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PRESTORMINGTM

TEST BOOKLET

Test Booklet Series

T.B.C : P-SIA-A-GS

Serial : P-GSI-252603

GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER - I

MODERN INDIA - 1

TEST - 03



Time Allowed : Two Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

I N S T R U C T I O N S

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES **NOT** HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOK SERIES **A, B, C** OR **D** AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET.
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **DO NOT** write **anything else** on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test Booklet contains **100 items** (questions). Each item is printed in **English**. Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
5. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.
6. All items carry equal marks.
7. Sooner than you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admission Certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator *only the Answer Sheet*. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

10. Penalty for Wrong answers :

THERE WILL BE A PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.

- (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one-third (0.66)** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as a penalty.
- (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be the same penalty as above to that question.
- (iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no penalty** for that question.

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(1-A)

SIA-A-GS I

1. Consider the following events:

1. East India Association in London
2. Landholders Society at Calcutta
3. Madras Native Association
4. Bengal British Indian Society

What is the correct chronological sequence of the above events?

- (a) 1-2-3-4
- (b) 1-2-4-3
- (c) 2-4-3-1
- (d) 4-3-1-2

2. Which of the following were the main objectives of the Theosophical Society?

1. To form a universal brotherhood of man
2. To spread Christianity in the world
3. To promote the study of ancient religions and philosophies
4. To investigate the powers, innate in man
5. To promulgate the knowledge of the essential unity of all that is, and to demonstrate that this unity is fundamental in nature.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
- (b) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
- (c) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
- (d) 1, 3, 4 and 5 only

3. Consider the following statement about Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar:

1. Struggled in favour of widow remarriage
2. Opposed child marriage and polygamy
3. Campaigned in favour of the education of women
4. Evolved a new technique of teaching Sanskrit and a modern prose style in Bengali.
5. Became the principal of the Sanskrit College at Calcutta and admitted non-Brahmin students into it.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 3, 4 and 5 only
- (d) All of the above

Which initiative was launched by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj to strengthen the leadership capacity of Women Elected Representatives (WERs) in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)?

- (a) Nai Roshni
- (b) MusQan Initiative
- (c) Swadhar Greh Scheme
- (d) Sashakt Panchayat-Netri Abhiyan

The famous Kundara proclamation, which openly called for taking up arms against the British to oust them from the native soil, is associated with which of the following?

- (a) Revolt of Moamarias
- (b) Poligars' revolt
- (c) Kutch rebellion
- (d) Diwan Velu Thampi's Revolt

6. Consider the following pairs :

S.No.	Women organisations	Founders
1.	National Council of Women in India	Mehribai Tata
2.	Arya Mahila Samaj	Pandita Ramabai Saraswati
3.	Bharat Mahila Parishad	Sarla Devi Chaudhurani
4.	Bharat Shree Mahamandal	Ramabai Ranade

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

7. In which of the following places did the Dutch establish factories in India?

- 1. Masulipatnam
- 2. Cochin
- 3. Balasore
- 4. Surat
- 5. Kasimbazar
- 6. Karaikal

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 4 and 5 only
- (b) 2, 3, 5 and 6 only
- (c) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

8. With reference to the United Nations World Wildlife Day (WWD), consider the following statements:

- 1. World Wildlife Day is celebrated annually on 3 March to commemorate the adoption of the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- 2. The theme for World Wildlife Day 2025 is "Wildlife Conservation Finance: Investing in People and Planet."

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

9. With reference to the Battle of Chinhat, consider the following statements:

- 1. The Indian mutineers were led by Barkat Ahmad.
- 2. The Chief Commissioner of Awadh led the British troops.
- 3. The Indian side was able to take over Lucknow in the battle.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

10. Which one of the following land revenue systems was practised in the region which saw the Deccan riots of 1875?

- (a) Ryotwari system
- (b) Mahalwari System
- (c) Zamindari System
- (d) Jagirdari system

11. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A):

The Bengal Gazette newspaper was seized under the Censorship of Press Act, 1799.

Reason (R):

It had deliberately outspoken criticism of the government and attacked government officials directly.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is True but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

12. Consider the following statement regarding Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan Yojana (PM-SYM):

- 1. It is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme launched by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions to provide social security to unorganised workers
- 2. The scheme provides a minimum monthly pension of ₹3,000 after age 60 to unorganised sector workers earning up to ₹15,000 per month.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

13. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The position of Secretary of State (SOS) of India was created and stationed at Delhi.
- 2. The SOS was responsible to the British Parliament.
- 3. All matters concerning legislation, new expenditure and policies were controlled by the Secretary of State.

Which of the statements given above are provisions of the Government of India Act 1858?

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

14. Who among the following pointed out that the effort of the Parliamentary Select Committee of 1812 was "to discover how they (Indian manufactures) could be replaced by British manufactures, and how British industries could be promoted at the expense of Indian industries."?

- (a) Romesh Chunder Dutt
- (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (c) M.N. Roy
- (d) Madan Mohan Malaviya

15. Consider the following pairs:

S.no.	Educational Reforms	Founded by
1.	Social service league	N.M. Joshi
2.	Deccan Educational Society	G.G. Agarkar
3.	Raja Mundri Social Reform Association	Veeresalingam Bandulu

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

16. Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) is aimed at:

- (a) Supporting and promoting organic farming, thereby improving soil health.
- (b) Providing a pension to living freedom fighters or eligible dependents of martyrs.
- (c) Making quality generic medicines available at affordable prices.
- (d) Providing financial and water security to farmers through the installation of solar pumps and other renewable energy projects.

17. Pitt's India Act of 1784 led to

- (a) The formation of a Board of Control
- (b) The subordination of Bombay and Madras presidencies under the governor-general
- (c) Certain limitations are being placed on aggressive wars by the East India Company.
- (d) All the above

18. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Formation of the Committee of Public Instruction
- 2. Abolition of the office of superintendent of police at the head of a district.
- 3. Treaty of 'Perpetual Friendship' with Ranjeet Singh
- 4. Annexation of Mysore, Coorg and Central Cachar

The above events happened during whose Governor-Generalship?

- (a) Lord Metcalfe
- (b) Lord Hastings
- (c) Lord William Bentinck
- (d) Lord Minto I

19. Consider the following statements with reference to the Sanyasi revolt:

- 1. This revolt is characterised by the equal participation of Hindus and Muslims, referred to as the Fakir rebellion.
- 2. Women did not take part in these early uprisings against the British.
- 3. Anandamath, written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, is based on the Sanyasi Revolt.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

20. Consider the following with reference to the 'Namami Gange Programme':

- 1. Sewerage Treatment Infrastructure
- 2. River-Front Development
- 3. River-Surface Cleaning
- 4. Ganga Gram Initiative
- 5. Industrial Effluent Monitoring
- 6. Afforestation
- 7. stubble burning

How many of the above are considered as its main pillars?

- (a) Only four
- (b) Only five
- (c) Only six
- (d) All seven

21. Consider the following treaties:

1. Treaty of Poona
2. Treaty of Gwalior
3. Treaty of Mandasor

The above treaties are associated with which war?

- (a) Second Anglo-Mysore War
- (b) Third Carnatic War
- (c) First Anglo-Maratha War
- (d) Third Anglo-Maratha War

22. Consider the following statements:

1. The East India Company was established in 1616, and it founded a factory at Tranquebar near Tanjore on the eastern coast of India.
2. Their principal settlement was at Serampore near Calcutta.
3. They are better known for their missionary activities than for commerce.

The above statements refer to which of the following Europeans?

- (a) Portuguese
- (b) English
- (c) French
- (d) Danes

23. Who among the following British Indian Governor (or) Governor General had to faced impeachment proceedings?

- (a) Robert Clive
- (b) Warren Hastings
- (c) Lord Cornwallis
- (d) Lord Minto I

24. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the Bills of Lading Bill, 2025, recently passed by both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?

- (a) It refers to a document issued by a freight carrier to a shipper which contains details such as the type, quantity, condition, and destination of goods being carried.
- (b) It establishes the origin of products and provides duty and origin related benefits under various trade agreements.
- (c) It is filed by the importer or their customs agent upon the arrival of imported goods into a country.
- (d) It is the invoice that is issued by the seller (exporter) to the buyer (importer).

25. Consider the following pairs:

S.no	Judicial Reforms	Governor-General
1.	A Law Commission was set up under Macaulay for the codification of Indian laws.	William Bentinck
2.	The principle of sovereignty of law was established.	Warren Hastings
3.	District Diwani adalats were placed under the collector and had Hindu law applicable for Hindus and the Muslim law for Muslims.	Lord Cornwallis

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

26. Which of the following Acts were passed by the British Government in 1856?

1. Hindu Widow Remarriage Act
2. Abolition of sati (Regulation XVII)
3. Religious Disabilities Act
4. General Service Enlistment Act

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

27. With reference to the Dharma Sabha, consider the following statements:

1. Radhakant Deb is the founder of the Sabha.
2. They worked along with Brahmo Samaj in the abolition of Sati.
3. It favoured the promotion of Western education.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

28. Arrange the following islands located in the Indian Ocean from north to south:

1. Lakshadweep Islands
2. Maldives
3. Seychelles
4. Mauritius

Select the correct sequence using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 - 2 - 4 - 3
- (b) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
- (c) 2 - 1 - 3 - 4
- (d) 1 - 3 - 2 - 4

29. With reference to the Lord Macaulay's Minute of 1835, consider the following statements:

1. It suggested Western education in India with English and Hindi as medium.
2. It focused on mass education through elementary schools.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

30. Which one of the following personalities wrote 'Shatapatren'?

- (a) Bal Shastri Jambhekar
- (b) Gopal Hari Deshmukh
- (c) Vishnu Bhikaji Gokhale
- (d) Bhasker Pandurang Tarkhadkar

31. Consider the following statements:

1. He established a system for the detection and punishment of crime.
2. He abolished the dual system of government introduced by Clive.
3. He introduced merit-based appointments but excluded Indians from higher Company services in the name of efficiency.
4. He paid adequate attention to the education of Company servants for efficient administration.

How many of the above statements are correct with reference to the reforms introduced by Lord Cornwallis?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

32. Consider the following pairs:

S. no.	Port	Location
1.	Deendayal Port	Gujarat
2.	Syama Prasad Mookerjee Port	Odisha
3.	Mormugao Port	Goa
4.	Jawaharlal Nehru Port	West Bengal

How many of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) Only three pairs
- (d) All four pairs

33. Consider the following Statements:

1. Railways and telegraph improved communication and strengthened British control over India.
2. In 1856, South India's first railway ran between Royapuram and Arcot.
3. After the 1857 uprising, the British introduced the telegraph in India to strengthen communication and administration.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

34. Which of the following was a major consequence of the Revolt of 1857 for Muslims in India?

- (a) They gained privileged access to British administration.
- (b) They were at the forefront of colonial modern education.
- (c) They were suspected by the British and lagged behind in education and jobs.
- (d) They immediately led widespread reform movements across India.

35. Arrange the following education reforms/commissions in chronological order:

1. Government Resolution on Education Policy
2. Sadler University Commission
3. Indian Universities Act
4. Hunter Education Commission

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 2-3-1-4
- (b) 1-3-4-2
- (c) 4-1-2-3
- (d) 4-3-1-2

36. Which of the following International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions has not been ratified by India?

- (a) Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (No.105)
- (b) Worst forms of Child Labour Convention (No.182)
- (c) Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention (No.98)
- (d) Equal Remuneration Convention (No.100)

37. Consider the following pairs:

S.No.	Tribal movements	Regions
1.	Koya revolts	Gujarat
2.	Khond uprisings	Odisha
3.	Singpho rebellion	Nagaland

How many of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

38. Consider the following statements:

1. He was a pioneer in introducing sericulture to the Mysore State.
2. He is credited with beginning capitalist development at a time when feudalism was prevalent.
3. He was a great lover of democracy and a great diplomat.
4. He is credited as the 'pioneer of rocket technology' in India.

The above statements refer to whom among the following?

- (a) Haider Ali
- (b) Yaduraya
- (c) Krishnaraja III
- (d) Tipu Sultan

39. With reference to the failure of the 1857 revolt, consider the following:

1. Participation of big zamindars in the revolt
2. No Hindu-Muslim unity
3. No unified ideology
4. Poor central leadership
5. Poor arms and equipment

Which of the above are considered the causes of the failure of the 1857 revolt?

- (a) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
- (b) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
- (c) 3, 4 and 5 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

40. Consider the following pair of Padma Award categories with their respective descriptions:

S. no.	Awards	Description
1.	Padma Vibhushan	Distinguished Service
2.	Padma Bhushan	Distinguished service of a high order
3.	Padma Shri	Exceptional and distinguished service

How many of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) All three pairs
- (d) None of the pairs

41. Consider the following statements with reference to Syed Ahmad Khan and the Aligarh movement:

1. Syed Ahmad Khan brought improvement in the position of women through better education by opposing purdah and polygamy.
2. He advocated that Muslims should participate in political activity.
3. The Aligarh movement aimed at spreading modern education among Indian Muslims without weakening their allegiance to Islam.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

42. Consider the following statements with reference to Francisco De Almeida:

1. He was appointed as the Viceroy of India during the reign of Krishnadevaraya of the Vijayanagara Empire.
2. He introduced Carataze system.
3. Abolition of sati was a unique feature of his rule.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

43. The British rule in India led to the formation of a new middle class. Consider of the following factors:

1. Creation of new commercial opportunities as agents and intermediaries of British traders
2. Introduction of new administrative structures requiring educated personnel
3. Land revenue policies that created a new landed aristocracy
4. Expansion of educational institutions teaching only traditional Indian subjects

Which of the above factors contributed to this development?

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

44. Consider the following sectors:

1. Coal
2. Textiles
3. Natural Gas
4. Refinery Products
5. Fertilisers
6. Steel
7. Cement
8. Electricity

How many of the above sectors are part of the Eight Core Industries used in the compilation of the Index of Industrial Production (IIP)?

- (a) Only five
- (b) Only six
- (c) Only seven
- (d) All eight

45. Which one of the following Governors-General set up the Public Works Department in every province of India?

- (a) Lord William Bentinck
- (b) Lord Dalhousie
- (c) Lord Minto
- (d) Lord Cornwallis

46. Consider the following:

1. Sarvajanic Satyadharma
2. Symbol of Rajah Bali
3. Satyashodhak Samaj
4. Spreading education among girls

How many of the above are works/activities related to Jyotiba Phule?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

47. With reference to the Wood's Despatch of 1854, consider the following statements:

1. It advocated for secular education in government institutions.
2. It gave importance to female and vocational education.
3. It was in support of the downward filtration theory.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

48. Which Ministry had launched the Dekho Apna Desh initiative in January 2020 for the promotion of domestic tourism in the country?

- (a) Ministry of External Affairs
- (b) Ministry of Tourism
- (c) Ministry of Railways
- (d) Ministry of Culture

49. Consider the following pairs:

S. no.	Policies	Governor-Generals
1.	Forward policy	Lord Auckland
2.	Policy of Proud Reserve	John Lawrence
3.	Policy of Masterly Inactivity	Lord Lytton

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

50. With reference to the Indian Civil Services during British rule, consider the following recommendations:

1. The Secretary of State should continue to recruit the Indian Civil Service, the Irrigation branch of the Service of Engineers and the Indian Forest Service.
2. Direct recruitment to the Indian Civil Services on the basis of 50:50 parity between the Europeans and the Indians should be reached in 15 years.
3. The recruitments for the transferred fields like education and civil medical service will be made by provincial governments.

The above recommendations were made by:

- (a) Indian National Congress
- (b) Montford Reforms
- (c) Lee Commission
- (d) Aitchison Committee

51. With reference to the Anglo-French rivalry in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Battle of Plassey signified the emergence of the British from a mere commercial power to a territorial authority in India.
2. The Battle of Wandiwash ended French colonial aspirations and established British supremacy in India.

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

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Codes :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	1	2	4
(b)	3	2	1	4
(c)	5	1	2	4
(d)	1	2	3	5

52. India became the third country in the WHO South-East Asia Region to eliminate trachoma as a public health problem in 2024. Which of the following countries had eliminated it before India?

- (a) Nepal and Myanmar
- (b) Nepal and the Maldives
- (c) Sri Lanka and Bhutan
- (d) Bhutan and Myanmar

53. In the context of British colonial governance in India, which of the following acts led to the establishment of a Supreme Court ?

- (a) Regulating Act of 1773
- (b) Pitt's India Act of 1784
- (c) Charter Act of 1793
- (d) Charter Act of 1833

54. Match the following:

	Reform		Persons Related
(A)	Suppression of Thugs	1.	Robert Merttins Bird
(B)	Mahalwari settlement in North Western Provinces	2.	Alexander Reed
(C)	Ryotwari settlement	3.	William Sleeman
(D)	Permanent settlement	4.	James Grant
		5.	Pottiugier

55. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A):

The concept of Income tax was introduced in India for the first time during the regime of Lord Elgin I.

Reason (R):

It was introduced to meet the losses sustained by the Government on account of the Military Mutiny of 1857.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is True but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

56. With reference to India's humanitarian missions, consider the following pairs:

S.No.	Operation	Purpose
1.	Operation Brahma	Medical aid to Myanmar Earthquake victims
2.	Operation Ganga	Evacuation of Indian nationals from Ukraine
3.	Operation Dost	Earthquake relief Operation in Turkey and-Syria

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

57. Consider the following statements:

1. The Cultural Property Agreement has been signed with the United Kingdom to prevent the smuggling of Indian antiquities.
2. India engages with various international bodies such as UNESCO and INTERPOL on a need basis to strengthen efforts against the smuggling and illegal trade of cultural assets.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

58. With reference to the English people's arrival in India, consider the following statements:

1. Sir Thomas Roe came to India as an ambassador to the court of Akbar.
2. The English position was improved by the Golden Farman, issued by Jahangir in the 1630s.
3. Fort St. George replaced Masulipatnam as the headquarters of the English settlements in South India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

59. Arrange the following events in chronological order:

1. The English East India Company established its first factory in the south in Masulipatnam.
2. The Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar issued a farman called the Magna Carta of the Company for trade concessions.
3. Aurangzeb gives the English a farman for trade in Bengal.
4. The British King, Charles II, was given Bombay as dowry for marrying a Portuguese princess.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 2-1-3-4
- (b) 1-4-3-2
- (c) 1-3-2-4
- (d) 4-1-2-3

60. What is the primary purpose of the Artemis Accords?

- (a) To minimise the barriers to international trade by eliminating or reducing quotas, tariffs, and subsidies.
- (b) To prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology, and to pursue the goal of nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament.
- (c) To provide a standard set of principles to enhance the governance of the civil exploration and use of outer space.
- (d) To protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects of hazardous wastes and other wastes requiring special consideration.

61. Which code gives the correct pairing of the following lists ?

	Leaders		Tribal Revolts
A	Buddho Jagat	1	Khond revolt of 1846-48
B	Alluri Sitarama Raju	2	Kol revolt of 1831-32
C	Chakra Bisari	3	Kancha Naga revolt of 1882
D	Sambhudan	4	Rampa Revolt of 1922-24

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) A-2 B-4 C-1 D-3
(b) A-1 B-4 C-3 D-2
(c) A-4 B-2 C-1 D-3
(d) A-3 B-1 C-2 D-4

62. With reference to the Charter Act of 1833, consider the following statements:

1. It made the State to contribute financially to better education in India
2. It allowed Christian missionaries to preach their religion in India
3. It had provisions against the discrimination of Indians employed by the East India Company

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

63. With reference to the practice of Sati in the early nineteenth century, consider the following statements:

1. It was prevalent only in the Bengal region.
2. Lord William Carey, along with the Serampore missionaries, found that Hindu shastras didn't mandate the practice.
3. Raja Rammohan Roy, through his journal Sambad Kaumudi, spread awareness against the practice.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

64. Consider the following statements:

Statement I:

National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) aims to bridge the developmental gap faced by backward sections within minority communities.

Statement II:

NMDFC provides low-interest loans for self-employment and income-generating activities to support the socio-economic development of the 'backward sections' among the notified minority communities.

Which one of the following is correct with respect to the above statements?

- (a) Both statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I
(b) Both statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II does not explain Statement I
(c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is not correct
(d) Statement I is not correct but Statement II is correct.

65. Consider the following:

1. Badruddin Tyabji
2. Pherozeshah Mehta
3. K.T. Telang
4. Mahadev Govind Ranade

How many of the above personalities is/are associated with the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

66. Azamgarh Proclamation is related to which one of the following events?

- (a) The Revolt of 1857
- (b) Anglo-Mysore War
- (c) Munda revolt
- (d) Anglo-Maratha War

67. With reference to the Ahmadiyya Movement, consider the following statements:

1. Mirza Ghulam Ahmad was its founder.
2. It advocated the adoption of Western education by the Indian Muslims.
3. It suffered from mysticism.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

68. With reference to the issue of beggary in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution of India explicitly prohibits begging under Article 23.
2. The Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959, has been used as a model legislation by several states to criminalize begging.
3. The "SMILE" scheme, aimed at rehabilitating persons engaged in begging, is a central sector scheme implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

How many of the statements given above is/are *not* correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

69. Consider the following pairs:

S.no.	Work	Authors
1.	Ghulamgiri	Jyotiba Phule
2.	Vandemataram	B.C. Chatterjee
3.	Kudi Arasu	E.V.R. Naicker
4.	The Hindu	B.G. Tilak

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

70. Consider the following Statements:

Statement 1:

The English East India Company faced less hostility from Indian rulers compared to the Portuguese.

Statement 2:

Britain was less zealous about religion and less interested in spreading Christianity.

Which one of the following is correct with respect to the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does not explain Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

71. The Peshwa accepted the Subsidiary Alliance under the terms of the Treaty of Bassein (1802). This act directly led to:

- (a) The end of the First Anglo-Maratha War.
- (b) The beginning of the Third Anglo-Maratha War.
- (c) The beginning of the Second Anglo-Maratha War.
- (d) An alliance between the Marathas and the British against Mysore.

72. Consider the following statements regarding the E-Shram portal:

- 1. The portal is designed to create a comprehensive National Database of Unorganised Workers.
- 2. It was launched by the Ministry of skill development and entrepreneurship.
- 3. The portal enables unorganised workers to access multiple welfare schemes through a single platform.
- 4. The E-Shram portal provides a Universal Account Number (UAN) to unorganised workers on a self-declaration basis.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

73. With reference to the Battle of Buxar, consider the following statements:

- 1. The diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa were given to the East India Company.
- 2. The English were permitted duty-free trade of all goods in Bengal.
- 3. Deputy diwans were posted in Bihar and Bengal.

Which among the above happened after the battle?

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

74. The high “Mansab” rank given to Guru Govind Singh was given by which of the following rulers?

- (a) Bahadur Shah I
- (b) Jahandar Shah
- (c) Farrukhsiyar
- (d) Ahmad Shah Bahadur

75. Which of the following launched the ‘Pledge Movement’ to inspire people to take a pledge against child marriage?

- (a) Dharma Sabha
- (b) Bharat Dharma Mahamandala
- (c) Seva Sadan
- (d) Indian Social Conference

76. The India International Arbitration Centre primarily deals with which of the following?

- (a) Resolution of transnational taxation and investment disputes under bilateral treaties.
- (b) Facilitation of institutional arbitration, mediation, and other alternate dispute resolution mechanisms for commercial disputes.
- (c) Adjudication of environmental and public interest litigations at national level.
- (d) Administration of appointments, transfers, and service conditions of High Court and Supreme Court judges.

77. With reference to the development of the Press in British India, consider the following statements:

1. Lord Wellesley imposed wartime press restrictions, including pre-censorship, in 1799.
2. Lord Metcalfe's Press Act wanted publishers to give a declaration about the place and premises of the publication.
3. Under the Vernacular Press Act, an appeal could be made in a court of law against the magistrate's action.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

78. Arrange the peasant uprisings in chronological order:

1. Ahom revolt
2. Paika rebellion
3. Parlakimedi Outbreak
4. Surat salt agitations

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 2-1-3-4
- (b) 3-2-1-4
- (c) 1-3-4-2
- (d) 2-1-4-3

79. Consider the following pairs:

S.no.	Reform Movements	Leaders
1.	Tattvabodhini Sabha	Debandranath Tagore
2.	Parahamsa Mandali	Balshashtri Jambhekar
3.	Social Service League	Gopal Krishna Gokhale
4.	Seva Sadan	Behramji M. Malabari

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

80. Consider the following statements regarding Lok Adalat:

1. Lok Adalat is an alternative dispute resolution forum where pending or pre-litigation cases are settled amicably through mutual agreement.
2. State Lok Adalats are held by Legal Services Authorities to settle cases, both before and after they go to court, based on local needs.
3. National Lok Adalats are held annually across India to settle cases at all levels of courts.
4. Permanent Lok Adalats are set up in districts to settle disputes related to public utility services before they reach the courts.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

81. Consider the following statements with reference to the policy of Ring-Fence:

1. It was the policy of defending the frontiers of neighbouring states to safeguard the Company's own territories.
2. States brought under the Ring-Fence system were assured of military assistance against external aggression at the Company's expense.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

82. Consider the following pairs:

S.no.	Reforms	Viceroy
1.	The process of local self-government started	Lord Mayo
2.	Administrative training	Lord Wellesley
3.	Social reforms	William Bentinck

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

83. With reference to the Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha, consider the following statements:

1. Dadabhai Naoroji, K.R. Cama, and S.S. Bengalee were the Sabha's leaders.
2. They published the newspaper Rast Goftar.
3. They worked for the removal of the purdah system.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

84. Which of the following Indian state capitals is located closest to the international border with Bangladesh?

- (a) Dispur
- (b) Shillong
- (c) Kolkata
- (d) Agartala

85. With reference to the Prarthana Samaj, consider the following statements:

1. It preached monotheism.
2. Veeresalingam spread the Samaj's activities to South India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

86. Consider the following statements:

Statement I:

The British East India Company managed to achieve victory in the Carnatic Wars despite often being outnumbered in land battles.

Statement II:

The British enjoyed superior naval power, which allowed them to control sea routes, ensuring timely reinforcement and supply for their troops.

Which one of the following is correct with respect to the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II explains Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does not explain Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

87. Consider the following statements with reference to Dupleix:

- 1. In 1741, he was appointed as the Director-General of French colonies in India.
- 2. He was the first European to interfere in the internal politics of the Indian rulers.
- 3. He was the originator of the practice of subsidiary alliance in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

88. Araku Valley, which was recently in the news, is located in which of the following physiographic regions?

- (a) Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Balaghat Ranges of the Satpura
- (c) Nilgiri Hills of the Western Ghats
- (d) Maikal Hills of Madhya Pradesh

89. With reference to subsidiary alliance, consider the following statements:

- 1. The Indian ruler was compelled to accept the permanent stationing of a British force within his territory and to pay a subsidy for its maintenance.
- 2. The only liberty an Indian ruler had was that he could negotiate with any other Indian ruler without consulting the Governor-General.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

90. With reference to the ruler Ranjit Singh, consider the following statements:

- 1. He conquered Lahore in the eighteenth century.
- 2. He signed the Treaty of Amritsar, which gave the British control over the cis-Sutlej region.
- 3. He was also a signee to the Tripartite treaty with the British and Shah Shuja.

How many of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

91. With reference to the Doctrine of Lapse, consider the following statements:

1. It stated that the adopted son could be the heir to his foster father's private property, but not the state.
2. It was stated to be based on Hindu law and Indian customs.
3. Lord Dalhousie was the originator of this system.
4. Dalhousie annexed Awadh as the last state under this lapse system in 1856.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

92. Consider the following statements regarding 'Glacial Lake Outburst Flood'.

1. It is a sudden release of water from a glacial lake due to failure of a natural dam resulting flooding.
2. The Central Government has approved the National GLOF Risk Mitigation Project (NGRMP) for implementation in Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, and Uttarakhand.
3. The NGRM Project is primarily funded by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction of UN.

How many of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

93. What is the key objective of the National Monsoon Mission (NMM)?

- (a) Establishing a pan-India automated weather station network for real-time monsoon monitoring.
- (b) Integrating traditional monsoon prediction methods with AI-based climate risk mapping.
- (c) Develop a state-of-the-art dynamical prediction system for monsoon rainfall across different time scales.
- (d) Establishing monsoon-resilient crop insurance schemes.

94. Which of the following features best distinguish Gaia BH3 from other known black holes in the Milky Way?

- (a) It is a rotating magnetized black hole producing strong radio jets.
- (b) It is the closest known black hole to Earth.
- (c) It is the first black hole found in the Milky Way's outer reaches and the largest known stellar-mass black hole in the galaxy.
- (d) It is an intermediate-mass black hole orbiting a pulsar.

95. Consider the following statements regarding ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting-Plus (ADMM-Plus):

1. The ADMM-Plus is a platform that aims at strengthening security and defence cooperation among ASEAN and its dialogue partners.
2. The 14th meeting of the ADMM-Plus Experts' Working Group (EWGs) on Counter-Terrorism was held in India.
3. India co-chaired this EWG for the first time.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

96. Consider the following schemes:

1. Pradhan Mantri Street Vendors Atmanirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi)
2. Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY)
3. Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM)
4. One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) scheme under the National Food Security Act

How many of the schemes mentioned above aim to provide support and welfare to unorganized workers?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

97. Consider the following statements regarding the National Quality Assurance Standards (NQAS):

1. It is a policy framework developed by the Ministry of Ayush.
2. NQAS aims to ensure and improve the quality of healthcare services delivered at public health facilities.
3. Currently, NQAS standards are applicable exclusively to District Hospitals across the country.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

98. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the 'Sansad Bhashini' initiative?

1. It is a collaborative project between the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
2. It aims to provide AI-powered multilingual solutions for parliamentary functioning.
3. One of its core objectives is to translate parliamentary content into regional languages.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

99. Consider the following:

1. India
2. South Africa
3. Russia
4. Algeria

How many of the above is/are founding members of the New Development Bank?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

100. Consider the following rows:

S. no.	<i>Place of Revolt of 1857</i>	<i>Leader</i>	<i>Finally Suppressed by</i>
1.	Delhi	Bahadur Shah II	John Nicholson
2.	Lucknow	Begum Hazrat Mahal	Henry Lawrence
3.	Kanpur	Khan Bahadur Khan	Sir Colin Campbell
4.	Jhansi	Lakshmi Bai	General Hugh Rose

In which of the above rows are the given information correctly matched?

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

Modern India – I (UPSC PYQ- Practice Questions)

1. Which one of the following statements does not apply to the system of Subsidiary Alliance introduced by Lord Wellesley ? **[2018]**
 - (a) To maintain a large standing army at other's expense
 - (b) To keep India safe from Napoleonic danger
 - (c) To secure a fixed income for the Company
 - (d) To establish British paramountcy over the Indian States
2. Which of the following led to the introduction of English Education in India ? **[2018]**
 1. Charter Act of 1813
 2. General Committee of Public Instruction, 1823
 3. Orientalist and Anglicist Controversy

Select the correct answer using the code given below

 - (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
3. Which one of the following foreign travellers elaborately discussed about diamonds and diamond mines of India? **[2018]**
 - (a) Francois Bernier
 - (b) Jean-Baptiste Tavernier
 - (c) Jean de Thevenot
 - (d) Abbe Barthelemy Carre
4. Consider the following statements about 'the Charter Act of 1813' : **[2019]**
 1. It ended the trade monopoly of the East India Company in India except for trade in tea and trade with China.
 2. It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Indian territories held by the Company.
 3. The revenues of India were now controlled by the British Parliament.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

 - (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
5. Which of the following statements correctly explain the impact of the Industrial Revolution on India during the first half of the nineteenth century ? **[2020]**
 - (a) Indian handicrafts were ruined.
 - (b) Machines were introduced in the Indian textile industry in large number.
 - (c) Railway lines were laid in many parts of the country.
 - (d) Heavy duties were imposed on the imports of British manufactures.
6. Wellesley established the Fort William College at Calcutta because **[2020]**
 - (a) He was asked by the Board of Directors at London to do so
 - (b) He wanted to revive interest in oriental learning in India
 - (c) He wanted to provide William Carey and his associates employment
 - (d) He wanted to train British civilians for administrative purposes in India
7. In the first quarter of seventeenth century, in which of the following was/ were the factory/factories of the English East India Company located? **(2021)**
 1. Broach
 2. Chicacole
 3. Trichinopoly

Select the correct answers by using the code given below.

 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 1 and 2
 - (c) 3 only
 - (d) 2 and 3
8. With reference to Indian history, consider the following statements: **(2022)**
 1. The Dutch established their factories/ warehouses on the east coast on lands granted to them by Gajapati rulers.
 2. Alfonso de Albuquerque captured Goa from the Bijapur Sultanate.
 3. The English East India Company established a factory at Madras on a plot of land leased from a representative of the Vijayanagara empire.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

 - (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
9. Who among the following rulers of medieval Gujarat surrendered Diu to Portuguese? **(2023)**
 - (a) Ahmad Shah
 - (b) Mahmud Begarha
 - (c) Bahadur Shah
 - (d) Muhammad Shah
10. Consider the following fruits: **(2025)**
 1. Papaya
 2. Pineapple
 3. Guava

How many of the above were introduced in India by the Portuguese in the sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries?

 - (a) Only one
 - (b) Only two
 - (c) All three
 - (d) All the four

1. Consider the following events:

1. East India Association in London
2. Landholders Society at Calcutta
3. Madras Native Association
4. Bengal British Indian Society

What is the correct chronological sequence of the above events?

(a) 1-2-3-4

(b) 1-2-4-3

(c) 2-4-3-1

(d) 4-3-1-2

EXPLANATION:

The correct chronological sequence of the four early Indian political associations is: the Landholders' Society at Calcutta (1838), the Bengal British Indian Society (1843), the Madras Native Association (1852), and the East India Association in London (1866).

➤ The Zamindari Association, considered the first political association in modern India, was formally established in Calcutta in 1838.

- It was soon after renamed the Landholders' Society.
- Its members included well-known personalities, such as Dwarkanath Tagore (founder), Prasanna Kumar Tagore, Rajkamal Sen, and Bhabani Charan Mitra.
- The primary objective of the Society was to promote landholders' interests through petitions to the Government.
- It also had on its agenda the demand for reform of the judiciary, the police, and the revenue departments.
- Although limited in its objectives, the Landholders' Society marked the beginning of organised political activity and the use of constitutional agitation methods to address grievances.

➤ The Bengal British India Society was founded in 1843 with the object of "the collection and dissemination of information relating to the actual condition of the people of British India and to employ such other means of peaceful and lawful character as may appear calculated to secure the welfare, extend the just rights and advance the interests of all classes of our fellow subjects".

- But unlike the introvert Zamindari Association, representing solely the interests of the landed aristocracy, the Bengal British India Society was an organisation dominated by a section of the Bengal intellectuals, particularly by the young Bengal group that boasted of their western education and awareness.
- In 1851, both the Landholders' Society and the Bengal British India Society merged into the British Indian Association.

➤ The Madras Native Association (MNA), established in 1852 in present-day Chennai, was the first Indian political association formed in the Madras presidency.

- Founded by Gajula Lakshminarasu Chetty, the MNA was the political hub of the landed gentry of the presidency, who had grievances against the Company rule.
- The impending discussion in the British Parliament regarding Company rule in India provided the impetus for the formation of the MNA.

➤ The East India Association was organised by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1866 in London to discuss the Indian question and influence public men in England to promote Indian welfare. Later, branches of the association were started in prominent Indian cities.

- It was a political advocacy group for India, comprising both British and Indian members. It was the first political organisation with members from different provinces of India.

So, the correct chronological order is: 2 → 4 → 3 → 1

So, Option (c) is correct.

2. Which of the following were the main objectives of the Theosophical Society?

1. To form a universal brotherhood of man
2. To spread Christianity in the world
3. To promote the study of ancient religions and philosophies
4. To investigate the powers, innate in man
5. To promulgate the knowledge of the essential unity of all that is, and to demonstrate that this unity is fundamental in nature.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
- (b) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
- (c) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
- (d) 1, 3, 4 and 5 only**

EXPLANATION:

The Theosophical Society was started by Madame H.P. Blavatsky and Colonel H.S. Olcott in New York in 1875 to 'collect and diffuse knowledge of the laws which govern the universe'. In 1882, they relocated their headquarters to Adyar, on the outskirts of Madras (now Chennai) in India.

- The Society believed that a special relationship could be established between a person's soul and God through contemplation, prayer, and revelation.
- It accepted Hindu beliefs in reincarnation and karma, and drew inspiration from the philosophy of the Upanishads, Samkhya, Yoga, and Vedanta.
- The Mission of the Theosophical Society is to serve humanity by cultivating an ever-deepening understanding and realisation of the Ageless Wisdom, spiritual self-transformation, and the unity of all life.
- The Objectives of the Theosophical Society:
 - To demonstrate that the oneness of all life is a fact in nature and to form a nucleus of a universal brotherhood. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**
 - It encourages the study of ancient and modern religions, sciences, and philosophies. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**
 - To investigate the powers innate in man. **So, Statement 4 is correct.**
 - To promulgate the knowledge of the essential unity of all, and to demonstrate that this unity is fundamental in nature. **So, Statement 5 is correct.**

The Theosophical Society's objective was not to spread Christianity. It aimed to work for the universal brotherhood of humanity. **So, Statement 2 is not correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

THE THEOSOPHICAL MOVEMENT	
About	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In India, the theosophical movement became popular with the election of Annie Besant (1847-1933) as its President after the death of Olcott in 1907. ➤ Annie Besant had come to India in 1893. She laid the foundation of the Central Hindu College in Benaras in 1898, where both the Hindu religion and Western scientific subjects were taught. ➤ The College became the nucleus for the formation of Benaras Hindu University in 1916. Annie Besant also made significant contributions to the cause of women's education.
Roles of the Theosophical Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Theosophists rejected conversions and believed in spirit and occult mysticism. ➤ Theosophical Culture played a significant role in India's Hindu resurgence, contributing to a certain degree of social unity. ➤ In addition, the theosophists focused on caste abolition, untouchability and the theory of assimilation. They really tried to render the oppressed segments appropriate to Society and incorporate them. ➤ They attempted to strengthen the conditions of the socially excluded by enabling them to access conventional schooling. In this regard, Annie Besant also founded various educational societies and promoted the need for modern education.
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Theosophical Society provided a common denominator for the various sects and fulfilled the urge of educated Hindus. ➤ However, to an average Indian, the Theosophist philosophy seemed vague and lacking a positive programme; to that extent, its impact was limited to a small segment of the Westernised class. ➤ As religious revivalists, the Theosophists did not achieve much success; however, as a movement of Westerners glorifying Indian religious and philosophical traditions, it gave much-needed self-respect to Indians fighting against British colonial rule.

	➤ Viewed from another angle, the Theosophists also had the effect of giving a false sense of pride to the Indians in their outdated and sometimes backwards-looking traditions and philosophy.
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3. Consider the following statement about Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar:

1. Struggled in favour of widow remarriage
2. Opposed child marriage and polygamy
3. Campaigned in favour of the education of women
4. Evolved a new technique of teaching Sanskrit and a modern prose style in Bengali.
5. Became the principal of the Sanskrit College at Calcutta and admitted non-Brahmin students into it.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
(b) 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 3, 4 and 5 only
(d) All of the above

EXPLANATION:

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was an Indian educator and social reformer considered the father of Bengali prose. Vidyasagar's ideas were a blend of Indian and Western thought. He believed in high moral values, was a deep humanist and was generous to the poor. Vidyasagar was well-read in English literature and was influenced by Western ideas.

