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Test Booklet Series

TEST BOOKLET

C

GENERAL STUDIES (P) 2026 – Test – 6315

Time Allowed: Two Hours

Maximum Marks: 200

INSTRUCTIONS

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

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

1. With reference to the General Elections held in 1945, consider the following statements:
1. Congress won the majority of seats in the central legislative assembly.
 2. The Muslim League formed the government in Punjab, Bengal, and the North-West Frontier Province.
- 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
2. With reference to the Tebhaga movement, consider the following statements:
1. The sharecroppers demanded one-third of the produce from the land.
 2. The British Government set up the Fraser Commission to address the sharecroppers' grievances.
- 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. Kheda Satyagraha was launched against the:
- (a) decision of the government to raise salt tax in the Bombay Presidency.
 - (b) refusal of the colonial authorities to remit land revenue despite crop failure and famine-like conditions.
 - (c) restrictions imposed on peasants from growing cash crops by European landlords.
 - (d) abolition of the traditional village councils by the British authorities.

4. With reference to the changes made to the Congress Constitution after the 1920 Nagpur session, consider the following statements:
1. Provincial Congress Committees were now to be organized on a linguistic basis.
 2. The Congress Working Committee was to consist of representatives nominated by the British Government.
 3. The Congress introduced a nominal membership fee to enable even the poor to become members.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3
5. With reference to the Desai Liaquat plan, consider the following statements:
1. It provides for equal representation of the Congress and the Muslim League in the central legislature.
 2. It ruled out any reservations for minorities.
- 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
6. Which of the following best defines an "Atmospheric River", recently seen in news?
- (a) A narrow, fast-moving current of dry air in the upper atmosphere that causes sudden temperature changes.
 - (b) A long, narrow band of moisture-laden air that transports large amounts of water vapor from the tropics to higher latitudes.
 - (c) A seasonal wind that reverses direction and brings heavy rainfall to a region.
 - (d) A phenomenon where cold, dry air descends rapidly from mountain tops, causing local storms.

7. With reference to the Swadeshi Movement, consider the following statements:
1. It was triggered by the partition of Bengal in 1905.
 2. Volunteer organisations called Samities were active in the movement.
 3. Women participated in large numbers for the first time in a national struggle.
 4. The big zamindars of Bengal did not extend support to the Swadeshi cause.
- How many of the above statements are correct?
- (a) Only one
 - (b) Only two
 - (c) Only three
 - (d) All four
8. Consider the following statements with reference to Subsidiary Alliance:
1. Under the alliance, a British Resident was posted in the court of Indian rulers.
 2. It was introduced by the Governor-General Warren Hastings.
 3. Awadh was the first Indian ruler who join it.
- How many of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) Only one
 - (b) Only two
 - (c) All three
 - (d) None
9. Which of the following policy measures was the outcome of the British Government towards the Princely States after the revolt of 1857?
- (a) The Princely States continued getting annexed by the Britishers.
 - (b) Britishers stopped interfering in the day-to-day affairs of princely states.
 - (c) Princely States were to be completely subordinated to the British Crown.
 - (d) The right of princes to adopt heirs was respected.
10. Recently, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare launched the National Zero Measles-Rubella Elimination Campaign. Measles and Rubella are caused by which of the following micro-organisms?
- (a) Virus
 - (b) Fungi
 - (c) Bacteria
 - (d) Protozoa
11. Consider the following statements:
1. The resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Policy was passed at the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress.
 2. The Lahore session of 1929 is known for its 'Purna Swaraj' resolution drafted by Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
12. The term "Phonon," recently seen in the news, refers to:
- (a) A fundamental particle with electric charge found in atomic nuclei.
 - (b) A quantum of vibrational energy resulting from the collective oscillation of atoms within a crystal.
 - (c) A molecule responsible for transmitting genetic information in living organisms.
 - (d) A type of electromagnetic wave that propagates through a vacuum.
13. The Indian nationalists raised the slogan 'no taxation without representation' against which of the following acts?
- (a) Indian Councils Act of 1892
 - (b) Government of India Act, 1919
 - (c) Government of India Act, 1935
 - (d) Indian Councils Act of 1861

