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PTS (GS): CSE 2026 PTS (जी.एस.): सिविल सेवा परीक्षा 2026

GENERAL STUDIES

Test Code: 02111925

Paper-I | Sectional Test-11

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

DATE : 19/10/2025

Test Booklet Series

B

परीक्षण पुस्तिका अनुक्रम

सामान्य अध्ययन

पेपर-I | सेक्शनल टेस्ट-11

आधुनिक भारत का इतिहास तथा करेंट अफेयर्स (जुलाई 2025 - सितंबर 2025)

Time Allowed: Two Hours

Maximum Marks: 200

Before attempting paper please read the instructions given on page no. 2 or 3 carefully and follow them.

समय: दो घण्टे

पूर्णांक: 200

कृपया प्रश्न-पत्र हल करने से पहले पृष्ठ संख्या 2 अथवा 3 पर दिए गए अनुदेशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें तथा उनका अनुसरण करें।

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अ नु दे श

1. परीक्षा प्रारम्भ होने के तुरन्त बाद आप इस परीक्षण पुस्तिका की पड़ताल अवश्य कर लें कि इसमें कोई बिना छपा, फटा या छूटा हुआ पृष्ठ अथवा प्रश्नांश आदि न हो। यदि ऐसा है, तो इसे सही परीक्षण पुस्तिका से बदल लें।
2. कृपया ध्यान रखें कि OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में उचित स्थान पर रोल नम्बर और परीक्षण पुस्तिका अनुक्रम A या B को ध्यान से एवं बिना किसी चूक या विसंगति के भरने और कूटबद्ध करने की जिम्मेदारी उम्मीदवार की है। किसी भी प्रकार की चूक/विसंगति की स्थिति में उत्तर-पत्रक निरस्त कर दिया जाएगा।
3. इस परीक्षण पुस्तिका पर साथ में दिए गए कोष्ठक में आपको अपना अनुक्रमांक लिखना है। परीक्षण पुस्तिका पर और कुछ न लिखें।
4. इस परीक्षण पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्नांश (प्रश्न) दिए गए हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश हिन्दी और अंग्रेज़ी दोनों में छपा है। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश में चार प्रत्युत्तर (उत्तर) दिए गए हैं। इनमें से एक प्रत्युत्तर को चुन लें, जिसे आप उत्तर-पत्रक पर अंकित करना चाहते हैं। यदि आपको ऐसा लगे कि एक से अधिक प्रत्युत्तर सही हैं, तो उस प्रत्युत्तर को अंकित करें जो आपको सर्वोत्तम लगे। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश के लिए केवल एक ही प्रत्युत्तर चुनना है।
5. आपको अपने सभी प्रत्युत्तर अलग से दिए गए उत्तर-पत्रक पर ही अंकित करने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में दिए गए निर्देश देखें।
6. सभी प्रश्नांशों के अंक समान हैं।
7. इससे पहले कि आप परीक्षण पुस्तिका के विभिन्न प्रश्नांशों के प्रत्युत्तर उत्तर-पत्रक पर अंकित करना शुरू करें, आपको प्रवेश प्रमाण-पत्र के साथ प्रेषित अनुदेशों के अनुसार कुछ विवरण उत्तर-पत्रक में देने हैं।
8. आप अपने सभी प्रत्युत्तरों को उत्तर-पत्रक में भरने के बाद तथा परीक्षा के समापन पर केवल उत्तर-पत्रक अधीक्षक को सौंप दें। आपको अपने साथ परीक्षण पुस्तिका ले जाने की अनुमति है।
9. कच्चे काम के लिए पत्रक, परीक्षण पुस्तिका के अन्त में संलग्न हैं।
10. गलत उत्तरों के लिए दण्ड:

सभी प्रश्नों में उम्मीदवार द्वारा दिए गए गलत उत्तरों के लिए दण्ड दिया जाएगा।

- (i) प्रत्येक के लिए चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर हैं। उम्मीदवार द्वारा प्रत्येक के लिए दिए गए एक गलत उत्तर के लिए हेतु नियत किए गए अंकों का एक-तिहाई दण्ड के रूप में काटा जाएगा।
 - (ii) यदि कोई उम्मीदवार एक से अधिक उत्तर देता है, तो इसे गलत उत्तर माना जाएगा, यद्यपि दिए गए उत्तरों में से एक उत्तर सही होता है, फिर भी उस के लिए उपर्युक्तानुसार ही उसी तरह का दण्ड दिया जाएगा।
 - (iii) यदि उम्मीदवार द्वारा कोई हल नहीं किया जाता है अर्थात् उम्मीदवार द्वारा उत्तर नहीं दिया जाता है, तो उस के लिए कोई दण्ड नहीं दिया जाएगा।
11. प्रश्नों से संबंधित चुनौती/आपत्ति: यदि छात्रों को लगता है कि या तो प्रश्न/उत्तरों को संशोधित करने की आवश्यकता है या स्पष्टीकरण की आवश्यकता है, तो वे pts@nextias.com पर ई-मेल कर सकते हैं।

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

INSTRUCTIONS

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. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill in the Roll Number and Test Booklet Series A or B carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet

 in the box provided alongside.
4. This Test Booklet contains **100** items (Questions). Each item is printed in **Hindi** and **English** only. 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. Before 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 PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE.

- (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** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as 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 same penalty as above to that question.
 - (iii) If question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no penalty** for that question.
11. **CHALLENGE THE QUESTION:** If students feel that either the question(s)/answer(s) needs to be modified or require clarification, they can email at **pts@nextias.com**

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

1. भारतीय इतिहास के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक डॉ. बी.आर. अंबेडकर के नेतृत्व में हुए महाड़ सत्याग्रह (1927) के उद्देश्य का सर्वोत्तम वर्णन करता है?
 - (a) प्रांतीय विधानसभाओं में दलितों के लिए पृथक् प्रतिनिधित्व की माँग करना।
 - (b) स्थानीय स्वशासी निकायों में दलितों को शामिल करने की माँग करना।
 - (c) दलितों का सार्वजनिक जलाशयों से जल लेने का अधिकार सुरक्षित करना।
 - (d) दलितों का शहरी बाजारों में संपत्ति रखने और व्यापार करने का अधिकार सुरक्षित करना।
2. 1857 के विद्रोह का/के निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा/से परिणाम था/थे?
 1. भारतीय शासकों को गोद लेने के बाद उत्तराधिकार के उनके अधिकारों का भरोसा दिया गया।
 2. सरकार ने सैनिकों के बीच सांप्रदायिक, जातिगत, जनजातीय और क्षेत्रीय निष्ठा को हतोत्साहित किया।
 3. ताज ने ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी द्वारा भारतीय राज्य के शासकों के साथ की गई सभी संधियों और समझौतों को रद्द कर दिया।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

 - (a) केवल 1
 - (b) केवल 1 और 2
 - (c) केवल 1 और 3
 - (d) केवल 2 और 3
3. दयानंद सरस्वती और आर्य समाज के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौन-सा एक सही नहीं है?
 - (a) आर्य समाज की पहली शाखा दयानंद सरस्वती ने बॉम्बे में औपचारिक रूप से शुरू की थी।
 - (b) आर्य समाज वेदों की सच्चाई में विश्वास करता था, लेकिन मूर्ति पूजा को अस्वीकार करता था।
 - (c) इसने अंतर-जातीय विवाह और महिला-शिक्षा जैसे सामाजिक सुधारों को बढ़ावा दिया।
 - (d) स्वामी दयानंद सरस्वती ने भारतीय मूल्यों पर आधारित शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दयानंद एंग्लो-वैदिक (DAV) कॉलेज शुरू किया।
4. स्वदेशी आंदोलन के दौरान, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा/से सांस्कृतिक और शैक्षिक विकास हुआ/हुए?
 1. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए आंदोलन के दौरान, अलीगढ़ में जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया की स्थापना की गई।
 2. बंकिम चंद्र चटर्जी ने स्वदेशी आंदोलन के दौरान लोगों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए वंदे मातरम् गीत लिखा।
 3. ब्रिटिश नियंत्रण से स्वतंत्र राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा प्रणाली सृजित करने के लिए 'राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा परिषद्' की स्थापना की गई।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

 - (a) केवल 1
 - (b) केवल 3
 - (c) केवल 2 और 3
 - (d) केवल 1 और 2
5. भारतीय स्वतंत्रता अधिनियम, 1947 के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:
 1. इसे भारत की संविधान सभा द्वारा अधिनियमित किया गया था।
 2. इसने भारतीय रियासतों पर ब्रिटिश सर्वोच्चता को समाप्त कर दिया।
 3. यह प्रत्येक डोमिनियन और उसके प्रांतों के लिए तब तक शासकीय संरचना के रूप में कार्य करता रहा, जब तक कि एक नया संविधान लागू नहीं हो गया।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

 - (a) केवल 1 और 3
 - (b) केवल 2
 - (c) केवल 1 और 2
 - (d) कोई नहीं
6. सुभाष चंद्र बोस के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:
 1. वर्ष 1939 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष पद से उनके इस्तीफे के बाद, पट्टाभि सीतारमैया इसके अगले अध्यक्ष बने।
 2. उन्होंने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के भीतर एक नए दल के रूप में फ़ॉरवर्ड ब्लॉक की स्थापना की।

1. In the context of Indian history, which of the following best describes the objective of the Mahad Satyagraha(1927) led by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar?
 - (a) To seek separate representation for the Depressed Classes in provincial legislatures.
 - (b) To seek the inclusion of the Depressed Classes in local self-government bodies.
 - (c) To secure the right of the Dalits to access water from public tanks.
 - (d) To secure the right of Dalits to own property and conduct trade in urban markets.
2. Which of the following were the consequences of the Revolt of 1857?
 1. The Indian rulers were assured of their rights to succession after adoption.
 2. The government discouraged communal, caste, tribal, and regional loyalties among soldiers.
 3. The crown repealed all the treaties and the agreements made by the East India Company with the rulers of Indian State.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

3. Which of the following statements is **not** correct regarding Dayanand Saraswati and the Arya Samaj?
 - (a) The first unit of the Arya Samaj was formally established by Dayanand Saraswati in Bombay.
 - (b) The Arya Samaj believed in the authority of the Vedas but rejected idol worship.
 - (c) It promoted social reforms such as inter-caste marriages and education for women.
 - (d) Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic(DAV) College to promote education based on Indian values.

4. Which of the following cultural and educational developments took place during the Swadeshi Movement?
 1. Jamia Millia Islamia at Aligarh was established during the movement to promote national education.
 2. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee wrote the song Vande Mataram to inspire people during the Swadeshi Movement.
 3. The National Council of Education was established to create a system of national education independent of British control.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

5. With reference to the Indian Independence Act, 1947, consider the following statements:

1. It was enacted by the Constituent Assembly of India.
2. It brought an end to the British paramountcy over the Indian princely states.
3. It continued to serve as the governing framework for each Dominion and its provinces until a new Constitution came into force.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) None

6. With reference to Subhas Chandra Bose, consider the following statements:

1. After his resignation from the presidency of the Indian National Congress in 1939, Pattabhi Sitaramayya succeeded him as the next President.
2. He founded the Forward Bloc as a new party within the Indian National Congress.

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

7. सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन (1930) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. यह आंदोलन वायसराय इरविन द्वारा गाँधी की ग्यारह सूत्री माँगों को अस्वीकार करने के कारण शुरू हुआ था।
2. त्रिचिनोपोली से तंजौर तट पर वेदारण्यम तक नमक मार्च का नेतृत्व सी. राजगोपालाचारी ने किया था।
3. मालाबार में, के. केलेप्पन नमक कानून तोड़ने के लिए कालीकट से पयन्नूर तक पैदल गए।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-से सही हैं?