- Although an orthodox high-caste Brahmin, he took a leading part in social reform movements, notably a successful campaign to legalise remarriage of widows, many of whom had been married off as children. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**
- He opposed child marriage and polygamy and did much to promote the education of girls, but his reforming zeal met with much opposition from orthodox Hindus. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**
- As government inspector of schools, he helped organise thirty-five girls' schools, many of which he ran at his own expense. As secretary of Bethune School (established in 1849), he was one of the pioneers of higher education for women in India. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**
- In 1850, he became the principal of Sanskrit College. He was determined to break the priestly monopoly of scriptural knowledge, and for this, he opened the Sanskrit College to non-Brahmins. **So, Statement 5 is correct.**
- He introduced Western thought in the Sanskrit College to break the self-imposed isolation of Sanskrit learning. As an academician, he developed a new methodology to teach Sanskrit. He also devised a new Bengali primer and evolved a new prose style. **So, Statement 4 is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

PANDIT ISHWAR CHANDRA VIDHYASAGAR	
About	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Vidyasagar followed in the great reformist tradition of Raja Ram Mohun Roy (1772-1833), and argued, on the basis of scriptures and old commentaries, in Favour of the remarriage of widows in the same way as Roy did for the abolition of Sati. ➤ In January and October 1855, Vidyasagar wrote his two famous tracts on the Marriage of Hindu Widows, basing his argument entirely on reason and logic, and showing that there was no prohibition on widows remarrying in the entire body of 'Smriti' literature (the Sutras and the Shastras). ➤ On 14 October 1855, Vidyasagar presented a petition to the Government of India praying for early consideration of the propriety of passing a law (as annexed) to remove all obstacles to the marriage of Hindu widows and to declare the issue of all such marriages to be legitimate. On 16 July 1856, the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, known as Act XV, was passed. Inspired by Vidyasagar, a number of literary men produced dramas advocating the remarriage of widows, both in Bengal and elsewhere.

4. Which initiative was launched by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj to strengthen the leadership capacity of Women Elected Representatives (WERs) in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)?
- (a) Nai Roshni
 - (b) MusQan Initiative
 - (c) Swadhar Greh Scheme
 - (d) Sashakt Panchayat-Netri Abhiyan**

EXPLANATION:

Nai Roshni is a leadership development programme for minority women (18–65 years), implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs. It is a six-day non-residential/five-day residential training programme conducted for women belonging to the minority community between the ages of 18 and 65.

The training modules cover areas related to programmes for women, such as

- Health and Hygiene,
- Legal Rights of Women,
- Financial Literacy,
- Digital Literacy,
- Swachh Bharat,
- Life Skills, and
- Advocacy for Social and Behavioural changes.

The Scheme was implemented through Programme Implementing Agencies (PIAs). Now, the Scheme has been merged with PM VIKAS as a component. **So, Option (a) is not correct.**

MusQan is an initiative under the Ministry of Health & Family that aims to ensure the provision of quality child-friendly services in public health facilities to reduce preventable newborn and child morbidity and mortality. The Objectives of the initiative are

- To reduce preventable mortality and morbidity among children below 12 years of age;
- To enhance Quality of Care (QoC) as per National Quality Assurance Standards (NQAS);
- To provide child-friendly services to newborns and children in a humane and supportive environment;
- To enhance satisfactions of mothers and families' seeking healthcare for their child, etc. **So, Option (b) is not correct.**

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the Swadhar Greh Scheme, which targets the women victims of difficult circumstances who are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation so that they can lead their lives with dignity. The Scheme envisages providing shelter, food, clothing and health as well as economic and social security for these women. **So, Option (c) is not correct.**

The Sashakt Panchayat-Netri Abhiyan, launched by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, is a capacity-building programme to empower Women Elected Representatives (WERs) in Panchayati Raj Institutions. It aims to curb the 'sarpanch pati' practice by strengthening women's leadership and decision-making roles in local governance.

The programme includes:

- Training on leadership and legal rights
- A Primer covering laws on domestic violence, child marriage, abuse, workplace harassment, trafficking, and cybercrimes
- Felicitation of outstanding women leaders from various Panchayats

It focuses on making governance more inclusive and women-led at the grassroots level. **So, Option (d) is correct.**

5. The famous Kundara proclamation, which openly called for taking up arms against the British to oust them from the native soil, is associated with which of the following ?
- (a) Revolt of Moamarias
 - (b) Poligars' revolt
 - (c) Kutch rebellion
 - (d) Diwan Velu Thampi's Revolt**

EXPLANATION:

The Moamarias Revolt (1769–1799) in Assam was a major challenge to the Ahom kings. The Moamarias were low-caste peasants following the teachings of Aniruddhadeva (1553–1624). Their uprisings weakened the Ahom kingdom, encouraging other revolts, such as in 1792 by the King of Darrang with his mercenaries. The Ahom rulers even sought British help to suppress the rebellions. The Moamarias made Bhatiapar their headquarters, while Rangpur and Jorhat were most affected. Although the Ahom kingdom survived, it was eventually weakened, making it vulnerable to Burmese invasion and later British rule. It is not associated with Kundara proclamation. **So, Option (a) is not correct.**

The Poligars' Revolt (1795–1805) was a major uprising against the British in South India (Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Sivagangai, Madurai, North Arcot). It began after the Nawab of Arcot gave control of Tirunelveli and Carnatic to the East India Company, angering the poligars who saw themselves as independent rulers.

- First phase (1795–1799): Led by Veerapandiya Kattabomman, sparked by taxation and loss of authority. Kattabomman was eventually betrayed, captured, and hanged, and rebel estates were confiscated.
- Second phase (1801–1805): Led by Oomathurai and other poligars, involved capturing forts and towns, but was finally suppressed. Some chiefs were relocated or given partial allowances.

The revolt reflected strong anti-British sentiment and the poligars' desire to maintain independence. Poligars' Revolt is not associated with Kundara proclamation. **So, Option (b) is not correct.**

In Kutch, a region in present-day Gujarat, a power struggle ensued between the Maharaja and local chieftains after a treaty with the British in 1816. The rebellion, which lasted until 1832, was characterized by internal conflicts and resistance against British interference. The British eventually intervened, leading to the pacification of the region by 1834.

Kutch rebellion is not associated with Kundara proclamation. **So, Option (c) is not correct.**

The Kundara Proclamation of 1809, issued by Diwan Velu Thampi of Travancore at Kundara (present-day Kollam, Kerala), was a call to arms against the British.

The revolt arose due to the harsh terms of the Subsidiary Alliance of 1805, heavy subsidy arrears, and interference of the British Resident in Travancore's affairs.

Supported by the Nair troops, Velu Thampi urged the people to expel the British from Indian soil. The rebellion spread widely, but the Travancore ruler sided with the Company. After a large British military campaign, the uprising collapsed, and Velu Thampi took his own life to avoid capture. **So, Option (d) is correct.**

6. Consider the following pairs :

S.No.	Women organisations	Founders
1.	National Council of Women in India	Mehribai Tata
2.	Arya Mahila Samaj	Pandita Ramabai Saraswati
3.	Bharat Mahila Parishad	Sarla Devi Chaudhurani
4.	Bharat Shree Mahamandal	Ramabai Ranade

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two**
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

EXPLANATION:

The National Council of Women in India, a national branch of the International Council of Women, was formed in 1925.

Mehribai Tata played a vital role in its formation and advancement. She opined that the purdah system, caste differences and lack of education prevented women from working to solve societal problems.

Notable leaders on its executive committee are as follows:

- Cornelia Sorabji – India's first woman barrister.
- Tarabai Premchand – wife of a wealthy banker.
- Shaffi Tyabji – from a leading Muslim family of Bombay.
- Maharani Sucharu Devi – daughter of reformer Keshab Chandra Sen. **So, Pair (1) is correct.**

Pandita Ramabai Saraswati founded the Arya Mahila Samaj to serve the cause of women. She pleaded for improvement in the educational syllabus of Indian women before the English Education Commission, which was referred to Queen Victoria. This resulted in medical education for women, which started in Lady Dufferin College. Subsequently, Ramabai Ranade carried forward this mission by founding a branch of the Arya Mahila Samaj in Bombay. **So, Pair (2) is correct.**

Ramabai Ranade founded the Ladies Social Conference (Bharat Mahila Parishad), under the parent organisation National Social Conference, in 1904 in Bombay.

In 1881, she participated in meetings of the Prarthana Samaj. She was active in the campaign for women's franchise in India and drew attention to the plight of Indian labourers in the Fiji Islands. In 1904, 1908, 1912 and 1920, she presided over the sessions of the Bharat Mahila Parishad. **So, Pair (3) is not correct.**

Sarla Devi Chaudhurani convened the first meeting of the Bharat Stree Mahamandal in Allahabad in 1910.

It is considered the first major Indian women's organisation set up by a woman; its objectives included the promotion of education for women, the abolition of the purdah system and the improvement in the socio-economic and political status of women all over India. Sarla Devi believed that the man working for women's upliftment lived 'under the shade of Manu'. **So, Pair (4) is not correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS	
All India Women's Conference (AIWC)	<p>All India Women's Conference (AIWC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Founded: 1927 by Margaret Cousins (first conference at Fergusson College, Pune). ➤ Nature: First major women's organisation in India with an egalitarian approach. ➤ First President: Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwad of Baroda. ➤ First Secretary: Margaret Cousins. ➤ Key Founding Members: Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwad, Rani Sahiba of Sangli, Sarojini Naidu, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay, Lady Dorab Tata. ➤ Leadership: Sarojini Naidu, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay, Renuka Roy, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Rameshwari Nehru, Begum Hamid Ali, Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy and others. <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Upliftment of women and children. ➤ Promote education for women at all levels (primary, college, adult). ➤ Build a society based on social justice, equality, and equal rights for both sexes. ➤ Ensure that access to life's essentials is based on social planning, not birth or gender. <p>Work and Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The AIWC worked towards various legislative reforms before and after India's independence which includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sarda Act (1929) – against child marriage. • Hindu Women's Right to Property Act (1937). • Factory Act (1947). • Hindu Marriage & Divorce Act (1954), Special Marriage Act (1954). • Hindu Minority & Guardianship Act (1956), Hindu Adoption & Maintenance Act (1956). • Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women Act (1958). • Maternity Benefits Act (1961). • Dowry Prohibition Act (1961). • Equal Remuneration Act (1958, amended 1976).
Women's Franchise Movement in India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1917: Women, led by Sarojini Naidu, demanded voting rights and expansion of girls' education. ➤ 1919 Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms: Granted women the right to vote in provincial legislatures, but not in the Council of State. ➤ 1921: Madras Province allowed educated and wealthy women to vote on the same terms as men. ➤ 1925: In Punjab, Sikh women were granted equal voting rights, regardless of wealth or education.

Women's Indian Association (WIA)	<p>Founded on 8 May 1917 at Adyar, Madras by Margaret E. Cousins (Irish theosophist, suffragist) its first President was Annie Besant.</p> <p>Founders and Members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prominent early members included Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay, Herabai Tata, Dhanavanti Rama Rao, Begum Hasrat Mohani, Saralabai Naik, S. Ambujammal, Mangalammal Sadasivier, Dr. Poonen Lukose. ➤ Described themselves as “Daughters of India”. ➤ Membership was open to both Indians and Europeans secular and inclusive character. <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Guide the nation and serve the poor. ➤ Promote women's education and universal compulsory primary education. ➤ Campaign against child marriage; raise age of consent for women to 16 years. ➤ Demand women's suffrage and right to hold elected office. ➤ Work for social reform, equal rights, and justice for women. <p>Activities and Contributions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Published “Stri Dharma” (in English) to spread reformist and feminist ideas. ➤ In 1917, when Annie Besant was arrested, WIA branches actively campaigned for her release. ➤ First women's organisation in India to present a memorandum on women's franchise and constitutional rights to the Round Table Conference. ➤ Played a leading role in the Indian women's suffrage movement. ➤ Initiated the First All-Asian Women's Conference, giving Indian women a platform in global feminist movements. ➤ Worked to influence government policies on education, suffrage, equal rights, and social reform beyond fundraising and welfare. <p>Significance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The first major women's political and social reform association in India. ➤ Marked the beginning of organised women's movement in colonial India ➤ Laid the groundwork for later organisations like the National Council of Women in India (1925) and the All India Women's Conference (1927).
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7. In which of the following places did the Dutch establish factories in India?

1. Masulipatnam
2. Cochin
3. Balasore
4. Surat
5. Kasimbazar
6. Karaikal

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 4 and 5 only
- (b) 2, 3, 5 and 6 only
- (c) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6**

EXPLANATION:

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 Coromandel in 1606, followed by another at Masulipatam in the same year. Gradually, they realised that Indian textiles could be the best commodity for exchange with the spice islands (Indonesian Archipelago). This necessitated the expansion of their network in India.
- The Dutch established factories on the Coromandel coast, in Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Bengal and Bihar.
- In 1609, they opened a factory in Pulicat, north of Madras. Their other principal factories in India were at Surat (1616), Bimlipatam (1641), Karaikal (1645), Chinsura (1653), Baranagar, Kasimbazar

(near Murshidabad), Balasore, Patna, Nagapatinam (1658) and Cochin (1663). **So, Option (d) is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

EARLY FACTORIES SET UP BY EUROPEANS IN INDIA

The Portuguese in India	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Pedro Álvares Cabral undertook a voyage to trade for spices, negotiating and establishing a factory at Calicut, where he arrived in September 1500.➤ There was an incident of conflict when the Portuguese factory at Calicut was attacked by the locals, resulting in the death of several Portuguese.➤ Vasco da Gama set up a trading factory at Cannanore. Gradually, Calicut, Cannanore and Cochin became the important trade centres of the Portuguese.➤ Gradually, under the pretext of protecting the factories and their trading activities, the Portuguese got permission to fortify these centres.
The English	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Captain Hawkins arrived in the court of Jahangir in April 1609. However, the mission to establish a factory at Surat failed due to opposition from the Portuguese, and Hawkins left Agra in November 1611.➤ In 1611, the English began trading at Masulipatnam on the south-eastern coast of India, and later established a factory there in 1616.➤ 1613: A permanent factory of the East India Company is established at Surat.➤ 1616: The Company establishes its first factory in the south in Masulipatnam.➤ 1633: The Company establishes its first factory in East India in Hariharpur, Balasore (Odisha).
The French	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Francois Caron headed an expedition to India, setting up a factory in Surat. Mercara, an Albanian merchant who accompanied Caron, founded another French factory in Masulipatnam in 1669 after obtaining a patent from the Sultan of Golconda.➤ In 1673, the French obtained permission from Shaista Khan, the Mughal subahdar of Bengal, to establish a township at Chandernagore near Calcutta.
The Danes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The Danish East India Company was established in 1616 and, in 1620, they founded a factory at Tranquebar near Thanjavur, on the eastern coast of India.➤ Their principal settlement was at Serampore near Calcutta.➤ The Danish factories, which were not important at any time, were sold to the British government in 1845.➤ The Danes are better known for their missionary activities than for commerce.

8. With reference to the United Nations World Wildlife Day (WWD), consider the following statements:
1. World Wildlife Day is celebrated annually on 3 March to commemorate the adoption of the Convention on Biological Diversity.
 2. The theme for World Wildlife Day 2025 is "Wildlife Conservation Finance: Investing in People and Planet."
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

EXPLANATION:

In 2013, at the 68th Session, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) declared 3 March of every year as the United Nations World Wildlife Day (WWD). This day holds significance as the day that the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) was signed in 1973. The UNGA Resolution designated the CITES Secretariat as the facilitator for the global observance of this special day for wildlife on the UN calendar. Therefore, World Wildlife Day is celebrated annually on 3 March to commemorate the adoption of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). The theme for World Wildlife Day 2025 is "Wildlife Conservation Finance: Investing in People and Planet." **So, Statement 1 is not correct, and Statement 2 is correct.**

9. With reference to the Battle of Chinhat, consider the following statements:

1. The Indian mutineers were led by Barkat Ahmad.
2. The Chief Commissioner of Awadh led the British troops.
3. The Indian side was able to take over Lucknow in the battle.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) **All three**
- (d) None

EXPLANATION:

The Battle of Chinhat on 30 June, 1857, was a decisive battle between the British army and the Indian rebel mutineers. Led by Sir Henry Lawrence, the Chief Commissioner of Awadh (present-day Uttar Pradesh), the East India Company's army received information about a small troop of rebels heading towards Lucknow. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

- Lawrence, confident of his victory, led his troops directly to confront the sepoys on the battlefield. However, as the British army neared Ismailganj, it came under attack from both sides by the mutineers.
- The rebels led by Barkat Ahmad, consisting of mutineers and retainers of local landowners, outnumbered the British troops by a few thousand. Therefore, Barkat Ahmad served as the leader of the Indian mutineers. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**
- The British army suffered several casualties and faced a heavy blow when many of their soldiers, particularly the Indian artillerymen, switched sides to join the mutineers. Lawrence ordered a retreat towards Lucknow, and the army took shelter at the British Residency. Sir Henry Lawrence was mortally wounded and died two days later. The resounding victory of the rebels at Chinhat allowed them to take over Lucknow and lay siege to the Lucknow Residency. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**
- The siege ended only in November after a relief mission led by the new commander-in-chief in India, Sir Colin Campbell.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

INDIA'S FIRST WAR OF INDEPENDENCE 1857	
The Siege of Aarah	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Soon after the events in Meerut, Delhi, and Lucknow, the European residents of Aarah in Bihar also realised, like those in other parts of the country, that they were standing on shaky ground.➤ On 27 July, 1857, the rebel sepoys, joined by Kunwar Singh and his forces, arrived in Arrah. For the next eight days, the rebels continued firing at the fortified house where the European residents were staying.➤ The rescue operation, led by Major Vincent Eyre, stationed in Buxar, was successful in defeating the rebel sepoys and forcing Kunwar Singh, along with his men, to retreat and leave Aarah.
The Battle of Bareilly	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The city of Bareilly was one of the strongholds during the 1857 rebellion and remained so for nearly a year.➤ Here, the resistance was led by Khan Bahadur Khan, an 82-year-old. He put up a strong fight against Sir Colin Campbell, who was then the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army and marching towards Bareilly.➤ In an action that lasted nearly six hours, the British forces successfully drove Khan's force back and took over the city in May 1858.

10. Which one of the following land revenue systems was practised in the region which saw the Deccan riots of 1875?

- (a) **Ryotwari system**
- (b) Mahalwari System
- (c) Zamindari System
- (d) Jagirdari system

EXPLANATION:

12 May 2025 marked the 150th anniversary of the Deccan Riots, a societal unrest in rural Maharashtra sparked by farmers' revolt against exploitative moneylenders in 1875.

- The ryots of the Deccan region of western India suffered heavy taxation under the Ryotwari system. The peasants found themselves trapped in a vicious network with the moneylender as the exploiter and the main beneficiary. These moneylenders were mostly outsiders, typically Marwaris or Gujaratis.
 - The conditions had worsened due to a crash in cotton prices following the end of the American Civil War in 1865, the Government's decision to raise land revenue by 50% in 1867, and a succession of bad harvests.
 - In 1874, the growing tension between the moneylenders and the peasants resulted in a social boycott movement organised by the ryots against the "outsider" moneylenders.
 - The ryots refused to buy from their shops. No peasant would cultivate their fields. The barbers, washermen, and shoemakers would not serve them. This social boycott spread rapidly to the villages of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara.
 - Soon, the social boycott was transformed into agrarian riots, marked by systematic attacks on the moneylenders' houses and shops in May 1875.
 - The debt bonds and deeds were seized and publicly burnt. The Government succeeded in repressing the movement. As a conciliatory measure, the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act was passed in 1879.
- So, Option (a) is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

REVENUE SYSTEM	
Ryotwari System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The type of revenue settlement where the cultivator individually acquired ownership rights in land was known as ryotwari. Colonial administrators, such as Thomas Munro and Alexander Read, opposed the existence of intermediaries between cultivators and the state. They favoured a direct settlement of land revenue with the cultivator or raiyat. ➤ The Utilitarian doctrine, which was the prevailing ideology in the Company's administrative circles at this juncture, was based on the principle of maximising the net produce in the form of revenue. ➤ Here, it is essential to note that village-level state officials had existed in pre-British forms of administration in Western and Southern India. These officials were paid by the state for their services. Initially, the colonial state considered eliminating them or reducing their power, but soon realised that this could disrupt the village community's structure. ➤ Hence, in many Ryotwari areas, these officials were either retained or allowed to evolve into proprietor cultivators. The main source of their sustenance was inam land. ➤ Inams were grants of land for a specific purpose and were tax-free assignments. An implicit policy to retain the pre-existing landed magnates was obviously followed to win their support.
Jagirdari System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Revenue assignments were made by the Delhi Sultans, which were termed iqta and its holder, iqtadar. The system was developed to appropriate the surplus from the peasantry and distribute it among the nobles; this also included the administration of the area by the assignee. ➤ The Mughal Emperors, too, did the same. These assignments were given in lieu of cash salaries. The areas assigned were generally referred to as jagirs, and their holders were known as jagirdars. Sometimes terms like 'iqta'/'iqt'adar' and tuyul/tuyuldar were also used, but very sparingly. ➤ It must be made clear that it was not land that was assigned, but the income/ revenue from the land/area was given to the jagirdars. ➤ This system was developed over a period of time and underwent many changes before stabilising. However, the basic framework was developed during Akbar's reign.
Nature of Peasant Movements after 1857	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Peasants emerged as the main force in agrarian movements, fighting directly for their own demands. ➤ The demands were centred almost wholly on economic issues. ➤ The movements were directed against the immediate enemies of the peasant—foreign planters, indigenous zamindars and moneylenders. ➤ The struggles were directed towards specific and limited objectives, aimed at addressing particular grievances. ➤ Colonialism was not the target of these movements.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It was not the objective of these movements to end the system of subordination or exploitation of the peasants. ➤ Territorial reach was limited. ➤ There was no continuity of struggle or long-term organisation. ➤ The peasants developed a strong awareness of their legal rights and asserted them in and outside the courts.
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11. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A):

The Bengal Gazette newspaper was seized under the Censorship of Press Act, 1799.

Reason (R):

It had deliberately outspoken criticism of the government and attacked government officials directly.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is True but R is false
- (d) **A is false but R is true**

EXPLANATION:

In India, James Augustus Hickey is credited with launching India's first newspaper, The Bengal Gazette, also known as the Calcutta General Advertiser, in 1780.

- The newspaper notoriously dogged the most powerful men in India.
 - It delved into their private lives and accused them of corruption, bribery, and abuse of power.
 - Among many claims, it accused the then-ruler of British India, Governor-General Warren Hastings, of bribing the Chief Justice of India's Supreme Court.
 - It alleged that Hastings and his top aides launched illegal wars of conquest, taxed the people without representation and suppressed freedom of speech.
 - The newspaper also reported on the lives of Europeans and the Indian poor - often news that its competitors would have ignored.
 - It bonded with those at the lowest levels of colonial society, especially the soldiers who fought and died in the wars waged by the British East India Company.

Hastings repeatedly sued Hicky himself for libel. Hicky stood little chance in front of a bribed judiciary. Unfortunately, the paper lasted only two years. He was found guilty, and, despite printing his newspaper from jail for another nine months, the Supreme Court issued a special order to seize his printing press, effectively shuttering India's first newspaper.

The Bengal Gazette was seized in 1781 due to its deliberately outspoken criticism of the government and direct attacks on government officials, while this action was not carried out under the Censorship of Press Act, as the Act came into force in 1799. **So, A is false, but R is true.**



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

REGULATIONS AND EVOLUTION OF INDIAN PRESS	
Censorship of the Press Act 1799	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It was enacted by Lord Wellesley, anticipating the French invasion of India. It imposed almost wartime press restrictions, including pre-censorship, which Lord Hastings later relaxed. ➤ As per this Act, every newspaper should print the names of the printer, editor and proprietor. Before printing any material, it should be submitted to the Secretary of Censorship.
Licensing regulations, 1823	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ This regulation was enacted by John Adams. According to this regulation, every publisher should be in possession of a license from the Government. A press without a license was a penal offence. ➤ A penalty of RS 400 was imposed on defaulters, and the press could be seized by the Government. ➤ The Government could cancel the license. The restriction was directed mainly to Indian language newspapers or those edited by Indians. Charles Metcalfe abolished the Act.
Press Act of 1835 or Metcalfe Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Metcalfe (Governor General – 1835 – 36), known as the "liberator of the Indian press". He repealed the Licensing Regulation, 1823. During his tenure, the Printing Press experienced rapid growth. ➤ The New Metcalfe Act of 1835 required the publisher to follow a registration procedure and give a precise account of the premises of publication.
Licensing Act, 1857	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ This Act was imposed during the 1857 revolt to restrict the publication. ➤ This Act also imposed licensing restrictions and reserved the right to stop the publication and circulation of books, newspapers, or printed matter with the Government.
Registration Act, 1867	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ By this Act, the liberty given to the Press by Metcalfe in 1835 was stopped. This Act was of a regulatory, not restrictive, nature. ➤ Now every newspaper was required to print the name of the publisher and the place of publication. Also, a copy of the publication was to be submitted to the local Government within a month.
Vernacular Press Act, 1878	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ During the reign of Lord Lytton, more than 600 vernacular newspapers were published in the local language, and most of them were critical of government policies. ➤ The provisions of the Act are given below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The district magistrate was empowered to call upon the printer and publisher of any vernacular newspaper to enter into a bond undertaking with the Government not to cause disaffection against the Government. • Any doubtful material should be printed only after permission from the Government. • The magistrate's decision would be final, and no appeal could be made in any court of law. • The magistrate could give a warning to the vernacular newspaper and also forfeit their security. ➤ The Vernacular Press Act was severely criticised all over the country. It was regarded as a Strangling Act or Gaggling Act. This Act was finally repealed by Lord Ripon in 1882.
Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act, 1908	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ This Act empowered the magistrates to confiscate press property which published objectionable material likely to cause incitement to murder/acts of violence against Extremist nationalist activity.
Indian Press Act, 1910	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ This Act was a revision of the Vernacular Act that empowered the local Government to demand security at registration from the printer/publisher.
Press Regulating Act 1942	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Registration of journalists was made mandatory. Limitations were imposed on the messages regarding civil disturbances. ➤ The prohibition of news was imposed regarding acts of sabotage. ➤ Limitations on headlines and space given to news on disturbances. The Government had the authority to impose arbitrary censorship.

12. Consider the following statement regarding Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan Yojana (PM-SYM):
1. It is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme launched by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions to provide social security to unorganised workers.
 2. The scheme provides a minimum monthly pension of ₹3,000 after age 60 to unorganised sector workers earning up to ₹15,000 per month.
- Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?
- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

EXPLANATION:

Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM) is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment (not by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions) in collaboration with Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and Common Service Centres e-Governance Services India Limited (CSC-SPV) for seamless implementation. **So, Statement 1 is not correct.**

- This Scheme is a part of the Government's broader social security initiatives and aligns with the vision of universal pension coverage for workers in the unorganised sector.
- This Scheme ensures a minimum monthly pension of ₹3,000 after the age of 60 for workers who belong to the unorganised sector and have a monthly income of up to ₹15,000. **Statement 2 is correct.**
- As per the e-Shram portal, there are over 30.51 crore unorganised workers registered, as of 31 December 2024.
- LIC is the Pension Fund Manager and is responsible for Pension payout.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

PRADHAN MANTRI SHRAM YOGI MAANDHAN (PM-SYM)	
Key Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Minimum Assured Pension: ₹3,000 per month after 60 years of age. ➤ Government Contribution: The Government of India matches the worker's contribution on a 1:1 basis. ➤ Voluntary and Contributory: The Scheme is voluntary, allowing workers to contribute based on their affordability and requirements. ➤ Family Pension: If the beneficiary passes away, the spouse receives 50% of the pension amount as a family pension. Family pension is applicable only to the spouse. ➤ Exit Provisions: Participants can exit the Scheme under specified conditions. ➤ Easy Enrolment: Eligible workers can register at Common Service Centres (CSCs) or through the Maandhan portal. ➤ Fund Management: The Scheme is administered by LIC, ensuring financial stability and credibility.
Eligibility Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Age Requirement: 18 to 40 years. ➤ Income Limit: Monthly income should be ₹15,000 or less. ➤ Unorganised Sector Employment: Workers engaged in professions such as Street vendors, rag pickers, rickshaw pullers, Construction workers, daily wage labourers, Agricultural workers, beedi workers, Domestic workers, weavers, artisans, fishermen, leather workers, etc. ➤ Exclusion Criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should not be covered under the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF), Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), or National Pension Scheme (NPS). • Should not be an income taxpayer. • Should not be receiving benefits from any other government pension scheme.

13. Consider the following statements:
1. The position of Secretary of State (SOS) of India was created and stationed at Delhi.
 2. The SOS was responsible to the British Parliament.
 3. All matters concerning legislation, new expenditure and policies were controlled by the Secretary of State.

Which of the statements given above are provisions of the Government of India Act 1858?

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

EXPLANATION:

The Government of India Act 1858 ended the Company rule. The Act ended the system of Double Government by abolishing the Board of Control in England and the Court of Directors of the Company, which had been introduced by Pitt's India Act of 1784. Indian Administration came directly under the Crown.

The Act established the office of the Secretary of State, a cabinet minister in the British cabinet, based in London. The Government of India ultimately came under the direct control of the British Crown in London.

So, Statement 1 is not correct.

- His salary and establishment were paid from the Indian revenue. A council of fifteen members assisted him to make him familiar with Indian affairs.
- The Secretary of State has complete authority and control over Indian Administration. He was responsible to the British parliament. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**
- The Government of India, in its dealings with England, was guided by the directions laid down by the Secretary of State in Council. All matters concerning Legislation, Land revenue, Public works, railways, jobs, new expenditure and policies were rigidly scrutinised and controlled by the Secretary of State. The Rules and Regulations made in India by the Secretary of State were to be laid on the table of the House of Commons. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT 1858	
About	<p>The Act of 1858 was largely confined to the improvement of the administrative machinery by which the Indian Government was to be supervised and controlled in England. It did not alter in any substantial way the system of Government that prevailed in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The Act transferred the powers of Government, territories and revenues from the East India Company to the British Crown.➤ The Act changed the designation of the Governor General of India to that of Viceroy of India. Lord Canning, thus, became the first Viceroy of India.➤ The viceroy was the direct representative of the British Crown in India.

14. Who among the following pointed out that the effort of the Parliamentary Select Committee of 1812 was "to discover how they (Indian manufactures) could be replaced by British manufactures, and how British industries could be promoted at the expense of Indian industries."?

- (a) Romesh Chunder Dutt**
- (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (c) M.N. Roy
- (d) Madan Mohan Malaviya

EXPLANATION:

Romesh Chunder Dutt (R.C. Dutt) 1848-1909, hailing from Kolkata in West Bengal, proved that the steep decline in the conditions of India was inherent to the very nature of British rule.



In his famous work in 1901, The Economic History of India, the effort of the Parliamentary Select Committee of 1812 was to discover how Indian manufacturers could be replaced by British manufacturers, and how British industries could be promoted at the expense of Indian industries.

- According to him, colonial policies had resulted in the destruction of Indian textile manufacturing and the oppression of traditional handloom weavers.
- This had forced the populace to turn to agriculture as the source of livelihood and rendered India dependent on foreign imports.
- He presented a sharp criticism of the introduction of railways into India, asserting that it only served to flood even more markets with imported goods, resulting in further drain of wealth.

Dutt's Economic History of India stands as a monumental text which inspired nationalist and anti-imperialist sentiment in the country. **So, Option (a) is correct.**



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

IMPORTANT PERSONALITIES	
Dadabhai Naoroji 	<p>Dadabhai Naoroji hailed from Mumbai in Maharashtra and was the first Indian elected to the British Parliament in 1892.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In London, he disseminated his theory of the drain of wealth, illustrating the systematic flow of resources from India to Britain. ➤ This theory was developed into a famous book titled <i>Poverty and Un-British Rule in India</i> in 1901. ➤ The economic exploitation of India by Britain had been a common concern among nationalist leaders, but it was Naoroji who established the direct connection between British rule and an impoverished India. ➤ Exposing the dangers of this prodigious drain of Indian wealth, he advocated for the reduction of employment of Englishmen in Indian services, the curtailment of home charges, and the checking of profits from foreign capital investment. Naoroji aroused the feeling of nationalism amongst people by highlighting the lapses in British economic and administrative policies. <p>The drain of wealth theory elaborated in this work played a critical role in boosting the demand for Swaraj.</p>
M.N. Roy 	<p>Narendra Nath Bhattacharya, a diligent freedom fighter later known as M.N. Roy, was born on 21st March 1887 in West Bengal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In the 1900s, Roy embarked on his freedom struggle journey to remove the British Government. ➤ In 1916, he left India in search of arms, and when he got back, he was arrested at Bombay on 21st June, 1931. ➤ He was charged with participating in the Bolshevik Conspiracy and committing treason against the King-Emperor. Roy was put on trial before the Sessions Court of Kanpur but was denied the opportunity to present his case under the pretext that he would spread seditious propaganda. Without a fair trial, a sentence of 12 years of transportation was announced. ➤ Thus, Roy wrote down his defence, which was printed as <i>I Accuse!</i>, where he accused the imperial rule of hypocrisy, governing with force but criminalising it when the oppressed practised it. He claimed that he was not a conspirator because this was a revolution, and revolutions were inevitable. <p>In his book, Roy argued that the British Crown was a mere usurper whose laws had no authority over him, and it was the right of citizens to fight and win against such a despotic power.</p>
Madan Mohan Malaviya	<p>Madan Mohan Malaviya, popularly known as Mahamana, was born in the Allahabad (now Prayagraj) district of Uttar Pradesh on 25th December, 1861.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The peasants were being exploited by the taluqdars (landlords) who extracted nazarana (gift payment), bedakhli (eviction), rasad (compulsory supplies) and begari (forced labour) from them. In response to this exploitation, Gauri Shankar Mishra and Indra Narayan Dwivedi established the United Provinces Kisan Sabha in February 1918 with the support of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. By June 1919, the Kisan Sabha had 450 branches in Awadh.



- The Kisan Sabha played a crucial role in the peasant movements in Awadh, organising the peasants to refuse taxes and perform begari and nazarana.

15. Consider the following pairs:

S.No	Educational Reforms	Founded by
1.	Social service league	N.M. Joshi
2.	Deccan Educational Society	G.G. Agarkar
3.	Raja Mundri Social Reform Association	Veeresalingam Bandulu

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three**
- (d) None

EXPLANATION:

Narayan Malhar Joshi, popularly known as Nanasaheb Joshi, was a noted social worker and reformer who founded the Social Service League in 1911 at Mumbai.

- He firmly believed that the root cause of social ills in India lay in the lack of education and proper training, and that only through these could the masses be uplifted.
- His social Work in Mumbai brought him into contact with industrial workers, leading to the development of labour welfare and labour organisations.
- The League, therefore, made education its highest priority and worked actively in spreading literacy, establishing schools and vocational training centres, and promoting libraries.
- It also engaged in welfare activities such as improving hygiene and public health in slums and villages, and providing relief during famines, floods, and epidemics, thereby combining social reform with practical service to the people.

So, Pair (1) is correct.

Deccan Education Society (DES) was founded in 1884 by a group of visionaries, including Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Gopal Ganesh Agarkar (G.G. Agarkar), Vishnushastri Chiplunkar, Mahadeo Ballal Namjoshi, and Vamanrao Apte, who envisioned an education system that would empower individuals and contribute to the nation's progress.

DES has played a pivotal role in shaping India's educational landscape. With a commitment to providing quality education, DES has emerged as a beacon of knowledge, fostering intellectual growth and holistic development. **So, Pair (2) is correct.**

Kandukuri Virasalingam Pantulu was one of the most prominent social reformers hailing from South India. He was born in Rajahmundry, Godavari District (formerly part of the Madras Presidency) in Andhra Pradesh.

- **Women's Education:** He had a significant impact on women's education and established his first Girls' School in 1874, to dispel the mantra of women's education. He subsequently carved out the Rajahmundry Social Reform Association in 1878. **So, Pair (3) is correct.**
- **Widow Remarriage:** By 1879, Virasalingam had made widow remarriage the key issue. Rajahmundry celebrated its first widow remarriage in 1881, with Virasalingam performing the ceremony. In 1891, a Widow Remarriage Association was formed, and thirty Brahmin households signed a pledge promising to participate in the ceremonies and marriage feast whenever a remarriage occurred.

16. Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) is aimed at:

- (a) Supporting and promoting organic farming, thereby improving soil health.
- (b) Providing a pension to living freedom fighters or eligible dependents of martyrs.
- (c) Making quality generic medicines available at affordable prices.**
- (d) Providing financial and water security to farmers through the installation of solar pumps and other renewable energy projects.

EXPLANATION:

The Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), launched in 2015, is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) and is a component of Soil Health Management (SHM).

The scheme aims to promote and support organic farming, which helps improve soil health.

PKVY encourages the use of the Participatory Guarantee System (PGS-India)—a locally relevant, trust-based organic certification system that involves both producers and consumers, operating outside the framework of third-party certification. **So, Option (a) is not correct.**

Launched on 15 August 1972, "Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme" is a Pension Scheme by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Scheme provides the grant of pension to living freedom fighters and their families; if they are no longer alive, and to the families of martyrs. The benefits of the pension scheme are extended to all freedom fighters as a token of SAMMAN to them. **So, Option (b) is not correct.**

Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) was launched in November 2008 by the Department of Pharmaceuticals, under the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilisers, to provide quality generic medicines at affordable prices.

Under this scheme, Janaushadhi Kendras are opened across the country to sell generic medicines. The scheme is implemented by the Pharma & Medical Bureau of India (PMBI), a registered society.

Key Objectives:

- Provide affordable medicines, surgical items, and health products to reduce out-of-pocket expenses.
- Promote the use of generic medicines and remove the myth that they are of lower quality.
- Improve access to menstrual health services for women.
- Create jobs by encouraging individuals to open Jan Aushadhi Kendras. **So, Option (c) is correct.**

The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyaan (PM-KUSUM) scheme was launched in March 2019 by the Government of India. Its main objectives are to:

- Provide energy and water security to farmers
- Increase farmers' income
- Reduce the use of diesel in agriculture
- Lower environmental pollution

The scheme also supports India's commitment to increase the share of non-fossil fuel-based power to 40% by 2030 under its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs).. **So, Option (d) is not correct.**

17. Pitt's India Act of 1784 led to

- (a) The formation of a Board of Control
- (b) The subordination of Bombay and Madras presidencies under the governor-general
- (c) Certain limitations are being placed on aggressive wars by the East India Company.
- (d) **All the above**

EXPLANATION:

➤ The Pitt's India Act of 1784 gave the British government a large measure of control over the Company's affairs. In fact, the Company became a subordinate department of the State. The Company's territories in India were referred to as British possessions.

➤ The government's control over the company's affairs was significantly expanded. A Board of Control consisting of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a Secretary of State and four members of the Privy Council (to be appointed by the Crown) was to exercise control over the Company's civil, military and revenue affairs. All dispatches were to be approved by the board. Thus, a dual system of control was set up.

➤ In India, the governor-general was to have a council of three (including the commander-in-chief), and the presidencies of Bombay and Madras were made subordinate to the governor-general.

➤ A general prohibition was placed on aggressive wars and treaties (breached often). **So, Option (d) is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**PITT'S INDIA ACT OF 1784****About**

The features of this Act were as follows:

- It distinguished between the commercial and political functions of the Company.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It allowed the Court of Directors to manage the commercial affairs, but created a new body called Board of Control to manage the political affairs. Thus, it established a system of double government. ➤ It empowered the Board of Control to supervise and direct all operations of the civil and military government or revenues of the British possessions in India. Thus, the act was significant for two reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First, the Company's territories in India were for the first time called the 'British possessions in India'; and • Second, the British Government was given the supreme control over the Company's affairs and its administration in India.
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18. Consider the following statements :

1. Abolition of the office of superintendent of police at the head of a district.
2. Treaty of 'Perpetual Friendship' with Ranjeet Singh
3. Annexation of Mysore, Coorg and Central Cachar

The above events happened during whose Governor-Generalship?

