

1. Who authored the book 'The Indian War of Independence 1857', originally written in Marathi and published in 1909?
 - (a) V. D. Savarkar
 - (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - (c) Bipin Chandra Pal
 - (d) Lala Lajpat Rai
2. Consider the following statements regarding the All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS):
 1. It worked independently of the Indian National Congress and never associated with it.
 2. It was formed under the leadership of Swami Sahajanand Saraswati.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
3. The "Global Capacity-Building Initiative", sometimes seen in the news, is related to which of the following?
 - (a) World Health Organization (WHO)
 - (b) World Trade Organization (WTO)
 - (c) International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
 - (d) United Nations (UN)
4. The Sandhurst Committee of 1926 was related to:
 - (a) Indian Army and its Indianization
 - (b) Indian education system reforms
 - (c) labour welfare and working hours
 - (d) land revenue and agriculture reforms
5. The C. Rajagopalachari (CR) Formula of 1944 was proposed primarily to:
 - (a) resolve the political deadlock.
 - (b) ensure India's full support to the Allied powers in World War II.
 - (c) promote Hindu dominance in the provisional government.
 - (d) delimit the boundaries between India and Pakistan.
6. Consider the following statements about the Quit India Movement:
 1. The movement was initiated in response to the failure of the Cabinet Mission.
 2. Parallel governments were established in several regions, including Ballia, Satara, and Talcher.
 3. The movement led to the immediate withdrawal of British forces from India.Which of the statements given above are **not** correct?
 - (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
7. Consider the following statements regarding the Simon Commission:
 1. It proposed the abolition of dyarchy and the establishment of representative government in the provinces.
 2. Demonstrations against the arrival of the Simon Commission coincided with the Rowlatt 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
8. Consider the following statements about the Swarajists and No-Changers:
 1. Swarajists advocated constructive work outside councils, while No-Changers emphasized entering legislative councils to disrupt British policies from within.
 2. The debate between the two arose after the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2

9. With reference to the Wavell Plan of 1945, consider the following statements:
1. All members of the Executive Council, including the Governor-General, were to be Indians.
 2. Caste Hindus and Muslims were to have equal representation in the Executive Council.
- 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
10. Consider the following statements regarding the Khudai Khidmatgars:
1. They worked under the leadership of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.
 2. They actively supported the Non-Cooperation Movement launched by Gandhi.
 3. They were primarily based in the North-West Frontier Province.
- 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
11. With reference to Jinnah's Fourteen Points, consider the following statements:
1. Separate electorates for Muslims were to be retained.
 2. Sindh was to be separated from the Bombay Presidency.
 3. One-third representation for Muslims was to be ensured in the Central Legislature.
- How many of the above statements correctly reflect the demands of the Fourteen Points?
- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

12. With reference to the Cabinet Mission Plan (1946), consider the following statements:
1. It accepted the demand for the creation of a full-fledged Pakistan.
 2. Provinces were to have full autonomy and control over residual powers.
 3. It provided that the Princely States would no longer remain under the paramountcy of the British Government.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3
13. Consider the following statements regarding the Trade Disputes Act of 1929:
1. It placed restrictions on the right to strike in public utility services.
 2. It made registration of trade unions compulsory in British India.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
14. The Eka Movement of 1921–22 was primarily a
- (a) tribal uprising in Central India.
(b) peasant movement in Awadh.
(c) workers' strike in Bombay mills.
(d) revolutionary movement in Bengal.
15. The Poona Pact of 1932 was related to which of the following?
- (a) response to the Simon Commission Report
(b) settlement of differences arising out of the Communal Award
(c) opposition to the Nehru Report
(d) negotiations at the First Round Table Conference

16. Consider the following statements regarding the *Al-Hilal* newspaper started in 1912:

1. It was started by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.
2. It strongly criticized the British government and opposed the separatist views of the Muslim League.
3. It was an influential English language weekly newspaper.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct.

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

17. In 1928, a movement was led by Vallabhbhai Patel against an increase in land revenue assessment. Its success earned him the popular title “Sardar.” The agitation drew strong support from peasants and was not confined merely to urban elites. It concluded with the government agreeing to reduce the revenue hike and restore the confiscated lands.

Which of the following movements is being described above?

- (a) Moplah Rebellion
- (b) Eka Movement
- (c) Kheda Satyagraha
- (d) Bardoli Satyagraha

18. Consider the following statements about Subhas Chandra Bose:

1. He was elected Congress President at the Haripura Session in 1938.
2. He organized the Indian National Army (INA) and gave the slogan "Jai Hind".

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

19. Recently, seen in the news, the ADEETIE Scheme is related to:

- (a) A central government initiative to provide digital training and entrepreneurship support to tribal youth in emerging technologies.
- (b) A Ministry of Power program to accelerate deployment of energy-efficient technologies in industries and enterprises.
- (c) An education scheme aimed at improving accessibility, digital infrastructure, and teacher training in rural schools through technology.
- (d) A defence sector scheme to promote indigenous development of electronic warfare and artificial intelligence-based systems.

20. With reference to India's defence sector, the term ‘Project 17A’, sometimes seen in the news, is related to:

- (a) Development of India's nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines
- (b) Construction of stealth guided-missile frigates for the Indian Navy
- (c) Indigenisation of aircraft carriers under Make in India programme
- (d) Joint missile development project between India and Russia

21. Consider the following statements regarding the Digital Payments Index:

1. The index is compiled by the Ministry of Finance in coordination with the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI).
2. It is a first-of-its-kind index to measure the spread of digital payments across the country.

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

22. Consider the following statements regarding Chikungunya:
1. It's a mosquito-borne viral disease caused by the chikungunya virus.
 2. There is no vaccine or antiviral drug treatment for chikungunya.
 3. Chikungunya shares common vectors with Dengue and Zika viruses.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) 1 and 2 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
23. Artists of Sohrai, Pattachitra and Patua art recently called on the President as part of Kala Utsav-2025 'Artists in Residence Programme' of Rashtrapati Bhavan. In this context, consider the following pairs:
- | <i>Art form</i> | <i>State</i> |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. Sohrai | : Gujrat |
| 2. Madhubani | : Bihar |
| 3. Patua | : Jharkhand |
- How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?
- (a) Only one
 - (b) Only two
 - (c) All three
 - (d) None
24. Iran was recently threatened of snapback sanctions by E3 countries amidst the derailed U.S.-Iran nuclear talks. In this context, which of the following are comprises E3 countries?
- (a) USA, UK and France
 - (b) UK, Russia and France
 - (c) UK, Germany and France
 - (d) Eritrea, Ethiopia, Egypt

25. Recently, A Harappan site has surfaced at Ratadiya Ri Dheri. The site is located in which of the following states?
- (a) Rajasthan
 - (b) Gujarat
 - (c) Punjab
 - (d) Haryana
26. Consider the following statements regarding the AI Alliance Network (AIANET):
1. It is an informal voluntary network and community for its members to exchange views, share information and expertise.
 2. India is a founding member of the AIANET.
 3. It is administered by the AI Alliance based in Switzerland.
- How many of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) Only one
 - (b) Only two
 - (c) All three
 - (d) None
27. Consider the following statements regarding APAAR ID:
1. APAAR ID is a 16-digit student identification number launched under the National Education Policy, 2020.
 2. APAAR ID is now mandatory for CBSE board exam registration.
 3. The system is implemented through the Academic Bank of Credits (ABC) managed by UGC.
- How many of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) Only one
 - (b) Only two
 - (c) All three
 - (d) None

28. Consider the following pairs:

Port	Achievement
1. V. O. Chidambaranar Port, Tamil Nadu	: India's first fully digital port under Port Community System 2.0
2. JNPT (Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust), Maharashtra	: First port in the country to produce green hydrogen.
3. Deendayal Port, Gujarat	: India's first port to run entirely on solar power

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

29. Consider the following statements regarding the M.S.Swaminathan Award:

1. The award is administered directly by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India.
2. Only Indian citizens working in agricultural research are eligible for this award.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

30. Consider the following statements regarding the National Green Tribunal (NGT):

1. The Chairperson of the NGT must be a retired Judge of the Supreme Court of India.
2. The NGT is bound by the Civil Procedure Code (CPC), 1908, in all its proceedings.
3. The Tribunal is not empowered to hear matters relating to the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

31. Match the regions with the country:

Area	Country
1. Dier al-Balah	: Syria
2. Darfur	: Sudan
3. Kyiv	: Democratic Republic of Congo
4. Kivu	: Ukraine

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

32. How many of the following countries are member nations of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU)?

1. Russia
2. Belarus
3. Kazakhstan
4. Armenia
5. Kyrgyzstan
6. Uzbekistan

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

33. Recently, the President of USA and Russia met in Alaska regarding Ceasefire in Russia-Ukraine war. In this regard, consider the following statements regarding Alaska's geographical location:

1. It shares a land border with both Russia and Canada.
2. It is bordered by the Arctic Ocean to the north and the Pacific Ocean to the south.
3. The Aleutian Islands chain extends from Alaska to Asia.

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

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

1. They are entitled to parity with Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) in economic, financial, and educational matters.
2. OCI cardholders are eligible to vote in Indian elections.
3. OCI cardholders are not eligible to hold Indian constitutional posts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

35. Consider the following statements regarding the Pralay Missile:

1. Pralay is an indigenous system developed solely by DRDO.
2. It uses a solid propellant rocket motor.
3. It follows a ballistic trajectory but with the ability to manoeuvre during flight.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

36. Consider the following statements regarding the Hartog Commission set up in Colonial India:

1. It was set up as a sub-committee by Simon Commission to review education in India.
2. It recommended a sum of one lakh rupees grant to the Visva-Bharati school set up by Tagore.

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

37. With reference to the Royal Indian Naval Mutiny, consider the following statements:

1. The mutiny started with the protest of Naval Ratings of HMIS Talwar at Bombay harbour.
2. It demanded the withdrawal of Indian soldiers from Indonesia.
3. HMIS Hindustan at Karachi harbour opposed the mutiny to pave the way for the creation of Pakistan.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

38. What was the objective of the Bombay Manifesto issued in 1936?

- (a) To oppose socialistic ideals preached by Jawahar Lal Nehru.
- (b) To build consensus among political parties regarding 1937 elections.
- (c) To condemn the Government of India Act, 1935.
- (d) To demand state intervention in bringing educational reforms.

39. Consider the following statements about 1937 elections:
1. Only provincial elections were held and no elections were held at the federal level.
 2. Congress Ministries were formed in all the provinces except Bengal and Punjab.
- 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. Identify the commission with reference to recommendations given below:
1. It was set up to study and report on problems of Calcutta University but its recommendations were applicable to other universities also.
 2. One of its recommendations was that students should enter university after an intermediate stage (rather than matric) for a three-year degree course in university.
 3. A separate board of secondary and intermediate education should be set up for administration and control of secondary and intermediate education.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) Saddler Commission
(b) Hartog commission
(c) Raleigh commission
(d) Sergeant plan
41. In which of the following movements for the Indian National Congress appealed directly to the masses for the first time and membership was thrown open to all men and women of the age of 21?
- (a) Swadeshi movement
(b) Non-Cooperation movement
(c) Civil disobedience movement
(d) Quit India movement

42. Consider the following statements concerning the Censorship of the Press Act, 1799:
1. It was enacted under the apprehension of the French attack.
 2. It immediately imposed pre-censorship on newspapers, magazines, and books.
- 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 Civil Disobedience Movement, consider the following pairs:
- | <i>Region</i> | <i>Associated Leader</i> |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Bihar | : Ambika Kant Sinha |
| 2. Assam | : Chandraprabha Saikiani |
| 3. Odisha | : Gopalbandhu Choudhuri |
- How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?
- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None
44. Consider the following statements regarding the Swaraj Party:
1. Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das formed it with the support of C. Rajaopalchari.
 2. The Swaraj Party members defeated the Public Safety bill in the Central Council.
 3. The Swarajists effectively coordinated their revolutionary work in the council with mass political work outside.
- 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

45. In the context of the Indian National Movement, the term 'Delhi Chalo' was associated with which of the following?
- A call during the Non-Cooperation Movement to organise demonstrations in Delhi.
 - The strategy during the Individual Satyagraha, where satyagrahis, after making anti-war declarations, were directed to march towards Delhi in case they were not arrested.
 - A directive of the Quit India Movement (1942) aimed at seizing administrative centres in Delhi as a symbol of overthrowing British authority.
 - A mass mobilisation drive launched in 1947 to exert pressure on the British Government for the immediate transfer of power.
46. The Lothian Committee (Indian Franchise Committee) was associated with which of the following?
- Simon Commission
 - Communal Award
 - Hunter Commission
 - Poona Pact
47. Muhammad Ali Jinnah's Fourteen Points were the response to:
- Nehru Report
 - August Offer
 - Simon Commission recommendations
 - Non-Cooperation Programme
48. Consider the following statements regarding the 1924 session of Congress:
- This was the first and only session when Mahatma Gandhi was the President.
 - Unity in Congress was formalized through the Gandhi-Swarajist Pact.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
49. The Gujarat Sabha, with Mahatma Gandhi as its President, was formed during:
- Individual Satyagraha
 - Bardoli Satyagraha
 - Quit India Movement
 - Kheda Satyagraha
50. With reference to the provisions of the August Offer (1940), consider the following statements:
- It proposed the immediate creation of a Constituent Assembly.
 - It assured that no future Constitution would be adopted without the consent of minorities.
 - It guaranteed Purna Swaraj as the immediate objective of British policy.
- Which of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?
- 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
51. Consider the following statements regarding the Pirpur Committee (1938):
- Its main purpose was to prepare a detailed report on atrocities allegedly committed by Congress ministries.
 - The Committee was appointed by the British Parliament.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

- 52.** Consider the following:
1. Justice party
 2. Muslim League
 3. Hindu Mahasabha
- How many of the above supported the plan of Civil disobedience post Lahore Session of Congress?
- (a) Only one
 - (b) Only two
 - (c) All three
 - (d) None
- 53.** Which of the following Acts recommended the establishment of a Federal Public Service Commission as well as Provincial Public Service Commissions in their respective spheres?
- (a) Indian Councils Act, 1909
 - (b) Government of India Act, 1919
 - (c) Government of India Act, 1935
 - (d) Indian Independence Act, 1947
- 54.** The official resolution condemning India's forced participation in the Second World War without Indian consent was passed during which Congress Working Committee session?
- (a) Lucknow Session
 - (b) Wardha Session
 - (c) Tripuri Session
 - (d) Bombay Session
- 55.** The All India National Education Conference at Wardha (1937) led to the setting up of which committee to formulate a national scheme for basic education?
- (a) Radha Krishnan Committee
 - (b) Zakir Hussain Committee
 - (c) Hartog Committee
 - (d) Kher Committee
- 56.** Which of the following organizations had the aim to organize an armed revolution to overthrow colonial rule and establish in its place a Federal Republic of the United States of India?
- (a) Ghadar Party
 - (b) Anushilan Samiti
 - (c) Azad Hind Sena
 - (d) Hindustan Republican Association
- 57.** Consider the following:
1. Dominion status
 2. Responsible government at centre
 3. Joint electorates
 4. Linguistic provinces
- How many of the above were the recommendations of the Nehru Report?
- (a) Only one
 - (b) Only two
 - (c) Only three
 - (d) All four
- 58.** Consider the following statements regarding the Federal Assembly under the Government of India Act, 1935:
1. Members of the Federal Assembly could move a vote of no-confidence against ministers.
 2. The tenure of the Federal Assembly was 3 years.
 3. All members of the Federal Assembly were directly elected by the people.
- How many of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) Only one
 - (b) Only two
 - (c) All three
 - (d) None

59. Consider the following:
1. Bicameralism at the centre
 2. Separate electorate for Muslims and Sikhs
 3. Separation of central and provincial budgets
- How many of the above were introduced through the Government of India Act, 1919?
- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None
60. Consider the following statements:
- Statement I: Jawaharlal Nehru was nominated as the president for the Lahore session of the Congress in 1929.
- Statement II: There was a need to acknowledge the upsurge of youth, which had made the anti-Simon campaign a huge success.
- Statement III: Nehru emerged as the most popular leader among the Provincial Congress Committees.
- Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
- (a) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct and both of them explain Statement I
(b) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct but only one of them explains Statement I
(c) Only one of the Statements II and III is correct and that explains Statement I
(d) Neither Statement II nor Statement III is correct
61. During which of the following movements did Mahatma Gandhi admitted to have committed 'Himalayan Blunder' by using the weapon of Satyagraha?
- (a) Non-Cooperation Movement
(b) Quit India Movement
(c) Rowlatt Satyagraha
(d) Civil Disobedience Movement

62. Consider the following statements:
- Statement -I: The failure of the Second Round Table Conference in 1931 marked the renewal of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Statement-II: The British refused to concede the demand of complete independence and focused on communal representation issues.
- 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 but 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.
63. With reference to Indian history, consider the following statement regarding the communist movement in India:
1. M.N. Roy became the first Indian to be elected to the leadership of the Communist International.
 2. The Indian Communist Conference at Kanpur formalised the foundation of the CPI.
- 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. With reference to Indian History, the Indian Opinion was the newspaper published by:
- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
(b) Annie Besant
(c) Mahatma Gandhi
(d) Lala Lajpat Rai

- 65.** Consider the following:
1. Kisan Sabhas in United Provinces
 2. Strike of labourers in Assam tea Plantation
 3. Hartal against the arrival of the Prince of Wales
 4. Peasant uprising in the Malabar region
- How many of the above happened during the Non-Cooperation Movement?
- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(b) 2 and 4 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 3 and 4 only
- 66.** With reference to Indian History, which of the following is the significance of the August Declaration of 1917 by Montagu?
- (a) It recognize the Indian contribution to the war efforts.
(b) It rendered the demand for self-government no longer seditious.
(c) It released political prisoners including Lokamanya Tilak.
(d) It declared the Rowlatt Act null and void.
- 67.** Which of the following issues were taken up by Congress during the Indian General Elections of 1945?
1. Brutal repression of the 1942 movement
 2. Equal representation of Muslims and Hindus in the Constituent Assembly
 3. Fate of Indian National Army prisoners of war
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 3 only

- 68.** Consider the following statements about the various committees established during the British period:
1. The Sir Sidney Rowlett Committee 1918 recommended severe restrictions on the freedom of the Press.
 2. The Press Act of 1908 and 1910 were repealed on the recommendation of a Press Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.
 3. The Press Enquiry Committee was set up in March 1947 to examine press laws in the light of fundamental rights formulated by the Constituent Assembly.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 3 only
(b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1 only
- 69.** Consider the following statements regarding the Press Act of 1835:
1. It initiated the policy of censorship of the press in India.
 2. It required for the first time that a publisher has to give a precise account of the premises used for printing and publication.
- 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. Consider the following pairs of personalities and their associated publications:

<i>Personality</i>	<i>Publication</i>
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- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Annie Besant | : New India |
| 2. Subhash Chandra Bose | : The Indian Struggle |
| 3. Jawaharlal Nehru | : National Herald |

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

71. In the context of the Government repression of the extremists, which of the following is/are correct?

- 1. In 1909, Bipan Chandra Pal was sentenced to six years' transportation to Mandalay jail.
- 2. Aurobindo Ghosh retired from active politics and shifted to Pondicherry to pursue a spiritual life.

