

GENERAL STUDIES

CSE Prelims Test Series (PTS): 2026

19th October, 2025 | Test-11 [Sectional Test]

Answer Key

1. (c)	21. (a)	41. (c)	61. (d)	81. (a)
2. (a)	22. (a)	42. (a)	62. (b)	82. (a)
3. (d)	23. (c)	43. (d)	63. (a)	83. (a)
4. (b)	24. (b)	44. (a)	64. (b)	84. (d)
5. (b)	25. (b)	45. (c)	65. (c)	85. (d)
6. (b)	26. (c)	46. (c)	66. (b)	86. (c)
7. (d)	27. (a)	47. (d)	67. (b)	87. (b)
8. (c)	28. (d)	48. (d)	68. (b)	88. (d)
9. (a)	29. (d)	49. (a)	69. (c)	89. (b)
10. (b)	30. (b)	50. (c)	70. (a)	90. (d)
11. (b)	31. (a)	51. (b)	71. (a)	91. (a)
12. (b)	32. (d)	52. (a)	72. (d)	92. (c)
13. (a)	33. (d)	53. (c)	73. (b)	93. (a)
14. (c)	34. (b)	54. (b)	74. (c)	94. (b)
15. (d)	35. (b)	55. (c)	75. (c)	95. (b)
16. (c)	36. (c)	56. (c)	76. (c)	96. (b)
17. (d)	37. (b)	57. (b)	77. (c)	97. (b)
18. (d)	38. (d)	58. (c)	78. (a)	98. (a)
19. (d)	39. (b)	59. (c)	79. (d)	99. (c)
20. (b)	40. (b)	60. (b)	80. (d)	100. (c)

Delhi Centre:
Vivekananda House
6-B, Pusa Road, Metro Pillar No. 111,
Near Karol Bagh Metro
New Delhi-110060
Phone: 8081300200

Delhi Centre:
Tagore House
27-B, Pusa Road, Metro Pillar No. 118,
Near Karol Bagh Metro
New Delhi-110060
Phone: 8081300200

Delhi Centre:
Mukherjee Nagar
637, Banda Bahadur Marg,
Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009
Phone: 9311667076

PRAYAGRAJ CENTRE:
31/31 Sardar Patel Marg,
Civil Lines, Prayagraj
Uttar Pradesh-211001
Phone: 9958857757

JAIPUR CENTRE:
Plot No. 6 & 7, 3rd Floor,
Sree Gopal Nagar,
Gopalpura Bypass, Jaipur-302015
Phone: 9358200511

General Studies

Test-11

Sectional Test:

History of Modern India & Current Affairs (July 2025 - September 2025)

1. (c)

- **Option (c) is correct:** The **Mahad Satyagraha (1927)** was led by **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar** to assert the **right of the Dalits to draw water from public tanks**, specifically the **Chavadar Tank** in **Mahad**, located in present-day **Raigad district of Maharashtra**. However, it was not merely about access to water but symbolized the larger fight against untouchability, caste discrimination, and social exclusion.
- The Mahad Satyagraha is considered to be the “foundational event” of the Dalit movement. This was the first time that the community collectively displayed its resolve to reject the caste system and assert their human rights.

2. (a)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The British policy of annexing states had been one of the many accumulating grievances. Therefore, the Queen’s proclamation of 1858 declared that the British had no desire to extend their existing territorial possessions. To perpetuate dynasties, Canning dispensed with the doctrine of lapse and allowed all rulers the right of adoption. Hence, the Indian rulers were assured of their rights to succession after adoption.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** The organization of the Indian section of the army was based on the policy of ‘balance and counterpoise’ or ‘divide and rule’ so as to prevent its chance of uniting again in an anti-British uprising. **Discrimination on the basis of caste, region and religion was practised in recruitment to the army.** Indian regiments were made up of a mixture of various castes and groups which were so placed as to balance each other. Communal, caste, tribal and regional loyalties were encouraged among the soldiers so that the sentiment of nationalism would not grow among them.
 - ♦ The Indian army was carefully reorganised after 1858, most of all to prevent the

recurrence of another revolt. Domination of the army by its European branch was guaranteed. The crucial branches of the army like artillery, tanks and armored corps were put exclusively in European hands. **The older policy of excluding Indians from the officer corps was strictly maintained.** Till 1914, no Indian could rise higher than the rank of a subedar.

- **Statement 3 is not correct:** In the proclamation of 1st November 1858 the Queen announced a continuation of the Company’s policies. This brought to an end the rule of the East India Company. However, the crown promised to honor all the treaties and the agreements made by the company with the rulers of Indian State. India became a colony of the British Empire.

3. (d)

- **Optional (d) is the correct answer:** Dayanand Anglo-Vedic (DAV) College was founded **after Dayanand Saraswati’s death** by his **followers in 1886 at Lahore with Mahatma Hansraj as the Honorary Headmaster.**
- **Option (a) is correct:** The first Arya Samaj unit was formally established by Swami Dayanand Saraswati in Bombay (now Mumbai) in 1875. Its headquarters was later established in Lahore.
- **Option (b) is correct:** The **Arya Samaj** believed in the **authority of the Vedas** as the ultimate source of truth and guidance but **rejected idol worship, rituals, and priestly dominance.** It promoted monotheism. He also criticised later Hindu scriptures such as the Puranas.
- **Option (c) is correct:** The Arya Samaj actively **promoted social reforms**, including **inter-caste marriages, female education, and abolition of child marriage and untouchability.**

4. (b)

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** **Jamia Millia Islamia** was **not established during the**

Swadeshi Movement (1905–1908). It was founded much later, in 1920, by nationalist leaders like Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar, Hakim Ajmal Khan etc. as part of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

- **Statement 2 is not correct:** Bankim Chandra Chatterjee wrote “Vande Mataram” much earlier as part of his novel Anandamath (published in 1882). However, it became a symbol of inspiration during the Swadeshi Movement (1905–08) after the partition of Bengal.
- Statement 3 is correct: **National Council of Education** was Established in 1906 as part of the Swadeshi Movement. **The National Council of Education (NCE)** was a landmark effort to create a system of education that was indigenous and free from British influence.
- **Additional information:** Other institutions established during Swadeshi movement:
 - ◆ **Bengal National College** was founded on the model of Tagore’s Shantiniketan, with Aurobindo Ghosh as its principal.
 - ◆ **Bengal Institute of Technology** was founded for **technical training**, and funds were raised to **send students to Japan** for higher studies.

5. (b)

- **Statement 1 is not correct :** The Indian Independence Act 1947 was legislation passed by the British Parliament that legally set up the two independent dominions of India and Pakistan. The Act codified British withdrawal from and the partition of India. In 1950, the Constitution of India came into effect and India transformed from an independent dominion to an independent constitutional republic.
- **Statement 2 is correct :** It ended British supremacy on the Indian princely states and tribal lands and were declared independent to join any of the two dominions or remain independent.
- **Statement 3 is not correct :** The Government of India Act of 1935 was used to rule each of the dominions and provinces until the new Constitutions were drafted. However , dominions were given the authority to amend the Act.

6. (b)

- **Statement 1 is not correct :** In March 1939 the Congress session took place at Tripuri, in the Central Provinces. It was obvious that all was not well within the Congress. With Bose’s victory the polarisation in terms of ideology and method of future struggle was clear. Thus the election of Bose, in the face of the opposition of the official machine, led to a sharp inner crisis. Bose had misjudged the support he had got in his election. Even the socialists and the communists for the most part were not keen on a split in the Congress. In the circumstances, Bose saw no option but to resign. **Bose resigned from the Congress presidency in April 1939, and Rajendra Prasad was elected as the next President.**
- **Statement 2 is correct :** After his resignation, **Bose founded the Forward Bloc** as a new party within the Indian National Congress.

7. (d)

- **Statement 1 is correct :** On 31 January 1930, Gandhi announced an eleven point ultimatum for Lord Irwin; if these demands were met by 11 March, he declared, there would be no civil disobedience and the Congress would participate in any conference. It was a compromise formula, which included issues like reduction of military expenditure and civil service salaries, total prohibition, discharge of political prisoners not convicted of murder, reform of the CID and its popular control and changes in the arms act. Irwin was in no mood to compromise and hence on 12 March began Gandhi’s historic Dandi March.
- **Statement 2 is correct :** In Tamil Nadu, C. Rajagopalachari, led a salt march from Trichinopoly to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore coast.
- **Statement 3 is correct :** In Malabar, K.Kelappan, the hero of the Vaikom Satyagraha, walked from Calicut to Payannur to break the salt law.
- **Additional information:**
 - ◆ **Patna:** Nakhas Pond was chosen as a site to make salt and break the salt law **under Ambika Kant Sinha.**

- ♦ **Dharasana:** Sarojini Naidu, Imam Sahib, and Manilal Gandhi completed the unfinished task of leading a raid on the Dharasana Salt Works after the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi

8. (c)

- **Row 1 is correctly matched:** The **Bhil Uprising (1818–31)** occurred in the **hill ranges of Khandesh, Maharashtra**, and was instigated by **Trimbakji Denge**, the rebel minister of **Bari Rao II**. The Bhils resisted British occupation and carried out periodic insurrections, which were suppressed by British military action.
- **Row 2 is correctly matched:** The **Faraizi Movement (1838–51)** was led by **Haji Shariatullah and later by his son Dudu Miyan**. It emerged in **Eastern Bengal (present-day Bangladesh)** to protect peasants from excessive taxation and oppression by Zamindars and British officials, and also involved setting up parallel village courts and raiding indigo factories.
- **Row 3 is correctly matched:** The **Santhal Rebellion (1855–56)** was led by the brothers **Sidhu and Kanu**. It took place in the **Santhal Pargana region**, covering parts of present-day **Jharkhand**, and involved armed uprising against oppression by Zamindars, moneylenders, and British authorities.
- **Additional Information:**
- The **Kol Uprising (1831–32)** in Singhbhum is a separate tribal insurrection caused by **land alienation and British interference**, illustrating a similar pattern of tribal resistance.

9. (a)

Correct Chronological Sequence: 1-2-3.

