



Drishti IAS Presents...



PT

SPRINT 2022

MODERN HISTORY

(January 2021 – March 2022)



**Detailed
Explanation**

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1. Ans: C

Exp:

Doctrine of Lapse:

- It was an **annexation policy followed widely by Lord Dalhousie** when he was India's Governor-General from 1848 to 1856. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- According to this, **any princely state** that was under the **direct or indirect control of the East India Company** where the ruler did not have a legal male heir would be annexed by the company.
 - ◆ Thus, any **adopted son of the Indian ruler would not be proclaimed as heir** to the kingdom. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- By applying the doctrine of lapse, Dalhousie annexed the States of:
 - ◆ Satara (1848 A.D.),
 - ◆ Jaitpur, and Sambalpur (1849 A.D.),
 - ◆ Baghat (1850 A.D.),
 - ◆ Udaipur (1852 A.D.),
 - ◆ Jhansi (1853 A.D.), and
 - ◆ Nagpur (1854 A.D.)

2. Ans: A

Exp:

- **Subhas Chandra Bose** was born on 23rd January 1897, in Cuttack, Orissa Division, Bengal Province.
 - ◆ He was highly influenced by Vivekananda's teachings and considered him as his spiritual Guru. His political mentor was Chittaranjan Das.
 - He **worked as the editor for Das's newspaper—Forward**, and later **started his own newspaper, Swaraj**. **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**
- Association with Congress:
 - ◆ He stood for unqualified swaraj (independence), and opposed the Motilal Nehru Report which spoke for dominion status for India.
 - ◆ He actively participated in the Salt Satyagraha of 1930 and vehemently opposed the suspension of Civil Disobedience Movement and signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact in 1931. Hence, statement 1 and statement 2 are correct.
 - ◆ In the 1930s, he was closely associated with left politics in Congress along with Jawaharlal Nehru and M.N. Roy.

- However, due to ideological differences with Gandhi, Bose resigned and left congress and founded a new party, 'the Forward Bloc'.

3. Ans: C

Explanation:

- The INA was **first formed under Mohan Singh and Japanese Major Iwaichi Fujiwara** and comprised Indian prisoners of war of the **British-Indian Army captured by Japan** in the Malayan (present-day Malaysia) campaign and at Singapore. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- Subash Chandra Bose reached **Japanese-controlled Singapore** from Germany in July 1943, issued from there his famous call, '**Delhi Chalo**', and announced the formation of the **Azad Hind Government** and the **Indian National Army** on 21st October 1943. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- The INA included both the Indian prisoners of war from Singapore and Indian civilians in South-East Asia. Its strength grew to 50,000. The INA fought allied forces in 1944 inside the borders of India in Imphal and in Burma.

4. Ans: C

Exp:

Subsidiary Alliance:

- **In 1798, it was introduced by Wellesley in India**, the ruler of the allying Indian state was compelled to pay a subsidy for the maintenance of the British army in return for getting protection from the British against their enemies. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- Those native princes or rulers who would enter into the Subsidiary Alliance were not free to declare war against any other power or enter into negotiations without the consent of the British.
- The **Subsidiary Alliance was a policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of the allied state**, but this was a promise seldom kept by the British. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- The payment of the arbitrarily-fixed and artificially-bloated subsidy invariably disrupted the economy of the state and impoverished its people.
- On the other hand, the British could now maintain a large army at the cost of the Indian states.
 - ◆ They controlled the defense and foreign relations of the protected ally, and had a powerful force stationed at the very heart of his lands.
- Lord Wellesley signed **his first Subsidiary Treaty with the Nizam of Hyderabad in 1798**. **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

- ◆ The Nawab of Avadh was forced to sign a Subsidiary Treaty in 1801.
- ◆ Peshwa Baji Rao II (Maratha) signed the Subsidiary Treaty at Bassein in 1802.

5. Ans: C

Exp:

- The Indian National Congress, on 19th December, 1929, passed a historic resolution of “**Purna Swaraj**” or **complete self-rule at its Lahore session. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - ◆ It was declared by the Congress party that 26th January, 1930, will be celebrated as “Independence Day” by the Indians.
- **Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who was the President of Congress party, hoisted the tricolor on the banks of the Ravi river in Lahore. This day was celebrated as Purna Swaraj day for the next 17 years. Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
 - ◆ Thus, when the Constitution of India was adopted on 26th November, 1949, many considered it necessary to celebrate and enforce the document on a day associated with national pride, which was – 26th January.

6. Ans: C

Exp:

- In 1798, it was **introduced by Wellesley in India, the ruler of the allying Indian state was compelled to pay a subsidy for the maintenance of the British army in return for getting protection from the British against their enemies. Hence, statement 1 is not correct but statement 2 is correct.**
- Those native princes or rulers who would enter into the Subsidiary Alliance were **not free to declare war against any other power or enter into negotiations without the consent of the British. Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
- The Subsidiary Alliance was a policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of the allied state, but this was a promise seldom kept by the British.
 - ◆ Lord Wellesley signed his first Subsidiary Treaty with the Nizam of Hyderabad in 1798.
 - ◆ The Nawab of Avadh was forced to sign a Subsidiary Treaty in 1801.
 - ◆ Peshwa Baji Rao II (Maratha) signed the Subsidiary Treaty at Bassein in 1802.

7. Ans: D

Exp:

- The **Charter Act, 1833 is also known as the Saint Helena Act 1833** or Government of India Act 1833.
 - ◆ Control of the island of Saint Helena was transferred from the East India Company to the Crown.
- It was passed by the British Parliament to renew the Charter Act, 1913 of the East India Company.
- This act renewed the charter of the EIC for 20 years.
- The East India Company was deprived of its commercial privileges.
- The Company’s monopoly over the trade except for tea and trade with China was ended as a result of Laissez-Faire and the continental system of Napoleon Bonaparte.

8. Ans: C

Exp:

National Youth Day 2022:

- National Youth Day (NYD) is held every year on 12th January to observe the birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
 - ◆ In 1999, the United Nations decided to commemorate International Youth Day every year on 12th August.
- In 1984, the Indian Government first declared to celebrate the birthday of Swami Vivekananda as National Youth Day. Since then the day has been celebrated as National Youth Day all over the country.
 - ◆ The day is celebrated to highlight the youths who are the future of our country and to commemorate the birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda who always motivated the youth of the country and spoke about the right use of the youth in the development of the country.
- **Swami Vivekananda** was born as Narendranath Datta on 12th January, 1863.
 - ◆ He introduced **Indian philosophies of Vedanta and Yoga to the Western world** and is credited with raising interfaith awareness, bringing Hinduism to the world stage during the late 19th century. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

9. Ans: C

Exp:

Thiruvalluvar:

- Thiruvalluvar, also called Valluvar, was a Tamil poet-saint. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The period when he lived is debated, as is his religious identity.
 - ◆ He is believed to have lived between the 3rd-4th century or 8th-9th century.



- ◆ He is thought to be linked to Jainism. However, Hindus have also claimed that Thiruvalluvar belonged to Hinduism.
- Dravidian groups also count him as a saint, as he dismissed the caste system.
- He had contributed the Tirukkural or 'Kural' to the Sangam literature. Hence statement 2 is correct.
- Tirukkural is comprised of 133 sections of 10 couplets each is divided into three books:
 - ◆ Aram (virtue),
 - ◆ Porul (government and society), and
 - ◆ Kamam (love).
- The Tirukkural has been compared to the great books of the world's major religions.

10. Ans: C

Exp:

- **Guru Ravidas** was a mystic poet saint of the **Bhakti Movement** from the 15th and 16th centuries, and founded the Ravidassia religion. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
 - ◆ He gained prominence due to his belief in one God and his unbiased religious poems and dedicated his whole life to the abolition of the caste system and openly despised the notion of a Brahminical society.
 - ◆ His devotional songs made an instant impact on the Bhakti Movement and around 41 of his poems were included in 'Guru Granth Sahib', the religious text of the Sikhs.
- The **Ravidassias are a Dalit community** and **Dera Sachkhand Ballan** is their largest dera with 20 lakh followers worldwide (founded in the early 20th century by **Baba Sant Pipal Das**).
 - ◆ Once closely connected with Sikhism, the dera severed these decades-old ties in 2010, and announced they would follow the Ravidassia religion.
 - ◆ From 2010, the Dera Sachkhand Ballan started replacing the Guru Granth Sahib with its **own Granth, Amritbani, carrying 200 hymns of Guru Ravidas, in Ravidassia temples and gurdwaras**. Hence, statement 2 is correct.

11. Ans: C

Exp:

Lala Lajpat Rai:

- Birth:
 - ◆ He was born on 28th January, 1865 in a small

village named Dhudike in Punjab's Ferozepur district.

● About:

- ◆ Lala Lajpat Rai was **one of the greatest freedom fighters** of India.
- ◆ He was also called '**Punjab Kesari**' and '**Lion of Punjab**'. Hence Statement 1 is correct.
- ◆ He **studied law** at the Government College, Lahore.
- ◆ Was **influenced by Swami Dayananda Saraswati** and joined the Arya Samaj in Lahore. Hence Statement 2 is correct.
- ◆ He believed that the **ideals in Hinduism combined with nationalism** will lead to the establishment of a secular state.
- ◆ Along with Bipin Chandra Pal and Bal Gangadhar Tilak, he formed the **Lal-Bal-Pal trio of extremist leaders**.
- ◆ He was also involved with the **Hindu Mahasabha**.
- ◆ He fought **against untouchability**.

12. Ans: C

Exp:

- On the occasion of the centenary of the Chauri Chaura incident, a postage stamp was released by the Prime Minister.
- Chauri Chaura is a town in Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh.
- On **4th February, 1922**, volunteers congregated in the town, and after the meeting, proceeded in a procession to the local police station, and to picket the nearby Mundera bazaar.
 - ◆ The police fired into the crowd killing some people and injuring many volunteers.
 - ◆ In retaliation, the crowd proceeded to set the police station on fire.
 - ◆ Some of the policemen who tried to escape were caught and battered to death. A lot of police property, including weapons, was destroyed.
 - ◆ The Indian Statutory Commission, commonly referred to as the Simon Commission after its chairman Sir John Allsebrook Simon, was sent to India in 1928 (February - March and October 1928 - April 1929) to study potential constitutional reform. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.
- Mahatma Gandhi condemned the crime of the policemen's killing.

