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MODERN HISTORY

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Detailed
Explanation

Answers

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1. Ans: D

Exp:

- In Pondichéry he **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. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- He wrote book called Hour of God, **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- Several Indians saw the Second World War as an opportune moment to get rid of colonial occupation; Aurobindo, **asked his compatriots to support the Allies and ensure Hitler's defeat. Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

2. Ans: D

Exp:

- Rani Laxmibai was the queen of the princely state of Jhansi.
- Refusing to cede her territory, the queen decided to rule on behalf of the heir and later joined the uprising against the British in 1857.
 - ◆ She is known for her role in the First War of India's Independence in 1857.
 - ◆ **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- She conquered the fort of Gwalior with the help of Tatya Tope and Nana Saheb.
 - ◆ Cornered by the British, she escaped from Jhansi fort. She was wounded in combat near Gwalior's Phool Bagh, where she later died.
 - ◆ **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- **Hence, option D is correct.**

3. Ans: D

Exp:

- Swami Vivekanand, original name **Narendranath Datta** was born on 12th January, 1863.
 - ◆ **National Youth Day** is held every year to observe the birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- **Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose** had called Vivekananda the **maker of modern India. Hence, statement 2 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 3 is correct.**
- Laid the greatest emphasis on education for the regeneration of our motherland. Advocated a man-making character-building education.
- Best known for his speech at the World Parliament of Religion in Chicago in 1893.
- Spelt out the four pathways of attaining moksha from the worldly pleasure and attachment in his books:
 - ◆ Raja-yoga
 - ◆ Karma-yoga
 - ◆ Jnana-yoga
 - ◆ Bhakti-yoga,

4. Ans: D

Exp:

- **In March 1942, a mission headed by Stafford Cripps was sent to India with constitutional proposals to seek Indian support for the World War II.**
 - ◆ Because of the reverses suffered by Britain in South-East Asia, the Japanese threat to invade India seemed real now and Indian support became crucial.
 - ◆ Purpose:
 - An Indian Union with a dominion status would be set up; it would be free to decide its relations with the Commonwealth and free to participate in the United Nations and other international bodies.
 - ◆ Rejected by Indian leadership due to,
 - The offer of dominion status instead of a provision for complete independence;
 - Representation of the princely states by nominees and not by elected representatives;
 - Right to provinces to secede as this went against the principle of national unity.
- **On 8th August 1942, Mahatma Gandhi called to end 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.
 - ◆ **Reasons:**
 - Failure of Cripps Mission
 - Indian Involvement in World War II without prior consultation.
 - Centralisation of Many Small Movements.

- The **Cabinet Mission reached Delhi on March 24, 1946** to decide on interim government; and principles and procedures for framing a new constitution giving freedom to India.
- **On June 3, 1947**, Lord Mountbatten put forward his plan which outlined the steps for the solution of India's political problem.
 - ◆ The main purpose of the **Mountbatten Plan** was the partition of India and the speedy transfer of responsibility, initially in the form of Dominion Status.
- **Hence, option D is the correct statement.**

5. Ans: D

Exp:

- Alluri Sitarama Raju was an Indian revolutionary involved in the Indian independence movement.
 - ◆ He was born in present-day Andhra Pradesh in 1897 or 1898.
 - ◆ He became a sanyasi at the age of 18 and gained a mystical aura among the hill and tribal peoples with his austerity, knowledge of astrology and medicine, and his ability to tame wild animals.
- At a very young age, Raju channelled the discontent of the hill people in Ganjam, Visakhapatnam, and Godavari into a highly effective guerrilla resistance against the British.
- He became involved in anti-British activities in response to the 1882 Madras Forest Act, which effectively restricted the free movement of Adivasis (tribal communities) in their forest habitats and prevented them from practicing a traditional form of agriculture known as podu (shifting cultivation).
- Rising discontent towards the British led **to the Rampa Rebellion/Manyam Rebellion of 1922, in which he played a major part as a leader. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - ◆ The Rampa Rebellion coincided with Mahatma Gandhi's Non-Cooperation Movement. He persuaded people to wear khadi and give up drinking.
 - ◆ But at the same time, **he asserted that India could be liberated only by the use of force, not non-violence. Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- He was nicknamed **"Manyam Veerudu" (Hero of the Jungle)** by local villagers for his heroic exploits. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
- In 1924, Raju was taken into police custody, tied to a tree, and shot by a public execution, effectively ending the armed rebellion.