- 1: The Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) was established in 1923 in Benares. It was linked to the Anushilan Samiti and played a key role in promoting revolutionary nationalism in northern India. The organization focused on radical activities to challenge British rule and inspired youth to participate in armed resistance.
- 2: The Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) was formed in 1928 at Ferozeshah

Kotla ground in Delhi. Leaders included Bhagat Singh, Jatin Das, and Ajoy Ghosh. The HSRA aimed to carry out revolutionary actions against symbols of British power and sought to inspire social revolution alongside the fight for independence.

- 3: In April 1929, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutta threw a bomb in the Legislative Assembly as a symbolic act of protest against British authority. Their aim was not to cause casualties but to awaken public consciousness and promote revolutionary ideas.

10. (b)

- **Option (b) is the correct answer :** The All India Kisan Sabha was founded in Lucknow in April 1936 with Swami Sahjanand Saraswati as the president and N.G. Ranga as the general secretary. A kisan manifesto was issued and a periodical under Indulal Yagnik started. The AIKS and the Congress held their sessions in Faizpur in 1936. The Congress manifesto (especially the agrarian policy) for the 1937 provincial elections was strongly influenced by the AIKS agenda.

11. (b)

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** Anandamath is a Bengali novel written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, published in 1882. **The novel is set in the background of the Sannyasi Rebellion**, which took place in the late 18th century. The novel became symbolic of the struggle for Indian independence, and it also introduced the national song “Vande Mataram.”
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Nil Darpan (**The Indigo Planting Mirror**) is a Bengali play written by Dinabandhu Mitra in 1858-59, in the context of the Indigo Revolt. The play highlighted the exploitation of Indian peasants (ryots) by the British indigo planters. It was first published in 1860 and became a significant literary work related to the Indigo Revolt.

12. (b)

- **The correct chronology of the events is 2 - 3 - 1 - 4.**
- **Goa became the capital of the Portuguese Commercial “empire” in India in 1530.** Portuguese capital shifted to Goa by Portuguese Viceroy Nino de Cunha.

- The **Dutch East India Company** was formed in 1602 through a charter. The Dutch were primarily interested in spice trade. Therefore, they paid more attention to the Far East. India was just a trading depot for them. **They established their first factory at Petapuli in North Coromandal in 1606**, followed by another at Masulipatam in the same year.
- The first voyage of the British East India Company was made in 1601 when its ships sailed to the Spice Islands of Indonesia. **In 1608 it decided to open a factory, the name given at the time to a trading depot, at Surat on the West coast of India and sent Captain Hawkins to Jahangir's Court to obtain Royal favors.** Initially, Hawkins was received in a friendly manner. He was given a man sab of 400 and a jagir.
- **The French retaliated and occupied Madras in 1746.** This led to a very important event of the war. The British appealed to the Nawab of Carnatic, in whose territory Madras was situated, to save their settlement from the French.

13. (a)

- In May 1928, a Committee was appointed with Motilal Nehru as president. The Nehru Committee appointed by the nationalists was a response to the appointment of Simon Commission and the challenge given by Lord Birkenhead thrown to Indians asking them to frame a Constitution on which the Indian opinion was united.
 - ♦ **Members of the committee:** Tej Bahadur Sapru, Subhas Chandra Bose, M.S Aney, Mangal Singh, Ali Iman, Shuaib Qureshi and G.R.Pradhan.
- **Statement 1 is correct :** Nehru report contained a constitutional scheme that proposed dominion status for India, which was opposed by a radical younger group led by Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose.
- **Statement 2 is not correct :** All Party Convention, held at Calcutta in December 1928, failed to pass the Report. Objections were raised by some of the communal-minded leaders belonging to the Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha and the Sikh League.

• **Additional information: Major Recommendations of Nehru report:**

- ♦ The rejection of separate electorates instead demanded joint electorates for Muslims.
- ♦ Demanded dominion status. Jawahar Lal Nehru and SC Bose objected & later set up the Independence for India League.
- ♦ Linguistic provinces; 19 fundamental rights
- ♦ Responsible Government at the centre and in provinces.
- ♦ Year ultimatum to the government to accept dominion status or else civil disobedience to be launched for complete independence.

14. (c)

- All three initiatives mentioned in the question were **undertaken by Mahatma Gandhi during his stay in South Africa.**
- **1 is correct:** Gandhi ji founded the **Natal Indian Congress (NIC)** in 1894 to fight for the rights of Indians in South Africa.
- **2 is correct:** Volksrust, a town in Transvaal, was the site where Gandhi led a **Satyagraha in 1913** against the **discriminatory Transvaal Immigration Law**. This law restricted the movement of Indians and required them to carry registration certificates.
- **3 is correct:** In **1913**, a **Supreme Court judgment** in South Africa invalidated all **Hindu, Muslim, and Parsi marriages**, recognizing only **Christian-registered marriages**. This meant that **Indian women and children lost legal status**. Gandhi led a strong campaign demanding **legal recognition of Indian religious marriages**, which became one of the **final major struggles** before his return to India.
- **Additional information:** Other initiatives of Gandhi ji in South Africa:
 - ♦ Gandhi ji established the **Phoenix Settlement** near Durban in **1904** as a community center based on his principles of **self-sufficiency and simplicity**.
 - ♦ Gandhi ji started the **Indian Opinion** newspaper in **1903** to spread awareness about the conditions of Indians in South Africa and mobilize support for their struggles.

15. (d)

- **Option (d) is the correct answer :** The correct chronological order is 1-3-2.
- The **Battle of Arcot** took place during the Second Carnatic War in 1752 between the Britishers and the French. The Britishers emerged victorious with Clive's occupation of Arcot and Muhammad Ali was placed on the throne of Carnatic.
- The **Battle of Wandiwash** was the most decisive battle of the Third Carnatic War which happened in January 1760. The French forces were decisively defeated by the British forces.
- The **Battle of Buxar** took place in 1764 in which the combined armies of Mir Kasim, Shah Alam II and Shuja-ud-daula were defeated by the British army.

16. (c)

- Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act — commonly called the POSH Act — was passed in 2013. It defined sexual harassment, lay down the procedures for a complaint and inquiry, and the action to be taken. It broadened the Vishaka guidelines, which were already in place.
 - ♦ Vishaka guidelines were laid down by the Supreme Court in a judgment in 1997. This was in a case filed by women's rights groups, one of which was Vishaka. They had filed a public interest litigation over the alleged gangrape of Bhanwari Devi, a social worker from Rajasthan.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Act mandates every workplace employing more than ten persons to constitute an Internal Complaints Committee. This committee is responsible for addressing complaints of sexual harassment and ensuring a safe working environment.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Any aggrieved women may make in writing a complaint of sexual harassment at workplace to the Internal committee within 3 months from the date of incident or the date of the last incident in case of a series of incident (Section 9(1)).
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The Supreme Court declined to entertain a plea seeking to extend the law on prevention of sexual harassment at

workplaces to political parties, holding that parties cannot be treated as “workplaces” and their members are not “employees.”

17. (d)

- **Option (d) is the correct answer:** In the India-US trade talks, “**non-vegetarian milk**” refers to **milk obtained from cows fed animal-based products such as meat or blood**. India refuses to import such milk, citing cultural and religious concerns, and requires **stringent certification** that imported milk comes from cows not fed any animal-based feed.

18. (d)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The **Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA)** is a **statutory body under the Ministry of Women and Child Development**. It has been established to regulate and oversee adoption practices in India, ensuring compliance with legal and policy frameworks.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** CARA acts as the **nodal agency for both in-country and inter-country adoption of Indian children**. It is designated as the **Central Authority under the Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption, 1993**, which India ratified in 2003, giving it the mandate to monitor and regulate all adoption processes.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** CARA **primarily deals with the adoption of orphan, abandoned, and surrendered children** through its **recognised adoption agencies**. It oversees structured counselling and support services for prospective adoptive parents, adopted children, and biological parents throughout pre-adoption, during adoption, and post-adoption stages.

Additional Information:

- CARA has issued **directions to all State Adoption Resource Agencies (SARAs)** to strengthen **structured counselling services** for all stakeholders in the adoption process.
- The initiative focuses on providing **psychosocial support** to **prospective adoptive parents (PAPs), adopted children, and biological parents** who surrender their children for adoption.

19. (d)

- The **International Criminal Court (ICC)**, established under the **Rome Statute (1998)**, is the **world's first permanent international court** set up to prosecute individuals (not states) for the **gravest crimes under international law**.
- **1, 2, 3, and 4 are correct:** The Court has jurisdiction over **four core international crimes**:
 - ♦ **Genocide:** The ICC can try individuals responsible for acts committed **with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group**.
 - ♦ **Crimes against Humanity:** These include widespread or systematic attacks against civilians, such as **murder, enslavement, torture, deportation, rape, and enforced disappearance**.
 - ♦ **War crimes:** The ICC can prosecute violations of the **laws and customs of war**, including the **killing of prisoners, targeting civilians, and using prohibited weapons**. Its jurisdiction applies to both **international and non-international armed conflicts**.
 - ♦ **Crime of aggression:** Added to the Rome Statute through the **Kampala Amendments (2010)**, the ICC can try individuals responsible for **acts of aggression** — i.e., the **planning, preparation, initiation, or execution of acts of armed force** by one state against another that violates the UN Charter.

20. (b)

- **Context:** The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has asked the Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India to integrate preliminary work for the eighth economic census with the 16th population census.
- **Option (b) is the correct answer:** The **Economic Census (EC)** is carried out throughout India by the **Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI)** through the **National Statistics Office**, in collaboration with all the **State and Union Territory Directorates of Economics and**

Statistics (DES). The first Economic Census was conducted in **1977**, and subsequent censuses have taken place in **1980, 1990, 1998, 2005, 2013**, and the ongoing 7th Economic Census began in **2019-20**.

- The Ministry coordinates the entire process, including **enumerator training, monitoring, data collection, and publication of reports**, sometimes leveraging **Common Service Centres (CSC)** and ICT tools for geo-coded data collection.

21. (a)

- **Statement 1 is correct :** The Government of India Act 1935 provided for the establishment of an All India Federation and a new system of government for the provinces on the basis of provincial autonomy. The federation was to be based on a union of the provinces of British India and the Princely States.
- **Statement 2 is not correct :** The representatives of the States were not to be elected by the people, but appointed directly by the rulers. Only 14 per cent of the total population in British India was given the right to vote.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** It ended the system of dyarchy in the provinces and replaced it with provincial autonomy. At the same time, it introduced the concept of dyarchy at the Centre, under which the federal subjects were to be divided into reserved subjects and transferred subjects. However, this part of the Act was never implemented in practice.

