



*Drishti IAS Presents...*



PT **SPRINT** 2024

# MODERN HISTORY

(March 2023 – March 2024)



Multiple  
Choice  
Questions  
and  
Answers

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Drishti IAS, 641, Mukherjee Nagar,  
Opp. Signature View Apartment,  
New Delhi

Drishti IAS, 21  
Pusa Road, Karol Bagh  
New Delhi - 05

Drishti IAS, Tashkent Marg,  
Civil Lines, Prayagraj,  
Uttar Pradesh

Drishti IAS, Tonk Road,  
Vasundhara Colony,  
Jaipur, Rajasthan

e-mail: [englishsupport@grouppdrishti.com](mailto:englishsupport@grouppdrishti.com), Website: [www.drishtiiias.com](http://www.drishtiiias.com)

Contact: Inquiry (English): 8010440440, Inquiry (Hindi): 8750187501

## QUESTIONS

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The British government's Religious Endowments Act of 1863 aimed to secularize temple management by transferring control to local committees.
2. In 1927, the Justice Party enacted the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, marking one of the earliest efforts by an elected government to regulate temples.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

2. Consider the following statements about Shri Morarji Desai:

1. The Forty-fourth Amendment of the Constitution of India was enacted during his tenure as Prime Minister.
2. He actively participated in individual Satyagraha and Quit India Movement.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

3. Regarding Swami Dayananda Saraswati, consider the following statements:

1. He gave the slogan "Back to the Vedas".
2. First Arya Samaj Unit was formally set up by him in Lahore and later the headquarters of the Samaj were established in Mumbai.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 Only
- B. 2 Only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

4. Consider the following statements:

1. Karpoori Thakur implemented the recommendations of the Mungeri Lal Commission during his tenure as Bihar Chief Minister.
2. MS Swaminathan received numerous prestigious awards, including the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award, the Ramon Magsaysay Award, and the Albert Einstein World Science Award.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

5. With reference to the Parakram Diwas, consider the following statements:

1. Parakram Diwas is an annual celebration commemorating the birth anniversary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.
2. The Centre announced the Subhash Chandra Bose Aapda Prabandhan Puraskar-2024 to honor significant contributions in Disaster Management by individuals and organizations.

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

6. With reference to the Nehru Report, consider the following statements:

1. The Nehru Report advocates for absolute self-governance, sovereignty, and full independence from British rule.
2. This Report did not receive universal support within the Congress, with leaders like Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru advocating for complete independence.

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

7. Regarding Savitri Bai Phule, consider the following statements:

1. She started Mahila Seva Sadan in 1852.
2. She founded the Satya Shodhak Smaj in 1873.
3. She composed a poem "Go, get education" for the oppressed community.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

8. Regarding the Rani Velu Nachiyar, consider the following statements:

1. Rani Velu Nachiyar, also known as Veeramangai, was the princess of the Ramnad Kingdom in Ramanathapuram, Tamil Nadu.
2. She is revered as the first queen to fight against the British colonial power in India.
3. She established the first army of trained women soldiers in the late 1700s.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

9. With reference to the Dr. Rajendra Prasad, consider the following statements:

1. He was associated with Mahatma Gandhi during the Champaran Satyagraha (1917) in Bihar.
2. He called for non-cooperation in Bihar as part of Gandhi's non-cooperation movement.
3. He officially joined the Indian National Congress in 1911, during its annual session held in Calcutta.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

10. Consider the following statements:

1. The death anniversary of Dr. B R Ambedkar is commemorated every year on 6th December through the observance of Mahaparinirvan Diwas.
2. The book Rise and Fall of Hindu Women is written by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.
3. Mahad Satyagraha was a historic protest to assert the rights of the Dalits which was led by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar along with Mahatma Gandhi in 1927.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 only
- C. 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