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 2 और 3
- (c) केवल 1 और 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

8. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिए:

	झारखंड	नेतृत्वकर्ता	वर्तमान क्षेत्र
1.	भील विद्रोह (1818-31)	त्रिंबकजी डेंगले	महाराष्ट्र
2.	फ़राजी आंदोलन (18 न तो 1, न ही 2-51)	हाजी शरीयतुल्ला और दूदू मियाँ	बांग्लादेश
3.	संथाल विद्रोह (1855-56)	सिद्धू और कान्हू	झारखंड

उपर्युक्त पंक्तियों में से कितनी में दी गई जानकारी सही सुमेलित है?

- (a) केवल एक
- (b) केवल दो
- (c) सभी तीन
- (d) कोई नहीं

9. भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित घटनाओं पर विचार कीजिए:

1. बनारस में हिंदुस्तान रिपब्लिकन एसोसिएशन (HRA) का गठन।
2. दिल्ली के फ़िरोज़शाह कोटला में हिंदुस्तान सोशलिस्ट रिपब्लिकन एसोसिएशन (HSRA) की स्थापना।
3. भगत सिंह और बटुकेश्वर दत्त द्वारा केंद्रीय विधान सभा में बम फेंकना।

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा उपर्युक्त घटनाओं का सही कालानुक्रमिक अनुक्रम है?

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

10. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित व्यक्तित्वों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. एन.जी. रंगा
2. स्वामी सहजानंद सरस्वती
3. वल्लभ भाई पटेल

उपर्युक्त में से कितने व्यक्तित्व अखिल भारतीय किसान सभा से जुड़े हुए थे?

- (a) केवल एक
- (b) केवल दो
- (c) सभी तीन
- (d) कोई नहीं

11. 19वीं सदी के भारतीय साहित्यिक कृतियों के विषयों के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. बंकिम चंद्र चट्टोपाध्याय की आनंदमठ (Anandamath) संथाल विद्रोह से प्रेरित थी।
2. दीनबंधु मित्र द्वारा लिखित नील दर्पण में यूरोपीय बागान मालिकों के अधीन नील की खेती करने वाले किसानों के शोषण को दर्शाया गया है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, और न 2

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

7. With reference to the Civil Disobedience Movement(1930), consider the following statements:

1. The rejection of Gandhi's Eleven-Point Demands by Viceroy Irwin led to the launch of the movement.
2. The Salt March from Trichinopoly to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore coast was led by C. Rajagopalachari.
3. In Malabar, K. Kelappan walked from Calicut to Payannur to break the Salt Law.

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

8. Consider the following pairs:

	<i>Movement / Uprising</i>	<i>Leader(s)</i>	<i>Present-day Region</i>
1.	Bhil Uprising (1818–31)	Trimbakji Denge	Maharashtra
2.	Faraizi Movement (18u rks 1] u gh 2–51	Haji Shariatullah and Dudu Miyan	Bangladesh
3.	Santhal Rebellion (1855–56)	Sidhu and Kanu	Jharkhand

In How many of the above rows is the given information correctly matched?

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

9. With reference to the Indian freedom struggle, consider the following events:

1. Formation of the Hindustan Republican Association(HRA) at Benares.
2. Establishment of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association(HSRA) at Ferozeshah Kotla, Delhi.
3. Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt throwing bombs in the Central Legislative Assembly.

Which of the following is the correct chronological order of the above events?

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

10. With reference to Indian National Movement, consider the following personalities:

1. N. G. Ranga
2. Swami Sahajanand Saraswati
3. Vallabhbhai Patel

How many of the above were associated with the All India Kisan Sabha?

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

11. Regarding the themes of Indian literary works during the 19th century, consider the following statements:

1. Anandamath by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee was inspired by the Santhal Rebellion.
2. Nil Darpan by Dinabandhu Mitra portrayed the exploitation of indigo cultivators under European planters.

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

12. निम्नलिखित घटनाओं पर विचार कीजिए:

1. हॉकिंस (Hawkins) का जहाँगीर के दरबार में आगमन
2. नीनो दी कुन्हा (Nino de Cunha) द्वारा पुर्तगालियों की राजधानी को गोवा में स्थानांतरित करना,
3. डचों ने उत्तरी कोरोमंडल में अपनी पहली फैक्ट्री स्थापित की
4. डुप्ले द्वारा मद्रास पर कब्जा

उपर्युक्त घटनाओं का सही कालानुक्रमिक अनुक्रम कौन-सा है?

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

13. नेहरू रिपोर्ट के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. इसने भारत के लिए डोमिनियन स्टेटस का प्रस्ताव रखा।
2. इसे दिसंबर 1928 में कोलकाता में आयोजित अखिल भारतीय सम्मेलन में सर्वसम्मति से अपनाया गया।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

14. महात्मा गाँधी से जुड़ी, निम्नलिखित पहलों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. नटाल इंडियन कांग्रेस की स्थापना
2. वोल्क्सरस्ट (Volksrust) सत्याग्रह
3. भारतीय विवाहों को अमान्य घोषित करने के खिलाफ अभियान

उपर्युक्त में से कितनी पहलें उन्होंने दक्षिण अफ्रीका में रहते हुए की थीं?

- (a) केवल एक
- (b) केवल दो
- (c) सभी तीन
- (d) कोई नहीं

15. भारत में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य के विस्तार के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित घटनाओं पर विचार कीजिए:

1. वांडीवाश का युद्ध
2. बक्सर का युद्ध
3. आर्कोट का युद्ध

उपर्युक्त घटनाओं का सही कालानुक्रमिक अनुक्रम क्या है?

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

16. कार्यस्थल पर महिलाओं का यौन उत्पीड़न (रोकथाम, निषेध और निवारण) अधिनियम, 2013 (POSH अधिनियम) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. 10 या अधिक कर्मचारियों वाले कार्यस्थल के लिए आंतरिक शिकायत समिति (ICC) का गठन करना अनिवार्य है।
2. कोई भी पीड़ित महिला घटना की तारीख से तीन माह के भीतर ICC को यौन उत्पीड़न की लिखित शिकायत प्रस्तुत कर सकती है।
3. POSH अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के तहत राजनीतिक दलों को कार्यस्थल नहीं माना जाता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2 और 3
- (c) 1, 2 और 3
- (d) केवल 1 और 2

17. भारत-संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका व्यापार वार्ता के संदर्भ में, “मांसाहारी दूध (Non-Vegetarian Milk)” शब्द का क्या अर्थ है, जिसे भारत ने हाल ही में आयात करने से इनकार कर दिया है?

- (a) प्रसंस्करण के दौरान अंडे या अन्य पशु उत्पादों के साथ मिलाया गया दूध।
- (b) अन्य देशों से आयातित संकर गायों से उत्पादित दूध।
- (c) अतिरिक्त विटामिन और खनिजों से युक्त दूध।
- (d) मांस या रक्त जैसे पशु-आधारित उत्पादों पर पलने वाली गायों से प्राप्त दूध।

18. केंद्रीय दत्तक ग्रहण संसाधन प्राधिकरण (CARA) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. CARA महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत एक सांविधिक निकाय है।

12. Consider the following events:

1. Arrival of Hawkins at Jahangir's court.
2. Portuguese capital shifted to Goa by Nino de Cunha.
3. The Dutch established their first factory in North Coromandal.
4. Capture of Madras by Dupleix.

Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the above events?

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

13. Consider the following statements regarding the Nehru Report :

1. It proposed dominion status for India.
2. It was unanimously adopted at the All Party Convention held at Calcutta in December 1928.

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

14. Consider the following initiatives associated with Mahatma Gandhi:

1. Establishment of the Natal Indian Congress.
2. Volksrust Satyagraha.
3. Campaign against the invalidation of Indian marriages.

How many of the above initiatives were undertaken by him during his stay in South Africa?

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

15. With reference to the expansion of the British Empire in India, consider the following events:

1. Battle of Wandiwash
2. Battle of Buxar
3. Battle of Arcot

What is the correct chronological sequence of the above events?

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

16. With reference to the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace(Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013(POSH Act), consider the following statements:

1. It is mandatory for a workplace with 10 or more employees to constitute an Internal Complaints Committee(ICC).
2. Any aggrieved woman may submit a written complaint of sexual harassment to the ICC within three months from the date of the incident.
3. Political parties are not considered workplaces under the provisions of the POSH Act.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

17. In the context of India–United States trade negotiations, what does the term “non-vegetarian milk” refer to, which India has recently refused to import?

- (a) Milk that is mixed with eggs or other animal products during processing.
- (b) Milk produced from crossbred cows imported from other countries.
- (c) Milk fortified with added vitamins and minerals.
- (d) Milk obtained from cows fed on animal-based products such as meat or blood.

18. Consider the following statements regarding the Central Adoption Resource Authority(CARA):

1. CARA is a statutory body under the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

2. CARA भारतीय बच्चों को देश के भीतर और बाहर दोनों जगह गोद लेने के लिए नोडल एजेंसी के रूप में कार्य करता है।
3. CARA मुख्य रूप से अपनी मान्यता प्राप्त दत्तक ग्रहण एजेंसियों के माध्यम से अनाथ, परित्यक्त और आत्मसमर्पित बच्चों को गोद लेने से संबंधित कार्यवाही करता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-से सही हैं?

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 2 और 3
- (c) केवल 1 और 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

19. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आपराधिक न्यायालय (ICC) के संदर्भ में, इसके क्षेत्राधिकार के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. इसके पास नरसंहार के अपराध के लिए व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमा चलाने की शक्ति है।
2. यह मानवता के विरुद्ध अपराधों के आरोपी व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमा चला सकता है।
3. इसके क्षेत्राधिकार के तहत युद्ध अपराध शामिल हैं।
4. यह आक्रमण के अपराध (Crime of Aggression) के लिए भी व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमा चला सकता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-से सही हैं?

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 2 और 3
- (c) केवल 1, 2 और 3
- (d) 1, 2, 3 और 4

20. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा निकाय राज्य और केंद्र-शासित प्रदेशों की एजेंसियों के सहयोग से भारत में आर्थिक गणना का संचालन करता है?

- (a) वित्त मंत्रालय
- (b) सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय
- (c) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक
- (d) नीति आयोग

21. भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1935 के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रावधानों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. इसने प्रांतीय स्वायत्तता के साथ एक अखिल भारतीय संघ की स्थापना का प्रावधान किया।

2. इसने ब्रिटिश भारत के सभी वयस्क निवासियों को मतदान का अधिकार प्रदान किया।
3. इसने केंद्र में द्वैध शासन प्रणाली की शुरुआत की।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1 और 3
- (b) केवल 3
- (c) केवल 1
- (d) केवल 2 और 3

22. गाँधी-इरविन समझौते के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. इसमें हिंसा के दोषी नहीं पाए गए सभी राजनीतिक कैदियों की रिहाई का प्रावधान था।
2. इसने तटीय गाँवों में निजी उपभोग के लिए नमक बनाने का अधिकार दिया।
3. कांग्रेस प्रथम गोलमेज सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिए सहमत हुई।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 1 और 3
- (c) केवल 2 और 3
- (d) केवल 2

23. व्यक्तिगत सत्याग्रह (1940) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. यह द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध आरंभ होने के बाद शुरू किया गया था।
2. विनोबा भावे व्यक्तिगत सत्याग्रह का प्रस्ताव रखने वाले पहले व्यक्ति थे।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

24. इसकी स्थापना वर्ष 1902 में कोलकाता में सतीश चंद्र बोस और प्रमथ नाथ मित्र ने की थी। यह संगठन गुप्त अखाड़ों के माध्यम से संचालित होता था और 'युगांतर' जैसे क्रांतिकारी साहित्य का प्रकाशन करता था। बारींद्र कुमार घोष, अरबिंदो घोष, बिपिन चंद्र पाल और सुभाष चंद्र बोस इसके अन्य लोकप्रिय नेता थे।

2. CARA acts as the nodal agency for both in-country and inter-country adoption of Indian children.
3. CARA primarily deals with adoption of orphan, abandoned, and surrendered children through its recognised adoption agencies.