22. (a)

- **Gandhi-Irwin Pact** (also known as Delhi pact) was signed on 5 March 1931 between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin, the then Viceroy of India. It marked a temporary truce between the Indian National Congress and the British government, leading to the suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- **Statement 1 is correct :** The terms of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, 1931 included: the 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.

- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Government also conceded the right to make salt for consumption to villages along the coast, as also the right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing.
- **Statement 3 is not correct :** The Congress agreed to participate in the Second Round Table Conference.
- **Additional information:** As part of the Delhi pact:
 - ◆ Gandhi ji agreed to:
 - Discontinuation of the Civil Disobedience movement
 - Participate in the Round Table Conference.
 - ◆ Lord Irwin agreed to:
 - Revocation of the Ordinances and the release of the political prisoners except those who were convicted of open violence.
 - Making of salt by those living in coastal areas not for commercial purposes but for personal consumption
 - Peaceful Picketing of shops selling foreign clothes and other imported items and the liquor shops.
 - Return of the confiscated land, not yet sold to third parties
 - Remission of all fines not yet collected.

23. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct :** The Second World War broke out in September 1939 when Nazi Germany invaded Poland in pursuance of Hitler's scheme for German expansion. In October 1940, Gandhi gave the call for a limited satyagraha by a few selected individuals. The satyagraha was kept limited so as not to embarrass Britain's war effort by a mass upheaval in India.
- **Statement 2 is correct :** Vinoba Bhave was the first to offer satyagraha. By 15 May 1941, more than 25,000 satyagrahis had been jailed

24. (b)

- **Option (b) is the correct answer:** The Anushilan Samiti was founded in 1902 in Kolkata by Satish Chandra Bose and Barrister Pramathanath Mitra. It operated through secret

akharas and was associated with revolutionary literature like 'Yugantar'. Key leaders included Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Aurobindo Ghosh, Bipin Chandra Pal, and Subhash Chandra Bose. The Samiti focused on training its members for revolutionary activities, generating nationalist consciousness among the masses, and working in secrecy to resist British rule.

- **Additional Information:**

- ◆ The Anushilan Samiti initially began as a youth society and gymnasium promoting physical activities like lathi play and social service.
- ◆ Over time, it became a center for secret revolutionary training and nationalist mobilization. It collaborated with other revolutionary groups, engaged in armed resistance, and influenced student activism and labor movements before its decline and partial transformation into the Revolutionary Socialist Party.

25. (b)

- **Option (a) is not correct:** While the Vaikom Satyagraha was indeed concerned with social equality and the rights of Dalits, it was more focused on securing the right of Dalits to use the public road around the Vaikom temple. The movement was not primarily aimed at securing political rights, but rather challenging the social practice of untouchability and securing the right of Dalits to access public spaces.
- **Option (b) is correct:** The Vaikom Satyagraha was specifically aimed at allowing Dalits and people of lower castes to use the roads around the Vaikom temple, which were previously restricted. After prolonged and peaceful protests, the movement was successful in achieving this goal, with the authorities finally opening the roads to all people, regardless of caste.
- **Option (c) is not correct:** Mahatma Gandhi strongly supported the Vaikom Satyagraha. While the issue was linked to religious practices and temple access, Gandhi saw the movement as part of the broader struggle against untouchability, a social evil. Gandhi visited Vaikom in 1925 and lent his support to the cause.

- **Option (d) is not correct:** The Vaikom Satyagraha was led by prominent leaders from Kerala, including K. Kelappan, T. K. Madhavan, and K. P. Kesava Menon, among others. Although the movement had supporters from outside Kerala, such as from Tamil Nadu, it was not solely led by leaders from Tamil Nadu.

26. (c)

- **Option (c) is the correct answer:** In the North Western Provinces of the Bengal Presidency (most of this area is now in Uttar Pradesh), an Englishman called Holt Mackenzie devised the new system which came into effect in 1822. This system came to be known as the Mahalwari Settlement.
- He felt that the village was an important social institution in north Indian society and needed to be preserved. Under his directions, collectors went from village to village, inspecting the land, measuring the fields, and recording the customs and rights of different groups.
- The estimated revenue of each plot within a village was added up to calculate the revenue that each village (mahal) had to pay. This demand was to be revised periodically, not permanently fixed.
- The charge of collecting the revenue and paying it to the Company was given to the village headman, rather than the zamindar.

27. (a)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Mappila Uprisings (1836–1854) were indeed triggered by British land revenue policies and the eviction rights of Janmis. Changes in land administration, including giving Janmis the right to evict Mappila tenants and imposing over-assessment and illegal taxes, caused severe hardship for the majority of the Mappilas, who were cultivating tenants, landless labourers, petty traders, and fishermen.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** The uprisings were not led by wealthy landowners. Most rebels came from the poorer sections of the Mappila population, rather than the elite, and targeted British officials, Janmis, and their dependents.

- **Statement 3 is not correct:** The uprisings were not confined only to rural areas; while the majority occurred in villages, the rebels also targeted British officials and landlords, which sometimes included trade centers or areas of administrative significance, indicating that the disturbances were not strictly rural.

Additional Information:

- The religious leaders played a role in strengthening solidarity among the Mappilas and fostering anti-British consciousness.
- Between 1836 and 1854, there were about 22 uprisings in Malabar.
- The British armed forces struggled to suppress these uprisings for many years, highlighting the scale and intensity of the resistance.

28. (d)

- **Option (d) is the correct answer :** The 'Plan Balkan' was proposed by Lord Louis Mountbatten, the last Viceroy of British India, in April 1947 as one of the early drafts for transferring power from the British to Indian hands. The plan was prepared before the final acceptance of the Partition of India and was intended to provide a flexible framework for decolonization.
- **Key features of the plan:**
 - ♦ It proposed the partition of Punjab and Bengal on communal lines.
 - ♦ Power was to be transferred to provincial governments and sub-provincial units, which would be free to decide whether to join an existing Constituent Assembly or form new ones.

29. (d)

- **Pair 1 is correctly matched:** Yudh Abhyas is the annual Army exercise between India and the United States. The 21st edition commenced on 1 September 2025 at Fort Wainwright, Alaska, and focuses on enhancing bilateral army cooperation and operational readiness.
- **Pair 2 is correctly matched:** Bold Kurukshetra is a joint military exercise between India and Singapore conducted in Jodhpur. It aims to improve interoperability between the two armies, involving tabletop

exercises and computer-based wargames under a UN mandate.

- **Pair 3 is correctly matched: SIMBEX (Singapore-India Maritime Bilateral Exercise)** is conducted **annually between the Indian Navy and the Republic of Singapore Navy (RSN)**. The latest edition was held from **28 July to 1 August**, focusing on strengthening **maritime cooperation and bilateral naval capabilities**.

30. (b)

- Option (b) is the correct answer: Ambergris is a waxy, grayish substance produced in the intestines of the sperm whale. It forms as a digestive secretion that helps the whale pass hard, indigestible parts of its prey — especially squid beaks. When expelled and aged in the ocean, it develops a sweet, earthy fragrance and becomes a highly valued ingredient in the perfume industry (particularly for fixing scents and enhancing longevity).
- **Additional information:**
 - ◆ The sperm whale is listed as a protected species under Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
 - ◆ Therefore, the possession, trade, or sale of ambergris — being a product of a protected animal — is illegal in India.
 - ◆ Ambergris is often referred to as “floating gold” because of its extremely high value in the black market.

31. (a)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Central Government shall, on the recommendations of the Board, notify a National Sports Election Panel consisting of such number of persons as it may deem necessary, who are retired Chief Election Commissioner or Election Commissioner or Deputy Election Commissioner or retired State Election Commissioner or Chief Electoral Officers of the States, with adequate experience of conduct of elections under the Representation of the People Act, 1951.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** The Tribunal shall not have jurisdiction to adjudicate the following matters, namely:— (a) any dispute, or conflict arising during the Olympic Games, Paralympic

Games, Commonwealth Games, Asian Games, or any other similar events organised by any International Federations; (b) any dispute falling within the exclusive jurisdiction of— (i) the internal disputes resolution committee of a National Sports Body; or (ii) any other tribunal or court; or (iii) any International Federation; or (iv) the Court of Arbitration for Sports established in Lausanne, Switzerland; (c) doping related disputes, where Disciplinary Panels constituted under the National Anti-Doping Act, 2022 have exclusive jurisdiction; (d) any matter in respect of which the International Charters and Statutes require the parties to submit to specific mechanism or forum for adjudication.

32. (d)

- **Statement 1 is correct :** The three wars fought between the British East India Company and the Maratha confederacy in India are referred to as the Anglo-Maratha Wars.

The inconclusive First Anglo-Maratha War came to an end in 1782 through the Treaty of Salbai which committed the Marathas to friendship with the Company and also to a confrontation with Mysore.

- **Statement 2 is correct :** The Second Anglo-Maratha War was fought between 1803 and 1805. The main cause of the second Maratha war was the defeat of the Peshwa Bajji Rao II by the Holkars. The war happened during the reign of Lord Wellesley.
- **Statement 3 is correct :** In the Third Anglo-Maratha War, the Holkar's army and the Pindaris were defeated and the British took complete control over the Peshwa's dominions and the peshwaship itself was abolished.

33. (d)

- The **Karachi session (1931) of Indian National Congress was memorable for its resolution on fundamental rights and the National Economic Programme**. It came to be known as the '**Karachi Resolution**', and outlined most of the principles that gave the Constitution of independent India its distinctive character.
- Even though the Congress had from its inception fought for the economic interests, civil liberties and political rights of the people, this was the first time that the Congress defined what Swaraj

would mean for the masses. It also declared that, 'in order to end the exploitation of the masses, political freedom must include real economic freedom of the starving millions.'

