Modern History

2016 · UPSC CSE · Modern History

Q1.

The plan of Sir Stafford Cripps envisaged that after the Second World War:

A. India should be granted complete independence.

B. India should be partitioned into two before granting independence.

C. India should be made a republic with the condition that it would join the Commonwealth.

D. India should be given Dominion Status.

Correct answer: Option D — India should be given Dominion Status.

Explanation

Correct Answer: (d) — India should be given Dominion Status.

- The Cripps Mission came to India in March 1942.
- It proposed Dominion Status for India after the Second World War.
- It also proposed the formation of a Constituent Assembly to frame a new constitution.
- Provinces unwilling to join the proposed Indian Union were given the option of remaining outside it.

BECOME IAS AI POWERED UPSC PREP

Q2.

What was the main reason for the split in the Indian National Congress at Surat in 1907?

A. Introduction of communalism into Indian politics by Lord Minto.

B. Extremists' lack of faith in the capacity of the Moderates to negotiate with the British Government.

C. Foundation of the Muslim League.

D. Aurobindo Ghosh's inability to be elected as the President of the Indian National Congress.

Correct answer: Option B — Extremists' lack of faith in the capacity of the Moderates to negotiate with the British Government.

Explanation

Correct Answer: (b) — Extremists' lack of faith in the capacity of the Moderates to negotiate with the British Government.

- The Surat Split of 1907 resulted from ideological and strategic differences between the Moderates and Extremists.
- Moderates favoured constitutional methods and gradual reforms.
- Extremists advocated stronger methods such as boycott, Swadeshi and passive resistance.
- The disagreement over Congress leadership and the direction of the national movement intensified the division.

Q3.

Consider the following organisations:

1. Calcutta Unitarian Committee.
2. Tabernacle of New Dispensation.
3. Indian Reforms Association.

Keshab Chandra Sen is associated with the establishment of which of the above?

A. 1 and 3 only

B. 2 and 3 only

C. 3 only

D. 1, 2 and 3

Correct answer: Option B — 2 and 3 only

Explanation

Correct Answer: (b) — 2 and 3 only

1. **Organisation 1 is incorrect:** The Calcutta Unitarian Committee was established in 1823 by Raja Rammohan Roy, Dwarkanath Tagore and William Adam.
2. **Organisation 2 is correct:** Keshab Chandra Sen established the Church of the New Dispensation (Naba Bidhan) in 1880.
3. **Organisation 3 is correct:** He founded the Indian Reforms Association in 1870 to promote social reforms, education and other progressive activities.

BECOME IAS
AI POWERED UPSC PREP

Q4.

The Montagu-Chelmsford Proposals were related to:

A. Social reforms.

B. Educational reforms.

C. Reforms in police administration.

D. Constitutional reforms.

Correct answer: Option D — Constitutional reforms.

Explanation

Correct Answer: (d) — Constitutional reforms

- The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms were constitutional proposals introduced in 1918.
- They formed the basis of the Government of India Act, 1919.
- The Act introduced dyarchy in the provinces and expanded Indian participation in legislative institutions.

Q5.

The Satyashodhak Samaj organised:

A. A movement for the upliftment of tribals in Bihar.

B. A temple-entry movement in Gujarat.

C. An anti-caste movement in Maharashtra.

D. A peasant movement in Punjab.

Correct answer: Option C — An anti-caste movement in Maharashtra.

Explanation

Correct Answer: (c) — An anti-caste movement in Maharashtra

- Satyashodhak Samaj was founded by Jyotirao Phule in 1873 in Maharashtra.
- It challenged caste discrimination, Brahmanical dominance and social inequalities.
- It advocated education, social equality and the upliftment of oppressed communities, particularly lower castes and women.

Q6.

The methods of struggle known as ‘Swadeshi’ and ‘Boycott’ were adopted for the first time during:

A. The agitation against the Partition of Bengal.

B. The Home Rule Movement.

C. The Non-Cooperation Movement.

D. The visit of the Simon Commission to India.

Correct answer: Option A — The agitation against the Partition of Bengal.

