



2025 Prelims Modern History Report Card

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**Total Questions = 8
Hits = 7
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PrepMate IAS

Q1. Who provided legal defence to the people arrested in the aftermath of Chauri Chaura incident?

- [A] C. R. Das
- [B] Madan Mohan Malaviya and Krishna Kant
- [C] Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew and Khwaja Hasan Nizami
- [D] M. A. Jinnah

Correct Option: (b)

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of Asia and one of the largest in the world, the Banaras Hindu University (BHU). For almost two decades he served as Vice Chancellor of the BHU.



He was a proponent of Hindu nationalism and remained a member of Hindu Mahasabha. He founded the Ganga Mahasabha in Haridwar. Malviya founded Ganga Mahasabha to oppose the dam construction over Ganga. He compelled the British Government to sign an agreement with Ganga Mahasabha and other Hindu religious leaders on uninterrupted flow of Ganges in Haridwar. This agreement is known as Aviral Ganga Raksha Samjhauta 1916 also known as Agreement of 1916.

Malaviya and other imminent Indian personalities established 'Scouting in India'. Scouting is the action of gathering information about enemy forces or an area.

He was an avid journalist and writer, he launched a Hindi language weekly, the Abhyudaya, in 1907, and an English newspaper, The Leader in 1909, as well as a Hindi monthly magazine called Maryada in 1910. He was the chairman of the board of Hindustan Times from 1924 to 1946, and facilitated the launch of its Hindi edition in 1936.

To dedicate fully to the cause of social work and education, Malaviya relinquished his well set up law practice in 1911 and vowed to lead a life of a Sanyasi. However, in 1924, following the Chauri-Chaura incident of 1922 he appeared before the Allahabad High Court to defend the 177 freedom fighters, who were sentenced to be hanged by the Sessions Court and became successful in getting 156 acquitted.

In 1912, he became a member of the Imperial Legislative Council and remained its member (even after it was transformed in 1919 into the Central Legislative Assembly) till 1926. He also published a manifesto insisting to concentrate on the 'Buy Indian' movement in the country.

People used to address him as Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya out of respect. He was conferred many titles—Rabindranath Tagore gave him the title 'Mahamana', Mahatma Gandhi called him a 'Pratah Smaraniyah' and 'Devata Purush'. He popularised the slogan 'Satyameva Jayate' (Truth alone will triumph) from the Mundak Upanishad expressing that it should be the slogan for the country.

Disenchanted with the 'Communal award', he split from the Congress along with Madhav Shrihari Aney and the duo founded Congress Nationalist Party in 1934. That year the party

Prelims 2025 Questions	PrepMate IAS Notes - Hits
<p>Q2. "Sedition has become my religion" was the famous statement given by Gandhiji at the time of</p> <p>[A] the Champaran Satyagraha</p> <p>[B] publicly violating Salt Law at Dandi</p> <p>[C] attending the Second Round Table Conference in London</p> <p>[D] the launch of the Quit India Movement</p> <p>Correct Option: (b)</p>	<p>This question can be answered on basis of interpretation.</p> <p>Option (a) is incorrect.</p> <p>Champaran Satyagraha was one of the first movements during the political career of Mahatma Gandhi. He had just started political career in India. During this time period, he had faith in British politics.</p> <p>Option (c) is incorrect.</p> <p>Mahatma Gandhi attended the 2nd RTC after Gandhi-Irwin pact. While attending the Conference, he adopted cooperative attitude. There was no question of Sedition at this time.</p> <p>Option (d) is incorrect.</p> <p>Quit India movement was violent in nature, much more than sedition.</p> <p>Option (b) is correct answer.</p> <p>Modern History, Page 239</p>

DANDI MARCH/SALT SATYAGRAHA (12 MARCH 1930-5 APRIL 1930)

Mahatma Gandhi, with his chosen 79 followers, started the Dandi March from Sabarmati ashram till the coast of Dandi, Gujarat. He reached the coast of Dandi on 5 April 1930 after marching a distance of 200 miles and on 6 April formally launched the Civil Disobedience Movement by breaking the salt laws.