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

- 19.** With reference to the International Criminal Court (ICC), consider the following statements regarding its jurisdiction:

1. It has the power to try individuals for the crime of genocide.
2. It can prosecute persons accused of crimes against humanity.
3. It has jurisdiction over war crimes.
4. It can also try individuals for the crime of aggression.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

- 20.** Which of the following bodies conducts the Economic Census in India in collaboration with State and Union Territory agencies?

- (a) Ministry of Finance
- (b) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
- (c) Reserve Bank of India
- (d) NITI Aayog

- 21.** With reference to the Government of India Act, 1935, consider the following provisions:

1. It provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation with provincial autonomy.

2. It granted the right to vote to all adult residents of British India.
3. It introduced the system of dyarchy at the Centre.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

- 22.** Consider the following statements with reference to the Gandhi-Irwin pact:

1. It provided for the release of all political prisoners not convicted of violence.
2. It granted the right to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption.
3. The Congress agreed to participate in the First Round Table Conference.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

- 23.** With reference to the Individual Satyagraha (1940), consider the following statements:

1. It was launched after the outbreak of the Second World War.
2. Vinoba Bhave was the first person to offer Individual Satyagraha.

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

- 24.** "It was founded in 1902 in Kolkata by Satish Chandra Bose and Pramathanath Mitra. The organisation operated through secret akharas, and published revolutionary literature like 'Yugantar'. Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Aurobindo Ghosh, Bipin Chandra Pal, and Subhash Chandra Bose were the other popular leaders."

उपर्युक्त परिच्छेद में निम्नलिखित में से किस संगठन का वर्णन किया गया है?

- (a) युगांतर
- (b) अनुशीलन समिति
- (c) गदर पार्टी
- (d) क्रांतिकारी समाजवादी पार्टी

25. 1924-1925 के वायकोम सत्याग्रह के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सही है?

- (a) इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य दलितों के लिए राजनीतिक अधिकार सुरक्षित करना था।
- (b) लंबे संघर्ष के बाद इसने मंदिर की सड़कों को सभी के लिए खोलने में सफलता प्राप्त की।
- (c) महात्मा गाँधी ने इसे समर्थन नहीं दिया, क्योंकि इसका मुख्य ध्यान धार्मिक मुद्दों पर था।
- (d) इसे केवल तमिलनाडु के स्थानीय नेताओं ने नेतृत्व प्रदान दिया।

26. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी भू-राजस्व-प्रणाली अंग्रेज़ होल्ट मैकेंजी (Holt Mackenzie) द्वारा 1822 में बंगाल प्रेसीडेंसी के उत्तर-पश्चिमी प्रांतों (अब मुख्यतः उत्तर प्रदेश) में लागू की गई थी?

- (a) ज़मींदारी व्यवस्था (Zamindari System)
- (b) रयतवाड़ी व्यवस्था (Ryotwari System)
- (c) महालवाड़ी व्यवस्था (Mahalwari System)
- (d) स्थायी बंदोबस्त व्यवस्था (Permanent Settlement System)

27. मालाबार में मप्पिला विद्रोह (1836-1854) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. ये ब्रिटिश भू-राजस्व नीतियों और जनामियों (ज़मींदारों) के बेदखली अधिकारों के खिलाफ निर्देशित थे।
2. अधिकांश विद्रोही धनी भू-स्वामी थे, जो ब्रिटिश व्यापार नियमों का विरोध कर रहे थे।
3. ये विद्रोह केवल ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों तक सीमित थे और नगर या शहरी केंद्र इनमें शामिल नहीं थे।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 1 और 2
- (c) केवल 2
- (d) केवल 1 और 3

28. ब्रिटिश भारत में पंजाब और बंगाल के विभाजन के लिए 'बाल्कन योजना' की परिकल्पना किस वायसराय द्वारा की गई थी?

- (a) सर स्टैफोर्ड क्रिप्स
- (b) लॉर्ड वेवेल
- (c) लॉर्ड लिनलिथगो
- (d) लॉर्ड माउंटबेटन

29. भारत से संबंधित हालिया द्विपक्षीय सैन्य अभ्यासों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिए:

	अभ्यास	भागीदार देश
1.	युद्ध अभ्यास	संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका
2.	बोल्ड कुरुक्षेत्र	सिंगापुर
3.	सिम्बेक्स	सिंगापुर

उपर्युक्त युग्मों में से कौन-से सही सुमेलित हैं?

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 2 और 3
- (c) केवल 1 और 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

30. एम्बरग्रीस एक कीमती जंतु उत्पाद है, जिसका प्रयोग इत्र निर्माण में होता है, लेकिन भारत में इसे रखना अवैध है। यह निम्नलिखित में से किस जंतु से संबद्ध है?

- (a) कस्तूरी मृग (Musk Deer)
- (b) स्पर्म व्हेल
- (c) पैंगोलिन
- (d) डॉल्फिन

31. हाल ही में लागू हुए राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रशासन अधिनियम, 2025 के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. केंद्र सरकार राष्ट्रीय खेल संघ के चुनाव कराने के लिए निर्वाचक अधिकारियों का एक राष्ट्रीय पैनल तैयार करेगी।
2. ओलंपिक खेलों के दौरान होने वाले खेल-विवादों का समाधान करने के लिए नोडल प्राधिकरण के तौर पर एक 'राष्ट्रीय खेल अधिकरण' गठित किया जाएगा।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2

Which of the following organizations is being described in the above paragraph?

- (a) Jugantar
- (b) Anushilan Samiti
- (c) Ghadar Party
- (d) Revolutionary Socialist Party

25. Which of the following statements is correct about the Vaikom Satyagraha of 1924-1925?

- (a) It was primarily aimed at securing political rights for Dalits.
- (b) It successfully opened the temple roads to everyone after a prolonged protest.
- (c) It was not supported by Mahatma Gandhi due to its focus on religious issues.
- (d) It was led by local leaders of Tamil Nadu only.

26. Which among the following land revenue systems was introduced in the North Western Provinces of the Bengal Presidency (now mostly in Uttar Pradesh) by Englishman Holt Mackenzie in 1822?

- (a) Zamindari system
- (b) Ryotwari system
- (c) Mahalwari system
- (d) Permanent settlement system

27. With reference to the Mappila Uprisings (1836-1854) in Malabar, consider the following statements:

1. They were directed against the British land revenue policies and the eviction rights of the Janmis.
2. Most of the rebels were wealthy landlords opposing British trade regulations.
3. The uprisings were confined only to rural areas and did not involve towns or urban centres.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

28. The 'Plan Balkan' for the partition of Punjab and Bengal was envisaged by which Viceroy in British India?

- (a) Sir Stafford Cripps
- (b) Lord Wavell
- (c) Lord Linlithgow
- (d) Lord Mountbatten

29. With reference to recent bilateral military exercises involving India, consider the following pairs:

	<i>Exercise</i>	<i>Partner Country</i>
1.	Yudh Abhyas	United States
2.	Bold Kurukshetra	Singapore
3.	SIMBEX	Singapore

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

30. Ambergris is a valuable animal product used in making perfumes, but its possession is illegal in India. It is associated with which of the following animals?

- (a) Musk Deer
- (b) Sperm whale
- (c) Pangolin
- (d) Dolphin

31. With reference to the recently enacted National Sports Governance Act, 2025, consider the following statements:

1. The Central Government shall constitute a national panel of electoral officers to conduct elections of national sports federations.
2. A National Sports Tribunal will be established as the nodal authority to adjudicate sports-related disputes arising during the Olympic Games.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only

- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1, न ही 2

32. आंग्ल-मराठा युद्धों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. प्रथम आंग्ल-मराठा युद्ध का अंत सालबाई की संधि के साथ हुआ था।
2. द्वितीय आंग्ल-मराठा युद्ध लॉर्ड वेलेजली के शासनकाल के दौरान हुआ था।
3. तृतीय आंग्ल-मराठा युद्ध के परिणामस्वरूप पेशवाशाही की समाप्ति हुई।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1 और 3
(b) केवल 3
(c) केवल 1 और 2
(d) 1, 2 और 3

33. निम्नलिखित में से किस सत्र में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस ने मौलिक अधिकारों (Fundamental Rights) और राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक कार्यक्रम (National Economic Programme) पर प्रस्ताव अपनाया था?

- (a) फैजपुर अधिवेशन, 1937
(b) लाहौर अधिवेशन, 1929
(c) हरिपुर अधिवेशन, 1919 तो 1, न ही 2
(d) कराची अधिवेशन, 1931

34. भारतीय इतिहास के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. प्लासी की लड़ाई (1757) में रॉबर्ट क्लाइव ने बंगाल के नवाब मीर कासिम को पराजित किया।
2. इलाहाबाद संधि (1765) के तहत मुगल सम्राट शाह आलम द्वितीय ने ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी को बंगाल, बिहार और उड़ीसा के दीवानी अधिकार प्रदान किए।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1, न ही 2

35. निम्नलिखित घटनाओं को सबसे पहले से शुरू करके सही कालानुक्रम में व्यवस्थित कीजिए:

1. भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय आयोग की स्थापना

2. कोलकाता, बॉम्बे और मद्रास विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना

3. चार्ल्स वुड का शिक्षा निर्देश

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिए:

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

36. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से प्रावधान 1909 के भारतीय परिषद् अधिनियम (Indian Councils Act) के तहत पेश किए गए थे?

1. इसने इम्पीरियल विधान परिषद् (Imperial Legislative Council) और प्रांतीय विधान परिषदों (Provincial Legislative Councils) में निर्वाचित सदस्यों की संख्या बढ़ाई।
2. मुसलमानों के लिए पृथक् निर्वाचन प्रणाली (Separate Electorates) की व्यवस्था अपनाई गई।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- (a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1, न ही 2

37. भारतीय इतिहास के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित युगों पर विचार कीजिए:

	संगठन	संस्थापक
1.	प्रार्थना समाज	आत्माराम पांडुरंग
2.	इंडियन रिफॉर्म एसोसिएशन	गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले
3.	धर्म सभा	राधाकांत देब
4.	आत्मीय सभा	राममोहन रॉय

उपर्युक्त युगों में से कौन-से सही सुमेलित हैं?

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
(b) केवल 1, 3 और 4
(c) केवल 2 और 3
(d) केवल 1 और 4

38. महात्मा गाँधी द्वारा नेतृत्व किए गए प्रारंभिक सत्याग्रह आंदोलनों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. खेड़ा सत्याग्रह में गाँधी जी ने तिनकठिया प्रणाली के तहत किसानों के शोषण का विरोध किया।

- (c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

32. With reference to the Anglo–Maratha Wars, consider the following statements:

1. The First Anglo–Maratha War ended with the Treaty of Salbai.
2. The Second Anglo–Maratha War took place during the tenure of Lord Wellesley.
3. The Third Anglo–Maratha War resulted in the abolition of the Peshwaship.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

33. In which of the following sessions did the Indian National Congress adopt a resolution on Fundamental Rights and National Economic Programme?

- (a) Faizpur session, 1937
(b) Lahore Session, 1929
(c) Haripura Session, 1946
(d) Karachi Session, 1931

34. With reference to Indian history, consider the following statements:

1. In the Battle of Plassey(1757), Robert Clive defeated Mir Kasim, the Nawab of Bengal.
2. By the Treaty of Allahabad(1765), the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II granted the East India Company the Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.

