

Chapter 11: India

India

1. The town of Annawadi is located near the airport of what major city?
 - a. London
 - b. Goa
 - c. Calcutta
 - d. Mumbai
 - e. Delhi

2. The three main religions in India are
 - a. Hindu, Muslim, and Catholic.
 - b. Muslim, Hindu, and Sikhs.
 - c. Hindu, Muslim, and Buddhist.
 - d. Hindu, Christian, and Buddhist.
 - e. Muslim, Christian, and Sikhs.

3. Roughly what percentage of the Indian population is Hindu?
 - a. Twenty percent
 - b. Fifty percent
 - c. Eighty percent
 - d. Ninety five percent
 - e. Ninety nine percent

4. All of the following are part of the caste system EXCEPT
 - a. Brahmins.
 - b. Kshatriyas.
 - c. Shia.
 - d. Dalits.
 - e. Vaisyas.

5. Hindus outside the caste system in India are known as _____.
 - a. Sikh
 - b. Gowari
 - c. Jati
 - d. Brahmin
 - e. Untouchables

6. Castes are divided into subcastes know as _____.
 - a. Sikhs
 - b. Dalits
 - c. Jati

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- d. Brahmins
- e. Swaraj

7. In India, as in many countries in the Global South, linguistic diversity is overcome primarily by
- a. teaching everyone multiple languages.
 - b. a corps of civil service translators.
 - c. the use of the former colonizer's language.
 - d. the official adoption of the most common language.
 - e. government-owned broadcast media using all spoken languages.
8. The initial motive for British colonization in India was _____.
- a. profit
 - b. political conquest
 - c. religious evangelism
 - d. jihad
 - e. boredom
9. During British rule, the competitive exam for becoming part of the Indian Civil Service was held in which city?
- a. Bombay
 - b. Mumbai
 - c. Manchester
 - d. London
 - e. Calcutta
10. India gaining its independence was the culmination of what Indian concept, endorsed by the Indian National Congress as early as 1985?
- a. The rigidity of the caste system
 - b. The tax Raj
 - c. Non-violence
 - d. Swaraj
 - e. Jati
11. Mohandas Gandhi helped gain independence for India by
- a. encouraging business relationships between India and Britain.
 - b. demonstrating Indians' loyalty to the British monarch.
 - c. recruiting Indians to help Britain fight off the Axis powers in World War II.
 - d. inspiring broad, grassroots participation in the independence movement.
 - e. forging alliances with leaders of other former British colonies.

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12. Mohandas Gandhi's leadership solidified the independence movement as
 - a. being driven by educated elites.
 - b. broad based with support among the masses.
 - c. a regional struggle.
 - d. one based on religious identity.
 - e. one that drew support only from the lower castes.

13. The split of colonial India into two countries after receiving independence was largely the result of
 - a. religious differences between Hindus and Muslims.
 - b. political differences between political parties.
 - c. decisions made in London by the British government.
 - d. annexation of Indian territory by Pakistan.
 - e. peace agreements led by the United Nations.

14. Since independence, India has benefited from
 - a. growing loyalty to regions of the country.
 - b. a disappearance of caste allegiances.
 - c. general identification with India as a country.
 - d. increased religious fundamentalism.
 - e. high levels of foreign investment.

15. All of the following describe the impact of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi EXCEPT
 - a. Congress ceased to be a consensus party.
 - b. power within the Congress Party was centralized.
 - c. opposition parties gained power.
 - d. corruption increased.
 - e. heredity of leadership was strongly resisted.

16. Indira Gandhi came to power in 1966 because
 - a. her father, Nehru, wanted her to do so.
 - b. her grandfather, Gandhi, wanted her to do so.
 - c. she was the choice of the Soviet leadership.
 - d. the Syndicate thought she would be malleable.
 - e. her husband's name drew so many votes.

17. India's constitution allows the prime minister to exercise unusually strong powers during a crisis, something known as
 - a. Martial Law.
 - b. Emergency Rule.

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- c. Crisis Government.
- d. Security State.
- e. Legal Lockdown.

18. The more powerful house of the Indian parliament is the _____.

- a. Lok Sabha
- b. Rajya Sabha
- c. Akali Dal
- d. Janata Dal
- e. Meeting of Councilors

19. Although most Indians are illiterate, they are able to easily identify the parties on the ballot because

- a. the ballot has pictures that symbolize each party.
- b. poll watchers tell voters which party is which.
- c. people vote after listening to tape recordings.
- d. party officials tell people who to vote for.
- e. voting instructions are on videotape.

20. Signs of the legitimacy of India's regime include

- a. voter turnout in national elections that is favorably comparable to turnout in the United States.
- b. voting levels among the poor that are almost as high as the national average.
- c. an absence of violent protest or civic conflict.
- d. the stable coalition forming governments since independence.
- e. the almost automatic reelection of incumbents.

21. One comparison that can be made between the BJP party in India and the National Front Party in France is that they both have

- a. won majorities in legislative elections.
- b. succeeded in electing prime ministers.
- c. campaigned on extreme positions with racist overtones.
- d. governed more moderately than they have campaigned.
- e. been strong supporters of globalization.