6. Ans: A

Exp:

- Indian Revolt of 1857-59 was a widespread but **unsuccessful rebellion** against the rule of British East India Company in India during Governor General Canning's regime. **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**
- It was the first expression of organised resistance against the company led by sepoys of the company, eventually securing the participation of the masses. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The rebellion of 1857 is referred to by various names, including the Sepoy Mutiny (according to British historians), the Indian Mutiny, the Great Rebellion (according to Indian historians), the Indian Insurrection, and the First War of Independence (as per Vinayak Damodar Savarkar). **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

7. 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.
 - ◆ Major Publications: Tritiya Ratna (1855), Powada: Chatrapati Shivajiraje Bhosle Yancha (1869), Gulamgiri (1873), Shetkarayacha Aasud (1881). **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- He started awareness campaigns that ultimately inspired the likes of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi, stalwarts who undertook major initiatives against caste discrimination later. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- The Satyashodhak Samaj (The Truth-Seeker's Society) was established on 24th September 1873 by Jyotirao-Savitribai and other like-minded people. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

8. Ans: D

Exp:

Satyagraha Movement:

- **In 1917**, he travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- **In 1917**, he organised a satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat. Affected by crop failure and a plague epidemic, the peasants of Kheda could not pay the revenue, and were demanding that **revenue collection be relaxed.**
- **In 1918**, he went to Ahmedabad to organise a satyagraha movement **amongst cotton mill workers. Hence, statement 2 is correct.**



- In 1919, he decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed **Rowlatt Act (1919)**. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.
 - ◆ The Act gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
 - ◆ On 13th April, 1919 the infamous **Jallianwalla Bagh incident** took place. Seeing violence spread, Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement (18th April, 1919).

9. Ans: B

Exp:

- The President of India paid floral tributes to **Dr. Rajendra Prasad**, the First President of India, on his **birth anniversary at Rashtrapati Bhavan on 3rd December 2022**.
- Son of Mahadev Sahai, he was born in **Zeradei, Siwan, Bihar** on 3rd December 1884.
- In 1916, he commenced his **legal career in the Patna High Court**. He completed his **Doctorate in Law from Allahabad University** in 1937.
- While Gandhiji was on a fact-finding mission in Champaran district of Bihar to address grievances of local peasants, he called on Dr. Rajendra Prasad to come to Champaran with volunteers.
- He officially **joined the Indian National Congress in 1911**, during its annual session held in **Calcutta**.
 - ◆ Hence, **statement 1 is not correct**.
- He **presided over the Bombay session** of the Indian National Congress in October 1934.
- Following the **resignation of Subhash Chandra Bose as the President of the Congress in April 1939**, He was elected **President for the second time**.
 - ◆ Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- In 1946, he joined the **Interim Government of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru** as the **Minister of Food & Agriculture** and gave the slogan of "Grow More Food".
- On 26th January 1950, the Constitution of independent India was ratified and **he was elected India's First President**.

10. Ans: C

Exp:

Mahaparinirvan Diwas:

- Recently, the **Prime Minister paid homage to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar on Mahaparinirvan Diwas** and recalled his exemplary service to our nation.
- Parinirvana, regarded as **one of the major principles as well as goals of Buddhism**, is a Sanskrit term which means **release or freedom after death**.