11. Regarding the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA), consider the following statements:

1. Chandra Sekhar Azad was the founder of this organization.

2. The association envisioned a republic grounded in universal suffrage and socialist principles.
3. HRA transformed into the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) in 1927.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

12. With reference to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, consider the following statements:

1. He headed advisory committee on Fundamental Rights.
2. He is remembered as the 'Patron Saint of India's Civil Servants' as he established the modern all-India services system.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

13. With reference to Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, consider the following statements:

1. He led the protest against the Simon Commission in 1930.
2. He presided over the INC meeting during Lahore Session (1929) and Lucknow Session (1936).
3. He was the first Satyagrahi of Individual Satyagraha.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

14. Consider the following statements about Shri Ramalinga Swamy, also known as Vallalar:

1. He was a strong advocate against the caste system and established the 'Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sangam.'
2. Vallalar believed that human intelligence is accurate and final.
3. He promoted the idea that killing animals for food is acceptable.
4. Vallalar believed that God in the form of Grace is the personification of Mercy and Knowledge and Mercy is a path to God.



How many of the statements given above are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. Only three
- D. All four

15. Which among the following believes in, "One Caste, One Religion, One God for All"?

- A. Sahodaran Ayyapan
- B. Sree Narayana Guru
- C. Erode Venkatappa Ramasamy
- D. None of the Above

16. With reference to Vinoba Bhave, consider the following statements:

1. He actively participated in the non-cooperation movement and encouraged the use of Khadi.
2. He posthumously received the Bharat Ratna in 1983.
3. He initiated the Sarvodaya movement, which included the Bhoodan (Gift of the Land) Movement.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

17. Which of the following statements is/are correct about Operation Polo?

1. It was a police action against the Razakars, a militant group that supported the Nizam's independence.
2. It resulted in the integration of Hyderabad into the Indian Union and the abolition of the Nizam's rule.
3. It was opposed by the United Nations, which passed a resolution calling for an immediate ceasefire and a plebiscite in Hyderabad.
4. It was preceded by a standstill agreement between India and Hyderabad, which maintained the status quo of their relations.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1, 2 and 4 only
- D. All of the above

18. Consider the following statements about the Quit India Movement:

1. It was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in response to the Cabinet Mission Plan.

2. It was initiated on 8th August 1942, at the All-India Congress Committee session in Calcutta.

3. The slogan 'Quit India' was given by Yusuf Meherally.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

19. Who was Raja Ravi Varma?

- A. A famous Indian painter known for his realistic portraits and paintings inspired by Indian mythology
- B. A famous Indian politician and freedom fighter who played a key role in India's struggle for independence
- C. A famous Indian scientist who made significant contributions to the field of mathematics
- D. A famous Indian musician who popularized the use of the tabla in classical music

20. Consider the following statements about Rabindranath Tagore:

1. He, also known as Bengali Gandhi, was a prolific literary figure and polymath, known for his contributions to Bengali literature and music.
2. He was the first non-European Nobel Prize laureate in Literature in 1931.
3. Tagore's compositions of songs are called "Rabindra Sangeet".

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

- A. 3 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

21. Q Consider the following statements:

1. The Namgyal dynasty founded the Kingdom of Sikkim in the 17th century.
2. On the integration with India, Sikkim became 22nd state of the country in 1975.
3. Sikkim is bordered by three international borders.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 1, 2 and 3
- D. 2 and 3 only

22. Consider the following statements regarding the Vaikom Satyagraha:

1. It was a significant event in the Indian Freedom Struggle against British Rule.
2. It was led by Savitribai Phule.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

23. With reference to the Jagjivan Ram, consider the following statements:

1. He was instrumental in the foundation of the All-India Depressed Classes League.
2. His memorial at his cremation place is named Samta Sthal (Place of Equality).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