Gandhi ji violating Salt Law at Dandi, Gujarat

Prelims 2025 Questions	PrepMate IAS Notes - Hits
<p>Q3. Consider the following statements about Raja Ram Mohan Roy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. He possessed great love and respect for the traditional philosophical systems of the East. II. He desired his countrymen to accept the rational and scientific approach and the principle of human dignity and social equality of all men and women. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. I only b. II only c. Both I and II d. Neither I nor II <p>Correct Option: (c)</p>	<p>Statement II is correct. PrepMate IAS Modern History Notes, Page 28</p> <div data-bbox="790 371 1928 632" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p>Brahmo samaj Brahmo Samaj was started in Calcutta on 20 August 1828 by Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Debendranath Tagore for reformation of the prevailing Brahmanism of the time.</p> <p>Raja Ram Mohan Roy is considered as the first modern man of India as he initiated social reform movements in modern India. Raja Ram Mohan Roy is also regarded as 'the bridge between the past and the future'.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="790 667 1928 893" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Atmiya sabha</p> <p>Atmiya Sabha was a philosophical discussion circle. The association was started by Ram Mohan Roy in 1815 in Kolkata to conduct discussion sessions on philosophical topics. The association was also used to promote free and collective thinking and social reform. The foundation of Atmiya Sabha is considered as the beginning of the modern age in Kolkata. However, the association became defunct in 1823.</p> </div> <p>Statement I is incorrect. PrepMate IAS Modern History Notes, Page 33</p> <div data-bbox="790 1070 1928 1276" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p>Both Swami Dayanand Saraswati and Raja Ram Mohan Roy wanted to reform Hinduism by getting it rid of its futile practices. The major difference in their ideologies came from the fact that Raja Ram Mohan Roy drew inspiration from Christianity and Western European ideas of Humanism whereas Dayanand Saraswati was of the firm belief that only Vedic religion was the true religion.</p> </div>

Prelims 2025 Questions	PrepMate IAS Notes - Hits
<p>Q4. Consider the following subjects with regard to Non-Cooperation Programme:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Boycott of law-courts and foreign cloth 2. Observance of strict non-violence 3. Retention of titles and honours without using them in public 4. Establishment of Panchayats for settling disputes <p>How many of the above were parts of Non-Cooperation Programme?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Only one b. Only two c. Only three d. All the four <p>Correct Option: (c)</p>	<p>Statement 1 is correct. Boycott of law-courts and foreign cloth This was a key part of the Non-Cooperation Movement. People were encouraged to boycott British institutions, including law courts and foreign-made goods like cloth.</p> <p>Statement 2 is Correct. Observance of strict non-violence Mahatma Gandhi emphasized strict adherence to non-violence (Ahimsa) as a foundational principle of the movement.</p> <p>Statement 3 is incorrect. Retention of titles and honours without using them in public This is incorrect. The Non-Cooperation Programme called for surrendering titles and honours conferred by the British government (like "Sir", "Rai Bahadur", etc.), not merely retaining them without public use.</p> <p>Statement 4 is correct. Establishment of Panchayats for settling disputes One of the constructive programs included setting up village panchayats as an alternative to British courts.</p> <p>PrepMate IAS Modern History Notes, Page 212</p>

NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT

Non-cooperation Movement was launched on 1 August 1920 to fulfill two major demands:

1. Redressal of Jallianwala Bagh wrongs
2. Khilafat issue

Mahatma Gandhi laid elaborate program for Non-cooperation Movement. The program was twin- fold: positive and negative.

The negative program included boycott of titles, offices, schools, colleges, foreign goods, refusal to join military services, etc. Triple Boycott emerged as the most popular form of boycott comprising of boycott of elections, legislatures and courts.

The positive program included setting up of national educational institutions, popular courts, Charkha and Khadi popularization, raising volunteer cops, etc. Charkha was considered a symbol of self-reliance as Indians were able to produce their own cloth and were not

Spread of the Movement

Gandhiji and Ali brothers undertook a nation-wide tour. About 90,000 students left government schools and colleges, many lawyers gave up their practice, boycott of foreign cloth was practised and foreign cloth was even publicly burnt.

Shops selling liquor were picketed. Tilak Swaraj fund was oversubscribed. Ali brothers gave message to resign from the army but were arrested. However, Mahatma Gandhi continued to disseminate the message of Ali Brothers.