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. Who among the following women served as Presidents of the Indian National Congress?

- 1. Annie Besant
- 2. Sarojini Naidu
- 3. Nellie Sengupta
- 4. Sucheta Kriplani

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

73. With reference to the Women's Indian Association (1917), consider the following statements :

- 1. One of its objectives was to abolish child marriage and raise the age of consent for women to 16.
- 2. Annie Besant represented the Association to demand women's political rights.
- 3. Its official journal was Stri Dharma.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

74. The Swadesh Bandhab Samiti, one of the most prominent organizations during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, played a crucial role in mobilizing the masses. In this context consider the following statements about Swadesh Bandhab Samiti:

- 1. It was set up by Krishnakumar Mitra.
- 2. It worked mainly among the Muslim peasantry of Barisal.
- 3. It engaged in arbitration courts, Swadeshi crafts training, and famine relief.

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

75. Arrange the following revolutionary activities in chronological order:
1. Barrah (Burrah) Dacoity by Dacca Anushilan Samiti
 2. Bomb attack on Viceroy Lord Hardinge by Rashbehari Bose and Sachin Sanyal
 3. Launch of the Yugantar revolutionary weekly
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) 1-2-3
(b) 3-2-1
(c) 3-1-2
(d) 1-3-2
76. Which of the following best captures the central objective of Zimmerman Plan?
- (a) To create an international press campaign for Indian nationalism
(b) To negotiate with Britain for dominion status during World War I
(c) To plan an assassination of the then Viceroy of India
(d) To secure foreign aid and arms for an armed uprising in India
77. Consider the following statements regarding All-India Muslim League:
1. It was established at the annual session of the All India Muhammadan Educational Conference in Dacca.
 2. Nawab Salimullah was the League's first president.
 3. The League's organisational rules and constitution were compiled in a document called the "Green Book".
- How many of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

78. Consider the following provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (Morley-Minto Reforms):
1. The number of elected members in the Imperial Legislative Council and the Provincial Legislative Councils was decreased.
 2. One Indian was to be appointed to the Viceroy's Executive Council.
 3. Legislatures were given powers to pass resolutions, ask questions and supplementaries, and vote on separate items in the budget.
- How many of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None
79. Which of the following statements about B.R. Ambedkar's political organizations is/are correct?
1. In 1926, Ambedkar was elected President of the All India Depressed Classes Association.
 2. In 1936, he founded the Independent Labour Party.
 3. In July 1942, he launched the Scheduled Caste Federation.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below
- (a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3
80. "Bengal united is a power. Bengal divided will pull in several different ways". The preceding statement was made in the context of the partition of Bengal in 1905. It was made by who among the following?
- (a) William St John Brodrick, Secretary of State
(b) Andrews Frazer, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal
(c) Lord Curzon, Viceroy
(d) Herbert Hope Risley, Home Secretary

81. Which of the following leaders never presided over any of the annual congress sessions?

1. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
2. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
3. M.G. Ranade
4. Aurobindo Ghosh

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

82. Consider the following statements about Pherozeshah Mehta:

1. He presided over the Indian National Congress Calcutta session in 1890.
2. He was popularly known as the “Father of Municipal Government in Bombay” for his work in the Bombay Municipal Corporation.
3. He started the English newspaper The Bombay Chronicle in 1910.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

83. In the context of the Swadeshi movement, Nandalal Bose and Prafulla Chandra Roy were achievers in which spheres of life?

- (a) Politics and Engineering respectively
- (b) Arts (paintings) and Science respectively
- (c) Engineering and Sports respectively
- (d) Civil Services and Politics respectively

84. Arrange the following Viceroys of India in chronological order of their tenure:

1. Lord Chelmsford
2. Lord Curzon
3. Lord Hardinge II
4. Lord Irwin

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

85. Vanguard, a literary device started in the twentieth century, was related to a radical leftist party of which of the following leaders?

- (a) Barindranath Ghosh
- (b) Jayprakash Narayan
- (c) M.N. Roy
- (d) Sachin Sanyal

86. With reference to the Surat session of 1907, consider the following statements:

1. The Moderates supported Rash Behari Ghosh as Congress President.
2. Gopal Krishna Gokhale was aligned with the Extremists at the time of the split between the Congress leaders.

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

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

87. With reference to the Justice Party in the Madras Presidency, consider the following statements:

1. It aimed at promoting the interests of non-Brahmins in education and public employment.
2. The party remained consistently anti-Congress and loyal to the British government.
3. It came to power in the Madras Presidency after the Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms of 1919.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

88. With reference to the Delhi Durbar of 1911, consider the following statements:

1. It was the only Durbar attended personally by the reigning British monarch, who was formally proclaimed Emperor of India.
2. The annulment of the Partition of Bengal (1905) was announced during this Durbar.
3. The Durbar was attended by all the Indian National Congress leaders alike.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

89. Who renounced his Knighthood in 1917 as a protest against the arrest of Annie Besant and the suppression of the Home Rule League?

- (a) George Arundale
- (b) S. Subramania Iyer
- (c) C. R. Das
- (d) B.P Wadia

90. This Indian nationalist leader was described as the "Father of Indian Unrest" by the British journalist Valentine Chirol and he travelled to England to sue the journalist. He was

- (a) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (c) Surendranath Banerjee
- (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

91. Who among the following were associated with the Ghadar Party?

1. Sohan Singh Bhakna
2. Bhai Paramanand
3. Vishnu Ganesh Pingle
4. Tarak Nath Das

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

92. Consider the following statements about the Alipore Bomb Case:

1. It was related to the incident in which Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki attempted to assassinate Magistrate Kingsford.
2. Aurobindo Ghose was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment in this case.
3. Chittaranjan Das defended Aurobindo Ghose during the trial.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

93. Consider the following statements:
1. He was a prominent lawyer, trade union leader, and leader in the Indian National Congress.
 2. In 1906, he established the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company.
 3. At times, he is also referred to as Kappalottiya Thamizhan, meaning "The Tamil Helmsman."
- Who among the following is being referred to in the statements given above?
- (a) V. O. Chidambaram Pillai
 - (b) C. Rajagopalachari
 - (c) V. Krishnaswami Iyer
 - (d) Dheeran Chinnamalai
94. The "Carlyle Circular" in colonial India referred to a/an
- (a) notice circulated among the revolutionaries in Bengal to make their activities more organized.
 - (b) circular issued by the Chief Secretary of the Bengal Government restricting students from participating in nationalist and political activities
 - (c) order banning the circulation of nationalist newspapers such as *Bande Mataram* and *Jugantar*
 - (d) circular announcing the annulment of the Partition of Bengal in 1911
95. Women played an active role in the Indian freedom struggle especially since the beginning of the 20th century. In this context, who among the following ran the famous secret *Congress Radio* during the Quit India movement?
- (a) Sucheta Kripalani
 - (b) Usha Mehta
 - (c) Aruna Asaf Ali
 - (d) Sarojini Naidu

96. Consider the following statements:
1. The announcement that the British would quit India by June 1948 was made by Lord Mountbatten on 3rd June 1947.
 2. Partition of India as the two-nation theory was accepted by the Congress nationalist leaders.
- 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
97. What does the term "ESG Framework," sometimes seen in the news, refer to?
- (a) A World Bank program to regulate cross-border trade in environmentally sensitive goods and services.
 - (b) A financial mechanism developed by the IMF to provide green loans to developing countries for climate adaptation.
 - (c) A set of standards for evaluating a company's sustainability and ethical practices.
 - (d) An Indian government initiative to assess and certify only public sector enterprises on sustainability performance.
98. What does the term "C-FLOOD" sometimes seen in the news, refer to?
- (a) A community-led initiative to construct flood embankments and water conservation structures along India's river basins.
 - (b) A satellite-based system launched by ISRO to monitor monsoon-related flooding across South Asia.
 - (c) A web-based platform providing 2-day advance flood inundation forecasts up to village-level.
 - (d) A network of mobile response teams trained in urban flood rescue and rehabilitation across coastal cities.

99. Consider the following statements regarding the lowering of voting age in India:

1. Originally, the Constitution of India provided for a minimum voting age of 25 years.
2. Lowering of voting age in India requires a constitutional amendment.
3. Article 326 of the Constitution provides for elections to the House of the People and State Legislative Assemblies on the basis of adult suffrage.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

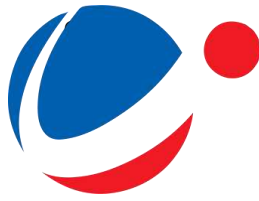
- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

100. Consider the following statements regarding Retail Inflation in India:

1. Retail inflation in India is measured by the Wholesale Price Index.
2. The current inflation target set by RBI is 2% with a tolerance band of $\pm 4\%$.
3. High retail inflation reduces the purchasing power of money and affects household consumption.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

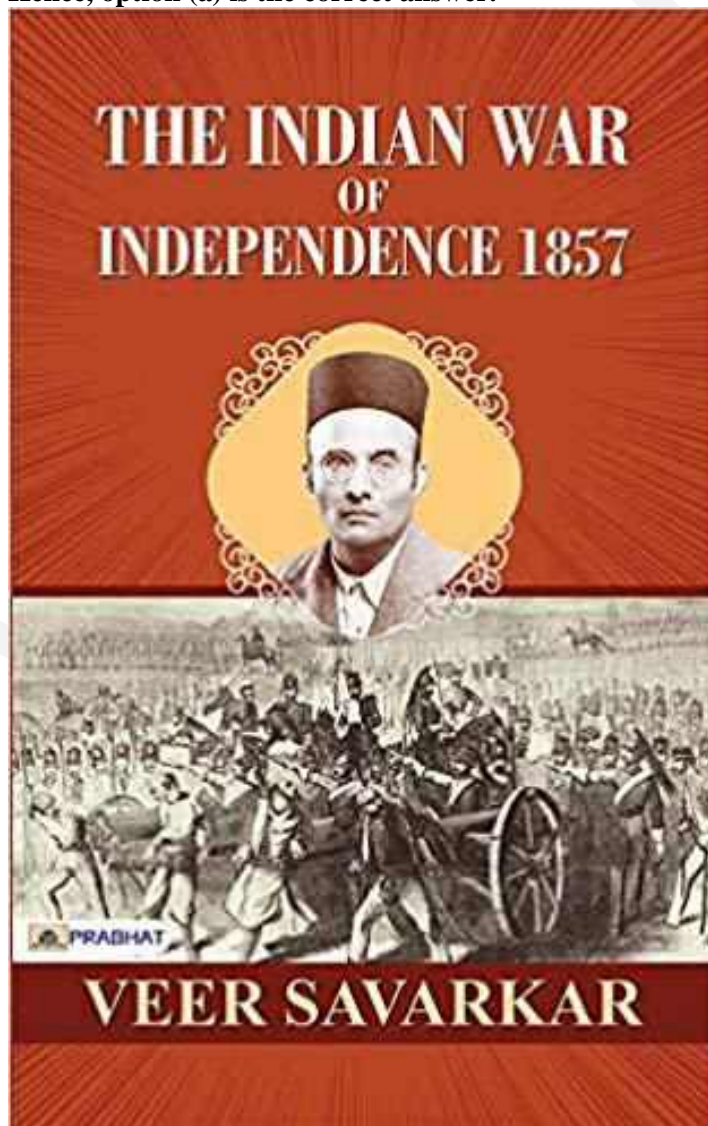
- (a) 3 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3



ANSWERS & EXPLANATIONS
GENERAL STUDIES (P) TEST – 6323 (2026)

Q 1.A

- **Vinayak Damodar (V. D.) Savarkar authored The Indian War of Independence 1857. He originally wrote the work in Marathi and completed the manuscript around 1907–08 while associated with India House in London.** Because of the book's strongly nationalist interpretation of the 1857 uprising (treating it as a unified "war of independence") and the difficulty of getting it published openly in British India, it first appeared in print in 1909 (published abroad) and copies were clandestinely circulated; the work was banned in British India for many years. The book reframed the events of 1857 as a national revolt rather than a mere sepoy mutiny and became an influential text among Indian revolutionaries.
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a prominent extremist leader and author of other works (e.g., Shrimad Bhagavad Gita Rahasya)..
- **Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.**



Q 2.B

- **The Kisan Sabha movement started in Bihar under the leadership of Sahajanand Saraswati** who had formed in 1929 the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha (BPKS) to mobilise peasant grievances against the zamindari attacks on their occupancy rights and thus sparking the farmers' movements in India. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- Gradually, the peasant movement intensified and spread across the rest of India. **All of those radical developments on the peasant front culminated in the formation of the All India Kisan Sabha at the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress in April 1936, with Sahajanand Saraswati elected as its first president.** The other prominent members were N.G. Ranga, Ram Manohar Lohia, Jayaprakash Narayan, Acharya Narendra Dev and Bankim Mukerji. It involved prominent leaders like E.M.S. Namboodiripad, Indulal Yagnik, Sohan Singh Bhakna, Z. A. Ahmed, Karyanand Sharma, Yamuna Karjee, Yadunandan Sharma, Rahul Sankrityayan, P. Sundarayya, Yogendra Sharma and Bankim Mukherjee. **The Kisan Manifesto, released in August 1936, demanded the abolition of the zamindari system and the cancellation of rural debts. In October 1937, it adopted the red flag as its banner. Soon, its leaders became increasingly distant with Congress and repeatedly came in confrontation with Congress governments in Bihar and in United Province.**
- **In subsequent years, the movement was increasingly dominated by Socialists and Communists as it moved away from the Congress.** By the 1938 Haripura session of the Congress, under the presidency of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the rift became evident and by May 1942, the Communist Party of India, which was finally legalised by the government in July 1942, had taken over All India Kisan Sabha all across India, including Bengal where its membership grew considerably. It took on the Communist Party's line of people's war and stayed away from the Quit India Movement, which started in August 1942, and so lost its popular base. Many of its members defied party orders and joined the movement. Prominent members like N. G. Ranga, Indulal Yagnik and Swami Sahajananda soon left the organisation, which increasingly found it difficult to approach the peasants with its watered-down pro-British and pro-war approach. That made increase its nationalist agenda, much to the dismay of the British Raj.
- While AIKS had a degree of independence in its functioning, **it was closely associated with the Indian National Congress initially**, and later many of its activities were coordinated with the Congress's broader nationalist movement. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**

Q 3.D

- **Context: India launched projects with the UN under Global Capacity Building Initiative for Asia, Africa and Caribbean countries.**
- **Global Capacity Building Initiative**
 - The initiative was announced in September 2023 on the margins of 78th Session of United Nations General Assembly in the presence of Hon'ble External Affairs Minister Dr S Jaishankar, following which Ministry of External Affairs and UN country team in India jointly worked to identify the projects and their implementation to foster south-south cooperation to accelerate SDG goals.
 - Objective: Share India's development experiences, best practices, and expertise with Global South nations through capacity-building and training programs for accelerating progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
 - Implemented through the new UN India SDG Country Fund as well as the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme (ITEC).
- **Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 4.A

- **The Sandhurst Committee of 1926 was appointed by the British government to examine the composition and training of the Indian Army. Its primary focus was on increasing Indian representation in the officer cadre, which at the time was largely dominated by British officers. The committee recommended the Indianization of the officer corps, meaning that more Indians should be admitted to military training institutions such as the Royal Military College at Sandhurst.** It also suggested structured military training and career progression for Indian cadets to prepare them for key positions in the army.
- The committee's recommendations laid the foundation for gradually increasing Indian leadership within the armed forces. **Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 5.A

- **Rajagopalachari Formula: The Formula C. Rajagopalachari (CR), the veteran Congress leader, prepared a formula for Congress-League cooperation in 1944. It was a tacit acceptance of the League's demand for Pakistan. Gandhi supported the formula. Hence, option (a) is correct answer.**
- The main points in the CR Plan were:
 - Muslim League to endorse Congress demand for independence. 454
 - League to cooperate with Congress in forming a provisional government at centre.
 - After the end of the war, the entire population of Muslim majority areas in the North-West and North-East India to decide by a plebiscite, whether or not to form a separate sovereign state.
 - In case of acceptance of partition, agreement to be made jointly for safeguarding defence, commerce, communications, etc.
 - The above terms to be operative only if England transferred full powers to India.
- Objections
 - Jinnah wanted the Congress to accept the two-nation theory. He wanted only the Muslims of North-West and North-East to vote in the plebiscite and not the entire population. He also opposed the idea of a common centre. While the Congress was ready to cooperate with the League for the independence of the Indian Union, the League did not care for independence of the Union. It was only interested in a separate nation. Hindu leaders led by Vir Savarkar condemned the CR Plan.