24. Consider the following statements:

1. Dr. B.R Ambedkar was elected to the Constituent Assembly from Bombay in 1946.
2. Dr. B.R Ambedkar started an Association for the welfare of the depressed classes and the Bahishkrit Bharat newspaper.
3. Buddha or Karl Marx book was written by Dr. B. R Ambedkar.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 Only
- B. 1 and 3 Only
- C. 2 and 3 Only
- D. All of the Above

25. With reference to the Dimasas, consider the following statements:

1. The Dimasas (or Dimasa-Kacharis) are the earliest known rulers and settlers of Arunachal Pradesh.

2. Historians describe them as “aborigines” or the “earliest known inhabitants of the Brahmaputra Valley”.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

26. Consider the following statements:

1. Jyotirao Phule advocated for the Industrialization and modernization of India.
2. Jyotirao Phule established Servants of People Society aimed to attain equal social and economic benefits for lower castes in Maharashtra.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

27. With reference to Ram Manohar Lohia, consider the following statements:

1. He began his political journey with the Socialist Party.
2. He opposed Mahatma Gandhi’s non-violent struggle against British rule.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

28. Which one of the following operations best describes the removal of militants led by Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale from the Golden Temple complex in Amritsar.

- A. Operation Meghdoot
- B. Operation Blue Star
- C. Operation Thunderstorm
- D. Operation Finale

## ANSWERS

1.

Ans: C

Exp:

- The **British government's Religious Endowments Act of 1863** aimed to secularize temple management by transferring control to local committees. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- In **1927, the Justice Party** enacted the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, marking one of the earliest efforts by an elected government to regulate temples. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
  - ◆ In **1950, the Law Commission of India** recommended legislation to prevent misuse of temple funds, leading to the enactment of the **The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (TN HR&CE) Act, 1951.**
    - It provides for the creation of a Department of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments for the administration, protection, and preservation of temples and their properties.

2.

Ans: C

Exp:

Shri Morarji Desai:

- Morarji Desai was an Indian politician and activist who served as the **fourth Prime Minister of India from 1977 to 1979.**
  - ◆ The **Forty-fourth Amendment** of the Constitution of India was enacted during his tenure as Prime Minister. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- Morarji Desai joined Congress during the **Civil Disobedience Movement.** Imprisoned thrice and actively participated in individual Satyagraha and **Quit India Movement.** **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
  - ◆ He became **Chief Minister of Bombay in 1952** and also served as Minister for Commerce and Industry, then Finance Minister. **Resigned under the Kamraj Plan** and led the **Administrative Reforms Commission.** Became Prime Minister in 1977.

3.

Ans: A

Exp:

Swami Dayananda Saraswati:

- Recently, the Prime Minister of India addressed a programme on the **200th birth anniversary** of Swami Dayananda Saraswati.

- Swami Dayanand Saraswati was born as Mool Shankar Tiwari on 12th February 1824 in Tankara, Gujarat.
- 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 1 is correct.**
- The first Arya Samaj Unit was formally set up by Swami Dayanand Saraswati at **Mumbai in 1875** and later the headquarters of the Samaj were established at Lahore. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

4.

Ans: C

Exp:

- Karpoori Thakur, known as "**Jan Nayak**," served as Bihar's 11<sup>th</sup> Chief Minister **twice, from 1970-71 and 1977-79.** He will be conferred the Bharat Ratna posthumously.
  - ◆ Karpoori Thakur was the pioneer in providing the **Other Backward Classes (OBCs)** with the benefit of reservation as he implemented the recommendations of the **Mungeri Lal Commission** during his tenure as Bihar CM from 1977 to 1979. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- MS Swaminathan, the '**Father of India's Green Revolution**,' helped India become self-reliant in agriculture and modernised it. He will be conferred the **Bharat Ratna posthumously.**
  - ◆ Swaminathan **received numerous prestigious awards**, including the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award in 1961, the Ramon Magsaysay Award in 1971, and the Albert Einstein World Science Award in 1986. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

5.