- ◆ As per the Buddhist text **Mahaparinibbana Sutta**, the **death of Lord Buddha** at the age of 80 is considered as the **original Mahaparinirvan**.
- **6th December is observed to commemorate the unfathomable contribution to society** given by Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar and his achievements. Owing to Ambedkar's status as a Buddhist leader, his **death anniversary is referred to as Mahaparinirvan Diwas**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- **Babasaheb Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar** was a **social reformer, jurist, economist, author, polyglot** (knowing or using several languages) orator, a scholar, and thinker of comparative religions.
 - ◆ 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 led the **Mahad Satyagraha in March 1927 against Hindus** who were opposing the decision of the Municipal Board.
 - In 1926, the **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 2 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).
 - ◆ He was awarded India's highest civilian honour the **Bharat Ratna** in 1990.

11. Ans: B

Exp:

About Mahatma Gandhi:

- **Birth:** 2nd October 1869 in Porbandar (Gujarat)
- **Brief Profile:** Lawyer, politician, social activist, and writer who became the leader of the nationalist movement against the British rule of India.
- **Satyagrah:** In South Africa (1893-1915), he had successfully fought the racist regime with a novel method of mass agitation, which he called satyagraha.
 - ◆ The idea of satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth with non-violence.
- **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22):** At the Calcutta session of the Congress in September 1920, he



convinced other leaders of the need to start a non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as for swaraj.

● **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.

● **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.
- ◆ 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, option B is correct.**

- **Books Written:** Hind Swaraj, My Experiments with Truth (Autobiography).

12. Ans: D

Exp:

About maharishi Dayanand Saraswati:

● **Birth:**

- ◆ Swami Dayanand Saraswati was born on 12th February 1824 in Tankara, Gujarat in a Brahmin family. His parents, Lalji Tiwari and Yashodhabai were orthodox Brahmin.
- ◆ He was earlier named Mool Shankar Tiwari as he was born during Mool Nakshatra. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- ◆ He wandered as an ascetic for fifteen years (1845-60) in search of truth.
- ◆ Dayananda's views were published in his famous work, Satyarth Prakash (The True Exposition). **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

● **Contribution to the Society:**

- ◆ He 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.
- ◆ He was a self-taught man and a great leader of India leaving a significant impact on Indian society. During his life, he made a prominent name for himself and was known among a wide array of Princes and the public.
 - The first Arya Samaj unit was formally set up by him at Mumbai (then Bombay) in 1875 and later the headquarters of the Samaj were established at Lahore.
 - 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 3 is correct.**

13. Ans: A

Exp:

Pal-Dadhvav Massacre:

- The Pal-Dadhvav massacre **took place on 7th March, 1922**, in the **Pal-Chitariya and Dadhvaav villages of Sabarkantha district**, then part of Idar state (Now Gujrat).
- The day was **Amalki Ekadashi, which falls just before Holi**, a major festival for tribals.
- Villagers from Pal, Dadhvav, and Chitariya had gathered on the banks of river Heir as part of the '**Eki movement**', led by one Motilal Tejawat.
 - ◆ Tejawat, who belonged to Koliyari village in the Mewad region of Rajasthan, had also mobilised **Bhils** from Kotda Chhavni, **Sirohi**, and Danta to participate.
 - ◆ The **impact of the protest** was felt in Vijaynagar, Dadhvaav, Poshina and Khedbrahma, which are now talukas of Sabarkantha; the Aravalli districts, Banaskantha and Danta of Banaskantha district; and Kotda Chhavni, Dungarpur, Chittor, Sirohi, Banswada and Udaipur of Rajasthan, all of which were then princely states.