Q 6.C

- The Quit India Movement, launched in August 1942 by the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, was a mass civil disobedience movement demanding an immediate end to British rule in India. **It was initiated primarily in response to the failure of the Cripps Mission**, which had been sent by the British government to secure Indian cooperation in World War II by offering a vague promise of post-war self-government. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- One of the notable features of the **Quit India Movement** was the establishment of **parallel governments (prati-sarkars)** in several regions, where local leaders took control and administered areas independently of British authority. For example, Ballia in Uttar Pradesh saw local leaders taking over administrative functions, Tamruk in Bengal had the Tamralipta Jatiya Sarkar operating from 1942 to 1944, Satara in Maharashtra witnessed the Prati Sarkar led by Nana Patil, and Talcher in Odisha also had a localized parallel government. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- **However, the movement did not result in the immediate withdrawal of British forces. The colonial government responded with harsh suppression, mass arrests, and violence against protestors.** The British retained control, and Indian independence was achieved only in 1947, five years later. **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

Q 7.A

- The Simon Commission (officially the Indian Statutory Commission) published its two-volume report in 1930 after touring India in 1928–29. **Among its main provincial recommendations was the abolition of dyarchy (the dual system created by the Government of India Act, 1919) and the introduction of a more representative/provincial autonomous government where provincial ministers would be responsible to the provincial legislatures (while the governor retained special discretionary powers for security and minority safeguards).** The Simon Report's provincial proposals later fed into the provincial provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- Mass demonstrations against the Simon Commission took place when the Commission arrived in India in 1928 (famous protests such as the “Simon Go Back” movement and the Lahore protest led to Lala Lajpat Rai's injury in October 1928). The Rowlatt Satyagraha (or Rowlatt agitation) was a separate episode a decade earlier, in 1919 (the hartal and protests called by Gandhi against the Rowlatt Act culminated in April 1919). Because the two events are separated by nearly ten years, the protests against the Simon Commission did not coincide with the Rowlatt Satyagraha. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

Q 8.B

- The Swarajists, led by Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das, believed in entering the legislative councils set up under the Government of India Act, 1919, with the aim of disrupting British policies from within and exposing their weaknesses. On the other hand, the No-Changers, including leaders like Rajendra Prasad, Vallabhbhai Patel, and C. Rajagopalachari, emphasized constructive work outside the councils, such as promoting khadi, spinning, village industries, and basic education, in line with Gandhi's guidance. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**

- **The debate between the Swarajists and No-Changers emerged after the suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922**, when there was confusion over the future course of action in the freedom struggle. While the Swarajists wanted to engage in council politics, the No-Changers remained committed to Gandhian constructive programs. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

Q 9.B

- **The Wavell Plan of 1945:** The idea was to reconstruct the governor-general's executive council pending the preparation of a new constitution. For this purpose, a conference was convened by the viceroy, Lord Wavell, at Shimla in June 1945. The main proposals of the Wavell Plan were as follows.
 - **With the exception of the governor-general and the commander-in-chief, all members of the executive council were to be Indians. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
 - **Caste Hindus and Muslims were to have equal representation. Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
 - The reconstructed council was to function as an interim government within the framework of the 1935 Act (i.e. not responsible to the Central Assembly).
 - The governor-general was to exercise his veto on the advice of ministers.
 - Representatives of different parties were to submit a joint list to the viceroy for nominations to the executive council. If a joint list was not possible, then separate lists were to be submitted.
 - Possibilities were to be kept open for negotiations on a new constitution once the war was finally won.

Q 10.C

- The Khudai Khidmatgars, also known as the "Servants of God" or Red Shirts, were a unique **non-violent movement in the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP)**, working under the leadership of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, who was fondly called Frontier Gandhi. Their base of activity was primarily in the NWFP, where they mobilized the Pashtun population in support of India's freedom struggle. **Hence, statements 1 and 3 are correct.**
- The Khudai Khidmatgars were formed in 1929, much after the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–22) had already ended. Hence, they could not have supported the Non-Cooperation Movement. **Instead, they actively participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930–34) and later in the Quit India Movement (1942), aligning themselves closely with Gandhian ideals of non-violence. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

Q 11.C

- Jinnah's Fourteen Points Jinnah went back to the Shafi faction of the Muslim League and in March 1929 gave fourteen points which were to become the basis of all future propaganda of the Muslim League. The fourteen points were as follows.
 - 1. Federal Constitution with residual powers to provinces.
 - 2. Provincial autonomy.
 - 3. No constitutional amendment by the centre without the concurrence of the states constituting the Indian federation.
 - 4. All legislatures and elected bodies to have adequate representation of Muslims in every province without reducing a majority of Muslims in a province to a minority or equality.
 - 5. Adequate representation to Muslims in the services and in self-governing bodies.
 - **6. One-third Muslim representation in the central legislature.**
 - 7. In any cabinet at the centre or in the provinces, one-third to be Muslims.
 - **8. Separate electorates.**
 - 9. No bill or resolution in any legislature to be passed if three-fourths of a minority community consider such a bill or resolution to be against their interests.
 - 10. Any territorial redistribution not to affect the Muslim majority in Punjab, Bengal and NWFP.
 - **11. Separation of Sindh from Bombay.**
 - 12. Constitutional reforms in the NWFP and Baluchistan.
 - 13. Full religious freedom to all communities.
 - 14. Protection of Muslim rights in religion, culture, education and language.
 - **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 12.C

- **Cabinet Mission Plan- Main Points**
 - **Rejection of the demand for a full-fledged Pakistan. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**

- because (i) the Pakistan so formed would include a large non-Muslim population—38 per cent in the North-West and 48 per cent in the North-East; (ii) the very principle of communal self-determination would claim separation of Hindu-majority western Bengal and Sikh- and Hindu-dominated Ambala and Jullundur divisions of Punjab (already some Sikh leaders were demanding a separate state if the country was partitioned); (iii) deep-seated regional ties would be disturbed if Bengal and Punjab were partitioned; (iv) partition would entail economic and administrative problems, for instance, the problem of communication between the western and eastern parts of Pakistan; and (v) the division of the armed forces would be dangerous.
- Grouping of existing provincial assemblies into three sections: Section-A: Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa (Hindu-majority provinces) Section-B: Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Sindh (Muslim-majority provinces) Section-C: Bengal and Assam (Muslim-majority provinces).
- Three-tier executive and legislature at provincial, section and union levels.
- A constituent assembly was to be elected by provincial assemblies by proportional representation (voting in three groups—General, Muslims, Sikhs). This constituent assembly would be a 389-member body with provincial assemblies sending 292, chief commissioner's provinces sending 4, and princely states sending 93 members. (This was a good, democratic method not based on weightage.)
- In the constituent assembly, members from groups A, B and C were to sit separately to decide the constitution for provinces and if possible, for the groups also. Then, the whole constituent assembly (all three sections A, B and C combined) would sit together to formulate the union constitution.
- A common centre would control defence, communication and external affairs. A federal structure was envisaged for India.
- Communal questions in the central legislature were to be decided by a simple majority of both communities present and voting.
- **Provinces were to have full autonomy and residual powers. Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- **Princely states were no longer to be under paramountcy of the British government. They would be free to enter into an arrangement with successor governments or the British government. Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
- After the first general elections, a province was to be free to come out of a group and after 10 years, a province was to be free to call for a reconsideration of the group or the union constitution.
- Meanwhile, an interim government was to be formed from the constituent assembly.

Q 13.A

- Alarmed at the increasing strength of the trade union movement under extremist influence, the government resorted to legislative restrictions. It passed the Public Safety Ordinance (1929) and the Trade Disputes Act (TDA), 1929.
- The TDA, 1929
 - made compulsory the appointment of Courts of Inquiry and Consultation Boards for settling industrial disputes;
 - **made illegal the strikes in public utility services like posts, railways, water and electricity, unless each individual worker planning to go on strike gave an advance notice of one month to the administration. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - forbade trade union activity of coercive or purely political nature and even sympathetic strikes.
- **The Trade Disputes Act of 1929 did not make the registration of trade unions compulsory; rather, it focused on regulating trade disputes and restricting strikes in public utility services, while also empowering the government to establish dispute resolution mechanisms like Courts of Inquiry and Conciliation Boards. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

Q 14.B

- The Eka Movement (sometimes rendered “Ika” or “Ekta” movement) was a peasant upsurge that took place in Awadh (Oudh) in 1921–22. It sprang from acute agrarian distress- high rents, abusive taluqdari/landlord practices, oppressive moneylenders and arrears accumulated after World War I, and was influenced by the broader political atmosphere of the early 1920s (the Non-Cooperation era helped politicize rural masses). Small peasants and tenant cultivators in districts of Awadh mobilized under local leaders to demand reduction or remission of rents, cancellation of arrears and relief from landlord exactions; they organised village-level solidarity (hence the name “Eka” -unity) and in many areas refused to pay rents or accept landlord authority. The movement was essentially rural and peasant in character, met with police repression and was eventually suppressed.
- **Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 15.B

- The Poona Pact (1932) was a direct outcome of the controversy generated by the Communal Award announced by the British (Ramsay MacDonald) in August 1932. The Communal Award had granted separate electorates to several communities, including the Depressed Classes (now Dalits). **Mahatma Gandhi strongly opposed separate electorates for the Depressed Classes because he believed they would divide the Hindu community; he launched a fast unto death while imprisoned in Yeravda Jail. B. R. Ambedkar, representing the Depressed Classes, initially accepted the Communal Award as a safeguard for their political rights.** To resolve this impasse, negotiations took place between Gandhi, Ambedkar and other leaders, culminating in the Poona Pact (September 1932). **Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 16.C

- **Al-Hilal was an influential Urdu-language weekly newspaper founded in 1912 by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, a key figure in India's freedom movement.** The newspaper, published in Calcutta (now Kolkata), was a powerful platform for advocating Indian nationalism, Hindu-Muslim unity, and opposition to British rule, leading to its suppression by the British government. **Hence statement 1 is correct and statement 3 is not correct.**
- **Key Aspects of Al-Hilal**
 - Founder: Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, a prominent Indian Muslim leader and scholar.
 - Language: Urdu.
 - Frequency: Weekly.
 - Publication Location: Calcutta (present-day Kolkata), West Bengal.
 - Date: First published on July 13, 1912.
- **Significance**
 - Nationalism and Unity: Al-Hilal promoted a strong sense of Indian nationalism and worked to foster unity between Hindu and Muslim communities to achieve independence from British rule.
 - Anti-Imperialism: **The newspaper strongly criticized the British government and opposed the separatist views of the Muslim League. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
 - Influence: It quickly became an influential publication, mobilizing support for the Indian independence movement and garnering a strong following within the Muslim community.
 - Suppression: Due to its anti-establishment stance and popularity, the British authorities eventually banned the publication.

Q 17.D

- The Bardoli taluqa in Surat district had witnessed intense politicisation after the coming of Gandhi on the national political scene. The movement sparked off in January 1926 when the authorities decided to increase the land revenue by 30 per cent. The Congress leaders were quick to protest and a Bardoli Inquiry Committee was set up to go into the issue. **The committee found the revenue hike to be unjustified. In February 1926, Vallabhbhai Patel was called to lead the movement. The women of Bardoli gave him the title of “Sardar”. Under Patel, the Bardoli peasants resolved to refuse payments of the revised assessment until the Government appointed an independent tribunal or accepted the current amount as full payment. To organise the movement, Patel set up 13 chhavanis or workers’ camps in the taluqa. Bardoli Satyagraha Patrika was brought out to mobilise public opinion.** An intelligence wing was set up to make sure all the tenants followed the movement’s resolutions. Those who opposed the movement faced a social boycott. Special emphasis was placed on the mobilisation of women. K.M. Munshi and Lalji Naranji resigned from the Bombay Legislative Council in support of the movement. By August 1928, massive tension had built up in the area. There were prospects of a railway strike in Bombay. Gandhi reached Bardoli to stand by in case of any emergency. **The Government was looking for a graceful withdrawal now. It set the condition that first the enhanced rent be paid by all the occupants (not actually done). Then, a committee went into the whole affair and found the revenue hike to be unjustified and recommended a rise of 6.03 per cent only.** During the 1930s, the peasant awakening was influenced. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.
- **Kheda Satyagraha (1918):** Kheda was indeed a peasants’ movement involving Gandhi and Patel and it won tax-relief for peasants (it was triggered by crop failure/plague), but it happened in 1918, a full decade earlier.
- **Eka Movement (1921–22):** the Eka (Unity) movement was a peasant/peoples’ movement in parts of Uttar Pradesh (Hardoi, Bahraich, Barabanki, etc.) against high rents and oppressive intermediaries.

- **Moplah (Malabar) Rebellion (1921):** the Malabar or Moplah disturbances were a violent, communalised uprising in the Malabar region (Kerala) during 1921–22 tied to agrarian grievances and the Khilafat context.

Q 18.C

- Subhas Chandra Bose was elected President of the Indian National Congress at the Haripura session (the 51st Congress) held in February 1938 and he presided over that session. His presidential address at Haripura is a well-recorded episode in Congress history and marks an important moment in his political career. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- Bose reorganized and led the Indian National Army (INA) after reaching Southeast Asia and established the Azad Hind movement; under his leadership the INA became a central force aimed at liberating India by armed struggle. He popularised rallying slogans such as “Jai Hind” and the war-cry “Dilli/Delhi Chalo” (“On to Delhi”), which became the INA’s marching call as Bose urged his forces to advance towards India in 1944–45. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

Q 19.B

- Recent Context: Union Minister for Power and Housing & Urban Affairs, Shri Manohar Lal launches ADEETIE Scheme to Accelerate Industrial Energy Efficiency in India
- The ADEETIE scheme (Assistance in Deploying Energy Efficient Technologies in Industries & Establishments) is a ₹1000 crore initiative by India's Ministry of Power, implemented by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), that supports MSMEs in adopting energy-efficient technologies through financial and technical assistance, including interest subvention, energy audits, and project reports.
- The scheme envisages providing interest subvention of 5% for Micro and Small Enterprises, and 3% for Medium Enterprises on loans, ensuring accessibility and affordability for MSMEs seeking financial aid for energy efficiency (EE) projects.
- This scheme can help Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) reduce energy consumption by 30–50%, improve power-to-product ratio, and support the creation of green energy corridors.
- **Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 20.B

- **Context:** INS Udaygiri, the second ship of Project 17A’s stealth frigates, was delivered to the Indian Navy.
- **Project 17A**
 - Project 17A is an Indian Navy initiative to build seven advanced stealth guided-missile frigates known as the Nilgiri-class frigate.
 - These multi-mission platforms are being constructed by Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders (MDL) and Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers (GRSE) and feature enhanced stealth capabilities, including reduced radar and infrared signatures, to improve survivability. The project aims to bolster India's indigenous defense capabilities and maritime security
 - Frigate is a multi-role vessel utilized for fleet surface ship protection against surface combatants or incoming aerial threats.
 - P-17A ships have enhanced stealth features and fitted with ‘State of the Art’ weapons and sensors, a significant upgrade from the P17 class. The ships represent a quantum leap in Indian Navy’s in-house design capabilities at the Warship Design Bureau. The newly designed ships are also being built employing the philosophy of ‘Integrated Construction’, which involves extensive pre-outfitting at the Block stages to reduce the overall build periods.
- **Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 21.B

- **Context:** The Indian digital payment landscape has witnessed over 65,000 crore digital transactions amounting to more than Rs. 12,000 lakh crores in the last 6 Financial years.
- It has been constructed by the Reserve Bank of India to measure the extent of digitisation of payments across the country. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- It was first launched in January 2021.
- It is based on multiple parameters and reflects the expansion of various digital payment modes accurately.
- **It is a first-of-its kind index to measure the spread of digital payments across the country. Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

- Base Year: It has been constructed with March 2018 as the base period, i.e., the DPI score for March 2018 is set at 100.
- The DPI index comprises five broad parameters that enable the measurement of deepening and penetration of digital payments in the country over different time periods.
- The parameters include:
 - Payment enablers (25 per cent weightage in the index)
 - Demand-side and supply-side payment infrastructure factors (10 per cent each)
 - Payment performance (45 per cent)
 - Consumer centricity (5 per cent)
 - Each of the parameters has sub-parameters, which, in turn, consist of various measurable indicators.

Q 22.D

- **Context: The World Health Organisation warned that a major chikungunya virus epidemic risks sweeping around the globe, calling for urgent action to prevent it.**
 - Chikungunya is a viral disease transmitted to humans through by mosquitoes infected with the chikungunya virus. The mosquitoes involved in transmission are Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - The most common symptom is an abrupt onset of fever, often accompanied by joint pain. Other symptoms include muscle pain, headache, nausea, fatigue, and rash. Severe joint pain usually lasts a few days but can persist for months or even years. Serious complications are uncommon, but atypical severe cases can cause long-term symptoms and even death, especially in older people and in children under one year old.
 - chikungunya, dengue, and Zika viruses are all transmitted by the same mosquito species, primarily Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus. These "Aedes" mosquitoes are prevalent in tropical and subtropical regions and are responsible for spreading these arboviruses to humans through their bites. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
 - There is no vaccine or antiviral drug treatment for chikungunya. Treatment is focused on relieving the symptoms. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

Q 23.A

- **Context: Artists of Sohrai, Pattachitra and Patua art call on the President as part of Kala Utsav-2025 'Artists in Residence Programme' of Rashtrapati Bhavan.**
 - Sohrai: Sohrai refers to both a tribal harvest and cattle festival celebrated in parts of India, especially Jharkhand, and a traditional ritualistic wall-painting tradition associated with it. The festival is held after the harvest season to honor and express gratitude towards livestock, featuring community gatherings, music, and dance. **Hence, Pair 1 is not correctly matched.**
 - Madhubani art is a style of painting practiced in the Mithila region of India and Nepal. It is named after the Madhubani district of Bihar, India, which is where it originated and is the most active centre of production. These paintings are characterized by intricate geometric and floral patterns, double-lined figures with no shading, bold and vibrant colors, and themes from mythology, nature, and social events, often featuring human figures with big bulging eyes and pointed noses. They traditionally use natural dyes and are drawn with twigs or fingers on handmade paper or mud walls, emphasizing decorative borders and a connection to religious and cultural practices. **Hence, Pair 2 is correctly matched.**
 - Patua: "Patua" refers to an artisan community, primarily in Eastern India and Bangladesh, known for their tradition of Pata painting (scroll painting) and modeling idols, though it can also refer to an ingredient found in beauty products or to a type of language. The artisan Patuas use narrative scroll paintings, often depicting folk tales and religious scenes, in a tradition with roots tracing back to the 13th century. **Hence, Pair 3 is not correctly matched.**

Q 24.C

- **Context: Iran was recently threatened of snapback sanctions by E3 countries amidst the derailed U.S.-Iran nuclear talks.**
- **About E3 countries**
 - The E3 countries refers to France, Germany, and the United Kingdom, a loose diplomatic coalition that works together on foreign and security policy issues, particularly nuclear negotiations with Iran.
 - Established in 2003, when the UK was still a member of the EU, the E3 is an informal foreign and security cooperation arrangement between the UK, Germany and France. It is more of a working practice than a formalised institutional arrangement.