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

35. Arrange the following events in correct chronological order, starting from the earliest:

1. Setting up of Indian Universities(Raleigh Commission

2. Establishment of Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras
3. Charles Wood's Education Dispatch

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

36. Which of the following provisions were introduced under the Indian Councils Act of 1909?

1. It increased the number of elected members in the Imperial Legislative Council and the Provincial Legislative Councils.
2. It introduced the system of separate electorates for Muslims.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

37. In the context of Indian history, consider the following pairs:

	Organisation	Founder
1.	Prarthna Samaj	Atmaram Pandurang
2.	Indian Reform Association	Gopal Krishna Gokhale
3.	Dharma Sabha	Radhakant Deb
4.	Atmiya Sabha	Ram Mohan Roy

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

38. With reference to the early Satyagraha movements led by Mahatma Gandhi, consider the following statements:

1. In the Kheda Satyagraha, Gandhi opposed the exploitation of peasants by European planters under the Tinkathia system.

2. सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल ने चंपारण सत्याग्रह के दौरान गाँधी जी की मदद की।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1, न ही 2

39. विदेशी भारतीय नागरिकों (OCIs) के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

- विदेशी भारतीय नागरिक (OCI) वे भारतीय नागरिक होते हैं, जो भारत से बाहर रहते हैं।
- केंद्र सरकार ऐसे किसी OCI कार्डधारक का पंजीकरण निरस्त कर सकती है, यदि उसे न्यूनतम 2 वर्षों के कारावास की सजा सुनाई गई हो।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1, न ही 2

40. हाल ही में समाचारों में रहे 'विक्रम 3201' और 'कल्पना 3201', निम्नलिखित में से क्या हैं?

- (a) अंतरग्रहीय डेटा पारंपरण (Interplanetary data transmission) के लिए प्रक्षेपित किए गए संचार उपग्रह
(b) अंतरिक्ष मिशन के लिए विकसित किए गए उच्च-गति युक्त स्वदेशी माइक्रोप्रोसेसर
(c) ISRO के भावी प्रक्षेपण यान के लिए अभिकल्पित (Designed) किए गए क्रायोजेनिक इंजन
(d) उपग्रह नौवहन प्रणाली के लिए विकिरण-रोधी संवेदक (Radiation-resistant sensors)

41. 1937 के भारत के चुनावों और उसके बाद की घटनाओं के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

- चुनाव, भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1935 (Government of India Act, 1935) के प्रावधानों के अनुसार कराए गए थे।

2. बंगाल और पंजाब को छोड़कर, कांग्रेस शेष सभी प्रांतों में सरकार बना सकती थी।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1, न ही 2

42. भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन (1942) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

- कांग्रेस कार्यसमिति द्वारा भारत छोड़ो प्रस्ताव 8 अगस्त, 1942 को बंबई में पारित किया गया था।
- आंदोलन के दौरान कल्पना दत्त और उनके सहयोगियों द्वारा एक भूमिगत रेडियो स्टेशन का संचालन किया गया था।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1, न ही 2

43. ऑल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस (AITUC) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

- इसकी स्थापना 1920 में बॉम्बे में हुई थी।
- इसका पहला सत्र लाला लाजपत राय की अध्यक्षता में हुआ था।
- 1929 में, ब्रिटिश सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त 'रॉयल कमीशन ऑन लेबर' के साथ सहयोग करने के मुद्दे पर AITUC दो गुटों में विभाजित हो गया।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
(b) केवल 2 और 3
(c) केवल 1 और 3
(d) 1, 2, और 3

44. पश्चिमी भारत में पंडिता रमाबाई, मद्रास में सिस्टर सुब्बालक्ष्मी और बंगाल में बेगम रुकैया सखावत निम्नलिखित से जुड़ी प्रमुख हस्तियाँ थीं:

- (a) महिला शिक्षा
(b) क्रांतिकारी गतिविधियों का संचालन

2. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel assisted Gandhi during the Champaran Satyagraha.

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

39. Consider the following statements regarding Overseas Citizens of India(OCI):

- 1. Overseas Citizens of India(OCI) are Indian citizens residing outside India.
- 2. The Central Government may cancel the registration of an OCI cardholder if the individual is sentenced to imprisonment for at least two years.

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

40. 'Vikram 3201' and 'Kalpana 3201', recently seen in the news, are:

- (a) Communication satellites launched for interplanetary data transmission
- (b) High-speed indigenous microprocessors developed for space missions
- (c) Cryogenic engines designed for ISRO's future launch vehicles
- (d) Radiation-resistant sensors for satellite navigation systems

41. Consider the following statements regarding the 1937 elections in India and the developments that followed:

- 1. The elections were held as per the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935.
- 2. Except Bengal and Punjab, Congress could form governments in all other provinces.

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

42. With reference to the Quit India Movement(1942), consider the following statements:

- 1. The Quit India Resolution was passed by the Congress Working Committee on 8 August 1942 at Bombay.
- 2. Kalpana Dutta and her associates operated an underground radio station during the movement.

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

43. With reference to the All India Trade Union Congress(AITUC), consider the following statements:

- 1. It was established in 1920 in Bombay.
- 2. Its first session was presided over by Lala Lajpat Rai.
- 3. In 1929, AITUC split into two factions over the issue of whether to cooperate with the Royal Commission on Labour appointed by the British Government.

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

44. Pandita Ramabai in Western India, Sister Subbalaksmi in Madras, and Begum Rokeya Sakhawat in Bengal were the prominent figures associated with:

- (a) Women Education
- (b) Carrying out revolutionary activities

- (c) अखिल भारतीय महिला सम्मेलन की अध्यक्षता
(d) भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन के दौरान भूमिगत गतिविधियाँ

45. पिट्स इंडिया अधिनियम, 1784 के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. इसने भारत में ब्रिटिश क्षेत्रों के नागरिक और सैन्य शासन संबंधी सभी मामलों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए एक नियंत्रण बोर्ड की स्थापना की।
2. इसने युद्ध और कूटनीति के मामलों में मद्रास और बंबई प्रेसीडेंसी को बंगाल प्रेसीडेंसी के अधीन कर दिया।
3. इसने निदेशक मंडल और नियंत्रण बोर्ड के बीच दोहरी नियंत्रण प्रणाली को समाप्त कर दिया।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2 और 3
(c) केवल 1 और 2
(d) केवल 3

46. असहयोग आंदोलन (1920-1922) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. कांग्रेस ने असहयोग आंदोलन (NCM) के कार्यक्रम को बारदौली प्रस्ताव के माध्यम से समर्थन दिया।
2. बिहार विद्यापीठ और काशी विद्यापीठ राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए NCM के दौरान स्थापित किए गए थे।
3. आंदोलन को वित्तपोषित करने के लिए तिलक स्वराज निधि की स्थापना की गई।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1 और 3
(b) केवल 3
(c) केवल 2 और 3
(d) केवल 2

47. स्वदेशी आंदोलन के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. स्वदेशी आंदोलन की औपचारिक घोषणा 7 अगस्त, 1905 को कलकत्ता टाउन हॉल में हुई एक जनसभा में की गई थी।

2. यह आंदोलन लॉर्ड कर्जन के वायसराय रहने के दौरान किए गए बंगाल विभाजन के प्रतिक्रियास्वरूप किया गया था।
3. वर्ष 1906 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के कलकत्ता अधिवेशन में, “स्वराज” को कांग्रेस का अंतिम लक्ष्य माना गया।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-से सही हैं?

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
(b) केवल 2 और 3
(c) केवल 1 और 3
(d) 1, 2 और 3

48. भारत में औपनिवेशिक काल के दौरान हुए दो विद्रोहों के बारे में निम्नलिखित जानकारी पर विचार कीजिए:

विद्रोह-I:

यह ब्रिटिशों के खिलाफ बक्शी जगबंधु के नेतृत्व में एक सशस्त्र विद्रोह था, जिसने ओडिशा के कुछ क्षेत्रों को प्रभावित किया।

विद्रोह-II:

यह महाराष्ट्र के खानदेश क्षेत्र में सेवाराम के नेतृत्व में एक आदिवासी विद्रोह था। यह विद्रोह तब फिर से उभरा जब विद्रोहियों ने प्रथम आंग्ल-बर्मा युद्ध के दौरान ब्रिटिशों की असफलताओं का फायदा उठाने की कोशिश की।

उपर्युक्त में निम्नलिखित में से किस विद्रोह का वर्णन किया जा रहा है?

- (a) पावना विद्रोह और कोल विद्रोह
(b) पाइका विद्रोह और पोलिगर विद्रोह
(c) पावना विद्रोह और संधाल क्रांति
(d) पाइका विद्रोह और भील विद्रोह

49. भारतीय इतिहास में इल्बर्ट बिल विवाद (Ilbert Bill Controversy) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. इस विधेयक का उद्देश्य भारतीय न्यायाधीशों को यूरोपीय ब्रिटिश नागरिकों पर मुकदमा चलाने का अधिकार प्रदान करना था।
2. यह विधेयक लॉर्ड लिटन के वायसराय काल में प्रस्तुत किया गया था।

- (c) Presidentship of All India Women Conference
- (d) Underground activities during Quit India Movement

45. With reference to Pitt's India Act, 1784, consider the following statements:

1. It established a Board of Control to control all matters of civil and military Government of the British territories in India..
2. It subordinated the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay to the Presidency of Bengal in matters of war and diplomacy.
3. It abolished the dual system of control between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

46. Consider the following statements regarding the Non-Cooperation Movement(1920–1922):

1. The Congress endorsed the programme of the Non-Cooperation Movement(NCM) through the Bardoli Resolution.
2. Bihar Vidyapith and Kashi Vidyapith were established during the NCM to promote national education.
3. The Tilak Swaraj Fund was launched to finance the movement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

47. Consider the following statements regarding the Swadeshi Movement:

1. The formal proclamation of the Swadeshi Movement was made at a public meeting

held at the Calcutta Town Hall on 7 August 1905.

2. The movement emerged as a reaction to the Partition of Bengal, implemented during the viceroyalty of Lord Curzon.
3. At the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress in 1906, "self-government or swaraj" was adopted as the ultimate goal of the Congress.

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. Consider the following information about two uprisings during the colonial period in India:

Uprising-I:

It was an armed uprising against the British, led by Bakshi Jagabandhu. It impacted certain regions of Odisha.

Uprising-II:

It was a tribal revolt in Maharashtra's Khandesh region, led by Sewaram. The uprising resurfaced as the rebels sought to capitalize on British setbacks during the First Anglo-Burmese War.

Which of the following uprisings are being described above?

- (a) Pabna Revolt and Kol Revolt
- (b) Paika Rebellion and Poligar Revolt
- (c) Pabna Revolt and Santhal revolution
- (d) Paika Rebellion and Bhil Uprising

49. With reference to the Ilbert Bill Controversy in Indian history, consider the following statements:

1. The Bill sought to empower Indian judges to try European British subjects.
2. The Bill was introduced during the viceroyalty of Lord Lytton.

