

NDA-CDS 2 2024

GK



LIVE ●

MODERN HISTORY

CLASS 4

RUBY MA'AM



02 July 2024 Live Classes Schedule

8:00AM -- 02 JULY 2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS RUBY MA'AM

9:00AM -- 02 JULY 2024 DAILY DEFENCE UPDATES DIVYANSHU SIR

SSB INTERVIEW LIVE CLASSES

9:00AM -- OVERVIEW OF GD & LECTURETTE ANURADHA MA'AM

NDA 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM -- GK - MODERN HISTORY - CLASS 4 RUBY MA'AM

1:00PM -- GS - PHYSICS - CLASS 2 NAVJYOTI SIR

2:30PM -- GS - CHEMISTRY MCQS - CLASS 7 SHIVANGI MA'AM

4:00PM -- MATHS - AREA BOUNDED BY CURVES NAVJYOTI SIR

5:30PM -- ENGLISH - ORDERING OF SENTENCES - CLASS 2 ANURADHA MA'AM

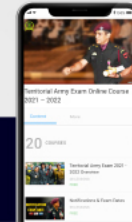
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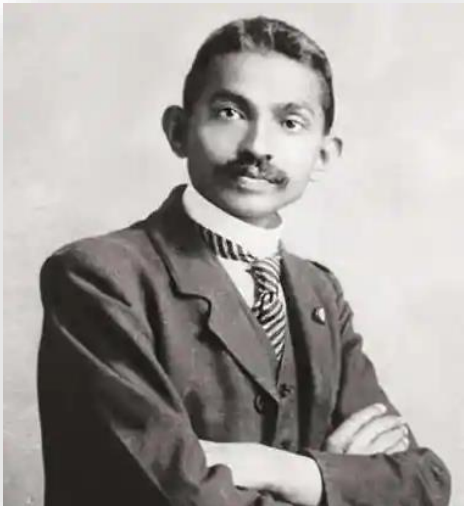
Mahatma Gandhi - The Father Of The Nation

M K Gandhi Was Born On **2nd October 1869**, In Porbandar, Gujarat. His Father Was **Karamchand Gandhi**, Mother Was **Putlibai**. At The Age Of 13, Mohandas Was Married To 14-year-old **Kastubai Makhanji Kapadia** As The Custom At That Time.



Mahatma Gandhi - The Father Of The Nation

He Then Went To **London In 1888** To Pursue Law At The University College. He Returned To India In **1891** But Failed To Establish A Successful Law Career Both In **Rajkot And Bombay**. In **1893**, He Moved To **Durban, South Africa**, On A One-year Contract With **Abdullah, A Gujarati Merchant**.



1917 - Champaran Satyagraha

The 1st Civil Disobedience Movement Was Organized By Gandhiji. **Rajkumar Shukla** Asked Gandhi To Look Into The Problems Of The **Indigo Planters**. The European Planters Had Been **Forcing Farmers To Grow Indigo On A 3/20 Of The Total Land Called The Tinkathia System.**



1917 - Champaran Satyagraha

Due To Gandhi's Organized **Passive Resistance** Govt Appointed A Committee To Look Into It. **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** Met Gandhi Here & Got Inspired By Him. Gandhi Was Able To Convince The Authorities To **Abolish The System** And The **Peasants Were Compensated** For The Illegal Dues Extracted From Them.



1918 - Kheda satyagraha

The 1st Non-Cooperation Movement Was Organized By Gandhiji. Because Of The **Drought In 1918 Crops Failed** In The Kheda District Of Gujarat. According To The **Revenue Code** If The Yield Was Less Than One-fourth Of The Normal Produced The **Farmers For Entitled To Remission** But The Authorities Refused.



1918 - Kheda satyagraha

Gandhi Supported The Peasants' Cause And The Government Finally Agreed To Form An Agreement With The Farmers; Hence, The Taxes Were Suspended For **1919 And 1920** And **All Confiscated Properties Were Returned. Sardar Patel** Met Gandhi Here & Got Inspired By Him.



1918 - Ahmedabad Mill Strike

This Was Gandhi's First Hunger Strike. He Intervened In A Dispute Between Mill Owners Of Ahmedabad And The Workers Over The Issue Of **Discontinuation Of The Plague Bonus**. The Workers Were Demanding A Rise Of **50%** In Their Wages While The Owners Stood Only For A **20%** Rise.



1918 - Ahmedabad Mill Strike

He Asked The Workers To **Go On A Strike** And To Remain Non-violent And Undertook A **Fast Unto Death** To Strengthen The Workers' Resolve. The Mill Owners Finally Agreed To Submit The Issue To A Tribunal And The Strike Was Withdrawn In The End The **Workers Receive A 35% Increase In Their Wages.**