- ◆ The volunteer groups in nearby villages were disbanded, and a Chauri Chaura Support Fund was set up to demonstrate “genuine sympathy” and seek atonement.
- ◆ Gandhi decided to stop the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22), which he saw as having been tainted by unforgivable violence. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

13. Ans: C

Exp:

Doctrine of lapse:

- The notable British technique called the Doctrine of Lapse was first **perpetrated by Lord Dalhousie** in the late 1840s. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- It involved the British prohibiting a Hindu ruler without a natural heir from adopting a successor and, after the ruler died or abdicated, annexing his land.
- To those problems added the growing discontent of the Brahmans, many of whom had been dispossessed of their revenues or had lost lucrative positions.
- **Satara, Nagpur and Jhansi** were annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

14. Ans: D

Exp:

- The **Lassa fever-causing virus** is found in West Africa and was **first discovered in 1969 in Lassa, Nigeria.** **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - ◆ The fever is spread by rats and is primarily **found in countries in West Africa** including Sierra Leone, Liberia, Guinea, and Nigeria **where it is endemic.**
 - ◆ *Matomys* rats has the potential to spread the deadly Lassa virus.
- The **death rate associated with this disease is low, at around 1%.** But the death rate is higher for certain individuals, such as pregnant women in their third trimester. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
 - ◆ According to the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, about 80% of the cases are asymptomatic and therefore remain undiagnosed.
- Symptoms:
 - ◆ Mild symptoms include slight fever, fatigue, weakness and headache.
 - ◆ Serious symptoms include bleeding, difficulty breathing, vomiting, facial swelling, pain in the chest, back, and abdomen and shock.
 - ◆ Death can occur from two weeks of the onset of symptoms, usually as a result of multi-organ failure.

- **Treatment:** The antiviral drug ribavirin seems to be an effective treatment for Lassa fever if given early on in the course of clinical illness. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

15. Ans: B

Exp:

- Goa became a **Portuguese colony in 1510**, when **Admiral Afonso de Albuquerque** defeated the forces of the **sultan of Bjiapur, Yusuf Adil Shah.** **Hence, statement 1 is NOT correct.**
- In 1961, after the failure of diplomatic efforts with the Portuguese, the Indian Government launched **Operation Vijay** and annexed Daman and Diu and Goa with the Indian mainland on 19th December.
- **In 1962**, Goa was liberated from **Portuguese rule**, 15 years after India attained freedom in 1947. Goa, not becoming independent immediately after independence was because of a **variety of complex factors.**
- It brought an end to **451 years of Portuguese overseas provincial governance in Goa.** **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

16. Ans: D

Exp:

About BR Ambedkar:

- He established a fortnightly newspaper **“Mooknayak” in 1920** which laid the foundations of an assertive and organised Dalit politics. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- He founded **Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha (1923)**, devoted to spreading education and culture amongst the downtrodden.
- He led the **Mahad Satyagraha in March 1927** to challenge the regressive customs of the Hindus.
- The **Kalaram Temple Movement of 1930** formed a pivotal role in the Dalit movement in India in which Ambedkar led a protest outside the Kalaram temple which did not allow Dalits to enter the temple premises. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- He participated in **all three round-table conferences.**
- In 1932, he signed the **Poona pact** with Mahatma Gandhi, which abandoned the idea of separate electorates for the depressed classes (Communal Award).
- He accepted Prime Minister Nehru’s invitation to become **Minister of Law in the first Cabinet of independent India.** **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

17. Ans: D

Exp:

Cause of Failure of Revolt

- **Limited uprising:** The revolt was mainly confined to the Doab region.



- ◆ The large princely states, **Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, and Kashmir**, as well as the smaller ones of **Rajputana**, did not join the rebellion. Hence, **statement 1 is correct.**
- ◆ The southern provinces did not take part in it.
- **No effective leadership:** The rebels lacked an effective leader. Although Nana Saheb, Tantia Tope and Rani Lakshmi Bai were brave leaders, they could not offer effective leadership to the movement as a whole. Hence, **statement 2 is correct.**
- **Limited resources:** The rebels lacked resources in terms of men and money. The English, on the other hand, received a steady supply of men, money and arms in India.
- **No participation of the middle class:** The English educated middle class, the rich merchants, traders and zamindars of Bengal helped the British to suppress the revolt. Hence, **statement 3 is correct.**

18. Ans: D

Exp:

Outcome of Revolt

- **End of company rule:** The revolt marked the end of the East India Company's rule in India. Hence, **option A is correct.**
 - ◆ Lord Canning at a **Durbar in Allahabad** announced that Indian administration was taken over by Queen Victoria, which, in effect, meant the British Parliament.
- **Religious tolerance:** It was promised and due attention was paid to the customs and traditions of India.
- **Administrative change:** The Governor General's office was replaced by that of the Viceroy. Hence, option B is correct.
 - ◆ The rights of Indian rulers were recognised.
 - ◆ The Doctrine of Lapse was abolished. Hence, **option C is correct.**
 - ◆ The right to adopt sons as legal heirs was accepted.
- **Military reorganisation:** The ratio of British officers to Indian soldiers increased but the armoury remained in the hands of the English. It was arranged to end the dominance of the Bengal army. Hence, **option D is not correct.**

19. Ans: D

Exp:

- **Chakravarti Rajagopalachari**, popularly known as **Rajaji**, was born on **December 10th in 1878.**
 - ◆ He became the **chairperson of the municipality of Salem** in 1917 and served there for two years.

- ◆ In 1955, he was honoured with **India's highest civilian award Bharat Ratna.**
- ◆ He died on **25th December, 1972.**
- **Role in Freedom Struggle:**
 - ◆ **Non-Cooperation Movement:** He met **Mahatma Gandhi** for the first time in 1919 in Madras (now Chennai) and participated in Gandhi's **Non-Cooperation Movement.**
 - He was also **jailed for two years in Vellore in 1920.**
 - After his release, he opened his own ashram to promote **Gandhi's principles of Hindu-Muslim harmony** and the **abolition of untouchability.**
 - He was also a proponent of khadi.
 - ◆ **Dandi March:** When Gandhi led the **Dandi March** to break the salt law in 1930, Rajagopalachari carried out a similar march at **Vedaranyam** in the **Madras Presidency.** Hence, **statement 3 is correct.**
 - He also became the editor of Gandhi's newspaper, **Young India.**
 - ◆ **Quit India Movement:** During the **Quit India Movement**, Rajagopalachari **opposed Gandhi.**
 - He was of the view that the **British were going to leave the country eventually**, so launching another Satyagraha was not a good decision. Hence, **statement 2 is correct.**
- In 1947, during the absence of Lord Mountbatten, the last British viceroy and independent **India's first Governor General**, Rajagopalachari was temporarily chosen to hold the office. Hence, **statement 1 is correct.**

20. Ans: A

Exp:

- Aurobindo Ghose was born in Calcutta on 15th August 1872. He was a yogi, seer, philosopher, poet, and Indian nationalist who propounded a philosophy of divine life on earth through spiritual evolution.
- He died on 5th December 1950 in Pondicherry.
- From 1902 to 1910 he partook in the struggle to free India from the British. As a result of his political activities, he was imprisoned in 1908 (**Alipore Bomb case**). Hence, **option A is correct.**
- Two years later he fled British India and found refuge in the French colony of Pondichéry (Puducherry), where he devoted himself for the rest of his life to the development of his "integral" yoga with an aim of a fulfilled and spiritually transformed life on earth.

21. Ans: D

Exp:

- **Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya** was a great educationist, pioneer, an eloquent rhetorician, and a national leader.
 - ◆ In the freedom struggle, he was midway between the Liberals and the Nationalists, the Moderates and the Extremists, as the followers of Gokhale and Tilak were respectively called.
- Contributions:
 - ◆ Remembered for **his role in ending the Indian indenture system, especially in the Caribbean.**
 - ◆ Apprehensive of the possibility of the British completely damming the flow of Ganga at Bhimgoda in Haridwar, **he set up the Ganga Mahasabha in 1905.**
 - He also helped establish the Hindu Mahasabha ("Great Society of Hindus") in 1915 and the Banaras Hindu University (BHU) in 1916.
 - ◆ **Devnagri was introduced in the British-Indian courts because of Malviya's efforts** with the British government.
 - ◆ Worked immensely for Hindu-Muslim unity. He is known to have given famous speeches on communal harmony.
- Hence, option D is correct.

22. Ans: A

Exp:

- **About Chaudhary Charan Singh:**
 - ◆ The '**Kisan Diwas**' or **National Farmers Day** is observed across the country on 23rd December to celebrate the birth anniversary of **Chaudhary Charan Singh**, the former Prime Minister of India.
 - ◆ He was given the nickname '**Champion of India's Peasants**' for his work towards the upliftment of farmers and the development of agriculture throughout the country.
 - ◆ He took a **leading part in formulation and finalisation of the Debt Redemption Bill 1939**, in order to give relief to the peasantry from moneylenders.
 - He was instrumental in bringing about the Land Holding Act, 1960 which was aimed at lowering the ceiling on land holdings to make it uniform throughout the State.
 - ◆ He was the author of **several books and pamphlets**, including '**Abolition of Zamindari**', '**Co-operative Farming X-rayed**', '**India's Poverty and its Solution**', '**Peasant Proprietorship or Land**

to the Workers' and 'Prevention of Division of Holdings Below a Certain Minimum'.

- Hence, option A is correct.

23. Ans: A

Exp:

- **Indian National Army:**
- The **INA was first formed under Mohan Singh and Japanese Major Iwaichi Fujiwara** and comprised Indian prisoners of war of the British-Indian Army captured by Japan in the Malayan (present-day Malaysia) campaign and at Singapore. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The INA included both the Indian prisoners of war from Singapore and Indian civilians in South-East Asia. Its strength grew to 50,000. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- The INA fought allied forces in 1944 inside the borders of India in Imphal and in Burma.
- However, with the fall of Rangoon, Azad Hind Government ceased to be an effective political entity.
- In November 1945 a British move to put the INA men on trial immediately sparked massive demonstrations all over the country.

24. Ans: B

Exp:

- **Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya** was a great educationist, pioneer, an eloquent rhetorician, and a national leader.
 - ◆ In the freedom struggle, he was midway between the Liberals and the Nationalists, the Moderates and the Extremists, as the followers of Gokhale and Tilak were respectively called.
 - ◆ He was given the title of '**Mahamana**' by **Mahatma Gandhi** and the second President of India, **Dr. S. Radhakrishnan gave him the status of a 'Karmayogi'**. Hence, **statement 1 is not correct.**
- As a journalist, **he started a Hindi weekly, Abhyudaya** in 1907 and made it a daily in 1915 and also **Hindi monthly, Maryada** in 1910. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
 - ◆ He started an English daily- Leader in 1909.
 - ◆ Malaviya was the editor of Hindi weekly, the Hindustan and Indian Union.
 - ◆ He was also the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Hindustan Times for many years.
- **Awards and Honours:**
 - ◆ In 2014, he was **posthumously conferred Bharat Ratna**, the country's highest civilian award. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

- ◆ In 2016, the Indian Railways started the Varanasi-New Delhi Mahamana Express in the leader's honour.