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

50. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. भारत विश्व में हल्दी का सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक, उपभोक्ता और निर्यातक है।
2. राष्ट्रीय हल्दी बोर्ड का मुख्यालय तेलंगाना में है तथा यह वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय के तहत कार्य करता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

51. निम्नलिखित राजनीतिक संस्थाओं के गठन को औपनिवेशिक भारत के काल में सही कालानुक्रम में व्यवस्थित कीजिए:

1. बंगभाषा प्रकाशिका सभा
2. मद्रास महाजन सभा
3. ब्रिटिश इंडियन एसोसिएशन
4. बॉम्बे प्रेसिडेंसी एसोसिएशन

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिए:

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

52. स्वराज्य दल के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. स्वराज्य पार्टी की स्थापना सी.आर. दास और मोतीलाल नेहरू ने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के भीतर एक समूह के रूप में की।
2. दल ने विधान परिषदों में प्रवेश का विरोध किया और इसके बजाय जनता के बीच रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम जारी रखने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

53. 1919 के रॉलेट ऐक्ट के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. इसने सरकार को किसी भी स्थान पर तलाशी लेने और बिना वारंट के व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार करने का अधिकार दिया।
2. महात्मा गाँधी ने इस अधिनियम के विरोध में सत्याग्रह सभा की स्थापना की।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) दोनों 1 और 2
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

54. साइमन कमीशन (1927) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. इस कमीशन की नियुक्ति भारत की स्वशासन की तैयारी का आकलन करने के लिए द्वितीय गोलमेज सम्मेलन के पश्चात् की गई थी।
2. डॉ. बी.आर. अंबेडकर कमीशन के एकमात्र भारतीय सदस्य थे।
3. इसने द्वैध शासन (डायर्की) के उन्मूलन और प्रांतों में जवाबदेह सरकार की स्थापना की सिफारिश की।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1 और 3
- (b) केवल 3
- (c) केवल 2 और 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

55. क्रिप्स मिशन (1942) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. इसने अधिराज्य (डोमिनियन) के दर्जे के साथ एक भारतीय संघ के गठन का प्रस्ताव रखा था।
2. इसके प्रस्तावों के परिणामस्वरूप संविधान सभा की स्थापना हुई, जिसने भारत का संविधान तैयार किया।

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

50. Consider the following statements:

1. India is the largest producer, consumer, and exporter of turmeric in world trade.
2. The National Turmeric Board is headquartered in Telangana, and functions under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

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

51. Arrange the following formation of Political Associations of colonial India era in chronological order :

1. Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha
2. Madras Mahajan Sabha
3. British Indian Association
4. Bombay Presidency Association

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

52. Consider the following statements regarding the Swarajya Party:

1. The Swarajya Party was founded by C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru as a group within the Indian National Congress.
2. The party opposed entry into the Legislative Councils and focused instead on continuing the constructive programme among the masses.

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

53. Consider the following statements regarding the Rowlatt Act of 1919:

1. It empowered the government to search any place and arrest individuals without a warrant.
2. Mahatma Gandhi established the Satyagraha Sabha to protest against the Act.

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

54. Consider the following statements regarding the Simon Commission(1927):

1. The Commission was appointed after the Second Round Table Conference to assess India's readiness for self-government.
2. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was the only Indian member of the Commission.
3. It recommended the abolition of dyarchy and the establishment of responsible government in the provinces.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

55. With reference to the Cripps Mission(1942), consider the following statements:

1. It proposed the formation of an Indian Union with dominion status.
2. Its proposals led to the establishment of the Constituent Assembly that framed the Constitution of India.

3. महात्मा गाँधी ने इसके प्रस्तावों को “पोस्ट-डेटेड चेक” कहा था।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2 और 3
- (c) केवल 1 और 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

56. आधुनिक भारतीय इतिहास के संदर्भ में, मैक्स मूलर, विलियम जोन्स और विन्सेंट स्मिथ का संबंध किससे था?

- (a) शिक्षा के प्रसार में रुचि रखने वाली ब्रिटिश मिशनरियों से
- (b) रैयतवाड़ी कर प्रणाली से जुड़े ब्रिटिश अधिकारियों से
- (c) भारतीय अध्ययन (इंडोलॉजी) में रुचि रखने वाले ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवादी इतिहासकारों से
- (d) 1857 के विद्रोह को दबाने में शामिल ब्रिटिश सैन्य अधिकारियों से

57. 1857 के विद्रोह के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिए:

	केंद्र	नेता
1.	बिहार	कुँवर सिंह
2.	बरेली	नाना साहिब
3.	लखनऊ	बेगम हजरत महल
4.	दिल्ली	जनरल बख्त खान
5.	बिहार	खान बहादुर

उपर्युक्त में से कितने युग्म सही प्रकार से सुमेलित हैं?

- (a) केवल दो
- (b) केवल तीन
- (c) केवल चार
- (d) सभी पाँच

58. “इसे 20वीं सदी के पूर्वार्ध में ब्रिटिश सरकार द्वारा पारित किया गया था। इसने छात्रों और उनके अभिभावकों को औपनिवेशिक सरकार को अच्छे आचरण का आश्वासन देने के लिए अन्यायपूर्ण रूप से बाध्य किया, जिससे छात्रों की राजनीति में भागीदारी पर प्रभावी रूप से प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया। इसने असम में छात्रों के

नेतृत्व में शक्तिशाली हड़तालों और आंदोलन को जन्म दिया।”

उपर्युक्त अनुच्छेद में निम्नलिखित में से किसका वर्णन किया गया है?

- (a) सिडनी रॉलेट सर्कुलर
- (b) विद्रोही सभाओं के विरुद्ध नोटिस
- (c) कनिंघम सर्कुलर
- (d) इल्बर्ट नोटिस

59. ADEETIE योजना के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. इसका उद्देश्य सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (MSMEs) में ऊर्जा-कुशल प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना है।
2. यह ऊर्जा दक्षता परियोजनाओं को अधिक सुलभ बनाने के लिए भिन्न ब्याज सब्सिडी (Interest subvention) दर प्रदान करती है।
3. इसका क्रियान्वयन विद्युत मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत ऊर्जा दक्षता ब्यूरो (Bureau of Energy Efficiency – BEE) द्वारा किया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

- (a) केवल एक
- (b) केवल दो
- (c) सभी तीन
- (d) कोई नहीं

60. मध्यकालीन भारत के संदर्भ में, साल्हेर (Salher), जिंजी (Gingee) और पन्हाला (Panhala) किस रूप में प्रसिद्ध थे?

- (a) भक्ति आंदोलन के केंद्र
- (b) मराठों से संबंधित प्रमुख किले
- (c) पश्चिमी तट के प्रमुख बंदरगाह
- (d) सूफी शिक्षा केंद्र एवं तीर्थस्थल

61. निम्नलिखित में से किसने “पावर्टी एंड अन-ब्रिटिश रूल इन इंडिया” नामक पुस्तक की रचना की थी, जो ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक शासन की प्रारंभिक आर्थिक आलोचनाओं में से एक थी और जिसने “धन निकासी सिद्धांत” (Drain of Wealth) की व्याख्या की थी?

- (a) आर.सी. दत्त
- (b) लाला लाजपत राय
- (c) एम.जी. रानाडे
- (d) दादाभाई नौरोजी

62. 1833 के चार्टर अधिनियम के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. इसने चाय व्यापार और चीन के साथ व्यापार में कंपनी के एकाधिकार को समाप्त कर दिया।

3. Mahatma Gandhi described its proposals as a “post-dated cheque”.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

56. With reference to Modern Indian History, Max Muller, William Jones, and Vincent Smith were associated with:

- (a) British missionaries interested in spread of education
(b) British officials associated with Ryotwari tax system
(c) British imperialist historians interested in Indology
(d) British military officers involved in crushing 1857 revolt

57. Consider the following pairs with reference to the revolt of 1857 :

	<i>Centre</i>	<i>Leader</i>
1.	Bihar	Kunwar Singh
2.	Bareilly	Nana Sahib
3.	Lucknow	Begum Hazrat Mahal
4.	Delhi	General Bakht Khan
5.	Bihar	Khan Bahadur

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

58. “It was passed by the British government in the first half of the 20th century. It unjustly forced students and their guardians to furnish assurances of good behaviour to the colonial government, thereby effectively banning students’ participation in politics. It evoked

powerful strikes and agitation led by students in Assam”.

Which of the following is described in the above paragraph?

- (a) Sydney Rowlatt Circular
(b) Notice against Seditious Meetings
(c) Cunningham Circular
(d) Ilbert Notice

59. Consider the following statements regarding the ADEETIE Scheme:

1. It aims to promote adoption of energy-efficient technologies in MSMEs.
2. It offers differential interest subvention rates to make energy efficiency projects more affordable.
3. It is implemented by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency under the Ministry of Power.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

60. With reference to medieval India, Salher, Gingee, and Panhala were well known as:

- (a) Centres of the Bhakti movement
(b) Important forts associated with the Marathas
(c) Major ports on the western coast
(d) Seats of Sufi learning and pilgrimage

61. Who among the following authored the book “Poverty and Un-British Rule in India”, one of the earliest economic critiques of British colonialism that explained the concept of the “Drain of Wealth”?

- (a) R. C. Dutt
(b) Lala Lajpat Rai
(c) M. G. Ranade
(d) Dadabhai Naoroji

62. Consider the following statements about the Charter Act of 1833 :

1. It ended the company's monopoly of trade in tea and trade with China.

2. भारत के गवर्नर-जनरल को संपूर्ण ब्रिटिश भारत के लिए विशेष विधायी शक्तियाँ प्रदान की गईं।
3. इसने ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी के मामलों पर नियंत्रण बोर्ड की निगरानी को समाप्त कर दिया।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 1 और 2
- (c) केवल 2 और 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

63. प्रथम विश्व युद्ध के बाद भारत में स्थापित होम रूल लीग के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. एनी बेसेंट की लीग का कार्यक्षेत्र बी.जी. तिलक की लीग की तुलना में पूरे भारत में कहीं अधिक व्यापक था।
2. जहाँ बी.जी. तिलक की लीग ने स्वशासन प्राप्त करने के लिए क्रांतिकारी गतिविधियों पर भरोसा किया, वहीं एनी बेसेंट की लीग ने संवैधानिक सुधारों पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

64. स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में महिला स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के योगदान के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. रानी वेलु नाचियार भारत में ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक सत्ता के विरुद्ध लड़ने वाली पहली रानी थीं।
2. का फान नोंगलैट (Ka Phan Nonglait) खासी पहाड़ियों की पहली महिला स्वतंत्रता सेनानी थीं।
3. प्रीतिलता वड्डेदार को चिटगाँव शस्त्रागार छापे में उनकी भूमिका के लिए कारावास हुआ था।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

- (a) केवल एक
- (b) केवल दो
- (c) सभी तीन
- (d) कोई नहीं

65. गदर आंदोलन (Ghadar Movement) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. यह आंदोलन संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में भारतीय प्रवासियों द्वारा ब्रिटिश शासन से भारत को मुक्त कराने के उद्देश्य से प्रारंभ किया गया था।
2. इसके प्रमुख नेताओं में करतार सिंह सराभा, करीम बख्श और देवा सिंह शामिल थे।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

66. रहनुमाई मजदायसन सभा के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. इसे इस्लामी सामाजिक और धार्मिक प्रथाओं को सुधारने के लिए स्थापित किया गया था।
2. दादाभाई नौरोजी और नौरोजी फरदुनजी इसके प्रमुख नेताओं में से थे।
3. इसने अपने सुधारवादी विचारों को प्रसारित करने के लिए रास्त गोफ्तार नामक पत्रिका प्रकाशित की।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 2 और 3
- (c) केवल 1 और 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

67. भारत में सहायक संधि प्रणाली (Subsidiary Alliance System) और ब्रिटिश विस्तार के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. सहायक संधि प्रणाली की शुरुआत भारत में लॉर्ड डलहौजी द्वारा की गई थी।
2. इस प्रणाली के अंतर्गत भारतीय शासकों को ब्रिटिश सैनिकों को रखना, उनके खर्चों का वहन करना और किसी भी युद्ध या संधि के लिए ब्रिटिश स्वीकृति प्राप्त करना आवश्यक था।
3. महाराजा रणजीत सिंह के अधीन पंजाब को 1849 में आंग्ल-सिक्ख युद्ध के बाद अंग्रेजों ने अपने अधीन कर लिया था।

2. Governor-General of India was given exclusive legislative powers for the entire British India
3. It ended the oversight of the Board Of Control over the affairs of the East India Company.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

- 63.** With reference to the Home Rule Leagues established in India after the World War I, consider the following statements:

1. Annie Besant's League had a much wider area of operation across India as compared to B.G. Tilak's League.
2. While B.G. Tilak's League relied on revolutionary activities to achieve self-rule, Annie Besant's League focussed on constitutional reforms.