Explanation

Correct Answer: (a) — The agitation against the Partition of Bengal

- The Swadeshi and Boycott movements emerged prominently during the anti-partition agitation of Bengal in 1905.
- Indians promoted indigenous goods and boycotted British goods to oppose the partition.
- These methods became important tools of the Indian national movement.

Q7.

With reference to the concept of strategic autonomy in India's foreign policy, consider the following statements:

1. Strategic autonomy implies the ability of a state to take independent foreign policy decisions based on its national interests.
2. Economic and technological dependence on external powers can constrain a country's strategic choices.
3. Strategic autonomy necessarily requires complete economic disengagement from global markets.
4. Diversification of supply chains and domestic manufacturing can strengthen a country's strategic autonomy.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

A. 1 and 2 only

B. 1, 2 and 4 only

C. 2, 3 and 4 only

D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct answer: Option B — 1, 2 and 4 only

Explanation

Correct Answer: (b) — 1, 2 and 4 only

Statement 1 is correct: Strategic autonomy enables independent decision-making without excessive external pressure.

Statement 2 is correct: Critical dependence on foreign technology, energy or essential goods can restrict policy flexibility.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Strategic autonomy does not mean isolationism; it permits international trade and cooperation.

Statement 4 is correct: Domestic capabilities and diversified supply chains reduce strategic vulnerabilities.

BECOME IAS
AI POWERED UPSC PREP

Q8.

With reference to the political and constitutional system of Bangladesh, consider the following statements:

1. Bangladesh is a parliamentary democratic republic with a unicameral legislature.
2. The President of Bangladesh is the head of government and exercises executive authority independently of the Prime Minister.
3. The Jatiya Sangsad is the national parliament of Bangladesh.
4. Bangladesh follows a federal system in which legislative powers are constitutionally divided between the Union and provincial governments.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

AI POWERED UPSC PREP

A. 1 and 3 only

B. 1, 2 and 3 only

C. 2 and 4 only

D. 1, 3 and 4 only

Correct answer: Option A — 1 and 3 only

Explanation

Correct Answer: (a) — 1 and 3 only

Statement 1 is correct: Bangladesh has a parliamentary system and a unicameral legislature.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Prime Minister is the head of government. The President is the constitutional head of state, with powers largely exercised according to constitutional provisions and ministerial advice.

Statement 3 is correct: Jatiya Sangsad is the unicameral national legislature of Bangladesh.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Bangladesh is a unitary state, not a federation with constitutionally established provincial governments.

BECOME IAS
AI POWERED UPSC PREP

Q9.

With reference to the Indian freedom struggle, consider the following events:

1. Mutiny in the Royal Indian Navy
2. Quit India Movement launched
3. Second Round Table Conference

What is the correct chronological sequence of the above events?

A. 1-2-3

B. 2-1-3

C. 3-2-1

D. 3-1-2

Correct answer: Option C — 3-2-1

Explanation

Correct Answer: (c) — 3-2-1

1. **Event 3 occurred first:** The Second Round Table Conference was held in London in September–December 1931.
2. **Event 2 occurred second:** The Quit India Movement was launched on 8 August 1942.
3. **Event 1 occurred last:** The Royal Indian Navy Mutiny took place in February 1946.

Q10.

In the context of Indian history, the principle of 'Dyarchy (diarchy)' refers to

A. Division of the central legislature into two houses.

B. Introduction of double government, i.e. Central and State governments.

C. Having two sets of rulers; one in London and another in Delhi.

D. Division of the subjects delegated to the provinces into two categories.

Correct answer: Option D — Division of the subjects delegated to the provinces into two categories.

Explanation

Correct Answer: (d) — Division of provincial subjects into two categories

1. **Option (d) is correct:** The Government of India Act, 1919 introduced dyarchy in the provinces, dividing subjects into reserved and transferred categories.
2. Reserved subjects were administered by the Governor and his executive council, while transferred subjects were handled by ministers responsible to the provincial legislature.

BECOME IAS AI POWERED UPSC PREP