● Hence, option B is correct.

25. Ans: B

Exp:

- **Subhash Chandra Bose** was born on 23rd January 1897 in Cuttack. Bose qualified for the Indian Civil Services Examination (ICS) but soon quit.
 - ◆ In 1942, he earned the title 'Netaji', in Germany by the Indian soldiers of the Azad Hind Fauj.
 - ◆ Bose is credited with the very famous slogan, "Give me blood, and I shall give you freedom!" as well as "Jai Hind".
- He named the **Andaman and Nicobar Islands** as **Shahid Swaraj Islands**. Hence statement 1 is correct.
- He was the **first man to call Mahatma Gandhi "Father of the Nation"**, in his address from Singapore. Hence statement 2 is correct.
- He was an **active member of the Indian National Congress**. Hence statement 3 is not correct.

26. Ans: D

Exp:

- In Pondichéry 'Aurobindo Ghose' founded a community of spiritual seekers, which took shape as the Sri Aurobindo Ashram in 1926.
- He believed that the basic principles of matter, life, and mind would be succeeded through terrestrial evolution by the principle of supermind as an intermediate power between the two spheres of the infinite and the finite.
- He was associated with the following literary works:
 - ◆ An English newspaper called Vande Mataram (in 1905).
 - ◆ Bases of Yoga
 - ◆ Bhagavad Gita and Its Message
 - ◆ **The Future Evolution of Man**
 - ◆ **Rebirth and Karma**
 - ◆ Savitri: A Legend and a Symbol
 - ◆ **Hour of God**
- Hence, option D is correct.

27. Ans: A

Exp:

- **Sardar Vallabhai bhai Patel** was the first Home Minister and Deputy Prime Minister of India.
 - ◆ He **headed various Committees** of the Constituent Assembly of India, namely:

- **Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights.**

- Committee on Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas.

- Provincial Constitution Committee.

● Reforms:

- ◆ Integrated the farmer's cause in Kheda Satyagraha (1918) and Bardoli Satyagraha (1928) with the national freedom movement.

- ◆ **Remembered as the 'Patron Saint of India's Civil Servants'** as he established the modern all-India services system.

● Integration of the Princely States:

- ◆ Sardar Patel **played a key role in the integration of about 565 princely states** into the Indian Union.

- Few princely states like **Travancore, Hyderabad, Junagadh, Bhopal and Kashmir** were averse to joining the state of India.

- ◆ Sardar Patel worked tirelessly to build a consensus with the princely states but did not hesitate in employing methods of Sama, Dama, Dand and Bhed wherever necessary.

- ◆ He had used force to annex princely states of Junagadh ruled by Nawab and Hyderabad ruled by Nizam, both of whom had wished not to merge their respective states with the Union of India.

● Hence, option A is correct.

28. Ans: A

Exp:

● **Administration under Shivaji**

- ◆ **Central Administration:** It was founded by Shivaji for the sound system of administration which was **greatly inspired from the Deccan style of administration**. Hence, statement 1 is correct.

- Most of the administrative reforms were inspired from Malik Amber reforms in Ahmednagar.

- The King was the supreme head of state who was assisted by a group of eight ministers known as the 'Ashtapradhan'.

- The peshwa, also known as the mukhya pradhan, originally headed the advisory council of the raja Shivaji.

- **Revenue Administration:** Shivaji **abolished the Jagirdari System** and **replaced it with Ryotwari System**, and changes in the position of hereditary revenue officials which was popularly known as Deshmukhs, Deshpande, Patils and Kulkarnis. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.

- ◆ **Chauth and Sardeshmukhi** were other **sources of income**.

- Chauth amounted to 1/4th of the standard which was **paid to Marathas as a safeguard against Shivaji's forces** raiding Non-Maratha territories.
- Sardeshmukhi was an **additional levy of 10% demanded from areas outside of the kingdom**. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.

29. Ans: B

Exp:

Centres of Revolt, Leadership and Suppression		
Places of Revolt	Indian Leaders	British Officials who suppressed the revolt
Delhi	Bahadur Shah II	John Nicholson
Lucknow	Begum Hazrat Mahal	Henry Lawrence
Jhansi & Gwalior	Lakshmi Bai & Tantia Tope	General Hugh Rose
Bareilly	Khan Bahadur Khan	Sir Colin Campbell
Allahabad and Banaras	Maulvi Liyakat Ali	Colonel Oncell
Bihar	Kunwar Singh	William Taylor

- Hence, option B is correct.

30. Ans: D

Exp:

- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the first Home Minister and Deputy Prime Minister of India.
- He played an important role in the integration of many Indian princely states to make an Indian federation.
- He Headed various Committees of the **Constituent Assembly of India**, namely:
 - ◆ **Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights.**
 - ◆ **Committee on Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas.**
 - ◆ **Provincial Constitution Committee**
 - ◆ The Union Power Committee was headed by Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Hence, option D is correct.

31. Ans: B

Exp:

- Every year, 11th November is celebrated as National education day, which commemorates the birth anniversary of independent India's first education minister, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, originally named Muhiyuddin Ahmad, was born on 11th November 1888 in Mecca, Saudi-Arabia.

- He was a **proponent of Hindu Muslim unity, opposed to Partition**.

- ◆ In **1912**, he started a **weekly journal in Urdu called Al-Hilal** which played an important role in forging Hindu-Muslim unity after the bad blood created between the two communities in the aftermath of **Morley-Minto reforms (1909)**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.

- ◆ The government regarded Al- Hilal as a propagator of secessionist views and **banned it in 1914**.

- Azad supported the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22) started by Gandhiji and entered the Indian National Congress in 1920.

- ◆ In **1923**, he was **elected as the president of Indian National Congress**. He **again became the president of Congress in 1940** and remained in the post till 1946. Hence, **statement 2 is not correct**.

- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was posthumously awarded India's highest civilian honour, **Bharat Ratna in 1992**. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.

32. Ans: A

Exp:

- The **Karnataka government** has decided to celebrate '**Onake Obavva Jayanti**' on 11th November throughout the state from this year (2021).

- ◆ Onake Obavva was a **woman warrior who fought the forces of Hyder Ali single-handedly** with a pestle ('onake' in Kannada) in Chitradurga in the 18th century.

- Obavva is considered to be the **epitome of Kannada pride** and celebrated along with other women warriors of Karnataka state like;

- ◆ Abbakka Rani (first Tuluva Queen of Ullal in coastal Karnataka who fought the Portuguese).

- ◆ Keladi Chennamma (the queen of the Keladi Kingdom who is known for fighting against Mughal emperor Aurangzeb), and

- ◆ Kittur Chennamma (Queen of Kittur known for the 1824 revolt against the British East India Company).

- Hence, option A is correct.

33. Ans: A

Exp:

- The **All India Forward Bloc** was **formed in May 1939** by **Subhash Chandra Bose**. It was a left-wing nationalist

political party in India which emerged as a faction within the India Congress in 1939. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**

- ◆ **First All India Conference of Forward bloc** was held in Nagpur in June 1940. And it **passed a resolution titled 'All Power to the Indian People'**, urging militant action for struggle against British colonial rule. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- The prime objective of the Forward Bloc was to bring all radical elements of the Congress party together. So that it could spread the meaning of complete independence of India with adherence to the application of principles of equality and social justice.
- It was declared banned on 23 June 1942. Even when it was declared illegal, it played a revolutionary role to crown the struggle of the people with success and glory.
 - ◆ The party re-established itself as an independent political party after the independence of India.

34. Ans: D

Exp:

- **Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar** was a freedom-fighter-cum-spiritual leader. He is seen as a deity among the Mukulathor community, a cluster community comprising the Kallar, Maravar and Ahambadiar.
 - ◆ He did not accept the traditional Hinduism because it supported 'Varnashrama'. He always fought against the evils of Hindu religion.
 - ◆ He openly condemned religious superstitions and narrow mindedness.
- Being a socialist and a colleague of Subhash Chandra Bose, Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar **served as the national deputy chairman of All India Forward Bloc (AIFB) from 1952.**
 - ◆ He was elected three times to the national parliamentary constituency of AIFB. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The Temple Entry Authorisation and Indemnity Act was passed by the government of C. Rajagopalachari in 1939.
 - ◆ It removed restrictions prohibiting Dalits from entering Hindu temples.
 - ◆ Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar supported this reform and in July 1939 he helped the activist A. Vaidyanatha Iyer takes Dalits to Meenakshi Temple in Madurai. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- The Criminal Tribes Act (CTA), enacted by the British in 1920, against the Mukulathor community, against

which Thevar protested by mobilising the people and launching protests that was a major milestone in his career.

- ◆ CTA criminalized entire communities by designating them as habitual criminals.
- ◆ Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar was **instrumental in getting the act repealed after continuous efforts in 1946. Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

35. Ans: C

Exp:

- In 1930, Gandhiji declared that he would lead a march to break the salt law.
 - ◆ He marched from Gandhi's ashram in Sabarmati to the Gujarati coastal town of Dandi, where they broke the government law by gathering natural salt found on the seashore, and boiling sea water to produce salt.
 - ◆ This marked the **beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.**
- In 1931, **Gandhi accepted a truce (the Gandhi-Irwin Pact)**, called off civil disobedience, and agreed to attend the Second Round Table Conference in London as the sole representative of the Indian National Congress.
 - ◆ After returning from London, Mahatma Gandhi relaunched the Civil Disobedience Movement. For over a year, the movement continued, but by 1934 it lost its momentum.
- The **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22)** was **adopted at the Congress session at Nagpur in December 1920.**
 - ◆ In February 1922, Mahatma Gandhi decided to **withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement after the Chauri-Chaura incident.**
- **Hence, option C is correct.**

36. Ans: D

Exp:

- **Shyamji Krishna Varma** was born on 4th October, 1857 in Mandvi town of Kachchh district of Gujarat.
- He founded the **Indian Home Rule Society, India House** and **The Indian Sociologist** in London.
 - ◆ Indian Home Rule Society and the India House worked towards inspiring youngsters in Britain to take up revolutionary activities against their own representatives in India.
 - ◆ The monthly Indian Sociologist became an outlet for nationalist ideas and through the Indian Home Rule Society, he criticised the British rule in India.