34. (b)

- **Statement 1 is not correct :** In the Battle of Plassey (June 1757), Siraj-ud-daula was defeated by Robert Clive. It was hardly more than a skirmish, as the largest contingent of the nawabi army remained inactive under Mir Jafar's command. But it had a profound political impact, as fugitive Siraj was soon captured and put to death and the new nawab Mir Jafar became a puppet in the hands of the English. The Battle of Plassey (1757) thus marked the beginning of political supremacy of the English East India Company in India.
- **Statement 2 is correct :** In December 1763, Mir Kasim fled from Bengal and formed a grand alliance with the Mughal emperor Shah Alam II and Shuja-ud-daula of Awadh. But their combined army was routed at the Battle of Buxar (1764). In return, by the Treaty of Allahabad of 1765, Shah Alam granted the Company the diwani (revenue collecting rights) of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa—in other words, absolute control over the lucrative resources of the prosperous Bengal subah. According to the treaty, Shuja-ud-daula had to pay Rs. 5 million to the nawab and the Company would henceforth not defend each other's territories; a British Resident would be posted in his court and the Company would enjoy free trade in the region.

35. (b)

- **Option (b) is the correct answer: The correct chronological order** of the above events is as follows:
 - ♦ **Charles Wood's Education Dispatch:** The most important part of the development of education in 19th century, especially English education, was the guidelines prepared by Charles Wood, the Secretary of State, in **1854**, popularly known as the Wood's Dispatch. This comprehensive scheme dominated education policy in the second half of the 19th century. It firmly

put the European model on the map of Indian education.

- ♦ **Establishment of Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras:** Wood's Dispatch proposed to set up universities at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras on the model of London University which would hold examinations and confer degrees. The universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were established in **1857**.
- ♦ **Setting up of Indian Universities (Raleigh) Commission:** Lord Curzon appointed a Commission on Education known as the Indian Universities Commission under the Presidency of Sir Thomas Raleigh on 27 January **1902** 'to enquire into the condition and prospects of universities in India and to recommend proposals for improving their constitution and working'.

36. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct :** The Indian Councils Act of 1909 increased the number of elected members in the Imperial Legislative Council and the provincial councils. But most of the elected members were elected indirectly, by the provincial councils in the case of the Imperial Council and by municipal committees and district boards in the case of the provincial councils.
- **Statement 2 is correct :** The Reforms also introduced the system of separate electorates under which all Muslims were grouped in separate constituencies from which Muslims alone could be elected. This was done in the name of protecting the Muslim minority. But, in reality, this was a part of the policy of dividing Hindus and Muslims, and thus maintaining British supremacy in India.

37. (b)

- **Pair 1 is correctly matched:** The **Prarthana Samaj** was founded in **1867** in **Bombay (Mumbai)** by **Dr. Atmaram Pandurang**. It was inspired by the Brahmo Samaj and promoted monotheism, abolition of caste, and social reforms such as widow remarriage, women's education, and abolition of child marriage. M. G. Ranade and R. G. Bhandarkar were also key figures associated with it.

- **Pair 2 is not correctly matched: The Indian Reform Association was not founded by Keshab Chandra Sen in 1870.** It served as the secular branch of the Brahmo Samaj and worked for social reforms, including female education, temperance, and abolition of child marriage.

♦ **Gopal Krishna Gokhale**, on the other hand, founded the **Servants of India Society** in 1905.

- **Pair 3 is correctly matched:** Dharma Sabha was founded in 1830 by Radhakant Deb in Calcutta. It was a **conservative Hindu organisation** established to **oppose the reforms** initiated by Raja Ram Mohan Roy and the British, particularly the **Abolition of Sati (1829)**.
- **Pair 4 is correctly matched:** The Atmiya Sabha was established in 1815 by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in Calcutta. It was among the **earliest reformist organisations** in modern India, promoting **rational thinking, monotheism, and social reform** within Hindu society.

38. (d)

- **Statement 1 is not correct: The Tinkathia system was associated with the Champaran Satyagraha (1917), not the Kheda Satyagraha.** Under the Tinkathia system, European indigo planters forced peasants in Champaran (Bihar) to cultivate indigo on three-twentieths (3/20) of their land, regardless of their will or economic condition. Mahatma Gandhi's intervention in Champaran, at the request of Raj Kumar Shukla, helped expose this exploitative system and secured relief for the peasants.
 - ♦ The Kheda Satyagraha (1918), on the other hand, was about remission of land revenue for farmers affected by crop failure in Gujarat, not indigo cultivation.
- **Statement 2 is not correct: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel assisted Gandhi during the Kheda Satyagraha (1918) — not during the Champaran Satyagraha.** During the Kheda movement, Patel left his legal practice to organize peasants and lead the struggle under Gandhi's guidance against unjust

revenue collection. In Champaran, Gandhi was supported by local leaders such as Raj Kumar Shukla, Rajendra Prasad, Anugrah Narayan Sinha, and J.B. Kripalani.

- **Additional information:** Initial three movements by Gandhiji were as follows:

Satyagraha	Issue	Key Associates
Champaran Satyagraha (Bihar)	Forced indigo cultivation under <i>Tinkathia</i> system	Raj Kumar Shukla, Rajendra Prasad, J.B. Kripalani
Kheda Satyagraha (Gujarat)	Non-payment of revenue due to crop failure	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Indulal Yagnik
Ahmedabad Mill Strike (Gujarat)	Workers' demand for wage hike	Anasuya Sarabhai, Vallabhbhai Patel, Shankarlal Banker, Mahadev Desai

39. (b)

- **Statement 1 is not correct: Overseas Citizens of India (OCIs) are individuals from foreign countries with ancestral ties to India.** Introduced in 2005, this relatively recent status aims to enhance the integration of the Indian diaspora into the global community while preserving their individual connections with India. **While OCIs are not considered Indian citizens, they are granted specific privileges akin to those of permanent residents in India.**
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has notified that under clause (da) of section 7D of the Citizenship Act, 1955, an OCI registration **shall be liable to be cancelled** if a person:
 - ♦ Has been **sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than two years,**
 - ♦ Or has been **charge-sheeted for an offence entailing punishment of imprisonment for seven years or more.**

40. (b)

- **Option (b) is correct: 'Vikram 3201' and 'Kalpana 3201' are indigenously developed 32-bit microprocessors designed for space applications by the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) of ISRO, in collaboration with the Semiconductor Laboratory (SCL), Chandigarh.**

- **About VIKRAM3201:** It is the first fully "Make-in-India" 32-bit microprocessor that is qualified for use in the harsh environmental conditions of launch vehicles. The processor was fabricated at the 180nm CMOS semiconductor fab of SCL. This processor is an advanced version of the indigenously designed 16-bit VIKRAM1601 microprocessor which has been flying in the Avionics system of ISRO's launch vehicles since 2009.
- **About KALPANA 3201:** It is a 32-bit SPARC V8 RISC microprocessor developed by ISRO, based on the **IEEE 1754 Instruction Set Architecture**. It is designed to be **compatible with open-source software toolsets and in-house simulators** used for flight applications, ensuring flexibility and ease of integration. Engineered for **high-reliability computing tasks**, KALPANA 3201 is intended to power **ISRO's future space missions**

41. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Elections to provincial legislatures were held in **1937** as per the provisions laid down by the **Government of India Act of 1935**.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The 1937 elections conclusively demonstrated that a large majority of Indian people supported the Congress, which swept the polls in most of the provinces. **Congress ministries were formed in July 1937 in seven out of eleven provinces. Later, Congress formed coalition governments with two others. Only Bengal and Punjab had non-Congress ministries.**

42. (a)

- **Statement 1 is correct :** In July 1942, Congress Working Committee meeting in Wardha resolved to authorize Gandhi to launch a non-violent mass movement. This resolution is popularly referred to as the 'Quit India' resolution. Quit India resolution was proposed by J.L. Nehru and seconded by Sardar Patel. It was decided to approve the resolution in the next meeting of the All India Congress Committee in Bombay. Finally, **on 8th August 1942, All India Congress Committee met at Gowalia Tank in Bombay and approved the Quit India Resolution.**

- **Statement 2 is not correct :** Usha Mehta and her associates operated an underground radio station during the Quit India Movement.
- **Additional information:** The Quit India Movement was launched in response to the Cripps proposals that were too little and too late.

43. (d)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The AITUC was established in **1920**, and a key motivation was to elect and send a delegation to represent Indian labor at the **International Labour Organisation (ILO)**, which was a part of the League of Nations.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The AITUC was founded in **1920** through **the efforts of Narayan Malhar Joshi** and other leaders like **Lala Lajpat Rai, Joseph Baptista**, and others. **Lala Lajpat Rai** was the first President of the AITUC in **1920**, and Dewan Chaman Lal its first general secretary.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The first split in AITUC took place in 1929. Jawaharlal Nehru was then the president of the AITUC. The main issue was whether the AITUC would boycott the Royal Commission on Labour appointed by the British Government or not. **The moderates wanted to join it while the extremists wanted to boycott it.** Finally, the moderates left the AITUC and formed the Indian Trade Union Federation with V.V. Giri as the president.

44. (a)

- **Option (a) is correct:** Pandita Ramabai in Western India, Sister Subbalakshmi in Madras, and Begum Rokeya Sakhawat in Bengal were the prominent figures associated with women education.
- **Pandita Ramabai:** She was a renowned social reformer in Maharashtra, fought for women's rights and against child marriage. **She promoted girls' education and founded the Arya Mahila Samaj (1881) in Pune to uplift women**, especially child widows. In 1889, she established the **Mukti Mission**, a refuge for deserted widows, and later started Sharda Sadan, providing housing, education, vocational training, and medical services to widows, orphans, and the visually challenged.

- **Sister Subbalaksmi in Madras:** She was a social reformer and educationist in India. In 1912-1913 a widow's home was established by her in Madras.
- **Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain:** From the early twentieth century, Muslim women like the Begums of Bhopal played a notable role in promoting education among women. They founded a **primary school for girls at Aligarh**. Another remarkable woman, Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain started schools for **Muslim girls in Patna and Calcutta**. She was a fearless critic of conservative ideas, arguing that religious leaders of every faith accorded an inferior place to women.

45. (c)

- The first important parliamentary act regarding the Company's affairs was the Regulating Act of 1773. This Act made changes in the constitution of the Court of Directors of the Company and subjected their actions to the supervision of the British Government. The defects of the Regulating Act and the exigencies of British politics necessitated the passing in 1784 of another important act known as the Pitt's India Act
- **Statement 1 is correct :** This Act gave the British government supreme control over the company's affairs and its administration in India. It established six commissioners for the affairs of India, popularly known as the Board of Control, including two Cabinet Ministers. The Board of Control was to guide and control the work of the Court of Directors and the Government of India.
- **Statement 2 is correct :** The Act clearly subordinated the Bombay and Madras Presidencies Bengal in all questions of war, diplomacy, and revenues.
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** The Pitt's India Act did not abolish the dual system of control; rather, it **formally established it**. Under the system:
 - ♦ The **Company** retained control over **commercial affairs** through the **Court of Directors**, and

- ♦ The **British Government**, through the **Board of Control**, supervised **political and administrative affairs**.