- (a) Lord Metcalfe
- (b) Lord Hastings
- (c) Lord William Bentinck**
- (d) Lord Minto I

EXPLANATION:

The Charter Act of 1833 was passed renewing the Company's charter for a further 20 years which altered the title from Governor General of Fort William in Bengal to Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and Governor General of India, Lord William Bentinck (1825-1835) being Governor General at the time became the first governor general of India.

Events that happened during the Lord William Bentinck's (1828-1835) Governor-general ship:

- Abolition of sati and other cruel rites (1829).
- Suppression of thugi (1830).
- Charter Act of 1833.
- Resolution of 1835, and educational reforms and introduction of English as the official language
- Annexation of Mysore (1831), Coorg (1834) and Central Cachar (1834).
- Treaty of 'perpetual friendship' with Ranjeet Singh.
- Abolition of the provincial courts of appeal and circuit set up by Cornwallis, appointment of commissioners of revenue and circuit.

William Bentinck abolished the office of the superintendent at the head of a district. The collector/magistrate was now to head the police force in his jurisdiction and the commissioner in each division was to act as the SP. This arrangement resulted in a badly organised police force, putting a heavy burden on the collector/magistrate. Presidency towns were the first to have the duties of collector/magistrate separated. **So, Option (c) is correct**

19. Consider the following statements with reference to the Sanyasi revolt

1. This revolt is characterised by the equal participation of Hindus and Muslims, referred to as the Fakir rebellion.
2. Women did not take part in these early uprisings against the British.
3. Anandamath, written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, is based on the Sanyasi Revolt.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

EXPLANATION:

The Sanyasi Revolt is the first anti-British uprising in India. The disastrous famine of 1770 and the harsh economic order of the British compelled a group of sanyasis in Eastern India to fight the British yoke.

- Originally peasants, even some evicted from land, these sanyasis were joined by a large number of dispossessed small zamindars, disbanded soldiers and rural poor.
- They raided Company factories and the treasuries, and fought the Company's forces. It was only after a prolonged action that Warren Hastings could subdue the sanyasis.
- Equal participation of Hindus and Muslims characterised the uprisings, sometimes referred to as the Fakir Rebellion. Majnum Shah (or Majnu Shah), Chirag Ali, Musa Shah, Bhawani Pathak and Debi Chaudhurani were important leaders. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**
- Debi Chaudhurani's participation recognizes the women's role in early resistances against the British. **So, Statement 2 is not correct.**
- Ananda math, a semi-historical novel by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, is based on the Sanyasi Revolt. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**
- Bankim Chandra also wrote a novel, Devi Chaudhurani, as he saw the importance of women too taking up the struggle against an alien rule that posed a threat to traditional Indian values.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

SANYASI MOVEMENT	
About	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The 18th-century Sanyasi movement, mainly in Northern Bengal and Bihar, was led by Dasnami Sannyasis, Shaivite ascetics organized into ten orders by Adi Shankaracharya. ➤ They received land and donations from kings and zamindars. ➤ British exploitation after the Battle of Plassey (1757), heavy taxation, and the Great Bengal Famine (1770) prompted these sannyasis, supported by peasants and zamindars, to resist the British. ➤ They disrupted tax collection, won battles, and forced the British to deploy more troops. ➤ Both men and women participated, and their courage was noted by Warren Hastings. ➤ Unlike earlier religious uprisings, this movement aimed at defending the motherland, inspiring slogans like "Om Vandemataram," and became a symbol of patriotic resistance.

20. Consider the following with reference to the 'Namami Gange Programme':

1. Sewerage Treatment Infrastructure
2. River-Front Development
3. River-Surface Cleaning
4. Ganga Gram Initiative
5. Industrial Effluent Monitoring
6. Afforestation
7. stubble burning

How many of the above are considered as its main pillars?

- (a) Only four
- (b) Only five
- (c) Only six**
- (d) All seven

EXPLANATION:

'Namami Gange Programme', is an Integrated Conservation Mission, approved as 'Flagship Programme' by the Union Government in June 2014 with a budget outlay of Rs.20,000 Crore to accomplish the twin objectives of effective abatement of pollution, conservation and rejuvenation of the National River Ganga. The main pillars of the Namami Gange Programme are:-

- Sewerage Treatment Infrastructure
- River-Front Development
- River-Surface Cleaning
- Bio-Diversity
- Afforestation
- Public Awareness
- Industrial Effluent Monitoring
- Ganga Gram. **So, Option (c) is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

NATIONAL MISSION FOR CLEAN GANGA	
About	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National Mission for Clean Ganga, endeavors to deploy best available knowledge and resources across the world for Ganga rejuvenation. ➤ Clean Ganga has been a perennial attraction for many international countries that have expertise in river rejuvenation. ➤ Countries such as Australia, United Kingdom, Germany, Finland, Israel etc. have shown interest in collaborating with India for Ganga rejuvenation. ➤ Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) were signed with various Central Ministries such as Ministry of HRD, Rural Development, Railways, Shipping, Tourism, Ayush, Petroleum, Youth Affairs & Sports, Drinking Water & Sanitation, and Agriculture.
Vision for Ganga Rejuvenation	<p>The Vision for Ganga Rejuvenation constitutes restoring the wholesomeness of the river defined in terms of ensuring "Aviral Dhara" (Continuous Flow), "Nirmal Dhara" (Unpolluted Flow)", Geologic and Ecological Integrity.</p> 
Salient Features	

21. Consider the following treaties:

1. Treaty of Poona
2. Treaty of Gwalior
3. Treaty of Mandasor

The above treaties are associated with which war?

- (a) Second Anglo-Mysore War
- (b) Third Carnatic War
- (c) First Anglo-Maratha War
- (d) Third Anglo-Maratha War**

EXPLANATION:

The Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817–1818) was the final conflict between the Marathas and the British. Its main causes were the Marathas' desire to regain lost territories and resentment against excessive British interference in their affairs.

The war broke out when the Peshwa attacked the British Residency at Poona, followed by Appa Sahib of Nagpur attacking the residency at Nagpur, and the Holkar preparing for war.

However, by this time, the Marathas had grown weak—politically disorganized and militarily ineffective. After Jaswantrao Holkar's death, Tulsi Bai assumed control but proved unable to manage state affairs effectively. The Bhonsle of Nagpur and the Sindhia of Gwalior were also weakened.

The British defeated the Marathas in key battles: the Peshwa at Khirki, the Bhonsle at Sitabuldi, and the Holkar at Mahidpur. This led to important treaties:

- Treaty of Poona (June 1817) with the Peshwa
- Treaty of Gwalior (November 1817) with Sindhia
- Treaty of Mandasor (January 1818) with Holkar

In June 1818, the Peshwa surrendered, the Maratha confederacy was dissolved, and the peshwaship was abolished. Baji Rao II was pensioned off to Bithur near Kanpur as a British dependent. This marked the end of Maratha power in India and the firm establishment of British supremacy. **So, Option (d) is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

ANGLO - MARATHA WARS	
Reasons that led to the battle	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ After the Marathas' defeat at the Third Battle of Panipat (1761), Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao died of shock.➤ His son, Madhav Rao, became Peshwa and restored Maratha power and unity.➤ After Madhav Rao's death in 1772, the Marathas weakened, giving the British an opportunity to interfere.
First Maratha War (1775-82)	<p>Cause: British interference in Maratha affairs and succession struggle between Narain Rao (Peshwa) and Raghunath Rao (his uncle).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Raghunath Rao sought British help to become Peshwa, promising Salsette, Bassein, and revenue rights in return.➤ The Treaty of Surat (1775) was signed but later annulled by the Calcutta Council. Raghunath Rao was only granted a pension, which Bombay authorities rejected.➤ In 1777, Nana Phadnavis allowed the French a port, angering the British.➤ British forces were defeated at Wadgaon (1779) and subsequently signed the Treaty of Wadgaon, which involved the surrender of territories taken since 1775.➤ However, fighting continued until the Treaty of Salbai (1782), which ended the war, restoring peace for 20 years.
Second Maratha War (1803-05):	<p>Cause: Peshwa Baji Rao II was defeated by the Holkars and sought British protection under the Treaty of Bassein (1802).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Other Maratha chiefs (Scindias, Bhonsles) opposed this treaty and resisted British expansion.➤ War broke out in 1803 across Central India.➤ The British defeated the Marathas and secured several treaties:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Treaty of Deogaon (1803) with the Bhonsles.• Treaty of Surji-Anjangaon (1803) with the Scindias.• Treaty of Rajghat (1805) with the Holkars.➤ These treaties gave the British control over large territories and increased their dominance in India.

22. Consider the following statements:

1. The East India Company was established in 1616, and it founded a factory at Tranquebar near Tanjore on the eastern coast of India.
2. Their principal settlement was at Serampore near Calcutta.
3. They are better known for their missionary activities than for commerce.

The above statements refer to which of the following Europeans?

- (a) Portuguese
- (b) English
- (c) French
- (d) Danes**

EXPLANATION:

The above-mentioned statements refer to the Danes, specifically the Danish East India Company, which was established in 1616.

- In 1620, they founded a factory at Tranquebar near Tanjore, on the eastern coast of India.
- Their principal settlement was at Serampore near Calcutta.
- The Danish factories, which were not important at any time, were sold to the British government in 1845.
- The Danes are better known for their missionary activities than for commerce.

Decline of the Danish East India Company in India: The defeat of the Dutch in the Anglo-Dutch rivalry and the shifting of Dutch attention towards the Malay Archipelago. Under the Battle of Bidara (1759), the English defeated the Dutch. **So, Option (d) is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

THE ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPEANS IN INDIA	
Portuguese	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Vasco Da Gama discovered the sea route to India in 1498. His second visit in 1502 led to the establishment of trading stations at Calicut, Cochin and Cannanore.➤ Francisco de Almeida (1505-09) was the First governor, who initiated the blue water policy (cartaz system).➤ Alfonso de Albuquerque (1509-1515) is considered to be the founder of the Portuguese power in India: captured Goa from Bijapur; persecuted Muslims; captured Bhatkal from Sri Krishna Deva Rai (1510) of Vijayanagara; and initiated the policy of marrying with the natives of India and banned the practice of sati in his area of influence.➤ Nino da Cunha (1529-38) shifted the capital from Cochin to Goa in 1530. In his Rule, Diu and Bassein came under the Portuguese occupation from the Gujarat King Bahadur Shah. Bahadur Shah was killed in 1537 at Diu while negotiating with the Portuguese.
English	<p>The English East India Company was formed on December 31, 1600, by a charter issued by Queen Elizabeth I, which granted the Company a monopoly on trade in the East Indies for 15 years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ With Captain Thomas Best's victory over the Portuguese (1612), the English established their first factory at Surat (1613).➤ Subsequently, Sir Thomas Roe secured permission from Jehangir to establish factories at Agra, Ahmedabad and Broach.➤ Bombay came under the control of the Company, with Charles II (who received it as part of the Portuguese dowry) leasing it out to the English Company for an annual rent of £ 10.➤ Madras, with Fort St. George, replaced Masulipatnam as the English headquarters on the east coast when the former was given to the English by the Chandragiri chief in 1639.➤ The city of Calcutta grew from the development of three villages: Sutanuti, Gobindapur, and Kalikata, which were secured from the Mughal governor of Bengal.➤ The fortified settlement was named Fort William (1700) and remained the seat of British power in India until 1911.➤ In 1717, the Mughal Emperor Farrukhsiyar's Farmans, called the Magna Carta of the East India Company, gave significant privileges to the Company in Bengal, Gujarat, and Hyderabad.

French	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In 1664, Colbert, minister of Louis XIV, founded the French East India Company with: a 50-year monopoly of trade in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, rights over Madagascar. ➤ In 1667, Francois Caron set up the first French factory at Surat. ➤ In 1669, another factory was established at Masulipatnam. ➤ In 1673, the French got permission to establish a settlement at Chandernagore (Bengal). ➤ The same year, Francois Martin founded Pondicherry, which became the main French settlement. ➤ Other factories were set up at Mahe, Karaikal, Balasore, and Qasim Bazar. ➤ Pondicherry grew under Martin's leadership. ➤ In 1693, the Dutch captured Pondicherry. ➤ In 1697, the Treaty of Ryswick restored Pondicherry to the French, and it flourished again. ➤ During the War of Spanish Succession, the French had to abandon factories at Surat, Masulipatnam, and Bantam. ➤ In 1706, Francois Martin died, weakening the French position. ➤ In 1720, the Company was reorganised as the Perpetual Company of the Indies. ➤ Governors Lenoir and Dumas (1720–1742) revived French strength and developed Pondicherry. ➤ French power in India was further supported by bases in Mauritius and Reunion.
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23. Who among the following British Indian Governors (or) Governors General had to faced impeachment proceedings?

- (a) Robert Clive
(b) Warren Hastings
(c) Lord Cornwallis
(d) Lord Minto I


EXPLANATION:




Warren Hastings, the first Governor-General of Bengal (and the first de facto Governor-General of India), is considered one of the most significant colonial administrators to have ruled the country. First as the governor of Bengal (1772-1774) and then as Governor-General (1774-1785), Hastings strengthened British rule in the country and introduced profound changes to the administration.

- Hastings's conduct while in office was called into question after he returned to Britain in 1785, most prominently by Edmund Burke, the noted British parliamentarian and philosopher.
- In 1786, impeachment proceedings were initiated against Hastings for alleged mismanagement, mistreatment of natives, and corruption. William Pitt, the British Prime Minister, first defended him but later joined the chorus against him. The trial began in 1788, with Burke leading the prosecution.
- During the trial, Burke rejected Hastings's argument that 'Western' standards of legality could not be applied in the East. Burke insisted that under the Law of Nature, people in India were entitled to the same protection as those in Britain.

In 1795, however, the House of Lords acquitted Hastings, and the impeachment proceedings were unsuccessful. **So, Option (b) is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

IMPORTANT PERSONALITIES	
Robert Clive 	<p>Robert Clive's (1725-74) first career was as a Writer (clerk) in the East India Company's civil service at Madras.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ With no formal military training, Clive gained fame for defending Arcot in 1751, establishing British power in southern India. ➤ As lieutenant-colonel, he recovered Calcutta from Siraj-ud-Daulah in 1756, capturing Baj-Baj and then Calcutta in January 1757. ➤ Clive's greatest victory was the Battle of Plassey (23 June 1757). With 3,000 men, he defeated Siraj's 50,000 after Mir Jafar, who had secretly promised the Nawabship to Clive and the Jagat Seths, refused to fight. Siraj's forces collapsed, and Mir Jafar became a puppet ruler.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Clive served as Governor of Bengal (1758–60, 1764–67). His first term saw plunder, and he was denounced as a corrupt 'nabob'. Yet he was made Baron Clive of Plassey (1762) and Knight of the Bath (1764). ➤ In his second term, he secured Diwani rights (1765) from Emperor Shah Alam II, confirming Company supremacy. ➤ As Commander-in-Chief of Bengal, he organised the army on European lines, building a strong civil-military administration and consolidating Company rule in Bengal.
Warren Hastings (1813-1823) 	<p>Significant events during his tenure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Anglo-Nepal War (1814-16) and the Treaty of Sagauli, 1816. ➤ Third Maratha War (1817-19) and dissolution of Maratha Confederacy; creation of Bombay Presidency (1818). ➤ Strife with Pindaris (1817-1818). ➤ Treaty with Sindhia (1817). ➤ Establishment of the Ryotwari System by Thomas Munro, Governor of Madras (1820).
Lord Cornwallis (1786-1793) 	<p>Significant events during his tenure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Third Mysore War (1790-92) and Treaty of Seringapatam (1792). ➤ Cornwallis Code (1793), incorporating several judicial reforms, and the separation of revenue administration and civil jurisdiction. ➤ Permanent Settlement of Bengal, 1793. ➤ Europeanisation of administrative machinery and introduction of civil services.
Lord Minto I (1807-1813) 	<p>Significant events during his tenure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Treaty of Amritsar with Ranjit Singh (1809). ➤ Minto's period of office coincided with the last years of the Napoleonic Wars in Europe, which had their inevitable repercussions in the colonial sphere and influenced the shaping of Minto's foreign policy. ➤ Napoleon's treaty with Russia at Tilsit (July 1807), the treaty of Finkenstein (May 1807) with Persia, and the predominance of French influence in Turkey and Persia created a short-lived alarm for the security of British interests in India. ➤ The primary objectives of Minto's foreign policy were the defence of the Company's trade and territories in India, as well as the expulsion of the French from neighbouring Asian states and from their bases of operation in the Indian Ocean.

24. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the Bills of Lading Bill, 2025, recently passed by both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?

- (a) **It refers to a document issued by a freight carrier to a shipper which contains details such as the type, quantity, condition, and destination of goods being carried.**
- (b) It establishes the origin of products and provides duty and origin related benefits under various trade agreements.
- (c) It is filed by the importer or their customs agent upon the arrival of imported goods into a country.
- (d) It is the invoice that is issued by the seller (exporter) to the buyer (importer).

EXPLANATION:

A bill of lading is a legal document issued by a carrier to a shipper that details the type, quantity, and destination of the goods being carried. It is a document of title, a receipt for shipped goods, and a contract between a carrier and shipper.

The Bills of Lading Bill, 2025, recently passed by the Rajya Sabha (after Lok Sabha approval in March), aims to replace the 169-year-old colonial-era shipping law with a modern and simplified legal framework for shipping documents. The new law:

- Strengthens legal clarity on the transfer of goods through bills of lading
 - Supports trade by protecting the rights of both carriers and consignees
 - Ensures that legal rights follow ownership of goods
 - Provides stronger safeguards against disputes related to shipment documents.
- So, Option (a) is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

THE BILLS OF LADING ACT, 2025	
Purpose	The Act establishes legal provisions regarding bills of lading—key documents in shipping and trade—particularly focusing on the rights and liabilities of consignees and endorsees when property in the goods is transferred.
Key Provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Transfer of Rights and Liabilities : All rights of suit and related liabilities in a bill of lading transfer to the consignee or endorsee when property in the goods passes to them. ➤ Protection of Carrier's Rights : Certain rights remain protected, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stoppage in transit. • Freight claims against original shipper. • Liabilities arising from receipt of goods. ➤ Conclusive Evidence of Shipment: A bill of lading held by a bona fide holder for value serves as conclusive evidence of shipment—even if the goods weren't actually shipped. Exceptions apply in cases of fraud or where the holder had actual knowledge of the non-shipment. ➤ Government Oversight: The Central Government is empowered to issue directions to implement the Act's provisions effectively. ➤ Repeal and Continuity: Repeals the Indian Bills of Lading Act, 1856, but preserves existing rights, actions, and references under the old law that aren't inconsistent with the new Act.

25. Consider the following pairs:

S.No	Judicial Reforms	Governor-General
1.	A Law Commission was set up under Macaulay for the codification of Indian laws.	William Bentinck
2.	The principle of sovereignty of law was established.	Warren Hastings
3.	District Diwani adalats were placed under the collector and had Hindu law applicable for Hindus and the Muslim law for Muslims.	Lord Cornwallis

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one**
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

EXPLANATION:

The Charter Act 1833, enacted by the British Parliament, provided for the establishment of a Law Commission to consolidate and codify Indian Laws. The said Act provided for the addition of a fourth ordinary Member to the Governor General in Council for India, who was to be a legal expert in the making of laws.

- The first Law Commission was established in 1834 under the Charter Act of 1833, with Lord Macaulay as Chairman. It recommended the codification of the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, and a few other matters.
- Thereafter, the second, third and fourth Law Commissions were constituted in 1853, 1861 and 1879, respectively.
- The Indian Code of Civil Procedure (1859), the Indian Contract Act, the Indian Evidence Act, and the Transfer of Property Act. etc. are products of the labour of the first four Law Commissions.

Lord William Bentinck served as Governor-General of India from 1828 to 1835. **So, Pair (1) is correct.**

The principle of the sovereignty of law — meaning that everyone, including the state, is subject to the law — was established by Lord Cornwallis through the Cornwallis Code (1793). The code consists of 48 regulations.

Key reforms under the Cornwallis Code included:

- Separation of revenue and judicial administration.
- Professionalisation of the civil service and judiciary.
- European Subjects were also brought under jurisdiction.
- Government officials were answerable to the civil courts for actions done in their official capacity.
- Standardisation of laws, penalties, and procedures, ensuring that legal authority is derived from codified law rather than arbitrary discretion. **So, Pair (2) is not correct.**

District Diwani Adalats were established by Warren Hastings (1772-85) in every district to try civil disputes. These adalats were placed under the collector and had Hindu law applicable for Hindus and the Muslim law for Muslims. The appeal from the District Diwani Adalats lay to the Sadar Diwani Adalat, which functioned under a president and two members of the Supreme Council. **So, Pair (3) is not correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

DEVELOPMENT OF JUDICIARY IN COLONIAL INDIA	
Warren Hastings (1772-85)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ District Fauzdari Adalats were set up to try criminal disputes and were placed under an Indian officer assisted by qazis and muftis. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These adalats also were under the general supervision of the collector. Muslim law was administered in Fauzdari Adalats. • The approval for capital punishment and for acquisition of property lay to the Sadar Nizamat Adalat at Murshidabad which was headed by a deputy nizam (an Indian Muslim) assisted by chief qazi and chief mufti. ➤ Under the Regulating Act of 1773, a Supreme Court was established at Calcutta, which was competent to try all British subjects within Calcutta and the subordinate factories, including Indians and Europeans. ➤ It had original and appellate jurisdictions. Often, the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court clashed with that of other courts.
Cornwallis (1786-93)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The District Fauzdari Courts were abolished and, instead, circuit courts were established at Calcutta, Dacca, Murshidabad, and Patna. These circuit courts had European judges and were to act as courts of appeal for both civil and criminal cases. ➤ The Sadar Nizamat Adalat was shifted to Calcutta and was put under the governor general and members of the Supreme Council assisted by the chief qazi and the chief mufti. ➤ The District Diwani Adalat was now designated as the District, City, or the Zila Court and placed under a district judge. ➤ The collector was now responsible only for the revenue administration with no magisterial functions. ➤ A gradation of civil courts was established (for both Hindu and Muslim laws); <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Munsiff's Court under Indian officers, • Registrar's Court under a European judge, • District Court under the district judge, • Four Circuit Courts as provincial courts of appeal, • Sadar Diwani Adalat at Calcutta, and • King-in-Council for appeals of 5,000 pounds and above.
William Bentinck	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The four Circuit Courts were abolished and their functions transferred to collectors under the supervision of the commissioner of revenue and circuit. ➤ Sadar Diwani Adalat and a Sadar Nizamat Adalat were set up at Allahabad for the convenience of the people of Upper Provinces. ➤ Till now, Persian was the official language in courts. Now, the suitor had the option to use Persian or a vernacular language, while in the Supreme Court, English language replaced Persian.

26. Which of the following Acts were passed by the British Government in 1856?

1. Hindu Widow Remarriage Act
2. Abolition of sati (Regulation XVII)
3. Religious Disabilities Act
4. General Service Enlistment Act

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

EXPLANATION:

The Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act was enacted in 1856 to protect the rights and interests of Hindu widows. During the British period, there were many customs and traditions that discriminated against a Hindu widow. Those customs placed obstacles in the way of the remarriage of a Hindu widow. This Act is regarded as a major reform that legalised the remarriage of Hindu widows.

- The primary objective of this Act is to nullify those customs that bar a Hindu widow from entering a second marriage after the death of her husband.
- The Act provides that all ceremonies performed during the first marriage of a Hindu woman shall also be deemed valid if performed at the marriage of a Hindu widow. A marriage cannot be declared invalid on the ground that such ceremonies are not applicable in cases of widow remarriage. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

The Bengal Regulation XVII of 1829, popularly known as the Bengal Sati Regulation, was enacted by the British colonial Government under Governor-General Lord William Bentinck. Through this law, the Government adopted a top-down approach and formally abolished the practice of sati, i.e., the burning or burying alive of Hindu widows. The regulation declared sati to be illegal and punishable as culpable homicide by the criminal courts, marking a significant step in colonial social reform. **So, Statement 2 is not correct.**

Caste Disabilities Removal Act, 1850 (Religious Disabilities Act) extended Section 9 of Bengal Regulation VII (1832) across India. The Act declared that no person would lose property or inheritance rights due to conversion, change of religion, or loss of caste. It was aimed at protecting, especially Hindu converts to other religions, and ensuring civil equality before the law. **So, Statement 3 is not correct.**

The conditions of service in the Company's Army and cantonments increasingly came into conflict with the religious beliefs and prejudices of the sepoys.

To the religious Hindu of the time, crossing the seas meant loss of caste. In 1856, Lord Canning's Government passed the General Service Enlistment Act, which decreed that all future recruits to the Bengal Army would have to give an undertaking to serve anywhere their services might be required by the Government. This Act intensified sepoy resentment and became one of the causes of the Revolt of 1857.

So, Statement 4 is correct.

27. With reference to the Dharma Sabha, consider the following statements:

1. Radhakant Deb is the founder of the Sabha.
2. They worked along with Brahmo Samaj in the abolition of Sati.
3. It favoured the promotion of Western education.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) **Only two**
- (c) All three
- (d) None

EXPLANATION:

Radhakant Deb founded the Dharma Sabha in 1830. It was an association of orthodox Hindus which was established in Calcutta in January 1830, opposing the government regulation to abolish the age-old Hindu practice of sati.

It stood for the preservation of the status quo in socio-religious matters, opposing even the abolition of sati. However, it favoured the promotion of Western education, even for girls. **So, Statements 1 and 3 are correct.**

The Government of the East India Company followed the traditional policy of the earlier Muslim rulers, who had refrained from interfering in the social and religious life of the people.

- However, during the early decades of the 19th century, many liberal-minded European officials, businessmen, and Christian missionaries, as well as several Hindu reformers, such as Rammohan

Roy, had been advocating the abolition of this inhumane practice. Raja Ram Mohan Roy's progressive ideas met with strong opposition from Radhakant Deb.

- Lord William Bentinck's Government finally ventured to abolish the sati only after a strong body of public opinion had been created in favour of its abolition.
- This conservative section of the Hindu community, led by Raja Radhakanta Deb, did not like these actions. They strongly opposed any interference by an alien government in the social and religious life of their community.
- Their primary object was to send, through the Dharma Sabha, a petition to the Privy Council in England, urging repeal of the anti-sati regulation.
- The Sabha also took upon itself the task of defending the traditional Hindu religious and social system from onslaughts from various quarters.

Thus, Rajakant Deb strongly opposed the abolition of Sati and established the Dharma Sabha to counter the Brahmo Samaj. **So, Statement 2 is not correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

BRAHMO SABHA	
About	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brahmo Samaj, a theistic movement within Hinduism, was founded in Calcutta in 1828 by Ram Mohun Roy. ➤ The Brahmo Samaj does not accept the authority of the Vedas, has no faith in avatars (incarnations), and does not insist on belief in karma (the causal effects of past deeds) or samsara (the cycle of death and rebirth). ➤ The Samaj was committed to "the worship and adoration of the Eternal, Unsearchable, Immutable Being who is the Author and Preserver of the Universe". ➤ Prayers, meditation and readings of the Upanishads were to be the forms of worship. ➤ It discards Hindu rituals and adopts some Christian practices in its worship. ➤ Influenced by Islam and Christianity, it denounces polytheism, image worship, and the caste system. ➤ The society has achieved considerable success with its social reform programs, but has never garnered a significant popular following. ➤ It took no definite stand on the doctrine of karma and transmigration of the soul and left it to individual Brahmos to believe either way. ➤ It criticised the caste system.

28. Arrange the following islands located in the Indian Ocean from north to south:

1. Lakshadweep Islands
2. Maldives
3. Seychelles
4. Mauritius

Select the correct sequence using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 - 2 - 4 - 3
(b) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
 (c) 2 - 1 - 3 - 4
 (d) 1 - 3 - 2 - 4

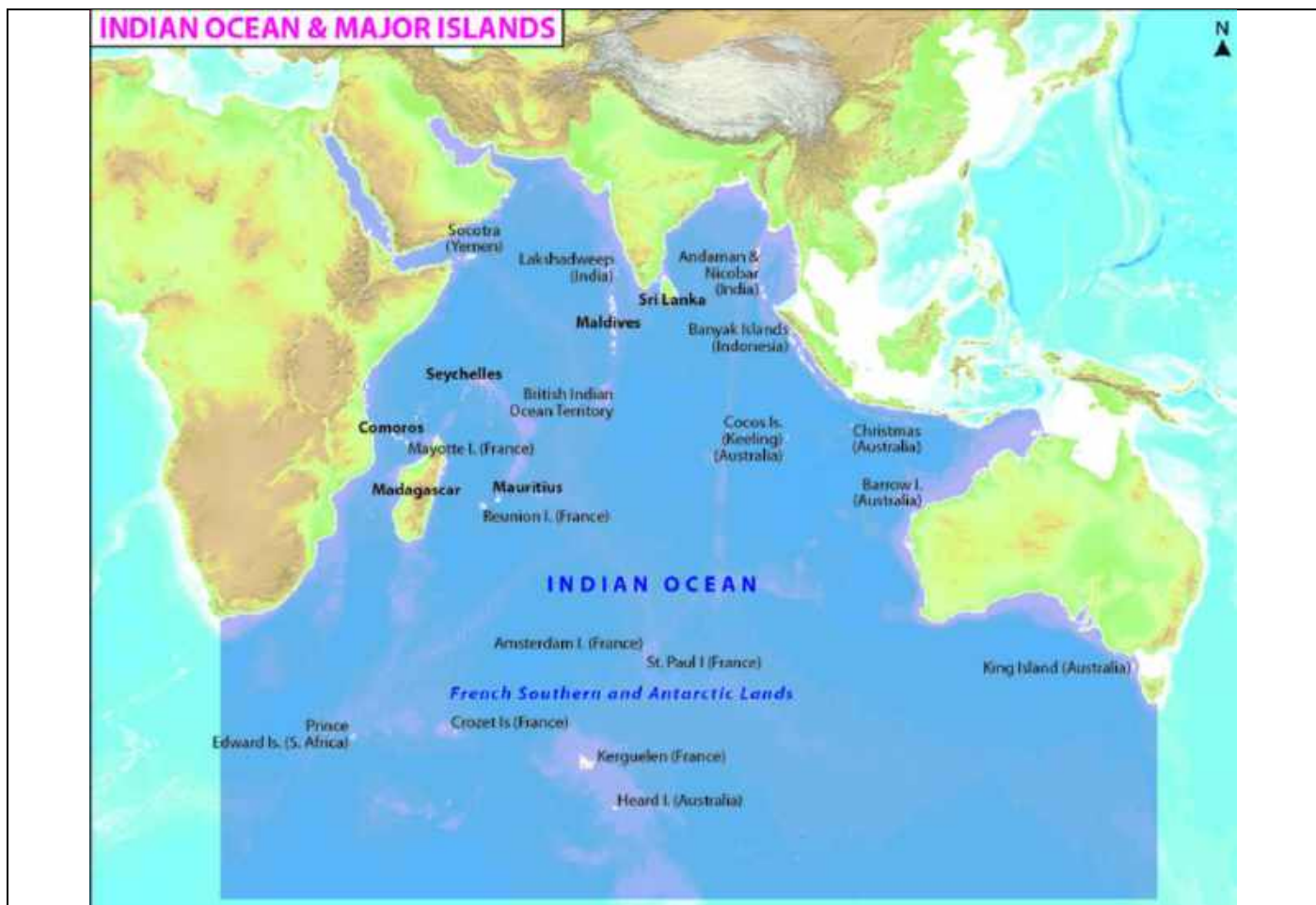
EXPLANATION:

The Indian Ocean is the smallest and youngest of the three major oceans. It stretches over 10,000 km between southern Africa and Australia, with an average depth of 3,741 metres. Its deepest point is the Sunda Deep (7,450 metres) in the Java Trench near Indonesia.

It has fewer islands than the Pacific and Atlantic.

Key island groups include Lakshadweep, Maldives, Seychelles, Mauritius, Andaman & Nicobar, Sri Lanka, Madagascar, and others.

The arrangement of Islands located in the Indian Ocean from north to south is Lakshadweep-Maldives-Seychelles-Mauritius. (1-2-3-4) **So, Option (b) is correct.**



29. With reference to the Lord Macaulay's Minute of 1835, consider the following statements:

1. It suggested Western education in India with English and Hindi as medium.
2. It focused on mass education through elementary schools.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) **Neither 1 nor 2**

EXPLANATION:

Within the General Committee on Public Instruction, there were two groups (Anglicists and Orientalists) with varied opinions on education in the Sub-continent. The Anglicists argued that government spending on education should be exclusively for modern studies, while the Orientalists maintained that Western sciences and literature should be taught to prepare students for employment, and emphasis should be placed on the expansion of traditional Indian learning.

- The famous Lord Macaulay's Minute (1835) settled the row in favour of Anglicists—the limited government resources were to be devoted to the teaching of Western sciences and literature through the medium of the English language alone. Therefore, Macaulay's Minute suggested Western education in India with English as the medium. **So, Statement 1 is not correct.**
- Macaulay believed that knowledge of English would enable Indians to read some of the finest literature the world had produced; it would also make them aware of the advancements in Western science and philosophy. The teaching of English could thus be a way of civilising people, changing their tastes, values, and culture.
- Lord Macaulay held the view that "Indian learning was inferior to European learning," which was true as far as physical and social sciences were concerned in the contemporary stage.
- Following Macaulay's minute, the English Education Act of 1835 was introduced. The decision was to make English the medium of instruction for higher education and to cease the promotion of Oriental institutions, such as the Calcutta Madrasa and Benaras Sanskrit College.

- The Government soon made English the medium of instruction in its schools and colleges, opening a few English schools and colleges instead of a large number of elementary schools, thus neglecting mass education. Therefore, the focus was on opening a few schools and colleges, rather than mass education through elementary schools. **So, Statement 2 is not correct.**
- The British planned to educate a small section of the upper and middle classes, thus creating a class "Indian in blood and colour but English in tastes, in opinions, in morals and in intellect" who would act as interpreters between the Government and masses and would enrich the vernaculars by which knowledge of Western sciences and literature would reach the masses. This was called the 'downward filtration theory'.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION UNDER THE COMPANY'S RULE	
Charter Act of 1813	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Charter Act of 1813 incorporated the principle of encouraging learned Indians and promoting knowledge of modern sciences in the country. ➤ The Act directed the Company to sanction one lakh rupees annually for this purpose. However, even this petty amount was not made available until 1823, mainly because of the controversy raging over the question of the direction this expenditure should take.
Wood's Despatch (1854)	<p>In 1854, Charles Wood prepared a despatch on an educational system for India. Considered the "Magna Carta of English Education in India", this document was the first comprehensive plan for the spread of education in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It asked the Government of India to assume responsibility for the education of the masses, thus repudiating the 'downward filtration theory', at least on paper. ➤ It systematised the hierarchy from vernacular primary schools in villages at the bottom, followed by Anglo-Vernacular High Schools and an affiliated college at the district level, and affiliating universities in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. ➤ It recommended English as the medium of instruction for higher studies and vernaculars at the school level. ➤ It laid stress on female and vocational education, and on teachers' training. ➤ It laid down that the education imparted in government institutions should be secular. ➤ It recommended a system of grants-in-aid to encourage private enterprise.

30. Which one of the following personalities wrote 'Shatapatren'?

- (a) Bal Shastri Jambhekar
- (b) **Gopal Hari Deshmukh**
- (c) Vishnu Bhikaji Gokhale
- (d) Bhasker Pandurang Tarkhadkar

EXPLANATION:





Gopalhari Deshmukh (1823-1892) was a social reformer and rationalist from Maharashtra who wrote a series of essays collectively known as Shatapatre ("100 Letters"). He held the post of a judge under the British Raj but wrote for the weekly Prabhakar under the pen name Lokahitawadi, addressing social reform issues.

He advocated the reorganization of Indian society on rational principles and modern, humanistic, secular values. He attacked Hindu orthodoxy and supported social and religious equality, writing against the evils of the caste system.

He famously said, "If religion does not sanction social reform, then change religion." He also started the weekly Hitechhu and played a leading role in founding the periodicals Gyan Prakash, Indu Prakash, and Lokahitawadi. **So, Option (b) is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

IMPORTANT PERSONALITIES	
Gopal Hari Deshmukh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Gopal Hari Deshmukh, writing under the pen name Lokhitawadi, published several open letters in the Marathi weekly Prabhakar from Raigad (Maharashtra) during 1848-49.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ His letters reflected a progressive and far-sighted outlook. As a political thinker, he demanded Indian representation in the British Parliament to reform the oppressive British rule. ➤ He warned that if the British continued imposing their will, they might be forced to leave India. ➤ Deshmukh was also an early supporter of the Swadeshi movement, recognizing the need to revive Indian industries to fight poverty and unemployment. ➤ His ideas circulated widely in Maharashtra, provoking political thought and debate, and inspired the youth. ➤ Through his work in Prabhakar, Deshmukh's ideas laid the foundation for India's future struggle for freedom.
<p>Bal Shastri Jambhekar</p> 	<p>Bal Gangadhar Shastri Jambhekar (1812–1846), born in Sindhudurg, Maharashtra, was a scholar, educationist, journalist, and social reformer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In 1832, he started the first Anglo-Marathi newspaper, Darpan, and in 1840, the first Marathi monthly magazine, Digdarshan, pioneering high-quality journalism in western India. ➤ Through these publications, Jambhekar promoted public discussion on national prosperity and influenced public opinion to encourage progressive social, political, and educational reforms. ➤ He played a key role in shaping public life in Bombay and remained a leader of the reform movement. ➤ Jambhekar believed that reform should develop gradually from within, aligning with the best aspects of Hindu Shastras and tradition. ➤ He is famously remembered as the Father of Marathi Journalism and inspired many with his intellectual vision.
<p>Vishnu Bhikaji Gokhale</p> 	<p>Vishnubuva Brahmachari (Vishnu Bhikaji Gokhale) was a 19th-century Marathi Hindu revivalist and ascetic, known as a strong defender of Hinduism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He became famous for his religious debates, mainly against Christianity, where he was noted for his humor and vigorous arguments. He also debated with other Hindus at times. ➤ His Bombay debates of 1857 were widely published in both English and Marathi. ➤ Among his works are Chatuhshloki Bhagawat yacha Arth (1867) and Sahajsthiticha Nibandh (1868). After his death, works like Vedokta Dharmacha Vichar Va Christimatkhadan (1874) and Setubandhani Tika (1890) were published. ➤ The latter is a commentary on the Bhagavad Gita, described as a bridge from ignorance to knowledge.
<p>Bhaskar Pandurang Tarkhadkar</p> 	<p>Bhaskar Pandurang Tarkhadkar (1816–1847) was an early nationalist thinker and one of the forerunners of the economic drain theory in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Writing under the pseudonym “A Hindoo”, he published eight long letters in the Bombay Gazette between July and October 1841, offering a sharp critique of British rule. ➤ He condemned the British for causing economic drain, their miserly education policy, racial discrimination, injustice toward native princes, falsification of Indian history (by writers like James Mill), and for waging imperialist wars in Afghanistan and China. ➤ Tarkhadkar also rejected the British claim of ruling India by “Divine providence”, exposing it as a false justification for colonization. ➤ He was among the first to call out the idea of altruistic colonial rule as a myth. ➤ His letters impressed readers so much that even the English were said to be “wonderstruck.” ➤ By presenting a powerful and logical nationalist critique, Tarkhadkar inspired future nationalists and helped shape early political thought in India.

31. Consider the following statements:

1. He established a system for the detection and punishment of crime.
2. He abolished the dual system of government introduced by Clive.
3. He introduced merit-based appointments but excluded Indians from higher Company services in the name of efficiency.
4. He paid adequate attention to the education of Company servants for efficient administration.

How many of the above statements are correct with reference to the reforms introduced by Cornwallis?

- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) **Only three**
(d) All four

EXPLANATION:

Lord Cornwallis (1786–1793) created the police system, the third pillar of British administration. Earlier, Zamindars and their armed retainers handled policing, but Cornwallis stripped them of this power and disbanded their forces. In their place, a police force under Company control was set up. This new force was organized into thanas, each headed by an Indian daroga. At first, these thanas were supervised by the District Judge, later by the District Superintendent of Police, and finally placed under the Collector. The police were tasked with preventing crime and checking conspiracies against British rule. Therefore, Lord Cornwallis established a Police system in India for the first time to detect and punish crimes. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

After the Battle of Buxar, the East India Company became the real master of Bengal. Robert Clive introduced the dual system of government (1765–72), i.e., the rule of the two—the Company and the Nawab—in Bengal, in which both the diwani, i.e., collecting revenues, and nizamat, i.e., police and judicial functions, came under the control of the Company.

- The Company exercised diwani rights as the diwan and the nizamat rights through its right to nominate the deputy subahdar.
- The Company acquired the diwani functions from the emperor and the nizamat functions from the subahdar of Bengal.
- The system held a great advantage for the Company. It left the appearance of authority to the puppet Indian ruler while keeping the sovereign power in the hands of the Company.
- The dual system led to an administrative breakdown and proved disastrous for the people of Bengal. Neither the Company nor the Nawab cared for administration and public welfare. Warren Hastings did away with the dual system in 1772. **So, Statement 2 is not correct.**

When Cornwallis took over in 1786, his first task was to cleanse the administration. He suspended the corrupt Board of Trade, strictly enforced the ban on private trade, and abolished the commission system. In its place, he introduced fixed, liberal salaries and minimum service requirements, laying the foundation of a professional and merit-based civil service. These reforms formalized appointments, eliminated corrupt practices, and clearly defined responsibilities, thereby improving the efficiency of the Company's administration.

Indians were kept out of high posts from Cornwallis's time. He believed "every native of Hindustan is corrupt," and the Charter Act of 1793 reserved all jobs with salaries above £500 for Europeans only.

The main reasons for excluding Indians were:

- the belief that only the English could protect British interests
- the idea that Indians were unfit and unreliable
- the fact that Europeans themselves were competing hard for these well-paid posts

So, Statement 3 is correct.

Lord Wellesley (1798-1805) was the first Governor General to realize that it is imperative for the Civil servants of the Company to be acquainted with a wide range of knowledge to discharge their duties efficiently.

Wellesley set up the College of Fort William in Calcutta in 1800. The civil servants of Bombay and Madras had to undergo training at the College, just like those of Bengal, for three years.

Lord Cornwallis's reforms focused on salaries, anti-corruption and administrative organization.

Therefore, Lord Wellesley (Not Lord Cornwallis) paid adequate attention to the education of Company servants for efficient administration. **So, Statement 4 is not correct.**

32. Consider the following pairs:

S. No.	Port	Location
1.	Deendayal Port	Gujarat
2.	Syama Prasad Mookerjee Port	Odisha
3.	Mormugao Port	Goa
4.	Jawaharlal Nehru Port	West Bengal

How many of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs**
- (c) Only three pairs
- (d) All four pairs

EXPLANATION:

Kandla, also known as Deendayal Port Trust, is a seaport in the Kutch district of Gujarat, western India, near the city of Gandhidham. Located on the Gulf of Kutch, it is one of the major ports on the west coast of India.

Kandla was constructed in the 1950s as the chief seaport serving western India. It is situated in the Kandla Creek, about 90 km from the mouth of the Gulf of Kutch, and is a protected natural harbour. **So, Pair 1 is correct.**

The Syama Prasad Mookerjee Port (formerly Kolkata Port) was established in 1870. It stands as India's first major and sole riverine port, boasting two dock systems – Kolkata Dock and Haldia Dock Complex. Kolkata Port ranks 3rd in India for container traffic and maintains its position as the major port circuit's busiest in terms of vessel handling. **So, Pair 2 is not correct.**

Mormugao Port Trust is a port on the western coast of India, in the coastal state of Goa. Commissioned in 1885 on the site of a natural harbour, it is one of India's oldest ports. Mormugao Port is an iron ore exporting Port of India with an annual throughput of around 50.02 million tonnes of traffic. **So, Pair 3 is correct.**

The Jawaharlal Nehru Port Authority (JNPA) at Navi Mumbai is a premier container handling Port in India accounting for around 50% of the total containerized cargo volume, across the major ports of India. Commissioned on 26 May 1989, in less than three decades of its operations, JNPA has transformed from a bulk cargo terminal to the premier container port in the country. Ranked 26th among the top 100 Container Ports in the world, JNPA is connected to over 200 ports in the world. **So, Pair 4 is not correct.**

33. Consider the following Statements:

- 1. Railways and telegraph improved communication and strengthened British control over India.
- 2. In 1856, South India's first railway ran between Royapuram and Arcot.
- 3. After the 1857 uprising, the British introduced the telegraph in India to strengthen communication and administration.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

EXPLANATION:

Railways and telegraph were among the most important infrastructure developments in India during the colonial period. Railways, which began expanding rapidly from 1853, played a crucial role in integrating markets, facilitating trade, and shaping the finances of both the colonial government and the native states. They also enabled the faster movement of troops across the subcontinent, ensuring the security and control of the British administration.

The electric telegraph, introduced in India in 1850, further strengthened colonial control by providing rapid communication for administrative and military purposes.

During the First War of Indian Independence (1857), the telegraph allowed the British commander-in-chief to monitor rebel movements and coordinate strategies effectively. Together, railways and telegraph

significantly improved communication and reinforced British authority over India. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

The first passenger train of India travelled from "Bori Bunder (Bombay) to Thane on April 16, 1853, covering a distance of 34 kilometres. Following its success, two further routes, one in eastern India and the other in southern India, were introduced in 1854 and 1856, respectively. India and the other in southern India, were introduced in 1854 and 1856, respectively.

- The first passenger train in eastern India ran from Howrah (near Calcutta) to Hooghly, a distance of 39 kilometres, on August 15, 1854.
- South India's first passenger train ran from Royapuram–Veyasarapady (Madras) to Wallajah Road in Arcot, a distance of 97 kilometres, on July 1, 1856.
- It was built and operated by the Madras Railway.
- By the end of 1869, Indian railways had created more than 6000 miles of the rail network. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

The 1857 uprisings were a major turning point in the history of British rule in India and an equally significant test for the telegraph system that had recently been built in India.

- 1857 was a communication crisis of enormous proportions for the British in India, and the telegraph has conventionally played a redemptive role in the huge volume of narratives generated around the uprisings.
- Lord Dalhousie paved the way for the Imperial Telegraph Department in 1850.
- In 1854, the British in India completed an 800-mile telegraph line between Calcutta and Agra, which was subsequently connected to Bombay and Madras.
- This system was the brainchild of a visionary inventor named Sir William O'Shaughnessy, and it played a significant role in securing England's control over India.
- Sir Robert Montgomery, a British administrator in colonial India, remarked after the 1857 mutiny, "The electric telegraph has saved India."

Therefore, the British introduced the telegraph in India in 1850, under the Governor General Lord Dalhousie, well before the First War of Independence in 1857. **So, Statement 3 is not correct.**

34. Which of the following was a major consequence of the Revolt of 1857 for Muslims in India?

- (a) They gained privileged access to British administration.
- (b) They were at the forefront of colonial modern education.
- (c) **They were suspected by the British and lagged behind in education and jobs.**
- (d) They immediately led widespread reform movements across India.

EXPLANATION:

The Revolt of 1857 brought major changes to British administration in India. Even before it was fully suppressed, the British Parliament passed the Act for the Better Government of India (2 August 1858). This Act abolished Company rule, made Queen Victoria the sovereign of India, and created the post of the Secretary of State for India, transferring direct responsibility for administration to the British Crown. The aftermath of the 1857 Revolt was particularly harsh for Indian Muslims. The British blamed them more than Hindus and dismissed them from government services, viewing them as a security threat. Although both Hindus and Muslims participated in the uprising, Muslims faced severe retaliation, with collective responsibility imposed on them. This led to increased suspicion, monitoring, and discrimination, deepening feelings of alienation and separation among Muslims. The British response caused betrayal and disappointment in the Muslim community. Their education policies were discriminatory and harmful, aiming to limit Muslim progress and create divisions between Hindus and Muslims, even though they introduced reforms in Indian education. **So, Option (c) is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

CAUSES OF THE REVOLT OF 1857	
Political Causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ British annexation policies, especially the Doctrine of Lapse under Lord Dalhousie, caused resentment.➤ Rulers without direct male heirs lost their kingdoms (e.g., Jhansi, Satara, Nagpur).➤ Annexation of Awadh (1856) angered both the ruling class and common people, seen as an attack on Indian sovereignty and succession rights.

Economic Causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Exploitative land revenue systems (Permanent, Ryotwari, Mahalwari) burdened peasants, causing debt and land loss. ➤ Traditional artisans suffered due to cheap British goods, particularly textiles. ➤ British trade monopoly suppressed local businesses, creating poverty, unemployment, and resentment.
Social and Religious Causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reforms like abolition of sati (1829) and legalization of widow remarriage (1856) were seen as interference in customs. ➤ British education prioritized English and Western curricula, alienating conservative sections. ➤ Christian missionary activities and forced conversions raised fears of undermining Hindu and Muslim traditions. ➤ General Services Enlistment Act (1856) required sepoys to serve overseas, offending orthodox Hindus.
Military Causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Indian sepoys faced discrimination in pay, promotions, and living conditions. ➤ Immediate trigger: Enfield rifle cartridges rumored to be greased with cow and pig fat, offending Hindu and Muslim soldiers. ➤ Punishment of sepoys at Meerut for refusing to use cartridges led to the rebellion on May 10, 1857. ➤ Long-standing army grievances fueled widespread mutinies across units.

35. Arrange the following education reforms/commissions in chronological order:

1. Government Resolution on Education Policy
2. Sadler University Commission
3. Indian Universities Act
4. Hunter Education Commission

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 2-3-1-4
(b) 1-3-4-2
(c) 4-1-2-3
(d) 4-3-1-2

EXPLANATION:

Hunter Education Commission (1882-1883): By the 1870s, primary and secondary education had suffered because responsibility was shifted to the provinces, which lacked funds. To review progress, the British Government established the Hunter Commission in 1882 under W.W. Hunter.

- The Commission emphasised the state's duty to expand and improve primary education, which should be imparted in vernacular languages.
- Control of primary education was recommended to be given to newly formed district and municipal boards.
- For secondary (high school) education, it proposed two distinct streams:
 - a literary stream leading to universities, and
 - a vocational stream aimed at preparing students for careers in commerce and other fields.
- The Commission also drew attention to the very poor condition of female education, especially outside presidency towns, and urged steps for its expansion.

In the following decades, there was a rapid growth of secondary and collegiate education with greater Indian participation. New universities were also established, such as Punjab University (1882) and Allahabad University (1887).

Indian Universities Act, 1904: The dawn of the 20th century marked a period of political unrest. The Government claimed that private management had led to a decline in university quality, and many institutions were producing political revolutionaries.

To address this, the Raleigh Commission (1902) was appointed, which examined only universities, not schools. Based on its recommendations, the Indian Universities Act of 1904 was passed.

- The Act gave more importance to study and research, but also increased government control.
- The number and tenure of university fellows were reduced, and most were to be nominated by the Government.

- The Government gained the power to veto or amend university senate regulations and imposed stricter conditions for affiliating private colleges.
- Additionally, five lakh rupees per year were sanctioned for a period of five years to improve higher education.

Lord Curzon justified these measures as improving quality and efficiency, but they were aimed at tightening control over education and curbing nationalist ideas. Indian leaders opposed it strongly, with Gokhale calling it a "retrograde measure."

Government Resolution on Education Policy (1913): In 1906, the princely state of Baroda had taken the lead in introducing compulsory primary education.

Inspired by this, national leaders, especially Gopal Krishna Gokhale, urged the British Government to adopt a similar policy in India.

- In response, the Government issued the 1913 Resolution on Education Policy. However, the Government refused to introduce compulsory education, though it accepted the goal of removing illiteracy.
- It directed provincial governments to provide free elementary education to the poor and backward classes.
- Private initiatives were to be encouraged, and efforts were made to improve the quality of secondary schools.

The resolution also suggested that each province establish at least one university and that teaching in universities be strengthened.

Saddler University Commission (1917–19): The Saddler Commission was originally set up to study the problems of Calcutta University, but soon expanded its review to cover the entire system from school to university. It emphasised that improving secondary education was a necessary prerequisite for achieving better universities.

- The Commission recommended a 12-year school course, with students entering university after an intermediate stage rather than matriculation.
- The university degree was to be a three-year course. This was done to
 - prepare students for the university stage.
 - Relieve universities of a large number of students below university standard and
 - provide collegiate education to those not planning to go through the university stage.
- A separate Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education was also suggested.
- The Commission proposed less rigid university regulations and recommended that universities should become centralized, unitary, residential, and teaching institutions, rather than scattered affiliating bodies.
- It also emphasized the need to expand education for women, applied science and technology, teacher training, and vocational education.
- Between 1916 and 1921, seven new universities were established—Mysore, Patna, Benaras, Aligarh, Dacca, Lucknow, and Osmania.
- In 1920, the Government circulated the Saddler Commission report to provincial governments for adoption.

Therefore, the correct chronological order of the education reforms/commissions is Hunter (1882), Indian Universities Act (1904), Government Resolution (1913), and Sadler Commission (1917–19). 4 → 3 → 1 → 2

So, Option (d) is correct.

36. Which of the following International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions has not been ratified by India?

- Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (No.105)
- Worst forms of Child Labour Convention (No.182)
- Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention (No.98)**
- Equal Remuneration Convention (No.100)

EXPLANATION:

India is a founding member of the International Labour Organization (ILO), established in 1919, which currently has 187 member countries.

A unique feature of the ILO is its tripartite character, where governments, employers, and workers are all represented and participate equally in its decision-making processes. This system promotes tripartism in member countries.

The ILO primarily functions by establishing International Labour Standards in the form of:

- Conventions: legally binding treaties for ratifying countries.
- Recommendations: non-binding guidelines to help shape national policies

India's approach to these standards has been constructive and positive. The ILO instruments have served as important frameworks for developing India's legislative and administrative measures aimed at the protection and advancement of workers' interests.

The ten Core Conventions of the ILO (also called fundamental/human rights conventions) are:

Conventions ratified by India:

- Forced Labour Convention (No. 29)
- Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (No.105)
- Equal Remuneration Convention (No.100)
- Discrimination (Employment Occupation) Convention (No.111)
- Minimum Age Convention (No.138)
- Worst forms of Child Labour Convention (No.182)

Conventions that are not ratified by India:

- Freedom of Association and Protection of Right to Organised Convention (No.87)
- Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention (No.98). **So, Option (c) is correct.**
- C155 - Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155)
- C187 - Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006 (No. 187)

37. Consider the following pairs:

S.No.	Tribal movements	Regions
1.	Koya revolts	Gujarat
2.	Khond uprisings	Odisha
3.	Singpho rebellion	Nagaland

How many of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- (a) **Only one**
 (b) Only two
 (c) All three
 (d) None

EXPLANATION:

In 1879-1880, the Koya rebellion occurred in the eastern Godavari tract of present-day Andhra Pradesh, which also affected some portions of the Malkangiri region of Koraput district in Orissa, not Gujarat.

- It was led by Tomma Dora, the Koya leader. The movement reflected the problems faced by the tribals, such as the erosion of their customary rights over forests, and exploitation by moneylenders who began to control the lives of the Koyas through loans and land transfers.
- Tomma Dora was hailed by the Koyas as the 'King' of Malkangiri. He takeover of a police station at Motu by the rebels. However, very soon after this, Dora was shot dead by the police, and the movement collapsed. **So, Pair 1 is not correct.**

Khond uprisings from 1837 to 1856, the Khonds of the hilly tracts extending from Odisha to the Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts of Andhra Pradesh revolted against Company rule.

Chakra Bisoi, a young raja, led the Khonds who were joined by the Ghumsar, Kalahandi and other tribals to oppose the suppression of human sacrifice, new taxes, and the entry of zamindars into their areas. With Chakra Bisoi's disappearance, the uprising came to an end. **So, Pair 2 is correct.**

The Singphos are known as one of the most prominent tribes in Assam with a rich historical past. Singphos' Rebellion (1830–31, 1843)—Assam-Burma Border; Nirang Phidu led an uprising in 1843.

The Rebellion of the Singphos in Assam in early 1830 was immediately quelled, but they continued to organise revolts. An uprising in 1839 saw the death of the British political agent. Chief Nirang Phidu led an uprising in 1843, which involved an attack on the British garrison and the death of many soldiers. There is no Singphos rebellion in Nagaland. **So, Pair 3 is not correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Tribal Revolts	
About	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pahariyas' Rebellion by the martial Pahariyas (1778; Raj Mahal Hills), against the British expansion on their lands. ➤ Chuar Uprisings by the Chuar aboriginal tribesmen (1776), against the rise in demands and economic privation by the British. ➤ Kol Uprisings by the Kols of Chottanagpur led by Buddho Bhagat (1831), against the expansion of British rule on their lands and the transfer of their lands to outsiders; the Revolt was suppressed. ➤ The Santhal Rebellion, led by Sido and Kanhu (1855-56; Bihar), was a protest against the practices of zamindars and moneylenders. The Rebellion later turned anti-British and was suppressed. ➤ Naikada Movement (1860s; Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat); against the British and caste Hindus. ➤ Kharwar Rebellion by the Kharwars (1870s; Bihar); against revenue settlement activities. ➤ Ahoms' Revolt (1828-33; Assam); against the non-fulfilment of the pledges of the Company after the Burmese War; the uprising was suppressed by the Company by dividing the kingdom. ➤ Khasis' Revolt (1830s; hilly region between Jaintia and Garo Hills); led by the Nunklow ruler, Tirath Singh, against the occupation of the hilly region. ➤ Kukis' Revolt (1917-19; Manipur); against British policies of recruiting labour during the First World War. ➤ Zeliangsong Movement (1920s; Manipur), led by the Zemi, Liangmei, and Rongmei tribes, against the British failure to protect them during the Kuki violence in 1917-19. ➤ Naga movement (1905-31; Manipur), led by Jadonang, against British rule and for the setting up of a Naga raj. ➤ The Heraka Cult (1930s; Manipur), led by Gaidinliu, was suppressed, but the Kabui Naga Association was formed in 1946. ➤ Bhil Revolts (1817-19, 1913)—Khandesh, Dhar, Malwa, Western Ghats and southern Rajasthan. ➤ Koli Risings (1829, 1839 and 1844-48)—Western Ghats. ➤ Ramosi Risings (1822-1829, 1839-41)—Western Ghats; Chittur Singh was an important rebel leader.

38. Consider the following statements :

1. He was a pioneer in introducing sericulture to the Mysore State.
2. He is credited with beginning capitalist development at a time when feudalism was prevalent.
3. He was a great lover of democracy and a great diplomat.
4. He is credited as the 'pioneer of rocket technology' in India.

The above statements refer to whom among the following?

- (a) Haider Ali
- (b) Yaduraya
- (c) Krishnaraja III
- (d) Tipu Sultan**

EXPLANATION:

Tipu Sultan, famously known as the Tiger of Mysore, was a great warrior who gave utmost attention to raising and maintaining an efficient military force. He was an educated ruler, well-versed in the Quran, Islamic jurisprudence, languages, philosophy, and science. Trained in the art of warfare from a young age, he fought his first battle at the age of 15.

- Sericulture, which plays a crucial role in India's rural economy today, providing livelihoods to millions of farmers and workers, was introduced to princely Mysore during Tipu Sultan's reign. It became particularly significant in Karnataka, where silk farming continues to support numerous rural families.
- Tipu is also credited with sowing the seeds of capitalist development at a time when Indian state formation was still in flux. The Mughal Empire was crumbling, feudal states were vying for dominance,

the Battle of Plassey had secured British colonial rule, mercantile capitalism was on the rise, and the French Revolution had created an atmosphere of freedom and equality. Against this backdrop, Tipu's anti-colonialism carried a clear mercantile and progressive dimension.

- A lover of democracy and a skilled diplomat, Tipu extended support to French soldiers at Seringapatam in establishing a Jacobin Club in 1797. To mark the occasion, he ordered a salute of 2,300 cannons and 500 rockets. He even became a member of the Jacobin Club himself, adopting the title Citizen Tipu, and planted the Tree of Liberty at Seringapatam.
- He is also remembered for introducing missile or rocket technology in warfare. His iron-cased rockets, the first modern war rockets, were used with devastating effect during the Anglo-Mysore Wars. These rockets created chaos and panic among much larger British forces, leaving a lasting impression on modern military technology.

Therefore, all the above statements are referred to Tippu Sultan. **So, Option (d) is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

REFORMS OF TIPU SULTAN	
About	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tipu was deeply influenced by European culture and innovations. ➤ One of his emissaries returned from France with skilled workers like gunsmiths, watchmakers, porcelain and glass artisans, textile weavers, printers of Eastern languages, an engineer, and a physician. He also brought clove and camphor trees, European fruit plants, and flower seeds. ➤ According to historian Kate Brittlebank, Tipu wanted Mysore to become a modern rival to European powers and invested heavily in new technology. ➤ His rocket technology was so advanced that the British later adopted his models, which played an important role in the Napoleonic Wars. ➤ He introduced several administrative and economic reforms: new coinage, a new land revenue system, and the promotion of sericulture (silk farming), which still provides livelihoods in Karnataka today. ➤ Socially, he is remembered for supporting lower caste women, reportedly supplying cloth to those forbidden from wearing blouses.
Hyder Ali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hyder Ali, Tipu Sultan's father, rose from commander of the Mysore army in 1749 to become ruler of the state in 1761. ➤ He was a formidable opponent of the British and fought them until his defeat by Sir Eyre Coote in 1781. ➤ Along with Tipu, he gave the British East India Company one of its toughest challenges in the late 18th century.
Yaduraya Wodeyar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Yaduraya Wodeyar founded the Mysore Kingdom in 1399, establishing the Wodeyar dynasty. ➤ He built a centralized governance system, improved tax collection, law enforcement, and administration by appointing capable officials. ➤ Yaduraya also strengthened the military by fortifying strongholds, introducing advanced tactics, and building a professional army, ensuring both defense and territorial expansion.
Krishnaraja Wadiyar III (Mummadi Krishnaraja)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Krishnaraja III, the 22nd Maharaja of Mysore, was also called the Bhoja Raja of Kannada. ➤ His most notable contribution was the Sritattvanidhi (The Illustrious Treasure of Realities), a 19th-century encyclopedic treatise covering South Indian iconography and iconometry. ➤ One section describes and illustrates 122 hatha yoga postures. ➤ He also authored the Saugandhika Parinaya, a prose romance.

39. With reference to the failure of the 1857 revolt, consider the following:

1. Participation of big zamindars in the revolt
2. No Hindu-Muslim unity
3. No unified ideology
4. Poor central leadership
5. Poor arms and equipment

Which of the above are considered the causes of the failure of the 1857 revolt?

- (a) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
- (b) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
- (c) 3, 4 and 5 only**
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

EXPLANATION:

In spite of popular participation in the Revolt of 1857, the rebels were ultimately forced to surrender before the British. Reasons for the failure of the rebels were

- **Big zamindars did not participate in the Revolt;** Big zamindars acted as "breakwaters to storm"; Most Indian rulers refused to join and often gave active help to the British. Rulers who did not participate included the Sindhia of Gwalior, the Holkar of Indore, the rulers of Patiala, Sindh, and other Sikh chieftains, as well as the Maharaja of Kashmir. Indeed, by one estimate, not more than one-fourth of the total area and not more than one-tenth of the total population was affected. **So, Statement 1 is not correct.**
- **Hindu-Muslim unity:** During the entire Revolt, there was complete cooperation between Hindus and Muslims at all levels, people, soldiers, and leaders. All rebels acknowledged Bahadur Shah Zafar, a Muslim, as the Emperor, and the first impulse of the Hindu sepoys at Meerut was to march to Delhi, the Mughal imperial capital.
 - Rebels and sepoys, both Hindu and Muslim, respected each other's sentiments. Both Hindus and Muslims were well represented in leadership, for instance Nana Saheb had Azimullah, a Muslim and an expert in political propaganda, as an aide, while Laxmibai had the solid support of Afghan soldiers. **So, Statement 2 is not correct.**
- **No unified ideology:** There was no unified ideology among the mutineers, as they lacked a clear understanding of colonial rule and did not have a forward-looking program, a coherent ideology, a political perspective, or a societal alternative. The rebels represented diverse elements with differing grievances and concepts of contemporary politics. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**
- **Poor central leadership:** The Revolt was poorly organised with no coordination or central leadership. The principal rebel leaders, Nana Saheb, Tantia Tope, Kunwar Singh, and Laxmibai, were no match for their British opponents in Generalship. **So, Statement 4 is correct.**
- **Poor Arms and Equipment:** The Indian soldiers were poorly equipped materially, fighting generally with swords and spears and very few guns and muskets. On the other hand, the European soldiers were equipped with the latest weapons of war, like the Enfield rifle. The electric telegraph kept the commander-in-chief informed about the movements and strategy of the rebels. **So, Statement 5 is correct.**

Despite the fact that the Revolt of 1857 failed, it gave a severe jolt to the British Administration in India. The structure and policies of the re-established British rule were, in many respects, drastically changed.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

THE REVOLT OF 1857	
Causes of the revolt	<p>The revolt is a product of the character and policies of colonial rule.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Economic causes: heavy taxation under the new revenue settlement, summary evictions, discriminatory tariff policies against Indian products, the destruction of traditional handicraft industries, and the absence of concomitant industrialisation on modern lines, which affected peasants, artisans, and small zamindars.➤ Political causes: greedy policy of aggrandisement, absentee sovereignty character of British rule, British interference in the socio-religious affairs of the Indian Public.➤ Military causes: discontent among sepoys for economic, psychological and religious reasons, coupled with a long history of revolts.

40. Consider the following pair of Padma Award categories with their respective descriptions:

S. No.	Awards	Description
1.	Padma Vibhushan	Distinguished Service
2.	Padma Bhushan	Distinguished service of a high order
3.	Padma Shri	Exceptional and distinguished service

How many of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- (a) **Only one pair**
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) All three pairs
- (d) None of the pairs

EXPLANATION:

The Padma Awards are among the highest civilian honours of India, announced annually on the eve of Republic Day. These awards aim to recognize exceptional achievements in various fields of activity or disciplines where public service is involved.

The awards are conferred based on recommendations made by the Padma Awards Committee, which is constituted by the Prime Minister every year. The nomination process is open to the public, and even self-nominations are allowed.

Instituted in 1954, the Padma Awards have been announced every year on Republic Day, except for brief interruptions during the years 1978 and 1979, and 1993 to 1997. The award is given in three categories, namely,

- Padma Vibhushan for exceptional and distinguished service **So, Pair 1 is not correct.**
- Padma Bhushan for distinguished service of a high order **So, Pair 2 is correct.**
- Padma Shri for distinguished service **So, Pair 3 is not correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

BHARAT RATNA	
About	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 'Bharat Ratna', the highest civilian Award of the country, was instituted in the year 1954.➤ Any person without distinction of race, occupation, position or sex is eligible for these awards.➤ It is awarded in recognition of exceptional service/performance of the highest order in any field of human endeavor.➤ The recommendations for Bharat Ratna are made by the Prime Minister himself to the President.➤ No formal recommendations for this are necessary.➤ The number of annual awards is restricted to a maximum of three in a particular year.➤ On conferment of the award, the recipient receives a Sanad (certificate) signed by the President and a medallion.➤ The Award does not carry any monetary grant.
Padma award	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ All persons without distinction of race, occupation, position or sex are eligible for these awards.➤ However, Government servants including those working with PSUs, except doctors and scientists, are not eligible for these Awards.➤ The award is normally not conferred posthumously. However, in highly deserving cases, the Government could consider giving an award posthumously.➤ A higher category of Padma award can be conferred on a person only where a period of at least five years has elapsed since conferment of the earlier Padma award.➤ However, in highly deserving cases, a relaxation can be made by the Awards Committee.➤ The awards are presented by the President of India usually in the month of March/April every year where the awardees are presented a Sanad (certificate) signed by the President and a medallion.➤ The recipients are also given a small replica of the medallion, which they can wear during any ceremonial/State functions etc., if the awardees so desire. The names of the awardees are published in the Gazette of India on the day of the presentation ceremony.➤ The total number of awards to be given in a year (excluding posthumous awards and to NRI/foreigners/OCIs) should not be more than 120.➤ The award does not amount to a title and cannot be used as a suffix or prefix to the awardees' name.

41. Consider the following statements with reference to Syed Ahmad Khan and the Aligarh movement:

1. Syed Ahmad Khan brought improvement in the position of women through better education by opposing purdah and polygamy.
2. He advocated that Muslims should participate in political activity.
3. The Aligarh movement aimed at spreading modern education among Indian Muslims without weakening their allegiance to Islam.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
(b) **Only two**
(c) All three
(d) None

EXPLANATION:

Syed Ahmed Khan was a loyal member of the British Government's judicial service. After retiring in 1876, he became a member of the Imperial Legislative Council in 1878. His loyalty earned him a knighthood in 1888.

He founded the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College (later known as the Aligarh Muslim University) at Aligarh in 1875. The movement for reform started by him is known as the Aligarh Movement, which proved to be an important step towards social and political awakening among the Muslims.

- He sought to reconcile Western scientific education with the teachings of the Quran, which were to be interpreted in light of contemporary rationalism and science, even though he also regarded the Quran as the ultimate authority.
- He also struggled to bring about an improvement in the position of women through better education and by opposing purdah and polygamy, advocating easy divorce, and condemning the system of piri and muridi.
- He believed in the fundamental underlying unity of religions or 'practical morality'.
- He also emphasised the basic commonalities between Hindu and Muslim interests. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

Syed Ahmed Khan argued that Muslims should first concentrate on education and jobs and try to catch up with their Hindu counterparts, who had gained the advantage of an early start. Active participation in politics at that point, he felt, would invite the hostility of the Government towards the Muslim masses. Therefore, he opposed political activity by the Muslims. Unfortunately, in his enthusiasm to promote the educational and employment interests of the Muslims, he allowed himself to be used by the colonial Government in its obnoxious policy of divide and rule and, in later years, started propagating the divergence of interests of Hindus and Muslims. He established an English school in Ghazipur (present-day Uttar Pradesh) in 1864. **So, Statement 2 is not correct.**

The Aligarh Movement emerged as a liberal, modern trend among the Muslim intelligentsia based in Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.

It aimed at spreading:

- Modern education among Indian Muslims without weakening their allegiance to Islam;
- Social reforms among Muslims relating to purdah, polygamy, widow remarriage, women's education, slavery, divorce, etc.

The ideology of the followers of the movement was based on a liberal interpretation of the Quran, and they sought to harmonise Islam with modern liberal culture. They wanted to impart a distinct socio-cultural identity to Muslims on modern lines. Soon, Aligarh became the centre of religious and cultural revival of the Muslim community. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

42. Consider the following statements with reference to Francisco De Almeida:

1. He was appointed as the Viceroy of India during the reign of Krishnadevaraya of the Vijayanagara Empire.
2. He introduced Carataze system.
3. Abolition of sati was a unique feature of his rule.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) **Only one**
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

EXPLANATION:

In 1505, the King of Portugal appointed Francisco de Almeida as the first Governor of India for three years, with orders to strengthen Portuguese power in India. (This was not during the reign of Krishnadevaraya) Krishnadevaraya, the greatest ruler of the Vijayanagara Empire's Tuluva dynasty, began his reign in 1509, the same year Francisco de Almeida's governorship in India ended. **So, Statement 1 is not correct.**

Francisco de Almeida was instructed to destroy Muslim trade by capturing Aden, Ormuz, and Malacca, and to build forts at Anjadiva, Cochin, Cannanore, and Kilwa.

However, Almeida faced strong opposition — not only from the Zamorin of Calicut, but also from the Mamluk Sultan of Egypt, who was supported by Venetian merchants worried about losing their spice trade profits. In 1507, the Portuguese fleet was defeated near Diu by the combined forces of Egypt and Gujarat, and Almeida's son was killed.

The next year (1508), Almeida took revenge by crushing both navies at Diu. His long-term aim was to establish Portuguese naval supremacy in the Indian Ocean. This approach, focused on sea power and controlling trade through the Cartaz (pass) system, came to be known as his Blue Water Policy. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

Alfonso de Albuquerque (1509–1515) is regarded as the true founder of Portuguese power in India. He captured Goa in 1510 from the Sultan of Bijapur, which later became the capital of Portuguese India. He also took Bhatkal (under the Vijayanagara Empire at the time of Krishnadevaraya) and strengthened Portuguese control over key ports. Unlike his predecessor Almeida, Albuquerque adopted a more expansionist policy — he encouraged marriages between Portuguese men and local women, and in his areas of authority, he banned the practice of sati. Therefore, Abolition of sati was a unique feature of the rule of Alfonso de Albuquerque (not Francisco De Almeida). **So, Statement 3 is not correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

THE PORTUGUESE IN INDIA

About	<p>The Portuguese explorer and navigator Vasco da Gama's arrival at Kappad (near Kozhikode in Kerala) in May 1498 paved the way for the beginning of European colonisation in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Though he was well received, his aggressive ways failed to establish friendly relations with the local rulers. During his second voyage four years later, he seized, tortured and killed Indian merchants, and bombarded Calicut from the sea.➤ The Portuguese captured strategic ports, including Goa (in 1510), which became the capital of their colony in India, as well as several trading posts along the Malabar and Coromandel coasts.➤ The Portuguese implemented a system known as cartaz (pass), requiring all ships in the Arabian Sea to purchase Portuguese permits for navigation. Ships without these permits were seized.➤ This naval dominance allowed them to monopolise the spice trade between India and Europe for nearly a century.➤ Alongside commercial exploitation, the Portuguese presence in western India was characterised by religious persecution.➤ In Goa, they established the Inquisition in 1560, which severely persecuted Hindus, Muslims, Jews, and Christian converts suspected of practising their original faith. Forced conversions and the destruction of many Hindu temples, among other forms of abuse of the native population, accompanied such persecution. <p>(The Goa Inquisition was only abolished in 1812.)</p>
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43. The British rule in India led to the formation of a new middle class. Consider of the following factors:

1. Creation of new commercial opportunities as agents and intermediaries of British traders
2. Introduction of new administrative structures requiring educated personnel
3. Land revenue policies that created a new landed aristocracy
4. Expansion of educational institutions teaching only traditional Indian subjects

Which of the above factors contributed to this development?

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

EXPLANATION:

With the advent of British rule, new social classes emerged in India. In rural areas, zamindars, tenants, peasant-proprietors, moneylenders, and agricultural labourers became prominent. In urban areas, capitalists, workers, and small traders rose. Most importantly, an English-educated middle class developed, which later spearheaded the nationalist movement.

- A major impact of the British rule in India was the beginning of a new middle class.
 - With the rise of British commercial interests, new opportunities emerged for a small section of the Indian people. They often acted as agents and intermediaries for British traders, thereby amassing huge fortunes. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**
 - The new landed aristocracy, which emerged after the Introduction of Permanent Settlement, also formed part of this new class. A major section of the old landowning aristocracy lost ownership of their land, and in many cases, was replaced by a new class of landowners. These people got some English education and became the new elite. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**
 - With the expansion of British power, new avenues of employment opened up in India. The establishment of law courts, government offices, and commercial agencies created a demand for educated manpower. Indians who acquired an English education were preferred for such posts and received patronage from colonial rulers. As a result, a new professional and service-holding middle class emerged—comprising lawyers, teachers, doctors, clerks, and administrators. This group, distinct from the landed aristocracy, became a powerful social force and later played a leading role in the nationalist movement. Therefore, the Introduction of new administrative structures requiring educated personnel directly contributed to the formation of a new educated middle class. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**
 - These professional classes had acquired modern knowledge in the fields of arts, science, law, and medicine through Western institutions introduced by the British, rather than through traditional Indian systems of learning. **So, Statement 4 is not correct.**

44. Consider the following sectors:

1. Coal
2. Textiles
3. Natural Gas
4. Refinery Products
5. Fertilisers
6. Steel
7. Cement
8. Electricity

How many of the above sectors are part of the Eight Core Industries used in the compilation of the Index of Industrial Production (IIP)?

- (a) Only five
- (b) Only six
- (c) Only seven**
- (d) All eight

EXPLANATION:

The Index of Eight Core Industries (ICI) is a monthly production volume index that provides an early indicator of the performance of key industrial sectors before the release of the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) by the Central Statistics Office. These industries have a significant impact on overall economic and industrial activity.

The ICI tracks the collective and individual production performance of the following eight core industries: Coal, Crude Oil, Natural Gas, Petroleum Refinery Products, Fertilizers, Steel, Cement, and Electricity. Components covered in these eight industries for the purpose of compilation of index are as follows:

- Coal – Coal Production excluding Coking coal.
- Crude Oil – Total Crude Oil Production.
- Natural Gas – Total Natural Gas Production
- Refinery Products – Total Refinery Production (in terms of Crude Throughput).

- Fertiliser – Urea, Ammonium Sulphate (A/S), Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (CAN), Ammonium chloride (A/C), Diammonium Phosphate (DAP), Complex Grade Fertilizer and Single superphosphate (SSP).
 - Steel – Production of Alloy and Non-Alloy Steel only.
 - Cement – Production of Large Plants and Mini Plants.
 - Electricity – Actual Electricity Generation of Thermal, Nuclear, Hydro, imports from Bhutan.
- The Textile sector is not part of the Eight Core Industries used in the compilation of the Index of Industrial Production (IIP). **So, Option (c) is correct.**

45. Which one of the following Governors-General set up the Public Works Department in every province of India?

- (a) Lord William Bentinck
- (b) **Lord Dalhousie**
- (c) Lord Minto
- (d) Lord Cornwallis

EXPLANATION:

Public Works Department (P.W.D.) was responsible for the construction and maintenance of buildings and roads, and irrigation projects like canals, dams and reservoirs, etc.

In early British India, the Public Works Department was poorly managed under the Military Board of the Imperial Government. Recognising its inefficiency, the East India Company's Court of Directors established commissions in each presidency in 1850 to investigate. The Bengal Commission, reporting in March 1851, unanimously found the Military Board unfit to manage public works.

- Lord Dalhousie (British governor-general of India from 1847 to 1856) founded the public works department (P.W.D.) in 1854, through which works like construction of roads, bridges and other public utility works, including extension of irrigation projects, were undertaken. **So, Option (b) is correct.**
- The Bengal Commission submitted a new proposal for department management. The basic features of the proposal, as accepted by the Court of Directors, were as follows:
 - The Control of P.W.D. was removed from under the Military Board and placed under the Chief Engineers.
 - P.W.D. came under the respective provincial Government.
 - The Chief Engineer is to be assisted by the Superintending Engineer & Executive Engineer.
 - The independent officers of the Chief Engineers were dissolved.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

LORD DALHOUSIE (1848-1856)	
Significant Events in His Rule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848–49) and annexation of Punjab (1849). ➤ Annexation of Lower Burma or Pegu (1852). ➤ Introduction of the Doctrine of Lapse and annexation of Satara (1848), Jaitpur and Sambhalpur (1849), Udaipur (1852), Jhansi (1853), Nagpur (1854), and Awadh (1856). ➤ "Wood's (Charles Wood, President of the Board of Control) Educational Despatch" of 1854 and the opening of Anglo-vernacular schools and government colleges. ➤ Railway Minute of 1853; and laying down of the first railway line connecting Bombay and Thane in 1853. ➤ Telegraph (4,000 miles of telegraph lines to connect Calcutta with Bombay, Madras, and Peshawar) and postal (Post Office Act, 1854) reforms. ➤ Ganges Canal declared open (1854); establishment of a separate public works department in every province. ➤ Widow Remarriage Act (1856).