- Varma became the **first President of Bombay Arya Samaj**. He inspired Veer Savarkar who was a member of India House in London. Verma also served as the Divan of a number of states in India.
- **Hence, option D is correct.**

37. Ans: C

Exp:

- He was born on 15th October 1931 at Rameswaram in Tamil Nadu.
 - ◆ His birth anniversary is celebrated as the National Innovation Day.
- He graduated in Science from St Joseph's College, Trichy in 1954 and specialized in Aeronautical Engineering from Madras Institute of Technology (MIT) in 1957.
- He was sworn in as India's 11th President in 2002 and completed the full term in 2007.
- He planned programmes to produce a number of successful missiles, which helped earn him the **nickname "Missile Man"**. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- **In 1998**, he put forward a countrywide plan called **Technology Vision 2020**, which he described as a road map for transforming India from a less-developed to a developed society in 20 years. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - ◆ The plan called for, among other measures, increasing agricultural productivity, emphasising technology as a vehicle for economic growth, and widening access to health care and education.
- He made a significant contribution as Project Director to develop **India's first indigenous Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-3)** which successfully injected the Rohini satellite into **Near-Earth Orbit** in July 1980 and made India an exclusive member of Space Club.
- The **duo of Kalam and Soma Raju later in 2012** designed a rugged tablet computer for better health care administration in the rural pockets of the country. They termed it the '**Kalam-Raju tablet.**'

38. Ans: C

Exp:

- Born on 2nd October, 1869 in Porbandar (Gujarat), **Mahatma Gandhi** was a Lawyer, politician, social activist, and writer who became the leader of the nationalist movement against the British rule of India.
- **His Social Work:**
 - ◆ He worked for the upliftment of untouchables and gave them a new name 'Harijan' meaning the children of God.

- In September 1932, **B.R. Ambedkar negotiated the Poona Pact with Mahatma Gandhi**. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**

- ◆ His symbol of self-reliance - the spinning wheel - became a popular symbol of the Indian Independence Movement.

- ◆ He played a key role in pacifying people and averting the Hindu-Muslim riots as tensions rose before and during the partition of the country.

- He **founded the Hindustani Prachar Sabha in 1942 at Wardha in Maharashtra**. The aim of the organisation was to promote Hindustani, a link language between Hindi and Urdu. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

- **Books Written: Hind Swaraj**, My Experiments with Truth (Autobiography). **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

39. Ans: D

Exp:

- Recently, the Prime Minister paid tribute to **V. O. Chidambaram Pillai**, the legendary freedom fighter on his **150th birth anniversary**.

- ◆ He was popularly **known as Kappalottiya Tamilar** (The Tamil Helmsman) and Sekkizuththa Semmal (scholarly gentry who suffered at the oil press). **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**

- **V. O. Chidambaram Pillai entered politics in 1905 following the partition of Bengal.**

- ◆ Towards the end of 1905, he visited Madras and was drawn closer to the **Swadeshi Movement** initiated by **Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai**. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

- ◆ He was drawn towards Ramakrishna Mission and came into contact with Subramania Bharati and the Mandayam family.

- ◆ It was not until the arrival of **V. O. Chidambaram Pillai** at Tuticorin (Present day Thoothukudi) that the Swadeshi movement in Tirunelveli district began to gather force and momentum.

- By 1906, **V. O. Chidambaram Pillai** won the support of merchants and industrialists in Tuticorin and Tirunelveli for the idea of establishing a Swadeshi merchant shipping outfit by the name of the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company (SSNCo).

- ◆ He established many institutions like Swadeshi Prachar Sabha, Dharmasanga Nesavu Salai, National Godown, Madras Agro-Industrial Society Ltd and Desabimana Sangam.

- ◆ **V. O. Chidambaram Pillai** and Siva were aided in their efforts by a number of Tirunelveli-based

lawyers, who formed an organisation called the Swadeshi Sangam, or 'National Volunteers'.

- ◆ The nationalist movement acquired a secondary character with the **beginning of the Tuticorin Coral Mills strike (1908)**. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.

40. Answer: D

Explanation:

About Swami Vivekananda:

- Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose had called Vivekananda the "maker of modern India." Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- Introduced the world to the Indian philosophies of **Vedanta and Yoga**.
 - ◆ He preached 'neo-Vedanta', an interpretation of Hinduism through a Western lens, and believed in **combining spirituality with material progress**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- He was born Narendranath Datta on 12th January 1863.
 - ◆ **National Youth Day** is held every year to observe the birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda.
 - ◆ In 1893, upon the request of Maharaja Ajit Singh of the Khetri State, he took the name 'Vivekananda.' Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.

41. Ans: D

Exp:

- Mahakavi Subramania Bharati was born on **11th December 1882**, in Ettayapuram, Madras Presidency.
- He was the Indian writer of the **nationalist period (1885-1920)** who is regarded as the father of the modern Tamil style.
 - ◆ Also known as 'Mahakavi Bharathiyar'.
 - ◆ His strong sense of social justice drove him to fight for self-determination.
- His important Works include **Kaṅṅan pāṭṭu** (1917; Songs to Krishna), **Panchali sapatham** (1912; Panchali's Vow), **Kuyil pāṭṭu** (1912; Kuyil's Song), Pudiya Russia and Gnanaratham (Chariot of Wisdom). Hence, **option D is correct**.
- Many of his English works were collected in Agni and Other Poems and Translations and Essays and Other Prose Fragments (1937).

42. Ans: C

Exp:

- **Bengal School of Painting** is also called the **Renaissance School or the Revivalist School**, as it represented the first modern movement of Indian art.

- ◆ It **rediscovered the glories of Indian art** and consciously tried to produce what is considered truly Indian art inspired by the creations of the past.

- ◆ Its leading artist was **Abanindranath Tagore** and its **theoretician was E.B. Havell**, the principal of the Calcutta School of Art. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.

- Many of his paintings focused on themes of **Indian mythology and cultural heritage**, they are important sources for **studying the modern art movement in India** and for art historians.

- ◆ His unique interpretation of swadeshi themes created a new awakening and heralded a revival of Indian art. He was the creator of the **iconic 'Bharat Mata'** painting. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.

43. Ans: B

Exp:

- On 8th August 1942, Mahatma Gandhi gave a clarion call to end the British rule and **launched the Quit India Movement** at the session of the **All-India Congress Committee in Mumbai**. Hence, **statement 2 is not correct**.
 - ◆ On 8th Aug 2021, India completed 79 years of Quit India Movement also known as **August Kranti**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- Gandhiji gave the call "Do or Die" in his speech delivered at the Gowalia Tank Maidan, now popularly known as August Kranti Maidan.
- Aruna Asaf Ali popularly known as the 'Grand Old Lady' of the Independence Movement is known for hoisting the Indian flag at the Gowalia Tank Maidan in Mumbai during the Quit India Movement.
- The slogan '**Quit India**' was coined by **Yusuf Meherally**, a socialist and trade unionist who also served as Mayor of Mumbai.
 - ◆ Meherally had also coined the slogan "**Simon Go Back**". Hence, **statement 3 is not correct**.

44. Ans: B

Exp:

Jayaprakash Narayan: Post-Independence Role

- In 1952, he formed the **Praja Socialist Party (PSP)**.
- In 1954, he devoted his life exclusively to the **Bhoodan Yajna Movement of Vinoba Bhave**, which demanded land redistribution to the landless.
- In 1959 he argued for a "**reconstruction of Indian polity**" by means of a four-tier hierarchy of village, district, state, and union councils (**Chaukhamba Raj**).

- Total Revolution: Against **Indira Gandhi Regime** as she was found guilty of violating electoral laws by the Allahabad High Court. He advocated a program of social transformation which he termed 'Sampoorna Kranti' (total revolution) in 1974 against corruption in public.

- ◆ Total Revolution has **seven component revolutions**, namely- political, social, economic, cultural, ideological or intellectual, educational and spiritual.

- Hence, option B is correct.

45. Ans: D

Exp:

- The name Mappilla (anglicized form **Moplah**) is given to **Malayali-speaking Muslims who reside along the entire length of the Malabar Coast** of northern Kerala. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
- By 1921, the Moplahs formed the largest and fastest growing community in Malabar. With a population of one million, 32% of that of Malabar as a whole, the Moplahs were concentrated in South Malabar.
- Fuelled by the fiery speeches by Muslim religious leaders and anti-british sentiments, the Moplahs launched a violent rebellion. Numerous acts of violence were reported and a series of persecutions were committed both against the British and the Hindu landlords.
- **Causes of Rebellion**
 - ◆ **Non-Cooperation & Khilafat Movement:** The trigger of the uprising came from the Non-Cooperation Movement launched by the Congress in 1920 along with the Khilafat agitation.
 - The anti-British sentiment fuelled by these agitations affected the Muslim Moplahs. Hence, statement 2 is correct.
 - ◆ **New Tenancy Laws:** After the death of Tipu Sultan in 1799 in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War, Malabar had come under British authority as part of the Madras Presidency.
 - The British had introduced new tenancy laws that tremendously favoured the landlords known as Janmis and instituted a far more exploitative system for peasants than before.
 - ◆ The new laws deprived the peasants of all guaranteed rights to the land, share in the produce they earlier got and in effect rendered them landless.
- Hence, statement 2 is correct. In November 1921, 67 Moplah prisoners were killed when they were being

transported in a closed freight wagon from Tirur to the Central Prison in Podanur. They died of suffocation. This event is called the **Wagon Tragedy**. Hence, statement 3 is correct.

46. Ans: D

Exp:

Post Jallianwala Bagh Incident:

- The shooting was followed by the **proclamation of martial law in the Punjab** that included public floggings and other humiliations. Indian outrage grew as news of the shooting and subsequent British actions spread throughout the subcontinent. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
- The Bengali poet and Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore renounced the knighthood that he had received in 1915.
- **Mahatma Gandhi gave up the title of Kaiser-i-Hind**, bestowed by the British for his work during the Boer War (South African War, 1899-1902). Hence, statement 2 is correct.
- The sole Indian representative at that time in the **Viceroy's Executive Council - Chettur Sankaran Nair** (1857-1934) - resigned from his post in protest.
 - ◆ Lord Chelmsford was the Viceroy.
 - ◆ Hence, statement 3 is correct.
- On 14th October, 1919, the Disorders Inquiry Committee was formed to inquire about the massacre. It later came to be known as the Hunter Commission after the name of chairman, Lord William Hunter. It also had Indian members.
- The Hunter Commission in 1920 censured Dyer for his actions and was directed to resign from his appointment as Brigade Commander.
- The Indian National Congress appointed its own non-official committee that included Motilal Nehru, C.R. Das, Abbas Tyabji, M.R. Jayakar, and Gandhi to look into the shootings.
- Gandhi soon **began organizing his first large-scale and sustained nonviolent protest (satyagraha) campaign, the Non Cooperation Movement (1920-22)** which proved a step in the direction of ending the British rule of India 25 years later. Hence, statement 4 is correct.