- It could be described as an informal kind of 'minilateralism', i.e. a small group of like-minded parties working together, either outside or inside international organisations.
- **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 25.A

- **Context: A Harappan site has surfaced at Ratadiya Ri Dheri, marking the first known Indus Valley settlement in Rajasthan's arid region.**
- **About Ratadiya Ri Dheri:**
 - Ratadiya Ri Dheri is a recently discovered 4,500-year-old Harappan site in the Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan, India, dating to the mature urban phase of the Indus Valley Civilization (c. 2600–1900 BCE).
 - It is the first such site found in Rajasthan's desert region and is significant for linking Harappan sites in Northern Rajasthan with those in Gujarat, suggesting continuity in a cultural and trade corridor.
- **Significance:**
 - Fills a big gap on the archaeological map: connects the dots between older Harappan sites in northern Rajasthan and Gujarat.
 - Key discoveries include red pottery, stone tools, and kiln bricks, and the presence of chert blades from Pakistan indicates long-distance trade and cultural connections within the Harappan network.
- **Other Indus Valley settlements in Rajasthan:**
- **Kalibangan:** Located in northern Rajasthan, India, was established as a planned city around 2900 BC and discovered by Italian Indologist Luigi Pio Tessitori.
- **Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 26.B

- **Context: The Digital India Foundation (DIF), a founding member of the AIANET, has objected to the membership application of Pakistan's AI Technology Centre (AITeC) to AIANET.**
 - **It is an informal voluntary network and community for its Members to exchange views, share information and expertise. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - Its aim to accelerate the development and deployment of AI technologies to enhance sustainable long-term prosperity, social and economic development
 - **It has 17 members. The Digital India Foundation (which is based in India) is a founding member of AI Alliance Network (AIANET). Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
 - **AIANET is administered by the AI Alliance Russia. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

Q 27.A

- **Context: The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has now made it mandatory for students to submit their APAAR IDs while registering for the board exams.**
 - APAAR, which stands for Automated Permanent Academic Account Registry, is a specialized identification system designed for all students in India. This initiative is part of the 'One Nation, One Student ID' program launched by the government, aligning with the new National Education Policy of 2020. APAAR assigns a 12-digit ID, linking academic records to DigiLocker and Academic Bank of Credits for storage and verification. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
 - The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has now made it mandatory for students to submit their APAAR IDs while registering for the board exams. The decision was ratified during the board's governing body meeting in June. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
 - The APAAR ID is the foundation of the Academic Bank of Credits (ABC). The Academic Bank of Credits (ABC) is a revolutionary digital platform by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, built to support every learner's journey—from early childhood to lifelong learning. In line with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 and powered by the National Credit Framework (NCrF), ABC acts as a dynamic academic portfolio that captures, stores, and showcases a learner's achievements across the entire education spectrum. **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

Q 28.D

- **Context: Recently India's first Green Hydrogen Pilot Project was launched at V.O. Chidambaranar Port.**
 - Port Community System (PCS 1x) is a single window web application, which allows the port community stakeholders to access the centralized repository to view transactions. Mumbai Port Trust was 1st major port to implement API interface between PCS1x and IPOS (Integrated Port Operating

System). Because of API interface the response time for various applications such as VCN Application has become real time. **Hence, Pair 2 is not matched.**

- V. O. Chidambaranar (VOC) Port in Thoothukudi has become the first Indian port to successfully produce green hydrogen and achieve over 1 MW of rooftop power generation. **Hence, Pair 1 is not matched.**
- Bharat Mumbai Container Terminals has become the first container terminal in India to operate entirely on renewable energy, using a solar farm. The 7.8MW solar farm, developed in collaboration with O2 Power, is now operational and is slated to expand to 10MW by June 2024. This solar facility is expected to cover over 75% of PSA Mumbai's electricity requirements, with the remaining renewable power sourced from Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (MSEDCL) and other providers. **Hence, Pair 3 is not matched.**

Q 29.D

- **Context: PM launches Global award M S Swaminathan Award for Food and Peace.**
 - The M.S. Swaminathan Award for Food and Peace will honor Professor Swaminathan's legacy by recognizing individuals for their outstanding contribution to enhancing food security and promoting peace. This award aims to inspire efforts towards a just and sustainable world.
 - Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF) and The World Academy of Sciences (TWAS) jointly launched the M.S. Swaminathan Award for Food and Peace. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
 - Eligible candidates are individual scientists or professionals under the age of 50 years, nationals of a developing country and currently living and working in any developing country for at least the last 5 years, who have demonstrated excellence and impact in food and nutrition security, food systems (including crop agriculture, fisheries, livestock, aquaculture, and other food production systems), or climate resilience for peace.
 - Individuals who have previously received other prestigious international awards with a monetary value equivalent to or greater than that of the M.S. Swaminathan Award for Food and Peace are not eligible.
 - The first M. S. Swaminathan Award for Food and Peace was conferred to Nigerian scientist Prof. Ademola A. Adenle for combating hunger in Nigeria. Prof. Swaminathan, who passed away on 23 September 2023 at 98, was posthumously awarded the Bharat Ratna in 2024. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

Q 30.A

- **Context: Union Environment Ministry issued an order appointing 2 judicial members and 4 expert members to the NGT, which is currently functioning below its sanctioned strength.**
- The National Green Tribunal (NGT) is a statutory body in India that deals with expeditious disposal of causes related to environmental protection and other natural resources. It was set up under the National Green Tribunal Act in 2010. A judge of the Supreme Court of India or Chief Justice of a High Court is eligible to become Chairperson of the NGT. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- The NGT is not bound by CPC 1908. Instead, it follows principles of natural justice (fair hearing, speedy disposal, equity). **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- The National Green Tribunal (NGT) has been vested with the power to hear all civil cases relating to environmental issues and questions that are linked to the implementation of laws which are listed in Schedule I of the National Green Tribunal Act of 2010 which includes the following:
 - The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
 - The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977.
 - The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
 - The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
 - The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
 - The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991.
 - The Biological Diversity Act, 2002.
- The National Green Tribunal (NGT) is not empowered to hear matters relating to the:
 - – Wildlife Protection Act of 1972,
 - – Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

Q 31.A

- **Context: Gaza (Khan Yonis, Rafah, Jabalia, Dier al-Balah), UN officially declared famine in August 2025, with half a million people at risk of starvation due to Israel's prolonged blockade and restricted aid entry post Hamas attack on Israel.**
 - Gaza (Khan Yonis, Rafah, Jabalia, Dier al-Balah), Small coastal strip along the eastern Mediterranean Sea. It borders Israel on the north and east, and Egypt on the southwest. With nearly 2.2 million people, it is among the most crowded places in the world. **Hence, Pair 1 is not correctly matched.**
 - Sudan (Darfur, Khartoum, South Kordofan, Blue Nile States). Sudan plunged into a civil war in April 2023 after a vicious power struggle broke out between its Army and a powerful paramilitary group, the Rapid Support Force (RSF). Located in Northeast Africa, bordered by Egypt to the north, the Red Sea to the northeast. Third-largest country in Africa. The Nile River system (White Nile and Blue Nile) runs through Sudan. **Hence, Pair 2 is correctly matched.**
 - Ukraine (Kyiv, Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia, Cherkasy and Chernihiv, and Kharkiv). Worsening humanitarian conditions in Ukraine amidst wave of Russian missile and drone strikes. • Bordered by Russia (east), and the Black Sea & Sea of Azov (south). The Dnieper River flows through Kyiv to the Black Sea. Carpathian Mountains in the west and Crimean Mountains in the south. **Hence, Pair 3 is not correctly matched.**
 - Democratic Republic of Congo (North Kivu, Ituri province). Congo has been facing a long cycle of wars in the east, shaped by ethnic tension, weak governance, and the struggle for its mineral wealth. Located in central Africa and the 2nd largest on the continent. • Congo river basin- 2 nd longest river in Africa. Congo rainforest-2 nd largest tropical rainforest. • Mineral RichCobalt, Copper, and Gold, etc. **Hence, Pair 4 is not correctly matched.**

Q 32.C

- **Context: India and Eurasian Economic Union recently signed Terms of Reference for trade deal. Signing of Terms of Reference marks the formal commencement of Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations with the goal to establish a long-term framework for trade cooperation.**
 - The Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) is an international economic union of five member states—Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Russia—that provides for the free movement of goods, services, capital, and labor. Established by a treaty in 2014.
 - The Eurasian Economic Union is an international organization for regional economic integration. It has international legal personality and is established by the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union.
 - The EAEU provides for free movement of goods, services, capital and labor, pursues coordinated, harmonized and single policy in the sectors determined by the Treaty and international agreements within the Union.
 - The Member-States of the Eurasian Economic Union are the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and the Russian Federation.
 - The Union is being created to comprehensively upgrade, raise the competitiveness of and cooperation between the national economies, and to promote stable development in order to raise.



- **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 33.B

- Context: The President of USA and Russia met in Alaska regarding Ceasefire in Russia-Ukraine war.
- **Alaska**
 - Alaska is a non-contiguous U.S. state on the northwest extremity of North America. Part of the Western United States region, it is one of the two non-contiguous U.S. states, alongside Hawaii. Alaska is considered to be the northernmost, westernmost, and easternmost state in the United States. It was bought by the USA from Russia as per Alaska Treaty 1867.
 - Maritime Boundaries: Beaufort Sea and Arctic Ocean (North), Gulf of Alaska and Pacific Ocean (South), Bering Sea (West), Chukchi Sea (Northwest)
 - Position in North America: Alaska is the northernmost and westernmost state of the USA. It is separated from the contiguous United States (lower 48 states) by Canada.
 - Latitude and Arctic Presence: Stretches from about 51°N to 71°N latitude. Northern part lies within the Arctic Circle, making it the only U.S. state with arctic territory.
 - Borders: East: Borders Canada (Yukon and British Columbia).
- **North: Arctic Ocean.**
- **West: Bering Sea and Bering Strait, across which lies Russia (just ~82 km away at the Diomed Islands). Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- **South: Pacific Ocean (Gulf of Alaska, Aleutian Islands). Hence statement 2 and 3 are correct.**
 - Unique Features: Separated from Russia by the Bering Strait → historically important (“Bering Land Bridge” theory of human migration). **Contains the Aleutian Islands chain, stretching far into the Pacific towards Asia.** Has coastal plains, rugged mountains (Alaska Range with Mt. Denali – tallest peak in North America), tundra, and glaciers.



- Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q 34.C

- Context: Union Ministry of Home Affairs has issued the notification under Section 7D of the Citizenship Act, 1955.
- The OCI Scheme was introduced by amending the Citizenship Act, 1955 in 2005.
 - Eligibility: Any foreign national, except a national of Pakistan or Bangladesh,
 - o who was a citizen of India at the time of, or at any time after 26th January, 1950; or
 - o who was eligible to become a citizen of India on 26th January, 1950; or
 - o who belonged to a territory that became part of India after 15th August, 1947; or
 - o who is a child or a grandchild or a great grandchild of such a citizen; or
 - o who is a minor child of such persons mentioned above; or

- who is a minor child and whose both parents are citizens of India or one of the parents is a citizen of India - is eligible for registration as OCI cardholder.
- **Benefits of OCI card holders**
 - Multiple-entry multi-purpose life-long visa to visit India
 - **Equality with NRIs in certain financial, economic and educational matters except for acquisition of agricultural or plantation land and in matters pertaining to inter-country adoption of Indian children. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- **Restrictions related to OCI Cardholders**
 - **OCI is not to be misconstrued as 'dual citizenship'. OCI does not confer political rights to vote. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
 - **Not eligible to hold Indian constitutional posts: President (Article 58); For election of Vice-President (Article 66); Judge of the Supreme Court (Article 124) and High Court (Article 217). Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
 - Not eligibility for being a member of the House of the People/Council of States/ Legislative Assembly/Legislative Council.

Q 35.B

- **Context: Pralay Missile is an indigenously developed short-range, quasi-ballistic surface-to-surface missile.**
 - Pralay is an indigenously developed solid propellant quasi-ballistic missile employing state-of-the-art guidance and navigation to ensure high precision. The missile is capable of carrying multiple types of warheads against various targets. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
 - The system has been developed by Research Centre Imarat in collaboration with other DRDO labs, industry partners Bharat Dynamics Limited and Bharat Electronics Limited; several industries, and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
 - The missile is capable of carrying multiple types of warheads against various targets and destroying targets up to 500 km. It weighs around five tonnes. With a payload of 1000 kg, it can travel a distance of 350 km, and if the payload is halved, the missile can allegedly hit a target as far as 500 km.
 - Pralay is a quasi-ballistic missile, meaning it follows a ballistic trajectory but with the ability to manoeuvre during flight, making interception difficult. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

Q 36.A

- **In 1928 the Simon Commission appointed a sub-committee under Sir Philip Hartog to review the state of education in India. While praising the methods of teaching and research, the Hartog Committee complained about the falling standard of some of the Universities. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- It recommended a three years' Honours Course with emphasis on tutorial system. The Committee opined "so far as mere quantitative increase in the numbers under instruction is concerned, there has been a phenomenal advance since the inception of the Reforms of 1919."
- In short, education spread but deteriorated, more money was spent on it but less was taught through it, so that while some political advantage was gained, academic advancement and gain to the nation did not come up to the expectations which had built up after the formation of education ministries.
- **The Committee recommended to the Government to concentrate on consolidation rather than diffusion of primary education.**
- The period between 1921 and 1937 witnessed a number of educational experiments by distinguished Indian educationists and outstanding leaders of Indian nationalism. Vishwa-Bharati started by Poet Rabindranth Tagore, the S.N.D.T. Women's University established by Karve, the Kashi Vidyapith, the Jamia Millia, the Gujarat Vidyapith and the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, were principal among these.
 - **Hartog committee did not recommend any grant to Vishwa-Bharati school by Tagore. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

Q 37.C

- **The RIN (Royal Indian Naval Mutiny) revolt started on 18 February, 1946 when 1100 naval ratings of HMIS Talwar struck work at Bombay to protest against the treatment meted out to them. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- It was against- –
- Racial discrimination (Equal pay for Indian and white soldiers).
- The arrest of B.C. Dutt, a rating, for scrawling 'Quit India' on the HMIS Talwar

- **Use of Indian troops in Indonesia, demanding their withdrawal. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- In the RIN revolt, **Karachi was a major centre**, second only to Bombay. The news reached Karachi on 19 February, upon which the **HMIS Hindustan along with one more ship and three shore establishments, went on a lightning strike. Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

Q 38.A

- The '**Bombay Manifesto**', signed in 1936 by twenty-one Bombay businessmen, contained **an open indictment of Nehru's preaching of socialist ideals**, which were deemed prejudicial to private property, and to the peace and prosperity of the country. **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**
- Although it did not evoke support from any other section of the business community, it strengthened the hands of the moderates within the Congress, like Bhulabhai Desai and G.B. Pant, who put pressure on Nehru to tone down his socialist utterances.
- The Congress decision to participate in the election of 1937 and accept office thereafter brought the capitalists closer to it. But although business finance once again became a crucial factor behind the spectacular victory of the Congress in the election of 1937, the party was far from under capitalist domination.

Q 39.A

- **1937 elections: Provincial elections were held in British India in the winter of 1936-37 as mandated by the Government of India Act 1935.** Elections were held in eleven provinces - **Madras, Central Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, United Provinces, Bombay Presidency, Assam, NWFP, Bengal, Punjab and Sindh.** As the federal part did not come into existence after the Government of India Act, 1935 due to reservations of princely states, no elections were held at the federal Level. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The Congress decided at Lucknow in early 1936 and at Faizpur in late 1936 to fight the elections and postpone the decision on office acceptance to the post-election period.
- The Congress won a massive mandate at the polls despite the narrow franchise. **It won 716 out of 1,161 seats it contested. It had a majority in most of the provinces. The exceptions were Bengal, Assam, the NWPF, Punjab and Sind; and in the first three, it was the largest single party.** The prestige of the Congress as the alternative to the colonial state rose even higher.
- After a few months' tussles with the Government, the Congress Working Committee decided to accept office under the Act of 1935. **During July, it formed Ministries in six provinces: Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, Orissa, Bihar and U.P. Later, Congress Ministries were also formed in the North-West Frontier Province and Assam.** The Non-Congress Ministries were formed in **Bengal (Krishi Praja Party with the support of Muslim League and Independent Muslims), Punjab (Unionist Party) & Sindh (United Sindh Party).** **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- To guide and coordinate their activities and to ensure that the British hopes of the provincialization of the Congress did not materialize, **a central control board known as the Parliamentary Sub-Committee was formed**, with Sardar Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Rajendra Prasad as members.
- The Congress was now to function both as a government in the provinces and as the opposition vis-a-vis the Central Government where effective state power lay. It was to bring about social reforms through the legislature and administration in the provinces and at the same time carry on the struggle for independence and prepare the people for the next phase of mass struggle.

Q 40.A

- **Saddler commission**
- The commission was set up to study and report on problems of Calcutta University but its recommendations were applicable more or less to other universities also. It reviewed the entire field from school education to university education. It held the view that, for the improvement of university education, improvement of secondary education was a necessary pre-condition. Its observations were as follows
 - **School course should cover 12 years. Students should enter university after an intermediate stage (rather than matric) for a three-year degree course in university. A separate board of secondary and intermediate education should be set up for administration and control of secondary and intermediate education. Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**
 - There should be less rigidity in framing university regulations.
 - A university should function as a centralised, unitary residential-teaching autonomous body, rather than as scattered, affiliated colleges.