14. Consider the following:
1. Ram Prasad Bismil
 2. Ashfaqullah Khan
 3. Bhagat Singh
 4. Rajendra Lahiri
- How many of the above were associated with the Kakori Train Action of 1925?
- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four
15. With reference to Tripuri Session of Indian National Congress (1939), consider the following statements:
1. Acharya Kripalani moved a resolution expressing full confidence in the old Congress Working Committee.
 2. Jawaharlal Nehru was elected as the President after the resignation of Subhas Chandra Bose.
- 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
16. Which of the following statements about the Davis Strait is correct?
- (a) It is a narrow channel connecting the Pacific and Arctic Oceans.
(b) It is a large body of water connecting Baffin Bay to the Labrador Sea.
(c) It is a strait connecting Australia and Tasmania.
(d) It is a narrow channel connecting the Pacific ocean and Caribbean sea.

17. During colonial period, British economic policies completely changed the nature of Indian trade. In this context, which of the following were the chief exports of India by the end of 19th century?
1. Raw Cotton
 2. Jute
 3. Indigo
 4. Silk
- Select the correct answer using the code given below
- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1, 2 and 4 only
(c) 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
18. How many of the following were the causes behind the 1857 revolt?
1. British policy of expansion through the doctrine of Lapse and direct annexation.
 2. The Hindu law of inheritance enabled the Christian converts to inherit their ancestral properties
 3. Prevalence of corruption at higher levels of administration.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None
19. Consider the following pairs:
- | Association | Leader |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. East India Association | : Ananda Mohan Bose |
| 2. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha | : M.G. Ranade |
| 3. Indian League | : K.T. Telang |
- How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?
- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

20. Consider the following statements with reference to the Long-Range Glide Bomb 'Gaurav', recently in the news:

1. It is an indigenously developed bomb designed by Bharat Electronics Limited.
2. It is equipped with foldable wings and advanced guidance systems.
3. It uses a rocket engine for propulsion during its flight.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

21. With reference to the Lucknow Pact (1916), consider the following statements:

1. Both the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League presented a joint scheme of political reforms.
2. The two organisations agreed to reject the provision of separate electorates for Muslims.

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 the Low Level Transportable Radar 'Ashwini':

1. It is designed to detect only low-flying aerial targets up to 30 meters in altitude.
2. It can only detect slow-moving aerial targets like UAVs, not high-speed fighter aircraft.

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

23. All-India Tilak Memorial Swaraj Fund was created to raise funds for which among the following movements?

- (a) Swadeshi Movement
- (b) Non Cooperation Movement
- (c) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (d) Quit India Movement

24. Consider the following statements regarding the Vernacular Press Act, 1878:

1. It was directed only against the Indian language newspapers.
2. It provided for the confiscation of the printing press, paper, and other materials of a newspaper if the Government believed that it was publishing seditious materials.
3. It was repealed in 1885 by Lord Lytton.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

25. Consider the following:

1. The revolt started in the area between Bhagalpur and Rajmahal.
2. They revolted against the zamindars who had the support of moneylenders, police among revenue officers and courts.
3. The revolt started under the leadership of Sidhu and Kanhu.

Which of the following revolts/uprisings is being described in the above statements?

- (a) Ramosi uprising
- (b) Bhil uprising
- (c) Santhal uprising
- (d) Koya uprising

26. He was a nationalist revolutionary and freedom fighter. He was a founding member of the Ghadar Party established in 1913 and served as its General Secretary. He became involved in industrial unionism in USA, where he served as the Secretary of the San Francisco branch of the Industrial Workers of the World. His works include 'Social Conquest of Hindu Race', 'Forty-Four Months in Germany and Turkey', 'The Bodhisatva Doctrine', 'Twelve Religions and Modern Life' etc.

Which of the following personalities is discussed in the above paragraph?

- (a) Lala Hardayal
- (b) Ram Manohar Lohia
- (c) Bhai Parmanand
- (d) Rash Behari Bose

27. In the context of the Central Pollution Control Board, the "Blue category industries", recently seen in the news, refer to the:

- (a) Industries with the lowest pollution potential, such as IT services and software parks.
- (b) Industries providing essential environmental services like landfill maintenance, biomining etc.
- (c) Industries engaged in manufacturing of hazardous chemicals.
- (d) Industries exempt from all forms of environmental regulation.