Some local Congress committees also gave call for Civil Disobedience Movement. Civil Disobedience Movement was organized at Midnapore in Bengal and at Guntur in Andhra Pradesh by non-payment of land revenue. Strikes were organized in Assam tea plantations and steamer services. The spirit of defiance led to local struggles such as Avadh Kisan Sabha Movement, Mappilla movement, Praja Mandal movement and SGPC movement.

Prelims 2025 Questions**PrepMate IAS Notes - Hits**

Q5. consider the following statements in respect of the Non-Cooperation Movement:

- I. The Congress declared the attainment of 'Swaraj' by all legitimate and peaceful means to be its objective.
- II. It was to be implemented in stages with civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes for the next stage only if 'Swaraj' did not come within a year and the Government resorted to repression.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. I only
- b. II only
- c. Both I and II
- d. Neither I nor II

Correct Option: (c)

Both the Statements are correct.

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Calcutta Session of Congress, September 1920

Calcutta Session was presided over by Lala Lajpat Rai. This session was held to approve the Non- Cooperation Movement. Gandhiji wrongly predicted the attainment of Swaraj within a year of launching Non-Cooperation Movement. His opinion was rebutted by C.R. Das and the resolution was not approved. Before this, On 1 August 1920, Gandhiji launched the Non-Cooperation Movement. On the same day, Bal Gangadhar Tilak died.

Nagpur Session, December 1920

In Nagpur Session, the resolution for Non-Cooperation Movement was approved and Congress emerged as a full-fledged political party because of the following reasons:

1. The organizational structure of Congress was laid down. Four-tier executive structure was adopted. All India Congress Working Committee was constituted as the central executive body, provincial or pradesh Congress committee was constituted as an executive body at provincial level, district Congress committees and taluka Congress committees were also set up. All India Congress Working Committee was to take directions from All India Congress Committee which was responsible for policy making and overall direction of the Congress.
2. Membership fee was prescribed at four anna.
3. Code of Conduct was laid down for the members of Congress which included Swadeshi hand spinning for production of cloth, Removal of untouchability, Hindu-Muslim unity, promotion of Hindi as national language, etc.
4. The goal of Congress was defined as attainment of Swaraj which Gandhiji interpreted as self- government either within or if possible even outside the British Empire.

Due to increased pressure on Mahatma Gandhi, he threatened British with Civil Disobedience Movement unless political prisoners are released and press controls are removed.

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Q6. Subsequent to which one of the following events, Gandhiji, who consistently opposed untouchability and appealed for its eradication from all spheres, decided to include the upliftment of 'Harijans' in his political and social programme?

- [A] The Poona Pact
- [B] The Gandhi-Irwin Agreement (Delhi Pact)
- [C] Arrest of Congress leadership at the time of the Quit India Movement
- [D] Promulgation of the Government of India Act, 1935

Correct Option: (a)

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2. Financial aid was promised for the upliftment of scheduled castes.

3. Social rights were also agreed to be recognized.

After Poona Pact, the Harijan issue became the central issue in the life of Mahatma Gandhi.

Note: Contribution of Mahatma Gandhi towards the cause of Harijans is discussed under Caste based reform movements.

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<p>Q7. Consider the following fruits:</p> <p>I. Papaya II. Pineapple III. Guava</p> <p>How many of the above were introduced in India by the Portuguese in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?</p> <p>[A] Only one [B] Only two [C] All the three [D] None</p> <p>Correct Option: (c)</p>	

Q8. Who among the following was the founder of the 'Self-Respect Movement'?

- a. 'Periyar' E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker
- b. B.R. Ambedkar
- c. Bhaskarrao Jadhav
- d. Dinkarrao Javalkar

Correct Option: (a)

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6. Self-Respect Movement: The Self-Respect Movement was launched with the objective of attaining equal human rights and inculcating self-respect among Scheduled Castes. It was found in 1925 by E.V. Ramasamy (also called Periyar by his devoted followers) in Tamil Nadu. The journal published by E.V. Ramasamy was *Kudi Arasu*.

7. Gopal Baba Walangkar: Gopal Baba Walangkar, also known as Gopal Krishna walangkar, (1840–1904) is an early example of an activist working to release the untouchable people of India from their historic socio-economic oppression and is generally considered to be the pioneer of that movement. He developed a racial theory to explain the oppression and also published the monthly journal *Vital-Vidhvansak*, targeted at the Brahmanical Orthodoxy.