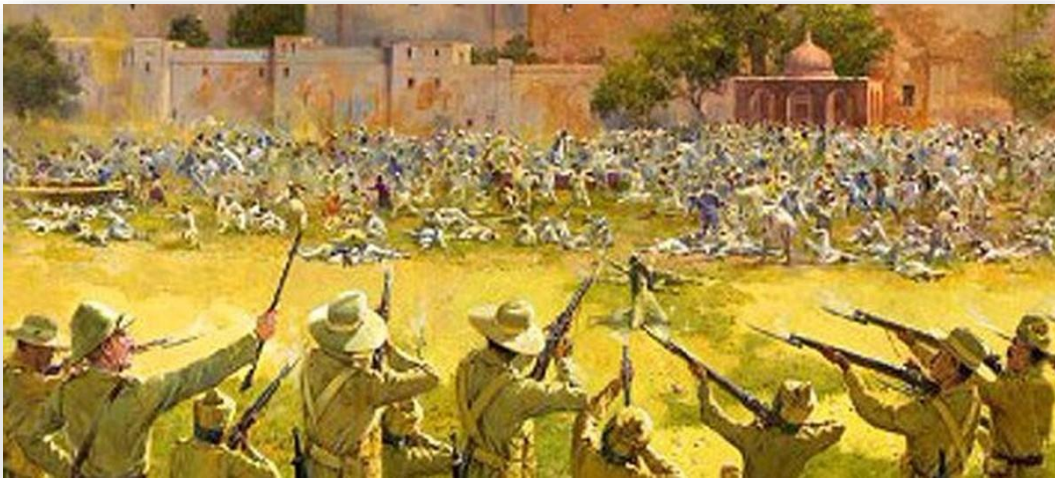
1919 - Khilafat movement

During **World War I** Gandhi Sought Cooperation From The Muslims In His Fight Against The British By **Supporting The Ottoman Empire** That Had Been Defeated In The World War. The British Passed The **Rowlatt Act** To Block The Movement. Gandhi Called For A **Nationwide Satyagraha** Against The Act.



1919 - Khilafat movement

It Was Rowlatt Satyagraha That Elevated Gandhi Into A National Leader. **On April 13th, 1919, The Jallianwala Bagh Incident Took Place. Seeing The Violence Spread Mahatma Gandhi Called Off The Civil Disobedience Movement On The 18th Of April 1919.**



1920 - Non-Cooperation Movement

Gandhi Convinced The Congress To Start A NCM In Support Of Khilafat As Well As Swaraj. At The INC Session Of **Nagpur In 1920**, The NCM Was Adopted.

Indians Who Wished Colonialism To End Were Asked To **Stop Attending Schools, Colleges, And Law Courts**. They Were Asked To **Not Pay Taxes**.



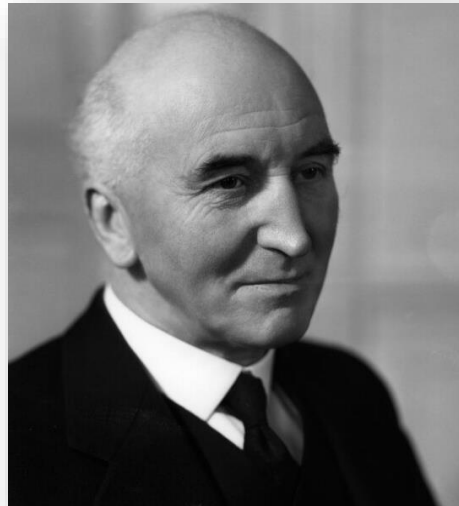
1920 - Non-Cooperation Movement

On **4 February 1922**, At **Chauri Chaura** The Demonstrators Attacked And Set Fire To A Police Station, Killing All Of Its Occupants. The Incident Led To The Death Of **3 Civilians And 22 Policemen**. Gandhi Halted The Non-Cooperation Movement On **12 February 1922**.



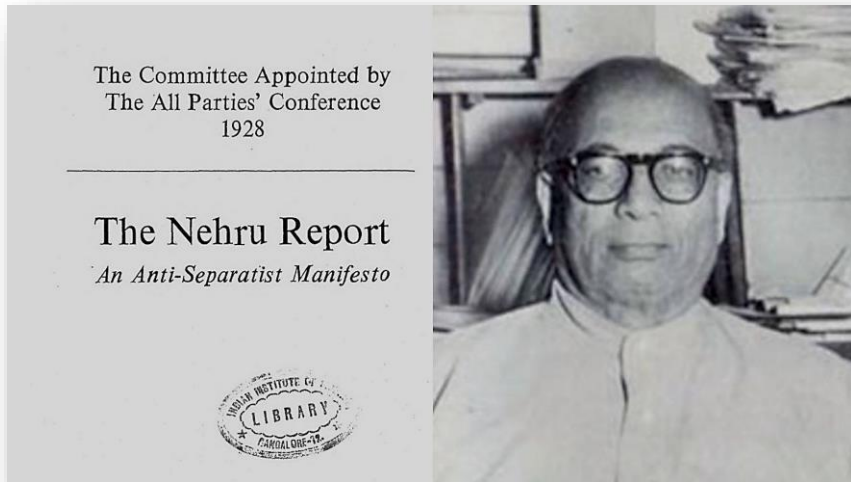
Boycott Of The Simon Commission (1927)

An All-White, **Simon Commission** Was Appointed To Recommend Whether India Was Ready For **Further Constitutional Reforms**. There Were Protests In Many Places To Boycott It. In Lahore, **Lala Lajpat Rai**, Was Lathi Charged & Succumbed To The Injuries In **November 1928**.



Nehru Report (1928)

In **December 1927**, At Its **Madras Session**, The INC Took Two Major Decisions In Response To The Setting Up Of The Simon Commission: First, It Decided To **Not To Cooperate With The Commission**; Second, It Set Up An **All-Parties Conference To Draft A Constitution For India** (Headed By Motilal Nehru).



Nehru Report (1928)

- **Jinnah Withdrew His Support To The Report And Proposed His ‘Fourteen Points’ Which Were Basically A Reiteration Of His Objections.**
- **Young And Radical Nationalists Led By Jawaharlal Nehru Had Objections & Their Slogan Was ‘Complete Independence.’**

The Nehru Report 1928

- Dominion Status for India.
- Federal form of Government in India with bi-cameral parliament. Residuary powers to be vested in Centre. (strong central govt.)
- No State religion, religious liberty.
- No separate electorate for minorities. System of weightage to be abolished.
- No reserved seats for Muslims except in the central Parliament i.e. $\frac{1}{4}$ seats
- Hindi to be the official language
- Universal suffrage for the lower house and the provincial councils.
- Equal rights for men and women as citizens.