47. Ans: C

Exp:

- **Abanindranath Tagore** took birth in a family of Tagores of Jorasanko in Kolkata in 1871. He was a nephew of **Rabindranath Tagore**.



- In the last decades of the nineteenth century, a new art movement emerged which received its primary stimulus from the growing nationalism in India.
- He was arguably the first major exponent of an artistic idiom that sought to **modernise the Mughal and the Rajput styles** in order to counter the influence of Western models of art under the colonial regime. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- Though many of the paintings of this new trend primarily focused on themes of Indian mythology and cultural heritage, they are **important sources for studying the modern art movement in India and for the art historians.** Hence, statement 1 is correct.
- His unique interpretation of swadeshi themes created a new awakening and heralded a revival of Indian art.
 - ◆ He was the creator of the iconic 'Bharat Mata' painting.

48. Ans: B

Exp:

Quit India Movement:

- On 8th August 1942, Mahatma Gandhi gave a clarion call to end the British rule and launched the Quit India Movement at the session of the All-India Congress Committee in Mumbai.
- Gandhiji gave the call "Do or Die" in his speech delivered at the Gowalia Tank Maidan, now popularly known as August Kranti Maidan.
- The movement was violently suppressed by the British – people were shot, lathi-charged, villages burnt and enormous fines imposed.
- **Muslim League, the Communist Party of India and the Hindu Mahasabha did not support the movement.** The Indian bureaucracy also did not support the movement. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- **Women took active participation in the movement.** Female leaders like Usha Mehta helped set up an underground radio station which led to the awakening about the movement. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

49. Ans: D

Exp:

- The most important development in the workers' movement was the formation of **All-India Trade Union Congress** under the **leadership of Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai.** Hence, statement 1 is correct.
 - ◆ Since then the working class movement became strong and by 1930 onwards, an ideological tone was added to the movement.

- Many people connected with labour realised that there was a need for a central organisation of labour to coordinate the works of the trade unions all over India.
 - ◆ The formation of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in 1919 acted as a catalyst for it.
 - The members selected from AITUC represented the Indian Labour at the ILO.
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak, N.M.Joshi, B.P.Wadia, Diwan Chamanlall, Lala Lajpat Rai and Joseph Baptista were the main leaders behind the formation of AITUC.
 - ◆ **Lala Lajpat Rai became the first president of the AITUC** and Joseph Baptista its vice president. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- In the beginning, the AITUC was **influenced by social democratic ideas of the British Labour Party.** Hence, statement 3 is correct.
 - ◆ The Gandhian philosophy of non-violence, trusteeship and class-collaboration had great influence on AITUC.

50. Ans: C

Exp:

- **Swami Vivekananda** was born as Narendranath Datta on 12th January, 1863.
 - ◆ **National Youth Day** is held every year to **observe the birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda.** Hence, statement 3 is correct.
 - ◆ In 1893, upon the request of Maharaja Ajit Singh of the Khetri State, he took the name 'Vivekananda.'
- He introduced the world to the **Indian philosophies of Vedanta and Yoga.** hence, statement 2 is not correct.
 - ◆ He preached 'neo-Vedanta', an interpretation of Hinduism through a Western lens, and believed in combining spirituality with material progress.
 - ◆ The Vedanta, or Uttara Mimamsa, school concentrates on the philosophical teachings of the Upanishads (mystic or spiritual contemplations within the Vedas),
- He is best known for his speech at the **World Parliament of Religion in Chicago** in 1893.
 - ◆ He spelt out the four pathways of attaining moksha from the worldly pleasure and attachment in his books - Raja-yoga, Karma-yoga, Jnana-yoga and Bhakti-yoga.
 - ◆ **Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose** had called Vivekananda the **"maker of modern India".** Hence, statement 1 is correct.

51. Ans: B**Exp:**

- **Sir Chettur Sankaran Nair** is known for being a strong advocate for social reforms and a firm believer in the self-determination of India.
 - ◆ He was an acclaimed lawyer and judge in the Madras High Court.
- He was one of the early builders of the Indian National Congress (INC), formed in 1885.
 - ◆ In 1897, he became the youngest president of the INC in the history of the party till then, and the only Malayali to hold the post ever.
- In 1902, **Lord Curzon** appointed him a member of the **Raleigh University Commission**.
- In 1904, he was appointed as Companion of the Indian Empire by the King-Emperor and in 1912 he was knighted.
- He was appointed as a permanent judge in the Madras High Court in 1908.
- In 1915, he became part of the **Viceroy's Council**, put in charge of the education portfolio.
 - ◆ In 1919, as part of the executive Council, he played an **important role in the expansion of provisions in the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms**. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- When the massacre of Jallianwala Bagh (13th April, 1919) happened, **he resigned from the Viceroy's Council in protest**. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
 - ◆ His **resignation shook the British government**. In the immediate aftermath, press censorship in Punjab was lifted and martial law terminated.
 - ◆ Further, **a committee was set up under Lord William Hunter to examine the disturbances in Punjab**.

52. Ans: A**Exp:**

- World War II was a conflict that involved virtually every part of the world during the years 1939–45.
 - ◆ It ended six years and one day after Germany's invasion of Poland on 1st September, 1939, sparked the 20th century's second global conflict.
 - ◆ The vast majority of those who died were civilians, including 6 million Jews killed in Nazi concentration camps during the Holocaust.
- Principal Belligerents:
 - ◆ Axis powers—Germany, Italy, and Japan.
 - ◆ **Allies—France, Great Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union, and, to a lesser extent, China**. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**

- The **Indian Army was the largest volunteer force during WWII**, with over 2.5 million (more than 20 lakh) Indians participating.
 - ◆ These troops **fought the Axis powers** (Germany, Italy and Japan) **as part of the Allies**. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

53. Ans: C**Exp:**

- In 1798, **Subsidiary Alliance** was introduced by **Lord Wellesley in India**, the ruler of the allying Indian state was compelled to pay a subsidy for the maintenance of British army in return for getting protection from the British against their enemies. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- Those native princes or rulers who would enter into the Subsidiary Alliance were not free to declare war against any other power or enter into negotiations without the consent of the British.
- The Subsidiary Alliance was a policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of the allied state, but this was a promise seldom kept by the British.
- The payment of the arbitrarily-fixed and artificially-bloated subsidy invariably disrupted the economy of the state and impoverished its people.
 - ◆ On the other hand, the British could now maintain a large army at the cost of the Indian states.
- They **controlled the defence and foreign relations** of the protected ally, and had a powerful force stationed at the very heart of his lands. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
- **Lord Wellesley** signed his first Subsidiary Treaty with the **Nizam of Hyderabad** in 1798.
 - ◆ The **Nawab of Avadh** was forced to sign a **Subsidiary Treaty in 1801**. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
 - ◆ Peshwa Baji Rao II (Maratha) signed the Subsidiary Treaty at Bassein in 1802.

54. Ans: B**Exp:**

- In order to increase their profits, the European planters persuaded the peasants to plant Indigo instead of food crops.
 - ◆ The peasants suffered at the hands of the traders and the middleman. Consequently, they launched a **movement for non cultivation of indigo in Bengal**.
- They were supported by the press and the missionaries.
 - ◆ **Harish Chandra Mukherjee**, a Bengali Journalist, described the plight of peasants of Bengal in his newspaper '**The Hindu Patriot**'.

- ◆ **Dinabandhu Mitra**, Bengali writer and dramatist, in his play '**Nil Darpan**' depicted the treatment of the Indian peasantry by the indigo planters. It was first published in 1860.
 - His play created a huge controversy which was later banned by the East India Company to control the agitation among the Indians.
- ◆ **R.C. Dutt** and **Surendranath Banerjee** were associated with the Pabna movement in eastern Bengal.

● Hence, option B is correct.

55. Ans: A

Exp:

- Ram Prasad Bismil was among the most noteworthy Indian freedom fighters who resisted British colonial forces till his last breath.
 - ◆ He **believed that freedom cannot be achieved without violence and bloodshed**, which meant his views were in stark contrast to Mahatma Gandhi's ideals of 'ahimsa'. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
- He formed the organisation Matrivedi and got in touch with Genda Lal Dixit, a school teacher and shared revolutionary ideas and wanted to organise the youth of the country to fight the British government.
 - ◆ Bismil was also one of the **chief founders of the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA)** along with Sachindra Nath Sanyal and Jadugopal Mukherjee. Hence, statement 2 is correct.
- In 1925, Bismil and his companions Chandrasekhar Azad and Ashfaqulla Khan looted a train in Kakori near Lucknow for which they were arrested alongside a dozen other HRA members within a month of the attack and tried under the **Kakori Conspiracy Case**.
 - ◆ The legal process lasted 18 months. **Bismil, Lahiri, Khan and Thakur Roshan Singh were awarded death sentences**. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.
 - ◆ He was also involved in the Mainpuri Conspiracy of 1918.

56. Ans: D

Exp:

- Bankim Chandra Chatterjee was **one of the greatest novelists and poets of India**.
- He **composed the song Vande Mataram in Sanskrit**, which was a source of inspiration to the people in their freedom struggle.
- His **epic Novel Anandamath** - set in the background of the **Sanyasi Rebellion (1770-1820)**, when Bengal was

facing a famine too - made Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay **an influential figure on the Bengali renaissance**.

- ◆ India got its national song, **Vande Mataram, from Anandamath**.
- He also **founded a monthly literary magazine, Bangadarshan, in 1872**, through which Bankim is credited with influencing the emergence of a Bengali identity and nationalism.
 - ◆ The **magazine stopped publication in the late 1880s**, but was **resurrected in 1901 with Rabindranath Tagore as its editor**.
- **Other Literary Contributions:**
 - ◆ He had studied Sanskrit and was very interested in the subject, but later took on the responsibility to make Bengali the language of the masses. However, his first published work - a novel - was in English.
 - ◆ His **famous novels** include **Kapalkundala (1866)**, **Debi Choudhurani**, **Bishabriksha** (The Poison Tree), **Chandrasekhar (1877)**, **Rajmohan's wife** and **Krishnakanter Will**.
- Hence, option D is correct.

57. Ans: C

Exp:

- The **Sanyasi Uprisings took place in Bengal** between the periods of **1770- 1820s**. The Sanyasis rose in rebellion after the **great famine of 1770 in Bengal** which caused acute chaos and misery. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- However, the immediate cause of the rebellion was the **restrictions imposed by the British upon pilgrims visiting holy places** among both Hindus and Muslims.
- Bankim Chandra Chatterjee epic **Novel Anandamath - set in the background of the Sanyasi Rebellion (1770-1820)**, when **Bengal** was facing a famine too - made Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay an influential figure on the Bengali renaissance. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.