- The movement was **to protest against the land revenue tax (lagaan) imposed on the peasants** by the British and feudal lords.
- The British Paramilitary force was on hunt for Tehawat. It heard of this gathering and reached the spot.
- Nearly **200 bhils under the leadership of Tehawat lifted their bows and arrows**. But, the Britishers opened fire on them. Nearly 1,000 tribals (Bhils) fell to bullets.
 - ◆ While the British claimed some 22 people were killed, the Bhils believe **1,200-1,500 of them died**.
- Tejwat, however, escaped and later “returned to the spot to christen it ‘Veer Bhumi’.
- **Hence option A is correct.**

14. Ans: D

Exp:

- Civil disobedience movement was **launched to attain ‘Purna Swaraj’ or complete independence**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- The Civil Disobedience Movement was aimed at breaking certain laws like the Salt Laws.
 - ◆ People also refused to pay taxes at some places.
- The growing proximity of the Congress party & Hindu Mahasabha and British policy of divide and rule **prevented the Muslims from participating** in the Civil Disobedience Movement. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- But large scale participation of women is one of the most significant features of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- The civil disobedience movement saw **widespread geographical coverage and mass participation in comparison to the non-cooperation movement**. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.
- The movement was **withdrawn after the signing of the Gandhi-Irwin pact** in 1931. Hence, **statement 4 is correct**.

15. Ans: D

Exp:

- Guru Gobind Singh was the last of the ten Sikh Gurus.
 - ◆ He became the Sikh guru at the age of nine, following the demise of his father, **Guru Tegh Bahadur**, the ninth Sikh Guru. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
 - ◆ He was assassinated in 1708.
- **Religious Contributions:**
 - ◆ He is known for his significant contributions to the **Sikh religion**, including the introduction of the turban to cover hair.

- ◆ He also founded **the principles of Khalsa** or the Five ‘K’s. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
 - The Five Ks are kesh (uncut hair), kanga (wooden comb), kara (iron or steel bracelet), kirpan (dagger) and kachera (short breeches).
 - These were the five articles of faith that a Khalsa must always adorn.
- ◆ He also laid down many other rules for the Khalsa warriors to follow like abstaining from tobacco, alcohol, halal meat, etc. The Khalsa warrior was also duty-bound to protect innocent people from persecution.
- ◆ He named Guru Granth Sahib, the religious text of the Khalsas and the Sikhs, as the next Guru of the two communities. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.

16. Ans: B

Exp:

- Sarojini Naidu, was an Indian independence activist, poet, and politician.
- She was born on February 13, 1879, in Hyderabad, India.
- She joined the Indian national movement in the wake of partition of Bengal in 1905.
- She accompanied Gandhiji to London for the inconclusive second session of the Round Table Conference for Indian–British cooperation (1931). Hence, **statement 1 is not correct**.
- Naidu was elected as the first Indian woman president of the Indian National Congress (INC) in 1925(Kanpur Session) and continued to hold this position till 1928. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.

17. Ans: C

Exp:

- Subhas Chandra Bose was born on **23rd January 1897**, in Cuttack, Orissa Division, Bengal Province, to **Prabhavati Dutt Bose** and Janakinath Bose.
- In 1919, he had cleared the Indian Civil Services (ICS) examination. Bose, however, resigned later.
- He was **highly influenced by Vivekananda’s teachings** and considered him as his spiritual Guru. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- His political mentor was **Chittaranjan Das**.
- He stood for **unqualified swaraj (independence) and opposed the Motilal Nehru Report** which spoke for dominion status for India. Hence, **statement 2 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.

18. 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**. Hence, **statement 1 is not correct**.
- The **Anti-Partition Campaign** was launched by **Moderates** to exert pressure on the government to prevent the unjust **partition of Bengal** from being implemented.
- **V. O. Chidambaram Pillai** made a significant contribution to the **Swadeshi movement** in **Madras**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- He established many institutions like **Swadeshi Prachar Sabha, Dharmasanga Nesavu Salai, National Godown, Madras Agro-Industrial Society Ltd and Desabimana Sangam**.