- **Additional information:** The dual system of control between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control was abolished in 1858 by the Government of India Act of 1858, which ended the East India Company's rule and transferred power directly to the British Crown. This act abolished both the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, creating a new position of Secretary of State for India to oversee the administration

46. (c)

- **Statement 1 is not correct :** The Bardoli Resolution (February 1922) was passed to call off the Non-Cooperation Movement after the Chauri Chaura incident, not to endorse its beginning
- **Statement 2 is correct :** The years 1921 and 1922 were to witness an unprecedented movement of the Indian people. Thousands of students left government schools and colleges and joined national schools and colleges. It was at this time that the Jamia Millia Islamia (National Muslim University) of Aligarh, the Bihar Vidyapith, the Kashi Vidyapith and the Gujarat Vidyapith came into existence. The Jamia Millia later shifted to Delhi. Acharya Narendra Dev, Dr Zakir Husain and Lala Lajpat Rai were among the many distinguished teachers at these national colleges and universities.
- **Statement 3 is correct :** The Tilak Swarajya Fund was started to finance the non-cooperation movement and within six months over a crore of rupees were subscribed.

47. (d)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The **formal proclamation of the Swadeshi Movement** was made at a **public meeting held at the Calcutta Town Hall on 7 August 1905**.

- ◆ In 2015, the Government of India decided to designate the 7th of August every year, as the National Handloom Day.

- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Swadeshi Movement emerged as a direct reaction to the Partition of Bengal (1905) announced by Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy of India. The partition officially took effect on **16 October 1905**, claimed to be for **administrative convenience**, but its real aim was to undermine nationalism by creating a Hindu–Muslim divide
- **Statement 3 is correct:** At the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress in 1906, presided over by Dadabhai Naoroji, the Congress for the first time declared “self-government or swaraj” as its goal.

48. (d)

- The two uprisings described are the Paika Rebellion and the Bhil Uprising.
- **Paika rebellion:** In several recent descriptions, the 1817 Paika Rebellion in Odisha’s Khurda is referred to as the “original” first war of Indian Independence. In 1817, the Paikas, Odisha’s traditional military retainers, revolted against British rule after losing their rent-free land (nish-kar jagirs) due to new revenue policies. The British had earlier dethroned the Khurda king in 1803, disrupting the Paikas’ social and economic standing. The revolt was triggered when 400 Kondhs from Ghumusar rose against the British. **Bakshi Jagabandhu, the exiled Khurda king’s military general, led the Paikas in the uprising.** They torched government buildings, looted treasuries, and killed British officials, spreading unrest across Khurda.
- **Bhil Uprising:** After the British intruded into the Bhil territory in Maharashtra’s Khandesh region, the tribals pushed back fearing exploitation under the new regime in 1818. The revolt was led by their leader, **Sewaram** and was brutally crushed using the British military might. This uprising again erupted in 1825 as the Bhils sought to take advantage of reverses being suffered by the British in the first Anglo-Burmese war.

49. (a)

- **Statement 1 is correct, but Statement 2 is not correct:** The Ilbert Bill was introduced in 1883

by Sir Courtenay Ilbert, the Law Member of the Viceroy’s Executive Council, during the viceroyalty of Lord Ripon. The Bill sought to empower Indian judges and magistrates to try European British subjects in criminal cases within the Indian territories. Before this, Indian judges were not allowed to preside over cases involving Europeans, reflecting racial discrimination in the colonial judicial system.

Additional information:

- Ilbert Bill faced intense opposition from the European community in India, who argued that “Indians were unfit to try Europeans.”
- To pacify the outrage, the government amended the Bill, allowing European defendants the right to be tried by a jury composed of at least half Europeans — thereby diluting the original intent of equality.

50. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** India is indeed the largest producer, consumer, and exporter of turmeric in the world. In 2022-23, India cultivated turmeric on **324,000 hectares**, producing **1.16 million tonnes**, which accounted for **over 75% of global turmeric production**. Additionally, India holds **more than 62% share of world trade** in turmeric, highlighting its dominance in both domestic consumption and international exports.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The National Turmeric Board is headquartered in Nizamabad, Telangana, and functions under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The Board focuses on the development and growth of turmeric and turmeric products, and the government has allocated **Rs 200 crore** to improve turmeric quality, conduct research, and enhance farmers’ income.

51. (b)

- The correct chronological order is Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha (1836) → British Indian Association (1851) → Madras Mahajan Sabha (1884) → Bombay Presidency Association (1885).
- **Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha:** Founded in 1836 in Calcutta by associates of Raja

Rammohan Roy. It was considered one of the first organized political groups in India.

- **British Indian Association:** Established in **Calcutta in 1851**, through the merger of the **Landholders' Society (1838)** and the **Bengal British India Society (1843)**.
- **Madras Mahajan Sabha:** Founded in **1884** in **Madras (Chennai)** by **M. Viraraghavachari, G. Subramania Iyer, and Anandacharlu**.
- **Bombay Presidency Association:** Established in **1885** in **Bombay (Mumbai)** by **Pheroze Shah Mehta, K.T. Telang, and Badruddin Tyabji**.

52. (a)

- **Statement 1 is correct :** In December 1922, C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party with C.R. Das as president and Motilal Nehru as one of the secretaries. The new party was to function as a group within the Congress
- **Statement 2 is not correct :** C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru advocated a new line of political activity under the changed conditions. They said that nationalists should end the boycott of the Legislative Councils, enter them, obstruct their working according to official plans, expose their weaknesses, transform them into arenas of political struggle and thus use them to arouse public enthusiasm. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr Ansari, Babu Rajendra Prasad and others, known as 'no-changers', opposed Council entry. They warned that legislative politics would lead to neglect of work among the masses, weaken nationalist fervour and create rivalries among the leaders. They, therefore, continued to emphasise the constructive programme of spinning, temperance, Hindu-Muslim unity, removal of untouchability and grassroots work in the villages and among the poor.

53. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct :** In 1917 the Government of India had appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Justice Sydney Rowlatt to investigate "revolutionary crime" in the country and to recommend legislation for its suppression. After a review of the situation, the Rowlatt committee proposed two new bills. The new bills attempted to make war-time

restrictions permanent. They provided trial of offences by a special court consisting of three high court judges. There was no provision of appeal against the decision of this court. The bill also proposed to give authority to the government to search a place and arrest a person without a warrant. Detention without a trial for a maximum period of two years was also provided in the bills.

- **Statement 2 is correct :** There was widespread condemnation of the bills in the whole country. Gandhi also launched his campaign against the bills. He opposed not just the content of the bills, but also the manner in which they were foisted on the country without regard to public opinion. He formed a Satyagraha Sabha on 24th February 1919 in Bombay to protest against the Rowlatt Bills.

54. (b)

- **Statement 1 is not correct :** In November 1927, the British government appointed the Indian Statutory Commission, known popularly after the name of its chairman as the Simon Commission, to go into the question of further constitutional reform. Simon Commission was appointed before the Round Table Conferences (which were held between 1930 and 1932).
- **Statement 2 is not correct :** All the members of the Commission were Englishmen. As a result, the Commission was met with nationwide demonstrations, with the slogan "Simon Go Back" being raised in protest. What angered them most was the exclusion of Indians from the Commission and the basic notion behind this exclusion that foreigners would discuss and decide upon India's fitness for self-government. In other words, this British action was seen as a violation of the principle of self-determination and a deliberate insult to the self-respect of the Indians.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The **Simon Commission's Report (1930)** recommended the **abolition of dyarchy** (dual system of governance) in the **provinces**. It also recommended the introduction of "provincial autonomy", meaning that elected Indian ministers would have control over provincial subjects.

55. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct** : To secure the cooperation of Indians during World War II, the British Government sent to India in March 1942 a mission headed by a Cabinet minister, Stafford Cripps. He was a left-wing Labourite who had earlier actively supported the Indian national movement. The Draft Declaration of Cripps promised India Dominion Status and a constitution-making body after the War whose members would be elected by the provincial assemblies and nominated by the rulers in case of the princely states.
- **Statement 2 is not correct** : The proposal of the Cabinet Mission Plan led to the formation of the Constituent Assembly which framed the Constitution of India.
- **Statement 3 is correct** : The Congress objected to the provision for Dominion Status rather than full independence, the representation of the princely states in the constituent assembly not by the people of the states but by the nominees of the rulers, and above all by the provision for the partition of India. Gandhi described its proposals as a post-dated cheque.

56. (c)

- Max Muller, William Jones, and Vincent Smith were associated as the **British imperialist historians interested in Indology**.
- They contributed significantly to the study of Indian history, culture, and languages, often from a British colonial perspective.

57. (b)

- **The correct pairs are as follows:**
 - (1) Bihar – Kunwar Singh
 - (2) Bareilly – Khan Bahadur
 - (3) Lucknow – Begum Hazrat Mahal
 - (4) Delhi – General Bakht Khan
 - (5) Kanpur – Nana Sahib

58. (c)

- **Option (c) is the correct answer:** The **Cunningham Circular** was issued by J.R. Cunningham, Director of Public Instruction in Assam, during British rule in the **early 20th century**. It **required students and their guardians to sign undertakings of good behavior** and effectively discouraged

and **prohibited participation in political activities**.

59. (c)

- “Assistance in Deploying Energy Efficient Technologies in Industries and Establishments” (ADEETIE) Scheme is a flagship initiative of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) under the Ministry of Power, Government of India. This Scheme aims to catalyze the adoption of energy-efficient technologies among Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).
- **Statement 1 is correct:** The ADEETIE scheme **offers differential interest subvention rates** to make energy efficiency projects more affordable. Specifically, it provides **5% interest subvention for Micro and Small Enterprises** and **3% for Medium Enterprises** on loans for adopting energy-efficient technologies. This confirms that the scheme aims to reduce financial burden and promote accessibility to energy efficiency investments for MSMEs.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The scheme **aims to promote the adoption of energy-efficient technologies in MSMEs**, as it provides end-to-end technical and financial support such as energy audits, detailed project reports, and monitoring & verification assistance. The entire design of the ADEETIE scheme revolves around facilitating energy-efficient practices across MSME sectors.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The ADEETIE scheme **is implemented by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE)**, which functions under the **Ministry of Power, Government of India**. BEE is responsible for executing the scheme’s provisions, including technical assistance and financial subvention mechanisms.