Ans: D

Exp:

- **Parakram Diwas** is an annual celebration in India commemorating the birth anniversary of **Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.** **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The celebrations typically include various events and activities that **highlight the historical significance of Netaji's** role in the **freedom struggle.**
- The Centre announced the **Subhash Chandra Bose Aapda Prabandhan Puraskar-2024** to honor significant contributions in **Disaster Management** by individuals and organizations. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**



6.

Ans: A

Exp:

- The **Nehru Report** demanded that India be granted dominion status within the British empire. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
  - ◆ The Lahore Session of the INC in December 1929 passed the historic “Poorna Swaraj” resolution, calling for total self-rule/sovereignty and complete independence from British rule.
- The Nehru Report did not receive universal support within the Congress, with leaders like **Bose** and **Jawaharlal Nehru** advocating for **complete independence** from the **British Empire** instead of **dominion status**. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

7.

Ans: B

Exp:

About Savitri Bai Phule :

- She started **Mahila Seva Sadan** in 1852. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- Jyotiba Phule founded the Satya Shodhak Samaj (Truth Seekers’ Society) in 1873. She carried the Satya

Shodhak Samaj after Jyotiba’s death. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

- She composed a poem “Go, get education” for the oppressed community. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

8.

Ans: D

- Rani Velu Nachiyar, also known as **Veeramangai**, was the princess of the Ramnad Kingdom of Ramanathapuram, Tamil Nadu. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- She is revered as the **first queen to fight against the British colonial power** in India. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
  - ◆ She was a scholar in languages like French, English, and Urdu.
- Nachiyar became queen of the **Sivaganga estate (present-day Tamil Nadu)** in 1780 after her husband Muthuvaduganathaperiya Udaiyathevar’s death. She ruled until 1790.
- She went on to produce the **first human bomb** as well as establish the **first army of trained women soldiers** in the late 1700s. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

## SAVITRIBAI PHULE

(03 January 1831 - 10 March 1897)

*A 19th century social reformer who worked in the field of women education*

### EARLY LIFE

- ▶ Born in **Mali community (Maharashtra)**
- ▶ Aged 9 - married to 13 y/o Jyotirao Phule - an **extraordinary couple in India’s social & educational history**

### SOCIAL ENDEAVOURS

#### ▶ Individual

- Published **Kavya Phule (1854) & Bavan Kashi Subodh Ratnakar (1892)**
- Started **Mahila Seva Mandal (1852)** - raise awareness about women’s rights
- Wrote poem - **Go, Get Education** for oppressed communities
- Carried forward the **Satya Shodhak Samaj** after Jyotiba’s death (1890).

#### ▶ With Jyotiba

- Started a school for girls, Shudras and Ati-Shudras in Poona (1848) (India’s **first school for women - started by Indians**)
- Opened **Native Female School (Pune)** and **The Society for Promoting the Education of Mahars, Mangs and Etceteras in 1850s**
- Started - **Balhatya Pratibandhak Griha** (Home for the **Prevention of Infanticide**) in their own house



9.

Ans: C

Exp:

- Dr. Rajendra Prasad was born in Zeradei, Siwan, Bihar on 3rd December 1884.
- He was associated with Mahatma Gandhi during the Champaran Satyagraha (1917) in Bihar. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
- Dr. Prasad reacted strongly to the Rowlatt Act of 1918 and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre of 1919.
- He called for **non-cooperation** in Bihar as part of **Gandhi's non-cooperation movement**. Hence, statement 2 is correct.
- He played a significant role in the Salt Satyagraha in Bihar in 1930, leading to his imprisonment.
- He officially joined the **Indian National Congress in 1911**, during its annual session held in Calcutta. Hence, statement 3 is correct.

10.