Purna Swaraj Campaign (1929)

In **Lahore Session**, Jawaharlal Nehru Was Made The President Of INC. He Declared '**Purna Swaraj**' As The Only Honorable Goal Indians Could Strive For. A Decision Was Made That All Over The **Country Public Meetings Conducted & Independence Pledge** Be Collectively Affirmed On **26 January 1930**.



Civil Disobedience Movement (1930)

In Every Indian Household, Salt Was Indispensable; Yet **People Were Forbidden From Making Salt** Even For Domestic Use, Compelling Them To Buy It From Shops At A High Price. The **State Monopoly Over Salt** Was Deeply Unpopular. Gandhiji Hoped To Mobilise A Wider Discontent Against British.



Civil Disobedience Movement (1930)

Gandhi, Along With **78 Members** Of The Sabarmati Ashram Started To March From Ahmedabad To The Coast At Dandi. There He Broke The Salt Laws By Collecting Salt From The Beach. On **6 April 1930**, By Picking Up A Handful Of Salt, Gandhi Inaugurated The Civil Disobedience Movement.



Civil Disobedience Movement (1930)

Like Other Parts Of India, The CDM Was Also Launched In **North-West Frontier Province**. The Local Congress Sought Help From **Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan's Khudai Khidmatgars**, Popularly Known As The **Red Shirts**, Who Played An Extremely Active Role In The Civil Disobedience Movement.



Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931) & RTC (1930-32)

- Gandhi Was Released From Jail & In The Following Month, And He Had Several Long Meetings With The Viceroy. These Culminated In What Was Called The “**Gandhi-Irwin Pact**’.
- Immediate Release Of All Political Prisoners Not Convicted For Violence, The Remission Of All Fines Not Yet Collected, The Return Of Confiscated Lands Not Yet Sold To Third Parties, And Lenient Treatment For Those Government Employees Who Had Resigned.

Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931) & RTC (1930-32)

The Government also Conceded The **Right To Make Salt** For Consumption To Villages Along The Coast. They Also Gave The **Right To Peaceful And Non-aggressive Picketing**. Congress, On Its Part, **Agreed To Discontinue The Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM)**.



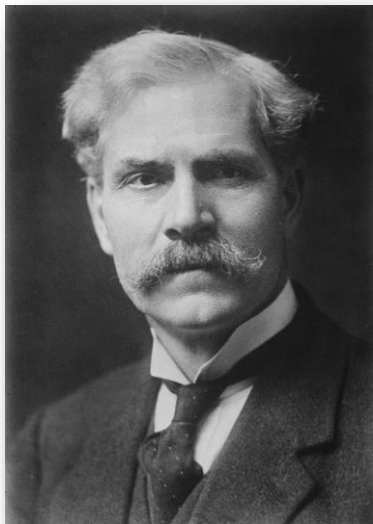
Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931) & RTC (1930-32)

A 2nd RTC Conference Was Held In London. Gandhiji Represented The Congress. Gandhi Opposed The Demand For **Separate Electorates For “Lower Castes”**. This Would Prevent Their Integration Into Mainstream Society And Permanently Segregate Them From Other Caste Hindus.



The Communal Award (1932)

After 3rd RTC In November 1932, Britain's PM Ramsay MacDonald Gave An Order Which Is Known As The '**Communal Award**'. It Granted **Separate Electorates** In British India For The Forward Caste, Lower Caste, Muslims, Buddhists, Sikhs, Indian Christians And Untouchables (Dalits) Etc.



The Communal Award (1932)

In **1932**, **B.R. Ambedkar** Negotiated The **Poona Pact** With Mahatma Gandhi.
He Agreed For Depressed Class Candidates To Be Elected By A **Joint Electorate**
But Was In Favour Of **Reservations, Representation In The Public Services**
While Earmarking A Portion Of The Educational Grant For Their Uplift.



Government Of India Act (1935)

The Growing Demand For **Constitutional Reforms** In India Led The British Parliament To Enact Them. The Act Promised Some Form Of **Representative Government**. The Act Provided The Establishment Of An **All-India Federation** Based On The Union Of British Indian Provinces And The Princely States.



Government Of India Act (1935)

Defense And Foreign Affairs Would Remain Outside The Control Of The Federal Legislature, While The **Viceroy Would Retain Special Control** Over Other Subjects. **Governors**, Appointed By The British Government, Retained **Special Powers**.



Government Of India Act (1935)

They Could **Veto Legislative And Administrative Measures**, Especially Those Concerning Minorities, The Rights Of Civil Servants, Law And Order, And British Business Interests. The Governor Also Had The **Power To Take Over And Indefinitely Run The Administration Of A Province.**



Crisis At Tripuri (1939)

Subhas Bose Had Been A Unanimous Choice To Led INC In 1938. In 1939, He Decided To Stand Again. This Time Representing **Militant Politics And Radical Groups**. However, Gandhiji, Sardar Patel, Rajendra Prasad, J.B. Kripalani Other Leaders Put Up **Pattabhi Sitaramayya** As A Candidate For The Post.



Crisis At Tripuri (1939)

- Subhas Bose Won The Election But Only By A Narrow Margin - **1580 Votes Against 1377**. But The Election Of Bose Brought The Brewing Crisis To A Head At The Tripuri Session Of The Congress. **Gandhiji Declared That Sitaramayya's Defeat Was 'More Mine Than His'**.
- Bose Resigned From The Presidency. This Led To The **Election Of Rajendra Prasad In His Place**. Subsequently, Subhas Bose And His Followers Formed The **Forward Bloc** As A New Party Within Congress.

Individual Satyagraha (1940)

- Gandhiji Decided To Initiate A Limited Satyagraha **On An Individual Basis** By A Few Selected Individuals In Every Locality.
- The Demand Of A Satyagrahi Was For The **Freedom Of Speech To Preach Against Participation In The War.**
- **Vinoba Bhave** Was To Be The First Satyagrahi On 17 October 1940 And **Jawaharlal Nehru** The Second.