- Female education applied scientific and technological education, teachers' training including those for professional and vocational colleges should be extended.
- **Hartog commission**
 - An increase in the number of schools and colleges had led to the deterioration of education standards. The Hartog Committee as set up to report on the development of education. Its main recommendations were as follows.
 - Emphasis should be given to primary education but there need be no hasty expansion or compulsion in education. Only deserving students should go in for high school and intermediate stage, while average students should be diverted to vocational courses after VIII standard.
 - For improvements in standards of university education, admissions should be restricted.
- **Raleigh commission**
 - In 1902, Raleigh Commission was set up to go into conditions and prospects of universities in India and to suggest measures for improvement in their constitution and working. The commission precluded from reporting on primary or secondary education. Based on its recommendations, the Indian Universities Act was passed in 1904.
 - > universities were to give more attention to study and research;
 - > the number of fellows of a university and their period in the office was reduced and most fellows were to be nominated by the Government;
 - > The government was to have powers to veto universities' senate regulations and could amend these regulations or pass regulations on its own;
 - > conditions were to be made stricter for affiliation of private colleges; and
 - > five lakh rupees were to be sanctioned per annum for five years for improvement of higher education and universities.
- **Sergeant plan**
 - The Sergeant Plan (Sergeant was the educational advisor to the Government) was worked out by the Central Advisory Board of Education in 1944.
 - It recommended—
 - > pre-primary education for 3-6 years age group; free, universal and compulsory elementary education for 6-11 years age group; high school education for 11- 17 years age group for selected children, and a university course of 3 years after higher secondary
 - > high schools to be of two types: (i) academic and (ii) technical and vocational.
 - > adequate technical, commercial and arts education.
 - > abolition of intermediate course.
 - > liquidation of adult illiteracy in 20 years.
 - > stress on teachers' training, physical education, education for the physically and mentally handicapped

Q 41.B

- **The Non-Cooperation Movement (NCM) was the first nationwide movement launched by Gandhiji in 1920 during British rule.** It emerged as a powerful and fervent response to a culmination of grievances and disillusionment that had been building up among the Indian populace. **Rowlatt Act and the brutal Jaliawala Bagh Massacre were the immediate causes for launching the movement.**
- **Congress, at its special session of Calcutta in September 1920, approved the Non-Cooperation movement, which was later endorsed by the Nagpur session of Congress in December 1920.** The movement saw tremendous participation of masses throughout the country.
- **The Nagpur session made changes in the constitution of the Congress.**
 - Provincial Congress Committees were reorganised on the basis of linguistic areas.
 - The Congress was now to be led by a Working Committee of 15 members, including the president and the secretaries. This would enable the Congress to function as a continuous political organisation and would provide it with the machinery for implementing its resolutions.
 - **Congress membership was thrown open to all men and women of the age of 21 or more on payment of 4 annas as annual subscription. In 1921 the age limit for membership was reduced to 18.**
- The programmes of the Non-Cooperation Movement were unfolded in stages:
 - Surrender of titles and honorary positions.
 - Resignation of membership from the local bodies.
 - Boycott of foreign goods; Elections held in accordance with the provisions of the 1919 Act; Courts, Government functions and legal practise; government schools and colleges.

- Thousands of volunteers went from house to house, trying to persuade people of the importance of adopting Swadeshi. The foreign-made clothing was gathered and set ablaze.
- Boycott of legislative councils (There were differences over boycott of councils).
- The boycott movement against liquor and toddy shops
- National schools, colleges, and private panchayat courts were established. Kashi Vidyapeeth, Bihar Vidyapeeth, and Jamia Millia Islamia were established.
- Popularising Swadeshi goods and Khadi.
- Marked the first time the Indian National Congress appealed directly to the masses, leading to a significant increase in membership.
- Maintenance of Hindu-Muslim unity and practice of strict nonviolence.
- Promotion of Charkha and Khadi and Jail Bhara Andolan by Congress volunteers.
- Tilak Swaraj Fund was announced by Gandhi, which aimed at collecting Rs 1 crore to aid constructive work.
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 42.A

- Censorship of Press Act, 1799: Lord Wellesley anticipated a French invasion of British India and imposed various restrictions on the publications of that time via pre-censorship. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- Provisions under the Censorship of the Press Act
- 1. The newspapers to print in every issue the name of the editor, publisher, and proprietor.
- 2. The publisher is to submit all material to the secretary of the government for pre-censorship.
- **The breach of the rules was punishable with immediate deportation. In 1807 the act was made applicable to journals, pamphlets, and books. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

Q 43.C

- Civil Disobedience movement:
 - The Civil Disobedience Movement (1930–34) began with the Salt Satyagraha but quickly spread across provinces. Local leaders translated the national call into region-specific actions—salt-making at ponds and coasts, tax boycotts, picketing—so the movement acquired strong provincial faces.
- **Regions and associated leaders:**
 - **Bihar — Ambika Kant Sinha**
 - > In Bihar, the movement centred on local salt and anti-tax agitations rather than a coastal Dandi-type action. Ambika Kant (Ambika K.) Sinha emerged as a prominent organiser around Patna (Nakhas pond actions) and other centres, coordinating non-payment of taxes and anti-chaukidari campaigns. His leadership made Bihar's participation visible and sustained.
 - > **Hence, pair 1 is correctly matched.**
 - **Assam — Chandraprabha Saikiani**
 - > In Assam, the Civil Disobedience wave opened space for women's leadership and social reform. Chandraprabha Saikiani was a leading Congress activist who mobilised women, organised protests, and courted imprisonment for anti-government actions. Her role symbolised how the movement strengthened regional women leaders in the Northeast.
 - > **Hence, pair 2 is correctly matched.**
 - **Orissa — Gopabandhu Choudhuri**
 - > In Orissa (Odisha) the Salt Satyagraha and wider civil disobedience were steered by key provincial organisers; Gopabandhu Choudhuri played a central role in organising mass protests, coordinating volunteers, and accepting imprisonment for the cause. His leadership was instrumental in making Orissa an active theatre of the movement.
 - > **Hence, pair 3 is correctly matched.**
 - **Tamil Nadu**
 - > **C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji) – Vedaranyam Salt March, one of the iconic parallel marches to Gandhi's Dandi March.**
 - **Kerala**
 - **K. Kelappan – Called "Kerala Gandhi"; led the Payyanur Salt Satyagraha.**
 - **A.K. Gopalan (AKG) – Participated, later became a key communist leader**

Q 44.B

- After Gandhi's arrest (March 1922), there was disintegration, disorganisation, and demoralisation among nationalist ranks. A debate started among Congressmen on what to do during the transition period, i.e., the passive phase of the movement.
- One section led by C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru, and Ajmal Khan wanted an end to the boycott of legislative councils so that the nationalists could enter them to expose the basic weaknesses of these assemblies and use these councils as an arena of political struggle to arouse popular enthusiasm.
- **While the other school of thought led by C. Rajagopalachari, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, and M.A. Ansari came to be known as the 'No-changers'. The 'No-changers' opposed council entry, advocated concentration on constructive work, and continuation of boycott and non-cooperation, and quiet preparation for resumption of the suspended civil disobedience programme.**
- The differences over the question of council entry between the two schools of thought resulted in the defeat of the Swarajists' proposal of 'ending or mending' the councils at the Gaya session of the Congress (December 1922). **C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru resigned from the presidentship and secretaryship, respectively of the Congress and announced the formation of Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party or simply Swarajist Party, with C.R. Das as the president and Motilal Nehru as one of the secretaries. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- **After performing spectacularly in the elections, the achievements of Swarajists include:**
 - **With coalition partners, they outvoted the government several times, even on matters relating to budgetary grants, and passed adjournment motions.**
 - **They agitated through powerful speeches on self-government, civil liberties, and industrialisation**
 - **Vithalbhai Patel was elected speaker of the Central Legislative Assembly in 1925.**
 - **A noteworthy achievement was the defeat of the Public Safety Bill in 1928, which was aimed at empowering the Government to deport undesirable and subversive foreigners (because the Government was alarmed by the spread of socialist and communist ideas and believed that a crucial role was being played by the British and other foreign activists being sent by the Comintern). Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- But the drawbacks were:
 - **The Swarajists lacked a policy to coordinate their militancy inside legislatures with the mass struggle outside. They relied totally on newspaper reporting to communicate with the public. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**
 - They could not carry on with their coalition partners very far because of conflicting ideas, which further limited their effectiveness.
 - They failed to resist the perks and privileges of power and office.

Q 45.B

- **Delhi Chalo and the Individual Satyagraha:**
 - **Background**
 - > The period around 1940–41 witnessed growing dissatisfaction among nationalists due to India's forced participation in the Second World War without consultation.
 - > The Congress demanded a clear declaration of British war aims in relation to India, especially a commitment towards self-government. When these demands were rejected, the Individual Satyagraha was launched in October 1940, **with Vinoba Bhave as the first satyagrahi, followed later by Jawaharlal Nehru and others.**
 - **The Delhi Chalo Strategy**
 - > The movement had a very specific form of protest.
 - > Each satyagrahi had to make an open declaration against India's forced participation in the war.
 - > If the satyagrahi was not arrested immediately after this anti-war speech, they were instructed to march towards Delhi, symbolically converging on the capital.
 - > This strategy came to be popularly referred to as the **'Delhi Chalo' Movement.**
 - > Thus, the term Delhi Chalo was not an independent movement but rather an integral feature of the Individual Satyagraha campaign. **Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**
 - **Significance**
 - > Non-violent in nature: The objective was not mass agitation, but to demonstrate that nationalist patience did not mean weakness.

- > Limited scope but symbolic impact: Unlike earlier mass campaigns, the focus was on small batches of satyagrahis, but it kept up political pressure on the Raj.
- > Moral high ground: The Congress displayed that it was willing to cooperate with the British if India's rights were recognised, but also capable of sustained resistance if ignored.

Q 46.B

- **Lothian Committee**
 - The Lothian Committee, officially called the Indian Franchise Committee (1932), was chaired by Lord Lothian.
 - It was set up by the British Government to recommend franchise (voting rights) provisions under the upcoming constitutional reforms.
 - The committee's main task was to determine who would get the right to vote in the restructured legislatures, based on property, tax, and educational qualifications.
- **Connection with the Communal Award (1932)**
 - The committee's report directly influenced the Communal Award, announced by Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, on 16 August 1932.
 - The Award extended separate electorates to Depressed Classes (Scheduled Castes) in addition to Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, and Europeans.
 - Thus, the Lothian Committee is remembered as the Indian Franchise Committee, whose recommendations became the basis of the Communal Award.
 - **Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**
- **Other Information**
 - The Communal Award created huge controversy in India.
 - Mahatma Gandhi opposed separate electorates for Depressed Classes and began a fast unto death in Yerwada jail.
 - This led to the Poona Pact (1932) between Gandhi and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, which replaced separate electorates with reserved seats in joint electorates for Scheduled Castes.
- **Other committees:**
 - Southborough Committee (1919) - Franchise under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.
 - Hartog Committee (1929) - related to education reforms.
 - Aitchison Commission (1886) - Reforms in the Indian Civil Services.

Q 47.A

- **After the challenge by Lord Birkenhead, though the process of drafting a constitutional framework was begun enthusiastically and unitedly by political leaders, communal differences crept in and the Nehru Report got involved in controversies over the issue of communal representation. Earlier, in December 1927, a large number of Muslim leaders had met at Delhi at the Muslim League session and evolved four proposals for their demands to be incorporated into the draft constitution. These proposals, which were accepted by the Madras session of the Congress (December 1927), came to be known as the 'Delhi Proposals'. These were:**
 - joint electorates in place of separate electorates with reserved seats for Muslims;
 - One-third representation of Muslims in the Central Legislative Assembly;
 - representation to Muslims in Punjab and Bengal in proportion to their population;
 - formation of three new Muslim majority provinces- Sindh, Baluchistan, and North-West Frontier Province
- **At the All Parties Conference held at Calcutta in December 1928 to consider the Nehru Report, Jinnah, on behalf of the Muslim League, proposed three amendments to the report:**
 - one-third representation of Muslims in the central legislature;
 - reservation to Muslims in Bengal and Punjab legislatures proportionate to their population, till adult suffrage was established; and
 - Residual powers to provinces.
- **These demands were not accommodated. Jinnah went back to the Shafi faction of the Muslim League and in March 1929, gave the fourteen points, which were to become the basis of all future propaganda of the Muslim League. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 48.C

- **Mahatma Gandhi presided over the Congress only once and that was in the 1924 Belgaum session. Hence, statement I is correct.**
- There was a government crackdown on revolutionary terrorists and the Swarajists towards the end of 1924; this angered Gandhi and he expressed his solidarity with the Swarajists by surrendering to their wishes.
- **Belgaum session strengthened the Congress Party as unity was formalized through the Gandhi-Swarajist Pact.** Moving the resolution relating to the Pact, Chittaranjan Das said, “We must make ourselves worthy of freedom and the moment the Indian Nation comes to itself, the moment the Congress stands united, not only on resolutions but also in action, that day the bureaucracy must disappear”. **Hence, statement II is correct.**

Q 49.D

- **Kheda Satyagraha:**
 - **Because of drought in 1918, the crops failed in Kheda district of Gujarat. According to the Revenue Code, if the yield was less than one-fourth the normal produce, the farmers were entitled to remission.**
 - Enquiries by members of the Servants of India Society, Vithalbhai Patel and Gandhiji confirmed the validity of the peasants’ case. This was that as the crops were less than one-fourth of the normal yield, they were entitled under the revenue code to a total remission of the land revenue.
 - **The Gujarat Sabha, of which Gandhiji was the President, played a leading role in the agitation. Appeals and petitions having failed, Gandhiji advised the withholding of revenue, and asked the peasants to ‘fight unto death against such a spirit of vindictiveness and tyranny,’ and show that ‘it is impossible to govern men without their consent.’ Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.**
 - Ultimately, the government sought to bring about an agreement with the farmers. It agreed to suspend the tax for the year in question, and for the next; reduce the increase in rate; and return all the confiscated property.
 - The struggle at Kheda brought a new awakening among the peasantry. They became aware that they would not be free of injustice and exploitation unless and until their country achieved complete independence.

Q 50.B

- **Background**
 - During World War II, the British urgently needed Indian political support. In this context, Viceroy Linlithgow announced the August Offer on 8 August 1940, presenting constitutional concessions to secure Indian cooperation.
- **Key Proposals of the August Offer**
 - Expansion of the Viceroy’s Executive Council with more Indians.
 - After the war, setting up a Constituent body (not immediately) to frame a constitution. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
 - Assurances that no future constitution would be adopted without the consent of minorities. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
 - War Advisory Council with Indian representatives.
 - Importantly, there was no mention of immediate independence or Purna Swaraj — the British only promised future consultations. **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**
- **Nationalist Response**
 - Congress rejected the offer, demanding recognition of its claim to represent all Indians and insisting on complete independence as the war aim. Gandhi called it a “post-dated cheque”.
 - Muslim League and other minority groups, however, welcomed the emphasis on safeguards.

Q 51.A

- **Pirpur Committee(1938):**
 - After the 1937 provincial elections, several provinces came under Congress ministries. The All-India Muslim League viewed some provincial policies as biased against Muslims and set up inquiries to document grievances. One of these was the Pirpur Committee (or Pirpur Report) of 1938, whose findings were later used by the League to press its political case.

- What the Pirpur Committee did?
 - The Pirpur Committee was appointed by the **All-India Muslim League** to investigate complaints against Congress-run provincial governments. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
 - Its main task was to collect evidence and compile a report on alleged pro-Hindu bias and maltreatment of Muslims — interference with religious rites, suppression of Urdu, denial of representation, economic disadvantages, etc. The report (often called the Pirpur Report) appeared in 1938 and accused several Congress ministries of such excesses. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- Impact
 - The Pirpur Report was one among several League-sponsored investigations (eg. the Sharif Report, Fazlul Haq pamphlet) used to highlight communal grievances; Muhammad Ali Jinnah later invoked these findings when calling 22 December 1939 a “Day of Deliverance” from Congress rule. Congress leaders strongly disputed the charges. The Pirpur exercise thus fed into the rising communal political narrative of the late 1930s.

