--Question Starting--  
1. Consider the following two statements:  
Statement I: Gandhi's advocacy for non-violent resistance, or Satyagraha, was an original concept developed independently, solely as a response to British colonialism in India.  
Statement II: Gandhi's philosophy of nonviolence directly influenced global movements, including the American civil rights movement led by Martin Luther King Jr.  
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct  
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect  
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect  
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct  
Answer Key: 2  
Solution:  
• Statement I (Incorrect): Gandhi's concept of Satyagraha was not solely a response to British colonialism nor was it entirely original. It was also influenced by his experiences in South Africa and ideas from various sources including Jainism and Tolstoy's writings on nonviolent resistance.  
• Statement II (Incorrect): While it's true that Gandhi's ideas influenced many global leaders, including Martin Luther King Jr., it is an oversimplification to suggest his philosophy was the direct influence. King adapted the broader concept of nonviolent protest incorporating his own Christian theological perspective and other influences.  
Hence, Option (2) is the right answer.  
  
--Question Starting--  
2. Consider the following statements:  
Statement I: B.R. Ambedkar's push for the annihilation of caste was primarily aimed at uplifting the socio-economic status of the Dalits, without intending to challenge the religious aspects of Hinduism.  
Statement II: Ambedkar's drafting of the Indian Constitution included provisions that specifically aimed at abolishing caste discrimination and promoting equality, aligning with his advocacy for Dalit rights.  
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct  
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect  
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect  
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct  
Answer Key: 3  
Solution:  
• Statement I (Incorrect): Ambedkar's advocacy for the annihilation of caste was not only socio-economic but also challenged the religious justifications of caste systems embedded in Hinduism, evident from his eventual conversion to Buddhism.  
• Statement II (Correct): In drafting the Indian Constitution, Ambedkar included various provisions like Article 17, which abolishes "untouchability", and ensured the protection of civil liberties and equality before the law, which were consistent with his lifelong advocacy for Dalit rights.  
Hence, Option (3) is the right answer.  
  
--Question Starting--  
3. Consider the following statements:  
Statement I: S.C. Dube's ethnographic work primarily focused on understanding the impact of urbanization on Indian tribal communities, emphasizing the negative effects of modernization.  
Statement II: Dube’s investigations into the tribal communities led to the development of policies aimed at their protection and integration, influencing post-independence social policy in India.  
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct  
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect  
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect  
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct  
Answer Key: 1  
Solution:  
• Statement I (Correct): S.C. Dube's research indeed focused on the impact of urbanization on tribal communities. However, he provided a balanced view, noting both the challenges and opportunities brought by modernization, rather than solely emphasizing negative effects.  
• Statement II (Correct): Dube's comprehensive studies and insights into tribal life and their interaction with modern forces significantly contributed to the formulation of policies aimed at their welfare and integration into the broader socio-economic framework of India.  
Hence, Option (1) is the right answer.