60. (b)

- All these were famous forts during the medieval period. India has nominated the “Maratha Military Landscapes”, a network of forts that showcase the strategic military powers of Maratha rule, for inclusion in the UNESCO World Heritage list. The 12 components of this nomination are the forts of Salher, Shivneri, Lohagad, Khanderi, Raigad, Rajgad, Pratapgad, Suvarnadurg, Panhala, Vijaydurg and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra and Gingee Fort in Tamil Nadu

61. (d)

- **Option (d) is the correct answer:** The book “**Poverty and Un-British Rule in India**” was authored by **Dadabhai Naoroji** and published in **1901**. In this work, Naoroji presented a systematic economic critique of British colonial rule, highlighting how India’s wealth was being drained to Britain without adequate economic or material return. He famously propounded the “**Drain of Wealth Theory**”, explaining that a significant portion of India’s revenue and resources were being exported to England in the form of:
 - ♦ Salaries and pensions of British officials,
 - ♦ Profits from British businesses in India, and
 - ♦ Interest payments on public debt held in Britain.

62. (b)

- **Statement 1 is correct :** The Charter Act of 1833 brought the Company’s monopoly of tea trade and trade with China to an end. Earlier, the Charter Act of 1813 had already abolished the Company’s monopoly over Indian trade (except with China and tea). The 1833 Act thus **completely ended the Company’s commercial activities**, turning it into a purely **administrative and political body** representing British rule in India.
- **Statement 2 is correct :** The Act made the **Governor-General of Bengal the Governor-General of India** — the first person to hold this title was **Lord William Bentinck**. The **Governor-General of India** was given **exclusive legislative powers** for the **entire British India**, centralizing legislative authority.
- **Statement 3 is not correct :** The Board of Control, created under the Pitt’s India Act of 1784, continued to supervise the political and administrative affairs of the Company even after 1833. The dual system of control — between the Court of Directors (of the East India Company) and the Board of Control (of the British Government) — remained in place until the Government of India Act of 1858, when the Company was abolished and power was transferred directly to the British Crown.

63. (a)

- **About Home Rule Leagues (HRL):** They were established by the prominent rulers of the Indian National Movement during **1916**; with the main objective of **demanding self-government or home rule for all of India within the British commonwealth**.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** The two Leagues demarcated their areas of operation: **Tilak’s League** was to work in **Maharashtra, Karnataka Central Provinces and Berar**. **Annie Besant’s League** operated in the rest of India. Thus, it had a wider area of operation than Tilak’s League.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** In his speeches during the HRL Movement, **B.G. Tilak’s approach was about mass mobilization and fostering national consciousness, rather than relying on revolutionary activities**. Both B.G. Tilak and Annie Besant **advocated for constitutional reforms** to achieve self-rule. Their activities included promoting political education and discussion through public meetings, organising libraries and reading rooms containing books on national politics, holding conferences etc.

64. (b)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Rani Velu Nachiyar (3 January 1730 – 25 December 1796) was a queen of Sivaganga estate from c. 1780–1790. **Rani Velu Nachiyar was the first ever woman from a royal family to have challenged the mighty British Empire** with the support of Hyder Ali’s army, feudal lords, the Maruthu Brothers, Dalit commanders, and Thandavarayan Pillai.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Rani Durgavati is said to have been born in 1524, in Mahoba’s Chandela dynasty. She was later married to Dalpat Shah, the son of the Gond King Sangram Shah of the kingdom of GarhaKatanga. Durgavati, however, was widowed in 1550, a few years after her marriage. Her young son Bir Narayan presided over the throne in name and she then “ruled the country with great vigor and courage. **During her reign, Durgavati fought with Baz Bahadur, the sultan of the neighbouring Malwa who was eventually defeated by Akbar.**”

- **Statement 3 is correct:** Avantibai Lodhi was an Indian freedom fighter and the queen of Ramgarh (present-day Dindori) in Madhya Pradesh. **An opponent of the British East India Company during the Indian Rebellion of 1857**, information concerning her mostly comes from folklore. Following the death of her husband, and protesting against the Doctrine of Lapse, she decided to take up her arms

65. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The **Ghadar Movement** was initiated by **Indian emigrants in the United States** with the goal of liberating India from British colonial rule. The movement primarily sought to inspire armed revolt among Indian soldiers and mobilize the diaspora to support India's independence struggle.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Leading figures of the Ghadar Movement included **Kartar Singh Sarabha, Karim Baksh, Sucha Singh, and Dewa Singh**, all hailing from Ludhiana district in Punjab. Kartar Singh Sarabha, in particular, actively travelled across military cantonments to encourage Indian soldiers to join the revolutionary cause.
- **Additional information:**
 - ♦ The planned revolution was **betrayed by spies**, and the British forces acted decisively to suppress the movement. The arrested revolutionaries were tried in a special tribunal under the **Defence of India Act, 1915**, resulting in executions, including that of Kartar Singh Sarabha at the age of 19, along with six associates. In total, 36 revolutionaries from Ludhiana were convicted.
 - ♦ The revolutionaries used the **Islamia School Boarding House** as their main center for planning anti-colonial activities. They worked to spread nationalist ideas among students and the general population of Punjab, aiming to rouse courage in Indian soldiers to participate in the revolution.

66. (b)

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** Rehnumai Mazdayasan Sabha was a **Zoroastrian (Parsi) reform organization** established to **reform Parsi social and religious practices** in Bombay (now Mumbai).

- **Statement 2 is correct:** Dadabhai Naoroji and Naoroji Furdonji were among the key leaders of the Rehnumai Mazdayasan Sabha. They, along with reformers like S. S. Bengalee sought to promote modern education among Parsis and reform their religious and social practices.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The Sabha published a journal called **"Rast Goftar"** to **propagate its reformist ideas**.

67. (b)

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** The **Subsidiary Alliance system** was actually introduced by **Lord Wellesley** starting in 1798, not by Lord Dalhousie. Dalhousie, however, is known for his policy of annexation and administrative reforms in India, but the system of subsidiary alliances predated his tenure.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Under the **Subsidiary Alliance system**, Indian rulers who accepted the alliance were obliged to **station British troops in their territories, pay for their maintenance, and seek British approval before entering into wars or alliances** with any other power. A British resident was stationed in these states, allowing the British to influence political decisions and expand their control without direct expenditure.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** **Punjab** was annexed by the British in **1849**, following the **Anglo-Sikh Wars**. Maharaja **Ranjit Singh**, who had united the Sikh misls and established a strong modern army and administration, passed away in 1839. Within a decade, internal instability led to two wars, resulting in Punjab's incorporation into British India.
- **Additional Information:**
 - ♦ The Subsidiary Alliance system allowed the British to eliminate French influence in Indian courts and maintain large forces without direct costs. Key princely states under this system included Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, Jaipur, and Cochin. Annexations under the British also included the North Western Provinces, Delhi, Sindh, Kashmir (sold to the Dogra Dynasty under the Treaty of Amritsar, 1850), Berar (1854), and Oudh (1856).

68. (b)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Tebhaga movement was fundamentally a struggle by sharecroppers (bargadars) demanding two-thirds (tebhaga) of the crop they produced, instead of the existing system where they received only half.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Bengal Provincial Kisan Sabha, the peasant front of the Communist Party of India, played a leading role in mobilizing and organizing the sharecroppers for the Tebhaga movement.
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** The Tebhaga movement was primarily concentrated in Bengal. The districts where the movement had the most significant impact were in North Bengal, including Dinajpur, Rangpur, and Jalpaiguri, as well as parts of East Bengal (now Bangladesh) and some districts in West Bengal. Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu were not the main areas of this movement.
- **Statement 4 is not correct:** The Tebhaga movement gained momentum in 1946-1947, well after the Land Revenue Commission (also known as the Flood Commission) had already submitted its report in 1940. While the Flood Commission's recommendations for a two-thirds share for the sharecroppers did fuel the movement's demands, the movement wasn't called off due to the commission's appointment. The movement eventually subsided due to a combination of factors including government repression, the promise of reforms after independence and partition, and internal divisions. The Bargadari Act of 1950, enacted after the movement, partially addressed the demands.

69. (c)

- **Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are correct:** The **Great Indian Bustard (GIB)** is indeed an **agro-grassland bird endemic to India** and is locally known as **Godawan in Rajasthan**. It is a Critically Endangered species primarily found in the **Thar Desert** of Rajasthan, with small populations in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh.
- **More about Great Indian Bustard:**
 - ♦ It population is confined mostly to Rajasthan and Gujarat. Small population

occur in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

- ♦ Bustards generally favour flat open landscapes with minimal visual obstruction and disturbance, therefore adapt well in grasslands. They avoid grasses taller than themselves and dense scrub like thickets.
- ♦ It is the State bird of Rajasthan.
- ♦ Power lines are a major threat to the critically endangered Great Indian Bustard, with collisions causing high mortality rates because the birds have poor frontal vision and cannot see overhead wires.

70. (a)

- **Option (a) is the correct answer:** The **TALASH** program was recently launched by the National Education Society for Tribal Students (NESTS) under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, in collaboration with UNICEF India.. The **TALASH program** aims to **develop tribal students in Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) through career guidance and life skills training**. It focuses on improving both educational outcomes and personal growth of tribal youth by enhancing their self-awareness, confidence, and aptitude-based career planning. This aligns with the program's full name — Tribal Aptitude, Life Skills and Self-Esteem Hub — which reflects its emphasis on holistic student development.

71. (a)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** In the system of administration evolved by **Lord Cornwallis**, **District Collectors combined the duties of revenue collection and the police duties as Magistrates**. These functions were separated briefly at the recommendation of the Bird Committee (1 808-1 2) when separate District Superintendents of Police were appointed. However, in 1844, the functions of the Collector, the Magistrate and the Police were again combined to tackle the problem of the increasing incidences of property crimes.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** **Warren Hastings** retained the post of the fauzdars and **utilised the policing functions of the Zamindars** during the early phase of Company rule. Later,

the Regulation XXII of 1793 abolished the policing rights of Zamindars.