46. Consider the following:

1. Sarvajanik Satyadharma
2. Symbol of Rajah Bali
3. Satyashodhak Samaj
4. Spreading education among girls

How many of the above are works/activities related to Jyotiba Phule?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four**

EXPLANATION:

Jyotirao Phule was an Indian social reformer, writer, and champion of equality for all people, including poor labourers and women.

Besides being a leader and organiser of the lower caste movement, Phule was also an original thinker and therefore, found it necessary not only to write polemical pamphlets but also to put forward his basic philosophical position.

Writings of Jyotiba Phule:

- In Brahmanache Kasab (1869), Phule has exposed the exploitation of Brahmin priests.
- In Gulamgiri (1873), he has given a historical survey of the slavery of lower castes.
- In 1883, he published a collection of his speeches under the title Shetkaryancha Asud (The cultivator's whipcord), where he analysed how peasants were being exploited at that time.
- His philosophical statement book, Sarvajanik Satyadharma Pustak (A Book of True Religion for All), was published in 1891, a year after his death. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

From his writings, we come to know that his thinking on social and political issues was influenced by Christianity and the ideas of Thomas Paine (1737-1809). He was known for his religious radicalism in England. Phule himself has recorded that he was influenced by the ideas of Paine.

Jyotiba Phule employed the symbol of Raja Bali as a counter to the Brahmanical symbol of Rama. In Brahminical mythology, Bali was portrayed as an asura or demon subdued by Vamana (a form of Vishnu), but among the masses, he was remembered as an ideal king, one who "could make troubles and sorrows go." Phule reinterpreted this popular memory, presenting Bali Raja's reign as a golden age of equality and justice, free from caste oppression. By doing so, he challenged Brahminical narratives and offered the oppressed people an alternative utopian vision of society, rooted in their own traditions and collective memory. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

The Satyashodhak Samaj was a revolutionary organisation founded by the leadership of Mahatma Jotirao Phule in 1873. The leadership of the Samaj came from the backward classes, including malis, telis, kunbis, saris, and dhangars. The members of Phule's organisation were called 'satyashodhaks' or truth-seekers. The Satyashodhak movement in the next few decades revolutionised modern Maharashtra by offering a systemic critique of the caste system.

The primary objectives of the movement were to provide social services and promote education among women and lower-caste individuals. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

Jyotiba Phule and his wife, Savitribai Phule, were pioneers in women's education in India. In 1848, Phule began his work as a social reformer. Interested in the education of boys and girls of lower castes, he started a school for them.

Since no female teacher was available, Phule asked his wife, Savitribai, to teach in the school. Became the first female teacher in the first school for girls in Pune in 1848. He opened two more schools for girls in 1851. He was honoured by the Board of Education for his work in promoting girls' education in 1852. **So, Statement 4 is correct.**

47. With reference to the Wood's Despatch of 1854, consider the following statements:

1. It advocated for secular education in government institutions.
2. It gave importance to female and vocational education.
3. It was in support of the downward filtration theory.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

EXPLANATION:

In 1854, Charles Wood prepared a despatch on an educational system for India. Considered the "Magna Carta of English Education in India", this document was the first comprehensive plan for the spread of education in India.

- It systematised the hierarchy from vernacular primary schools in villages at the bottom, followed by Anglo-Vernacular High Schools and an affiliated college at the district level, and affiliating universities in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
- It recommended English as the medium of instruction for higher studies and vernaculars at the school level.
- It emphasised the importance of vocational instruction and the need for establishing technical schools and colleges. It also recommended Teachers' Training Institutions on the model prevalent in England.
- It laid stress on female and vocational education, and on teachers' training. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**
- It laid down that the education imparted in government institutions should be secular. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**
- It recommended a system of grants-in-aid to encourage private enterprise.

The Downward Filtration Theory was the British policy of educating a small, English-educated Indian elite who were expected to pass on Western knowledge to the masses; however, in reality, it limited education to a tiny section of society.

The Wood's Despatch rejected the Downward Filtration Theory, as it was considered a retrograde policy. It was stated in the Wood's Despatch of 1854 that the Government should assume direct responsibilities for the education of the masses and women.

The Despatch laid down the principles of a graded educational system at the base of which were indigenous schools and primary schools, and at the top were the universities. The system of education was well-planned, encompassing Indigenous Primary Schools, Middle Schools, High Schools, Colleges, and Universities throughout the country. **So, Statement 3 is not correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**WOOD'S DESPATCH OF 1854**

About	<p>A major landmark in the development of English education during British rule in India was the Wood's Despatch of 1854. Sir Charles Wood, the President of the Board of Control, in 1854, laid down the policy that became the guiding principle of the Government of India's education programme. The Despatch categorically declared:</p> <p>The major recommendations of the Despatch were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The creation of a department of public instruction in each of the five provinces of the Company's territory, ➤ The establishment of the university at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, ➤ The establishment of a network of graded schools, high schools, middle schools and elementary schools, ➤ The establishment of teachers' training institutions, ➤ The promotion of vernacular schools, ➤ The introduction of a system of grants-in-aid for financial help to the schools, etc. <p>In 1857, three universities were established in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. The establishment of universities and the opening of education departments in the provinces provided a basic structure to modern education in India; in fact, Wood's Despatch provided the model for the further development of education in India.</p>
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48. Which Ministry had launched the Dekho Apna Desh initiative in January 2020 for the promotion of domestic tourism in the country?

- (a) Ministry of External Affairs
- (b) Ministry of Tourism**
- (c) Ministry of Railways
- (d) Ministry of Culture

EXPLANATION:

The Ministry of Tourism launched the Dekho Apna Desh initiative in January 2020 to promote domestic tourism across India.

- It promotes Indian tourism destinations and products through activities like webinars, quizzes, seminars, events, familiarization (FAM) tours, a dedicated website, and social media campaigns.
- The initiative also aims to gather public opinion on top tourist attractions across various categories (Spiritual, Cultural & Heritage, Nature & Wildlife, Adventure, etc.) to help develop them into world-class destinations.
- As part of this, the Ministry introduced the Dekho Apna Desh People's Choice Poll to engage citizens in identifying the most preferred attractions through digital platforms, social media, print, outdoor media, SMS, and WhatsApp campaigns. **So, Option (b) is correct.**

49. Consider the following pairs:

S.No.	Policies	Governor-Generals
1.	Forward policy	Lord Auckland
2.	Policy of Proud Reserve	John Lawrence
3.	Policy of Masterly Inactivity	Lord Lytton

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) **Only one**
 (b) Only two
 (c) All three
 (d) None

EXPLANATION:

Lord Auckland, who became Governor-General in 1836, adopted the Forward Policy to protect the north-western frontier of India from a possible Russian invasion. This meant that the British would either secure treaties with neighbouring states or directly annex them if required.

Afghan Amir Dost Mohammed sought British friendship on the condition of help in recovering Peshawar from the Sikhs, which the British rejected. He then turned to Russia and Persia. This led the British to proceed with the forward policy, and a Tripartite Treaty (1838) was signed between the British, the Sikhs, and Shah Shuja (the deposed Afghan ruler, who was living as a British pensioner at Ludhiana).

The treaty provided that:

- Shah Shuja was to be enthroned with Sikh armed help, the Company providing financial support.
- Shah Shuja conducted foreign affairs with the advice of Sikhs and the British.
- Shah Shuja gave up sovereign rights over the Amirs of Sindh for money.
- Shah Shuja recognized Maharaja Ranjit Singh's claims over Afghan territories on the right bank of the Indus. **So, Pair 1 is correct.**

John Lawrence adopted a policy of masterly inactivity, shaped by the disastrous experience of the First Afghan War, his practical common sense, and his deep understanding of the frontier problem as well as Afghan love for independence. Even after the death of Dost Mohammed in 1863, the British refrained from interfering in the Afghan succession struggles.

Lawrence's policy was based on two conditions:

- Peace on the frontier must not be disturbed.
- No candidate in the Civil War sought foreign help.

When Sher Ali secured the Afghan throne, Lawrence pursued friendly relations with him. Lord Lytton (1876–80) actually pursued the Policy of Proud Reserve.

So, Pair 2 is not correct.

Lord Lytton, appointed Viceroy of India by the Conservative Government under Benjamin Disraeli, introduced a new foreign policy called the "Proud Reserve."

This policy aimed at securing scientific frontiers and protecting British spheres of influence. According to Lytton, the relations with Afghanistan could no longer be left ambiguous. The policy of Masterly Inactivity was John Lawrence's policy. **So, Pair 3 is not correct.**

50. With reference to the Indian Civil Services during British rule, consider the following recommendations:

1. The Secretary of State should continue to recruit the Indian Civil Service, the Irrigation branch of the Service of Engineers and the Indian Forest Service.
2. Direct recruitment to the Indian Civil Services on the basis of 50:50 parity between the Europeans and the Indians should be reached in 15 years.
3. The recruitments for the transferred fields like education and civil medical service will be made by provincial governments.

The above recommendations were made by:

- (a) Indian National Congress
- (b) Montford Reforms
- (c) Lee Commission**
- (d) Aitchison Committee

EXPLANATION:

The above recommendations were made by the Lee Commission (1924), which proposed several reforms for the Indian Civil Services:

- **Recruitment by Secretary of State:** The Secretary of State should continue recruiting for the ICS, the Irrigation branch of the Service of Engineers, the Indian Forest Service, and similar services.
- **Provincial recruitment:** Fields that had been transferred to provincial control, such as education and civil medical services, should be recruited by the provincial governments.
- **50:50 parity in ICS:** Direct recruitment to the ICS should aim for a 50:50 ratio between Europeans and Indians, to be achieved within 15 years.
- **Public Service Commission:** A Public Service Commission should be established immediately, as laid down in the Government of India Act, 1919. **So, Option (c) is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

EVOLUTION OF CIVIL SERVICES IN INDIA

The civil service in India began primarily for the commercial interests of the East India Company. Over time, it was transformed into a structured administrative machinery to govern the acquired territories.

The term "civil service" was initially used to distinguish civilians engaged in administration from those serving in the military or navy. Gradually, civil servants were entrusted with broader responsibilities.

Cornwallis' Role (1786–1793)

- Cornwallis is regarded as the real organizer of the Indian civil services.
- To curb corruption, he raised the salaries of civil servants, strictly prohibited them from engaging in private trade and accepting gifts, and enforced promotions based on seniority.

Wellesley's Role (1798–1805)

- Wellesley established Fort William College in 1800 at Calcutta to train new recruits.
- However, the Court of Directors disapproved of this, and in 1806, the East India College at Haileybury (England) was established instead, where recruits received a two-year training before joining service in India.

Charter Act of 1853

- This Act abolished the system of patronage and introduced open competition for recruitment into the civil service.
- Despite this, Indians were still largely excluded from higher posts, as they were considered untrustworthy and incapable.
- The Charter Act of 1833 had theoretically opened services to Indians, but its provisions were never seriously implemented.
- After the Revolt of 1857, the Proclamation of 1858 promised that Indians would be admitted freely and impartially to civil service offices.

Indian Civil Service Act, 1861

- Certain posts were reserved for covenanted civil servants.
- The examination was held only in England, in English, with a focus on classical studies, such as Greek and Latin.
- The maximum age limit was gradually reduced: from 23 years in 1859, it was reduced to 22 in 1860, and later to 21 in 1866 and 19 in 1878.
- Despite these barriers, *Satyendra Nath Tagore became the first Indian to qualify for the ICS in 1863.*

Statutory Civil Service (1878–79)

- Introduced by Lytton, this system reserved one-sixth of covenanted posts for Indians of elite families, through nominations by local governments.
- The scheme failed due to a lack of transparency and efficiency and was soon abolished.

Congress Demand and Aitchison Committee (1885–1886)

- The newly formed Indian National Congress demanded that the age limit be lowered and that examinations be held simultaneously in India and England.
- **The Aitchison Committee recommended:**

- Dropping the terms "covenanted" and "uncovenanted."
- Dividing services into Imperial ICS (exam in England), Provincial Civil Service (exam in India), and Subordinate Civil Service (exam in India).
- Raising the age limit to 23 years.
 - In 1893, the House of Commons supported simultaneous exams in India and England, but the proposal was never implemented. Secretary of State Kimberley insisted that the ICS must remain dominated by Europeans.

Montford Reforms (1919)

- The reforms emphasized that for a responsible government to be established in India, more Indians should be recruited into public service.
- They recommended simultaneous exams in India and England and proposed that one-third of recruitment be made in India, with a yearly increase of 1.5%.

Lee Commission (1924)

- Secretary of State to recruit for ICS, Irrigation, Forest Services, etc.
- Provincial governments to recruit for transferred services (education, medical).
- Aim for 50:50 Indian-European parity in ICS in 15 years.
- The Public Service Commission is to be established immediately.

Government of India Act, 1935

- This Act provided for the creation of a Federal Public Service Commission and Provincial Public Service Commissions.
- However, despite these reforms, key posts of authority continued to remain in British hands, and Indianization of civil services did not give Indians real political power. Indian officers mostly functioned as agents of colonial rule.

51. With reference to the Anglo-French rivalry in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Battle of Plassey signified the emergence of the British from a mere commercial power to a territorial authority in India.
2. The Battle of Wandiwash ended French colonial aspirations and established British supremacy in India.

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

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) **Neither 1 nor 2**

EXPLANATION:

The Battle of Plassey, in 1757, is usually regarded as the decisive event that brought about ultimate British rule over India. It was fought between troops of the British East India Company, led by Robert Clive, and forces led by Siraj-ud-Dawlah, the last independent Nawab (ruler) of Bengal.

- The battle established the military supremacy of the English in Bengal.
- Their main rivals, the French, were ousted.
- They obtained a grant of territories for the maintenance of a properly equipped military force, and their prestige increased manifold.

The decisive victory for the British East India Company marked its transformation from a mere mercantile (commercial power) presence into a military and political power in India, and the battle is often considered to be the starting point of British rule over the subcontinent.

So, Statement 1 is correct.

The Battle of Wandiwash this decisive battle of the Third Carnatic War was won by the English 1760 at Wandiwash (or Vandavasi) in Tamil Nadu.

- The Third Carnatic War proved decisive. Although the Treaty of Peace of Paris (1763) restored to the French their factories in India, the French political influence disappeared after the war.
- Thereafter, the French, like their Portuguese and Dutch counterparts in India, confined themselves to their small enclaves and to commerce.
- The English became the supreme European power in the Indian subcontinent, since the Dutch had already been defeated in the Battle of Bidara in 1759. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

ANGLO-FRENCH RIVALRY	
About	The Anglo-French rivalry in India can be divided into three phases, corresponding to the First (1746-48), Second (1749-54) and Third (1756-63) Carnatic Wars. Carnatic was the name given by the Europeans to the Coromandel Coast and its hinterland. The Carnatic Wars significantly altered the power dynamics in India. They marked the decline of French influence and the rise of British dominance in the subcontinent, laying the groundwork for British colonial rule in India.
First Carnatic War (1740–48)	<p>Background:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Carnatic referred to the Coromandel Coast and its hinterland. ➤ The war was an extension of the Anglo-French conflict in Europe (Austrian War of Succession). <p>Immediate Cause:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The English navy under Barnet seized French ships in India to provoke France. ➤ France retaliated by capturing Madras in 1746 with help from Admiral La Bourdonnais from Mauritius. <p>Key Events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Battle of St. Thome: Small French forces under Captain Paradise defeated the larger army of Nawab Anwar-ud-Din near the Adyar River. ➤ Demonstrated that disciplined European armies could defeat much larger Indian forces. ➤ Highlighted the importance of naval power in India. <p>Outcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748) ended the war. ➤ Madras was returned to the British; the French retained territories in North America.
Second Carnatic War (1749–54)	<p>Background:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ French Governor Dupleix sought to increase French influence in southern India. ➤ Exploited dynastic disputes in Hyderabad and Carnatic to counter the British. <p>Immediate Cause:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Death of Nizam-ul-Mulk in 1748 and release of Chanda Sahib by Marathas created succession disputes. ➤ French supported Muzaffar Jang (Deccan) and Chanda Sahib (Carnatic); British backed Nasir Jang (Deccan) and Anwar-ud-Din (Carnatic). <p>Key Events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Battle of Ambur (1749): French and allies defeated and killed Anwar-ud-Din. ➤ Robert Clive captured Arcot in 1751 with only 210 men, forcing Chanda Sahib to lift the siege of Trichinopoly. ➤ Siege of Trichinopoly eventually lifted with help from Mysore, Tanjore, and Maratha forces. <p>Outcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dupleix recalled in 1754 due to heavy financial losses. ➤ Godeheu became French governor and negotiated peace with the British. ➤ Treaty left both powers in possession of territories they occupied. ➤ Demonstrated Indian rulers' dependence on European military support.
Third Carnatic War (1758–63)	<p>Background:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Part of the global Seven Years' War (1756–1763) between Britain and France. ➤ France attempted to regain influence in India under Count de Lally. <p>Key Events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1758: French captured English forts at St. David and Vizianagaram. ➤ British counterattacked and inflicted heavy losses on French fleet at Masulipatnam. <p>Battle of Wandiwash (1760):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Decisive British victory under General Eyre Coote; French army routed. ➤ Pondicherry defended for eight months, surrendered in January 1761. ➤ French power reduced to small enclaves; Lally later imprisoned and executed in France.

	Outcome: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Treaty of Paris (1763) restored French trading factories but ended French political influence. ➤ British emerged as the dominant European power in India.
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52. India became the third country in the WHO South-East Asia Region to eliminate trachoma as a public health problem in 2024. Which of the following countries had eliminated it before India?

- (a) **Nepal and Myanmar**
 (b) Nepal and the Maldives
 (c) Sri Lanka and Bhutan
 (d) Bhutan and Myanmar

EXPLANATION:

Trachoma is a serious eye disease caused by infection with the bacterium *Chlamydia trachomatis*. Trachoma continues to be a public health problem in 39 countries and is responsible for the blindness of about 1.9 million people. Though trachoma is preventable, blindness from trachoma is extremely difficult to reverse.

Recently, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared that India has eliminated trachoma as a public health problem, joining Nepal and Myanmar in the WHO South-East Asia Region, along with 19 other countries globally that have previously achieved this milestone. **So, Option (a) is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

TRACHOMA	
Recently in news	World Health Organisation (WHO) has declared that the Government of India has eliminated Trachoma as a public health problem becoming the third country in the South-East Asia Region.
How Trachoma Spreads?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Trachoma spreads through contaminated fingers, fomites (objects or materials likely to carry infection), and flies that come into contact with eye or nasal discharge from an infected person. ➤ Environmental risk factors include poor hygiene, overcrowding, and lack of access to clean water and sanitation. ➤ Repeated infections during childhood cause scarring on the inner upper eyelid, which leads to the eyelid turning inward. ➤ The eyelashes then rub against the eyeball, causing a painful condition called trachomatous trichiasis—which, if untreated, can result in visual impairment or blindness.
Trachoma in India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Trachoma was a leading cause of blindness in India during the 1950s and 60s. ➤ To address this, the Government of India launched the National Trachoma Control Programme in 1963, which was later integrated into the National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB). ➤ In 1971, about 5% of blindness in India was due to trachoma. Today, thanks to sustained efforts under the National Programme for Control of Blindness and Visual Impairment (NPCBVI), it has been reduced to less than 1%.

53. In the context of British colonial governance in India, which of the following acts led to the establishment of a Supreme Court ?

- (a) **Regulating Act of 1773**
 (b) Pitt's India Act of 1784
 (c) Charter Act of 1793
 (d) Charter Act of 1833

EXPLANATION:

Regulating Act of 1773

This act was of great constitutional importance as it was the first step taken by the British Government to control and regulate the affairs of the East India Company in India.

It recognised, for the first time, the political and administrative functions of the Company, and it laid the foundations of central administration in India. The following are the key features of this act:

- It designated the Governor of Bengal as the 'Governor-General of Bengal' and created an Executive Council of four members to assist him.
- The first such Governor General was Lord Warren Hastings.
- It made the governors of Bombay and Madras presidencies subordinate to the governor-general of Bengal, unlike earlier, when the three presidencies were independent of one another.
- It provided for the establishment of a Supreme Court at Calcutta (1774) comprising one chief justice and three other judges.
- It prohibited the servants of the Company from engaging in any private trade or accepting presents or bribes from the 'natives'.

It strengthened the control of the British Government over the Company by requiring the Court of Directors (governing body of the Company) to report on its revenue, civil, and military affairs in India. **So, Option (a) is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	
Pitt's India Act of 1784	<p>The "Half-Loaf System" in British colonial governance in India refers to the Pitt's India Act of 1784. This Act sought to mediate between Parliament and the Company's Court of Directors by enhancing Parliament's authority while allowing the Company to retain some powers. To achieve this, it created the Board of Control, whose members were drawn from the British cabinet.</p> <p>Key Features of the Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Pitt's India Act gave the British government significant control over the East India Company's affairs. The Company effectively became a subordinate department of the State. ➤ The Company's territories in India were officially termed British possessions. ➤ A Board of Control was created, consisting of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a Secretary of State, and four members of the Privy Council (all appointed by the Crown). ➤ This Board had authority over the Company's civil, military, and revenue matters. All dispatches required its approval. ➤ This arrangement established a dual system of control—by both the Company and the British government. ➤ In India, the Governor-General was to be assisted by a council of three members, including the Commander-in-Chief. ➤ The presidencies of Bombay and Madras were made subordinate to the Governor-General of Bengal, thereby centralizing authority. ➤ A general ban was imposed on aggressive wars and treaties, though this was frequently violated in practice.
Charter Act of 1793	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It extended the overriding power given to Lord Cornwallis over his council to all future Governor-Generals and Governors of Presidencies. ➤ It gave the Governor-General more powers and control over the governments of the subordinate Presidencies of Bombay and Madras. ➤ It extended the trade monopoly of the Company in India for another period of twenty years. ➤ It provided that the Commander-in-Chief was not to be a member of the Governor-General's council, unless he was so appointed. ➤ It laid down that the members of the Board of Control and their staff were, henceforth, to be paid out of the Indian revenues.
Charter Act of 1833	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Governor-General of Bengal became the Governor-General of India, with full control over civil and military powers. This created the Government of India, the first central authority over all British territories in India. ➤ Lord William Bentinck became the first Governor-General of India. ➤ The Governors of Bombay and Madras lost their legislative powers. Only the Governor-General of India could make laws for all of British India. ➤ Earlier laws were called Regulations, but laws made after this Act were called Acts.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The East India Company stopped being a trading body and became only an administrative authority. Its territories in India were to be held "in trust for the Crown." ➤ The Act proposed open competition for civil service jobs and allowed Indians to be eligible for them. However, this provision was dropped due to opposition from the Court of Directors.
Charter Act of 1853	<p>This was the last of the series of Charter Acts passed by the British Parliament between 1793 and 1853. It was a significant constitutional landmark.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ For the first time, the Governor-General's Council was divided into executive and legislative wings, with six new legislative members forming the Indian (Central) Legislative Council, which functioned like a mini-Parliament. ➤ Recruitment to civil services was opened to all through competitive examinations, allowing Indians to compete; the Macaulay Committee of 1854 was appointed for this purpose. ➤ The Company's rule in India was extended without a fixed time limit, making it clear that Parliament could end it whenever it wanted. ➤ Local representation was introduced for the first time, as four of the six new legislative members were nominated by the governments of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Agra.

54. Match the following:

	Reform		Persons Related
(A)	Suppression of Thugs	1.	Robert Merttins Bird
(B)	Mahalwari settlement in North Western Provinces	2.	Alexander Reed
(C)	Ryotwari settlement	3.	William Sleeman
(D)	Permanent settlement	4.	James Grant
		5.	Pottlugier

Codes :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	1	2	4
(b)	3	2	1	4
(c)	5	1	2	4
(d)	1	2	3	5

EXPLANATION:

- Thugs are organised gangs of murderers, having a dialect and signs of their own. They made friends with other travellers going the same way; halted beneath the shade of trees, and suddenly threw their nooses round the necks of their victims, strangled them to death, rifled them of their money and goods, and buried them with a speed which defied detection.
 - Lord William Bentinck (British governor-general of India, 1833–35) took vigorous steps to ensure that the system was not seriously attacked.
 - His chief agent, Captain William Sleeman, with the cooperation of the authorities in a number of princely states, succeeded so well in eliminating the evil that from 1831 to 1837 no fewer than 3,266 thugs had been captured, of whom 412 were hanged, 483 gave evidence for the state, and the remainder were transported or imprisoned for life. Thus, William Sleeman played a major role in the suppression of thugs.
- Mahalwari was the most prominent land revenue system introduced in most areas of the North-Western Provinces and the Undivided Punjab.
 - This land revenue settlement was to be made village by village or estate (mahal) by estate with the head of the village or Mahal.
 - In the Mahalwari system, land revenue was not fixed permanently but revised periodically, mostly every 30 years.

- Robert Mertsins Bird, regarded as the Father of Land Settlements in Northern India, supervised the new scheme by which land was carefully surveyed, field boundaries were demarcated, and both cultivated and uncultivated land was surveyed.
 - The Ryotwari system, a land revenue system, was prevalent in most of southern India, serving as the standard system of the Madras Presidency (a British-controlled area now comprising much of present-day Tamil Nadu and portions of neighbouring states).
 - The system was devised by Captain Alexander Read and Thomas (later Sir Thomas) Munro at the end of the 18th century, and introduced by the latter when he was governor (1820–27) of Madras (now Chennai).
 - The governor general of the East India Company, Lord Cornwallis, introduced the Permanent Settlement Act in 1793 in Eastern India. This law expanded to South India later on, after the 1800s.
 - The law gave superior landholding rights to a group called Zamindars, a diverse group that can be broadly categorised as rural elites. These landholding rights included a plot with tangible boundaries and the power to collect taxes on behalf of the Government.
 - James Grant is one of the members of the committee set up by Lord Cornwallis to examine the Permanent Settlement system. He described the zamindars as tax collectors, turning the Company into the ultimate landowner. Grant also campaigned for the view that Bengal could yield more taxes to the Company if the zamindars could be brought under a steady contractual arrangement.
- So, Option (a) is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

LAND REVENUE SYSTEMS	
About	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The British got the Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa in 1765. The primary objective of the British East India Company was to increase its land revenue collection. So, its policies were aimed at generating maximum income from land without regard for their consequences on cultivators and peasants. ➤ Three major systems of land revenue collection existed in India. They were – Zaminidari, Ryotwari and Mahalwari.
Zamindari System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Zamindari System was introduced by Cornwallis in 1793 through the Permanent Settlement Act. ➤ It was introduced in the provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Varanasi. ➤ Also known as the Permanent Settlement System. ➤ Zamindars were recognised as the owners of the lands. Zamindars were granted the authority to collect rent from the peasants. ➤ The realised amount would be divided into 11 parts. 1/11 of the share belongs to Zamindars, and 10/11 of the share belongs to the East India Company.
Ryotwari System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Ryotwari System was introduced by Thomas Munro in 1820. ➤ Major areas of Introduction include Madras, Bombay, parts of Assam and the Coorg province of British India. ➤ In the Ryotwari System, ownership rights were transferred to the peasants. The British Government collected taxes directly from the peasants. ➤ The revenue rates of the Ryotwari System were 50% for dry and 60% for irrigated land.
Mahalwari System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Mahalwari system was introduced in 1833 during the period of William Bentick. ➤ It was introduced in the Central Province, North-West Frontier, Agra, Punjab, and the Gangetic Valley, among other regions of British India. ➤ The Mahalwari system incorporated provisions from both the Zamindari System and the Ryotwari System. ➤ In this system, the land was divided into Mahals. Each Mahal comprises one or more villages. ➤ Ownership rights were vested with the peasants. ➤ The village committee was responsible for collecting the taxes.

55. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A):

The concept of Income tax was introduced in India for the first time during the regime of Lord Elgin I.

Reason (R):

It was introduced to meet the losses sustained by the Government on account of the Military Mutiny of 1857.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is True but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true**

EXPLANATION:

In India, the concept of Income tax was introduced for the first time in 1860 by Sir James Wilson (a British civil servant) during the regime of Lord Canning (first Viceroy of India 1858–62), in order to meet the losses sustained by the Government on account of the Military Mutiny of 1857 (The Great Revolt of 1857).

So, A is false, but R is true.

Lord Elgin I, officially James Bruce, 8th Earl of Elgin, served as Viceroy of India from 1862 until his death in 1863.

- It was a tax selectively imposed on the rich, royalty and Britishers, and hence was not liked by the powerful. In its first year, the exchequer collected a princely sum of Rs 30 lakh. The Act lapsed in 1865 and was reintroduced in a different form in 1867. Tax rates were based on a rough-and-ready assessment.
- The introduction of income tax in India marked the beginning of a structured taxation system, though it initially applied to a small segment of the population. Over time, the income tax system underwent several reforms, adapting to changing economic conditions and expanding to cover a broader range of individuals and businesses.
- Following independence, the Indian Government further strengthened the tax framework by introducing various tax policies to support the nation's growth.
- Today, income tax in India is governed by the Income Tax Act of 1961, which is regularly amended to address the evolving needs of the economy.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

LORD CANNING	
Significant Events	<p>Lord Canning (1856-1862) was the last Governor-General of India under the Crown and the first Viceroy of India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Since the Government was burdened with a heavy debt due to the Revolt of 1857-58, it reduced expenditure, introduced an income tax, a paper currency, and annual budgets. These measures helped the Government to have a surplus by 1864.➤ The Government of India Act of 1858 did not radically alter the structure of Government. But small changes began to take place from the beginning. The Indian Councils Act of 1861 added a fifth member to the Executive Council of the Governor-General.➤ During Canning's tenure, members of this council were given responsibility for specific departments.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• For the first time, provision was made for the nomination of non-official members to the Imperial Legislative Council.• The power of Legislation was restored to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay.• The judicial system was significantly altered. For this, the Indian Penal Code (1860), the Code of Criminal Procedure (1861) and the High Courts Act (1861) were enacted.➤ The theory of 'one charge' enunciated by Canning meant that India constituted one political unit comprising both the British possessions and the native Indian states/kingdoms. The native states, in fact, became protected states of the British.➤ During Canning's period, the Indian element was introduced into the central Administration. The Maharaja of Patilala, the Raja of Varanasi and Sir Dinakar Rao were nominated to the Imperial Legislative Council.

56. With reference to India's humanitarian missions, consider the following pairs:

S.No.	Operation	Purpose
1.	Operation Brahma	Medical aid to Myanmar Earthquake victims
2.	Operation Ganga	Evacuation of Indian nationals from Ukraine
3.	Operation Dost	Earthquake relief Operation in Turkey and-Syria

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

EXPLANATION:

India launched Operation Brahma to provide necessary support, including Search and Rescue (SAR), humanitarian aid, disaster relief and medical assistance, following the devastating earthquake that struck Myanmar on 28 March 2025.

Being the First Responder in times of crisis in the neighbourhood, Operation Brahma is a whole-of-government endeavour by India to respond to widespread destruction in Myanmar. This humanitarian assistance underlines India's commitment to its 'Neighbourhood First' policy and the timeless Indian ethos of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' – the world is one family. **So, Option (a) is correct.**

Operation Ganga was announced on 26 February 2022 to evacuate Indian nationals, mainly students, at the Government of India's cost from Ukraine through the neighbouring countries of Romania, Poland, Hungary and Slovakia.

18,282 Indian nationals were brought back to India by 90 flights, of which 76 were commercial flights and 14 Indian Air Force flights in February and March 2022. **So, Option (b) is correct.**

Following the massive earthquake that struck Turkey and Syria on 6 February 2023, the Indian Government had decided to provide all possible assistance to the affected people.

In pursuance of this, Operation Dost was launched to provide necessary support in terms of Search And Rescue (SAR) efforts as well as medical assistance. **So, Option (c) is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

INDIA'S RECENT IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS	
Operation Kaveri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Government of India launched Operation Kaveri to bring back Indian nationals from Sudan following a crisis that erupted in Sudan on 15 April 2023. ➤ Operation Kaveri was successfully concluded, under which 4,097 people (including 136 foreigners) were brought back to India with the help of 18 IAF sorties, 5 trips of Indian Navy ships and 20 commercial flights. ➤ This includes 108 Indian nationals who moved through Sudan's land borders with Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia and South Sudan.
Operation Ajay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ On 11 October 2023, the Government of India launched Operation Ajay to facilitate the return of Indian citizens from Israel. ➤ So far, 1309 Indian nationals, 14 OCI card holders and 20 Nepalese have returned to India from Israel in six special flights under Operation Ajay.
Operation Sindhu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Government of India launched Operation Sindhu on 18 June, 2025, to evacuate Indian nationals from conflict zones in Iran and Israel.

57. Consider the following statements:

- The Cultural Property Agreement has been signed with the United Kingdom to prevent the smuggling of Indian antiquities.
- India engages with various international bodies such as UNESCO and INTERPOL on a need basis to strengthen efforts against the smuggling and illegal trade of cultural assets.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only**
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

EXPLANATION:

The Cultural Property Agreement (CPA) has been signed with the United States of America (USA) (not with united kingdom) to prevent smuggling of Indian antiquities.

Cultural property agreements prevent the illegal trade of cultural property and simplify the process by which looted and stolen antiquities may be returned to their country of origin. With this agreement, India joins the ranks of 29 existing US bilateral cultural property agreement partners. **So, Statement 1 is not correct.**

The Cultural Property Agreement (CPA) is aligned with the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, to which both countries are States party.

India collaborates with different international organisations including UNESCO and INTERPOL as per requirement. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

CULTURAL PROPERTY AGREEMENT	
Recently in news	The Government of India and the Government of the United States of America signed the first ever 'Cultural Property Agreement' to prevent and curb the illicit trafficking of antiquities from India to the USA.
About	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The CPA has provision for fostering cooperation and mutual understanding in the matters of technical assistance, illicit trade and pillage of cultural property. ➤ The CPA restricts the importation into the United States of certain archaeological material ranging in date from 1.7 million years ago through 1770 CE and certain ethnological material, which may include categories of civic, religious, and royal architectural material, religious material and ceremonial items, and manuscripts ranging in date from 2nd century BCE to 1947 CE. ➤ The list of such items restricted for import in the United States of America will be promulgated by the Government of the United States of America. ➤ As per the agreement, the United States of America shall offer to return to India any object or material on the Designate List forfeited to the Government of the United States of America. ➤ The Agreement shall be helpful in quick seizure of Indian antiquities at US Customs and their repatriation back to India.

58. With reference to the English people's arrival in India, consider the following statements:

1. Sir Thomas Roe came to India as an ambassador to the court of Akbar.
2. The English position was improved by the Golden Farman, issued by Jahangir in the 1630s.
3. Fort St. George replaced Masulipatnam as the headquarters of the English settlements in South India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

EXPLANATION:

In 1615, Sir Thomas Roe arrived as an accredited ambassador of James I to the court of Jahangir, not Akbar, and remained there until February 1619. Although he was unsuccessful in concluding a commercial treaty with the Mughal emperor, he was able to secure several privileges, including permission to establish factories at Agra, Ahmedabad, and Broach. **So, Statement 1 is not correct.**

The English company's position was improved by the 'Golden Farman' issued to them by the Sultan of Golconda in 1632, not Jahangir. On a payment of 500 pagodas a year, they earned the privilege of trading freely in the ports of Golconda. **So, Statement 2 is not correct.**

The English arrived in India in the first decade of the 17th century and soon established a factory at Masulipatnam and Surat.

- The Dutch were the principal opponents of the English at this time, and what followed was a period of intense Anglo-Dutch rivalry.
- In 1639, the ruler of Chandragiri granted permission for the factory at Madras to be fortified.

- This developed into the famous Fort St. George and replaced Masulipatnam as the headquarters in South India. It was the first English fortress in India and evolved into a city fortress.
- In European circles, the fortress came to be known as the 'white town', and the city surrounding it was termed the 'black town'. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

FORMATIVE YEARS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY

About	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1600: The East India Company is established. ➤ 1609: William Hawkins arrives at Jahangir's court. ➤ 1611: Captain Middleton obtains the permission of the Mughal governor of Surat to trade there. ➤ 1613: A permanent factory of the East India Company is established at Surat. ➤ 1615: Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador of King James I, arrives at Jahangir's court. ➤ 1618, The ambassador succeeded in obtaining two farmans (one from the emperor and one from Prince Khurram), confirming free trade with exemption from inland tolls. ➤ 1616: The Company establishes its first factory in the South in Masulipatnam. ➤ 1632: The Company obtains the golden farman from the Sultan of Golconda, ensuring the safety and prosperity of their trade. ➤ 1633: The Company establishes its first factory in East India in Hariharpur, Balasore (Odisha). ➤ 1639: The Company secures the lease of Madras from a local king. ➤ 1651: The Company is given permission to trade at Hooghly (Bengal). ➤ 1662: The British King, Charles II, is given Bombay as dowry for marrying a Portuguese princess (Catherine of Braganza). ➤ 1667: Aurangzeb gives the English a farman for trade in Bengal. ➤ 1691: The Company gets the imperial order to continue their trade in Bengal in lieu of payment of Rs 3,000 a year. ➤ 1717: The Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar issues a farman, called Magna Carta of the Company, giving the Company a large number of trade concessions.
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59. Arrange the following events in chronological order:

1. The English East India Company established its first factory in the south in Masulipatnam.
2. The Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar issued a farman called the Magna Carta of the Company for trade concessions.
3. Aurangzeb gives the English a farman for trade in Bengal.
4. The British King, Charles II, was given Bombay as dowry for marrying a Portuguese princess.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- (a) 2-1-3-4
(b) 1-4-3-2
 (c) 1-3-2-4
 (d) 4-1-2-3

EXPLANATION:

The English East Company had very humble beginnings in India. Surat was the center of its trade till 1687. Throughout this period the English remained petitioners before the Mughal authorities.

- Captain Hawkins arrived in the court of Jahangir in April 1609 itself. But the mission to establish a factory at Surat didn't succeed due to opposition from the Portuguese, and Hawkins left Agra in November 1611.
- In 1611, the English had started trading at Masulipatnam on the south-eastern coast of India and later established a factory there in 1616.
- Bombay had been gifted to King Charles II by the King of Portugal as dowry when Charles married the Portuguese princess Catherine in 1662. Bombay was given over to the East India Company on an annual payment of ten pounds only in 1668. Later Bombay was made the headquarters by shifting the seat of the Western Presidency from Surat to Bombay in 1687. So, there was tacit peace between the English and the Portuguese.
- In 1691, the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb to issue a farman granting the Company the right to trade duty free.

- In 1715, an English mission led by John Surman to the court of the Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar secured three famous farmans, giving the Company many valuable privileges in Bengal, Gujarat and Hyderabad. The farmans thus obtained were regarded the Magna Carta of the Company
- The chronological order is 1 -> 4 -> 3 -> 2. **So, Option (b) is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

FARRUKHSIYAR'S FARMANS	
About	<p>In 1715, an English mission led by John Surman to the court of the Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar secured three famous farmans, giving the Company many valuable privileges in Bengal, Gujarat and Hyderabad. The farmans thus obtained were regarded as the Magna Carta of the Company. Their important terms were—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In Bengal, the Company's imports and exports were exempted from additional customs duties excepting the annual payment of 3,000 rupees as settled earlier. ➤ The Company was permitted to issue dastaks (passes) for the transportation of such goods. ➤ The Company was permitted to rent more land around Calcutta. ➤ In Hyderabad, the Company retained its existing privilege of freedom from duties in trade and had to pay the prevailing rent only for Madras. ➤ In Surat, for an annual payment of 10,000 rupees, the East India Company was exempted from the levy of all duties. ➤ It was decreed that the coins of the Company minted at Bombay were to have currency throughout the Mughal empire.

60. What is the primary purpose of the Artemis Accords?

- (a) To minimise the barriers to international trade by eliminating or reducing quotas, tariffs, and subsidies.
- (b) To prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology, and to pursue the goal of nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament.
- (c) **To provide a standard set of principles to enhance the governance of the civil exploration and use of outer space.**
- (d) To protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects of hazardous wastes and other wastes requiring special consideration.