Q 52.D

- The 1929 Lahore session of Congress was held under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. Many leaders had reservations about starting a movement for full independence, particularly in view of the rising wave of violence spearheaded by revolutionary leaders like Bhagat Singh and others. So when Gandhi arrived in Lahore, he had an uphill task and a lot of opposition to encounter, but in spite of everything, his preferred resolution was passed. It defined the Congress's goal as full independence or 'Poorna Swaraj' and proposed that as a preliminary to start a civil disobedience movement to achieve it, a boycott of the legislature would begin immediately. The All India Congress Committee (AICC) was authorised to start a civil disobedience movement at an appropriate time.
- **But Gandhi, as it seems, had not as yet been able to convince all the sections. The call for the boycott of the legislature evoked only a limited response. Muslim members of the Congress, like Dr Ansari, were unhappy, as communal unity they thought was an essential precondition for the success of a civil disobedience movement. Outside the Congress, the Muslim Conference and the Muslim League condemned the movement as a device to establish Hindu Raj.**
- **Similarly, Sikh support also seemed to have shifted away from Congress. Non-Congress Hindus, like the Hindu Mahasabha and the Justice Party in Madras, declared their opposition to civil disobedience.** Business groups were apprehensive about the uncertain possibilities of the Lahore resolution, while young Congressmen were pressing for more militant action.
- Under the circumstances, the celebration of the "Independence Day" on 26 January 1930 evoked little enthusiasm, except in Punjab, UP, Delhi and Bombay. In Bihar, the celebrations resulted in violent clashes between the police and the Congress volunteers. Gandhi had to devise a strategy to break out of this impasse and impute a broader meaning into the word 'independence', as opposed to its narrower political connotation that had such a divisive impact. On 31 January 1930 Gandhi therefore announced an eleven-point ultimatum for Lord Irwin. **Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 53.C

- **Evolution of Public Service Commissions**
 - The demand for an impartial recruitment body for higher services in India was long-standing. **The Lee Commission (1924)** recommended the establishment of a Public Service Commission, and this took shape in 1926. However, the commission had only limited advisory functions and was not sufficient to meet the requirements of federal governance.
- **The 1935 Act and Its Provisions**
 - **The Government of India Act, 1935 marked a turning point by formally providing for the creation of a Federal Public Service Commission and Provincial Public Service Commissions in their respective spheres.**
 - It even allowed for joint commissions for two or more provinces. These commissions were entrusted with conducting examinations, advising on service matters, and ensuring fair recruitment for both central and provincial services.
- **Significance of the Provision**
 - The move ensured that recruitment became more systematic and merit-based, reducing arbitrary influence in appointments. The idea of PSCs under the 1935 Act directly shaped the post-Independence arrangement, as the Federal PSC later became the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and Provincial PSCs evolved into the present-day State PSCs under Article 315 of the Constitution.
- **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 54.B

- **Backdrop**
 - When Britain declared war on Germany (September 1939) India was automatically made a party to the war as part of the Empire. Indian nationalists were outraged that this decision was taken without consulting Indian representatives. The Congress leadership therefore treated the outbreak of war as a constitutional and political crisis that demanded a collective response from the party's top body, the Congress Working Committee (CWC).
- **What happened at Wardha (September 1939)**
 - The CWC met at Wardha in September 1939 to discuss the outbreak and India's position. At that meeting the Committee adopted the official Congress position: it expressed sympathy for the democracies resisting fascism but made India's association with the war conditional — India could not be expected to support the war unless the British government first declared its war aims in relation to democracy and India and consulted Indian representatives about India's role. In short, the Wardha CWC rejected unilateral use of India's resources for the war without prior consultation.
- **Immediate aftermath**
 - The Wardha resolution set the tone for what followed. When the Viceroy's response and subsequent statements failed to meet Congress' conditions, the CWC reaffirmed its stand (meetings in October 1939), and the Congress ministries in the provinces resigned in protest later that month — a direct political consequence of the position adopted at Wardha.
- **Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 55.B

- **Background — Wardha, 1937**
 - In October 1937 the All-India National Education Conference was held at Wardha to discuss Mahatma Gandhi's ideas on education (the Nai-Talim or Basic Education concept). The Conference adopted resolutions calling for a national scheme of basic (primary) education rooted in craft-centred learning, instruction in the mother tongue, and character building. A committee was appointed to work out the practical details.
- **The Zakir Hussain Committee — who and why**
 - A committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Zakir Hussain (later President of India) was constituted to formulate a detailed national scheme of Basic Education in line with the Wardha resolutions. The committee prepared and submitted the first comprehensive plan (popularly called the Wardha Scheme or Basic National Education scheme) later in 1937.
- **Core features of the Wardha (Zakir Hussain) scheme**
 - The committee's scheme emphasised learning through productive work and tried to make schools partly self-supporting. Key elements were:
 - > Free and compulsory elementary education up to a certain age (basic education for all).
 - > Mother-tongue as the medium of instruction at the primary stage.
 - > Integration of craft and curriculum — each pupil to learn a handicraft or useful productive work (spinning, weaving, agriculture, carpentry, etc.).
 - > Shorter formal hours for book learning; emphasis on manual work and moral education — "education for life, not for a job."
 - > Teacher training appropriate to the craft-centred approach; preference for female teachers at primary level and local recruitment.
 - > Minimal role for English in the primary curriculum and avoidance of communal/religious instruction.
- **Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 56.D

- The revolutionary movement was severely suppressed during World War I, with most of the leaders in jail or absconding. Consequently, in order to create a more harmonious atmosphere for the Montague-Chelmsford reforms, the Government released most of them under a general amnesty in early 1920. Soon after, the National Congress launched the Non Cooperation Movement and on the urging of Gandhiji, C.R. Das and other Leaders most of the revolutionary terrorists either joined the movement or suspended their own activities in order to give the Gandhian mass movement a chance.
- But the sudden suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement shattered the high hopes raised earlier. Many young people began to question the very basic strategy of the national leadership and its emphasis on nonviolence and began to look for alternatives. They were not attracted by the parliamentary politics of

the Swarajists or the patient and undramatic constructive work of the no-changers. Many were drawn to the idea that violent methods alone would free India. Revolutionary terrorism again became attractive.

- **The revolutionaries in northern India were the first to emerge out of the mood of frustration and reorganize under the leadership of the old veterans, Ramprasad Bismil, Jogesh Chatterjea and Sachindranath Sanyal whose Bandi Jiwan served as a textbook to the revolutionary movement. They met in Kanpur in October 1924 and founded the Hindustan Republican Association (or Army) to organize an armed revolution to overthrow colonial rule and establish in its place a Federal Republic of the United States of India whose basic principle would be adult franchise. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 57.D

- As an answer to Lord Birkenhead's challenge, an All Parties Conference met in February 1928 and appointed a subcommittee under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru to draft a constitution. This was the first major attempt by the Indians to draft a constitutional framework for the country.
- The Nehru Report confined itself to British India, as it envisaged the future link-up of British India with the princely states on a federal basis. For the dominion it recommended:
 - **Dominion status on lines of self-governing dominions as the form of government desired by Indians.**
 - **Rejection of separate electorates** which had been the basis of constitutional reforms so far; instead, **a demand for joint electorates with reservation of seats for Muslims at the Centre and in provinces where they were in minority** (and not in those where Muslims were in majority, such as Punjab and Bengal) in proportion to the Muslim population there with right to contest additional seats.
 - **Linguistic provinces.**
 - Nineteen fundamental rights including equal rights for women, right to form unions, and universal adult suffrage.
 - **Responsible government at the Centre and in provinces-**
 - > The Indian Parliament at the Centre to consist of a 500-member House of Representatives elected on the basis of adult suffrage, a 200-member Senate to be elected by provincial councils; the House of Representatives to have a tenure of 5 years and the Senate, one of 7 years; the central government to be headed by a governor-general, appointed by the British government but paid out of Indian revenues, who would act on the advice of the central executive council responsible to the Parliament.
 - > Provincial councils to have a 5-year tenure, headed by a governor acting on the advice of the provincial executive council.
 - Full protection to cultural and religious interests of Muslims.
 - Complete dissociation of State from religion. **Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 58.A

- **The Government of India Act, 1935:**
 - The Government of India Act, 1935 was the longest act passed by the British Parliament for India and became the constitutional basis till 1947. It introduced federalism, provincial autonomy, and bicameralism at the Centre, laying a framework that influenced the Indian Constitution later.
 - **The Federal Assembly – Lower House**
 - > The Federal Assembly functioned as the Lower House of the Federal Legislature, while the Council of States was the Upper House.
 - > It was intended to represent the provinces and princely states within the federal scheme (though the federation never fully materialized, as princely states largely stayed out).
 - > **The tenure of the Federal Assembly was fixed at 5 years. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
 - **Powers and Responsibilities**
 - > The Assembly had limited legislative powers compared to today's Lok Sabha, as subjects were divided between federal and provincial lists.
 - > Importantly, it could pass a vote of no-confidence against ministers, ensuring a measure of responsible government. **Hence, Statement 1 is correct.**
 - **Method of Election**
 - > Unlike the present Parliament, the Federal Assembly was not fully directly elected.

- > Only some members were directly elected by the people; the majority were chosen by provincial legislatures. **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**
- **Other Information**
 - > The Assembly had 375 seats in total (250 from British India + 125 from princely states).
 - > Since most princely states did not join, the Assembly worked with reduced representation.
 - > This structure of partial direct election influenced the Constituent Assembly (1946), which too was indirectly elected by provincial legislatures.

Q 59.B

- The British government, not prepared to part with or even share its power with the Indians, once again resorted to the policy of 'carrot and stick'. The carrot was represented by the insubstantial Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, while measures such as the Rowlatt Act represented the stick.
- In line with the government policy contained in Montagu's statement of August 1917, the government announced further constitutional reforms in July 1918, known as Montagu-Chelmsford or Montford Reforms. Based on these, the Government of India Act, 1919, was enacted. The following were the provisions of the act:
 - **Under the 1919 Act, the Indian Legislative Council at the Centre was replaced by a bicameral system consisting of a Council of State (Upper House) and a Legislative Assembly (Lower House). Each house was to have a majority of members who were directly elected. So, direct election was introduced, though the franchise was much restricted, being based on qualifications of property, tax or education. The provincial legislature was to consist of one house only (legislative council).**
 - The principle of communal representation was extended with separate electorates for Sikhs, Christians, and Anglo-Indians, besides Muslims, which was introduced in 1909.
 - The Act introduced dyarchy in the provinces, which indeed was a substantial step towards the transfer of power to the Indian people.
 - The Act separated for the first time the provincial and central budgets, with provincial legislatures being authorised to make their budgets. **Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**
 - A High Commissioner for India was appointed, who was to hold his office in London for six years and whose duty was to look after Indian trade in Europe. Some of the functions hitherto performed by the Secretary of State for India were transferred to the High Commissioner.
 - The Secretary of State for India, who used to get his pay from the Indian revenue, was now to be paid by the British Exchequer, thus undoing an injustice in the Charter Act of 1793.

Q 60.C

- **Jawaharlal Nehru, who had done more than anyone else to popularise the concept of purna swaraj, was nominated the president for the Lahore session of the Congress (December 1929) mainly due to Gandhi's backing (15 out of 18 Provincial Congress Committees had opposed Nehru).**
- **Nehru was chosen because of the appropriateness of the occasion (Congress' acceptance of complete independence as its goal) and to acknowledge the upsurge of youth, which had made the anti-Simon campaign a huge success. Hence, statements I and II are correct, and statement II explains the reason for Statement I, but statement III is not correct.**
- Nehru declared in his presidential address, "We have now an open conspiracy to free this country from foreign rule and you, comrades, and all our countrymen and countrywomen are invited to join it."
- Further explaining that liberation did not mean only throwing off the foreign yoke, he said: "I must frankly confess that I am a socialist and a republican, and am no believer in kings and princes, or in the order which produces the modern kings of industry, who have greater power of the lives and fortunes of men than even the kings of old, and whose methods are as predatory as those of the old feudal aristocracy."
- Spelling out the methods of struggle, he said, "Any great movement for liberation today must necessarily be a mass movement, and mass movements must essentially be peaceful, except in times of organised revolt..."

Q 61.C

- In the Rowlatt saryagraha of 1919 Gandhi sought to move to a campaign that proposed to involve the entire nation; but we witness an interesting phenomenon, i.e., overwhelming mass support for Gandhi but for reasons and considerations that were different from those of the leader. The movement was aimed

against the two bills prepared by a committee under Justice S.A.T. Rowlatt, to provide the government with additional coercive power to deal with terrorism. One of the bills was passed in the Imperial Legislative Assembly on 18 March 1919 over the unanimous protests of the Indian members.

- Ever since the content of the bill was published, Gandhi proposed to resist it with saryagraha. He was opposed to the spirit of the bill, which he described as the distrust for common men. It signified the reluctance of the government to part with arbitrary powers and thus made a mockery of the democratic constitutional reforms.
- Gandhi's initial programme was, however, modest along with a few close associates he signed a saryagraha pledge on 24 February to disobey this and similar other unjust laws. On 26 February he issued an 'open letter' to all the Indians urging them to join the satyagraha. He decided to launch a nationwide movement, starting with a general strike or hartal on 6 April. But the movement soon lapsed into violence, particularly after Gandhi's arrest on 9 April.
- The government had no prior experience of handling such widespread mass agitation. To avoid trouble they arrested Gandhi, but that precipitated a crisis, provoking unprecedented mob fury in areas like Delhi, Bombay, Ahmedabad or Amritsar. Gandhi's trusted volunteers could not control this mass violence and were themselves swayed by it.
- **By mid-April the satyagraha had started losing momentum, forcing Gandhi to withdraw it. As a political campaign, therefore, it was a manifest failure, since it failed to secure its only aim, i.e., the repeal of the Rowlatt Act. It also lapsed into violence, although it was meant to be non-violent. Gandhi admitted to have committed a Himalayan blunder by offering the weapon of saryagraha to a people insufficiently trained in the discipline of non-violence.** But the movement was significant nevertheless, as it was the first nationwide popular agitation, marking the beginning of a transformation of Indian nationalist politics from being the politics of some restricted classes to becoming the politics of the masses. **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 62.A

- **The Second Round Table Conference:**
 - The Second Round Table Conference of 1931 was one of the most crucial meetings between Indian leaders and the British government. Mahatma Gandhi, representing the Indian National Congress, attended as the sole delegate from the Congress after signing the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. Expectations were high that this conference would bring meaningful concessions, especially on the demand for Purna Swaraj (complete independence).
- **Explanation**
 - **However, the conference ended in failure. Instead of discussing the central issue of independence, the British government diverted attention towards communal representation and separate electorates for minorities.** Ramsay MacDonald and other British leaders were reluctant to accept the Congress demand for full self-rule.
 - This disillusionment convinced Gandhi and the Congress leadership that negotiations had reached a dead end. Consequently, upon returning to India, **Gandhi revived the Civil Disobedience Movement in January 1932**, signaling renewed mass struggle against colonial rule.
 - Thus, the renewal of the movement **was directly linked to the British refusal to address the demand for independence and their insistence on communal divisions.**
 - **Hence, both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.**

Q 63.C

- **The Communist Party of India (CPI) was formed in 1920 in Tashkent (now the capital of Uzbekistan) by M.N. Roy, Abani Mukherji, and others after the second Congress of the Communist International. M.N. Roy was also the first to be elected to the leadership of the Communist International. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- In 1924, many communists—S.A. Dange, Muzaffar Ahmed, Shaukat Usmani, and Nalini Gupta were jailed in the Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case.
- **In 1925, the Indian Communist Conference at Kanpur formalised the foundation of the CPI. Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- **In 1929, the government's crackdown on communists resulted in the arrest and trial of 31 leading communists, trade unionists, and left-wing leaders; they were tried at Meerut in the famous Meerut conspiracy case.**

- The trade union movement was led by the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), founded in 1920. Lala Lajpat Rai was its first president and Dewan Chaman Lal its general secretary. Tilak was also one of the moving spirits.

Q 64.C

- Upon moving to South Africa and becoming involved in the struggle for the rights of Indians in the country, Gandhi became something of a go-to person for all matters concerning Indians in South Africa. His views were sought by several newspapers from the home country, and for a time, he also served as the South African correspondent for Dadabhai Naoroji's *Indian*, which was being published from England at the time. During the Second Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902), he wrote accounts of his involvement in the Ambulance Corps for the *Times of India*.
- **All this involvement with the print medium stood him in good stead when, in June 1903, Gandhi, with the help of other Indians in South Africa, began the weekly *Indian Opinion*.** The journal's name was suggestive of its focus, and that it chose to publish in Gujarati, Hindi, and Tamil besides English, even more so. In its inaugural issue, he wrote: "... the Indian community in South Africa is a recognised factor in the body politic, and a newspaper, voicing its feelings, and specially devoted to its cause, would hardly be considered out of place; indeed, we think, it would supply a long felt want.' As the editor, Gandhi's influence on the journal's tone and tenor was huge, and over the next decade, the publication, despite its creaky infrastructure — its press frequently broke down — did much to serve as the voice of the Indian community and relay its views to the powers-that-be. **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**
- In 1919, amidst the nationwide disillusionment that, instead of 'Home Rule', something that the British had vaguely promised the Indians in exchange for support in World War I, the British government had foisted the draconian Rowlatt Act on the Indian public, two young associates of Gandhi — Umar Sobani and Shankarlal Banker — offered him the editorship of *Young India*. In his own words, Gandhi was "anxious to expound the inner meaning of Satyagraha to the public, and also hoped that through this effort I should at least be able to do justice to the Punjab situation. Behind all I wrote, there was potential Satyagraha, and the Government knew as much. I therefore readily accepted the suggestion made by these friends." **The *Young India* weekly journal was published by Mahatma Gandhi from 1919 to 1931, and used by him to spread his ideology of non-violence and resistance against the British.**
- Parallely in 1919, another associate of Gandhi, Indulal Yagnik, offered Gandhi the editorship of his Gujarati monthly *Navjivan* and *Satya*. This particularly appealed to Gandhi since he was keen on communicating in an Indian language to the public. He accepted. The journal was renamed *Navjivan*, and the *Satya* dropped. *Navjivan* was being published from Ahmedabad, and the Bombay-based *Young India* was also moved there to enable Gandhi to edit both. *Young India* was also made a weekly from a bi-weekly since Gandhi now had the onerous responsibility of editing two journals.

Q 65.A

- The adoption of the Non-Cooperation Movement (initiated earlier by the Khilafat Conference) by the Congress gave it a new energy and from January 1921, it began to register considerable success all over the country.
- The programme of non-cooperation included within its ambit the surrender of titles and honours, boycott of government-affiliated schools and colleges, law courts, foreign cloth, and could be extended to include resignation from government service and mass civil disobedience, including the non-payment of taxes. National schools and colleges were to be set up, panchayats were to be established for settling disputes, hand-spinning and weaving was to be encouraged and people were asked to maintain Hindu-Muslim unity, give up untouchability and observe strict non-violence.
- Regional contributions during the Non-Cooperation Movement:
 - **In the Avadh area of U.P., where kisan sabhas and a kisan movement had been gathering strength since 1918, Noncooperation propaganda, carried on among others by Jawaharlal Nehru, helped to fan the already existing ferment, and soon it became difficult to distinguish between a Non cooperation meeting and a kisan meeting.'**
 - **In Malabar in Kerala, Non-cooperation and Khilafat propaganda helped to arouse the Muslim tenants against their landlords, but the movement here, unfortunately, at times took on a communal colour.**
 - **In Assam, labourers on tea plantations went on strike.** When the fleeing workers were fired upon, there were strikes on the steamer service, and on the Assam-Bengal Railway as well. J.M. Sengupta, the Bengali nationalist leader, played a leading role in these developments.