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

- 64.** Consider the following statements regarding the contribution of the women freedom fighters in the independence movement :

1. Rani Velu Nachiyar was the first queen to fight against the British colonial power in India.
2. Ka Phan Nonglait was the first woman freedom fighter from the Khasi hills.
3. Pritilata Waddadar was jailed for her role in the Chittagong Armoury Raid.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

- 65.** With reference to the Ghadar Movement, consider the following statements:

1. It was launched by Indian emigrants in the United States with the aim of freeing India from British rule.
2. Its prominent leaders included Kartar Singh Sarabha, Karim Baksh, and Dewa Singh.

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

- 66.** With reference to the Rehnumai Mazdayasan Sabha, consider the following statements:

1. It was established to reform the Islamic social and religious practices.
2. Dadabhai Naoroji and Naoroji Furdonji were prominent leaders associated with it.
3. It published the journal Rast Goftar to spread its reformist ideas.

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

- 67.** With reference to the Subsidiary Alliance system and British expansion in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Subsidiary Alliance system was introduced in India by Lord Dalhousie.
2. Under the system, Indian rulers were required to maintain British troops, bear their expenses, and seek British approval for any war or alliance.
3. Punjab, under Maharaja Ranjit Singh, was annexed by the British in 1849 after the Anglo-Sikh Wars.

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 2 और 3
- (c) केवल 3
- (d) केवल 1 और 3

68. तेभागा किसान आंदोलन (Tebhaga Peasant Movement) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. यह आंदोलन बटाईदारों द्वारा उनकी उपज में अधिक हिस्सेदारी की माँग के लिए आयोजित किया गया था।
2. यह मुख्यतः किसान सभाओं के नेतृत्व में आयोजित किया गया था।
3. इस आंदोलन से सर्वाधिक प्रभावित क्षेत्र आंध्र प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु के तटीय भाग थे।
4. किसानों की माँगों की जाँच के लिए सरकार द्वारा 1940 में भूमि राजस्व आयोग (Land Revenue Commission) नियुक्त किए जाने के बाद यह आंदोलन वापस ले लिया गया था।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 1 और 2
- (c) केवल 1, 3 और 4
- (d) केवल 2, 3 और 4

69. ग्रेट इंडियन बस्टर्ड (GIB) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. यह भारत की कृषि घास भूमि (Agro-grassland) में पाई जाने वाली देशज पक्षी प्रजाति है।
2. राजस्थान राज्य में इसे स्थानीय रूप से गोडावण (Godawan) कहा जाता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

70. भारत सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में यूनिसेफ (UNICEF) के सहयोग से लॉन्च किया गया तलाश (TALASH) कार्यक्रम, इस उद्देश्य से है कि:

- (a) एकलव्य मॉडल रेजिडेंशियल स्कूल (EMRSs) में पढ़ रहे आदिवासी छात्रों को करियर काउंसलिंग और जीवन कौशल शिक्षा प्रदान करना ताकि उन्हें सशक्त बनाया जा सके

(b) भारत भर के रेजिडेंशियल स्कूलों में आदिवासी छात्रों के बीच किशोर अपराध का अध्ययन करना

(c) राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर आदिवासी छात्रों के बीच खेल और सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान को बढ़ावा देना

(d) आदिवासी युवाओं की पहचान करना और उन्हें सरकारी सेवाओं में भर्ती के लिए प्रशिक्षण देना

71. भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन के दौरान पुलिस व्यवस्था के विकास (Evolution of the Policing System) के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. लॉर्ड कार्नवालिस के प्रशासन के दौरान, जिला कलेक्टरों ने मजिस्ट्रेट के रूप में राजस्व संग्रह और पुलिस कर्तव्यों दोनों का संयोजन किया।
2. वॉरेन हेस्टिंग्स ने जमींदारों के पुलिस संबंधी कार्यों को समाप्त कर दिया।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

72. भारतीय परिषद् अधिनियम, 1892 के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. इसने भारत में पहली बार प्रत्यक्ष निर्वाचन की शुरुआत की।
2. इसने पहली बार केंद्रीय विधान परिषद् में गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के बहुमत का प्रावधान किया।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

73. 1859-60 के नील विद्रोह के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. इसने ब्रिटिश सरकार द्वारा लगाए गए नील की खेती पर प्रतिबंध का विरोध किया।
2. शिक्षित मध्यमवर्गीय बंगालियों ने इस विद्रोह को अपना समर्थन दिया।

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

68. With reference to the Tebhaga peasant movement, consider the following statements:

1. It was organised by the sharecroppers to demand a higher share of their produce.
2. It was primarily organised under the leadership of the Kisan Sabhas.
3. The most affected regions included the coastal parts of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
4. The movement was called off after the government appointed the Land Revenue Commission in 1940 to look into demands of the peasants.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

69. With reference to the Great Indian Bustard (GIB), consider the following statements:

1. It is an agro-grassland bird species endemic to India.
2. It is locally known as Godawan in the state of Rajasthan.

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

70. The TALASH programme, recently launched by the Government of India in collaboration with UNICEF, aims to:

- (a) Provide career counselling and life skills education to empower tribal students

studying in Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs)

- (b) Investigate juvenile delinquency among tribal students in residential schools across India
- (c) Promote sports and cultural exchange among tribal students at the national level
- (d) Identify and train tribal youth for recruitment into government services

71. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the evolution of the policing system under British rule in India?

1. During the administration of Lord Cornwallis, District Collectors combined the functions of revenue collection and police duties as Magistrates.
2. Warren Hastings abolished the policing functions of the Zamindars.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

72. With reference to the Indian Councils Act, 1892, consider the following statements:

1. It introduced direct elections for the first time in India.
2. It provided for a non-official majority in the Imperial Legislative Council for the first time.

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

73. With reference to the Indigo Revolt of 1859-60, consider the following statements:

1. It opposed the ban on indigo cultivation imposed by the British Government.
2. Educated middle-class Bengalis extended their support to the revolt.

3. इसके संघर्ष का मुख्य रूप कानूनी प्रतिरोध था, और इसमें बहुत कम हिंसा होती थी।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) केवल 2 और 3
(d) केवल 1 और 2

74. निम्नलिखित में से किसने 1907 में सूरत में आयोजित भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के अधिवेशन की अध्यक्षता की, जहाँ उदारवादी और उग्रवादी गुट के मध्य विभाजन हुआ?

- (a) दादाभाई नौरोजी
(b) गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले
(c) रास बिहारी घोष
(d) लाला लाजपत राय

75. 1929 के 'पूर्ण स्वराज' प्रस्ताव के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. इसे भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के लाहौर अधिवेशन में जवाहरलाल नेहरू की अध्यक्षता में अपनाया गया था।
2. पूर्ण स्वराज ध्वज में केसरिया, सफ़ेद और हरे रंग की तीन क्षैतिज पट्टियाँ थीं, जिसके केंद्र में चरखा अंकित था।
3. इस प्रस्ताव की सार्वजनिक घोषणा 26 जनवरी, 1930 को की गई थी।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

- (a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन
(d) कोई नहीं

76. मद्रास महाजन सभा के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. यह एक क्षेत्रीय राजनीतिक संगठन था और भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का पूर्ववर्ती माना जाता है।
2. एम. वीरराघवाचारी, जी. सुब्रमण्यम अय्यर, और पी. आनंद चार्लु इस संगठन के सक्रिय सदस्य थे।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1, न ही 2

77. भारत में ब्रिटिशों की आर्थिक नीतियों के परिणामस्वरूप निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से प्रभाव उत्पन्न हुए?

1. कृषकों (किसानों) का निर्धन होना।
2. बागान (Plantation) उद्योगों का विकास।
3. पुराने जमींदारों का पतन और नए जमींदार वर्ग का उदय।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
(b) केवल 2 और 3
(c) केवल 1 और 3
(d) 1, 2 और 3

78. भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के क्रांतिकारी चरण से जुड़ी निम्नलिखित घटनाओं को सही कालानुक्रम में क्रमबद्ध कीजिए:

1. सोहन सिंह भाखना के नेतृत्व में सैन फ्रांसिस्को में गदर आंदोलन का शुभारंभ।
2. श्यामजी कृष्ण वर्मा द्वारा लंदन में इंडिया हाउस की स्थापना।
3. रासबिहारी बोस और सचिंद्रनाथ सन्याल द्वारा दिल्ली में वायसराय लॉर्ड हार्डिंग की हत्या का प्रयास।
4. खुदीराम बोस और प्रफुल्ल चाकी द्वारा मुजफ्फरपुर में जज किंग्सफोर्ड की गाड़ी पर बम से हमला।

उपर्युक्त घटनाओं को सही कालानुक्रमिक अनुक्रम में व्यवस्थित कीजिए:

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

79. हाल ही में भारत सरकार के आयुष मंत्रालय द्वारा लॉन्च किए गए DRAVYA पोर्टल का मुख्य उद्देश्य निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा है?

3. Its main form of struggle was legal resistance, and there was very little violence.

Which among the above statements is/are correct?

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

74. Who among the following presided over the Indian National Congress session held at Surat in 1907, where the split between the Moderates and Extremists took place?

- (a) Dadabhai Naorji
(b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(c) Rash Behari Ghosh
(d) Lala Lajpat Rai

75. With reference to the 'Purna Swaraj' Resolution of 1929, consider the following statements:

1. It was adopted under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru at the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress.
2. The Purna Swaraj flag had three horizontal bands of saffron, white, and green with a spinning wheel at the centre.
3. The resolution was publicly proclaimed on January 26, 1930.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

76. With reference to the Madras Mahajana Sabha, consider the following statements:

1. It was a regional political organization and the forerunner of the Indian National Congress.
2. M Veeraraghavachariar, G Subramania Iyer, and P Ananda Charlu were the active members of the organisation.

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

77. Which of the following were outcomes of economic policies of the Britishers in India?

1. Impoverishment of the peasantry.
2. Development of Plantation industries.
3. Ruin of Old zamindars and rise of a new class of landlords.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

78. Consider the following events associated with the revolutionary phase of the Indian freedom struggle:

1. Launch of the Ghadar Movement in San Francisco under the leadership of Sohan Singh Bhakna.
2. Establishment of India House in London by Shyamji Krishna Varma.
3. Attempt to assassinate Viceroy Lord Hardinge in Delhi by Rasbehari Bose and Sachindra Nath Sanyal.
4. Bomb attack on Judge Kingsford's carriage at Muzaffarpur by Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki.

Arrange the above events in the correct chronological order:

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

79. Which one of the following best describes the primary objective of the DRAVYA portal, recently launched by the Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India?