58. Ans: B

Exp:

- The **Swadeshi movement** had its roots in the **anti-partition movement** which was started to oppose Lord Curzon's decision of dividing the province of Bengal.
 - ◆ The **Anti-Partition Campaign was launched by Moderates to exert pressure** on the government to prevent the unjust partition of Bengal from being implemented. Hence, **option A is not correct**.

- The partition led to protest meetings in Bengal under which the pledge to boycott foreign goods was first taken.
 - ◆ In August 1905, at Calcutta Townhall, a massive meeting was held and the **formal proclamation of the Swadeshi Movement was made.**
 - In the 1906 Congress Session held at Calcutta, the INC under the presidency of **Dadabhai Naoroji declared self-government or Swaraj as the goal of INC. Hence, option C is not correct.**
- The Extremists, Radicals or the Garam Dal gained a dominant influence over the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal after 1905 till 1908, after the failed efforts of the Moderates.
 - ◆ **Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal (Lal-Bal-Pal)** were important leaders of this Radical group. **Hence, option B is correct.**
- The partition of Bengal was **annulled in 1911 by Lord Hardinge** primarily to curb the revolutionary terrorism. **Hence, option D is not correct.**

59. Ans: C

Exp:

- Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore is said to have composed over 2000 songs and his songs and music are called 'Rabindra Sangeet' with its own distinct lyrical and fluid style.
- He is responsible for modernising Bengali prose and poetry. His notable works include Gitanjali, Ghare-Baire, Gora, Manasi, Balaka, Sonar Tori, He is also remembered for his song 'Ekla Chalo Re'.
 - ◆ He published his first poems aged 16 under the pen-name 'Bhanusimha'.
- He not only gave the national anthems for two countries, India and Bangladesh, but also inspired a Ceylonese student of his, to pen and compose the national anthem of Sri Lanka.
 - ◆ Besides all his literary achievements he was also a philosopher and educationist who in **1921 established the Vishwa-Bharati University, a university that challenged conventional education. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- In 1913 he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature for his work on Gitanjali.
 - ◆ He was the **first non-European to receive the Nobel Prize. Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- In 1915 he was **awarded knighthood by the British King George V.** In 1919, following the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre he renounced his Knighthood. **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

60. Ans: D

Exp:

- Gopal Krishna Gokhale was a great social reformer and educationist who provided exemplary leadership to India's freedom movement.
- Gokhale worked towards social empowerment, expansion of education, struggle for freedom in India for three decades and rejected the use of reactionary or revolutionary ways.
- Between 1899 and 1902, he was a member of the Bombay Legislative Council followed by work at the **Imperial Legislative Council from 1902 till his death (1915). Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - ◆ At the Imperial legislature, Gokhale played a key role in framing the Morley-Minto reforms of 1909.
- He was associated with the Moderate Group of Indian National Congress (joined in 1889). He became president of INC in 1905 in Banaras session.
 - ◆ This was the time when bitter differences had arisen between his group of 'Moderates' and the 'Extremists' led by Lala Lajpat Rai and Bal Gangadhar Tilak among others. The two factions split at the Surat session of 1907.
 - ◆ Despite the ideological difference, in 1907, he intensely campaigned for the release of Lala Lajpat Rai, who was imprisoned that year by the British at Mandalay in present-day Myanmar.
- Related Societies and Other Works:
 - ◆ He established the **Servants of India Society** in 1905 for the expansion of Indian education. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
 - ◆ He was also associated with the Sarvajanic sabha journal started by Govind Ranade.
 - ◆ In 1908, Gokhale founded the Ranade Institute of Economics.
 - ◆ He started English weekly newspaper, The Hitavada (The people's paper).
- Mentor to Gandhi:
 - ◆ As a liberal nationalist, he is **regarded by Mahatma Gandhi as his political guru. Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
 - ◆ Gandhi wrote a book in Gujarati dedicated to the leader titled 'Dharmatma Gokhale'.

61. Ans: B

Exp:

- **Vinayak Damodar Savarkar (Veer Savarkar)** was an Indian independence activist, politician, lawyer and writer.



- ◆ He is also known as Swatantryaveer Savarkar.
- He **founded a secret society called Abhinav Bharat Society.**
 - ◆ Went to the United Kingdom and was involved with organizations such as India House and the Free India Society.
 - ◆ He was the president of Hindu Mahasabha from 1937 to 1943.
 - ◆ **India House was founded by Shyamji Kishan Verma in 1905 in London (and not by Veer Savarkar). Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- He was **arrested in 1909** on charges of **plotting an armed revolt against the Morley-Minto reforms** (Indian Councils Act 1909). **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
 - ◆ He was again arrested in 1910 for his connections with the revolutionary group India House.
- Savarkar wrote a book titled **'The History of the War of Indian Independence'** in which he wrote about the guerilla warfare tricks used in 1857 Sepoy Mutiny. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
 - ◆ He also wrote the book 'Hindutva: who is hindu?'

62. Ans: C

Exp:

- The **Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)** was formed during the Cold War (1945-1991) as an organisation of States that did not seek to formally align themselves with either the USA (Capitalism) or the Soviet Union (Socialism) but sought to remain independent or neutral. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- It was the **Bandung Conference**, held in 1955 that resulted in the adoption of the founding principles of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) **(and not the Havana Declaration)**. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
 - ◆ The purpose of the NAM was enumerated in the Havana Declaration of 1979 to ensure "the national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of non-aligned countries".
- It was held under the leadership of Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia, Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, **Jawaharlal Nehru of India**, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, and Sukarno of Indonesia. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

63. Ans: A

exp:

- In 1918, Edwin Montagu, the Secretary of State, and Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy, produced their scheme of constitutional reforms, **known as the Montagu-Chelmsford (or Mont-Ford) Reforms, which led to the**

enactment of the Government of India Act of 1919 (and not Morley-Minto Reforms). Hence, statement 1 is not correct.

- ◆ Indian Councils Act of 1909, also called Morley-Minto Reforms was a series of reform measures enacted by the British Parliament to introduce the elective principle to membership in the imperial and local legislative councils in India.
 - The Act **introduced a darchy** (rule of two individuals/parties) for the executive **at the level of the provincial government (and not at Central level)**. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
 - ◆ The diarchy was implemented in eight provinces:
 - Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces, United Provinces, Bombay, Madras and Punjab.
 - ◆ The provincial governments were given more powers under the system of Dyarchy.
 - **At the Provincial level, the subjects were divided into two lists: 'reserved' and 'transferred'. Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
 - ◆ The reserved list, under which the subjects were to be administered by the governor through his executive council of bureaucrats.
 - ◆ It included subjects such as law and order, finance, land revenue, irrigation etc.
 - All important subjects were kept in the reserved subjects of the Provincial Executive.
64. Ans: A
- Exp:
- **Morley-Minto Reforms 1909** included the **admission of Indians** to the Secretary of State's council, to the **viceroy's executive council**, and to the executive councils of Bombay and Madras, and the introduction of an elected element into legislative councils with provision for separate electorates for Muslims. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - The legislative councils at the Centre and the provinces were increased in size.
 - ◆ The Act increased the maximum additional membership of the Imperial Legislative Council from 16 to 60.
 - The legislative councils at the Centre and the provinces were to have four categories of members as follows:
 - ◆ Ex officio members: Governor-General and members of the executive council.
 - ◆ Nominated official members: Government officials who were nominated by the Governor-General.

- ◆ Nominated non-official members: Nominated by the Governor-General but were not government officials.
- ◆ Elected members: Elected by different categories of Indians.
 - The elected members were elected indirectly.
- Indians were given membership to the Imperial Legislative Council for the first time.
- It introduced **separate electorates for the Muslims. Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
 - ◆ Some constituencies were earmarked for Muslims and only Muslims could vote for their representatives.
- **Satyendra P Sinha** was appointed the first Indian member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

65. Ans: C

Exp:

- Lord Curzon was a British statesman and foreign secretary who during his terms in office played a major role in British policy making.
 - ◆ **Lord Curzon succeeded Lord Elgin** and served as India's Viceroy between 1899 and 1905.
 - ◆ He **became the youngest Viceroy of India** at the age of 39. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- Curzon believed in a strong centralized government and powerful bureaucracy. He introduced a number of reforms such as:
 - ◆ The **rate of salt-tax was reduced by Curzon**, from two-and-a-half rupees per maund (1 maund is equal to approximately 37 kg) to one-and-a-third rupees per maund.
 - ◆ People with annual income of more than Rs. 500 paid the tax. Moreover, **income-tax payers also received relaxation. Hence, statement 2 is correct**
- The **partition of the undivided Bengal Presidency in 1905 was one of Curzon's most criticised moves**, which triggered widespread opposition not only in Bengal but across India, and gave impetus to the freedom movement (**Lord Curzon divided the Bengal Presidency, not reversed it**). **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**
 - ◆ The **Partition was reversed in 1911 by Lord Hardinge** in the face of unrelenting opposition.

66. Ans: D

Exp:

- Bengal was the most populous province of India, with around 8 crore people.

- ◆ It comprised the present-day states of West Bengal, **Bihar**, parts of Chhattisgarh, **Odisha**, and **Assam** and present day Bangladesh. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The partition of the undivided Bengal Presidency in 1905 was one of Lord Curzon's most criticised moves, which triggered widespread opposition all over India, and gave impetus to the freedom movement.
 - ◆ A new province of East Bengal and Assam was announced, with a population of 3.1 crore with a Muslim-Hindu ratio of 3:2.
 - ◆ The western Bengal province was overwhelmingly Hindu.
- **Impact of Partition:** The partition provoked great resentment and hostility all over India. All sections of the Congress, the Moderates and the Radicals, opposed it.
 - ◆ The **struggle that unfolded in the response, came to be known as the Swadeshi movement**, was the strongest in Bengal but with echoes elsewhere too; in deltaic Andhra for instance, it was known as the **Vandemataram Movement. Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
 - ◆ **Rabindranath Tagore** led the marches at many places, and composed many patriotic songs, most famously '**Amar Sonar Bangla**' (My Golden Bengal), which is now the national anthem of Bangladesh. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
 - The message of patriotism and Bengali nationalism was showcased in Jatras, or popular theatre.