AUGUST OFFER



18-22 August 1940

Lord Linlithgow who was the then Viceroy of India, issued a statement from Shimla on 8 August 1940 in the response of when congress formally ask England to affirm its adherence to the goal of Independence for India. This came to be known as "August Offer".



August's Offer Contained

- The establishment of an advisory war council.
- After the war, A representative Indian body would be set up to frame a constitution for India.
- Viceroy's Executive Council would be expanded without delay.
- The minorities were assured that the government would not transfer power "to any system of government whose authority is directly denied by large and powerful elements in Indian national life."

Cripps Mission

◆ Announced by Sir Stafford Cripps, in March 1942 to seek Indian support for the 2nd world war

◆ Proposals:

The setup of Indian Union with dominion status
freedom to dominion state to decide the relations with the
commonwealth and free to participate in the United Nations
The defence of India would remain in the British hands. The power of
Governor general would not be altered.
effect of immediate power transfer and to safeguard racial and
religious minorities would be negotiated

◆ The demand of Congress for the immediate transfer of effective power to Indian was rejected

Dominion status instead of a provision for a complete independence.

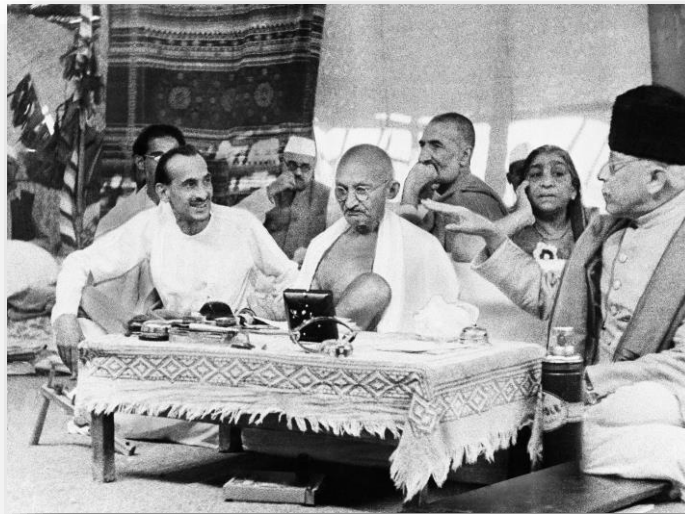
Provinces were given right to secede. It went against the principle of National Unity

The Muslim League criticized the mission on the idea of a single Indian Unionn,
The provision for Separate Country Pakistan was not mentioned.

The Hindu Mahasabha apposed on the basis of right to secede

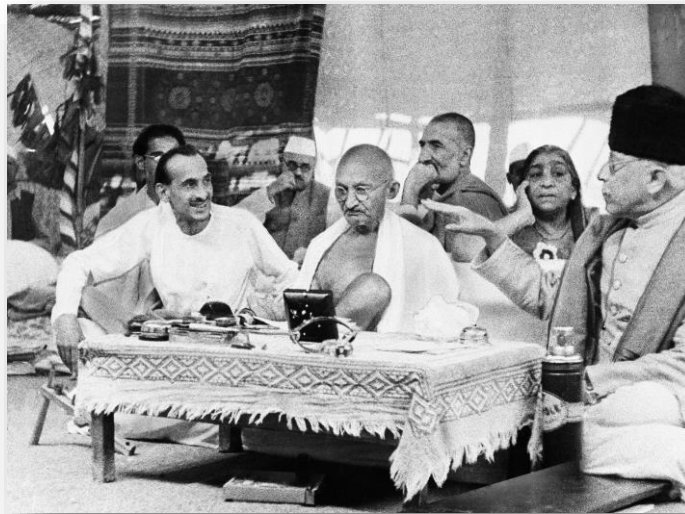
Quit India Movement (1942)

Launched At The **Bombay Session Of The All-India Congress Committee** By Mahatma Gandhi On **8 August 1942**, During World War II, Demanding An End To British Rule In India. In This Struggle, The Common People Of The Country Demonstrated **Unparalleled Heroism And Militancy**.



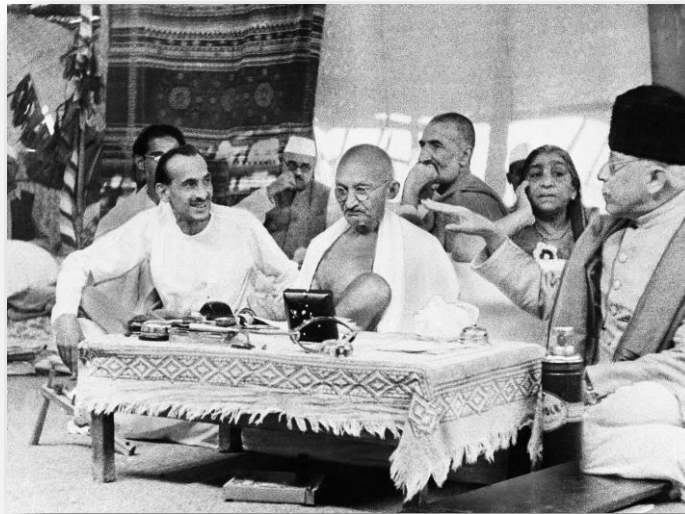
Quit India Movement (1942)

Gandhiji Proclaimed: 'Do Or Die'. In The Meantime, Underground Networks Were Consolidated In Various Parts Of The Country. The Prominent Members Of Underground Activities Were **Achyut Patwardhan, Aruna Asaf Ali, Ram Manohar Lohia, And Sucheta Kripalani.**