19. Ans: B

Exp:

- In 1919, he had cleared the Indian Civil Services (ICS) examination. Bose, however, resigned later.
- He was highly influenced by Vivekananda's teachings and considered him as his spiritual Guru.
- 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 the Civil Disobedience Movement and signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact** in 1931. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- In the 1930s, he was closely associated with left politics in Congress along with Jawaharlal Nehru and M.N. Roy.
- The Free Indian Legion was an infantry regiment formed by Indian volunteers. The legion was made up of Indian prisoners of wars and expatriates in Europe.
- The **Indian Independence leader, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose formed this legion** with the help of German Government to fight against the British. The legion is also known as "Tiger Legion". Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.

20. Ans: C

Exp:

- **Vinoba Bhave**, a disciple of **Mahatma Gandhi**, noticed the problems faced by the landless **harijans** in **Pochampalli, Telangana**.
- He led the movements in an attempt to bring about a "non-violent revolution" in India's land reforms programme.

- The movements were about urging the landed classes to voluntarily surrender a part of their land to the landless giving it the **name- Bhoodan Movement**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- He took up the spinning wheel churning out Khadi and urged others to do so, resulting in mass production of the fabric.
- On October 17, 1940, the **Individual Satyagraha** was launched, with **Vinoba Bhave** as the first satyagrahi. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- He served a five-year prison sentence in the 1940s for leading nonviolent resistance to British rule.

21. Ans: D

Exp:

- Dr. B.R. 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. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- He **participated in all three Round Table Conferences**.
 - ◆ In 1932 Dr. Ambedkar **signed the Poona pact with Mahatma Gandhi**, which **abandoned the idea of separate electorates** for the depressed classes (Communal Award).
 - ◆ 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. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- **He wrote many books like**,
 - ◆ 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 **statement 3 is correct**.

22. Ans: D

Exp:

- **Shaheed Bhagat Singh was born as Bhaganwala** on the 26th September 1907, Bhagat Singh grew up in a petty-bourgeois family of Sandhu Jats settled in the Jullundur Doab district of Punjab.
- **In 1923**, Bhagat Singh **joined the National College, Lahore** which was founded and managed by Lala Lajpat Rai and Bhai Parmanand.



- In 1924 in Kanpur, he became a member of the **Hindustan Republican Association**, started by Sachindranath Sanyal a year earlier.
 - ◆ In 1928, Bhagat Singh changed the name of the **Hindustan Republican Association to the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)**.
 - ◆ Hence, statement 3 is correct.
- To take revenge for the death of Lala Lajpat Rai, Bhagat Singh and his associates plotted the **assassination of James A. Scott**, the Superintendent of Police. However, the revolutionaries mistakenly killed J.P. Saunders. The incident is famously known as **Lahore Conspiracy case (1929)**.
 - ◆ Hence, statement 2 is correct.
- Bhagat Singh and B.K. Dutt threw a bomb on 8 April, 1929 in the Central Legislative Assembly, in protest against the passing of two repressive bills, the **Public Safety Bill and the Trade Dispute Bill**.
 - ◆ Hence, statement 1 is correct.

23. Ans: C

Exp:

- Recently, the Prime Minister paid tribute to **V. O. Chidambaram Pillai**, the legendary **freedom fighter** on his 151th birth anniversary on 5th September 2022.
- He was popularly known as **Kappalottiya Tamilan** (The Tamil Helmsman) and **Sekkizuththa Semmal** (scholarly gentry who suffered at the oil press).
 - ◆ By 1906, he 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**.
 - ◆ He, along with other leaders, **resolved to take out a mammoth procession** on the morning of 9th March 1908 to **celebrate the release of Bipin Chandra Pal from jail and to hoist the flag of Swaraj**.
 - ◆ He died on 18th November 1936 in the Indian National Congress Office at Tuticorin.
- Hence, option C is correct.

24. Ans: A

Exp:

- **Marshall Plan** was a **U.S.-sponsored program designed to rehabilitate the economies** of 17 western and

southern European countries in order to create stable conditions in which democratic institutions could survive in the aftermath of World War II.

- Hence, option A is correct.