28. The call of "*No religion, No caste and No God for mankind*" against the caste system, is related to which of the following leaders?

- (a) Narayana Guru
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Swami Vivekanand
- (d) Kumbalathuparambu Ayyappan

29. Consider the following statements in the context of Raja Ram Mohun Roy:

- 1. He took a stand on the doctrine of Karma and transmigration of the soul.
- 2. He protested against the imposition of taxes on tax-free lands.
- 3. He wrote a book known as Precepts of Jesus.

How many statements given above are correct?

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

30. Which of the following social reformers is popularly known as Lokahitwadi?

- (a) Gopal Hari Deshmukh
- (b) Narayan Malhar Joshi
- (c) Gopal Ganesh Agarkar
- (d) Jyotiba Phule

31. 'Light supersolid', sometimes seen in the news, refers to:

- (a) A state of matter where light behaves as a traditional solid with fixed atomic positions.
- (b) A quantum state combining crystalline structure and superfluid-like flow through light-matter coupling.
- (c) A high-temperature plasma state formed by intense laser-matter interactions
- (d) A high-intensity light beam capable of cutting through solid materials.

32. Recently, the Bhagavad Gita and Natyashastra have been added to the Memory of the World Register. Which of the following organisations maintains the Memory of the World Register?

- (a) International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)
- (b) International Council of Museums (ICOM)
- (c) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- (d) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

33. Consider the following statements regarding the EVolutionS Programme:

1. It is aimed at supporting innovative startups in the electric vehicle sector.
2. It is an initiative of the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.

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

34. With reference to Modern Indian History, Madame H.P. Blavatsky and Colonel H.S. Olcott are best known for their association with the:

- (a) establishment of the Ramakrishna Mission.
- (b) Swadeshi Movement in Bengal.
- (c) foundation of the Theosophical Society.
- (d) leadership of the Deccan Education Society.

35. This city, which lies on the coast of the Bay of Bengal, was granted on lease by a local Raja to the company in 1639. The Raja authorized the East India Company to fortify the place, to administer it, and to coin money on condition of payment to him.

Which of the following cities has been described in the passage given above?

- (a) Masulipatnam
- (b) Surat
- (c) Balasore
- (d) Madras

36. With reference to the Indigo revolt of 1859-60, consider the following statements :

1. Indigo ryots formed groups called *lathiyals* to revolt against the planters.
2. Christian Missionaries extended active support to Indigo ryots.
3. The Indigo Commission enquiring into the system of Indigo production held the planters guilty.

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

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

37. Consider the following events:

1. Government implemented the Partition of Bengal.
2. Formation of the National Council of Education.
3. Passage of the Indian Universities Act by Curzon.

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

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

38. With reference to “Narwhals” sometimes mentioned in the news, consider the following statements:

1. They are marine mammals.
2. They are found in temperate waters.
3. They are commonly found in the Indian Ocean.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

39. Recently, the National Statistics Office has released its annual Energy Statistics India 2025 report. In this context, consider the following statements:

1. The industrial sector is the largest energy consumer in India.
2. India's per capita energy consumption has increased by over 20 percent in the last decade.

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. Arrange the following events in chronological order of their occurrences:

1. Death of Tipu Sultan
2. Muhammad Shah's death
3. Battle of Karnal
4. Battle of Buxar

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

41. Consider the following statements regarding Mercy Petitions in India:

1. There is no statutory written procedure for dealing with mercy petitions.
2. It is the last constitutional resort a convict can take when he is sentenced by a court of law.
3. While acting on a mercy petition, the President and the Governor act independently.

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

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

42. "Operation ATALANTA", recently seen in news is associated with which of the following countries?

- (a) United States of America
- (b) France
- (c) European Union
- (d) Germany

43. Consider the following statements with respect to the Factory Act of 1881:

1. The Factory Act 1881 primarily dealt with the problem of child labor.
2. The Act did not apply to the British-owned tea and coffee plantations.

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

44. Consider the following statements regarding the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC):

1. Lala Lajpat Rai was the first President of AITUC.
2. Jawaharlal Nehru and C.R. Das were associated with AITUC.
3. The decision to form a committee of Congressmen to assist AITUC was taken at the Gaya Session of INC in 1922.