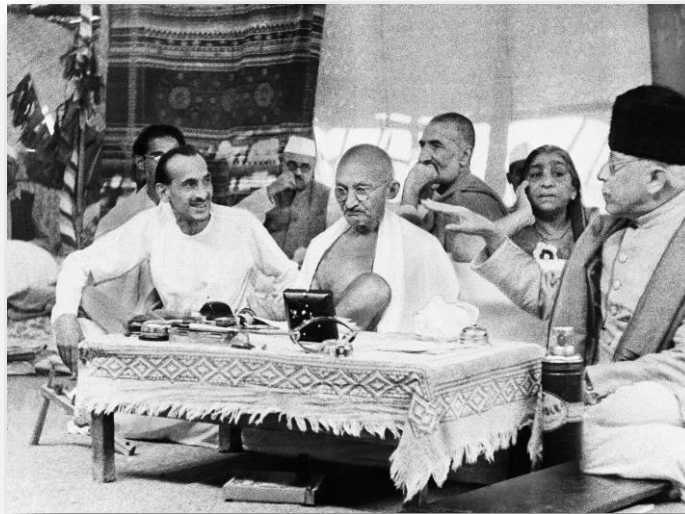
Quit India Movement (1942)

A Significant Feature Of The Quit India Movement Was The Emergence Of What Came To Be Known As **Parallel Governments** In Some Parts Of The Country. **Satara (Maharashtra)** Emerged As The Base Of The Longest-lasting And Most Effective Parallel Government.



Quit India Movement (1942)

In **February 1943**, Gandhiji Declared The Fast In Aga Khan Palace Where He Was Held In Detention. Gandhiji Not Only **Refused To Condemn The People's Resort To Violence** But Unequivocally Held The Government Responsible. INC Leaders Were Released To Participate In The **Simla Conference In June 1945**.



Simla Conference (1945) And The Wavell Plan

Wavell Proposed A **Separate Representation Of Muslims** Within A United India. Talks, However, Stalled As The **All-India Muslim League Claimed To Be The Sole Representative Of Indian Muslims**. The INC Opposed This Claim As **The Congress Had More Muslims** In Its Support Than The Muslim League.



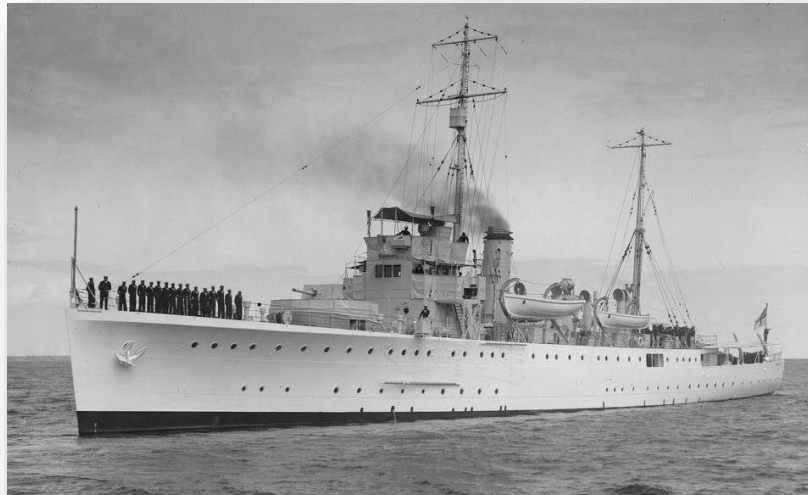
Simla Conference (1945) And The Wavell Plan

On **14 June 1945** Lord Wavell Announced A Plan For A **New Executive Council** In Which All Members **Except The Viceroy And The Commander In Chief** Would Be Indians. This Executive Council Was To Be A Temporary Measure Until A **New Permanent Constitution** Could Be Agreed Upon And Into Force.



RIN Mutiny (1946)

The **Royal Indian Navy (RIN)** Revolt Started In **February 1946** In **Mumbai &** Protested Against The **Poor Quality Of Food And Racial Discrimination** By British Officers. The Revolt Spread, From **Karachi To Kolkata**, And Ultimately Came To Involve **Over 20,000 Sailors In 78 Ships And Shore Establishments.**



Mountbatten Plan (1947)

➤ The freedom with partition formula was coming to be widely accepted well before Mountbatten came. One major innovation (actually suggested by V.P. Menon) was the immediate transfer of power on the basis of grant of dominion status (with "a right of secession), thus obviating the need to wait for an agreement in the Constituent Assembly on a new political structure



- **Main Points** The important points of the plan were
- Punjab and Bengal would meet in two, groups Hindus and Muslims, to vote for partition. If a simple majority of either group voted for partition, then these provinces would be partitioned
- In case of partition, two dominions and two constituent assemblies would be created
- Sindh would take its own decision Referendum: in NWFP and Sylhet district of Bengal would decide the fate of these areas
- Since the Congress had conceded a unified India, all their other points would be met
- Independence for princely states ruled out, they would either join India or Pakistan
- independence for Bengal ruled out
- accession of Hyderabad to Pakistan ruled out (Mountbatten supported the Congress on this)

India Independence Act (1947)

Divided British India Into 2 New Independent Dominions Of **India & Pakistan**.

This Act Received **Royal Assent On 18 July 1947**. India And Pakistan Became Independent On **August 15th, 1947**.

- After the dominions were created, the British Parliament could not enact any law in the territories of the new dominions.
- Until the time the new constitutions came into existence, the Governor-General would assent any law passed by the constituent assemblies of the dominions in His Majesty's name. The Governor-General was made a constitutional head.
- On the midnight of 15 August 1947, the dominions of India and Pakistan came into existence. Lord Mountbatten was appointed the first Governor-General of independent India and M A Jinnah became the Governor-General of Pakistan. we can say that 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, to Indian Governments for the sections of a divided India.