25. Ans: C

Exp:

Bhagat Singh:

- Born as Baganwala on the **26th September, 1907**, Bhagat Singh grew up in a petty-bourgeois family of Sandhu Jats settled in the Jullundur Doab district of the Punjab.
- In 1923, Bhagat Singh joined the National College, Lahore which was founded and managed by Lala Lajpat Rai and Bhai Parmanand.
- 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 April 1926, Bhagat Singh established contact with Sohan Singh Josh and through him the **'Workers and Peasants Party'** which brought out the monthly magazine Kirti in Punjabi.
- In 1928, Bhagat Singh **changed the name of Hindustan Republican Association to Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)**. In 1930, when Azad was shot, the HSRA collapsed. Hence statement 1 is correct.
 - ◆ **Naujawan Bharat Sabha replaced HSRA in Punjab**.

26. Ans: C

Exp:

- Gopal Krishna Gokhale was a great social reformer and educationist who provided exemplary leadership to India's freedom movement.
- **Role in Colonial Legislatures:**
 - ◆ 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).
 - ◆ At the Imperial legislature, Gokhale **played a key role in framing the Morley-Minto reforms of 1909**. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.
- **Role in INC:**
 - ◆ He was **associated with the Moderate Group of Indian National Congress** (joined in 1889). Hence, statement 2 is not correct.
 - ◆ 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.
 - ◆ He was also associated with the Sarvajanik 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). **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

27. Ans: A

Exp:

Morley-Minto Reforms 1909:

- The reforms 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.
 - ◆ The reforms were regarded by Indian nationalists as too cautious, and the provision of separate electorates for Muslims was resented by Hindu.
- The **legislative councils at the Centre and the provinces were increased in size. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - ◆ The Act increased the maximum additional membership of the Imperial Legislative Council **from 16 to 60.**
- **Indians were given membership** to the Imperial Legislative Council **for the first time. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- It introduced separate electorates for the Muslims.
- 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.

28. Ans: C

Exp:

Afzal Khan

- He was a 17th-century commander of the **Adil Shahi dynasty of Bijapur. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**

- With **Chhatrapati Shivaji's** rise and increasing control of the region, Afzal Khan was seen as the **man to subdue him in the Deccan.**
- Khan put together a force of 10,000 cavalry and marched from Bijapur to Wai, plundering **Shivaji's territory along the way.**
- Shivaji called a council of war at the fort of Pratapgarh, where most of his advisers urged him to make peace. However, Shivaji was not eager to back down and he set up a meeting with Khan.
- During the meeting, an embrace between the two turned into an attack in which **Shivaji emerged victorious.** This was followed by a rout of the **Adilshahi army at the hands of the Marathas.**
- As per Maratha sources, Khan's remains were buried **at the fort and a tomb was constructed on Shivaji's orders.**
- In an act of grace Shivaji erected a tomb over the remains of Afzal Khan and built a tower in his honour, which is still known by the name 'Afzul Buruj' at Pratapgarh. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

29. Ans: A

Exp:

Mangarh Massacre:

- The Bhils tribal community became bonded labour at the hands of the rulers of the princely states (Rajasthan and Gujarat) and the British.
- The great famine of 1899-1900 across the Deccan killed over six lakh people.
- Mobilised and trained by social activist Guru Govindgiri, also known as Govind Guru, the Bhils placed a charter of 33 demands before the British by 1910 primarily relating to forced labour, high tax imposed on Bhils and harassment of the guru's followers by the British and rulers of princely states.
- The Bhils rejected the British's attempt to placate them and refused to leave Mangarh Hill, vowing to declare freedom from British rule.
- The British then asked the Bhils to leave Mangarh Hill before 15 November 1913.
 - ◆ But that didn't happen and on **17 November 1913, the British Indian Army fired indiscriminately on Bhil protesters** and it is said that **over 1,500 people, including women and children died in the tragedy.**
- The **Mangrah hillock**, situated at the Gujarat-Rajasthan border, is also known as the **Adivasi Jallianwala. Hence, option A is correct.**