- (a) प्रख्यात आयुर्वेद चिकित्सकों के जीवन और योगदान का दस्तावेजीकरण करना
- (b) आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सकों द्वारा ऑनलाइन परामर्श और निदान की सुविधा प्रदान करना
- (c) आयुर्वेदिक दवा निर्माण इकाइयों की निगरानी और प्रमाणन करना
- (d) आयुर्वेदिक सामग्री और उत्पादों का डिजिटल डेटाबेस प्रदान करना, जिसमें शास्त्रीय ग्रंथों और आधुनिक शोध के संदर्भ शामिल हों

80. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय परमाणु ऊर्जा एजेंसी (IAEA) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. यह संयुक्त राष्ट्र प्रणाली के भीतर एक स्वायत्त संगठन है जो परमाणु प्रौद्योगिकी के सुरक्षित, संरक्षित और शांतिपूर्ण उपयोग को बढ़ावा देता है।
2. IAEA का मुख्यालय वियना, ऑस्ट्रिया में स्थित है।
3. भारत IAEA का संस्थापक सदस्य है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही नहीं है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 3
- (c) 1, 2 और 3
- (d) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

81. हाल ही में भारत और म्यांमार ने अपने द्विपक्षीय संबंधों को मजबूत करने के लिए कई पहलों की हैं। भारत-म्यांमार संबंधों के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. कालादान मल्टी-मॉडल ट्रांजिट ट्रांसपोर्ट परियोजना भारत के मिज़ोरम राज्य को म्यांमार के सित्तवे बंदरगाह से जोड़ेगी।
2. भारत और म्यांमार दोनों मेकांग-गंगा सहयोग (Mekong Ganga Cooperation) के सदस्य हैं।
3. हरिमऊ शक्ति (Harimau Shakti) दोनों देशों के बीच आयोजित संयुक्त सैन्य अभ्यास है।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 2 और 3
- (c) केवल 1 और 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

82. निम्नलिखित में से किसने सबसे पहले भगवद् गीता का अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद किया था?

- (a) चार्ल्स विल्किंस
- (b) विलियम जॉस
- (c) मैक्स मूलर
- (d) अलेक्जेंडर डफ़

83. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित जानकारी पर विचार कीजिए:

	राजनीतिक संगठन	संबद्ध सदस्य	जिसका विरोध किया
1.	पूना सार्वजनिक सभा	महादेव गोविंद रानाडे	वर्नाक्यूलर प्रेस अधिनियम, 1878
2.	बॉम्बे प्रेसीडेंसी एसोसिएशन	फ़िरोजशाह मेहता	रॉलेट ऐक्ट
3.	इंडियन लीग	सुरेंद्रनाथ बनर्जी	भारतीय सिविल सेवा परीक्षा की आयु सीमा कम करने के खिलाफ

उपर्युक्त पंक्तियों में से कितनी में, दी गई जानकारी सही सुमेलित है?

- (a) केवल एक
- (b) केवल दो
- (c) सभी तीन
- (d) कोई नहीं

84. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से समाचार पत्र/पत्रिकाएँ महात्मा गाँधी द्वारा स्थापित या संपादित की गई थीं?

1. इंडियन ओपिनियन (Indian Opinion)
2. यंग इंडिया (Young India)
3. नवजीवन (Navjivan)
4. हरिजन (Harijan)

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- (a) केवल 1, 2 और 3
- (b) केवल 1, 2 और 4
- (c) केवल 2, 3 और 4
- (d) 1, 2, 3 और 4

85. निम्नलिखित फ़सलों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. मक्का
2. टमाटर
3. आलू
4. मिर्च
5. अनन्नास

- (a) To document the life and contributions of eminent Ayurveda practitioners
- (b) To facilitate online consultation and diagnosis by Ayurvedic physicians
- (c) To monitor and certify Ayurvedic pharmaceutical manufacturing units
- (d) To provide a digital database of Ayurvedic ingredients and products with references from classical texts and modern research

80. With reference to the International Atomic Energy Agency(IAEA), consider the following statements:

- 1. It is an autonomous organisation within the United Nations system that promotes the safe, secure, and peaceful use of nuclear technology.
- 2. The headquarters of the IAEA is located in Vienna, Austria.
- 3. India is a founding member of the IAEA.

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

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) None of the above

81. Recently, India and Myanmar have undertaken various initiatives to strengthen their bilateral relations. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the India-Myanmar relations?

- 1. Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project will connect Mizoram in India to Sittwe Port in Myanmar.
- 2. Both India and Myanmar are members of Mekong Ganga Cooperation.
- 3. Harimau Shakti is the joint military exercise between two countries.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

82. Who among the following was the first to translate the Bhagavad Gita into English?

- (a) Charles Wilkins
- (b) William Jones
- (c) Max Müller
- (d) Alexander Duff

83. With reference to Indian national movement, consider the following information:

	<i>Political Association</i>	<i>Associated Members</i>	<i>Protested against</i>
1.	Poona Sarvajanik Sabha	Mahadev Govind Ranade	Vernacular Press Act 1878
2.	Bombay Presidency Association	Pherozshah Mehta	Rowlatt Act
3.	Indian League	Surendranath Banerjee	Reduced age limit of Indian Civil Service Exam

In How many of the above rows is the given information correctly matched?

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

84. Which of the following newspapers/journals were founded or edited by Mahatma Gandhi?

- 1. Indian Opinion
- 2. Young India
- 3. Navjivan
- 4. Harijan

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

85. Consider the following crops:

- 1. Maize
- 2. Tomato
- 3. Potato
- 4. Chillies
- 5. Pineapple

उपर्युक्त फ़सलों में से कितनी, भारत के लिए स्थानिक हैं?

- केवल एक
- केवल दो
- केवल तीन
- कोई नहीं

86. वेल्लोर विद्रोह (1806) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

- विद्रोह का तात्कालिक कारण एक नई वर्दी (ट्रेस कोड) का परिचय था, जिसने हिंदू और मुस्लिम दोनों सिपाहियों की धार्मिक भावनाओं को ठेस पहुँचाई।
- विद्रोह के दौरान, विद्रोहियों ने ब्रिटिश यूनियन जैक के स्थान पर टीपू सुल्तान से जुड़े रॉयल टाइगर ध्वज को फहरा दिया।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- केवल 1
- केवल 2
- 1 और 2 दोनों
- न तो 1 न ही 2

87. आज़ाद हिंद फ़ौज (आईएनए) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

- आईएनए का विचार सर्वप्रथम सुभाष चंद्र बोस ने प्रस्तुत किया था।
- जापान द्वारा पकड़े गए भारतीय युद्धबंदियों को आईएनए में भर्ती किया गया था।
- इसमें एक महिला रेजिमेंट थी, जिसे रानी झाँसी रेजिमेंट कहा जाता था।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- केवल 1 और 2
- केवल 2 और 3
- केवल 1 और 3
- केवल 3

88. “वह एक नागा आध्यात्मिक और राजनीतिक नेता थीं, जिन्होंने पूर्वोत्तर भारत के कुछ क्षेत्रों में अंग्रेज़ों के खिलाफ सशस्त्र विद्रोह का नेतृत्व किया। वह हेराका आंदोलन में शामिल हुईं, जिसका उद्देश्य नागा आदिवासी धर्म का पुनरुद्धार और ब्रिटिश शासन का अंत करना था। ब्रिटिश शासकों ने उन्हें आजीवन कारावास की सज़ा सुनाई और अंततः भारत की

स्वतंत्रता के बाद उन्हें रिहा कर दिया गया। उन्हें पद्म भूषण से भी सम्मानित किया गया था।”

उपर्युक्त परिच्छेद में निम्नलिखित में से किस स्वतंत्रता सेनानी की बात की जा रही है?

- कनकलता बरुआ
- भोगेश्वरी फुकनानी
- हैपू जडोनांग
- रानी गाइदिन्यू

89. कार्ल्सबर्ग रिज (Carlsberg Ridge), जहाँ हाल ही में भारत को पॉलीमेटैलिक सल्फाइड्स (PMS) का अन्वेषण करने के अधिकार दिए गए हैं, निम्नलिखित में से किस महासागर में स्थित है?

- अटलांटिक महासागर
- हिंद महासागर
- प्रशांत महासागर
- दक्षिणी महासागर

90. नासा इसरो सिंथेटिक एपर्चर रडार (NISAR) मिशन के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

- यह ISRO और NASA द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से विकसित किए गए किसी उपग्रह का पहला उदाहरण है।
- यह एक लो अर्थ ऑर्बिट (Low Earth Orbit) वेधशाला है, जिसे मुख्य रूप से पृथ्वी के पारिस्थितिक तंत्र, भूमि सतह में परिवर्तनों और प्राकृतिक आपदाओं का अध्ययन करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है।
- यह पहला उपग्रह है जिसमें दो सिंथेटिक एपर्चर रडार (Synthetic Aperture Radars) विभिन्न आवृत्ति बैंड में कार्य कर रहे हैं।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

- केवल 1 और 2
- केवल 2 और 3
- केवल 1 और 3
- 1, 2 और 3

91. कैबिनेट मिशन योजना (1946) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

- यह तीन सदस्यीय मिशन था, जिसमें लॉर्ड पेथिक-लॉरेंस, सर स्टैफोर्ड क्रिप्स और ए.वी. अलेक्जेंडर शामिल थे।
- इसने एक संप्रभु पाकिस्तान की माँग को अस्वीकार कर दिया था।
- इसने एक संविधान सभा के गठन का प्रस्ताव रखा था, जिसके सदस्य जनता द्वारा प्रत्यक्ष रूप से चुने जाने थे।

How many of the above are native to India?

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

86. With reference to the Vellore Mutiny (1806), consider the following statements:

1. The immediate cause of the mutiny was the introduction of a new dress code that hurt the religious sentiments of both Hindu and Muslim sepoys.
2. During the uprising, the rebels replaced the British Union Jack with the Royal Tiger flag associated with Tipu Sultan.

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

87. With reference to the Indian National Army(INA), consider the following statements:

1. The idea of the INA was first conceived by Subhas Chandra Bose.
2. Indian prisoners of war captured by Japan were recruited into the INA.
3. It had a women's regiment known as the Rani Jhansi Regiment.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

88. "She was a Naga spiritual and political leader, who led an armed uprising against the British in some regions of north-east India. She joined the Heraka movement, aimed at revival of the Naga tribal religion and ending British rule. She was sentenced to life imprisonment by the British rulers and was eventually released after India's

independence. She was also awarded Padma Bhushan."

Which of the following freedom fighters is being talked about in the above paragraph?

- (a) Kanaklata Barua
- (b) Bhogeswari Phukanani
- (c) Haipou Jadonang
- (d) Rani Gaidinliu

89. The Carlsberg Ridge, where India has recently been granted rights to explore polymetallic sulphides(PMS), is located in which one of the following oceans?

- (a) Atlantic Ocean
- (b) Indian Ocean
- (c) Pacific Ocean
- (d) Southern Ocean

90. Consider the following statements regarding the NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar(NISAR) Mission:

1. It marks the first instance of a satellite jointly developed by ISRO and NASA.
2. It is a Low Earth Orbit observatory primarily designed to study Earth's ecosystems, land surface changes, and natural hazards.
3. It is the first satellite equipped with two Synthetic Aperture Radars operating in different frequency bands.

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

91. With reference to the Cabinet Mission Plan (1946), consider the following statements:

1. It was a three-member mission comprising Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps, and A. V. Alexander.
2. It rejected the demand for a sovereign Pakistan.
3. It proposed the formation of a Constituent Assembly whose members were to be directly elected by the people.