72. (d)

- From 1885 to 1892, moderates demanded expansion and reform of Legislative Councils. The British Government was forced by their agitation to pass the Indian Councils Act, 1892.
- **Statement 1 is not correct:** Direct elections in India were introduced for the first time in 1919.
- **Statement 2 is not correct :** By this Act, the number of members of the Imperial Legislative Council as well as of the provincial councils was increased. Some of these members could be elected indirectly by Indians but the officials' majority remained.

73. (b)

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** Indigo revolt was not against the ban on indigo cultivation imposed by the British Government. On the contrary, the revolt was against the forced cultivation of indigo by British planters. The planters often insisted that the farmer grow indigo, rather than food crops, on the farmer's best land. At the end of the season, the planters paid the farmers very low prices for their indigo—less than what the farmers could earn for growing rice or other crops.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Many educated middle-class Bengalis also supported the farmers' cause. Indian newspaper journalists in Calcutta (now Kolkata) published articles about the brutality of the planters. The 1860 play Nildarpan ("Mirror of the Indigo"), by Dina Bandhu Mitra, did much to draw attention in India and Europe to the plight of the indigo growers. It was translated into English, reportedly by Bengali poet and dramatist Michael Madhusudan Datta.
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** The rebellion began as a nonviolent strike, as the ryots of a village in Bengal's Nadia district all agreed to refuse to grow any more indigo. The movement quickly spread to the other indigo-growing districts of Bengal. Moreover, the revolt turned violent. Armed with such weapons as bows and arrows, slings, spears, swords, and bricks, the farmers attacked planters and their factory employees.

74. (c)

- The **Indian National Congress session at Surat (1907)** is historically significant because it witnessed the **split between the Moderates and the Extremists**. The session was held in **Surat (now in Gujarat)** in **December 1907**, and it was **presided over by Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh**.

75. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The historic '**Purna Swaraj**' (**complete independence**) resolution was passed at the **Lahore session of the Indian National Congress in December 1929**, under the presidency of **Jawaharlal Nehru**. This marked a significant step in India's freedom struggle, formally committing the Congress to the goal of total independence from British rule.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** To symbolize the aspiration for complete independence, **Jawaharlal Nehru raised the Poorna Swaraj flag**, which consisted of **three horizontal bands** – saffron at the top, white in the middle, and green at the bottom – with a **spinning wheel (Chakra)** at the centre. The flag represented progress, self-reliance, and unity, and later inspired the design of the present-day Indian national flag.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The **Purna Swaraj resolution** was publicly declared on **26 January 1930**. (**26th January was later chosen as India's Republic Day**).

76. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The **Madras Mahajana Sabha**, founded in **May 1884**, was a **regional political organization** based in **Madras (now Chennai)**. It is regarded as a **forerunner of the Indian National Congress (INC)**, as its formation helped prepare the ground for the **emergence of a national political movement** in India.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** **Madras Mahajana Sabha** was founded by **M. Veeraraghavachariar, G. Subramania Iyer, and P. Ananda Charlu** in 1884
- Additional information:
 - ♦ The first president of the Sabha was **P Rangaiah Naidu**.

- ◆ In April 1930, the Madras Mahajana Sabha launched the Salt Satyagraha in George Town, Esplanade, High Court, and Beach neighbourhoods (all localities in Madras). It also participated in the 1942 Quit India Movement

77. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The peasant turned out to be the ultimate sufferer under the triple burden of the Government, zamindar and money-lender. His hardship increased at the time of famine and scarcity. This was as much true for the zamindari areas as for areas under Ryotwari and Mahalwari systems. The peasant became landless.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Apart from machine based industries, the 19th century also witnessed the growth of plantation industries such as indigo, tea and coffee. The commercialisation trend reached the highest level of development in the plantation sector, i.e., in tea, coffee, rubber, indigo, etc., which was mostly owned by Europeans and the produce was for sale in a wider market.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The heaviness of land revenue under Permanent Settlement Act and rigid law of collection, under which zamindari estates were ruthlessly sold in case of delay in payment of revenue, worked havoc for the first few years. By 1815 nearly half of the landed property of Bengal was transferred from the old zamindars who had traditions of showing consideration for the tenants.

78. (a)

- **Correct Chronological Sequence: 2-4-3-1**
 - ◆ **Statement 2:** India House was established in 1905 in London by Shyamji Krishnavarma as a center for Indian students and nationalists. It served as a hub for revolutionary ideas and discussions. Later, in 1907, it came under the influence of Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, and members like Madanlal Dhingra carried out significant revolutionary acts, including the assassination of Curzon-Wyllie in 1909.
 - ◆ **Statement 4:** In 1908, Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki threw a bomb at

a carriage they believed carried **Judge Kingsford**, the unpopular British judge of Muzaffarpur. Unfortunately, the attack mistakenly killed two English women instead. **Prafulla Chaki** shot himself to avoid capture, while **Khudiram Bose** was arrested and later executed, becoming one of India's youngest martyrs.

- ◆ **Statement 3:** In 1912, **Rasbehari Bose** and **Sachindranath Sanyal** made an **unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Viceroy Lord Hardinge** in Delhi. This act was part of a broader revolutionary network that they had organized across Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, and Delhi, reflecting the growing reach of the revolutionary movement beyond Bengal.
- ◆ **Statement 1:** The Ghadar Movement began in 1913 in San Francisco, primarily among the Indian immigrant community in the United States and Canada. It was founded by **Sohan Singh Bhakna**, with **Har Dayal** as one of its most prominent leaders. The movement sought to organize Indians abroad to fight against British rule and inspire armed rebellion in India

79. (d)

- **Option (d) is the correct answer:** Dravya portal provides the largest collection of data on Ayurvedic Ingredients and Products made easily available to everyone. It is a digital database that covers classical Ayurveda textbooks as well as contemporary scientific literature and field studies.

80. (d)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The **International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)** is indeed an **autonomous organization** within the **United Nations system**. It was established in 1957 under the **IAEA Statute (1956)**. Its mandate is to **promote the safe, secure, and peaceful use of nuclear science and technology** and to **prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons**. The motto of IAEA is "Atoms for Peace and Development".
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The headquarters of the IAEA is located in Vienna, Austria.

- **Statement 3 is correct: India is a founding member of the IAEA.**

81. (a)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** India has provided support for the construction of the Sittwe Port in Myanmar as part of the Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project, aimed at enhancing connectivity between the two countries.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Myanmar is a member of the Mekong Ganga Cooperation (MGC) since its inception in November 2000. MGC is an initiative by six countries – India and five ASEAN countries namely, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam – for cooperation in the fields of tourism, education, culture, transport and communication. The chairmanship of MGC is assumed by member countries in alphabetical order.
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** The joint military exercise “Harimau Shakti” is not between India and Myanmar; it is between India and Malaysia. The correct joint military exercise between India and Myanmar is “IMBAX” (India-Myanmar Bilateral Army Exercise).

82. (a)

- **Charles Wilkins** was the **first person to translate the Bhagavad Gita into English**. His translation, titled “**Bhagvat-Geeta, or Dialogues of Kreeshna and Arjoon**”, was published in **1785** under the patronage of **the Asiatic Society of Bengal** (founded by Sir William Jones).

83. (a)

- **Pair 1 is correctly matched: The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was established in 1870 by Mahadev Govind Ranade** and his associates to act as a link between the government and the citizens. It served as a forum for expressing political issues and demands, including the call for Indian representation in Parliament. **The Sabha strongly opposed the Vernacular Press Act of 1878** and also played a role in resolving agrarian disputes.
- **Pair 2 is not correctly matched: The Bombay Presidency Association was founded in 1885 by Pherozeshah Mehta, K. T. Telang, and Badruddin Tyabji.** But it existed much **before the Rowlatt Act (1919)** and did **not protest against it**.

- **Pair 3 is not correctly matched: The Indian League was founded in 1875 by Sisir Kumar Ghosh** with the aim of fostering a spirit of nationalism among the people and promoting political awareness and education.

- ♦ On the other hand, Surendranath Banerjee founded the Indian National Association in 1876 with Anand Mohan Bose.

84. (d)

- **1,2,3 and 4 are correct:** Mahatma Gandhi was associated with several major newspapers, the most prominent being Indian Opinion, Young India, Navjivan, and Harijan.
- ♦ Indian Opinion was started in South Africa.

85. (d)

- **Option (d) is the correct answer :** During the seventeenth century several new crops from different parts of the world reached the Indian subcontinent. **Maize** (makka), for example, was introduced into India via Africa and Spain and by the seventeenth century it was being listed as one of the major crops of western India. Vegetables like **tomatoes, potatoes and chillies** were introduced from the New World at this time, as were fruits like the **pineapple and papaya**.

86. (c)

- The fort of Vellore, situated in the present-day state of Tamil Nadu, was built by the Vijayanagara rulers in the 16th century CE. It was where the Indian military garrison of Madras was stationed during the 19th century, under the rule of the British. It became the site of the famous Vellore mutiny of 1806 CE which preceded the Revolt of 1857 by about 50 years.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** The **immediate cause of the Vellore Mutiny (1806)** was the **introduction of a new dress code** by the British, which **deeply offended the religious sentiments** of both **Hindu and Muslim sepoys**. The new uniform regulations:
 - ♦ Prohibited **Hindu sepoys** from wearing **religious marks (tilak)** or ornaments.
 - ♦ Required **Muslim soldiers** to **shave their beards** and trim their moustaches.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** During the uprising, the rebels seized the Vellore Fort, killed several

British officers, and replaced the British Union Jack with the Royal Tiger flag, which had been associated with Tipu Sultan of Mysore.