- In Midnapur, a cultivators' strike against a White zamindari company was led by a Calcutta medical student. Defiance of forest laws became popular in Andhra.
- Peasants and tribals in some of the Rajasthan states began movements for securing better conditions of life.
- In Punjab, the Akali Movement for 'Taking control of the gurudwaras from the corrupt mahants (priests) was a part of the general movement of Non-cooperation, and the Akalis observed strict non-violence in the face of tremendous repression.
- **On 17 November 1921. The day the Prince of Wales landed in Bombay was observed as a day of hartal all over the country. In Bombay, Gandhiji himself addressed a mammoth meeting in the compound of the Elphinstone Mill owned by the nationalist Umar Shobhani, and lighted a huge bonfire of foreign cloth. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 66.B

- **The Secretary of State for India, Edwin Samuel Montagu, made a statement on August 20, 1917, in the British House of Commons in what has come to be known as the August Declaration of 1917.** The statement said: "The government policy is of an increasing participation of Indians in every branch of administration and gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire."
- **From now onwards, the demand by nationalists for self-government or home rule could not be termed as seditious since the attainment of self-government for Indians now became a government policy, unlike Morley's statement in 1909 that the reforms were not intended to give self-government to India.** Also, in the use of the term 'responsible government' was implied the condition that the rulers were to be answerable to the elected representatives, and not only to the imperial government in London. **Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 67.C

- The victory of the Labour Party in Britain in the post-war elections had significant implications for India. Civil liberties were restored, the ban on Congress was lifted, and elections were declared both at the centre and in the provinces for the winter of 1945–1946.
- The Congress welcomed the opportunity to form ministries in the provinces and to elect representatives to the constitution-making body that would be set up.
- The election campaign became a massive exercise in the mobilisation of the people.
- **A major issue taken up in the election campaign related to the unprecedented repression witnessed against the 1942 movement. Hence option 1 is correct.**
 - A typical election speech would relate the tale of repression with all the details of brutality, move on to condemning the officials who were guilty, and end with the promise (or threat) that Congress governments would enquire into these cases and mete out punishment to the guilty officials.
- **The second issue taken up in the election campaign was that of the fate of the members of Subhas Bose's Indian National Army taken prisoner by the Allies and put on trial for brutalities and war crimes. Hence option 3 is correct.**
 - Jawaharlal Nehru hailed them as misguided patriots and called for leniency, given that big changes were imminent in India. The Congress followed this up by passing a resolution in support of the cause. Well-known Congress leaders like Bhulabhai Desai, K.N. Katju, M. Asaf Ali and Jawaharlal Nehru argued the case in court when the trials began at the historic Red Fort. In addition to legal help, Congress organised relief funds and arranged employment for the INA men. Congress election meetings were often indistinguishable from INA meetings.
- **Equal representation of Muslims and Hindus in Constituent Assembly was not specifically taken up during the election campaign of 1945. Hence option 2 is not correct.**

Q 68.B

- In 1918, **Lord Chelmsford appointed a sedition committee with Justice Sir Sidney Rowlatt**, an English judge, as its president. The idea was to evaluate the political "terrorism" in India, especially in Punjab and Bengal. The Rowlatt Act was passed on the recommendations of Sedition Committee. Its recommendations were like:
 - The British Government could arrest anybody suspected of terrorist activities.
 - Detain the people arrested for up to two years without trial.
 - Empower the police to search for a place without a warrant.
 - To clamp severe restrictions on the freedom of the Press. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**

- In 1921 a Press Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of **Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru**, then Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, **to review the working of press laws.**
 - **On the recommendations of the Committee, the Press Acts of 1908 and 1910 were repealed. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- **In March 1947 the Government of India appointed a Press Enquiry Committee and charged it with the duty of examination of the press laws in the light of the fundamental rights formulated by the Constituent Assembly of India. Hence statement 3 is correct.**
 - Among the recommendations of the Committee were the repeal of the Indian Emergency Powers Act of 1931, amendments in the Press and Registration of Books Act, modification in Sections 124-A and 153-A of the Indian Penal Code, repeal of the Indian States (Protection against Disaffection) Act, 1932 and the Indian States (Protection) Act, 1934.

Q 69.B

- The legacy of censorship and restrictions on Press in India begins with the Censorship of Press Act, 1799 which was imposed by Lord Wellesley to gag the press ahead of a French invasion of India. This was retracted in 1818 by Lord Hastings.
- Acting governor-general John Adams enacted the Licensing Regulations (ordinance), 1823. It had a draconian provision that no one could start or continue to use a press without registration. Rammohan Roy's, Mirat-ul-Akbar had to cease publication due to this act.
- **Statement 1 is not correct:** Governor-General Metcalfe abolished the obnoxious 1823 ordinance to replace it with the **Press Act of 1835**. It was touted as one of the most liberal Press Act in Indian history. Due to his liberal policy towards press, **Lord Metcalfe is known as the Liberator of Indian Press. Thus, the Press act of 1835 marked a shift from the earlier policies and eased restrictions on freedom of press.**
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The new law was made applicable to the entire territories of the East India Company. The law favoured the growth of the Indian press. **This act required a printer and for the first time a publisher to give a precise account of the premises used for printing and publication.** This was also the first act that allowed a declaration of 'cease to function' thus absolving one of any future wrongdoing.

Q 70.C

- Annie Besant (1847–1933) was a theosophist and leader of the Home Rule League who launched the daily newspaper New India in English and also published Commonweal to promote her reformist and nationalist views. **Hence pair 1 is correctly matched.**
- Subhas Chandra Bose (1897–1945) was a radical nationalist who authored the book The Indian Struggle (1920–1942), which narrated his role in the independence movement and outlined his vision for India's freedom. **Hence pair 2 is correctly matched.**
- Jawaharlal Nehru (1889–1964) was the first Prime Minister of India who founded the newspaper National Herald in 1938 to voice nationalist opinion against British rule. **Hence pair 3 is correctly matched.**

Q 71.B

- After the Surat Split of 1907, the Moderates dominated the Congress, but the British were deeply worried about the rising popularity of Extremist leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Aurobindo Ghosh, and Bipin Chandra Pal.
 - Their writings and speeches were inspiring a new generation to adopt militant nationalism.
- To suppress this radical surge, the colonial state enacted a series of harsh laws:
 - **The Seditious Meetings Act (1907) restricted political gatherings, making it difficult for leaders to mobilize large audiences.**
 - The Criminal Law Amendment Act (1908) gave the government power to declare associations unlawful, directly targeting revolutionary groups and Extremist organizations.
 - **The Indian Press Act (1910) imposed severe restrictions on newspapers, especially those run by nationalists like Kesari and Bande Mataram.**
- The blow came in 1909, when Bal Gangadhar Tilak—the most prominent face of Extremist nationalism—was convicted of sedition and sentenced to six years' transportation to Mandalay jail in Burma. This effectively removed the strongest leader of the Extremists from the political scene at a critical time.
 - **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- **Unlike Tilak, who was imprisoned, other leaders withdrew voluntarily. Aurobindo Ghosh retired from active politics and shifted to Pondicherry to pursue a spiritual life.**

- **Bipin Chandra Pal too distanced himself from Extremist politics, leaving the movement leaderless.**
- **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

Q 72.B

- The Indian National Congress (INC), since its inception in 1885, played a central role in the Indian freedom struggle. While the leadership of the Congress was dominated by men, there were occasions when women rose to the highest position in the organization.
- **The first woman to preside over the Congress was Annie Besant, a British-born theosophist, social reformer, and leader of the Home Rule League.**
 - Her election as president in 1917 symbolized the growing assertiveness of Indian nationalism during World War I and also the space for women in political leadership.
- **Sarojini Naidu became the first Indian woman to preside over the Congress. A gifted poet and powerful orator, she was deeply involved in the Gandhian phase of the national movement.**
 - Her presidency in 1925 marked the Congress's recognition of Indian women as equal participants in the struggle.
- A remarkable figure, **Nellie Sengupta** was British by birth but threw herself into India's struggle for independence after marrying Jatindra Mohan Sengupta, a nationalist leader from Bengal.
 - **In 1933, when most senior Congress leaders were in prison following the Civil Disobedience Movement, she was chosen to preside over the Calcutta session. Her election was both symbolic and practical, demonstrating the Congress's resilience under repression.**
- **Although Sucheta Kriplani was a prominent freedom fighter and later became the first woman Chief Minister of an Indian state (Uttar Pradesh, 1963), she was never elected as president of the INC.**
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 73.C

- The Women's Indian Association (WIA), established in 1917 at Adyar, Madras (now Chennai), marked the beginning of an organised, pan-Indian movement for women's rights.
 - Founded by Annie Besant, Margaret Cousins, Muthulakshmi Reddy, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay, and others, it was the first national-level women's organisation that brought together women across caste, religion, and class to fight for equality.
- **In 1918, Annie Besant, already a prominent Home Rule League leader and freedom fighter, represented the WIA before Edwin Montagu, the Secretary of State for India, demanding women's political rights. This was one of the earliest organised attempts to place women's suffrage on the colonial government's agenda.**
 - **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- **The WIA's official journal, Stri Dharma, played a crucial role in shaping public opinion. Published in English, Tamil, and Hindi, it became a platform for women to discuss social reforms, political rights, and education.**
 - **Hence statement 3 is correct.**
- **The Association declared itself as "daughters of India," vowing to fight for women's upliftment. Some of its core objectives included:**
 - **Abolition of child marriage and raising the age of consent to 16 years.**
 - Promotion of female education, especially compulsory primary schooling.
 - Campaigning against sati, enforced widowhood, and social evils affecting women and children.
 - Advocacy for religious harmony and women's equal participation in the freedom struggle.
- **Hence statement 1 is correct.**

Q 74.C

- **The Swadesh Bandhab Samiti emerged as one of the most significant grassroots organizations during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal (early 20th century). It was founded by Ashwini Kumar Dutt, a well-known nationalist and social reformer, in the Barisal district.**
 - **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- **Unlike many other Swadeshi groups which operated largely in towns and catered to middle-class elites, the Samiti had a unique social base—it worked predominantly among the Muslim peasantry of Barisal.**
 - **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

- This gave the movement a much wider and more inclusive reach in Bengal, bridging communities that were often kept apart by colonial strategies of divide and rule.
- The activities of the Samiti reflected a blend of nationalism and social service. Instead of focusing only on political agitation, it engaged in practical grassroots initiatives such as:
 - **Arbitration courts**, which provided alternatives to colonial-controlled justice systems and helped settle local disputes.
 - **Training in Swadeshi crafts**, to promote economic self-reliance and reduce dependence on British imports.
 - **Famine relief**, which endeared the organization to the masses and gave nationalism a humanitarian dimension.
 - **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

Q 75.C

- The early years of the 20th century saw Bengal becoming the epicentre of militant nationalism. After the partition of Bengal in 1905, secret societies like Anushilan Samiti inspired the youth.
 - **In 1906, the Yugantar was started as a weekly paper under the inspiration of Aurobindo Ghosh, with Barindra Ghosh and others playing an active role.**
- **By 1908, the Anushilan Samiti branches had begun fund-raising through dacoities. The most prominent among them was the Barrah dacoity (near Dacca).**
 - Its purpose was not mere looting, but to raise funds for revolutionary activities such as procuring arms and financing underground networks.
 - These “swadeshi dacoities” became a distinctive feature of the Bengal revolutionaries, giving the movement both resources and notoriety.
- **On 23 December 1912, a bomb was hurled at Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy of India, while he was making a ceremonial entry into Delhi on an elephant.**
 - The attack was organised by Rashbehari Bose and Sachindranath Sanyal, with close links to Bengal revolutionaries.
 - Though Hardinge survived, this daring attempt signalled the reach of the movement from Bengal to all-India networks.
- **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 76.D

- **The First World War (1914–1918) was a turning point in global politics, and Indian revolutionaries abroad saw in it an unprecedented opportunity to strike at the British Empire. The most prominent initiative in this direction was the establishment of the Berlin Committee (Indian Independence Committee) in 1915.**
- The Committee was founded in Germany by exiled revolutionaries such as Virendranath Chattopadhyaya, Bhupendra Nath Dutta, Lala Hardayal, Chempakaraman Pillai, and others. It functioned under the aegis of the German Foreign Office, with active support under what came to be known as the Zimmermann Plan.
 - The logic was simple: since Germany was at war with Britain, Berlin could provide money, weapons, and diplomatic cover for Indian revolutionaries to destabilise the British Raj.
- **The Committee’s leaders devised a two-pronged strategy. First, they would mobilise Indian expatriates and prisoners of war (POWs) in Europe and the Middle East, turning them into volunteers for an eventual march into India.**
 - **Second, they would send missions to sensitive regions such as Baghdad, Persia, Turkey, and Kabul, aiming to rally local rulers and populations against Britain.**
 - The most dramatic of these efforts was the Kabul Mission led by Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh, Maulana Barkatullah, and Obaidullah Sindhi, which sought to organise a Provisional Government of Free India with Afghan Prince Amanullah’s blessing.
- Against this backdrop, the central aim of the Berlin Committee becomes clear. It was not to negotiate constitutional concessions with Britain — such moderate politics had long been abandoned by its members.
 - Nor was it primarily a propaganda body, although it did publish materials like the journal Talvar.
 - **Instead, its very foundation rested on the belief that Britain’s war entanglements could be exploited through foreign aid, weapons, and organised uprisings within India. In other words, the Berlin Committee’s mission was to secure German and Turkish assistance for an armed rebellion in India.**

- The effort eventually faltered. The Indo-German conspiracy unraveled due to British intelligence successes, and German arms never reached Indian soil.
- **Hence option (d) is the correct answer**

Q 77.B

- The All-India Muslim League was founded on 30 December 1906 in Dacca (now Dhaka, Bangladesh).
- **The annual session of the All India Muhammadan Educational Conference, convened under the leadership of Nawab Salimullah of Dacca, became the platform where leading Muslim figures resolved to form a political association.**
 - **The Muslim League was thus born out of the deliberations of this conference in 1906.**
 - **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- **While Nawab Salimullah of Dacca was indeed a chief patron and one of the driving forces behind the League's creation, the first president was actually Aga Khan III, who was widely respected among Muslims both in India and internationally.**
 - **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- **The League's organisational rules and constitution were compiled in a document called the "Green Book", which provided procedural guidelines for its functioning.**
 - Although this was drafted in 1907–08, after the League's birth, it became the defining constitutional framework for the party in its early years.
 - **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

Q 78.B

- The Indian Councils Act of 1909, popularly known as the Morley–Minto Reforms (after John Morley, Secretary of State for India, and Lord Minto, the Viceroy), was an important constitutional development in colonial India.
- The elective principle was recognised for the non-official membership of the councils in India. Indians were allowed to participate in the election of various legislative councils, though on the basis of class and community.
- For the first time, separate electorates (**the system of communal electorate**) for Muslims for election to the central council was established—a most detrimental step for India.
- **The number of elected members in the Imperial Legislative Council and the Provincial Legislative Councils was increased.** In the provincial councils, non-official majority was introduced, but since some of these non-officials were nominated and not elected, the overall non-elected majority remained.
 - **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- **The elected members were to be indirectly elected.** The local bodies were to elect an electoral college, which in turn would elect members of provincial legislatures, who in turn would elect members of the central legislature.
- Besides separate electorates for the Muslims, representation in excess of the strength of their population was accorded to the Muslims. Also, the income qualification for Muslim voters was kept lower than that for Hindus.
- **Powers of legislatures—both at the centre and in provinces—were enlarged and the legislatures could now pass resolutions (which may or may not be accepted), ask questions and supplementaries, vote separate items in the budget though the budget as a whole could not be voted upon.**
 - **Hence statement 3 is correct.**
- **One Indian was to be appointed to the viceroy's executive council (Sir Satyendra Prasad Sinha was the first Indian to be appointed in 1909).**
 - **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

Q 79.C

- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was not only a jurist and social reformer but also an organizer of political platforms for the depressed classes. His efforts aimed at ensuring social justice, political representation, and economic upliftment for marginalized communities.
- **In 1926, the All India Depressed Classes Association was formed at Nagpur during the All India Depressed Classes Leaders' Conference. Contrary to common belief, Ambedkar was not its president.**
 - **Instead, M.C. Rajah of Madras was elected as the association's first president. Ambedkar, though absent from the conference, was chosen as one of the vice-presidents.**
 - **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**

- Dissatisfied with the orientation of AIDCA, Ambedkar founded the All India Depressed Classes Congress in Nagpur, 1930. Here, he articulated a sharper political philosophy: anti-Congress (due to Congress' neglect of Dalit issues) and mildly anti-British (though he still saw opportunities in constitutional reforms).
- **Ambedkar widened his base by forming the Independent Labour Party (ILP) in 1936. Unlike purely caste-based organizations, ILP aimed to unite workers, peasants, and Dalits on a socio-economic platform. It gained significant electoral success, winning 15 seats in the Bombay Legislative Assembly elections of 1937.**
 - Hence statement 2 is correct.
- **In July 1942, Ambedkar founded the Scheduled Castes Federation (SCF). This organization was designed as an explicitly Dalit-centered political party, but it struggled to expand beyond Ambedkar's personal influence.**
- Hence statement 3 is correct.

Q 80.D

- "Bengal united is a power. Bengal divided will pull in several different ways.....One of our main objects is to split up and thereby to weaken a solid body of opponents to our rule." The statement was made by Herbert Hope Risley, the Home Secretary to Government of India. **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**
- Sir Herbert Hope Risley (4 January 1851 – 30 September 1911) was a British ethnographer and colonial administrator, a member of the Indian Civil Service who conducted extensive studies on the tribes and castes of the Bengal Presidency.
- He is notable for the formal identification of the centuries old established caste system of the entire Hindu population of British India in the 1901 census, of which he was in charge. **As an exponent of scientific racism, he used anthropometric data to divide Indians into seven races.**

Q 81.A

- **Bal Gangadhar Tilak (1856–1920)** – A leading extremist nationalist, founder of the Home Rule League, known as “Lokmanya.” Bal Gangadhar Tilak was not the president of the Indian National Congress (INC), though he was a prominent and influential member of the party. **He joined the INC in 1890 and advocated for Swaraj (self-rule), but his radical ideology led to the Surat Split of 1907 and prevented him from becoming the party's president.**
- **Gopal Krishna Gokhale (1866–1915)** – A moderate leader, social reformer, and founder of the Servants of India Society. He presided over the 1905 Banaras session of the Congress.
- **M.G. Ranade (1842–1901)** – Judge, reformer, and one of the founders of the Indian National Congress. **Though highly respected, he never presided over a Congress session.**
- **Aurobindo Ghosh (1872–1950)** – Extremist nationalist, revolutionary, philosopher, and later spiritual leader at Pondicherry. He played a crucial role in early radical politics but never presided over any Congress session.
- Hence option (a) is the correct answer.

