

UPSC Prelims 2016 Modern Indian History Questions

1. 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 she will join the Commonwealth
- (d) India should be given Dominion status

2. 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 Muslim League
- (d) Aurobindo Ghosh's inability to be elected as the President of the Indian National Congress

3. Consider the following:

- (1) Calcutta Unitarian Committee
- (2) Tabernacle of New Dispensation
- (3) Indian Reform 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

4. The Montague-Chelmsford Proposals were related to
- (a) social reforms
 - (b) educational reforms
 - (c) reforms in police administration
 - (d) constitutional reforms
5. Satya Shodhak Samaj organized
- (a) a movement for 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
6. The 'Swadeshi' and 'Boycott' were adopted as methods of struggle for the first time during the
- (a) agitation against the Partition of Bengal
 - (b) Home Rule Movement
 - (c) Non-Cooperation Movement
 - (d) visit of the Simon Commission to India



2016 IAS Prelims Modern Indian History Questions with Solutions

- 1. D
- 2. B
- 3. B
- 4. D
- 5. C
- 6. A