SUMMARY

- GANDHIAN ERA
- INDIA INDEPENDENCE



Q. Which One Among The Following Was Demanded By The All-India Depressed Classes Leaders' Conference In Bombay In 1931?

- A. Universal Adult Suffrage
- B. Separate Electorates For Untouchables
- C. Reserved Seats For The Minorities
- D. A Unitary State In India



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- C. Reserved Seats For The Minorities
- D. A Unitary State In India



It Was Held At Kamptee Near Nagpur On May 6th, Backed Dr. Ambedkar's Demand For Separate Electorates.

Q. Choose The Correct Statements About Government Of India Act, 1935:

- 1. It Recommended A Unitary Form Of Government**
- 2. It Led To The Establishment Of The Federal Court**
- 3. It Vested The Residuary Power In The Governor-general**

A. 1 & 2 Only

B. 3 Only

C. 2 & 3 Only

D. 1, 2 & 3

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C. 2 & 3 Only

D. 1, 2 & 3

Q. Which of the following statements with regard to the speech of Mahatma Gandhi at the opening of the Banaras Hindu University are correct?

1. He charged the Indian elite with a lack of concern for the labouring poor.
2. He asserted that our salvation can come only through the farmers.
3. He highlighted the plight of the untouchables.
4. He promised to take up the cause of the mill owners of Ahmedabad.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only
(d) 3 and 4 only

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ANSWER: B

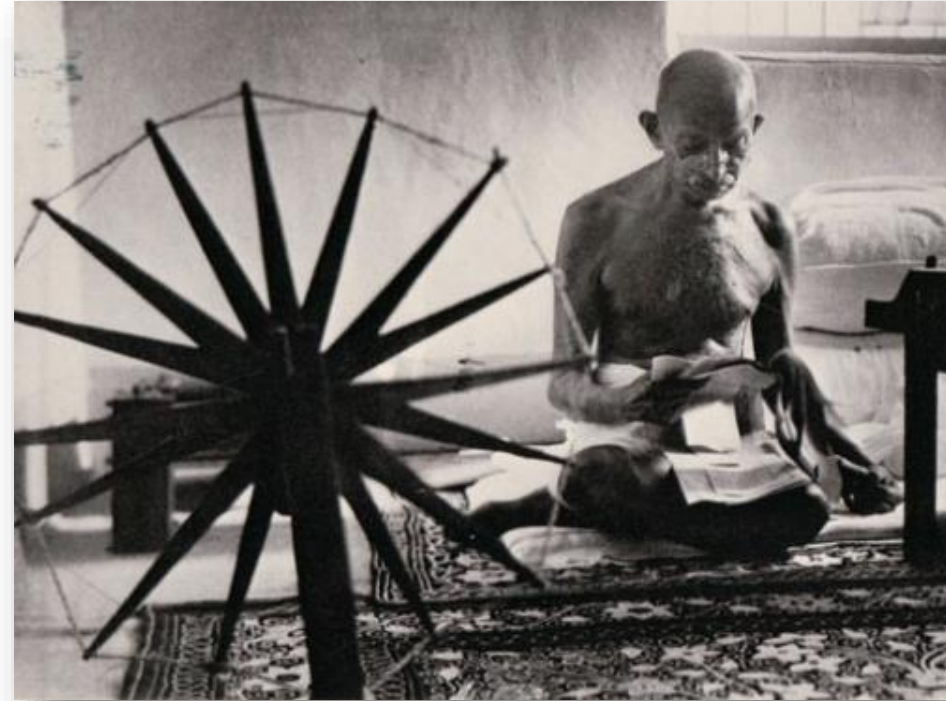
Gandhiji Delivered His First Speech At Banaras Hindu University In February 1916. He Mainly Highlighted Issues Such As Poverty, Rich And Poor Divide, Farmers Etc. But Not About Plight Of Untouchable.

Q. Consider the following statements about the different meanings of 'Swaraj' as articulated by Mahatma Gandhi :

1. Swaraj is intimately linked with Ahimsa (non-violence) and Satyagraha (adherence to truth).
2. Swaraj has two senses—one political and one beyond the realm of politics.
3. Swaraj is something that requires time and patience to acquire.
4. With determination, Swaraj could be obtained easily and quickly.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 3 and 4
- (d) 1, 2 and 3



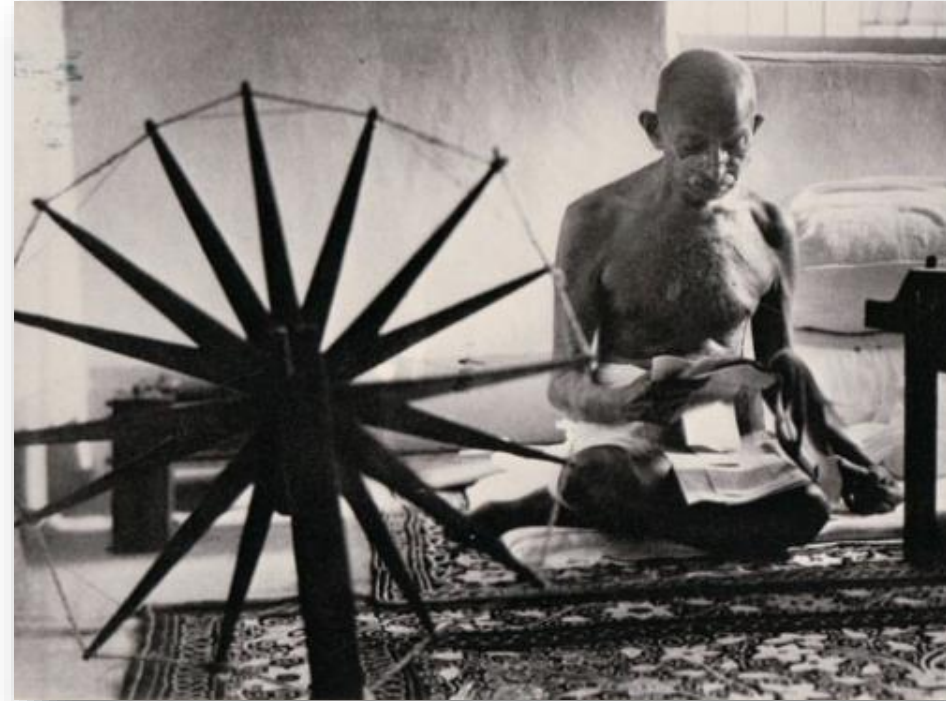
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- (d) 1, 2 and 3