Ans: A

Exp:

- The death anniversary of **Dr. B R Ambedkar** is commemorated every year on **6<sup>th</sup> December** through the observance of **Mahaparinirvan Diwas** to recall his exemplary service to our nation. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
- The book **Rise and Fall of Hindu Women** is written by **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar**, who was an Indian jurist, economist, politician and social reformer, who inspired the Dalit Buddhist movement and campaigned against social discrimination towards the untouchables (Dalits). Hence, statement 2 is correct.
- **Mahad Satyagraha** was a historic protest led by **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in 1927** to assert the rights of the Dalits to access public water sources in Mahad, Maharashtra. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.

11.

Ans: A

Exp:

**Hindustan Republican Association :**

- **Foundation:** The decision to halt Non-Cooperation Movement disillusioned a group of young men who founded the **Hindustan Republican Association (HRA)**.
  - ◆ **Ram Prasad Bismil and Ashfaqulla Khan**, both of whom had a flair for poetry, were among the group's **founders**. Others included **Sachindra Nath Bakshi** and trade unionist **Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee**.

- Figures such as **Chandra Shekhar Azad and Bhagat Singh** also joined the HRA. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.

- **HRA's Vision:** They envisioned a **republic grounded in universal suffrage** and socialist principles, prioritizing the abolition of systems enabling human exploitation. Hence, statement 2 is correct.
- **Evolution of HRA:** HRA transformed into the **Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) in 1928** due to a shift toward socialist ideologies, broadening its focus from political independence to encompass socio-economic equality.
  - ◆ Led by figures like **Bhagat Singh**, the HSRA merged nationalist aspirations with socialist principles, altering the trajectory of India's freedom struggle. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.

12.

Ans: C

Exp:

**Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:**

- **Born:**
  - ◆ 31st October 1875 in Nadiad, Gujarat.
  - ◆ **First Home Minister and Deputy Prime Minister of India.**
  - ◆ He always requested the people of India to live together by uniting (**Ek Bharat**) in order to create a foremost India (**Shresth Bharat**).
- This ideology still reflects in the Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative which seeks to make India Self-Reliant.
  - **Headed various Committees of the Constituent Assembly of India, namely:**
    - ◆ Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
    - ◆ Committee on Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas.
    - ◆ Provincial Constitution Committee.
  - **Reforms:**
    - ◆ He worked extensively against alcohol consumption, untouchability, caste discrimination and for women emancipation in Gujarat and outside.
    - ◆ Integrated the farmer's cause in **Kheda Satyagraha (1918)** and **Bardoli Satyagraha (1928)** with the national freedom movement.
- Women of Bardoli bestowed the title 'Sardar' on Vallabhbhai Patel, which means 'a Chief or a Leader'.
  - ◆ Remembered as the '**Patron Saint of India's Civil Servants**' as he established the modern all-India services system. Hence, statement 2 is correct.



13.

Ans: A

Exp:

- Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru led the protest against the Simon Commission in 1928. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**

- He presided over the INC meeting during Lahore Session (1929) and Lucknow Session (1936). **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- He was the second Satyagrahi of Individual Satyagraha. **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

## PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

### FIRST PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA



#### Famous Speech

Tryst with Destiny

#### Pre-Independence Contribution

- General Secy of All India Congress Committee (AICC) 1923
- In 1929-31, drafted 'Fundamental Rights and Economic Policy' resolution
- Led protests against Simon Commission in 1928
- Presided over of INC Lahore Session (1929) & Lucknow session (1936)
- Second Satyagrahi (1940) of Individual Satyagraha (first - Vinoba Bhave)
- Moved the 'Quit India' movement resolution at the AICC session Bombay (1942)
- Elected as President of INC for seven times (till 1954)



(14<sup>th</sup> November 1889 -27th May, 1964)

#### Books Written

- The Discovery of India
- Glimpses of World History
- An Autobiography
- Letters from a Father to His Daughter

#### Post-Independence Contribution

- Introduced - **Objectives Resolution** (guiding principles for drafting the Constitution)
- Promoted industrialization by carrying out the **first five-year plans**
- **Non-Alignment Movement (NAM)** - his greatest geopolitical accomplishment
- Promoted **democratic socialism**
- Established **parliamentary supremacy over the military** (prevented India from becoming another junta-ruled Third World autocracy)
- Laid Foundation of:
  - **Scientific base** for India's space triumphs
  - Dual-track **nuclear programme**

14.