67. Ans: A

Exp:

- Guru Tegh Bahadur was born on 1 April 1621 in Amritsar. His parents were Guru Hargobind and Mata Nanaki.
 - ◆ Guru Hargobind was the sixth Sikh Guru.
- Guru Teg Bahadur was the **ninth of ten Gurus** of the Sikh religion.
 - ◆ He is fondly remembered as '**Hind di Chaadar**'. **Hence, statement 1 is correct but Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- Guru Tegh Bahadur had **resisted forced conversions of non-Muslims** to Islam during Aurangzeb's rule
- He was **publicly killed in 1675** on the orders of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb in Delhi
 - ◆ **Gurudwara Sis Ganj Sahib** and **Gurudwara Rakab Ganj Sahib** in Delhi are the sites of his execution and cremation.

- Guru Tegh Bahadur's term as Guru ran from 1665 to 1675.
- In the Guru Granth Sahib, there are one hundred and fifteen hymns of Guru Tegh Bahadur.
- Guru Tegh Bahadur is remembered for his selfless service to people. He travelled across the country with the teachings of Guru Nanak - the first Sikh Guru
- Guru Tegh Bahadur had set up community kitchens and wells for the local people wherever he went
- Anandpur Sahib was founded by Guru Tegh Bahadur Movement.

68. Ans: D

Exp:

- Jyotirao Phule was an Indian social activist, thinker, anti-caste social reformer and writer from Maharashtra. He is also known as Jyotiba Phule.
- His Ideology was based on: **Liberty; Egalitarianism; Socialism. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - ◆ Phule was influenced by Thomas Paine's book titled The Rights of Man and believed that the only solution to combat the social evils was the enlightenment of women and members of the lower castes.
- In 1848, **Phule along with his followers formed Satyashodhak Samaj** which meant 'Seekers of Truth' in order to attain equal social and economic benefits for the lower castes in Maharashtra. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- He was bestowed with the **title of Mahatma** on 11th May, 1888 by a Maharashtrian social activist Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

69. Ans: B

Exp:

- On October 14, 1919, the Government of India announced the formation of the Disorders Inquiry Committee for investigating the Jallianwala Bagh shootings.
- The committee was commonly known as Hunter Commission after the name of chairman, Lord William Hunter. **Hence, option B is correct.**

70. Ans: D

Exp:

- Dr. Ambedkar was a social reformer, jurist, economist, author, polyglot (knowing or using several languages) orator, a scholar and thinker of comparative religions.
- The journals written by BR Ambedkar are:
 - ◆ Mooknayak (1920)
 - ◆ Bahishkrit Bharat (1927)

- ◆ Samatha (1929)
- ◆ Janata (1930)
- Books:
 - ◆ Annihilation of Caste
 - ◆ Buddha or Karl Marx
 - ◆ The Untouchable: Who are They and Why They Have Become Untouchables
 - ◆ Buddha and His Dhamma
 - ◆ The Rise and Fall of Hindu Women
- **Hence, option D is correct.**

71. Ans: A

Exp:

- Bengal was the most fertile and the richest province of the Mughal Empire and included present day Bangladesh and states of Bihar and Odisha. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - ◆ The authoritative powers of the province lay in the hands of the Nawab of Bengal.
 - ◆ Bengal held economic importance for its famous textiles, silk and saltpetre.
- Bengal was extremely important for the British due to the enormous resources of Bengal that came in handy for financing the British expansion.
 - ◆ Nearly 60% of the British imports from Asia consisted of goods from Bengal.
- To gain control over the province of Bengal, the **Battle of Plassey** was fought in 1757, between the Nawab of Bengal **Siraj-ud-Daulah** and the **British under the forces of Robert Clive. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
 - ◆ The Battle of Buxar was fought between Nawab of Bengal Mir Qasim and the British under General Hector Munro.
- The Battle of Plassey ended with the British victory with Mir Qasim (son-in-law of Siraj-ud-Daulah) placed on the throne.
 - ◆ The **Battle of Buxar ended with the Treaty of Allahabad** signed by the British with the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II and Nawab of Oudh Shuja-ud-Daulah. **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

72. Ans: D

Exp:

- Babasaheb Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar was born in 1891 in Mhow, Central Province (now Madhya Pradesh).
 - ◆ He is known as the Father of the Indian Constitution and was India's first Law Minister.
 - ◆ He was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee for the new Constitution.

- ◆ He was a well-known statesman who fought for the rights of the Dalits and other socially backward classes.
- He led the Mahad Satyagraha in March 1927 against Hindus who were opposing the decision of the Municipal Board.
 - ◆ In 1926, Municipal Board of Mahad (Maharashtra) passed an order to throw open the tank to all communities. Earlier, the untouchables were not allowed to use water from the Mahad tank.
- He participated in all three Round Table Conferences. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- In 1932, Dr. Ambedkar signed the Poona pact with Mahatma Gandhi, which abandoned the idea of separate electorates for the depressed classes (Communal Award). **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
 - ◆ However, the seats reserved for the depressed classes were increased from 71 to 147 in provincial legislatures and to 18% of the total in the Central Legislature.
- His ideas before the Hilton Young Commission served as the foundation of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).
- **The organisations founded under the leadership of Dr. B R Ambedkar:**
 - Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha (1923)
 - ◆ **Independent Labor Party (1936)**
 - ◆ Scheduled Castes Federation (1942)
 - ◆ **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

73. Ans: D

Exp:

- The **First Round Table Conference** was held in London on 12th November, 1930 but the Congress did not participate in it.
 - ◆ In March 1931, Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin (Viceroy of India 1926-31) entered into a Pact, called Gandhi-Irwin Pact, by which the Congress called off the Civil Disobedience Movement and agreed **to participate in the Second Round Table Conference. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- Second Round Table Conference: It was held in London on the 7th of September, 1931.
- Third Round Table Conference: It was held in London on the 17th of November, 1932 to consider the reports of various sub-committees appointed from time to time. It ultimately led to the passage of Govt. of India Act, 1935.
 - ◆ The Congress did not participate as most of the leaders were in jail. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

74. Ans: C

Exp:

- **Jagjivan Ram**, popularly known as Babuji, was a national leader, a freedom fighter, a crusader of social justice, a champion of depressed classes and an outstanding Parliamentarian.
- In 1931, he became a member of the Indian National Congress (Congress Party).
- He was instrumental in the foundation of the All India Depressed Classes League, an organisation dedicated to attaining equality for untouchables, in 1934-35. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - ◆ He was a champion of social equality and equal rights for the Depressed Classes.
- In 1935, he proposed at a session of the Hindu Mahasabha that drinking water wells and temples be open to untouchables.
- In 1935, Babuji also appeared before the Hammond Commission at Ranchi and demanded, for the first time, voting rights for the Dalits.
- He was **jailed twice in the early 1940s** for his **political activities associated with the Quit India movement** against British rule. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

75. Ans: B

Exp:

- Bijayananda Patnaik was born on 5th March 1916, he is popularly known as Biju Patnaik.
 - ◆ He was an ace pilot and joined the Royal Indian Air Force in 1936 and became the Chief Minister of Odisha twice.
 - RK Shanmukham Chetty, a lawyer, economist and politician, was the first Finance Minister of independent India. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- Biju Patnaik started his career as a freedom fighter in 1942.
 - ◆ He joined the **Quit India Movement** under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi to make India free. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- On the request of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Biju Patnaik flew to Java and brought Sultan Sjahrir out of Dutch controlled territory in Indonesia for a meeting in Delhi.
 - ◆ For this act of bravery, he was given honorary citizenship in **Indonesia** and awarded the '**Bhoomi Putra**', the highest Indonesian award, rarely granted to a foreigner.
 - ◆ In 1996, the Biju Patnaik was awarded the highest Indonesian national award, the '**Bintang Jasa Utama**'. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

76. Ans: D

Exp:

- Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was a Bengali leader who became the **first prime minister** of Bangladesh (1972–75) and later became the **president** of the same in 1975. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - ◆ He was known as Bangabandhu. Also regarded as “Jatir Janak” or “Jatir Pita” (both meaning “Father of the Nation”) of Bangladesh.
- He began his formal political career in 1949 as a co-founder of the Awami League.
 - ◆ He played a crucial role in **advocating political autonomy for East Pakistan**, the detached eastern part of Pakistan (now Bangladesh). **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- He was **chosen for Gandhi Peace Prize 2020** in recognition of his outstanding contributions towards social, economic and political transformation through non-violent and other Gandhian methods. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

77. Ans: C

Exp:

- Bhagat Singh belonged to a generation that was to intervene between two decisive phases of the Indian national movement - the phase of the ‘Extremism’ of Lal-Bal-Pal and the Gandhian phase of nonviolent mass action.
- In 1924 in Kanpur, he became a member of the **Hindustan Republican Association**, started by Sachindranath Sanyal a year earlier. The main organiser of the Association was Chandra Shekhar Azad and Bhagat Singh became very close to him. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- In 1925, Bhagat Singh returned to Lahore and within the next year he and his colleagues started a militant youth organisation called the **Naujawan Bharat Sabha**. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- In 1928, Bhagat Singh changed the name of Hindustan Republican Association to Hindustan Socialist Republic Association (HSRA). In 1930, when Azad was shot, the HSRA collapsed. Naujawan Bharat Sabha replaced HSRA in Punjab.

78. Ans: C

Exp:

- In 1934, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia became actively involved in the **Congress Socialist Party (CSP)**, founded that year as a left-wing group within the Indian National Congress. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**

- A vehement opponent of Indian participation on the side of Great Britain in World War II (1939-45), he was arrested for anti-British remarks in 1939 and again in 1940.
- With the emergence in 1942 of the Quit India movement—a campaign initiated by Mahatma Gandhi to urge the withdrawal of British authorities from India—Lohia and other CSP leaders (such as Jaya Prakash Narayan) **mobilized support from the underground**. For such resistance activities, he was jailed again in 1944–46. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- However on the next day of the launch of the ‘Quit India’ movement Gandhi, Nehru and many other leaders of the Indian National Congress were arrested by the British Government.

79. Ans: A

Exp:

- On the occasion of the centenary of the Chauri Chaura incident, a postage stamp was released by the Prime Minister.
- On 4th February, 1922, Chauri Chaura town witnessed a violent incident - a large crowd of peasants set on fire a police station that killed 22 policemen. Due to this incident Mahatma Gandhi called off the **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22)**. **Hence, option A is correct.**
- Gandhi decided to stop the Non-Cooperation Movement, which he saw as having been tainted by unforgivable violence. He bent the Congress Working Committee to his will, and on 12th February, 1922, the satyagraha (movement) was formally suspended.

80. Ans: C

Exp.

- **The Samyukta Kisan Morcha (SKM)** is celebrating 23rd February as Pagri Sambhal Diwas, honouring the memory of Ajit Singh-founder of the Pagri Sambhaal Movement of 1907.
- It was a successful farm agitation that forced the British government to repeal three laws related to agriculture back in 1907.
- **The Punjab Land Alienation Act 1900, the Punjab Land Colonisation Act 1906 and the Doab Bari Act 1907.**
- These **acts would reduce farmers from owners to contractors of land**, and gave the British government the right to take back the allotted land if the farmer even touched a tree in his field without permission. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- Bhagat Singh’s uncle Ajit Singh was the force behind this agitation.