22. In 2014, BJP was able to triumph in the election because of its focus on which issue?

- a. Relations with the United States
- b. Stability
- c. Pakistan
- d. Terrorism
- e. Economics and clean government

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23. Because India allows any group of seven or more people to form a labor union, about how many labor unions currently exist in India?
- 500
 - 1,000
 - 5,000
 - 10,000
 - Over 25,000
24. Business groups in India tend to associate themselves with which political party?
- BJP
 - National Congress
 - Communists
 - Socialists
 - Greens
25. Who plays the role of head of state in India?
- The British monarch
 - The Indian monarch
 - The prime minister
 - The president
 - Nobody
26. India's constitution defines India as a _____ republic.
- Hindu
 - Muslim
 - Buddhist
 - Communist
 - secular
27. The Indian constitution can be amended by
- approval of a majority of the state legislatures.
 - majority votes in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
 - a majority vote in a national referendum.
 - a presidential decree.
 - an executive order from the prime minister.
28. In spite of drawing state boundaries so that each state is dominated by one major linguistic or ethnic group,

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- a. the national government is dependent upon coalitions of states to maintain stability.
 - b. state governments are remarkably unstable.
 - c. the prime minister has to appoint state governors to avoid gridlock at the local level.
 - d. ideological parties overwhelm ethnic parties in most states.
 - e. popular governors can have greater influence than legislators because of their electoral mandates.
29. In 1984, a radical group of Sikhs were killed when government forces attacked
- a. the Lok Sabha.
 - b. the Taj Mahal.
 - c. the British embassy.
 - d. the Golden Temple.
 - e. Pakistan.
30. The territory that has been the source of direct conflict between India and Pakistan for several decades is known as _____.
- a. New Delhi
 - b. Sri Lanka
 - c. Kashmir
 - d. Kandahar
 - e. Sierra Leone
31. Until Rajiv Gandhi took office, successive Indian prime ministers pursued a development strategy known as
- a. structural adjustment.
 - b. market capitalism.
 - c. command economics.
 - d. import substitution.
 - e. economic liberalization.
32. All of the following describe Nehruvian economic policy in India EXCEPT
- a. it met initial goals of making India self sufficient.
 - b. it protected public and private firms.
 - c. it guaranteed a reasonable profit.
 - d. it prevented the spread of a culture of inefficiency and corruption.
 - e. it resulted in India falling behind other developing countries.
33. The “Permit Raj” refers to
- a. the need for British permission for Indian legislation.
 - b. government control of economic activity through the granting of permits.
 - c. the continuing bias in favor of popularly permitted government programs.

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- d. frequent referenda on government policies.
 - e. the “empire” of huge companies that dominate the Indian economy.
34. About one-sixth of India’s population lives in conditions in which their incomes fall more than 25 percent below the level needed to obtain basic food, clothing, or shelter, a condition known as
- a. under-nourishment.
 - b. underemployment.
 - c. ultrapoverty.
 - d. extreme debt.
 - e. fatal poverty.
35. Compared to the Soviet Union or Eastern European countries, India’s government
- a. has not been able to maintain legitimacy for its regime.
 - b. has been limited in the success of liberalization policies.
 - c. is not perceived to have been as effective.
 - d. is not the focus of repressed rage among its citizens.
 - e. has not been able to grow its economy in comparison to similar countries.
36. India differs from most other Third World countries in that its
- a. economic performance has been dismal.
 - b. economic potential is higher than most.
 - c. regime has been notably ineffective.
 - d. people are more likely to question the regime’s legitimacy.
 - e. ethnic divisions have caused frequent violent clashes.
37. The Hindu social group that separates people at birth by status and occupation is called _____.
38. British rule in India began not with formal colonization by the government but by the gradual accumulation of power by a private company, the _____.
39. In 1885, the Indian National _____, which was to lead the struggle for independence for nearly sixty years, was formed.
40. The division at independence of the British colony into two countries, India and Pakistan, is known as _____.
41. On June 26, 1975, Indira Gandhi gained all but dictatorial power when she declared _____.

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42. The more powerful house of the Indian legislature is the _____.
43. Many _____ consider that they are an “oppressed majority” in India.
44. The Indian _____ Service sits atop the country’s gigantic bureaucracy.
45. Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale was the Sikh religious and political leader killed during the attack on the _____ Temple in 1984.
46. India was one of the few Third World countries in which independence was gained through the efforts of a relatively large and relatively nonviolent movement. How has that affected Indian politics since then?
47. What has been the impact of poverty on India’s public policy? Is poverty a problem that India will ever be able to “solve” permanently? Why or why not?
48. Do you think recent trends have made democracy in India more vulnerable? Why or why not?
49. India is one of the most ethnically and religiously diverse countries in the world. How has that affected Indian politics since independence?
50. Congress has been the most powerful institution in Indian politics. How has it been able to stay so strong, even in opposition?
51. Mahatma Gandhi advocated nonviolence as an integral part of the independence movement. Would he recognize the India of today? In your opinion, would he be supportive of what India has become?
52. As the middle class grows in size, wealth, and global awareness in India, what kinds of policy demands will it make on Indian governments? How does this differ from the demands of middle class growth in other countries, such as China?
53. Has globalization primarily benefited or harmed India? Why did you reach that conclusion?
54. Congress dominated Indian politics since before independence. Yet, it seems to have lost that dominant position in the last thirty years and may well find itself permanently behind the BJP. How can you account for the decline of Congress and the rise of the BJP?
55. The current prime minister of India is
a. Narendra Modi

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- b. Rahul Gandhi
- c. Manmohan Singh
- d. Jawaharlal Nehru
- e. CK Prahalad

56. Which political party won the 2014 Indian election

- a. BJP
- b. Congress
- c. RSS
- d. NKVP
- e. CPI(M)