Ans: B

Exp:

**Shri Ramalinga Swamy:** Shri Ramalinga Swamy (born in Tamil Nadu) was a prominent Tamil poet in the 19th century and a member of the "gnana siddhars" lineage.

- **Vision of Social Reforms:**

- ◆ Vallalar's vision transcends religious, caste, and creed barriers, recognizing divinity in every atom of the universe.
  - Vallalar was **strongly against the caste system** and initiated the 'Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sangam' in 1865, later renamed 'Samarasa Suddha Sanmarga Sathya Sangam.' **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- ◆ He established 'The Sathya Dharma Salai,' a free food facility in Vadalur, Tamil Nadu in 1867, serving all people without caste distinctions.
- ◆ In January, 1872, Vallalar opened the 'Sathya Gnana Sabha' (Hall of True Knowledge) in Vadalur.

- **Philosophical Beliefs and Teachings:**

- ◆ One of Vallalar's primary teachings was "Service to Living Beings is the path of Liberation/Moksha."

- ◆ **Vallalar believed that the intelligence possessed by humans is illusory (Maya) intelligence and not accurate or final. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

- He emphasized "Jeeva Karunyam" (Compassion for living beings) as the path of final intelligence.

- ◆ He forbade killing animals for the sake of food and advocated **feeding the poor as the highest form of worship. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

- ◆ He also believed that God in the form of Grace is the **personification of Mercy and Knowledge.**

- And, **Mercy is a path to God. Hence, statement 4 is correct.**

15.

Ans: B

Exp:

**Sree Narayana Guru Jayanti:**

Recently, the Prime Minister paid tributes to Sree Narayana Guru on his Jayanti.

- **Sree Narayana Guru (1856-1928)** was a revered **Indian spiritual leader and social reformer born in Chempazhanthu, Kerala.**

- He advocated for **equality, education, and social upliftment regardless of caste**. Guru's philosophy emphasized, "**One Caste, One Religion, One God for All**" (**Oru Jathi, Oru Matham, Oru Daivam, Manushyanu**) promoting harmony among different communities. **Hence, option B is correct.**
- He became one of the greatest proponents and re-evaluators of **Advaita Vedanta**, the **principle of non-duality put forward by Adi Shankara**.
- He established a philanthropic society as the founder of the **Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam (SNDP)**.

**Sahodaran Ayyapan** coined the slogan "**No religion, No caste, No God for mankind**". Organized the Self-Respect Movement in South India. Also known as Father of the Dravidian Movement. **A disciple of Sri Narayana Guru.**

16.

Ans: C

Exp:

**Vinoba Bhave:**

- Vinayak Narahari Bhave was born on **September 11, 1895**, in Gagode, Bombay Presidency (Maharashtra).
- Vinoba Bhave was a prominent nonviolence activist, freedom fighter, social reformer, and spiritual teacher who followed **Mahatma Gandhi's principles of non-violence and equality**.
- He was the inaugural recipient of the international Ramon Magsaysay Award for Community Leadership in 1958 and **posthumously received the Bharat Ratna in 1983. Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- He actively participated in the **non-cooperation movement** and encouraged the use of **Khadi. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- Vinoba worked to eradicate **social inequalities and championed the cause of Harijans (Dalits)**. He initiated the Sarvodaya movement, which included the **Bhoddan (Gift of the Land) Movement. Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

17.