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) केवल 1 और 3
- (d) केवल 3

92. भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन (1942) के दौरान गठित समानांतर सरकारों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. तामलुक (पश्चिम बंगाल) में जातीय सरकार ने राहत कार्यों का आयोजन किया और नागरिक प्रशासन का संचालन किया।
2. सतारा (महाराष्ट्र) में वाई.बी. चव्हाण जैसे नेताओं के नेतृत्व में प्रति सरकार का गठन किया गया।
3. बलिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) में चित्तू पांडेय ने कई कांग्रेस नेताओं को रिहा करवाया।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

- (a) केवल एक
- (b) केवल दो
- (c) सभी तीन
- (d) कोई नहीं

93. भारत में यूरोपीय व्यापारिक कंपनियों के आगमन के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. अंग्रेजों ने अपनी पहली फैक्ट्री हुगली में स्थापित की।
2. फ्रांसीसियों ने अपनी पहली फैक्ट्री सूरत में स्थापित की।
3. डचों ने अपनी पहली फैक्ट्री कोच्चि में स्थापित की।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

- (a) केवल एक
- (b) केवल दो
- (c) सभी तीन
- (d) कोई भी नहीं

94. 1932 के 'सांप्रदायिक पंचाट' के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. इसकी घोषणा द्वितीय गोलमेज सम्मेलन के बाद प्रधानमंत्री रैम्से मैकडोनाल्ड ने की थी।

2. इसने पृथक् निर्वाचन मंडल का विस्तार दलित वर्गों तक किया।
3. पूना पैक्ट के परिणामस्वरूप महात्मा गाँधी ने सांप्रदायिक पंचाट को स्वीकार कर लिया।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

- (a) केवल एक
- (b) केवल दो
- (c) सभी तीन
- (d) कोई नहीं

95. निम्नलिखित प्रावधानों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. प्रांतीय स्तर पर द्विसदनीय विधायिका की स्थापना।
2. सिक्खों, भारतीय ईसाइयों, आंग्ल-भारतीयों और यूरोपीय लोगों के लिए पृथक् निर्वाचक मंडल।
3. सिविल सेवकों की भर्ती के लिए लोक सेवा आयोग की स्थापना।

उपर्युक्त प्रावधानों में से कितने, भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए थे?

- (a) केवल एक
- (b) केवल दो
- (c) सभी तीन
- (d) कोई नहीं

96. भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष से संबद्ध व्यक्तित्वों द्वारा लिखित पुस्तकों के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिए:

	पुस्तक	लेखक
1.	बंदी जीवन	वी.डी. सावरकर
2.	द गोल्डन थ्रेशोल्ड	सरोजिनी नायडू
3.	द इंडियन स्ट्रगल, 1920-1942	सुभाष चंद्र बोस

उपर्युक्त युग्मों में से कौन-सा/से सही सुमेलित है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 2 और 3
- (c) केवल 1 और 3
- (d) केवल 2

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

92 With reference to the parallel governments formed during the Quit India Movement(1942), consider the following statements:

1. In Tamluk(West Bengal), the Jatiya Sarkar organised relief work and conducted civil administration.
2. In Satara(Maharashtra), the Prati Sarkar was organised under leaders such as Y. B. Chavan.
3. In Ballia(Uttar Pradesh), Chittu Pandey secured the release of several Congress leaders.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

93. With reference to the advent of European trading companies in India, consider the following statements:

1. The English established their first factory at Hooghly.
2. The French established their first factory at Surat.
3. The Dutch established their first factory at Kochi.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

94. With reference to the 'Communal Award' of 1932, consider the following statements:

1. It was announced by Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald after the Second Round Table Conference.

2. It extended the system of separate electorates to the Depressed Classes.
3. The Poona Pact led to the acceptance of the Communal Award by Mahatma Gandhi.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

95. Consider the following provisions :

1. Establishment of a bicameral legislature at the provincial level.
2. Separate electorates for Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans.
3. Establishment of a Public Service Commission for the recruitment of civil servants.

How many of the above provisions were introduced by the Government of India Act 1919?

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

96. Consider the following pairs regarding books authored by personalities associated with the Indian freedom struggle:

	<i>Book</i>	<i>Author</i>
1.	Bandi Jeevan	V. D. Savarkar
2.	The Golden Threshold	Sarojini Naidu
3.	The Indian Struggle, 1920–1942	Subhas Chandra Bose

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

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

97. थियोसोफिकल सोसाइटी के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. इसकी स्थापना एनी बेसेंट और कर्नल एच.एस. ऑल्कॉट ने की थी।
2. इसकी शुरुआत आयरलैंड में हुई थी, लेकिन बाद में इसका मुख्यालय भारत में स्थानांतरित कर दिया गया था।
3. इसने हिंदू, पारसी और बौद्ध जैसे प्राचीन धर्मों को पुनर्जीवित और सशक्त करने की वकालत की।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 3
- (c) केवल 2 और 3
- (d) केवल 1 और 3

98. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

कथन-I:

वुड के एजुकेशन डिस्पैच, 1854 ने मैकाले के संस्मरण-पत्र (Macaulay's Minute) द्वारा समर्थित "अधोमुखी निस्पंदन के सिद्धांत" (Downward Filtration Theory) को खारिज कर दिया।

कथन-II:

वुड के डिस्पैच ने सुझाव दिया कि सरकार को आम लोगों और महिलाओं की शिक्षा की प्रत्यक्ष जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिए।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के बारे में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सही है?

- (a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं और कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या करता है।

(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं और कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं करता है।

(c) कथन-I सही है, किंतु कथन-II गलत है।

(d) कथन-I गलत है, किंतु कथन-II सही है।

99. 1944 के 'राजाजी फ़ॉर्मूला (Rajaji Formula)' के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. इसमें युद्धोपरांत एक आयोग के गठन का प्रावधान था जो मुस्लिम बहुल जिलों की पहचान करेगा, जहाँ जनमत संग्रह के माध्यम से पाकिस्तान के लिए प्राथमिकता तय की जाएगी।
2. इसमें विभाजन (Partition) की स्थिति में रक्षा या संचार जैसी आवश्यक सेवाओं को चलाने के लिए आपसी समझौते का प्रावधान था।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

100. भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम से जुड़े निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों में से किसे बोअर युद्ध के दौरान उनके मानवीय कार्यों के लिए 'कैसर-ए-हिंद' की उपाधि दी गई?

- (a) लाला लाजपत राय
- (b) गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले
- (c) महात्मा गाँधी
- (d) सिस्टर निवेदिता

■■■■

97. With reference to the Theosophical Society, consider the following statements:

1. It was founded by Annie Besant and Colonel H. S. Olcott.
2. It was initially founded in Ireland, but its headquarters was later shifted to India.
3. It advocated the revival and strengthening of the ancient religions of Hinduism, Zoroastrianism, and Buddhism.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

98. With reference to the history of colonial India, consider the following statements:

Statement I:

Wood's Education Dispatch, 1854 rejected the "Downward Filtration Theory" supported by Macaulay's Minute.

Statement II:

Wood's dispatch suggested that the government should assume direct responsibilities for the education of the masses and women.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I

- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is Correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

99. Consider the following statements regarding 'Rajaji Formula' of 1944:

1. It provided for the formation of a post-war commission to identify muslim-majority districts, where a plebiscite would decide preference for Pakistan.
2. It provided for a mutual agreement to run essential services like defence or communication in case of a partition.

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

100. Which of the following personalities associated with the Indian freedom struggle was awarded the title 'Kaiser-i-Hind' for his humanitarian work during the Boer War?

- (a) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Sister Nivedita

■■■■

Space for Rough Work



Space for Rough Work



GENERAL STUDIES

CSE Prelims Test Series (PTS): 2026

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

Answer Key

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

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General Studies

Test-11

Sectional Test:

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

1. (c)

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

2. (a)

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

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

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

3. (d)

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

4. (b)

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

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

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

5. (b)

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

6. (b)

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

7. (d)

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

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

8. (c)

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

9. (a)

Correct Chronological Sequence: 1-2-3.

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

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

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

10. (b)

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

11. (b)

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

12. (b)

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

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

13. (a)

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

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

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

14. (c)

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

15. (d)

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

16. (c)

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

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

17. (d)

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

18. (d)

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

Additional Information:

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

19. (d)

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

20. (b)

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

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

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

21. (a)

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

22. (a)

- **Gandhi-Irwin Pact** (also known as Delhi pact) was signed on 5 March 1931 between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin, the then Viceroy of India. It marked a temporary truce between the Indian National Congress and the British government, leading to the suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- **Statement 1 is correct :** The terms of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, 1931 included: the immediate release of all political prisoners not convicted for violence, the remission of all fines not yet collected, the return of confiscated lands not yet sold to third parties, and lenient treatment for those government employees who had resigned.

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

23. (c)

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

24. (b)

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

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

- **Additional Information:**

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

25. (b)

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

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

26. (c)

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

27. (a)

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

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

Additional Information:

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

28. (d)

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

29. (d)

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

exercises and computer-based wargames under a UN mandate.

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

30. (b)

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

31. (a)

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

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

32. (d)

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

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

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

33. (d)

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

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

34. (b)

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

35. (b)

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

put the European model on the map of Indian education.

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

36. (c)

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

37. (b)

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

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

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

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

38. (d)

- **Statement 1 is not correct: The Tinkathia system was associated with the Champaran Satyagraha (1917), not the Kheda Satyagraha.** Under the Tinkathia system, European indigo planters forced peasants in Champaran (Bihar) to cultivate indigo on three-twentieths (3/20) of their land, regardless of their will or economic condition. Mahatma Gandhi's intervention in Champaran, at the request of Raj Kumar Shukla, helped expose this exploitative system and secured relief for the peasants.
- ♦ The Kheda Satyagraha (1918), on the other hand, was about remission of land revenue for farmers affected by crop failure in Gujarat, not indigo cultivation.

- **Statement 2 is not correct: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel assisted Gandhi during the Kheda Satyagraha (1918) — not during the Champaran Satyagraha.** During the Kheda movement, Patel left his legal practice to organize peasants and lead the struggle under Gandhi's guidance against unjust

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

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

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

39. (b)

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

40. (b)

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

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

41. (c)

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

42. (a)

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

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

43. (d)

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

44. (a)

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

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

45. (c)

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

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

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

46. (c)

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

47. (d)

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

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

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

48. (d)

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

49. (a)

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

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

Additional information:

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

50. (c)

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

51. (b)

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

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

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

52. (a)

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

53. (c)

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

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

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

54. (b)

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

55. (c)

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

56. (c)

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

57. (b)

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

58. (c)

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

and **prohibited participation in political activities**.

59. (c)

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

60. (b)

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

61. (d)

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

62. (b)

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

63. (a)

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

64. (b)

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

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

65. (c)

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

66. (b)

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

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

67. (b)

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

68. (b)

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

69. (c)

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

occur in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

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

70. (a)

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

71. (a)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** In the system of administration evolved by **Lord Cornwallis**, **District Collectors combined the duties of revenue collection and the police duties as Magistrates**. These functions were separated briefly at the recommendation of the Bird Committee (1808-1820) when separate District Superintendents of Police were appointed. However, in 1844, the functions of the Collector, the Magistrate and the Police were again combined to tackle the problem of the increasing incidences of property crimes.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** **Warren Hastings** retained the post of the fauzdars and **utilised the policing functions of the Zamindars** during the early phase of Company rule. Later,

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

72. (d)

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

73. (b)

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

74. (c)

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

75. (c)

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

76. (c)

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

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

77. (c)

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

78. (a)

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

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

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

79. (d)

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

80. (d)

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

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

81. (a)

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

82. (a)

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

83. (a)

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

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

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

84. (d)

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

- ♦ Indian Opinion was started in South Africa.

85. (d)

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

86. (c)

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

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

87. (b)

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

88. (d)

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

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

89. (b)

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

90. (d)

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

91. (a)

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

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

92. (c)

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

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

93. (a)

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

94. (b)

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

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

95. (b)

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

96. (b)

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

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

97. (b)

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

98. (a)

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

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

99. (c)

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

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

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

100. (c)

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

■■■■