30. Ans: C

Exp:

Prahlad Patel:

- Prahlad Patel hailed from Becharaji in Gujarat and fought for India's independence from British rule, and later joined the '**Bhoodan**' movement of social reformer **Vinoba Bhave**. Hence **statement 1 is correct**.
 - ◆ He **donated 200 bighas** of land that he owned.
- The freedom fighter joined the freedom struggle on the call of **Mahatma Gandhi** and underwent imprisonment in Sabarmati and Yerawada .
- Shri Patel's father passed away when he was incarcerated but Shri Prahladji Patel **did not accept the conditions of apology** that were put forward by the colonial rulers for allowing him to perform the last rites.
 - ◆ He also **supported many freedom fighters who were fighting underground**.
- Prahlad Patel also helped **Sardar Patel** in the **merger of princely states after independence**. Hence **statement 2 is correct**.
- When Gujarat was formed in 1960, he even **contested elections from the Chanasma seat in Patan district** and took the entire region on the path of development.

31. Ans: D

Exp:

- **Babu 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.
- **His Pre Independence Contributions:**
 - ◆ In 1931, he became a member of the Indian National Congress (Congress Party).
 - ◆ He was **instrumental in laying 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 **demande, for the first time, voting rights for the Dalits**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
 - ◆ He was **jailed twice in the early 1940s** for his political activities associated with the **Quit India movement** against British rule. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.

32. Ans: C

Exp:

- According to the **Doctrine of lapse**, any **adopted son of the Indian ruler could not be proclaimed as heir to the kingdom**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- The adopted son would also be ineligible for any **pension or titles** that his father had been getting.
- States annexed using **Doctrine of lapse** are:
 - ◆ **Satara**, Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
 - ◆ Jaitpur
 - ◆ Sambalpur
 - ◆ Udaipur
 - ◆ Jhansi
 - ◆ Nagpur

33. Ans: A

Exp:

Brief Profile: Jyotirao Phule

- **Birth:** Phule was born on 11th April, 1827 in present-day Maharashtra and **belonged to the Mali caste of gardeners and vegetable farmers**.
- **Education:** In 1841, Phule was enrolled at the Scottish Missionary High School (Pune), where he completed education.
- **Ideology:** His Ideology was based on: Liberty; Egalitarianism; Socialism.
 - ◆ 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.
- **Major Publications:** Tritiya Ratna (1855); Powada: Chatrapati Shivajiraje Bhosle Yancha (1869); Gulamgiri (1873), Shetkarayacha Aasud (1881).
- **Related Association:** Phule along with his followers **formed Satyashodhak Samaj in 1873** which meant 'Seekers of Truth' in order to attain equal social and economic benefits for the lower castes in Maharashtra.
- **Municipal Council Member:** He was appointed commissioner to the Poona municipality and served in the position until 1883.
- **Title of Mahatma:** He was bestowed with the title of Mahatma on 11th May, 1888 by a **Maharashtrian social activist Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar**.
- Hence, **option A is correct**.

34. Ans: A

Exp:

- The **Battle of Saraighat** was fought between the **Mughal Empire and the Ahom Kingdom** in 1671 on the



Brahmaputra River near Saraighat. Hence, statement 1 is correct.

- Ahom Army defeated the Mughal Army by brilliant uses of the terrain, clever diplomatic negotiations to buy time, guerrilla tactics, psychological warfare and military intelligence. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.

35. Ans: A

Exp:

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre:

- The Jallianwala Bagh massacre or the Amritsar massacre of 13th April 1919 accounts for the gruesome execution of hundreds of innocent people by the Gurkha British Indian army on the orders of the then Anglo-Indian Brigadier R.E.H. Dyer. Hence statement 1 is correct.
 - ◆ These people were protesting peacefully against the Rowlatt Act 1919. Hence statement 2 is not correct.
- Jallianwala Bagh became a key point in the history of India's struggle for independence and it is now an important monument in the country.
- The Jallianwala Bagh tragedy was one of the causes that led Mahatma Gandhi to begin organising his first large-scale and sustained nonviolent protest (satyagraha) campaign, the Non Cooperation Movement (1920–22).
- The Bengali poet and Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore renounced the knighthood that he had received in 1915.
- The then government of India ordered an investigation of the incident (the Hunter Commission), which in 1920 censured Dyer for his actions and ordered him to resign from the military.