Ans: C

Exp:

- The Razakars were a paramilitary force that advocated for the Nizam's sovereignty and resisted the Indian invasion. They were accused of committing atrocities against the Hindu population and the Telangana rebels, who wanted land reforms and democracy. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**

- Operation Polo ended with the surrender of the Nizam on September 18, 1948. He signed an instrument of accession, joining India as a princely state. He was later appointed as the Rajpramukh (governor) of Hyderabad until 1956, when the state was reorganized along linguistic lines. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- The United Nations did not intervene in the conflict, as it was considered an internal matter of India. However, Pakistan protested against India's action and accused it of violating international law and human rights. **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**
- In November 1947, Hyderabad signed a standstill agreement with India, which continued all previous arrangements except for the stationing of Indian troops in the state. The agreement was meant to last for one year, during which a final settlement would be reached. However, India accused Hyderabad of violating the agreement by importing arms, seeking foreign recognition, and supporting subversive activities. **Hence, statement 4 is correct.**

18.

Ans: A

Exp:

- **In response to the limited objective of Cripps Mission** to provide a dominion status only, the Indian leaders agreed to initiate a movement, which came to be known as the **Quit India Movement. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
  - ◆ The Cabinet Mission Plan was a statement made by the **Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, on May 16, 1946**, that contained proposals regarding the constitutional future of India in the wake of Indian political parties and representatives not coming to an agreement.
- On 8th August, 1942, Mahatma Gandhi gave the 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.**
  - ◆ Gandhiji gave the call "Do or Die" in his speech delivered at the Gowalia Tank Maidan, now popularly known as August Kranti Maidan.
- The **Quit India Movement**, also known as the **August Movement** or **Bharat Chodo Andolan**, was a significant **civil disobedience movement** with the aim to **end British colonial rule in India.**
- 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 correct.**

19.

Ans: A

Exp:

Raja Ravi Verma:

- Raja Ravi Varma was a renowned Indian painter who lived from 1848 to 1906.
- He is considered one of the greatest painters in the history of Indian art.
- He is famous for his realistic and vivid portraits of Indian royalty, as well as his paintings inspired by Indian mythology.
- His style was a fusion of Indian and European art techniques, and he is credited with introducing modern art to India.
- Hence, option a is the correct answer.

20.

Ans: B

Exp:

- Rabindranath Tagore, also known as **Gurudev**, was a prolific literary figure and polymath, known for his contributions to Bengali literature and music. Hence, **statement 1 is not correct.**
- As per Bengali Calendar, 'Rabindranath Tagore Jayanti' is observed on the 25th day of the Bengali month of Baishakh, and this day is being celebrated today, May 9th, 2023.
- Tagore's compositions of over 2000 songs, called "Rabindra Sangeet," and his renowned works like Gitanjali have left a lasting impact. Hence, **statement 3 is correct.**
- As the first non-European **Nobel Prize laureate in Literature in 1913**, he became a symbol of artistic excellence. Tagore's philosophies and the establishment of Vishwa-Bharati University continue to inspire generations. Hence, **statement 2 is not correct.**

21.

Ans: C

Exp:

Sikkim's Statehood Day

- **Sikkim's Statehood Day**, celebrated annually on **May 16**, to marks the acknowledgment of **Sikkim's integration with India and its establishment as the 22<sup>nd</sup> state of the country in 1975.** Hence, **statement 2 is correct.**
- The formation of the state of Sikkim came about through the **36<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the Indian Constitution.** Sikkim has a rich history that dates back

to the 17th century when the **Namgyal dynasty** founded the **Kingdom of Sikkim.** Hence, **statement 1 is correct.**

- Sikkim is bordered by the **Tibet Autonomous Region of China** to the north and northeast, by **Bhutan** to the southeast, by the Indian state of **West Bengal** to the south, and by **Nepal** to the west. Hence, **statement 3 is correct.**



22.