Q 82.A

- Pherozeshah Mehta was one of the key founders of the Indian National Congress in 1885. He later presided over the Calcutta Session in 1890, highlighting his leadership among the early moderates. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- Father of Municipal Government in Bombay: His reforms in the Bombay Municipal Corporation earned him the title “Father of Municipal Government in Bombay.” He emphasized sanitation, public health, and civic administration. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- Founder of The Bombay Chronicle (1910): He established this English newspaper to voice nationalist demands and critique colonial policies. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**
- Pherozeshah Mehta was a leading moderate who believed in constitutional reforms, petitions, and persuasion rather than confrontation. By 1907, tensions between the Moderates (led by Gokhale, Mehta, etc.) and Extremists (Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lajpat Rai) had sharpened. At the Surat Session (1907), the clash reached a peak. Moderates, including Mehta, resisted Tilak's demand for a more radical program.

Q 83.B

- Nandalal Bose (1882–1966) was a prominent painter of the Bengal School of Art and a key figure in the cultural expression of the Swadeshi movement. Prafulla Chandra Roy (1861–1944) was a renowned chemist and founder of Bengal Chemicals, often called the “Father of Indian Chemistry.” Thus, during the Swadeshi movement, their contributions were in art and science, respectively. **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**
- During the Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore broke the domination of Victorian naturalism over the Indian art scene and took inspiration from Ajanta, Mughal and Rajput paintings. **Nandalal Bose, who left a major imprint on Indian art, was the first recipient of a scholarship offered by the Indian Society of Oriental Art, founded in 1907.** In science, Jagdish Chandra Bose, Prafullachandra Roy and others pioneered original research which was praised the world over. Roy was a pioneering Indian scientist, educator, and industrialist, known for his significant contributions to the field and the establishment of the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works.

Q 84.C

- Lord Curzon (1899–1905) came first; he was Viceroy at the time of the Bengal Partition in 1905.
- Lord Hardinge II (1910–1916) came next; he annulled the Bengal Partition and shifted the capital to Delhi.
- Lord Chelmsford (1916–1921) followed; he introduced the Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms and witnessed the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy.
- Lord Irwin (1926–1931) came later; he is remembered for the Gandhi–Irwin Pact of 1931.
- **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 85.C

- Manabendra Nath Roy or M.N. Roy was a 20th-century Indian revolutionary, philosopher, radical activist and political theorist. Roy was the founder of the Mexican Communist Party and the Communist Party of India (Tashkent group). Both were radical parties. He was also a delegate to the Communist International congresses and Russia's aide to China. In the aftermath of World War II Roy moved away from orthodox Marxism to espouse the philosophy of radical humanism, attempting to chart a third course between liberalism and communism.
- In 1922, Roy's own journal, the Vanguard, was published. This was followed by The Future of Indian Politics (1926) and Revolution and Counter-revolution in China (1930). **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 86.B

- The Surat Split (1907) was a defining moment in the early history of the Indian National Congress.
 - It revealed the widening gulf between two ideological wings of the movement:
 - > the Moderates, who preferred gradual reforms and constitutional agitation, and the Extremists, who demanded swadeshi, boycott, and passive resistance as immediate strategies.
 - > The clash came to a head at the Congress session of 1907.
- **The annual Congress session was first scheduled at Nagpur, a region where Bal Gangadhar Tilak and the Extremists commanded significant popular influence.**
 - To blunt their impact, the Moderates shifted the venue to Surat, a decision that further inflamed tensions. The shift itself symbolised the deep mistrust between the two factions.
- **The Moderates rallied behind Rash Behari Ghosh, a respected leader, as their candidate for the presidency. The Extremists, on the other hand, wanted Tilak or Lajpat Rai.**
 - The fight over the presidency became the immediate trigger of the split, with verbal clashes escalating into chaos on the convention floor.
 - > **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- **Gopal Krishna Gokhale was a leading Moderate, not an Extremist. He consistently advocated constitutional methods — reforms through dialogue, petitions, and gradual concessions from the colonial government.**
 - At Surat, he firmly sided with the Moderates, supporting Rash Behari Ghosh against Tilak's candidature.
 - **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

Q 87.C

- The Justice Party, founded in 1916, marked a turning point in South Indian politics. Emerging in the context of rising discontent among non-Brahmin communities, **it sought to challenge what was seen as the Brahmin monopoly in education, government jobs, and public life under colonial rule.**
 - Hence statement 1 is correct.
- At its core, the Justice Party was committed to promoting the interests of non-Brahmins. Its leaders—drawn from landholding and educated elites among castes outside the Brahmin fold—pressed for reservations in education and employment, greater political representation.
- **The party adopted a pro-British and anti-Congress stance. Justice Party leaders argued that the Indian National Congress, dominated by Brahmin leadership, did not represent the aspirations of all communities.**
 - In their early years, they looked upon the colonial government as a neutral force that could act as a counterbalance against Brahmin domination. This explains their “loyalist” posture in the 1920s.
 - Hence statement 2 is correct.
- **The Montagu–Chelmsford constitutional reforms of 1919 introduced dyarchy and expanded provincial legislatures. When elections were held in 1920, the Congress boycotted them as part of the Non-Cooperation Movement.**
 - This gave the Justice Party the opportunity to win power in the Madras Presidency, forming the first ministry in British India led by Indian politicians.
 - Hence statement 3 is correct.
- Over time, the Justice Party’s consistent alignment with the British became a weakness, as nationalist sentiment swept through the country. By the 1930s, its image of loyalism began to erode its mass appeal.
 - However, under Periyar E.V. Ramasamy’s influence, the party transformed into a more radical platform for Dravidian assertion, placing anti-Brahminism, social justice, and self-respect at the center of its agenda.

Q 88.B

- The Delhi Durbar of 1911 was the grandest ceremonial gathering of the British Raj, organised to celebrate the coronation of King George V and Queen Mary as Emperor and Empress of India.
 - It was the third durbar of its kind, after 1877 (Queen Victoria declared Empress of India) and 1903 (Edward VII’s coronation), but it holds a special place in history because of its unique features and lasting political consequences.
- **Unlike earlier durbars, which were presided over by the Viceroys, the 1911 Durbar was attended in person by King George V, making it the only occasion when a British monarch set foot in India.**
 - At this event, he was formally proclaimed Emperor of India, reinforcing the symbolic authority of the Crown over the subcontinent.
 - Hence statement 1 is correct.
- The Partition of Bengal (1905), introduced by Lord Curzon, had sparked one of the fiercest nationalist agitations, giving birth to the Swadeshi and boycott movements.
 - **At the 1911 Durbar, it was announced that the partition would be annulled.** However, to offset Bengal’s political weight, the British simultaneously declared that the capital would be shifted from Calcutta to Delhi — a move rich in both political symbolism and strategic logic.
 - Hence statement 2 is correct.
- **Far from boycotting, over 100 Indian princes, rulers, and chiefs attended the Durbar, displaying pomp and loyalty to the British Crown.**
 - However, Indian National Congress leaders boycotted the event, dismissing it as an empty imperial spectacle meant to dazzle rather than reform.
 - Hence statement 3 is not correct.

Q 89.B

- When Annie Besant was interned by the British in 1917 for her role in the Home Rule agitation, it provoked widespread protests across India.
- Sir S. Subramania Iyer (Subbier Subramaniya Iyer) was popularly known as 'Mani Iyer'. Just as Dadabhai Naoroji elicited the title 'Grand Old Man of India' by his services to his countrymen, Sir S. Subramania Iyer earned the title 'Grand Old Man of South India' by rendering yeoman's service to the people of the Madras Presidency. **He renounced Knighthood in 1917 on arrest of Annie Besant during the**

suppression of Home Rule League. Subramaniya Iyer was one of the "Brave 72" who founded the Indian National Congress. He led the Madras contingent to the first session of the Indian National Congress held in Bombay in December 1885. Subramanyia Iyer was a great admirer of Mrs. Besant, leader of the Theosophical Movement in India and founder of the Home Rule League in Madras. He agreed to serve as the Hon. President of the All India Home Rule League established in Madras on 1 September 1916.

- Hence option (b) is the correct answer.

Q 90.D

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak, endeared as Lokmanya, was an Indian nationalist, teacher, and an independence activist. He was one third of the Lal Bal Pal triumvirate.
- In 1917, Tilak travelled to England to sue the British journalist Valentine Chirol, whose writings had portrayed him as the **"Father of Indian Unrest."** Although Tilak ultimately lost the case in the British courts, his effort gained him considerable international attention and prestige, and provided him the opportunity to lobby for India's cause abroad.
- Hence option (d) is the correct answer.

Q 91.C

- Ghadar means 'revolt' or rebellion. The Ghadar party (started in 1913) was a revolutionary group organized to overthrow British rule in India. It was organized by overseas Indian immigrants to Canada and the USA. The party was organized around a weekly newspaper The Ghadar which was published from its headquarters, the Yugantar Ashram in San Francisco. The founding president of the Ghadar party was Sohan Singh Bhakna and Lala Hardayal was a co-founder of this party.
- The leadership also included **Bhagwan Singh, Barkatullah, and Ram Chandra. Other leaders associated with the party were Bhai Parmanand, Tarak Nath Das, and Mohammed Barakatullah and Vishnu Ganesh Pingle.** The Ghadar militants immediately began an extensive propaganda campaign against British rule. They toured extensively, visiting mills and farms where most of the Punjabi immigrant labour worked. The Yugantar Ashram became the home and headquarters and refuge of these political workers. **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**
- During the first World War, revolutionaries of Ghadar tried to violently overthrow the British government, they called Rash Behari Bose to lead the movement in Punjab, but the movement was successfully dismantled by the British India government using intelligence (CID) and force.

Q 92.B

- The Alipore Bomb Case, also known as the Muraripukur or Manicktolla Conspiracy Case, was one of the most sensational political trials in the early phase of India's nationalist movement. It arose directly from the Muzaffarpur bomb incident (April 1908), when two young revolutionaries attempted to kill a British judge, leading to sweeping arrests of Bengal revolutionaries including Aurobindo Ghose.
- **On 30 April 1908, revolutionaries Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki hurled a bomb at a carriage in Muzaffarpur, intending to kill Magistrate Kingsford, notorious for his harsh judgments against nationalists.**
 - Hence statement 1 is correct.
- The bomb missed its target and tragically killed two British women. The outrage led to widespread arrests of members of the Anushilan Samiti, including Aurobindo Ghose and his brother Barindra Kumar Ghose. This formed the basis of the Alipore Bomb Case.
- **While Aurobindo was arrested and tried as the alleged mastermind of the conspiracy, the court eventually found insufficient evidence to convict him. On 6 May 1909, Judge C. P. Beechcroft acquitted Aurobindo Ghose.**
 - Hence statement 2 is not correct.
- However, his younger brother Barindra Kumar Ghose and Ullaskar Dutt were initially sentenced to death (later commuted to life transportation to the Andamans), while many others received long prison terms.
- **Chittaranjan Das ("Deshbandhu") emerged as the star of the trial by defending Aurobindo Ghose. His eloquent arguments highlighted that Aurobindo's writings, though strongly nationalist, did not constitute proof of participation in the conspiracy. Das's spirited defence not only secured Aurobindo's acquittal but also catapulted him into national prominence as a leader-lawyer.**
 - Hence statement 3 is correct.

Q 93.A

- Valliyappan Ulaganathan Chidambaram, also known by his initials V.O.C.(at times referred to as KappalottiyaTamizhan or 'The Tamil Helmsman'), was an Indian freedom fighter. He was a prominent lawyer, trade union leader, and leader in the Indian National Congress.
- He mobilized the workers of the Coral Mills, thereby expanding the social base of the Swadeshi movement. This led to a conflict with the British Raj. In 1906, he established the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company, which competed with the monopoly of the British India Steam Navigation Company.
- Valliyappan, in completion with the British ships, launched the first Indian shipping service between Tuticorin and Colombo with the help of Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company. One of India's major ports, i.e. Tuticorin Port Trust, is named after him. **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 94.B

- The Carlyle Circular was issued in 1905 by R. W. Carlyle, then Chief Secretary of the Government of Bengal. It came at the height of the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement that followed the Partition of Bengal.
- **The circular specifically threatened disciplinary action against students — including withdrawal of scholarships, expulsion from schools and colleges, and denial of government jobs — if they took part in nationalist meetings, demonstrations, or political agitation.**
- This move was part of the colonial government's attempt to discourage student participation in the Swadeshi Movement, which was rapidly spreading through educational institutions in Bengal.
- However, instead of suppressing nationalism, it led to greater resentment among youth and gave momentum to the idea of National Education — the establishment of indigenous institutions like the National Council of Education (1906) and Bengal Technical Institute.
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 95.B

- **The secret Congress Radio during the Quit India Movement was run by the indomitable Usha Mehta.**
- She was born in a village called Saras in what is today the western state of Gujarat.
- She was just eight years old when she took part in her first protest. It was against a committee of Englishmen led by Sir John Simon that was tasked with recommending constitutional reform in India.
- She took part in all sorts of civil disobedience campaigns - from picketing and protests to spinning cotton as a way of rejecting British imports.
- **Congress Radio**
 - **Usha Mehta managed to get the station up and running with the help of two other activists, Chandrakant Babubhai Jhaveri and Vithaldas K Jhaveri, along with Nanka Motwane, whose family owned a telephone company called Chicago Radio.**
 - Their first broadcast was on 14 August 1942.
 - In the beginning, they were broadcasting twice a day, in Hindi and English. But they reduced it to just once in the evening between 7.30 and 8.30 pm.
 - The station carried all sorts of news, from merchants refusing to export rice to arrests of leaders and civilians.
 - When newspapers dared not touch upon these subjects under the prevailing conditions, it was only the Congress radio which could defy the orders and tell the people what actually was happening.
 - Many prominent leaders also delivered radical speeches in these broadcasts, which unnerved the British.
- **Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 96.D

- On **20th February 1947**, British premiere Clement Attlee declared that the British would quit India by June 1948. The announcement that India and Pakistan would be free was made on June 3rd, 1947. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- Lord Mountbatten worked out a compromise during April to June period with the leaders of Congress and the Muslim League and it was decided to partition the country.
- The Congress Nationalist leaders agreed to the Partition of India in order to avoid large-scale blood baths and communal riots. But they did not accept the two-nation theory even then. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

Q 97.B

- **Context: The Parliamentary Standing Committee on finance submitted a report in Lok Sabha and gave recommendations to improve ESG framework in India.**
- **What is ESG Framework?**
 - ESG (environmental, social, and governance) is a framework for evaluating a company's sustainability and ethical practices across three key areas: environmental impact, social responsibility, and corporate governance.
- **Significance of ESG Framework:**
 - **Global Alignment:** Supports national and international sustainable development goals including SDGs and Paris Agreement.
 - **Financial Access:** Attracts ESG-conscious investors, customers, and employees while enabling access to green financing
 - **Operational Efficiency:** Reduces costs through sustainable practices like renewable energy adoption.
 - **Competitive Advantage:** Drives innovation and resilience through best practices that minimize environmental/ social impacts
 - **Brand Value:** Creates positive societal impact by addressing community needs and stakeholder concerns.
- **Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 98.C

- **Context: C-FLOOD will act as a unified system integrating flood modelling outputs from national and regional agencies, offering a comprehensive decision-support tool for disaster management authorities.**
- **C-FLOOD:**
 - It is a web-based platform providing 2-day advance flood inundation forecasts up to village-level.
 - It uses advanced 2-D hydrodynamic modelling to simulate flood scenarios.
 - It offers flood inundation maps and water level predictions to aid disaster preparedness.
- **Jointly developed by:**
 - Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Pune.
 - Central Water Commission (CWC), nodal organisation entrusted with the task of flood forecasting & early flood warnings in the country.
 - the Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti.
 - National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) has also collaborated in its development.
- **Execution: Under the National Supercomputing Mission (NSM)**
- **NSM was launched in 2015 with the aim to empower India in supercomputing capabilities.**
- **Jointly steered by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) and Department of Science and Technology (DST).**
- **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 99.B

- **Context: Globally, several countries, including Germany, Austria, Malta, Estonia, Argentina, Nicaragua, have lowered their voting age from 18 to 16 year**
 - Article 326 of the Constitution initially set the voting age for elections to the Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies at 21. It was lowered to 18 years by the 61st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1988 (effective 1989). The Sixty-first Amendment of the Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution (Sixty-first Amendment) Act, 1988, lowered the voting age of elections to the Lok Sabha and to the Legislative Assemblies of States from 21 years to 18 years. This was done by amending Article 326 of the Constitution, which concerns elections to the Lok Sabha and the Assemblies. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
 - Lowering the voting age in India requires a constitutional amendment act. This was done in 1989 through the 61st Amendment to the Indian Constitution, which reduced the voting age from 21 to 18 years. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
 - Article 326 of the Constitution of India provides for elections to the House of the People (Lok Sabha) and the Legislative Assembly of every state on the basis of adult suffrage. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

Q 100.A

- **Context: Retail inflation eases to 8-year low of 1.55% in July, lower than RBI's comfort band.**
 - Retail inflation, also known as Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation, is the rate at which the prices of goods and services that consumers buy for personal use increase over time.
 - It measures the change in the cost of a basket of goods and services that are typically purchased by households, including food, clothing, housing, transportation, and medical care.
 - **Retail inflation is measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), not the Wholesale Price Index (WPI). While the WPI is used to track price changes at the producer level, the CPI reflects price changes experienced by consumers, which is what defines retail inflation. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
 - **The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) currently targets Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation at 4% with a tolerance band of $\pm 2\%$, meaning inflation can be between 2% and 6%. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
 - **High retail inflation means the prices of goods and services are rising significantly, which reduces the purchasing power of money and impacts household consumption as people can buy less with their income. Hence, statement 3 is correct.**