ANSWER: D



Q. The Creation Of A Federal Court In India Was Advocated By Which Of The Following Acts/Commissions?

- A. The Government Of India Act, 1919
- B. The Lee Commission, 1923
- C. The Government Of India Act, 1935
- D. The Indian Councils Act, 1909



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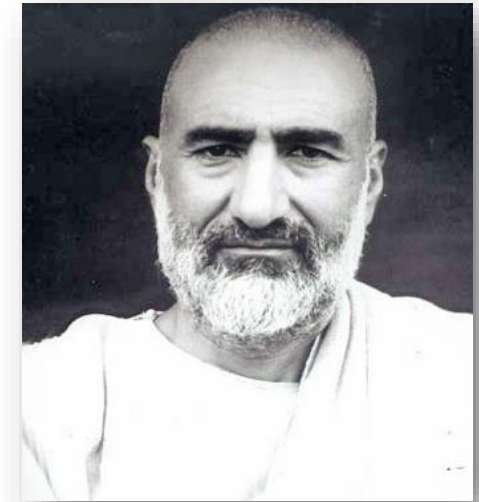


Q. The Khudai Khidmatgars Movement Was Led By?

- A. Badruddin Tayyabji
- B. Khan Abdul Ghaffar
- C. Sir Syed Ahmed
- D. Maulana Abul Kalam

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Also Called **Red Shirts Movements** Was A Non-violent Movement Against British Raj Led By **Abdul Ghaffar Khan**, A Pashtun Freedom Fighter, In The North-west Frontier Province.

Q. In the year 1928, a committee of Congress leaders drafted a Constitution for India. The Committee was headed by

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) T. B. Sapro
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ANSWER: C

The Nehru Report 1928

- Dominion Status for India.
- Federal form of Government in India with bi-cameral parliament. Residuary powers to be vested in Centre. (strong central govt.)
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Q. The Cabinet Mission Plan for India envisaged

a

- (a) Federation
- (b) Confederation
- (c) Unitary form of Government
- (d) Union of States



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ANSWER: A

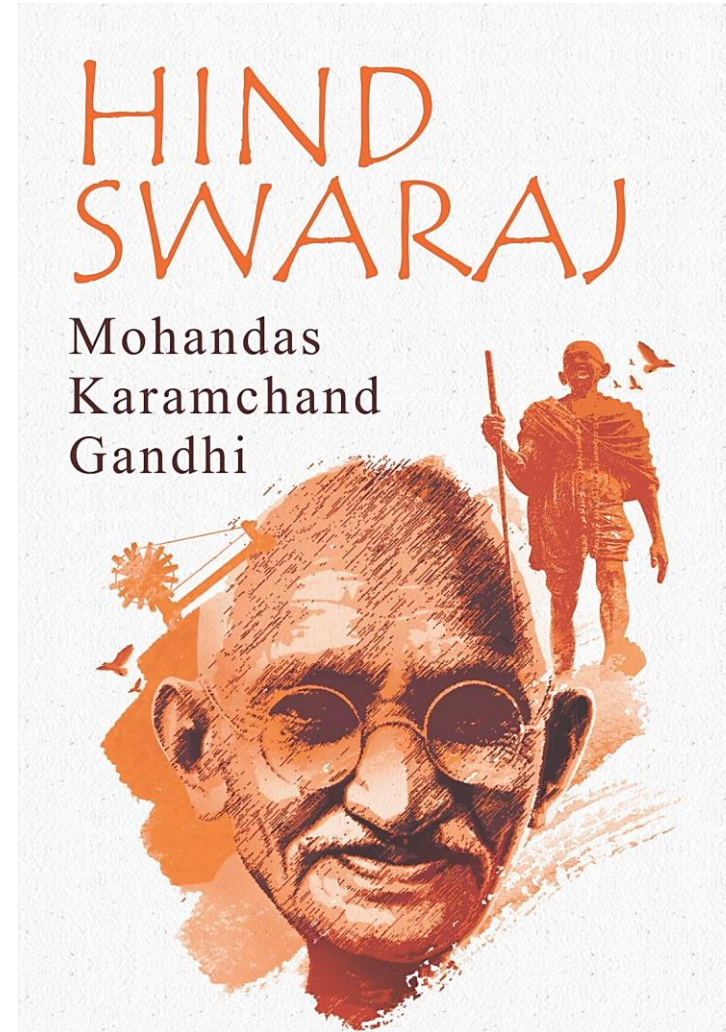
Delhi On **March 24th, 1946**. **3 Tier Executive And Legislature** Were Proposed At Provincial, Section, And Union Levels. Provinces Were To Have Full Autonomy And All Residuary Powers Should Vest In The Provinces.