EXPLANATION:

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), signed in 1947 by 23 countries, is a treaty that minimizes barriers to international trade by eliminating or reducing quotas, tariffs, and subsidies. It was intended to boost economic recovery after World War II.

GATT was expanded and refined over the years, leading to the creation in 1995 of the World Trade Organisation (WTO), which absorbed the organisation created to implement GATT. By then, 125 nations were signatories to its agreements, which covered about 90% of global trade. **So, Option (a) is not correct.**

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) is an international treaty aimed at preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology, promoting cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and furthering the goal of nuclear disarmament. The NPT opened for signature in 1968 and came into force in 1970. It was extended indefinitely in 1995. As of now, 191 States are parties to the treaty. However, countries like India, Pakistan, Israel, North Korea, and South Sudan are not signatories. **So, Option (b) is not correct.**

The Artemis Accords, launched by NASA in coordination with the U.S. Department of State and several partner nations in 2020, provide a set of non-binding principles to enhance the governance of civil exploration and use of outer space.

The Accords reinforce commitments to international space treaties like the Outer Space Treaty, the Registration Convention, and the Rescue and Return Agreement.

As of May 2025, 55 countries had signed the Artemis Accords, including India. The goal is to ensure peaceful, sustainable, and transparent cooperation in space. **So, Option (c) is correct.**

The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal was adopted on 22 March 1989 in response to growing concern over the dumping of toxic waste in developing countries. Its primary aim is to protect human health and the environment from the harmful effects of hazardous and other types of wastes. **So, Option (d) is not correct.**

61. Which code gives the correct pairing of the following lists ?

	Leaders		Tribal Revolts
A	Buddho Jagat	1	Khond revolt of 1846-48
B	Alluri Sitarama Raju	2	Kol revolt of 1831-32
C	Chakra Bisari	3	Kancha Naga revolt of 1882
D	Sambhudan	4	Rampa Revolt of 1922-24

Codes

- (a) **A-2 B-4 C-1 D-3**
 (b) A-1 B-4 C-3 D-2
 (c) A-4 B-2 C-1 D-3
 (d) A-3 B-1 C-2 D-4

EXPLANATION:

Kol Mutiny (1831): The Kols, along with other tribal groups, lived in the Chhotanagpur region, which included present-day Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Palamau, and western Manbhum.

- The revolt began in 1831 due to the large-scale transfer of tribal land from Kol headmen to outsiders—Hindu, Sikh, and Muslim farmers and moneylenders. These new landlords were often oppressive and imposed heavy taxes.
- Additionally, British revenue and judicial policies severely disrupted the traditional socio-economic system of the Kols.
- In response, the Kols rose in rebellion under the leadership of Buddho Bhagat, attacking outsiders and burning their property. Nearly a thousand non-tribal settlers were killed during the uprising.
- The rebellion was eventually suppressed after extensive British military action. Thus, Buddho Bhagat was associated with Koi mutiny 1831. **A-2**

Rampa rebellion of 1922-24: Manyam, or the Rampa rebellion, was a tribal revolt led by Alluri Sitarama Raju in the Rampa regions of present-day Godavari district in Andhra Pradesh.

- Alluri Sitarama Raju was one of the greatest freedom fighters India has ever produced. He sacrificed his life in the struggle to free the motherland from colonial rule.
- The most striking evidence of continued popular militancy came from the ever-restive semi-tribal Rampa region north of the Godavari, scene of a veritable guerrilla war between August 1922 and May 1924 led by Sitarama Raju — a truly remarkable man who has become a folk hero in Andhra. **B-4**

Khond Uprisings (1837–1856): From 1837 to 1856, the Khonds of the hilly regions stretching from Odisha to the Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts of present-day Andhra Pradesh revolted against Company rule.

- The uprising was led by Chakra Bisoi, a young raja.
- The Khonds, along with the tribes of Ghumsar, Kalahandi, and nearby areas, rebelled to resist the British measures such as the suppression of human sacrifice, the imposition of new taxes, and the introduction of zamindars into their traditional territories.
- The movement gradually weakened and came to an end following the disappearance of Chakra Bisoi. **C-1**

Kancha Naga revolt of 1882: In 1882, the Kacha Nagas (or tribes of the North Cachar Hills) launched an uprising in the Cachar region of Assam against the British.

- The movement was led by Sambhudhan Phonglo, a local leader also regarded by many as a spiritual figure.
- The revolt emerged from deep resentment against British interference in tribal land, revenue, and forest rights.
- Although the British suppressed the uprising with force, Sambhudhan Phonglo's resistance remains an important symbol of early tribal defiance against colonial rule in Northeast India.
- **D-3. So, option (a) is correct.**

62. With reference to the Charter Act of 1833, consider the following statements:

1. It made the State to contribute financially to better education in India
2. It allowed Christian missionaries to preach their religion in India
3. It had provisions against the discrimination of Indians employed by the East India Company

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

EXPLANATION:

Under the Charter Act of 1813, a sum of one lakh rupees was to be set aside annually for the revival, promotion, and encouragement of literature, learning, and science among the natives of India. (This was an important statement from the point of the State's responsibility for education.) Thus, this provision was part of the Charter Act of 1813, not 1833. **So, Statement 1 is not correct.**

Under the Charter Act of 1813, which allowed the Christian missionaries to come to India for the purpose of enlightening the people. Thus, this provision was part of the Charter Act of 1813, not 1833. **So, Statement 2 is not correct.**

The Charter Act of 1833 stated that no Indian citizen was to be denied employment under the Company on the basis of religion, color, birth, descent, etc. (Although the reality was different, this declaration formed the sheet-anchor of political agitation in India.) **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

CHARTER ACTS	
Charter Act of 1813	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It abolished the trade monopoly of the company in India i.e., the Indian trade was thrown open to all British merchants. However, it continued the monopoly of the company over trade in tea and trade with China. ➤ It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Company's territories in India. ➤ It allowed the Christian missionaries to come to India for the purpose of enlightening the people. ➤ It provided for the spread of western education among the inhabitants of the British territories in India. ➤ It authorized the Local Governments in India to impose taxes on persons. They could also punish the persons for not paying taxes.
Charter Act of 1833	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It was the final step towards centralization in British India. ➤ The Governor-General of Bengal became the Governor-General of India with all civil and military powers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This created, for the first time, the Government of India with authority over all British territories in India. • Lord William Bentinck was the first Governor-General of India. ➤ The Governors of Bombay and Madras were deprived of legislative powers; only the Governor-General of India had exclusive law-making authority for all British India. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws were now called "Acts" instead of "Regulations." ➤ The East India Company was ended as a commercial body and became a purely administrative agency. Its territories were to be held "in trust for the British Crown." ➤ The Act attempted to introduce open competition for civil service recruitment and declared that Indians should not be debarred from government jobs. ➤ However, this was opposed by the Court of Directors, so it was not implemented at the time.

63. With reference to the practice of Sati in the early nineteenth century, consider the following statements:

1. It was prevalent only in the Bengal region.
2. Lord William Carey, along with the Serampore missionaries, found that Hindu shastras didn't mandate the practice.
3. Raja Rammohan Roy, through his journal Sambad Kaumudi, spread awareness against the practice.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

EXPLANATION:

Sati, the system of burning widows on the funeral pyre of the husband, was widespread in all three Presidencies at the beginning of the 19th century, with the largest number of reported incidents being in the lower districts of Bengal. Hence, it was not confined only to the Bengal Region. **So, Statement 1 is not correct.**

**OFFICIALLY REPORTED INCIDENTS OF SATI IN THE LOWER PROVINCES
1815-1823**

Division	No. of incidents
Calcutta	3379
Dacca	408
Murshidabad	198
Patna	425
Benares	875
Bareilly	140
Total	5425

Lord William Carey, a noted missionary, along with the Serampore Missionaries, conducted a survey on widow burning in the vicinity of Calcutta.

- Carey got the pundits employed by the College of Fort William to collect Hindu shastras containing information on Sati. After studying these, he concluded that whereas Hinduism did not forbid it, it did not make it obligatory either. Therefore, the study revealed that Hindu shastras didn't mandate the practice. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**
- Carey then sent a memorial to Wellesley for curbing Sati. In 1805, Wellesley asked the Judges of the Nizamat Adalat to determine the extent to which the practice of Sati was based on the Hindu religion. The Pundits of the court declared that the forcible burning of widows was not permitted. The court also noted that Sati being widely practised and popular among Hindus, any measure to abolish it would result in considerable dissatisfaction amongst them.

In 1815, Raja Rammohan Roy established the Atmiya Sabha, a society of like-minded people, where religious, social and contemporary issues were discussed. In the meetings of the Atmiya Sabha, discussions on Sati also took place to make

The first Bengali newspaper, written in the native Bengali language, was started in 1821 by Raja Rammohan Roy, and was also known as the Moon of Intelligence. It became an important vehicle for propagating his ideas on Sati.

In Sambad Kaumudi, Rammohan wrote tracts in Bengali and also translated them into English to make the people understand that the practice of 'Sati' was not sanctioned by the Scriptures. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

STEPS TAKEN TO AMELIORATE WOMEN'S POSITION

Abolition of Sati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Abolition of Sati Influenced by the frontal attack launched by the enlightened Indian reformers led by Raja Rammohan Roy, the Government declared the practice of sati illegal and punishable by criminal courts as culpable homicide. ➤ The Regulation of 1829 (Regulation XVII, A.D. 1829 of the Bengal Code) was initially applicable only to the Bengal Presidency, but was extended in slightly modified forms to the Madras and Bombay Presidencies in 1830.
Preventing Female Infanticide	<p>The practice of murdering female infants immediately after their birth was a common practice among upper-class Bengalis and Rajputs who considered females to be an economic burden.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Bengal regulations of 1795 and 1804 declared infanticide illegal and equivalent to murder.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ An Act passed in 1870 made it compulsory for parents to register the birth of all babies and provided for verification of female children for several years after birth, particularly in areas where the custom was practised in utmost secrecy.
Widow Remarriage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Brahmo Samaj had the issue of widow remarriage high on its agenda and did much to popularise it. ➤ However, it was mainly due to the efforts of Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (1820-91), the principal of Sanskrit College, Calcutta, that the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856, was passed; it legalised the remarriage of widows and declared children from such marriages as legitimate. ➤ Vidyasagar cited Vedic texts to prove that the Hindu religion sanctioned widow remarriage.
Controlling Child Marriage	<p>The Native Marriage Act (or Civil Marriage Act) of 1872 marked legislative action to prohibit child marriage. It had a limited impact as the Act was not applicable to Hindus, Muslims and other recognised faiths.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The relentless efforts of a Parsi reformer, B.M. Malabari, were rewarded by the enactment of the Age of Consent Act (1891), which forbade the marriage of girls below the age of 12. ➤ The Sarda Act (1930) further pushed up the marriage age to 18 and 14 for boys and girls, respectively. ➤ In free India, the Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act, 1978 raised the age of marriage for girls from 15 to 18 years and for boys from 18 to 21.

64. Consider the following statements:

Statement I:

National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) aims to bridge the developmental gap faced by backward sections within minority communities.

Statement II:

NMDFC provides low-interest loans for self-employment and income-generating activities to support the socio-economic development of the 'backward sections' among the notified minority communities.

Which one of the following is correct with respect to the above statements?

- (a) Both statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I
(b) Both statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II does not explain Statement I
(c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is not correct
(d) Statement I is not correct but Statement II is correct.

EXPLANATION:

The National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) functioning under the administrative control of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India, was incorporated on 30th September 1994, with the objective of promoting economic activities amongst the backward sections of notified minorities.

To achieve its objective, NMDFC is providing concessional finance for self-employment activities to eligible beneficiaries belonging to the minority communities, having a family income below double the poverty line.

NMDFC has following eligibility criteria for the dissemination of concessional credit:

- Persons should belong to a notified National Minority, specifically Buddhists, Christians, Jains, Muslims, Parsis, and Sikhs, as defined by the National Commission for Minorities Act of 1992
- A person having an annual family income of up to Rs. 3.00 lakhs under Credit Line-1 and up to Rs. 8.00 lakhs under Credit Line-2. **Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II explains Statement I**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

NATIONAL MINORITIES DEVELOPMENT & FINANCE CORPORATION (NMDFC)	
Aims & Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote economic and development activities for backward sections among minorities, with preference to women and occupational groups. ➤ Support self-employment and business ventures for minorities. ➤ Provide loans at government/RBI-approved interest rates.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Offer education loans for general, professional, and technical studies at graduate and higher levels. ➤ Help upgrade technical and entrepreneurial skills for better management of businesses. ➤ Support state-level minority development bodies through funding, equity, or refinancing. ➤ Act as a central agency to coordinate and monitor minority welfare efforts by states/UTs. ➤ Aid in implementing government schemes and policies for minority development.
Target Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ NMDFC provides support to individuals from six notified minority communities: Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis, and Jains (included in 2014). ➤ Eligible families must have an annual income up to ₹98,000 in rural areas and ₹1,20,000 in urban areas. ➤ However, a higher income limit of up to ₹6 lakh per year is also applicable under the “Creamy Layer” criteria, similar to that used for OBCs.
Activities of NMDFC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Providing term loans for income-generating activities at concessional interest rates through State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs). ➤ Meeting credit needs of artisans, including working capital and fixed capital requirements under the Virasat scheme. ➤ Offering microfinance to the poorest minority individuals via SCAs, NGOs, and Self-Help Groups (SHGs). ➤ Providing educational loans to minority individuals. ➤ Assisting artisans and craft persons with marketing their products.

65. Consider the following:

1. Badruddin Tyabji
2. Pherozeshah Mehta
3. K.T. Telang
4. Mahadev Govind Ranade

How many of the above personalities is/are associated with the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha?

- (a) **Only one**
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

EXPLANATION:

The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was founded in 1867 by Mahadeo Govind Ranade and others, including G V Joshi, S H Sathe, and S H Chiplonkar.

- The Sabha was intended to be a mediating body between the Government and the Indians. The leaders of the Sabha took public grievances to the British Government, and used it as a platform to arouse patriotic sentiments among the masses.
- The Sabha represented the local community, comprising sardars, landowners, businessmen, government servants, lawyers, and teachers.
- To investigate the condition of peasants and agriculture in the state and safeguard them from exploitation, the Sabha appointed a sub-committee in 1872.
- In 1876, the Sabha organised famine relief in the Deccan region.
- In 1875, the Sabha submitted a petition to the House of Commons demanding the representation of India in the British Parliament.
- Sabha took the lead in organising the Swadeshi Movement.

Hence, only Mahadev Govind Ranade is associated with the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha. The other three personalities associated with the Bombay Presidency Association (1885) include Badruddin Tyabji, Pherozeshah Mehta, and K.T. Telang. It was the Bombay Presidency's first political association. **So, Option (a) is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

MADRAS MAHAJAN SABHA	
About	<p>The Madras Mahajan Sabha was founded in 1884 by M. Viraraghavachari, B. Subramaniya Aiyer and P. Anandacharlu.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The aim was to liberate the nation from British rule and resolve national issues, as stated at the Adayar Theosophical Society conference. ➤ Since then, the Sabha has advocated for a variety of measures while remaining moderate, including tax reduction, cuts in Government and military spending, the abolition of the Council of India in London, concurrent Civil Service exams in England and India, and fundamental rights for its fellow citizens, such as national freedom. ➤ The first president of this 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, which resulted in several members being brutally beaten and imprisoned by British authorities. ➤ The Sabha continued the freedom struggle on behalf of the Indian National Congress after the British Government outlawed it. <p>Besides instilling patriotic feelings in citizens, they also held a series of exhibitions, including the All-India Khadi Exhibition and the Swadeshi Exhibition.</p>

66. Azamgarh Proclamation is related to which one of the following events?

- (a) **The Revolt of 1857**
- (b) Anglo-Mysore War
- (c) Munda revolt
- (d) Anglo-Maratha War

EXPLANATION:

<p>Azamgarh Proclamation, also known as the Manifesto of the 1857 Revolutionaries, is related to the Revolt of 1857. It was authored mostly by Firoz Shah, the grandson of Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah II. The Azamgarh Proclamation is related to the Revolt of 1857.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The manifesto provides a detailed list of the various grievances of different sections of society against unjust colonial rule and asserts the Mughals' ability to establish their suzerainty over India. ➤ In the proclamation, the rulers and chieftains are advised to accept the throne of Delhi and stand up for their subjects in times of crisis. ➤ The author reasons that, 'both Hindus and Mohammedans are being ruined under the tyranny and oppression of the infidel and treacherous English'. ➤ By making them aware of the injustices committed by the English, the manifesto appeals to landlords, merchants, public servants, artisans, and people of different religions to accept the Badshahi Government and assures them of a better economic, social, and cultural future following the defeat of the British. ➤ Finally, warnings are made that anyone who accepts colonial rule even after the circulation of this ishtihar will have his property confiscated, imprisoned with his family and sentenced to death. <p>The manifesto not only sheds light on the politics of the time but also demonstrates that the struggle for freedom in India transcended religious boundaries. So, Option (a) is correct.</p>	
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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

KEY EVENTS IN INDIAN HISTORY	
Anglo-Mysore Wars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mysore emerged as a powerful state under the able leadership of Haider Ali and his son Tipu Sultan in the second half of the eighteenth century. Four wars took place between Mysore and the British. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69) concluded with the Treaty of Madras in 1769. • Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84) concluded with the Treaty of Mangalore-1784. • Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-92): concluded with the Treaty of Seringapatam, 1792. • Finally, the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799) ended in the heroic defeat and death of Tipu Sultan. With this, a glorious chapter of struggle between Mysore and the

	English came to an end. The British secured important places such as Kanara, Coimbatore and Seringapatam.
Munda Revolt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Munda tribals rose in revolt under Birsa Munda. The objective was to attain religious and political independence. The arrest and conviction of Birsa to two years of imprisonment by the British made the rebels more determined to go ahead with the movement, which took to violence. ➤ The revolt broke out in December 1899 and was directed against the dikus, who included Christian missionaries as well as the much-hated landlords, contractors, police, and government officials. The British response was ruthless suppression. Birsa was arrested in 1900 and died of illness. ➤ Many rebels who were arrested were imprisoned and sentenced to death. The movement was, thus, weakened.
Anglo-Maratha Wars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Marathas were another formidable power in western and central India during the second half of the eighteenth century. However, the struggle for power among themselves provided the British with an opportunity to intervene in their internal affairs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Anglo-Maratha War (1775–82) concluded with the Treaty of Salbai (1782). • Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803–05) concluded with the Treaty of Bassein (1802). • Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817–19) concluded with the Treaty of Poona (June 1817) with the Peshwa, the Treaty of Gwalior (November 1817) with the Scindia, and the Treaty of Mandasor (January 1818) with Holkar. ➤ Many wars took place between the British and the Marathas, mainly on account of the Subsidiary Alliance. The Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-19) was the last war between them. ➤ The English defeated the Peshwa, dethroned him and annexed all his territories. The Peshwa was pensioned off and sent to Bithur near Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.

67. With reference to the Ahmadiyya Movement, consider the following statements:

1. Mirza Ghulam Ahmad was its founder.
2. It advocated the adoption of Western education by the Indian Muslims.
3. It suffered from mysticism.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) **All three**
- (d) None

EXPLANATION:

The Ahmadiyya forms a sect of Islam which originated in India. It was founded by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad in 1889. It was based on liberal principles. It described itself as the standard-bearer of Mohammedan Renaissance, and based itself, like the Brahmo Samaj, on the principles of universal religion of all humanity, opposing jihad (sacred war against non-Muslims). **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

The movement spread Western liberal education among the Indian Muslims. The Ahmadiyya community is the only Islamic sect to believe that the Messiah had come in the person of Mirza Ghulam Ahmad to end religious wars and bloodshed and to reinstate morality, peace and justice. They believed in separating the mosque from the State as well as in human rights and tolerance.

However, the Ahmadiyya Movement, like Baha'ism, which flourished in the West Asian countries, suffered from mysticism. **So, Statements 2 and 3 are correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

REFORM MOVEMENTS AMONG MUSLIM	
Wahabi Movement	<p>The Wahabi Movement was essentially an Islamic revivalist movement founded by Syed Ahmed of Rai Bareilly, who was inspired by the teachings of Abdul Wahab (1703-87) of Saudi Arabia and Shah Waliullah of Delhi.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Syed Ahmed of Rai Bareilly strongly condemned Western influence on Islam and urged a return to the pure faith and social order of the Prophet's time in Arabia.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He was soon recognised as the Imam (leader) of the movement and organised a vast network with a secret code of functioning, led by spiritual deputies known as Khalifas. ➤ The main operational base was set up at Sithana in the north-western tribal belt, while in India the chief centre was Patna, supported by branches in Hyderabad, Madras, Bengal, the United Provinces, and Bombay. ➤ The movement believed that Dar-ul-Harb (land of war) had to be converted into Dar-ul-Islam (land of Islam). ➤ For this purpose, Syed Ahmed declared jihad, first targeting the Sikh kingdom of Punjab. After the Sikhs were defeated and Punjab was annexed by the British in 1849, the Wahabis turned their struggle directly against British rule. ➤ They played a significant role in spreading anti-British sentiments, but their strength declined when the British launched military campaigns in the 1860s against the Sithana base and prosecuted Wahabis in sedition trials. ➤ Despite this, sporadic resistance continued until the 1880s and 1890s.
Titu Mir's Movement	<p>Mir Nithar Ali, popularly known as Titu Mir, was a disciple of Sayyid Ahmed Bareilvi, the founder of the Wahabi Movement. '</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Titu Mir adopted Wahhabism and advocated the Sharia. ➤ He organised the Muslim peasants of Bengal against the landlords, who were mostly Hindu, and the British indigo planters. ➤ The movement was not as militant as the British records made it out to be; only in the last year of Titu's life was there a confrontation between him and the British Police. ➤ He was killed in action in 1831.
Faraizi Movement	<p>The movement, also called the Fara'idi Movement due to its emphasis on the Islamic pillars of faith, was founded by Haji Shariatullah in 1818.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Its main area of activity was East Bengal, and it aimed to eradicate social innovations and un-Islamic practices among Muslims while drawing their attention to their religious duties. ➤ Under the leadership of Haji Shariatullah's son, Dudu Mian, the movement became revolutionary from 1840 onwards. ➤ He established an organisational structure extending from the village to the provincial level, with a Khalifa (authorized deputy) at each level. ➤ The Fara'idis also organized a paramilitary force armed with clubs to resist the zamindars—who were mostly Hindu, though some were Muslim—as well as British indigo planters. ➤ Dudu Mian instructed his followers not to pay rent, and the organisation even set up its own law courts. ➤ He was arrested multiple times, and his arrest in 1847 significantly weakened the movement. After Dudu Mian's death in 1862, the Fara'idi Movement continued only as a religious movement without any political influence

68. With reference to the issue of beggary in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution of India explicitly prohibits begging under Article 23.
2. The Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959, has been used as a model legislation by several states to criminalise begging.
3. The "SMILE" scheme, aimed at rehabilitating persons engaged in begging, is a central sector scheme implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

How many of the statements given above is/are *not* correct?

- (a) **Only one**
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

EXPLANATION:

Begging means asking for money, food, or help from strangers in public places without giving anything in return. It is often done by people in poverty or distress, seeking sympathy or kindness.

The Indian Constitution does not directly ban begging. However, Article 23 prohibits "traffic in human beings, begar, and other similar forms of forced labour." Begar means forced work without any payment, where people are made to work against their will without wages.

In ancient times, begar was known by names like 'Veth' and 'Reet', where people gave labour in return for land or as a religious duty. Under British rule, it became more exploitative, with villagers forced to work for officials without pay.

The Coolie-Begar Movement of 1921, led by Badri Dutt Pandey and Hargovind Pant in Kumaon, protested against this practice. People refused to carry British officials' luggage, which helped end begar in the region. **So, Statement 1 is not correct.**

In India, there is no central law that penalizes begging. However, 22 states (including some Union Territories) have enacted their own anti-begging laws. These laws are largely based on the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959, which serves as the model legislation for criminalizing begging.

The Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959, and similar laws in other states empower local authorities to detain and rehabilitate individuals found begging in public places.

These laws are primarily intended to assist individuals who are unable to support themselves and are in need of help, rather than to punish them.

The rehabilitation process often includes the provision of food, shelter, medical care, and vocational training to help individuals become self-sufficient. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has launched an umbrella scheme "SMILE - Support for Marginalized Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise". It has two sub-schemes. They are 'Central Sector Scheme for Comprehensive Rehabilitation for Welfare of Transgender Persons' and 'Central Sector Scheme for Comprehensive Rehabilitation of persons engaged in the act of Begging'.

This umbrella scheme would cover several comprehensive measures including welfare measures for both transgender persons and persons who are engaged in the act of begging with focus extensively on rehabilitation, provision of medical facilities, counseling, education, skill development, economic linkages etc with the support of State Governments/UTs/Local Urban Bodies, Voluntary Organizations, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and institutions and others. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

69. Consider the following pairs:

S.NO.	Work	Authors
1.	Ghulamgiri	Jyotiba Phule
2.	Vandemataram	B.C. Chatterjee
3.	Kudi Arasu	E.V.R. Naicker
4.	Hindu	B.G. Tilak

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three**
- (d) All four

EXPLANATION:

Gulamgiri is considered one of the first tracts against the caste system written by Mahatma Jotiba Phule. Published in 1873, it critiques the institution of caste through a 16-part essay and four poetic compositions, written in the form of a dialogue between Jotiba and a character he calls Dhondiba.

The main thrust of Mahatma Phule's text is an inversion of the racial theory of caste. He occupies a unique position among the social reformers of Maharashtra in the nineteenth century. Jotiba Phule revolted against the unjust caste system under which millions of people had suffered for centuries. In particular, he courageously upheld the cause of the untouchables and took up cudgels for the poorer peasants as he was a militant advocate of their rights. **So, Pair (1) is correct.**

Vande Mataram is a poem by Bengali writer Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in 1875. It became popular after being published in his novel Anandamath in 1882.

➤ He is widely regarded as a key figure in the literary renaissance of Bengal and the broader Indian subcontinent.

- The vocabulary used in this song is influenced by Sanskrit.
- The said book (Anandmath) contains information about the violent revolt of Sanyasis against injustice inflicted by Muslims and the British in Bengal in the year 1772.
- The great poet Ravindranath Tagore publicly sang this song, 'Vande Mataram', in Calcutta in 1896. He devised his own tune for this.
- The sessions of the All-India Congress would start with the song 'Vande Mataram'.
- Utterance of the word 'Vande Mataram' gave freedom fighters and the common public the strength to withstand lathi blows on their heads and whiplashes on their open bodies.
- It was unofficially adopted as the national song ("Jana Gana Mana" is the national anthem) when independent India became a republic in 1950. **So, Pair (2) is correct.**

Kudi Arasu (Republic) was a weekly journal published by Periyar E.V. Ramasamy.

The themes focused on were clear and consistent: abolition of untouchability, caste reform, women's rights, socialism, atheism, labour welfare, and the rejection of superstition. Prominent personalities who wrote included C. Rajagopalachari, M. Singaravelar, K.A.P. Viswanatham, and Thiru. Vi. Kalyanasundaram, Maraimalai Adigal, C.N. Annadurai, and M. Karunanidhi. Prominent women activists, including Moovalur Ramamirtham and Kunjammal, also wrote in *Kudiarasu* **So, Pair (3) is correct.**

The Hindu is an English-language, Indian daily newspaper, headquartered in Chennai, Tamil Nadu. The Hindu was started as a weekly publication on 20 September, 1878, by six young nationalists led by a radical social reformer and schoolteacher, G. Subramania Aiyer, M. Veeraragavachariar, his schoolteacher friend, T.T. Rangachariar, P.V. Rangachariar, D. Kesava Rao Pant, and N. Subba Rau Pantulu, law students. The Hindu was one of the newspapers of the period established to protest the policies of the British Raj. **So, Pair (4) is not correct.**

70. Consider the following Statements:

Statement 1:

The English East India Company faced less hostility from Indian rulers compared to the Portuguese.

Statement 2:

Britain was less zealous about religion and less interested in spreading Christianity.

Which one of the following is correct with respect to the above statements?

- (a) **Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I**
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does not explain Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

EXPLANATION:

By the 18th century, the Portuguese in India lost their commercial influence. The religious policies of the Portuguese, such as the activities of the Jesuits, gave rise to political fears. Their antagonism for the Muslims apart, the Portuguese policy of conversion to Christianity made Hindus also resentful.

Their dishonest trade practices also evoked a strong reaction. The Portuguese earned notoriety as sea pirates. Their arrogance and violence brought them the animosity of the rulers of small states and the imperial Mughals as well.

Britain was less zealous about religion and less interested in spreading Christianity, as compared to Spain, Portugal or the Dutch. Thus, its rule was far more acceptable to the subjects than that of other colonial powers.

Because the English were less zealous about religion and less inclined to force conversions or suppress local religious practices, they provoked fewer religiously-based hostilities from Indian rulers. The tolerance or neutrality in religious matters reduced friction. Meanwhile, more aggressive religious policies by the Portuguese made them more of a target of hostility.

So, Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I .

REASONS FOR THE ENGLISH SUCCESS OVER OTHER EUROPEAN POWERS

Structure and Nature of the Trading Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The English East India Company, formed through the amalgamation of several rival companies, was controlled by a board of directors elected annually. ➤ Shareholders had significant influence, as votes could be bought and sold through the purchase of shares.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In contrast, the French and Portuguese trading companies were largely state-owned and operated in a feudalistic manner, limiting efficiency and flexibility.
Naval Superiority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Royal Navy was the largest and most advanced of its time. ➤ Victories against the Spanish Armada (1588) and the French at Trafalgar (1805) established British naval dominance. ➤ In India, this naval strength allowed the British to defeat the Portuguese and French efficiently. ➤ The English also learned from the Portuguese the importance of an efficient navy and improved their fleet technologically.
Industrial Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Beginning in England in the early 18th century, the Industrial Revolution introduced innovations like the spinning jenny, steam engine, and power loom, revolutionizing textiles, metallurgy, steam power, and agriculture. ➤ Other European nations industrialized later, giving England a technological and economic advantage that supported its global dominance.
Military Skill and Discipline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The British soldiers were a disciplined lot and well trained. ➤ The British commanders were strategists who tried new tactics in warfare. Technological developments equipped the military well. ➤ All this combined to enable smaller groups of English fighters defeat larger armies.
Stable Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Except for the Glorious Revolution (1688), Britain enjoyed a relatively stable government with efficient monarchs. ➤ In contrast, nations like France faced the French Revolution (1789) and Napoleonic Wars, weakening their position. ➤ Italy unified only in 1861, while Spain and the Netherlands were preoccupied with internal conflicts and wars, weakening their overseas power. ➤ The Dutch East India Company, affected by bankruptcy in 1800 and the Belgian Revolution in 1830, sold its possessions to Britain and withdrew from Asia.
Use of Debt Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Britain effectively used debt markets to fund wars, aided by the Bank of England, the world's first central bank. ➤ Government debt was sold to money markets with a promise of returns, enabling Britain to spend more on its military than rivals. ➤ France, in contrast, repeatedly went bankrupt between 1694 and 1812, unable to match Britain's military expenditure due to outdated financial systems

71. The Peshwa accepted the Subsidiary Alliance under the terms of the Treaty of Bassein (1802). This act directly led to:

- The end of the First Anglo-Maratha War.
- The beginning of the Third Anglo-Maratha War.
- The beginning of the Second Anglo-Maratha War.**
- An alliance between the Marathas and the British against Mysore.

EXPLANATION:

The Treaty of Bassein, signed on December 31, 1802, was an agreement between Bajji Rao II, the Maratha Peshwa of Poona (now Pune), and the British East India Company.

- It marked a decisive step in the breakup of the Maratha Confederacy and ultimately led to the Company's annexation of the Peshwa's western territories in 1818.
- After the death of the Peshwa's minister Nana Fadnavis in 1800, internal rivalries weakened the Marathas.
- The chiefs Daulat Rao Sindhia and Jaswant Rao Holkar, both commanding disciplined forces, competed for control over the Peshwa.
- In October 1802, Holkar defeated Sindhia and Bajji Rao II, placing an adopted brother on the Pune throne. Fleeing to Bassein, Bajji Rao II sought British support.

According to the treaty, the Peshwa agreed

- to maintain a British subsidiary force of six battalions, ceding territory for their upkeep;
- to exclude all Europeans from his service;
- to relinquish claims on Surat and Baroda; and
- to conduct all foreign relations under British guidance.

In return, Arthur Wellesley (later the 1st Duke of Wellington) restored Baji Rao II to Pune in May 1803, making the Peshwa effectively a British client. This treaty triggered the Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803–1805), resulting in the defeat of the other three major Maratha powers, firmly establishing British dominance over the region. **So, Option (c) is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

TREATY OF SALBAI (1782)	
About	<p>The Treaty of Salbai was a peace treaty signed in 1782 between the British East India Company and the Maratha Empire to end the First Anglo-Maratha War.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Warren Hastings, the Governor-General in Bengal, rejected the Treaty of Wadgaon and dispatched a large force under Colonel Goddard, which captured Ahmedabad in February 1779 and Bassein in December 1780. ➤ Another detachment from Bengal, led by Captain Popham, captured Gwalior in August 1780. ➤ In February 1781, the English, under General Camac, finally defeated Sindhia at Sipri. ➤ Sindhia then proposed a new treaty between the Peshwa and the English. ➤ The Treaty of Salbai was signed in May 1782, ratified by Hastings in June 1782, and by Nana Phadnavis in February 1783. ➤ The treaty guaranteed peace between the two sides for twenty years.
Major provisions of the Treaty of Salbai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Salsette should continue in the possession of the English. ➤ The whole of the territory conquered since the Treaty of Purandhar (1776) including Bassein should be restored to the Marathas. ➤ In Gujarat, Fateh Singh Gaekwad should remain in possession of the territory which he had before the war and should serve the Peshwa as before. ➤ The English should not offer any further support to Raghunathrao and the Peshwa should grant him a maintenance allowance. Haidar Ali should return all the territory taken from the English and the Nawab of Arcot. ➤ The English should enjoy the privileges at trade as before. ➤ The Peshwa should not support any other European nation. ➤ The Peshwa and the English should undertake that their several allies should remain at peace with one another. ➤ Mahadji Sindhia should be the mutual guarantor for the proper observance of the terms of the treaty.

72. Consider the following statements regarding the E-Shram portal :

1. The portal is designed to create a comprehensive National Database of Unorganised Workers.
2. It was launched by the Ministry of skill development and entrepreneurship.
3. The portal enables unorganised workers to access multiple welfare schemes through a single platform.
4. The E-Shram portal provides a Universal Account Number (UAN) to unorganised workers on a self-declaration basis.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three**
- (d) All four

EXPLANATION:

The Ministry of Labour & Employment (not Ministry of skill development and entrepreneurship) has developed eShram portal for creating a National Database of Unorganized Workers (NDUW).

It will have details of name, occupation, address, occupation type, educational qualification, skill types etc. for optimum realization of their employability and extend the benefits of the social security schemes to them.

It is the first-ever national database of unorganized workers including migrant workers, construction workers, gig and platform workers, etc. **So, Statement 1 is correct, and Statement 2 is not correct.**

The e-Shram portal helps unorganized workers access multiple government welfare schemes through a single platform. It's a centralized database of unorganized workers, seeded with Aadhaar, designed to facilitate the delivery of social security benefits.

So far, 12 welfare schemes from various Central Ministries and Departments have been linked with the portal. These include:

- Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)
- Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)
- Ayushman Bharat – PM Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY)
- PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM-SVANidhi)
- PM Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U)
- PM Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G)
- MGNREGA, and others.

So, Statement 3 is correct.

The e-Shram portal is meant to register and support the unorganised workers by providing them with a Universal Account Number (UAN) on a self-declaration basis. The portal acts as a "One-Stop Solution", bringing together various social security and welfare schemes. It allows unorganised workers to:

- Easily access different schemes
- Track the benefits they've received
- Register for new opportunities or services through one platform

To enhance the accessibility of the e-Shram portal, the Ministry of Labour and Employment launched multilingual functionality on the e-Shram portal, using the Bhashini platform. **So, Statement 4 is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

eShram Portal	
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To create a centralised Aadhaar-linked database of all unorganised workers, including construction workers, migrant workers, gig workers, street vendors, domestic and agricultural workers. ➤ To improve the delivery of social security schemes for unorganised workers. ➤ To integrate welfare schemes run by the Ministry of Labour and Employment and other ministries. ➤ To share worker data with government departments through APIs for better implementation of schemes. ➤ To ensure portability of benefits for migrant and construction workers across states. ➤ To provide a reliable database for governments during national emergencies like COVID-19.
Key features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The e-Shram portal is integrated with several key platforms to support unorganised workers. ➤ It is linked with the Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM), a pension scheme for workers aged 18–40 years. ➤ Under this scheme, workers receive a monthly pension of ₹3,000 after turning 60. Registration is easy using the Universal Account Number (UAN), and the contribution is shared equally between the worker and the Government of India. ➤ The portal includes a feature to collect family details of migrant workers, helping in better targeting of welfare benefits. ➤ It also shares construction workers' data with States and Union Territories to help them register under Building and Other Construction Workers (BoCW) Boards for relevant benefits. ➤ To support skill development and apprenticeships, e-Shram is integrated with the Skill India Digital portal of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. ➤ Additionally, it is connected to the myScheme portal, a one-stop platform that helps citizens search and discover government schemes based on their eligibility, using a technology-driven system.

73. With reference to the Battle of Buxar, consider the following statements:

1. The diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa were given to the East India Company.
2. The English were permitted duty-free trade of all goods in Bengal.
3. Deputy diwans were posted in Bihar and Bengal.

Which among the above happened after the battle?

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

EXPLANATION:

The combined armies of Mir Kasim (the Nawab of Bengal), the Nawab of Awadh, and Shah Alam II (Mughal Emperor) were defeated by the English forces under Major Hector Munro at the Battle of Buxar on October 22, 1764.

The importance of this battle lay in the fact that not only the Nawab of Bengal but also the Mughal Emperor of India was defeated by the English. The victory made the English a great power in northern India and a contender for supremacy over the entire country.

Following the Battle of Buxar (1764), Robert Clive concluded two important treaties at Allahabad in August 1765—one with the Nawab of Awadh and the other with the Mughal Emperor, Shah Alam II. Shah Alam II agreed to:

- Reside at Allahabad, to be ceded to him by the Nawab of Awadh, under the Company's protection;
- Issue a farman granting the diwani of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa to the East India Company in lieu of an annual payment of Rs 26 lakh.
- For the exercise of diwani functions, the Company appointed two deputy diwans, Mohammad Reza Khan for Bengal and Raja Sitab Roy for Bihar. Mohammad Reza Khan also acted as deputy nazim or deputy subahdar. **So, Statements 1 and 3 are correct.**
- A provision of Rs 53 lakh to the Company in return for nizamat functions (military defence, Police, and administration of justice) of the said provinces.
- After the battle, Mir Jafar, who was made Nawab in 1763 when relations between Mir Kasim and the Company became strained, agreed to hand over the districts of Midnapore, Burdwan, and Chittagong to the English for the maintenance of their army.
- The English were also permitted duty-free trade in Bengal, except for a 2 per cent duty on salt. **So, Statement 2 is not correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

BATTLE OF BUXAR	
Causes	<p>Initially, the Company expected Mir Qasim to be a compliant ruler following the 1760 treaty, but he soon asserted his authority. Tensions arose because of the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Revenue and Administration: Mir Qasim faced resistance from Ram Narayan, the deputy governor of Bihar, who ignored the Nawab's orders and was supported by British officials in Patna. This challenged Mir Qasim's authority.➤ Abuse of Dastak (Trade Permits): The Company's officials misused the dastak, a permit that exempts certain goods from duties. They claimed it for private trade and even sold it to Indian merchants for a commission. This caused:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Loss of revenue for the Nawab• Unfair competition for local traders• Increasing resentment toward British interference➤ Policy Conflict: Mir Qasim attempted to abolish duties entirely to create a level playing field, but the British refused, insisting on preferential treatment.➤ War and Defeat: The dispute over trade and revenue eventually led to wars in 1763, in which the English won key battles at Katwa, Murshidabad, Giria, Suti, and Munger. Mir Qasim fled to Awadh and allied with Shuja-ud-Daulah (Nawab of Awadh) and Shah Alam II (Mughal Emperor) to attempt to regain Bengal. The combined armies of Mir Kasim, the Nawab of Awadh, and Shah Alam II were defeated by the English forces under Major Hector Munro at Buxar on October 22, 1764.