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

45. Gandhiji attended which of the following Round Table Conferences (RTC)?

1. First RTC
2. Second RTC
3. Third RTC

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

46. Consider the following:

1. Public inquiry into police excesses during the civil disobedience movement
2. Unconditional release of all political prisoners
3. Right to peaceful picketing
4. Congress's participation in the Round Table Conference

How many of the above were part of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931?

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

47. The Battle of Chinsurah was one of the decisive battles in the struggle among European powers in India. It was fought between which of the following countries?

- (a) The Dutch and the British
- (b) The French and the British
- (c) The Portuguese and the British
- (d) The Danes and the Dutch

48. Which state is associated with the tribal handicraft "Kannadippaya", which has been granted the Geographical Indication (GI) tag recently?

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

49. During the Civil Disobedience Movement, in which of the following regions, a powerful agitation led by students was launched against the infamous 'Cunningham Circular'?

- (a) United Provinces
- (b) Assam
- (c) Bombay
- (d) Madras

50. Which of the following publishes the World Happiness Report 2025?

- (a) World Bank
- (b) Asian Development Bank
- (c) Wellbeing Research Centre, University of Oxford
- (d) World Health Organization

51. Consider the following statements regarding Dadabhai Naoroji:
1. He organized the East India Association in London in 1866.
 2. He was elected president of the Indian National Congress thrice.
 3. He attended International Socialist Congress in 1904 and put forward the demand for complete independence.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 2 and 3 only
(b) 1 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3
52. 'AIKosha', recently launched by the government, is primarily related to:
- (a) A public-private partnership to fund AI startups in metropolitan cities.
(b) A unified portal offering high-quality non-personal datasets and AI tools for innovation and research.
(c) A regulatory framework to monitor AI ethics violations in corporate sectors.
(d) A cybersecurity initiative to protect critical infrastructure from AI-driven threats
53. Recently, red-crowned roofed turtles were reintroduced in the river Ganga in Uttar Pradesh. In this context, consider the following statements:
1. The Red-Crowned Roofed Turtle is native to India, Bangladesh, and Nepal.
 2. It belongs to the category of critically endangered species under the IUCN red list.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

54. Consider the following statements:
1. Winston Churchill set the deadline of June 1948 for the British withdrawal from India.
 2. Congress endorsed the two-nation theory under Lord Mountbatten's 3 June plan.
- 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
55. Where did Mahatma Gandhi make his first major public appearance after returning from South Africa in 1915?
- (a) Calcutta session of Indian National Congress in 1917
(b) Allahabad University
(c) Banaras Hindu University
(d) Champaran Satyagraha
56. With reference to the British expansionist policy, arrange the following events in chronological order starting from the earliest event:
1. Annexation of Sindh
 2. Annexation of Punjab
 3. Annexation of Jhansi
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) 1-2-3
(b) 1-3-2
(c) 2-3-1
(d) 2-1-3
57. Which of the following is **not** correct with reference to the Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah?
- (a) Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah was the founder of the state of Hyderabad.
(b) He was a wazir of the Mughal Empire under the Emperor Mubarak Khan.
(c) He followed a tolerant policy towards the Hindus.
(d) He played a leading role in the overthrow of the Saiyid brothers

- 58.** With reference to the Simon Commission, consider the following statements:
1. It was an all-white commission formed under the provisions of the Government of India Act 1919.
 2. The commission's mandate was to examine India's readiness for further constitutional reforms.
 3. It recommended dominion status for both princely states and British India.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3
- 59.** With reference to the Charter Act of 1833, consider the following statements:
1. The Act provided for the debts of the Company to be taken over by the Government of India.
 2. The Charter Act of 1833 brought the Company's monopoly of tea trade and trade with India to an end.
 3. A Law Member was appointed to the Governor-General's Council.
- How many of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None
- 60.** Police was one of the key pillars of colonial rule in India. In this context, who among the following established a system of thanas, each headed by a daroga and a superintendent of police (SP) at the head of a district?
- (a) Lord Cornwallis
(b) Sir John Shore
(c) Lord Hastings
(d) Lord Amherst