Ans: D

Exp:

- The **Vaikom Satyagraha** was a movement launched in **1924** in the princely state of **Travancore**, present-day **Kerala.**
- The **movement was initiated by the lower-caste Hindus who were protesting against the discriminatory practices of the upper-caste Hindus in the Shiva temple at Vaikom, which denied them entry into the temple.** Hence, **statement 1 is not correct.**
- The satyagraha was led by leaders like **K. Kelappan, T. K. Madhavan, and K. Ayyappan, among others.**

- The movement **gained support from leaders like Mahatma Gandhi**, who visited Vaikom in 1925 and expressed his solidarity with the protesters. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

23.

Ans: C

Exp:

Jagjivan Ram (Popularly known as Babuji):

- He was born on **5<sup>th</sup> April 1908** in Chandwa in Bihar to a Dalit family.
- 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.
- When Jawaharlal Nehru **formed the provisional government, Jagjivan Ram became its youngest minister.**
- He died on **6<sup>th</sup> July 1986** at New Delhi.
- His memorial at his cremation place is named **Samta Sthal** (Place of Equality). **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

24.

Ans: C

Exp:

- In **1942, Dr. Ambedkar** was appointed to the **Executive Council of the Governor General of India** as a Labour member
- He was **elected to the Constituent Assembly from Bengal** in 1946. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.
- In 1924, he started an Association for the welfare of the depressed classes and in 1927, he started the Bahishkrit Bharat newspaper to address the cause of the depressed classes.
- He also **led the Mahad Satyagraha in March 1927.** Hence, statement 2 is correct.

- Books Written by Dr. Ambedkar:

- ◆ 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.

25.

Ans: B

Exp:

Dimasas:

- **About:**

- ◆ **The Dimasas (or Dimasa-Kacharis)** are the earliest known rulers and settlers of Assam, and now live in Dima Hasao, Karbi Anglong, Cachar, Hojai and Nagaon districts of central and southern Assam, as well as parts of Nagaland. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
  - Some of the historians describe them as “aborigines” or the “earliest known inhabitants of the Brahmaputra Valley”. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- ◆ Prior to Ahom rule, the Dimasa kings — believed to be the descendants of the rulers of the ancient Kamarupa kingdom — ruled large parts of Assam along the south bank of the Brahmaputra between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- ◆ Their earliest historically known capital was Dimapur (now in Nagaland), and later Maibang in North Cachar Hills.
- ◆ It was a powerful kingdom and had almost all of the **southern belt of Brahmaputra** under its control in the **16<sup>th</sup> century.**

26.

Ans: D

Exp:

- **Jyotirao Phule** advocated **liberty, egalitarianism, and socialism.** Hence, statement 1 is not correct.
- **Phule** established the **Satyashodhak Samaj in 1873**, which meant ‘Seekers of Truth’ and aimed to attain equal social and economic benefits for lower castes in Maharashtra. **Servants of People Society was established by Lala Lajpat Rai.** Hence, statement 2 is not correct.

27.

Ans: D

Exp:

- **Ram Manohar Lohia** was a prominent figure in socialist politics and in the movement towards Indian independence. He was a committed supporter of Mahatma Gandhi's non-violent struggle against British rule and participated in the Quit India movement in 1942. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- **Lohia's early political career began with the Congress Party**, where he held the position of secretary of the Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee (A.I.C.C.), the Congress Party's highest body. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- **In 1963 Lohia became a member of the Lok Sabha** after a by-election in Farrukhabad (Lok Sabha constituency). He also won the Lok Sabha general

election of 1967 from Kannauj (Lok Sabha constituency) but died a few months later.

28.

Ans: B

Exp:

- **Operation Bluestar:**
  - ◆ Operation Blue Star began on 1<sup>st</sup> June 1984, but due to fierce resistance from Bhindranwale and his heavily armed supporters, the Army's operation became larger and more violent than had been originally intended, with the use of tanks and air support.
  - ◆ **Bhindranwale was killed and the Golden Temple was freed of militants**, however, it gravely wounded the Sikh community around the world.
  - ◆ It **also galvanised the demand** for Khalistan. **Hence, option B is correct.**