74. The high “Mansab” rank given to Guru Govind Singh was given by which of the following rulers?

- (a) Bahadur Shah I**
- (b) Jahandar Shah
- (c) Farrukhsiyar
- (d) Ahmad Shah Bahadur

EXPLANATION:

Guru Gobind Singh (1666–1708), the 10th and last human Sikh Guru, is renowned for founding the Khalsa in 1699, a casteless Sikh order upholding courage and Sikh ideals.

- Khalsa became a symbol of a militant organisation that offered a strong resistance to the Mughal sovereignty and consisted largely of ordinary peasants and zamindars.
- Bahadur Shah I (1707-1712), the then Emperor of the Mughal Empire, had tried to conciliate the rebellious Sikhs by making peace with Guru Gobind Singh and granting him a high mansab (rank). But when, after the death of the Guru, the Sikhs once again raised the banner of Revolt in the Punjab under the leadership of Banda Bahadur, the Emperor decided to take strong measures and himself led a campaign against the rebels, who soon controlled practically the entire territory between the Sutlej and the Jamuna. **So, Option (a) is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

GURU GOBIND SINGH	
About	<p>Guru Gobind Singh's teachings influenced the thoughts and lives of many. He is known to have introduced the five 'K's, the Five Articles of Faith that the Sikhs abide by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kesh: uncut hair • Kangha: A wooden comb • Kara: An iron or steel bracelet worn on the wrist • Kirpan: A sword • Kacchera: Short breeches <p>➤ Shabad: Guru Gobind Singh has also contributed many beautiful hymns and prayers to the holy scripture of Sikhism, the Guru Granth Sahib. These hymns, known as Shabad, are recited and sung during Sangats, or gatherings, with fellow believers.</p> <p>➤ Guru Gobind Singh declared the Holy Scriptures of Guru Granth Sahib as the permanent Guru of Sikhs. He passed away in 1708.</p>
Panj Pyare	<p>➤ Guru Gobind Singh established the institution of Panj Piare while founding the Khalsa on the day of Baisakhi in 1699.</p> <p>➤ Addressing a large gathering, he asked for five heads for sacrifice. Five men responded to his call, and the Guru baptised them and called them Panj Piare.</p>
Mansabdari System	<p>➤ Akbar instituted the Mansabdari system. As Abul Fazl recorded in his Ain-i-Akbari, which describes Akbar's Administration, Mansabdars (officers), according to their mansab (rank), were expected to maintain a precise number of elephants, horses, camels, as well as troops for the state.</p> <p>➤ This made it possible to assemble an army at short notice without having to maintain a permanent centralised army. Regular inspections were carried out to ensure compliance.</p> <p>➤ Each individual entered in the Mughal bureaucracy was allotted a mansab.</p> <p>➤ It has dual ranks – zat and sawar.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zat determined the status of its holder in the official hierarchy and the personal pay of the holder. • Sawar rank denotes how much contingent (horses, horsemen, and equipment) a mansabdar was supposed to maintain.

75. Which of the following launched the 'Pledge Movement' to inspire people to take a pledge against child marriage?

- (a) Dharma Sabha
- (b) Bharat Dharma Mahamandala
- (c) Seva Sadan
- (d) Indian Social Conference**

EXPLANATION:

Indian Social Conference, founded by M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao, launched the well-known 'Pledge Movement' to inspire people to take a pledge against child marriage.

The Conference met annually from its first session in Madras in 1887 at the same time and venue as the Indian National Congress. It focused attention on the social issues of importance; it could be called the social reform cell of the Indian National Congress, in fact. The Conference advocated inter-caste marriages, opposed polygamy and kulinism. **So, Option (d) is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

SOCIO-CULTURAL REFORM MOVEMENTS	
Dharma Sabha	Radhakant Deb founded this sabha in 1830. An orthodox society, it stood for the preservation of the status quo in socio-religious matters, opposing even the abolition of sati. However, it favoured the promotion of Western education, even for girls.
Dev Samaj	Founded in 1887 in Lahore by Shiv Narayan Agnihotri (1850-1927), a former Brahmo follower, Dev Sadan is a religious and social reform society. ➤ The society emphasised the eternity of the soul, the supremacy of the Guru, and the need for good actions. ➤ It called for ideal social behaviour, such as not accepting bribes, avoiding intoxicants and non-vegetarian food, and refraining from violent actions. ➤ Its teachings were compiled in a book, the Deva Shashtra. Agnihotri spoke against child marriage.
Bharat Dharma Mahamandala	An all-India organisation of orthodox, educated Hindus, it stood for the defence of orthodox Hinduism against the teachings of the Arya Samajists, Theosophists, and the Ramakrishna Mission. ➤ Other organisations established to defend orthodox Hinduism included the Sanatana Dharma Sabha (1895), the Dharma Maha Parishad in South India, and the Dharma Mahamandali in Bengal. ➤ These organisations combined in 1902 to form the single organisation of Bharat Dharma Mahamandala, with its headquarters in Varanasi. ➤ This organisation aimed to introduce proper management of Hindu religious institutions, establish open Hindu educational institutions, and other initiatives. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was a prominent figure in this movement.
Seva Sadan	A Parsi social reformer, Behramji M. Malabari (1853-1912), founded the Seva Sadan in 1908 along with a friend, Diwan Dayaram Gidumal. Malabari spoke vigorously against child marriage and for widow remarriage among Hindus. ➤ It was his efforts that led to the Age of Consent Act, which regulates the age of consent for females. ➤ Seva Sadan specialised in taking care of those women who were exploited and then discarded by society. ➤ It catered to all castes and provided the destitute women with education, medical and welfare services. [Behramji Malabari acquired and edited the Indian Spectator.]

76. The India International Arbitration Centre primarily deals with which of the following?
- Resolution of transnational taxation and investment disputes under bilateral treaties.
 - Facilitation of institutional arbitration, mediation, and other alternate dispute resolution mechanisms for commercial disputes.**
 - Adjudication of environmental and public interest litigations at national level.
 - Administration of appointments, transfers, and service conditions of High Court and Supreme Court judges.

EXPLANATION:

The Parliament of India established the India International Arbitration Centre (IIAC) under the India International Arbitration Centre Act to create an independent and autonomous framework for institutional arbitration in the country.

IIAC provides facilities and administrative support for arbitration, conciliation, and mediation proceedings. It aims to build trust among both domestic and international parties by offering a neutral platform for the resolution of commercial disputes through a smooth and transparent arbitral process.

The Centre maintains panels of accredited arbitrators, conciliators, mediators, and other specialists such as surveyors and investigators at both national and international levels. It also actively promotes research, training, and education in the field of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) by organizing conferences, seminars, and workshops on arbitration, mediation, and related topics.

So, Option (b) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION CENTRE	
About	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ IIAC has been given the status of an Institution of National Importance, highlighting its key role in strengthening India's dispute resolution ecosystem. ➤ The IIAC has been set up with an overall objective of promoting and developing India as a major arbitration hub by facilitating a quick and efficient dispute resolution mechanism. ➤ The IIAC is managed by a team of eminent persons having substantial knowledge and experience in institutional arbitration, both domestic and international. ➤ The Chairperson is a former Judge of the Supreme Court of India.
Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) provides faster, more affordable, and less confrontational ways—like arbitration, conciliation, and mediation—to resolve disputes. ➤ It helps reduce court delays and supports better contract enforcement and ease of doing business in India. ➤ Arbitration is one of the most used ADR methods and is currently governed by the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. ➤ Earlier laws, such as the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899 and the Arbitration Act, 1940, were outdated and lacked support for international arbitration. ➤ With economic liberalization in the 1990s and a rise in foreign investments, India needed a modern legal system. ➤ To meet this need, India introduced the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 based on the UNCITRAL Model Law (1985), which came into effect on 22 August 1996. The Act aimed to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize court interference • Speed up dispute resolution • Provide a fair, cost-efficient, and flexible process • Cover both domestic and international arbitration • Allow arbitrators to encourage settlement during proceedings • Ensure arbitral awards are enforceable like court decrees

77. With reference to the development of the Press in British India, consider the following statements:

1. Lord Wellesley imposed wartime press restrictions, including pre-censorship, in 1799.
2. Lord Metcalfe's Press Act wanted publishers to give a declaration about the place and premises of the publication.
3. Under the Vernacular Press Act, an appeal could be made in a court of law against the magistrate's action.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

EXPLANATION:

Lord Wellesley enacted the Censorship of Press Act, 1799 Act, anticipating a possible French invasion of India. It imposed strict wartime press restrictions, including pre-censorship of publications.

These restrictions were later relaxed under Lord Hastings, who had more progressive views, and by 1818, pre-censorship was removed entirely. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

Governor General, Charles Metcalfe (1835–36) was a supporter of the free press. During his tenure Metcalfe repealed the unpopular 1823 ordinance and earned the epithet "liberator of the Indian press."

The new Press Act (1835) of Metcalfe just wanted publishers to give a declaration about the place and premises of the publication.

This liberating influence had a positive impact on the growth of press as a large number of newspapers started publishing till stiff regulations were again imposed in 1857 due to the Revolt. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

The Vernacular Press Act (VPA) of 1878 was introduced to "better control" the vernacular press and to effectively punish and suppress seditious writings. Its main provisions included:

- The district magistrate was empowered to require the printer and publisher of any vernacular newspaper to enter into a bond with the Government, undertaking not to publish material that could cause disaffection against the Government or promote hostility between people of different religions, castes, or races.
- The magistrate could also demand a security deposit, which could be forfeited if the regulations were violated.
- In the event of repeated offences, the printing equipment may be seized.
- The magistrate's decision was final, and no appeal could be made in a court of law.
- A vernacular newspaper could secure exemption from the Act by submitting its proofs to a government censor for prior approval. **So, Statement 3 is not correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN PRESS

About	<p>James Augustus Hickey started the first newspaper in India in 1780 (The Bengal Gazette), which faced government suppression for criticizing authorities. More newspapers emerged in major cities, raising British concerns about exposure of their misdeeds.</p> <p>Early press regulations were imposed to control criticism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Censorship of Press Act, 1799: wartime restrictions and pre-censorship (relaxed by Lord Hastings in 1818).➤ Licensing Regulations, 1823: penalised unlicensed presses, targeting mainly Indian-language publications (e.g., Rammohan Roy's <i>Mirat-ul-Akbar</i>).➤ The Press Act of 1835 (also known as the Metcalfe Act) liberalised the press, requiring only an account of the premises and a government notice; this led to the growth of newspapers.➤ Licensing Act, 1857: emergency restrictions post-1857 revolt; the Government could stop publication/circulation.➤ Registration Act, 1867: replaced the Metcalfe Act; regulatory rather than restrictive required printing publisher/printer details and submitting a copy to the local Government.
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78. Arrange the peasant uprisings in chronological order:

1. Ahom revolt
2. Paika rebellion
3. Parlakimedi Outbreak
4. Surat salt agitations

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 2-1-3-4
(b) 3-2-1-4
(c) 1-3-4-2
(d) 2-1-4-3

EXPLANATION:

The correct chronological order of the listed peasant uprisings is as follows:

- **Parlakimedi Outbreak (1813-34)**, Ganjam district (Now in Orissa); Narayan Deo and Gajapathi Deo, the local raja, resisted the British after they acquired Ganjam. Defeated by Colonel Peach in 1768, he revolted again with his family. In 1832, George Russell was appointed with full powers to suppress the Revolt, pacifying the region by 1834. **(3)**
- **Paika Rebellion (1817)**, Orissa:
 - Bakshi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar, Mukunda Deva and Dinabandhu Santra were important leaders. The Paikas, traditional militia holders of rent-free land, were aggrieved by the British conquest

(1803), the dethronement of the Khurda Raja, exploitative land revenue policies, salt taxes, and currency changes.

- With support from local zamindars and the Khurda Raja, Jagabandhu led the Paikas against the East India Company, initially forcing them to retreat.
- Although the Rebellion was brutally suppressed by 1818, with guerrilla resistance continuing and Jagabandhu eventually surrendering (1825–1829), it led to concessions such as arrears remission, reduced assessments, suspension of estate sales, and a new settlement on fixed tenures. **(2)**

➤ **Ahom Revolt (1828)**, Assam:

- led by Gomdhar Konwar and Maharaja Purandhar Singh. Narendra Gadadhar Singh and Kumar Rupchand were other leaders. After the First Burma War (1824–26), the British broke their promise to withdraw from Assam and tried to annex the Ahom territories.
- This led to a rebellion in 1828 under Ahom prince Gomdhar Konwar and allies, who proclaimed him king near Jorhat. The Company eventually adopted a conciliatory approach, restoring Upper Assam to Maharaja Purandar Singh Narendra and parts of the kingdom to the Assamese ruler. **(1)**

➤ **Surat Salt Agitations (1844)**, Gujarat: Locals in Surat attacked Europeans in protest against a salt duty hike (from 50 paise to one rupee), forcing the British to withdraw it. In 1848, public opposition also compelled the Government to abandon the introduction of Bengal Standard Weights and Measures. **(4)**

So, the correct chronological sequence is: **3-2-1-4**

So, Option (b) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

PEOPLE'S RESISTANCE AGAINST BRITISH BEFORE 1857	
Peasant Movements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Narkelberia Uprising (1831)—24 Parganas (Bengal); Titu Mir inspired Muslim tenants in West Bengal to resist Hindu landlords. ➤ Pagal Panthis (1825-35)—Mymensingh district (Bengal); Karam Shah and his son Tipu rose against zamindars. ➤ Faraizi Revolt (1838-57)—Faridpur in Eastern Bengal; Shariat-Allah, son of Dadu Mian, was the founder of the religious sect (Faraizi). ➤ Moplah Uprisings (1836-1854)—Malabar region of Kerala; against a hike in revenue demand and reduction in field size.
Civil Uprisings Before 1857	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sanyasi Revolt (1763-1800)—Bihar and Bengal; Manju Shah, Musa Shah, Bhawani Pathak and Debi Chaudhurani were some important leaders. ➤ Rebellion in Midnapore and Dhalbhum (1766-67)—Bengal; Damodar Singh, Jagannath Dhal, etc. ➤ Revolt of Moamarias (1769-99)—Assam and parts of present-day Bangladesh; Krishnanarayan was an important leader. ➤ Civil Uprisings in Gorakhpur, Basti and Bahraich (1781)—Uttar Pradesh. ➤ Revolt in Bednur (1797-1800)—Karnataka; Dhundia Wagh. ➤ Revolt of Kerala Varma Pazhassi Raja (1797-1805)—Kerala; Kerala Varma. ➤ Civil Rebellion of Awadh (1799)—Eastern Uttar Pradesh; Wazir Ali Khan (Vizier Ali). ➤ Uprising in Ganjam and Gumsur (1800, 1935-37)—Eastern Orissa; Strikara Bhanj, Dhananjaya Bhanj and Doora Bisayi. ➤ Uprisings in Palamau (1800-02)—Chhotanagpur of Jharkhand; Bhukhan Singh was the leader of the Revolt. ➤ Poligars' Revolt (1795-1805)—Tinnevely, Ramnathapuram, Sivagiri, Madurai and North Arcot of Tamil Nadu; Kattabomman Nayakan was an important leader. ➤ Revolt of Diwan Velu Thampi (1808-09)—Travancore; led by Diwan of State, Velu Thampi. ➤ Kutch Rebellion (1819)—Gujarat; Rao Bharamal. ➤ Rising at Bareilly (1816)—Uttar Pradesh; Mufti Muhammad Aiwaz, a religious leader; a resistance against municipal tax turned into a religious jihad. ➤ Upsurge in Hathras (1817)—Aligarh and Agra in Uttar Pradesh; Dayaram and Bhagwant Singh were the important insurgents. ➤ Waghera Rising (1818-20)—Baroda region of Gujarat; led by Waghera chiefs of Okha Mandal.

79. Consider the following pairs:

S.NO.	Reform Movements	Leaders
1.	Tattvabodhini Sabha	Debendranath Tagore
2.	Parahamsa Mandali	Balshashtri Jambhekar
3.	Social Service League	Gopal Krishna Gokhale
4.	Seva Sadan	Behramji M. Malabari

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
 (c) Only three
 (d) All four

EXPLANATION:

Debendranath Tagore founded the Tattvabodhini Sabha in 1839 along with its journal, the Tattvabodhini Patrika (in Bengali). The Sabha was devoted to the rational study of India's past and the spread of Raja Rammohan Roy's reformist ideas

Its main objectives were:

- To spread knowledge of the Shastras and Vedanta among the people.
- To resist Western cultural influence and protect educated youth from missionary propaganda.
- To defend India's cultural heritage by promoting Indological studies and rational interpretations of scriptures.
- To awaken national consciousness and patriotic feelings in society.
- To instill self-respect in the educated middle class and encourage resistance to foreign domination.
- To challenge religious dogmas and increase social awareness.
- To work for public welfare and encourage the political awakening of Indians against British rule. **So, Pair (1) is correct.**

The Paramahansa Mandali was founded in 1849 by Dadoba Pandurang, Mehtaji Durgaram, and others (not Balshashtri Jambhekar). It began as a secret society to reform Hindu religion and society, with ideas closely linked to the Manav Dharma Sabha.

Beliefs and Activities:

- Advocated the worship of one God and stressed that true religion is based on love and moral conduct.
- Encouraged freedom of thought and rationality.
- Opposed caste restrictions—members ate food cooked by people of lower castes.
- Supported widow remarriage and women's education.
- Established branches in Poona, Satara, and other towns of Maharashtra. **So, Pair (2) is not correct.**

Narayan Malhar Joshi (not Gopal Krishna Gokhale) founded the Social Service League in Bombay with an aim to secure for the masses better and reasonable conditions of life and work.

They organised many schools, libraries, reading rooms, day nurseries and cooperative societies.

Their activities also included police court agents' work, legal aid and advice to the poor and illiterate, excursions for slum dwellers, facilities for gymnasia and theatrical performances, sanitary work, medical relief and boys' clubs and scout corps. **So, Pair (3) is not correct.**

A Parsi social reformer, Behramji M. Malabari (1853- 1912), founded the Seva Sadan in 1908 along with a friend, Diwan Dayaram Gidumal. Malabari spoke vigorously against child marriage and for widow remarriage among Hindus.

It was his efforts that led to the Age of Consent Act regulating the age of consent for females, Seva Sadan specialised in taking care of those women who were exploited and then discarded by society.

It catered to all castes and provided the destitute women with education, and medical and welfare services.

So, Pair (4) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

OTHER REFORM MOVEMENTS	
Indian Social Conference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Founded by M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao, the Indian Social Conference met annually from its first session in Madras in 1887 at the same time and venue as the Indian National Congress. ➤ It focused attention on the social issues of importance; it could be called the social reform cell of the Indian National Congress, in fact.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The conference advocated inter-caste marriages, opposed polygamy and kulinism. ➤ It launched the 'Pledge Movement' to inspire people to take a pledge against child marriage.
Radhaswami Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tulsi Ram, a banker from Agra, also known as Shiv Dayal Saheb, founded this movement in 1861. ➤ The Radhaswamis believe in one supreme being, supremacy of the guru, a company of pious people (satsang), and a simple social life. ➤ Spiritual attainment, they believe, does not call for renunciation of the worldly life. They consider all religions to be true. ➤ While the sect has no belief in temples, shrines and sacred places, it considers as necessary duties, works of faith and charity, service and prayer.
Dharma Sabha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Radhakant Deb founded this sabha in 1830. An orthodox society, it stood for the preservation of the status quo in socio-religious matters, opposing even the abolition of sati. ➤ However, it favoured the promotion of Western education, even for girls.

80. Consider the following statements regarding Lok Adalat:

1. Lok Adalat is an alternative dispute resolution forum where pending or pre-litigation cases are settled amicably through mutual agreement.
2. State Lok Adalats are held by Legal Services Authorities to settle cases, both before and after they go to court, based on local needs.
3. National Lok Adalats are held annually across India to settle cases at all levels of courts.
4. Permanent Lok Adalats are set up in districts to settle disputes related to public utility services before they reach the courts.

How many of the statements given above is /are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three**
- (d) All four

EXPLANATION:

Lok Adalat is one of the alternative dispute redressal mechanisms in India. It is a forum where disputes/cases pending in the court of law or at pre-litigation stage are settled/ compromised amicably through mutual agreement. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

Lok Adalats have been given statutory status under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. Under the said Act, the award (decision) made by the Lok Adalats is deemed to be a decree of a civil court and is final and binding on all parties and no appeal against such an award lies before any court of law. If the parties are not satisfied with the award of the Lok Adalat though there is no provision for an appeal against such an award, but they are free to initiate litigation by approaching the court of appropriate jurisdiction by filing a case by following the required procedure, in exercise of their right to litigate.

Lok Adalats are one of the effective modes of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism in reducing the burden on the courts, which have received positive response from the public. There are three types of Lok Adalats namely State Lok Adalats, National Lok Adalats and Permanent Lok Adalats.

- State Lok Adalats are organized by the Legal Services Authorities/Committees as per the local conditions and needs, for settlement of both pre-litigation and post-litigation cases.

So, Statement 2 is correct.

- National Lok Adalats are conducted quarterly for settlement of cases (both pre-litigation and post-litigation) in all the courts from the Supreme Court of India to the Taluk Courts on a single day. Every year, National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) issues calendar for organising National Lok Adalats. During the year 2025, National Lok Adalats are scheduled to be held on 8th March, 10th May, 13th September and 13th December. **So, Statement 3 is not correct.**

- Permanent Lok Adalats are permanent establishments set up in most of the Districts to provide compulsory pre-litigative mechanism for settlement of disputes related to Public Utility Services. **So, Statement 4 is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

LOK ADALATS	
About	Lok Adalats are organized by Legal Services Institutions at such intervals as it deems fit, in order to reduce the pendency of cases in courts and also to settle the disputes at pre-litigation stage.
Nature of Cases to be Referred to Lok Adalat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Any case pending before any court. ➤ Any dispute which has not been brought before any court and is likely to be filed before the court. <p>Provided that any matter relating to an offence not compoundable under the law shall not be settled in Lok Adalat.</p>
Levels and Composition of Lok Adalats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ At High Court Level The Secretary of the High Court Legal Services Committee would constitute benches of the Lok Adalat, each bench comprising of a sitting or retired judge of the High Court and any one or both of- a member from the legal profession; a social worker engaged in the upliftment of the weaker sections and interested in the implementation of legal services schemes or programmes. ➤ At District Level The Secretary of the District Legal Services Authority organizing the Lok Adalat would constitute benches of the Lok Adalat, each bench comprising of a sitting or retired judicial officer and any one or both of either a member from the legal profession; and/or a social worker engaged in the upliftment of the weaker sections and interested in the implementation of legal services schemes or programmes or a person engaged in para-legal activities of the area, preferably a woman. ➤ At Taluk Level The Secretary of the Taluk Legal Services Committee organizing the Lok Adalat would constitute benches of the Lok Adalat, each bench comprising of a sitting or retired judicial officer and any one or both of either a member from the legal profession; and/or a social worker engaged in the upliftment of the weaker sections and interested in the implementation of legal services schemes or programmes or a person engaged in para-legal activities of the area, preferably a woman. ➤ National Lok Adalat National Level Lok Adalats are held at regular intervals where on a single day Lok Adalats are held throughout the country, in all the courts right from the Supreme Court till the Taluk Levels wherein cases are disposed off in huge numbers. From February 2015, National Lok Adalats are being held on a specific subject matter every month.

81. Consider the following statements with reference to the policy of Ring-Fence:

1. It was the policy of defending the frontiers of neighbouring states to safeguard the Company's own territories.
2. States brought under the Ring-Fence system were assured of military assistance against external aggression at the Company's expense.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

EXPLANATION:

Warren Hastings took charge as the governor-general (1773 to 1785) at a critical period of British rule when the British were to encounter the powerful combination of the Marathas, Mysore and Hyderabad. Warren Hastings followed a policy of a ring-fence, which aimed at creating buffer zones to defend the Company's frontiers. Broadly speaking, it was the policy of defending their neighbor's frontiers for safeguarding their own territories. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

This policy of Warren Hastings was reflected in his war against the Maratha and Mysore. The chief danger to the Company's territories was from the Afghan invaders and the Marathas.

To safeguard against these dangers, the Company undertook to organise the defence of the frontiers of Awadh on the condition that the Nawab would defray the expenses of the defending army. The defence of Awadh constituted the defence of Bengal during that time.

Thus, the states brought under the ring-fence system were assured of military assistance against external aggression but at their own expense (not at the Company's expense).

In other words, these allies were required to maintain subsidiary forces which were to be organised, equipped and commanded by the officers of the Company who, in turn, were to be paid by the rulers of these states. **So, Statement 2 is not correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

POLICY OF RING FENCE (1765-1813)	
About	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Ring-Fence policy was initiated by Warren Hastings to create buffer zones along the frontiers of neighbouring states to protect Company territories, especially Bengal. ➤ The main threats were from the Marathas and Afghan invaders; the Company organized the defence of Awadh to safeguard Bengal ➤ States under this system were required to maintain forces at their own expense, commanded and organized by Company officers. ➤ Wellesley's Subsidiary Alliance (1798 onwards) was an extension of the Ring-Fence policy, reducing states like Hyderabad, Awadh, and the Marathas to dependent positions under British control, thereby establishing British supremacy in India.

82. Consider the following pairs:

S.No.	Reforms	Viceroy
1.	The process of local self-government started	Lord Mayo
2.	Administrative training	Lord Wellesley
3.	Social reforms	William Bentinck

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) **All three**
- (d) None

EXPLANATION:

Lord Mayo's (1869-72) Resolution of 1870 gave a fresh impetus to the growth of local Government. It advocated decentralisation and made arrangements for strengthening municipal institutions and involving more Indians in these bodies. Till now, the local Government had remained almost wholly non-Indian and, therefore, from the Indians' point of view, was to a great extent neither 'local' nor 'self-government'. It served the British interests rather than promoted self-governing bodies.

Therefore, Lord Mayo's Resolution of 1870 started the process of local self-government in India involving Indians. **So, Pair (1) is correct.**

Lord Wellesley (1798-1805) realised that civil servants of the Company had to discharge functions of Magistrates, Judges, Ambassadors, etc. To discharge these duties efficiently, they had to be not only well-acquainted with the languages, laws, and usages of the people but also well-informed about the British Constitution and well-versed in Ethics, Civil Jurisprudence, the laws of nations, and general history.





To provide all these, Wellesley set up the College of Fort William in Calcutta in 1800. The civil servants of Bombay and Madras had to undergo training at the College, just like those of Bengal, for three years. The course provided for instruction in liberal arts, classical and Modern History and Literature, Law of Nations, Ethics and Jurisprudence. The syllabus also included Indian languages and various codes and regulations. The College aroused the mental and intellectual powers of the civil servants and improved their morals to a considerable extent.


In 1806, Wellesley's College was disapproved by the Court of Directors, and instead, the East India College was set up at Haileybury in England to impart two years' training to the recruits. **So, Pair (2) is correct.**

Raja Rammohan Roy was extremely pained at the prevailing social degeneration. In particular, he was concerned with the evil practice of Sati, the burning of a widow on her husband's funeral pyre. His agitation bore fruit finally in 1829, when Lord William Bentinck (1828-1835), the Governor-General of India, enacted the Sati Regulation Act, banning Sati as a punishable criminal offence.

Lord Bentinck took steps to suppress the ruthless thugs in 1830, bands of miscreants who travelled over the country under disguise as merchants or pilgrims, robbing unprotected travellers. They were a great menace in central India, often supported by powerful landlords who shared the booty. Therefore, Lord William Bentinck was known for his social reforms. **So, Pair (3) is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

IMPORTANT PERSONALITIES	
<p>Lord Mayo (1869-1872)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Richard Southwell Bourke, the 6th Earl of Mayo, served as the Viceroy of India from 1869 to 1872. ➤ During his short tenure, he focused on infrastructure, railways, agriculture, and the efficiency of the colonial Government. He was assassinated in 1872 by an Afghan prisoner in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. ➤ His Work during his tenure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening of the Rajkot College in Kathiawar and the Mayo College at Ajmer for the political training of Indian princes. • Establishment of the Statistical Survey of India. • Establishment of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. • Introduction of state railways.
<p>Lord Ripon (1880-1884)</p> 	<p>Lord Ripon (George Frederick Samuel Robinson, 1st Marquess of Ripon) served as the Viceroy of India under Gladstone's rule (Then British Prime Minister). Although he is described as a Gladstone agent in India, he has proven to be a libertarian and a capable administrator. Significant Events in his Rule:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act (1882). ➤ The first Factory Act (1881) was passed to improve labour conditions. ➤ Continuation of financial decentralisation. ➤ Government resolution on local self-government (1882). ➤ Appointment of the Education Commission under the chairmanship of Sir William Hunter (1882). ➤ The Ilbert Bill controversy (1883-84). ➤ Rendition of Mysore.
<p>Lord Wellesley (1798-1805)</p> 	<p>He contributed significantly to the expansion of the British Empire in India. He led the British forces in the invasion of Mysore in 1799 and defeated Tipu Sultan of Mysore. Wellesley initiated the Second Anglo-Maratha War. As a result of his campaigns, French territory and their influence in India were reduced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He founded the Fort William College in Calcutta in 1800, for the training of European administrators in India, and the Institution for Promoting the Natural History in 1801 at Barrackpore. ➤ He introduced the Subsidiary Alliance System (1798), and the Nizam of Hyderabad was the first state to come under the alliance. ➤ He took over the administration of Tanjore (1799), Surat (1800) and Carnatic (1801).
<p>William Bentinck (1828-1835)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ William Cavendish Bentinck succeeded Lord Amherst as the Governor General of India. He took over the charge of Indian administration in the year 1828. ➤ Bentinck took effective steps to root out social evils like "Sati" and infanticide. ➤ Bentinck was a benevolent administrator, and he reorganised and established the law and order of the country. ➤ Significant Events in his Rule: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abolition of sati and other cruel rites (1829). • Suppression of thugis (1830). • Charter Act of 1833. • Resolution of 1835, educational reforms and the Introduction of English as the official language. • Annexation of Mysore (1831), Coorg (1834) and Central Cachar (1834). • Treaty of 'perpetual friendship' with Ranjeet Singh. • Abolition of the provincial courts of appeal and circuit set up by Cornwallis, appointment of commissioners of revenue and circuit.

<p>Lord Canning</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Charles John Canning, 1st Earl Canning, also famous as Lord Canning, was the Governor General of India from 28 February 1856 to 21 March 1862. ➤ He also became the first Viceroy of India representing the British Crown after the Revolt of 1857. The same person used to hold the posts of Governor General and Viceroy in the post-Revolt period. ➤ Thus, Lord Canning became the first Governor-General and Viceroy of India from 1858 onwards, following the Queen's Proclamation. ➤ Significant Events in his tenure: (1856-1857): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Establishment of three universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in 1857. ➤ Revolt of 1857. (1858-1862): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Transfer of control from the East India Company to the Crown, the Government of India Act, 1858. ➤ 'White Mutiny' by European troops
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83. With reference to the Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha, consider the following statements:

1. Dadabhai Naoroji, K.R. Cama, and S.S. Bengalee were the Sabha's leaders.
2. They published the newspaper Rast Goftar.
3. They worked for the removal of the purdah system.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) **All three**
- (d) None

EXPLANATION:

The Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha (Religious Reform Association) was founded in 1851 by a group of English-educated Parsis for the "regeneration of the social conditions of the Parsis and the restoration of the Zoroastrian religion to its pristine purity". The movement had Naoroji Furdonji, Dadabhai Naoroji, K.R. Cama and S.S. Bengalee as its leaders. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

The message of reform was spread by the newspaper Rast Goftar (Truth-Teller). Parsi religious rituals and practices underwent reform, and the Parsi creed was redefined.

In the social sphere, attempts were made to uplift the status of Parsi women through

- The removal of the purdah system,
- Raising the age of marriage and education.

Gradually, the Parsis emerged as the most westernised section of the Indian society. **So, Statements 2 and 3 are correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

REFORM MOVEMENTS	
<p>Singh Sabha Movement</p>	<p>The Singh Sabha Movement was founded at Amritsar in 1873 with a two-fold objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To make available modern Western education to the Sikhs, and ➤ To counter the proselytising activities of Christian missionaries, as well as the Brahmo Samajists, Arya Samajists and Muslim maulvis. ➤ For the first objective, the Sabha established a network of Khalsa schools throughout Punjab. ➤ In the second direction, everything that contradicted the Gurus' teachings was rejected, and rites and customs considered consistent with Sikh doctrine were sought to be established.
<p>Gurudwara Reform Movement</p>	<p>The Akali movement (also known as Gurudwara Reform Movement) was an offshoot of the Singh Sabha Movement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It aimed at liberating the Sikh gurudwaras from the control of corrupt Udasi mahants (the post having become hereditary). These mahants were a loyalist and reactionary lot, enjoying government patronage. ➤ The Government tried its repressive policies against the non-violent non-cooperation satyagraha launched by the Akalis in 1921, but had to bow before popular demands;

	<p>it passed the Sikh Gurudwaras Act in 1922 (amended in 1925), which gave the control of gurudwaras to the Sikh masses to be administered through the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee (SGPC) as the apex body.</p> <p>➤ The Akali Movement was a regional movement, but not a communal one. The Akali leaders played a notable role in the national liberation struggle, although some dissenting voices were occasionally heard.</p>
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84. Which of the following Indian state capitals is located closest to the international border with Bangladesh?

- (a) Dispur
- (b) Shillong
- (c) Kolkata
- (d) Agartala

EXPLANATION:

Dispur is the capital of Assam. Although Assam shares a long border with Bangladesh, Dispur is located in Guwahati, which is about 110 km away from the Bangladesh border. **So, Option (a) is not correct.**

Shillong is the capital of Meghalaya. While parts of Meghalaya border Bangladesh, Shillong is situated further inland, approximately 50–60 km from the border. So, it is not the nearest capital to the international boundary. **So, Option (b) is not correct.**

Kolkata is the capital of West Bengal. Though West Bengal shares its boundary with Bangladesh, Its capital city is located at a distance of 75 km from Bangladesh border. **So, Option (c) is not correct.**

Agartala is the capital of Tripura and is located very close to the Bangladesh border, just about 2 km away, along the Haora River. It is the second most populated city in north east India.

The name 'Agar' in Agartala is linked to a story of King Raghu, who tied his elephant to an Agar tree on the banks of the Lauhitya River.

One of Agartala's earliest known kings was Patardan around 1900 B.C., much before the Manikya dynasty. Other notable rulers include Chitrarath, Drikpati, Dharmapha, and Loknath Jivandharan.

In 1660, Maharaja Krishna Manikya moved the capital from Udaipur to Old Agartala, and later King Krishna Kishore Manikya shifted it to present-day Agartala.

The Agartala Municipality was set up in 1871 by Birchandra Manikya, making it one of India's oldest. A modern Masterplan for Agartala was created in 1936–37, making it an early example of urban planning in India. **So, Option (d) is correct.**



85. With reference to the Prarthana Samaj, consider the following statements:

1. It preached monotheism.
2. Veeresalingam spread the Samaj's activities to South India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) **Both 1 and 2**
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

EXPLANATION:

In 1867, Keshab Chandra Sen helped Atmaram Pandurang found the Prarthana Samaj in Bombay. Earlier, the Brahmo ideas spread in Maharashtra. A precursor of the Prarthana Samaj was the Paramahansa Sabha, a sort of secret society aimed at spreading liberal ideas and encouraging the breakdown of caste and communal barriers.

- The Prarthana Samaj emphasised monotheism (belief in only one God), but on the whole, the Samaj was more concerned with social reforms than with religion. The Prarthana Sabha was very attached to the bhakti cult of Maharashtra. The Samaj relied on education and persuasion and not on confrontation with Hindu orthodoxy.
- Its activities also spread to South India through the efforts of Kandukuri Veeresalingam (1848-1919), who pioneered the movement in support of widow remarriage and girls' education in Andhra Pradesh. He founded Veda Samaj in Madras in 1864, which advocates social reform with respect to women, similar to the Prarthana Samaj.

There was a four-point social agenda of the Samaj:

- Disapproval of the caste system,
- Women's education,
- Widow remarriage, and
- Raising the age of marriage for both males and females. **So, Statements 1 and 2 are correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

PRARTHANA SAMAJ	
About	<p>The Prarthana Samaj was established in Bombay by Dr Atma Ram Pandurang (1825-1898) in 1876, with the objective of promoting rational worship and social reform.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The two great members of this Samaj were Shri R.C. Bhandarkar and Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade. They devoted themselves to the work of social reform, including inter-caste dining, inter-caste marriage, widow remarriage, and improving the lot of women and the depressed classes. <p><i>Mahadev Govind Ranade (1842-1901) devoted his entire life to Prarthana Samaj.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ He was the founder of the Widow Remarriage Association (1861) and the Deccan Education Society.➤ He also established the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha.➤ To Ranade, religious reform was inseparable from social reform. He also believed that if religious ideas were rigid, there would be no success in social, economic and political spheres. MG Ranade was the leader of social reformation and cultural renaissance in Western India.➤ Although the ideas of the Brahmo Samaj powerfully influenced the Prarthana Samaj, it did not insist upon a rigid exclusion of idol worship or a definite break from the caste system.➤ It did not regard the Vedas as the final word, nor did it believe in the doctrine of the transmigration of the human soul and the incarnation of God. Its central idea was one positive belief in the unity of God.

86. Consider the following statements:

Statement I:

The British East India Company managed to achieve victory in the Carnatic Wars despite often being outnumbered in land battles.

Statement II:

The British enjoyed superior naval power, which allowed them to control sea routes, ensuring timely reinforcement and supply for their troops.

Which one of the following is correct with respect to the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II explains Statement-I

(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does not explain Statement-I

(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect

(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

EXPLANATION:

The following are the key factors that causes for the English Success and the French Failure.

- The English company was a private enterprise—this created a sense of enthusiasm and self-confidence among the people.
- With less governmental control over it, this Company could take instant decisions when needed without waiting for the approval of the government.
- The French Company, on the other hand, was a state concern. It was controlled and regulated by the French government and was hemmed in by government policies and delays in decision-making.
- The English navy was superior to the French navy; it helped to cut off the vital sea link between the French possessions in India and France.
- The English held three important places, namely, Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, whereas the French had only Pondicherry. Britain's favour was its recent access to the rich resources of Bengal.
- From this secure base they could send a constant supply of men and money to Madras and distract the French by launching diversionary attacks against the French as they did in the Northern Sarkars.
- The French subordinated their commercial interest to territorial ambition, which made the French Company short of funds.
- In spite of their imperialistic motives, the British never neglected their commercial interests. So, they always had the funds and the consequent sound financial condition to help them significantly in the wars against their rivals.
- A major factor in the success of the English in India was the superiority of the commanders in the British camp.
- In comparison to the long list of leaders on the English side —Sir Eyre Coote, Major Stringer Lawrence, Robert Clive, and many others—there was only Dupleix on the French side.

