - c. Clement Atlee
 - d. Lord Irwin
8. The head of the Cripps Mission was.
 - a. A.V Alexander
 - b. Patthick Lawrence
 - c. Lord Mountbatten
 - d. Sir Stafford Cripps
9. The office of the Secretary was in.
 - a. Bengal
 - b. London
 - c. United provinces
 - d. Shimla

10. In 1919, the Central Legislative Assembly was divided into how many Chambers.
a. 4
b. 3
c. 1
d. 2
11. Who was the head of the Drafting Committee.
a. Rajendra Prasad
b. Mahatma Gandhi
c. B.R Ambedkar
d. G.K. Gokhale
12. Reservations were given to which regional community in 1919.
a. Sikhs
b. Jains
c. Buddhist
d. Hindus
13. In which year A Federal Court was established in India.
a. 1910
b. 1909
c. 1935
d. 1947
14. Who was the head of the Interim Government.
a. Jawaharlal Nehru
b. Lord Mountbatten
c. Lord Wavell
d. Rajendra Prasad
15. Which Act was preceded by the Queen's Proclamation.
a. Act of 1858
b. Act of 1905
c. Act of 1919
d. Act of 1935
16. When was the Morley-Minto Reforms Act passed.
a. 1858
b. 1909
c. 1919
d. 1935
17. Who organized the Shimla Conference.
a. Lord Wavell
b. Lord Mountbatten
c. Lord Linlithgow
d. Lord Lytton
18. When was the Boundary Commission set up.
a. 1945
b. 1946
c. 1947
d. 1948
19. The division of the British provinces into three groups was a part which document.
a. Cabinet Mission
b. Cripps Mission
c. Nehru Report
d. Irwin offer
20. Which Governor-General suppressed the 1857 Revolt.
a. Lord Mountbatten
b. Lord Ripon
c. Lord Canning
d. Lord Hardinge

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

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| 1. Discuss in detail the provisions of the Indian Independence Act of 1947. | 10 |
| 2. Put forward a comparative analysis of the Cripps Mission and the Cabinet Mission. | 10 |
| 3. What were the limitations of the 1909 Morley-Minto Reforms Act. | 10 |
| 4. Explain in detail the Government of India Act 1858. | 10 |
| 5. What are the salient features of the Act of 1919. | 10 |
| 6. Analyze the changing nature of 'election procedures' in the provisions of different colonial Acts in India. | 10 |
| 7. Explain the concept of 'Provincial diarchy' and its importance in various colonial Acts. | 10 |
| 8. Elaborate the importance of the Shimla Conference in Indian legal history and the Plan it promoted. | 10 |

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