- He wanted to channel people's anger over the farm laws to topple the colonial government.
- Bhagat Singh's father Kishan Singh and uncle Ajit Singh, with their revolutionary friend Ghasita Ram, formed Bharat Mata Society, aiming to mobilise this unrest into a revolt against the British government. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

81. Ans: D

Exp:

- **The Kerala Government has recently announced a digital media literacy programme called 'Satyameva Jayate'** (Truth alone triumphs) to counter the menace of Fake News.
- Satyameva Jayate (Truth alone triumphs") is a part of a mantra from the **Hindu scripture Mundaka Upanishad. Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- Following the independence of India, it was adopted as the **national motto of India on 26th January 1950. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- It is inscribed in the Devanagari script at the base of the Lion Capital of Ashoka and forms an integral part of the Indian national emblem. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The emblem and the words "Satyameva Jayate" are inscribed on one side of all Indian currency and national documents.

82. Ans: C

Exp:

- **National Youth Day** is held every year on 12th January to **observe the birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - ◆ The day is also referred to as Swami Vivekanand Jayanti and was designated as the National Youth Day in 1984.
- Celebrated to commemorate the birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda, the National Youth Festival is an annual gathering of youth with various activities including competitive ones.
 - ◆ Theme of 2021 Festival: 'YUVAAH – Utsah Naye Bharat Ka'.
 - ◆ It will be celebrated from 12th to 16th January.
 - ◆ It is organized by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India in collaboration with one of the State Governments.
 - ◆ Hence, statement 2 is correct.

83. Ans: C

Exp:

- The Vice President of India has virtually launched "Not Many, But One", an English translation of poems of Sree Narayana Gurudev.

- Philosophy of Sree Narayana Guru:
 - ◆ Sree Narayana Guru **became one of the greatest proponents and re-evaluators of Advaita Vedanta**, the principle of non-duality put forward by Adi Shankara. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**

- Literary Works:

- ◆ He wrote various books in different languages. Few of them are: Advaita Deepika, Asrama, Thirukkural, Thevarappathinkangal, etc.

- Contribution to National Movement:

- ◆ A remarkable social reformer, he was in the forefront of the movement for universal temple entry and against the societal ills like the social discrimination of untouchables.
- ◆ Narayana Gurudev provided the **impetus for Vaikom agitation which was aimed at temple entry** in Travancore for the lower castes. It drew nationwide attention and appreciation from Mahatma Gandhi. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- ◆ He captured the essence of Indianness in his poems which highlighted the unity that lies beneath the world's apparent diversity.

84. Ans: D

Exp:

- The central government has decided to observe Subhas Chandra Bose Jayanti as '**Parakram Diwas**' to be celebrated on 23rd January.
- He stood for **unqualified swaraj (independence)**, and opposed **Motilal Nehru Report** which spoke for dominion status for India. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- **He actively participated in the Salt Satyagraha of 1930 and vehemently opposed the suspension of Civil Disobedience Movement** and signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact in 1931. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- Bose won the **congress presidential elections at Haripura in 1938**. Again in 1939 at Tripuri, he won the presidential elections against Gandhi's candidate Pattabhi Sitarammayya. Due to ideological differences with Gandhi, Bose resigned and left congress. Rajendra Prasad was appointed in his place. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

85. Ans: C

Exp:

- Recently, a **statue of freedom fighter Govind Ballabh Pant was unveiled** at its new location on a roundabout at the Pandit Pant Marg, New Delhi.



- Govind Ballabh Pant joined the Congress in December 1921 and soon joined the **non-cooperation movement**. In 1930, he was imprisoned for **organizing a Salt March** inspired by Gandhi's earlier actions. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - ◆ When in Government, he tried to bring in reforms which would do away with the Zamindari system.
 - ◆ He also pleaded to the Government for lowering agricultural taxes on farmers.
- He encouraged many cottage industries in the country and raised his voice against the coolie-beggar law, which forced porters to transport the heavy luggage of British officials without any payment.
- Pant was always **against a separate electorate for minorities**, saying the step would further divide communities. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

86. Ans: D

Exp:

- Lala Lajpat Rai was one of the greatest freedom fighters of India. He was also called 'Punjab Kesari' and 'Lion of Punjab'.
 - ◆ He studied law at the Government College, Lahore.
 - ◆ Was influenced by Swami Dayananda Saraswati and joined the Arya Samaj in Lahore.
- He believed that the ideals in Hinduism combined with nationalism will lead to the establishment of a secular state. He was also **involved with the Hindu Mahasabha**.
- Along with Bipin Chandra Pal and Bal Gangadhar Tilak, he formed the Lal-Bal-Pal trio of extremist leaders.
- He joined the Indian National Congress (INC) and participated in many political agitations in Punjab.
- He founded the **Home Rule League of America in 1917** in New York. In the USA, he worked to get moral support for the Indian independence movement from the international community.
- He was also elected President of the **All India Trade Union Congress**.
- He supported the non-cooperation movement of Gandhi at the Nagpur session of the Congress in 1920.
 - ◆ He protested against the Rowlatt Act and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre that followed.
 - ◆ He was elected deputy leader of the Central Legislative Assembly in 1926.
 - ◆ In 1928, he moved a resolution in the assembly refusing cooperation with the Simon Commission since the Commission had no Indian members.

- ◆ He founded **Hindu Relief movement in 1897** to provide help to the famine-stricken people and thus preventing them falling into the clutches of the missionaries.
- ◆ He founded the **Servants of People Society in 1921**.
- ◆ **Hence, option D is correct.**

87. Ans: B

Exp:

Tarapur Massacre:

- The Tarapur massacre was the **biggest massacre carried out by the British police after the one in Jallianwala Bagh** in Amritsar in 1919.
- On 15th February, 1932, a group of young freedom fighters planned to hoist an Indian national flag at Thana Bhawan in Tarapur.
- Police were aware of the plan, and several officers were present at the spot.
- A 4,000-strong crowd pelted the police with stones, injuring an officer of the civil administration.
- The police responded by **opening indiscriminate fire on the crowd**. After about 75 rounds were fired, **34 bodies were found at the spot**, even though there were claims of an even larger number of deaths. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- But only 13 of the dead could be identified:

Reasons for the Protest:

- The hanging of **Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, and Rajguru in Lahore** on 23th March, 1931, sent a **wave of grief and anger around the country**.
- Following the collapse of the **Gandhi-Irwin Pact**, the **Mahatma** was arrested in early 1932.
 - ◆ By this Pact, Gandhiji consented to participate in a Round Table Conference (the Congress had boycotted the first Round Table Conference) in London and the government agreed to release the political prisoners.
- The **Congress was declared an illegal organisation**, and Nehru, Patel, and Rajendra Prasad were also thrown into jail.
- In Munger, freedom fighters Srikrishna Singh, Nemdhari Singh, Nirapad Mukherjee, Pandit Dasrath Jha, Basukinath Rai, Dinanath Sahay, and Jaymangal Shastri were arrested.
- A call given by the Congress leader **Sardar Shardul Singh Kavishwar to raise the tricolour over government buildings** resonated in Tarapur. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**



88. Ans: D

Exp:

- **Swami Dayanand Saraswati** was an Indian philosopher, social leader and founder of the Arya Samaj.
 - ◆ Arya Samaj is a reform movement of Vedic dharma and **he was the first to give the call for Swaraj as "India for Indian" in 1876. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- His vision of India included a classless and casteless society, a united India (religiously, socially and nationally), and an India free from foreign rule, with Aryan religion being the common religion of all.
- He took inspiration from the Vedas and considered them to be 'India's Rock of Ages', the infallible and the true original seed of Hinduism. He gave the **slogan "Back to the Vedas"**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct.**
- He subscribed to the **Vedic notion of chaturvarna system** in which a person was not born in any caste but was identified as a brahmin, kshatriya, vaishya or shudra according to the occupation the person followed. Hence, **statement 3 is correct.**

89. Ans: C

Exp:

Vinayak Damodar Savarkar:

- **Birth:** Born on 28th May, 1883 in Bhagur, a village near Nashik in Maharashtra.
- **Related Organisations and Work:**
 - ◆ Founded a secret society called **Abhinav Bharat Society**.
 - ◆ Went to the United Kingdom and was **involved with organizations such as India House and the Free India Society**.
 - ◆ He was the **president of Hindu Mahasabha from 1937 to 1943**.
 - ◆ Savarkar wrote a book titled '**The History of the War of Indian Independence**' in which he wrote about the guerilla warfare tricks used in **1857 Sepoy Mutiny**.
 - ◆ He also wrote the book '**Hindutva: who is hindu?**'.
- Trial and Sentences:
 - ◆ **Arrested in 1909** on charges of plotting an armed revolt against the **Morley-Minto reform (Indian Councils Act 1909)**.

- ◆ **Arrested in 1910** for his connections with the **revolutionary group India House**.

- ◆ One of the charges on Savarkar was **abetment to murder of Nashik Collector Jackson** and the second was waging a conspiracy under Indian Penal Code 121-A against the King emperor.

- ◆ Following the two trials, Savarkar was **convicted and sentenced to 50-years imprisonment** also known as **Kala Pani** and transported in 1911 to the Cellular Jail in the **Andaman and Nicobar Islands**.

- **Death:** He died on **26th February 1966** due to fasting on his own wish of death.

- **Hence option C is correct.**

90. Ans: D

Exp:

- The Arya Samaj Movement was revivalist in form though not in content, as the result of a reaction to Western influences.
- The first Arya Samaj unit was formally set up by **Dayananda Saraswati** at Bombay in 1875 and later the **headquarters of the Samaj were established at Lahore**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- The nucleus for this movement was provided by the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic (D.A.V.) schools, established first at Lahore in 1886, which sought to emphasise the importance of Western education.
- The Arya Samaj was able to give self-respect and self confidence to the Hindus which helped to undermine the myth of superiority of whites and the Western culture.
- The **Arya Samaj started the shuddhi (purification) movement** to reconvert to the Hindu fold the converts to Christianity and Islam. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
 - ◆ This led to increasing communalisation of social life during the 1920s and later snowballed into communal political consciousness.
- The work of the Swami after his death was carried forward by Lala Hansraj, Pandit Gurudutt, **Lala Lajpat Rai and Swami Shradhanand**, among others. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.
- Dayananda's views were published in his famous work, Satyarth Prakash (The True Exposition).