Q. Which of the following statements about Gandhiji's *Hind Swaraj* written in 1909 is/are true?

1. *Hind Swaraj* offers a civilizational concept of the Indian nation.
2. *Hind Swaraj* states that Parliamentary democracy was necessary for the amelioration of the sufferings of Indians.
3. *Hind Swaraj* argues that Industrial capitalism was responsible for the immorality of society.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- (a) 3 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1 only



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ANSWER: C

Hind Swaraj Or Indian Home Rule Is A Book Written By Gandhi In 1909. In It, He Expresses His Views On Swaraj, Modern Civilization, Mechanization Etc. The Book Was Banned In 1910 By The British Government In India.

Q. Subhas Chandra Bose started the 'Azad Hind Radio' in which of the following countries?

- (a) Japan
- (b) Austria
- (c) Germany
- (d) Malaysia

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ANSWER: C

The Azad Hind Radio Was Established In Berlin, Germany In 1942 By Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose As A Tool Of Propaganda Against The British Government. It First Began Broadcasting On January 7, 1942. It Was Originally Headquartered In Germany, But Later Shifted To Singapore, And Then To Myanmar.

Q. The principle that the framing of the new Constitution for independent India should be primarily (though not solely) the responsibility of Indians themselves, was for the first time conceded in the

- (a) Government of India Act, 1935
- (b) August Offer of Viceroy Linlithgow
- (c) Cripps Proposals
- (d) Cabinet Mission

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- (a) Government of India Act, 1935
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ANSWER: B

Q. What was/were the formative influence(s) on the philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi?

1. Gandhiji was influenced by the 18th century Pranami sect that advocated the unity of faiths.
2. Gandhiji was influenced by the theosophists.
3. Gandhiji was an admirer of the writings of Romantics like Wordsworth.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) 1 only

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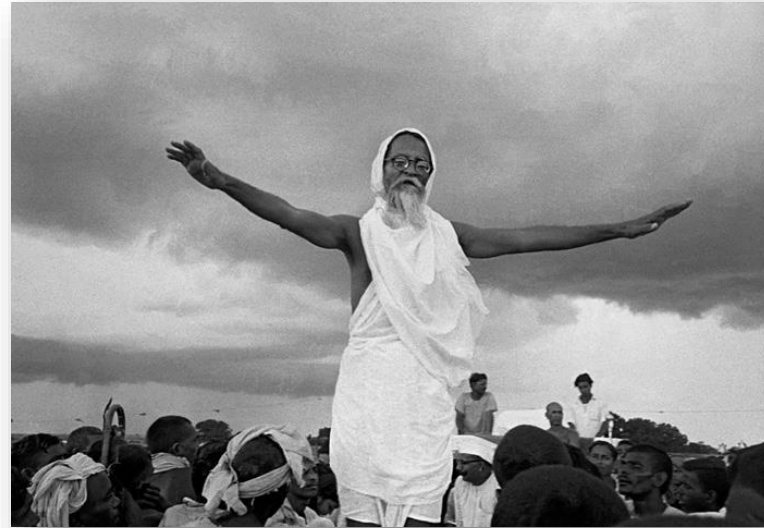
- (a) 1 and 2 only
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- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) 1 only

ANSWER: A

Gandhiji Was Influenced By The 18th Century **Pranami Sect (Believers Of Lord Krishna)** That Advocated The Unity Of Faiths
He Was Also Deeply Influenced By The Theosophists.

Q. Vinoba Bhave Was Chosen As The First Satyagrahi Of The Individual Satyagraha. Who Was The Second?

- A. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- B. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. C. Rajagopalachari
- D. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel



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Vinoba Was Chosen By Mahatma Gandhi As The First Satyagrahi In The Individual Satyagraha Initiated In 1940. The First Satyagraha Of Individual Satyagrahi Was Initiated On 17th October 1940.

Q. Which among the following struggles, based on Gandhi's philosophy of Satyagraha, involved the industrial working class ?

- (a) Champaran
- (b) Kheda
- (c) Ahmedabad
- (d) Bardoli

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ANSWER: C

Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918): The Owners Wanted To **Withdraw The Plague Bonus** To The Workers While The Workers Were Demanding A **Hike Of 35%** In Their Wages.

Q. Which member of the Constituent Assembly proposed the resolution that the National Flag of India be a “horizontal tricolour of saffron, white and dark green in equal proportion”, with a wheel in navy blue at the centre ?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) B. R. Ambedkar
- (c) Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

National Symbols of India

S.No.	Title	National Symbols
1	National Flag	Tiranga
2	National Anthem	Jana Gana Mana
3	National Calendar	Saka calendar
4	National Song	Vande Mataram
5	National Emblem	National Emblem of India
6	National Fruit	Mango
7	National River	Ganga
8	National Animal	Royal Bengal Tiger
9	National Tree	Indian Banyan
10	National Aquatic Animal	Ganges River Dolphin
11	National Bird	Indian Peacock
12	National Currency	Indian Rupee
13	National Reptile	King Cobra
14	National Heritage Animal	Indian Elephant
15	National Flower	Lotus
16	National Vegetable	Pumpkin
17	Oath of Allegiance	National Pledge

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- (b) B. R. Ambedkar
- (c) Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

ANSWER: A

The Flag Was Proposed By **Nehru** At The Constituent Assembly On **22 July 1947** As A Horizontal Tricolor.

Q. Which of the following statements regarding the Constituent Assembly of India is/are correct?

1. The Assembly was elected indirectly by the members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies.
2. The elections were held on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise.
3. The scheme of election was laid down by the Cabinet Delegation.
4. The distribution of seats was done on the basis of the Mountbatten Plan.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 3
- (c) 2 and 4
- (d) 1 and 3 only

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Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 3
- (c) 2 and 4
- (d) 1 and 3 only

ANSWER:D

The Elections Were Not Held On The Basis Of Universal Adult Franchise. Mountbatten Plan Had Nothing To Do With Elections But With The Plan Of Partition.