- 61.** Consider the following statements with reference to the development of modern postal system established by the British in India?
1. Postal rates were fixed on the basis of distance travelled in the delivery.
 2. Postal stamps were introduced by Lord Canning.
- 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
- 62.** The Strachey Commission, the Lyall Commission, and the MacDonnell Commission are associated with which of the following developments during India's Colonial history?
- (a) The Restructuring of the British India Army
(b) Famine inquiry and relief policies
(c) Structural reforms in the British Police Force
(d) To determine the devolution of power at the provincial level
- 63.** With reference to Individual Satyagraha, consider the following statements:
1. It was started by the Indian National Congress to express solidarity with Muslim minorities.
 2. Pattabhi Sitaramayya was the first individual stayagrahi.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

64. Consider the following statements with respect to the Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress (INC) in 1929:

1. The resolution for the Civil Disobedience Movement was passed
2. INC declared the Purna Swaraj instead of dominion status for India as its goal
3. All India Kisan Congress was established under Swami Sahajanand during this session

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

65. Consider the following statements with reference to the SAFE Project:

1. It aims to use space technology observation in understanding environmental changes and climate change-related issues.
2. It was established by the ASEAN in 2020.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

66. Consider the following statements about Rash Behari Bose:

1. He was one of the masterminds behind the Delhi Conspiracy Case involving an attack on Viceroy Hardinge.
2. He was associated with the Ghadar movement during its revolutionary phase in India.
3. He played a key role in founding the Indian Independence League.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

67. Consider the following pairs:

<i>Publications</i>	<i>Personalities Associated</i>
1. Indian Unrest	: Valentine Chirol
2. Young India	: Mahatma Gandhi
3. Free Hindustan	: Bal Gangadhar Tilak
4. Kesari	: Tarak Nath Das

How many pairs given above are **not** correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) Only three pairs
- (d) All the pairs are not correctly matched

68. Consider the following pairs:

<i>Volcano</i>	<i>Country</i>
1. Mount Kanlaon	: United States
2. Fuego Volcano	: Guatemala
3. Kilauea Volcano	: Philippines

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

69. With reference to Tilak's Home Rule League, consider the following statements:

1. Tilak's League primarily operated in areas like Maharashtra, Karnataka, and the Central Provinces.
2. It used religious festivals as an important strategy to propagate the ideology of Home Rule.
3. The League advocated for Swaraj and education in vernacular languages.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

70. Aurobindo Ghosh, Barindra Kumar Ghosh, and Khudiram Bose were associated with which of the following?

- (a) Alipur Conspiracy Case
- (b) Meerut Conspiracy Case
- (c) Legislative Assembly Bombing
- (d) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)

71. Which one of the following changes was *not* introduced by Tipu Sultan?

- (a) new calendar
- (b) new system of coinage
- (c) new scales of weights and measures
- (d) new jagirdari system

72. With reference to Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, consider the following statements:

1. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College.
2. According to Syed Ahmed Khan the pre-colonial rule of rajas was based on Mohammadan religion.
3. He advocated a change in religious precepts with changing demands of the time.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

73. With reference to the Ghadar movement, consider the following statements:

1. It was organized by overseas Indian immigrants to Canada and the USA.
2. Lala Hardayal was associated with the Ghadar movement.
3. The first issue of the Ghadar was published in Urdu.

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

74. Consider the following events:

1. Congress split into Moderates and Extremists
2. Resolution of Self Government (Swaraj)
3. Resolution on National Education
4. Resolution on National Economic Programme

How many of the above events happened in the Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress (1906)?

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

75. With reference to the Santhal uprising consider the following statements:

1. Sido and Kanhu were the leaders of the uprising.
2. Zamindars joined hands with the tribals and attacked the colonial symbols of authority like police stations and railways.
3. Santhal tribals were helped by a large number of non-tribals in the revolt.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

76. Which of the following statements is *not* correct with reference to the Government of India Act, 1919?

- (a) It introduced dyarchy in the provinces.
- (b) It gave the Indian ministers full control over law and order.
- (c) It expanded the legislative councils and increased Indian representation.
- (d) It retained overriding powers for the Viceroy at the centre.

77. Who among the following is associated with 'The Philosophy of the Bomb', a critique of non-violence that sought to explain the thinking behind revolutionary actions?