Thus, the British East India Company secured victory in the Carnatic Wars despite frequently being outnumbered in land battles, largely due to their superior naval power, which enabled control of sea routes and ensured timely reinforcement and supply for their forces. **So, Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I.**

87. Consider the following statements with reference to Dupleix:

1. In 1741, he was appointed as the Director-General of French colonies in India.
2. He was the first European to interfere in the internal politics of the Indian rulers.
3. He was the originator of the practice of subsidiary alliance in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 1 and 3 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

EXPLANATION:

Joseph Francis Dupleix, born in 1697, was the son of a wealthy Farmer-General of Taxes and Director-General of the Company of the Indies. He secured a high post in Pondicherry in 1720, allegedly on the basis of his father's influence.

- At Pondicherry, he made a lot of money by private trade, which was then permitted to servants of the French Company.
- In December 1726, he was suspended due to a drastic change in the constitution of the French Company and some confusion arising from that.
- In 1730, Dupleix won his case and was appointed as the governor of Chandernagore as compensation.
- In 1741, he was appointed Director-General of the French colonies in India. Later, he was conferred the title of Nawab by the Mughal emperor and the Subahdar of Deccan, Muzzaffar Jang. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

The analysis of the first two Carnatic Wars highlights Dupleix's diplomatic acumen as a visionary leader who first demonstrated the path of European conquest in India.

As the French Governor, Dupleix, who had successfully led French forces in the First Carnatic War, sought to expand French political influence in southern India by intervening in local dynastic disputes and undermining the English.

- He persuaded the Nawab of Carnatic to forbid the English from waging war in his territories, thereby ensuring the safety of French settlements at Pondicherry until French forces grew stronger.
- In return, the Nawab was promised control over Madras after the English were defeated.
- However, Dupleix used his diplomacy to retain Madras for the French and even defeated the Nawab himself at St. Thome in 1746.
- He became the first European to systematically interfere in Indian internal politics, supporting Muzaffar Jang for Hyderabad and Chanda Sahib for Carnatic, both of whom won with French support and, in return, granted significant concessions to Dupleix.
- Dupleix can also be regarded as the originator of the subsidiary alliance system in India, as he stationed a French army at Hyderabad at the expense of the Subahdar, thereby extending French influence and control. **So, Statements 2 and 3 are correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

RISE AND FALL OF DUPLEIX	
Rise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In 1741, Dupleix became the Governor-General of Pondicherry. ➤ At that time, Pondicherry faced several problems: Maratha invasions, famine, uncultivated land, and disorder in the Carnatic. ➤ The Directors of the French East India Company ordered a major reduction in expenditure, as France prioritized its colonies in North America. ➤ Dupleix responded by reducing public spending, cutting officers' salaries, and balancing income and expenditure, despite resistance from his council. ➤ He defied the directors' orders regarding fortifications and strengthened Pondicherry's defences, even spending a large amount from his personal wealth. ➤ He took practical steps to make Pondicherry the commercial hub of South India, improving trade and administration. ➤ Later, the Directors praised Dupleix for his foresight and effective decisions, even though he had initially disobeyed their instructions.
Fall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dupleix was recalled in 1754 due to the initial defeat of the French army in the Second Carnatic War and the substantial costs incurred by the Company as a result of Dupleix's political decisions. ➤ Many historians have called the recall of Dupleix by the directors a blunder—a result of a compromise between France and England over issues in America. ➤ However, there were some weaknesses in Dupleix also, which can be put briefly as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dupleix suffered from an over-sanguine temperament. • His autocratic behaviour made him unpopular even among his peers. • Dupleix was not a man of action: he planned a campaign, directed his lieutenants, but never led an army on the battlefield like Lawrence or Clive. • The French failed to capture Trichinopoly (1752–53) because the schemes thought out by Dupleix could not be turned into action by his commanders.

88. Araku Valley, which was recently in the news, is located in which of the following physiographic regions?

- (a) **Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh**
- (b) Balaghat Ranges of the Satpura
- (c) Nilgiri Hills of the Western Ghats
- (d) Maikal Hills of Madhya Pradesh

EXPLANATION:

Araku Valley is a hill station in Visakhapatnam district in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh, lying 111 km west of Visakhapatnam city.

This place is often referred to as the Ooty of Andhra. It is a valley in the Eastern Ghats inhabited by different tribes, mainly Araku Tribes.

The Anantagiri and Sunkarimetta Reserved Forest, which are part of Araku Valley, are rich in biodiversity and are mined for bauxite.

Galikonda hill rising to a height of 5,000 feet (1,500 m) is amongst the highest peaks in Andhra Pradesh. The average rainfall is 1,700 millimetres (67 in), the bulk of which is received during June–October. The altitude is about 1300 m above sea level. The valley spreads around 36 km. **So, Option (a) is correct.**



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

EASTERN GHATS

Recently in news	Recently, The Girijan Cooperative Corporation (GCC), securing the 'organic certification' for its 'Araku Valley Coffee', has opened new markets for the coffee, produced by the tribals of Alluri Sitharama Raju district, in Europe.
About	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Eastern Ghats are a discontinuous mountain range running north-south along the eastern side of the Deccan Plateau. ➤ They pass through Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, and parts of Karnataka (Bellary, Kolar, Chamarajnagar). ➤ Older than the Western Ghats, they have a complex geological history linked to ancient supercontinents Rodinia and Gondwana. ➤ The central part features two parallel ranges running close to 430 km, between the Krishna and Pennar rivers, parallel to the Coromandel Coast. ➤ Major rivers that cut through the Eastern Ghats are Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri. ➤ The region has a tropical monsoon climate, receiving rainfall from both the South-West and North-East monsoons. ➤ Rainfall varies between 60 cm and 160 cm. ➤ January temperatures range from 20°C to 25°C; in summer, it can go up to 41°C. ➤ Higher hill areas have a cooler and wetter climate.

89. With reference to subsidiary alliance, consider the following statements:

1. The Indian ruler was compelled to accept the permanent stationing of a British force within his territory and to pay a subsidy for its maintenance.
2. The only liberty an Indian ruler had was that he could negotiate with any other Indian ruler without consulting the Governor-General.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

EXPLANATION:

The subsidiary alliance system was used by Lord Wellesley, who was governor general from 1798–1805, to build an empire in India. Under the system, the allying Indian State's ruler was compelled to accept the permanent stationing of a British force within his territory and to pay a subsidy for its maintenance. The Indian ruler had to agree to the posting of a British resident in his court. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

- The Indian ruler could not employ any European in his service without the prior consultation with the Company.
- Nor could he go to war or negotiate with any other Indian ruler without consulting the governor general.
- In return for all this, the British would defend the ruler from his enemies and adopt a policy of noninterference in the internal matters of the allied State. **So, Statement 2 is not correct.**
- The Indian rulers lost their independence by buying security. They were not free of interference from the British Resident. They lost much of their revenue, paying for the British troops.
- Also, the alliance made the Indian rulers weak and irresponsible; the subjects were exploited, and it was practically impossible to depose the oppressive rulers as they were protected by the British.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

SUBSIDIARY ALLIANCE	
About	<p>The Main purpose of the subsidiary alliance system was to expand the British Empire in India by bringing new territories under its control and to decrease the French influence so that the British could become the paramount power in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The Nizam of Hyderabad was first to enter into a subsidiary alliance with the English in 1798. He was forced to replace the French officers from his court and put English officers in their place. He also granted the territories of Bellari and Cuddapah to British for the maintenance of the army.➤ The subsidiary alliances created the Princely States (or Native States) of the Maharajas and the Nawabs, prominent among which were: Cochin (1791), Jaipur (1794), Travancore (1795), Hyderabad (1798) and Mysore (1799).➤ The annexed regions included the Northwestern Provinces (comprising Rohilkhand, Gorakhpur, and the Doab) (1801), Delhi (1803), and Sindh (1843).➤ Punjab, Northwest Frontier Province, and Kashmir, were annexed after the Anglo-Sikh Wars in 1849.➤ Kashmir was sold under the Treaty of Amritsar (1850) to the Dogra Dynasty of Jammu and thereby became a princely state.➤ In 1854 Berar was annexed, and the State of Oudh two years later.

90. With reference to the ruler Ranjit Singh, consider the following statements:

1. He conquered Lahore in the eighteenth century.
2. He signed the Treaty of Amritsar, which gave the British control over the cis-Sutlej region.
3. He was also a signee to the Tripartite treaty with the British and Shah Shuja.

How many of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) **None**

EXPLANATION:

Ranjit Singh was born on 13 November 1780 in Gujranwala, Punjab, now in Pakistan. At that time, Punjab was ruled by powerful chieftains who had divided the territory into Misls. The credit for establishing a strong kingdom of Punjab goes to Ranjit Singh. He was the son of Mahan Singh, the leader of the

Sukarchakia Misl. Ranjit Singh brought under control the area extending from the Sutlej to the Jhelum. He conquered Lahore in 1799 and Amritsar in 1802.

He was given the title Lion of Punjab (Sher-e-Punjab) because he stemmed the tide of Afghan invaders in Lahore, which remained his capital until his death. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

The fear of a Franco-Russian invasion alarmed the British. In 1807, Lord Minto sent Charles Metcalfe to Lahore, where Ranjit Singh proposed an alliance on terms that included British neutrality in a Sikh-Afghan war and recognition of his sovereignty over the entire Punjab, including the Malwa (cis-Sutlej) territories.

However, the negotiations failed. Later, with the Napoleonic threat receding and British assertiveness rising, Ranjit Singh acknowledged the British right over the cis-Sutlej territories through the Treaty of Amritsar. Ranjit Singh proved to be an efficient administrator. He greatly modernised his army with the help of Europeans. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

In June 1838, the English forced Ranjit Singh to sign the Tripartite Treaty of 1838 with Shah Shuja and the British East India Company, whereby he agreed to provide passage to British troops through Punjab with a view to placing Shah Shuja on the throne of Kabul, while Shah Shuja recognise the Maharaja Ranjit Singh's claims over the Afghan territories on the right bank of the River Indus.

Ranjit Singh died in June 1839, and, with his death, the process of the decline of his empire began. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

RANJIT SINGH - THE SHER-E-PUNJAB

About



- Maharaja Ranjit Singh was given the title Lion of Punjab (Sher-e-Punjab) because he stemmed the tide of Afghan invaders in Lahore, which remained his capital until his death.
- At the time of his death, he was the only sovereign leader left in India, all others having come under the control of the East India Company in some way or another.
- He combined the strong points of the traditional Khalsa army with Western advances in warfare to raise Asia's most powerful indigenous army of that time.
- He also employed a large number of European officers, especially French, to train his troops. He appointed French General Jean Franquis Allard to modernise his army.
- In 2016, the town of St Tropez in France unveiled the maharaja's bronze statue as a mark of respect.
- Ranjit Singh's trans-regional empire spread over several states. His empire included the former Mughal provinces of Lahore and Multan, as well as part of Kabul and the entire Peshawar region. The boundaries of his state went up to Ladakh, Khyber Pass in the northwest, and up to Panjnad in the south, where the five rivers of Punjab fell into the Indus. During his reign, Punjab was known as the land of the six rivers, with the sixth being the Indus.
- The maharaja was known for his just and secular rule; both Hindus and Muslims were given powerful positions in his darbar. The Sikhs take pride in him for he turned Harimandir Sahib at Amritsar into the Golden Temple by covering it with gold.

91. With reference to the Doctrine of Lapse, consider the following statements:

1. It stated that the adopted son could be the heir to his foster father's private property, but not the state.
2. It was stated to be based on Hindu law and Indian customs.
3. Lord Dalhousie was the originator of this system.
4. Dalhousie annexed Awadh as the last state under this lapse system in 1856.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2, 3 and 4 only

(c) 1, 2 and 4 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3 only

EXPLANATION:

The doctrine of Lapse stated that the adopted son could be the heir to his foster father's private property, but not the State; it was for the paramount power (the British) to decide whether to bestow the State on the adopted son or to annex it.

The doctrine was stated to be based on Hindu law and Indian customs, but Hindu law seemed to be somewhat inconclusive on this point, and the instances of an Indian sovereign annexing the State of his vassal on account of 'lapse' (i.e., leaving no issue as heir) were rather rare. **So, Statements 1 and 2 are correct.**

Lord Dalhousie annexed Awadh in 1856 after deposing Nawab Wajid Ali Shah on the grounds of misgovernment (not under Doctrine of Lapse). It was a political blunder for which the British had to pay a heavy price during the Revolt of 1857.

- Awadh was the oldest of the surviving states brought under the Subsidiary Alliance, and the cruel impact of the system resulted in its continuous maladministration under profligate and extravagant nawabs for a long spell of 80 years.
- Lord Dalhousie directed Sleeman, the Resident in Awadh, to make a tour throughout the State and ascertain the actual situation by personal inspection.
- The resident submitted a report describing the anarchical condition in the State. He was succeeded as resident in 1854 by Outram, who submitted a report supporting that of his predecessor.
- Dalhousie hesitated to take the extreme step, i.e., annexation; he preferred permanent British administration, with the Nawab retaining his titles and rank. But the Court of Directors ordered annexation and abolition of the throne (1856). **So, Statement 4 is not correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

LORD DALHOUSIE AND THE DOCTRINE OF LAPSE	
Annexed Lapsed States	<p>It was a matter of chance that during Lord Dalhousie's term, many rulers of states died without a male issue, and seven states were annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse. The most important of these were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Satara (1848), ➤ Jhansi and Nagpur (1854). ➤ The other small states included Jaitpur (Bundelkhand), Sambhalpur (Orissa), and Baghat (Himachal Pradesh).

92. Consider the following statements regarding 'Glacial Lake Outburst Flood'.

1. It is a sudden release of water from a glacial lake due to failure of a natural dam resulting flooding.
2. The Central Government has approved the National GLOF Risk Mitigation Project (NGRMP) for implementation in Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, and Uttarakhand.
3. The NGRM Project is primarily funded by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction of UN.

How many of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

- (a) **Only one**
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

EXPLANATION:

A Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) is a sudden release of water from a glacial lake due to the failure of a natural dam, resulting in flooding. These lakes are formed when glaciers melt and accumulate water in depressions or basins. However, as the water level rises, so does the pressure on these dams eventually breaching them and releasing large volumes of water. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

The Central Government has approved the National Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) Risk Mitigation Project (NGRMP) for its implementation in four states namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Uttarakhand. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

- NGRMP is aimed at reducing the risks associated with glacial lake outburst floods, particularly in regions that are highly susceptible to such natural disasters.
- National Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) Risk Mitigation Project (NGRMP) is funded by the Central Government of India, specifically through the National Disaster Mitigation Fund (not by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction of UN). **So, Statement 3 is not correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

NATIONAL GLACIAL LAKE OUTBURST FLOOD (GLOF) RISK MITIGATION PROJECT (NGRMP)	
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevent loss of life and reduce economic loss and damage to critical infrastructure due to GLOF and similar events. ➤ Strengthen the early warning and monitoring capacities based on last mile connectivity. ➤ Strengthen scientific and technical capabilities in GLOF risk reduction and mitigation at local levels through strengthening of local level institutions and communities. ➤ Use of indigenous knowledge and scientific cutting-edge mitigation measures to reduce and mitigate GLOF risk.
Components	<p>The NGRMP project has four components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Component I: GLOF Hazard and Risk assessment (elaboration of standardized assessment method and a lake inventory) ➤ Component II: GLOF Monitoring and Early Warning System (including remote sensing data, community involvement for monitoring, alerting/ dissemination) ➤ Component III: GLOF Mitigation Measures (Site-specific interventions combining technical expertise and community involvement) ➤ Component IV: Awareness Generation & Capacity Building (involving stakeholders at multiple levels)

93. What is the key objective of the National Monsoon Mission (NMM)?

- Establishing a pan-India automated weather station network for real-time monsoon monitoring.
- Integrating traditional monsoon prediction methods with AI-based climate risk mapping
- Develop a state-of-the-art dynamical prediction system for monsoon rainfall across different time scales.**
- Establishing monsoon-resilient crop insurance schemes.

EXPLANATION:

The Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), Government of India, launched the National Monsoon Mission (NMM) in 2012 with the vision to develop a state-of-the-art dynamical prediction system for monsoon rainfall at different time scales.

The key objective of NMM is to develop an advanced dynamical prediction system for monsoon rainfall across various time frames.

The focus has been on the seasonal (June–September) and extended-range prediction of Indian Summer Monsoon Rainfall (ISMR), including the identification of active and break spells, using high-resolution ocean-atmosphere coupled dynamical models with reasonable skill, along with short-range forecasts.

Through NMM, two advanced dynamical prediction systems have been implemented for short- to medium-range, extended-range, and seasonal forecasts.

So, Option (c) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

NATIONAL MONSOON MISSION' (NMM)	
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To improve Seasonal and Intra-seasonal Monsoon Forecast ➤ To improve Medium Range Forecast.
Implementation agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) has bestowed the responsibility of execution and coordination of this mission to the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune. ➤ For this national mission, IITM is collaborating with National Centers for Environmental Prediction (NCEP) of USA, MoES organisations and various academic institutions/ organizations under NMM.
Targets	<p>Following are the targets of Monsoon Mission:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Development of a seamless prediction system using monsoon mission model, on different time scales, like Seasonal (for whole Monsoon season), Extended range (up-to 4 weeks), Short range prediction (up-to 5days).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Initiate and coordinate working partnership between Indian and foreign institutes to develop a system for prediction of extremes and climate applications. ➤ Develop and implement systems for climate applications having social impacts (such as agriculture, flood forecast, extreme events forecast, wind energy, etc.) ➤ Advanced data assimilation system for preparing high quality data for model predictions.
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94. Which of the following features best distinguish Gaia BH3 from other known black holes in the Milky Way?

- (a) It is a rotating magnetized black hole producing strong radio jets.
- (b) It is the closest known black hole to Earth.
- (c) It is the first black hole found in the Milky Way's outer reaches and the largest known stellar-mass black hole in the galaxy.**
- (d) It is an intermediate-mass black hole orbiting a pulsar.

EXPLANATION:

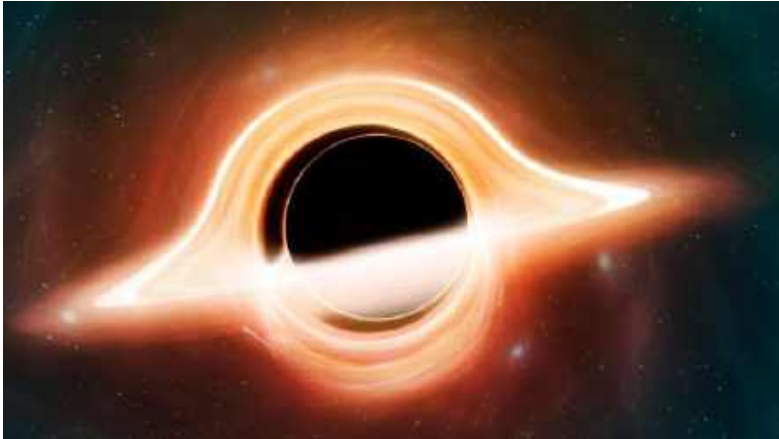
Recently astronomers have discovered Gaia BH3, the first black hole in the Milky Way galaxy's outer reaches and the largest known stellar-mass black hole in the galaxy.

It is located about 2,000 light years away in the constellation Aquila and is classified as a passive black hole, meaning it does not actively pull in material from its surroundings.

Gaia BH3 is also the second-closest known black hole to Earth. It was discovered by the European Space Agency's Gaia telescope, which has been tracking the motion of billions of stars in the galaxy since 2013.

So, Option (c) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

BLACK HOLES	
About	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Black holes are one of the most fascinating and mysterious objects in the universe. ➤ Despite the name, a black hole is not actually a hole, but a region in space where a huge amount of matter is squeezed into a very small area, creating an extremely dense and compact object. ➤ Black holes are so dense that gravity just beneath its surface, the event horizon, is strong enough that nothing – not even light – can escape. ➤ The event horizon isn't a surface like Earth's or even the Sun's. ➤ It's a boundary that contains all the matter that makes up the black hole. 
Finding Black Holes	<p>Black holes do not emit or reflect light, making them effectively invisible to traditional telescopes. Scientists primarily detect and study them based on their impact on surrounding matter and space-time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Accretion Disks: Black holes are often surrounded by rings of gas and dust known as accretion disks. As matter spirals into the black hole, it heats up and emits light across various wavelengths, including X-rays. ➤ Stellar Orbits: The intense gravity of a supermassive black hole can influence the motion of nearby stars. Astronomers have tracked the orbits of several stars near the

	<p>center of the Milky Way, providing strong evidence for the presence of a supermassive black hole. This discovery led to the awarding of the 2020 Nobel Prize in Physics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Gravitational Waves: When massive objects such as black holes accelerate or merge, they create ripples in the fabric of space-time known as gravitational waves. These waves can be detected by specialized instruments that measure minute disturbances caused by their passage. ➤ Gravitational Lensing: Massive objects like black holes can bend and distort the light from more distant sources, a phenomenon known as gravitational lensing. This effect allows scientists to detect and study otherwise invisible, isolated black holes.
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95. Consider the following statements regarding ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting-Plus (ADMM-Plus):

1. The ADMM-Plus is a platform that aims at strengthening security and defence cooperation among ASEAN and its dialogue partners.
2. The 14th meeting of the ADMM-Plus Experts' Working Group (EWGs) on Counter-Terrorism was held in India.
3. India co-chaired this EWG for the first time.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three**
- (d) None

EXPLANATION:

The ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting-Plus (ADMM-Plus) is a platform for ASEAN and its eight Dialogue partners to strengthen security and defence cooperation for peace, stability, and development in the region.

- ASEAN Nations- Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Vietnam, Singapore and Thailand
- The eight dialogue partners of ASEAN are Australia, China, India, Japan, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Russia and the United States (collectively referred to as the "Plus Countries"). **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

The 14th meeting of the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting-Plus (ADMM-Plus) Experts Working Group (EWG) on Counter-Terrorism will be held in New Delhi from March 19 to 20, 2025.

The EWGs are each co-chaired by one ASEAN member state and one dialogue partner following a three-year cycle. The co-chairs are responsible for setting the objectives, policy guidelines, and directions for the EWG at the start of their three-year term.

India will co-chair the EWG on Counter-Terrorism for the first time. This will be the first meeting for activities planned for EWG on Counter-Terrorism for the ongoing cycle from 2024 to 2027. **So, Statements 2 and 3 are correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

ASEAN DEFENCE MINISTERS' MEETING-PLUS	
About	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ADMM-Plus serves as a platform for practical cooperation amongst the participating countries' defence establishments. • It currently focuses on seven areas of practical cooperation – • Counter-Terrorism, Maritime Security, Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Management, Peacekeeping Operations, Military Medicine, Humanitarian Mine Action and Cyber Security. • EWGs have been established to facilitate cooperation in these areas.
Objectives of the ADMM-Plus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To benefit ASEAN Member States in building capacity to address shared security challenges, while cognisant of the differing capacities of various ASEAN Member States. • To promote mutual trust and confidence between defence establishments through greater dialogue and transparency.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance regional peace and stability through cooperation in defence and security, in view of the transnational security challenges the region faces. To contribute to the realization of an ASEAN Security Community which, as stipulated in the Bali Concord II, embodies ASEAN's aspiration to achieve peace, stability, democracy and prosperity in the region where ASEAN Member States live at peace with one another and with the world at large. To facilitate the implementation of the Vientiane Action Programme, which calls for ASEAN to build a peaceful, secure and prosperous ASEAN, and to adopt greater outward-looking external relation strategies with our friends and Dialogue Partners.
ADMM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting (ADMM) is the highest defence consultative and cooperative mechanism in ASEAN. The ADMM aims to promote mutual trust and confidence through greater understanding of defence and security challenges, as well as the enhancement of transparency and openness.

96. Consider the following schemes:

- Pradhan Mantri Street Vendors Atmanirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi)
- Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY)
- Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM)
- One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) scheme under the National Food Security Act

How many of the schemes mentioned above aim to provide support and welfare to unorganized workers?

- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

EXPLANATION:

PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) is a Special Micro-Credit Facility launched by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, for providing affordable loans to street vendors.

- Street vendors represent an essential constituent of the urban informal economy and play a significant role in ensuring the availability of goods and services at affordable rates at the doorstep of city dwellers.
- The goods supplied by them include vegetables, fruits, ready-to-eat street food, tea, pakodas, bread, eggs, textiles, apparel, footwear, artisan products, books/stationery, etc. The services include barber shops, cobblers, pan shops, laundry services, etc.

Pradhan Mantri Street Vendors Atmanirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) aims to provide support and welfare to unorganised workers (Street vendors). **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

'Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana' is to provide enhanced insurance cover to the unorganized workers, specifically handloom weavers, in the case of natural as well as accidental death and cases of total or partial disability.

For availing of assistance under the Scheme, the weaver should fulfil the following conditions:

- At least 50% of their income from handloom weaving.
- All weavers, whether male or female, between the age group of 18 and 59 years, including minorities, women weavers and weavers belonging to the North Eastern Region (NER).

So, Statement 2 is correct.

The Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM) is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme launched by the Government of India for unorganised workers aged 18–40 years, earning up to ₹15,000 per month, and not covered under NPS, ESIC, EPFO, or paying income tax. It provides old-age protection through regular contributions until the age of 60.

Benefits:

- Assured pension of ₹3,000 per month after attaining 60 years of age.
- Family pension of 50% of the pension amount to the spouse after the subscriber's death.

- Option for the spouse to continue or exit the scheme if the subscriber dies before the age of 60.
- So, Statement 3 is correct.**

The 'One Nation, One Ration Card' is a tech-driven system that allows labourers, daily wagers, urban poor, street dwellers, temporary workers in organized and unorganized sectors, domestic workers, etc., to get their daily quota of food grains from any electronic point of sale (e-PoS) of their choice.

The Scheme aims to ensure hassle-free delivery of subsidized food grains to all migratory beneficiaries anywhere in the country through nationwide portability under the National Food Security Act (NFSA). **So, Statement 4 is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

LABOUR WELFARE SCHEME	
Recently in News	The Labour Welfare Scheme under the Ministry of Labour and Employment is implemented across the country through Labour Welfare Organizations, situated in 18 Regions across the country, including for the welfare of the Beedi Workers and their family members.
About	<p>Labour Welfare Scheme has three components, namely, Health, Scholarship & Housing and the details are as under: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health care facilities through 10 Hospitals and 279 dispensaries. Reimbursement of expenditure for specialized treatments, i.e. Cancer, Tuberculosis, Heart Diseases, Kidney Transplantation. • Financial Assistance for the education of the children of beedi workers from class I to college/University, ranging from Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 25,000/- per student per annum, depending upon class/course. • Subsidy of Rs 1,50,000/- (per beneficiary) for the construction of pucca houses, under Revised Integrated Housing Scheme (RIHS) 2016. RIHS has been converged with Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana.
Other various welfare schemes	<p>The Government also runs other various welfare schemes for the welfare of Unorganized workers, including for the Beedi workers, such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (ABPMJAY), • Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), • Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), • Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan (PMSYM), • Public Distribution System through One-Nation-One-Ration-Card Scheme under the National Food Security Act, • Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gramin Kaushal Yojana, • Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, • Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana, • Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana, • Pradhan Mantri Street Vendors Atmanirbhar Nidhi PMSVANidhi, • Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, among others.

97. Consider the following statements regarding the National Quality Assurance Standards (NQAS):

1. It is a policy framework developed by the Ministry of Ayush.
 2. NQAS aims to ensure and improve the quality of healthcare services delivered at public health facilities.
 3. Currently, NQAS standards are applicable exclusively to District Hospitals across the country.
- How many of the statements given above is/ are correct?

- (a) Only one**
 (b) Only two
 (c) All three
 (d) None

EXPLANATION:

The Government of India has implemented the National Quality Assurance Standards (NQAS), which is a comprehensive framework established by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW). **So, Statement 1 is not correct.**

- It aimed at ensuring and enhancing the quality of healthcare services provided at public health facilities. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**
- The National Quality Assurance Standards are broadly arranged under 8 "Areas of Concern"—Service Provision, Patient Rights, Inputs, Support Services, Clinical Care, Infection Control, Quality Management and Outcome.

Initially, the Standards were applied for District Hospitals, aiming to ensure that services provided through public health facilities are safe, patient-centric, and of assured quality.

Subsequently, these standards were extended to Sub-District Hospitals (SDH), Community Health Centers (CHCs), Ayushman Arogya Mandir -Urban Primary Health Centre (AAM-UPHC), Ayushman Arogya Mandir-Primary Health Centre (AAM-PHC), and Ayushman Arogya Mandirs Sub-Centers (AAM-SHCs). **So, Statement 3 is not correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

HEALTH CARE SERVICES	
LaQshya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure Quality of Care during intrapartum & immediate post-partum period in healthcare facility, MoHFW has launched Labour room Quality Improvement initiative named as LaQshya. • LaQshya was launched with the objective of • Reduction in the maternal and newborn mortality & morbidity due to occurrence of complication during and immediately after delivery, • To improve Quality of Care during the delivery and immediate post-partum care, stabilization of complications and ensure timely referrals, and • Enable an effective two-way follow-up system to enhance satisfaction of beneficiaries visiting the health facilities and provide Respectful Maternity Care (RMC) to all pregnant women attending the public health facility. • It is programmed to benefit every pregnant woman and newborn delivering in public health institutions.
MusQan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MusQan is designed to ensure provision of quality child friendly services from birth to children upto 12 years of age. • MusQan aims to ensure provision of quality child friendly services in public health facilities to reduce preventable newborn and child morbidity and mortality. • It encompasses all the pivotal aspects of child growth and development, including the child's physical, mental and social development.
Kayakalp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kayakalp Award Scheme is an extension of 'Swachh Bharat Mission' to improve and promote the cleanliness, hygiene, waste management and infection control practices in public health care facilities and incentivize the exemplary performing facilities. • The Scheme is intended to encourage and incentivize Public Health Facilities (PHFs) in the country to demonstrate their commitment for cleanliness, hygiene and infection control practices.

98. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the 'Sansad Bhashini' initiative?

1. It is a collaborative project between the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
2. It aims to provide AI-powered multilingual solutions for parliamentary functioning.
3. One of its core objectives is to translate parliamentary content into regional languages.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

EXPLANATION:

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Lok Sabha Secretariat and Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MEITY) for the development of Sansad AI solution. The SANSAD BHASHINI initiative is envisioned to provide comprehensive In-House AI solutions for multilingual support and streamlined processes in parliamentary operations. **So, Statement 1 is not correct, and Statement 2 is correct.**

One of the key AI Initiatives under Sansad Bhashini is AI-Based Translation: Seamless translation of legacy debate documents, agenda files, committee meetings, and other parliamentary content into regional languages. Ensuring linguistic diversity and accessibility for all citizens. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

SANSAD BHASHINI	
Key AI Initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• AI-Powered Chatbot for Parliament Website:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A state-of-the-art interactive chatbot that will assist members and officials in retrieving critical procedural rules and documents.• Users will be able to receive instant, accurate responses, reducing time spent searching for crucial parliamentary rules and practices.• The chatbot will continuously learn and improve through user interactions, enhancing its efficiency over time.• Speech-to-Text Conversion & Live Interpretation:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A revolutionary system that will convert spoken debates into text with real-time transcription.• This feature will be available in Indian languages, ensuring that debates are easily recorded, accessed, and referenced.• It will also include background noise reduction, customizable vocabulary, and efficient documentation tools for improved accuracy.• Speech-to-Speech Conversion with Real-Time Transcription:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This initiative will enable real-time speech conversion and translation, ensuring that discussions and debates are instantly available in different languages.• Automatic summarization of lengthy discussions will facilitate quicker decision-making and improved record-keeping.

99. Consider the following:

1. India
2. South Africa
3. Russia
4. Algeria

How many of the above is/are founding members of the New Development Bank?

- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

EXPLANATION:

Recently, Algeria has officially become a new member country of the New Development Bank (NDB). On May 19, 2025, Algeria deposited its instrument of accession in line with the provisions of the Articles of Agreement of the New Development Bank.

- The New Development Bank (NDB) was established in 2015 and is a multilateral development bank established by Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) with the purpose of mobilising resources for infrastructure and sustainable development projects in emerging markets and developing countries (EMDCs).
- NDB's funding strategy aims to ensure that sufficient resources are available to meet the Bank's liquidity requirements while optimising borrowing costs. Our funding activities spread across the

markets, currencies, formats and maturities so as to support the Bank's project portfolio and financing needs.

- The Members of the New Development Bank (NDB) are Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa, Bangladesh, the United Arab Emirates, Egypt and Algeria. **So, Option (d) is correct.**

100. Consider the following:

S. No.	Place of Revolt of 1857	Leader	Finally Suppressed by
1.	Delhi	Bahadur Shah II	John Nicholson
2.	Lucknow	Begum Hazrat Mahal	Henry Lawrence
3.	Kanpur	Khan Bahadur Khan	Sir Colin Campbell
4.	Jhansi	Lakshmi Bai	General Hugh Rose

In which of the above rows is the given information correctly matched?

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

EXPLANATION:

In 1857, the Revolt broke out on 10th May in Meerut, when Sepoys revolted and started marching towards Delhi to restore the last Mughal ruler, Bahadur Shah II, to the throne.

- The Revolt was poorly organised with no coordination or central leadership. The principal rebel leaders—Nana Saheb, Tantia Tope, Kunwar Singh, and Laxmibai—were no match for their British opponents in Terms of Generalship.
- On the other hand, the East India Company was fortunate in having the services of men of exceptional ability, such as the Lawrence brothers, John Nicholson, James Outram, and Henry Havelock, among others.
- Delhi:
- In Delhi, the nominal and symbolic leadership belonged to the Mughal Emperor, Bahadur Shah, but the real command lay with a court of soldiers headed by General Bakht Khan, who had led the Bareilly troops in Revolt and brought them to Delhi.
 - Emperor Bahadur Shah II's weak personality, old age, and lack of leadership qualities created political weakness at the nerve centre of the Revolt and did incalculable damage to it. The Lieutenant Willoughby, John Nicholson, and Lieutenant Hudson are British officials who suppressed the Revolt at Delhi. **So, Row (1) is correct.**

Lucknow:

- Begum Hazrat Mahal took over the reins at Lucknow, where the Rebellion broke out, and popular sympathy was overwhelmingly in favour of the deposed nawab. Her son, Birjis Qadir, was proclaimed the nawab and a regular administration was organised with important offices shared equally by Muslims and Hindus.
- Henry Lawrence, the British resident, along with the European inhabitants and a few hundred loyal sepoy, took shelter in the residency. The residency was besieged by the Indian rebels, and Sir Henry was killed during the siege.
- The early attempts of Sir Henry Havelock and Sir James Outram to recover Lucknow met with no success. Finally, Sir Colin Campbell, the new commander-in-chief, evacuated the Europeans with the help of Gorkha regiments. In March 1858, the city was finally recaptured by the British, but guerrilla activity continued till September of the same year. **So, Row (2) is not correct.**

At Kanpur, the natural choice was Nana Saheb (not by Khan Bahadur Khan), the adopted son of the last peshwa, Baji Rao II.

- He was refused the family title and banished from Poona, and was living near Kanpur.
- Nana Saheb expelled the English from Kanpur, proclaimed himself the peshwa, acknowledged Bahadur Shah as the Emperor of India, and declared himself to be his governor.

- Sir Hugh Wheeler, commanding the station, surrendered in June 1857 and was killed on the same day. Sir Colin Campbell recaptured Kanpur in December 1857. **So, Row (3) is not correct.**

The most outstanding leader of the Revolt was Rani Laxmibai, who assumed the leadership of the sepoys at Jhansi.

- Lord Dalhousie, the governor general, had refused to allow her adopted son to succeed to the throne after her husband, Raja Gangadhar Rao, died, and had annexed the state by the application of the infamous 'Doctrine of Lapse'.
- She was joined by Tantia Tope, a close associate of Nana Saheb, after the loss of Kanpur. The Rani of Jhansi and Tantia Tope marched towards Gwalior, where the Indian soldiers hailed them.
- The Rani of Jhansi had died on the battlefield earlier in June 1858. Sir Hugh Rose recaptured Jhansi. **So, Row (4) is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

REVOLT AND THEIR LEADERS 1857	
Bareilly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ At Bareilly, Khan Bahadur, a descendant of the former ruler of Rohilkhand, was placed in command. ➤ Not enthusiastic about the pension being granted by the British, he organised an army of 40,000 soldiers and offered stiff resistance to the British.
Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In Bihar, the Revolt was led by Kunwar Singh, the zamindar of Jagdishpur. An old man in his 70s, he nursed a grudge against the British who had deprived him of his estates. ➤ He unhesitatingly joined the sepoys when they reached Arrah from Dinapore (Danapur).
Faizabad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Maulvi Ahmadullah of Faizabad was another outstanding leader of the Revolt. ➤ He was a native of Madras and had moved to Faizabad in the north, where he fought a stiff battle against the British troops. He emerged as one of the Revolt's acknowledged leaders once it broke out in Awadh in May 1857.

Modern India – I (UPSC PYQ- Practice Questions)

1. Which one of the following statements does not apply to the system of Subsidiary Alliance introduced by Lord Wellesley ? **[2018]**
 - (a) To maintain a large standing army at other's expense
 - (b) To keep India safe from Napoleonic danger
 - (c) To secure a fixed income for the Company**
 - (d) To establish British paramountcy over the Indian States
2. Which of the following led to the introduction of English Education in India ? **[2018]**
 1. Charter Act of 1813
 2. General Committee of Public Instruction, 1823
 3. Orientalist and Anglicist ControversySelect the correct answer using the code given below
 - (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3**
3. Which one of the following foreign travellers elaborately discussed about diamonds and diamond mines of India? **[2018]**
 - (a) Francois Bernier
 - (b) Jean-Baptiste Tavernier**
 - (c) Jean de Thevenot
 - (d) Abbe Barthelemy Carre
4. Consider the following statements about 'the Charter Act of 1813' : **[2019]**
 1. It ended the trade monopoly of the East India Company in India except for trade in tea and trade with China.
 2. It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Indian territories held by the Company.
 3. The revenues of India were now controlled by the British Parliament.Which of the statements given above are correct?
 - (a) 1 and 2 only**
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only
 - (d) 1,2 and 3
5. Which of the following statements correctly explain the impact of the Industrial Revolution on India during the first half of the nineteenth century ? **[2020]**
 - (a) Indian handicrafts were ruined.**
 - (b) Machines were introduced in the Indian textile industry in large number.
 - (c) Railway lines were laid in many parts of the country.
 - (d) Heavy duties were imposed on the imports of British manufactures.
6. Wellesley established the Fort William College at Calcutta because **[2020]**
 - (a) He was asked by the Board of Directors at London to do so
 - (b) He wanted to revive interest in oriental learning in India
 - (c) He wanted to provide William Carey and his associates employment
 - (d) He wanted to train British civilians for administrative purposes in India**
7. In the first quarter of seventeenth century, in which of the following was/ were the factory/factories of the English East India Company located? **(2021)**
 1. Broach
 2. Chicacole
 3. TrichinopolySelect the correct answers by using the code given below.
 - (a) 1 only**
 - (b) 1 and 2
 - (c) 3 only
 - (d) 2 and 3
8. With reference to Indian history, consider the following statements: **(2022)**
 1. The Dutch established their factories/ warehouses on the east coast on lands granted to them by Gajapati rulers.
 2. Alfonso de Albuquerque captured Goa from the Bijapur Sultanate.
 3. The English East India Company established a factory at Madras on a plot of land leased from a representative of the Vijayanagara empire.Which of the statements given above are correct?
 - (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only**
 - (c) 1 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
9. Who among the following rulers of medieval Gujarat surrendered Diu to Portuguese? **(2023)**
 - (a) Ahmad Shah
 - (b) Mahmud Begarha
 - (c) Bahadur Shah**
 - (d) Muhammad Shah
10. Consider the following fruits: **(2025)**
 1. Papaya
 2. Pineapple
 3. GuavaHow many of the above were introduced in India by the Portuguese in the sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries?
 - (a) Only one
 - (b) Only two
 - (c) All three**
 - (d) All the four