36. Ans: D

Exp:

Babasaheb Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar:

- 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.
- Important Organisations founded by BR Ambedkar were:
 - ◆ Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha (1923)
 - ◆ Independent Labor Party (1936)
 - ◆ Scheduled Castes Federation (1942)
- Hence, option D is correct.

37. Ans: B

Exp:

Revolt of 1857		
Places of Revolt	Indian Leaders	British Officials who suppressed the revolt
Delhi	Bahadur Shah II	John Nicholson
Lucknow	Begum Hazrat Mahal	Henry Lawrence
Kanpur	Nana Saheb	Sir Colin Campbell
Jhansi & Gwalior	Lakshmi Bai & Tantia Tope	General Hugh Rose
Bareilly	Khan Bahadur Khan. Hence statement 1 is not correct.	Sir Colin Campbell
Allahabad and Banaras	Maulvi Liyakat Ali	Colonel Ocell
Bihar	Kunwar Singh. Hence statement 2 is correct.	William Taylor

38. Ans: C

Exp:

Guru Teg Bahadur:

- Every Year, 24th November, is commemorated as the Shaheedi Divas of Guru Tegh Bahadur, the ninth guru of the Sikhs, who stood up against forcible conversions by the Mughals. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
- Guru Tegh Bahadur was the 9th Sikh Guru, often venerated as the 'Protector of Humanity' (Srisht-di-Chadar) by the Sikhs.
- He is known as a great teacher, Guru Tegh Bahadur was also an excellent warrior, thinker, and poet, who wrote detailed descriptions of the nature of God, mind, body, and physical attachments among other things spiritual.
- His writings are housed in the sacred text, 'Guru Granth Sahib,' in the form of 116 poetic hymns.
- During one such mission, he founded the town of Chak-Nanki in Punjab, which later became a part of Punjab's Anandpur Sahib. Hence, statement 2 is correct.
- In the year 1675, Guru Tegh Bahadur was executed in Delhi under the orders of the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb.

39. Ans: D

Exp:

- Alluri Sitarama Raju became involved in anti-British activities in response to the 1882 Madras Forest Act, which effectively restricted the free movement of Adivasis (tribal communities) in their forest habitats and



prevented them from practicing a traditional form of agriculture known as podu (shifting cultivation).

- **Rising discontent towards the British led to the Rampa Rebellion/Manyam Rebellion** of 1922, in which he played a major part as a leader.
- He was **nicknamed “Manyam Veerudu” (Hero of the Jungle)** by local villagers for his heroic exploits.
- In 1924, Raju was taken into police custody, tied to a tree, and shot by a public execution, effectively ending the armed rebellion.
- **It could not become a nationwide revolt.**
- **Hence, option D is correct.**

40. Ans: D

Exp:

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:

- He was born on 31st October 1875 in Nadiad, Gujarat.

- Sardar Patel was the **first Home Minister** and Deputy Prime Minister of India. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- He is recognized as the **real unifier of India** for his colossal contribution to integrate and **make India a united (Ek Bharat)** and an independent nation.
 - ◆ He requested the people of India to live together by uniting in order to create **Shresth Bharat** (Foremost India).
 - ◆ This ideology is still reflected in the **Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative** which seeks to **make India Self-Reliant.**
- He is also remembered as the **‘Patron saint of India’s civil servants’** as he established the modern all-India services system. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- National Unity Day is celebrated every year on 31st October to commemorate the birth anniversary of **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**. It is also known as Rashtriya Ekta Diwas. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**