87. (b)

- **Statement 1 is not correct** : Before the arrival of Subhas Bose, steps towards the organisation of the INA had been taken by General Mohan Singh (who had been a Captain in the British-Indian army).
- **Statement 2 is correct** : The INA was joined in large numbers by Indian residents in Southeast Asia and by Indian soldiers and officers captured by the Japanese forces in Malaya, Singapore.
- **Statement 3 is correct** : In May 1943, Bose arrived in Southeast Asia and immediately took control of the situation, with Japanese assurance of help and equal treatment. In October, he established a Provisional Government of Free India, which was immediately recognised by Japan and later by eight other governments, including Germany and Fascist Italy. And he became the supreme commander of its army, the Azad Hind Fauj (Free India Army) or the Indian National Army, which recruited around forty thousand men by 1945 and had a women's regiment named after the legendary Rani of Jhansi of 1857 fame

88. (d)

- **Option (d) is correct**: Rani Gaidinliu was a prominent figure among the Zeliangrong Nagas. Led an armed uprising against the British: She led a rebellion against British rule in the 1930s. She became a disciple and later a leader in the Heraka religious movement founded by her cousin Haipou Jadonang, which also aimed at Naga self-rule. She was indeed arrested and sentenced to life imprisonment by the British. She was released after India gained independence. She was honored with the Padma Bhushan by the Government of India.
- **Option (a) is not correct**: Kanaklata Barua was an Assamese freedom fighter who died as a teenager during the Quit India Movement while trying to hoist the Indian flag at a police station.
- **Option (b) is not correct**: Bhogeswari Phukanani was another Assamese freedom fighter who was martyred during the Quit India Movement in Assam.

- **Option (c) is not correct**: Haipou Jadonang was the spiritual and political leader who founded the Heraka movement. Rani Gaidinliu was his disciple and carried on his work after his execution by the British.

89. (b)

- **Carlsberg Ridge** is an **underwater volcanic ridge** located in the **Indian Ocean**, forming part of the **mid-ocean ridge system** that divides the **Somali Plate** and the **Indian Plate**. **India** has been **granted exploration rights** by the **International Seabed Authority (ISA)** to explore **polymetallic sulphides (PMS)** along the **Carlsberg Ridge** and the **Central Indian Ridge**.
- **Polymetallic sulphides** are rich in valuable metals such as **copper, zinc, lead, silver, and gold**, and are found around **hydrothermal vents** on the ocean floor.

90. (d)

- **Statement 1 is correct**: The **NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar (NISAR)** mission marks the **first-ever satellite jointly developed by NASA and ISRO**.
- **Statement 2 is correct**: NISAR is a Low Earth Orbit (LEO) observatory designed to monitor Earth's ecosystems, vegetation, ice masses, land deformation, and natural hazards such as earthquakes, tsunamis, and landslides.
- **Statement 3 is correct**: NISAR is the **first satellite to use two Synthetic Aperture Radars (SAR)** operating in **two different frequency bands** —
 - ♦ **L-band radar** (provided by NASA) and
 - ♦ **S-band radar** (developed by ISRO).

91. (a)

- **Statement 1 is correct** : On 19 February 1946—the day after the RIN mutiny broke out in Bombay—when Clement Attlee announced the proposed visit of a Cabinet Mission. The three-member mission that visited India between March and June 1946, was headed by Lord Pethick-Lawrence, the Secretary of State for India, and included Sir Stafford Cripps, now the President of the Board of Trade, and First Lord Admiralty Mr A.V. Alexander.

- **Statement 2 is correct** : The Cabinet Mission rejected the Muslim League's proposal of a sovereign Pakistan with six provinces as a non-viable condition and offered instead, on 16 May—after wide consultation across the political spectrum—a three tier structure both at the provinces and the princely states.
- **Statement 3 is not correct** : A Constituent Assembly was to be elected by the recently constituted provincial assemblies (not by direct election) to draft a constitution for the whole of India; it would first meet at the Union level and then split into three sections: Section A would consist of the Hindu majority provinces, Section B of the Muslim majority provinces in the northwest and Section C would include Bengal and Assam. The princely states would be given, through negotiations, adequate representation at the Central Constituent Assembly. After a constitution was finally settled for all the three levels (Province, Group and Union), the provinces would have the right to opt out of any particular group, but not from the Union; they could also reconsider the constitution after an interval of ten years. In the meanwhile, an Interim Government would look after the day-to-day administrative matters

92. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct** : During the Quit India Movement, parallel governments were established at many places. In Tamluk (Midnapore, West Bengal), from December 1942 to September 1944, the Jatiya Sarkar functioned as an alternative administration. It undertook cyclone relief work, sanctioned grants to schools, supplied paddy from the rich to the poor, and organised Vidyut Vahinis (volunteer corps) to maintain local order and self-governance.
- **Statement 2 is correct** : In Satara (Maharashtra), from mid-1943 to 1945, a parallel government called the Prati Sarkar was organised under leaders like Y. B. Chavan and Nana Patil. The Prati Sarkar took up constructive social work such as establishing village libraries and Nyayadan Mandals (people's courts), promoting prohibition campaigns, and organising "Gandhi marriages" without dowry or caste barriers.

- **Statement 3 is correct** : In Ballia (Uttar Pradesh), during August 1942, a parallel government was formed under Chittu Pandey. The administration lasted for about a week, during which many Congress leaders were released from prison.

93. (a)

- **Statement 1 is not correct**: In 1599 the 'English Association of the Merchant Adventurers' was formed to trade with the East. This company (popularly known as the East India Company) got a Royal Charter with her trade monopoly in the East by Queen Elizabeth on 31 December 1600. **In 1608 the English merchants decided to open their 'first' factory 'at Surat.** By 1619, they succeeded in establishing factories at Agra, Ahmedabad and Broach.
- **Statement 2 is correct: The French East India Company was founded in 1664. The first French factory was established at Surat in 1668.** In 1669, the French established their second factory at Masulipatam. In 1673, they got Pondicherry, and **in 1674 the Nawab of Bengal granted them a site near Calcutta where in 1692 they built the town of Chandernagore.**
- **Statement 3 is not correct**: The **Dutch East India Company** was formed in 1602 through a charter. The Dutch were primarily interested in spice trade. Therefore, they paid more attention to the Far East. India was just a trading depot for them. They established their **first factory at Petapuli** in North Coromandal in 1606, followed by another at Masulipatam in the same year.

94. (b)

- **Statements 1 and 2 are correct**: The constitutional history of India took a dramatic turn when Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald announced his Communal Award in August 1932 after the Second Round Table Conference in September-December 1931. It apportioned representation among communities and extended the provision of separate electorate to the depressed classes as well.
- **Statement 3 is not correct** : Gandhi, then in Yeravda jail, saw Communal award as a sinister motive to divide the Hindu society, because the

untouchables, he believed, were an integral part of it. The provision of a separate electorate, he argued, would politically separate them and would permanently block the path of their integration into Hindu society. He therefore decided to fast unto death to reverse the arrangement. But Gandhi, though opposed to a separate electorate, was not averse to the idea of reserved seats, and Ambedkar too ultimately agreed to it, as the proposed number of such reserved seats for the depressed classes was increased and a two-tier election system was recommended to ensure proper representation of such classes. This became the basis of the Poona Pact of September 1932, which the government subsequently accepted.

95. (b)

- In 1918, Edwin Montagu, the Secretary of State, and Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy, produced their scheme of constitutional reforms which led to the enactment of the Government of India Act of 1919.
- **1 is not correct:** Government of India Act, 1919 (also known as the Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms) did not introduce bicameralism at the provincial level. It introduced bicameralism only at the central level later under the Government of India Act, 1935.
- **2 is correct :** It extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans.
- **3 is correct :** It provided for the establishment of a public service commission. Hence, a Central Public Service Commission was set up in 1926 for recruiting civil servants.

96. (b)

- **Pair 1 is not correctly matched:** The book “Bandi Jeevan” (A Life of Captivity) was not written by V. D. Savarkar, but by Sachindra Nath Sanyal, a revolutionary associated with the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA). It is an autobiographical account describing his experiences as a political prisoner in the Cellular Jail, Andaman Islands.

- **Pair 2 is correctly matched:** Sarojini Naidu, known as the Nightingale of India, was a prominent poet and freedom fighter. Her first collection of poems, “The Golden Threshold”, was published in 1905 and introduced by Arthur Symons.
- **Pair 3 is correctly matched:** The book “The Indian Struggle, 1920–1942” was authored by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

97. (b)

- **About Theosophical society:** It has played an important role in the history of the religion, society and culture of modern India. Its objective was to promote studies in ancient religions, philosophies and science.
- **Statement 1 is not correct:** Theosophical society was founded in the USA in 1875 by a Russian spiritualist Madame H.P. Blavatsky and an American Col. H.S. Olcott. Its influence spread under Annie Besant although she was not its founder.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** It was founded in the USA in 1875 and its headquarters were shifted to Adyar near Madras in 1886.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** It advocated the revival and strengthening of the ancient religions of Hinduism, Zoroastrianism and Buddhism.
- **Additional information:** Branches of the Theosophical Society were opened all over India and its Journal Theosophist had a wide circulation. The Society gave a helping hand in social and religious reform, especially in south India. Most of the work done by it was influenced by Annie Besant.

98. (a)

- **Statement I is correct:** Wood’s Dispatch emphasized mass education and providing education to all levels of society, including women. This was a departure from the Downward Filtration Theory, which focused on educating a small elite class and hoping the knowledge would trickle down to the masses.
- **Statement II is correct and correctly explains Statement I:** Wood’s Despatch asked the government of India to assume responsibility for education of the masses. The government taking direct responsibility for mass education

(Statement II) is the reason why the Downward Filtration Theory was theoretically rejected (Statement I).

99. (c)

- **Statements 1 and Statement 2 are correct:** In April 1944 C. Rajagopalachari proposed a solution:
 - ♦ A post-war commission would be formed to demarcate the contiguous districts where the Muslims were in absolute majority, and there a plebiscite of the adult population would decide whether they would prefer Pakistan; in case of a partition there would be a mutual agreement to run certain essential services, like defence or communication; the border districts could choose to join either of the two sovereign

states; the implementation of the scheme would wait till after full transfer of power.

- ♦ In July 1944 Gandhi proposed talks with Jinnah on the basis of the 'Rajaji formula', which indeed amounted to an acceptance of Pakistan demand. But Jinnah did not agree to this proposal and Gandhi-Jinnah talks in September 1944 broke down.

100. (c)

- **Option (c) is correct:** Mahatma Gandhi was awarded the title "**Kaiser-i-Hind**" by the **British Government in 1915** for his **humanitarian work during the Boer War** in South Africa. During the war, Gandhi **organized an Indian Ambulance Corps**, consisting of Indian volunteers who provided medical aid to wounded soldiers on the battlefield.

■■■■