- (a) Sardar Bhagat Singh
- (b) Jatin Das
- (c) Sachindranath Sanyal
- (d) Bhagwati Charan Vohra

78. With reference to the Indian National Army, consider the following statements:

1. The Provisional Government of Free India was set up by Captain Laxmi Sehgal in Singapore.
2. Mohan Singh set up the INA headquarters in Singapore and Rangoon.

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

79. Which of the following acts introduced the system of open competitive examination for civil services during British Indian rule?

- (a) Charter Act of 1813
- (b) Charter Act of 1853
- (c) Indian Councils Act of 1861
- (d) Government of India Act 1858

80. With reference to the Bombay plan, consider the following statements:

1. It was published during World War II and endorsed by J.R.D. Tata and G.D. Birla.
2. The plan advocated central government supervision in economic activities.

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

81. With reference to the Royal Indian Navy (RIN) revolt, consider the following statements:

1. The RIN revolt was started by naval ratings of HMIS Talwar at Kochi.
2. During the RIN revolt, the flags of Congress, the Muslim League, and the Communist Party were hoisted on the ship's masts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

82. The *Komagata Maru* incident is primarily related to:

- (a) the opposition to the Partition of Bengal.
- (b) the struggle for Indian independence in South Africa.
- (c) the racial discrimination faced by Indian immigrants in Canada and their deportation.
- (d) the formation of Ghadar Party in North America.

83. Recently Ashokan Edict Sites have been added to India's Tentative List by UNESCO's World Heritage Centre. In this context, consider the following statements:

1. They are the first written inscriptions in India following decline of Harappan civilization.
2. Maski Inscription found on a stupa in Karnataka, identifies Ashoka as "Ranyo Asoka".
3. These edicts primarily used sanskrit along with Aramaic and Greek in northwestern region.

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

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

84. Consider the following statements with reference to the development of railways in India?

1. The Indian railways were initially constructed and operated by private companies.
2. The railways in India catered to the military interests of the British imperialism.
3. The first railway line running from Bombay to Thane was opened in 1853 during the times of Lord Dalhousie.

How many statements given above are correct?

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

85. With reference to the Swavalambini, consider the following statements:

1. It is a movement towards women-led multi-staged entrepreneurship.
2. It is launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with NITI Aayog.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

86. With reference to the Permanent Settlement, consider the following statements:

1. The right of ownership of land was made not hereditary and transferable.
2. The land revenue was reviewed periodically with improvements in agricultural productivity.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

- 87.** Arrange the following political organizations in chronological order of their formation:
1. Indian National Congress
 2. All India Muslim League
 3. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
 4. Indian National Social Conference
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) 1-2-3-4
 - (b) 3-1-4-2
 - (c) 4-3-1-2
 - (d) 3-4-2-1
- 88.** With reference to British India, which one of the following was the primary motive of the British government behind the introduction of land as private property?
- (a) to protect cultivators right of ownership on land.
 - (b) to protect Government revenue by making land a saleable, mortgagable, and alienable commodity.
 - (c) to protect interests of zamindars and middlemen like taluqdar.
 - (d) to bring more forest land under cultivation for increasing agriculture production.
- 89.** Consider the following women freedom fighters:
1. Suniti Chaudhary
 2. Aruna Asif Ali
 3. Sucheta Kripalani
 4. Usha Mehta
- How many of the above were actively associated with the Quit India movement?
- (a) Only two
 - (b) Only three
 - (c) All four
 - (d) None

- 90.** Who among the following leaders were associated with the revolt of 1857?
1. Nana Saheb
 2. Khan Bahadur Khan
 3. Begum Hazrat Mahal
 4. Bakht Khan
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2 and 4 only
 - (c) 1, 3 and 4 only
 - (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- 91.** Consider the following statements with reference to Misls:
1. Misls were military brotherhoods with a democratic set-up.
 2. The Sikhs were organized into twelve misls.
 3. Ranjit Singh was from the Ahluwalia misl.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1, 2 and 3
 - (d) None
- 92.** What was the immediate impact of the Chauri Chaura incident on the Indian national movement?
- (a) Launch of the Civil Disobedience Movement
 - (b) Resignation of Subhas Chandra Bose from Congress
 - (c) Withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement by Mahatma Gandhi
 - (d) Formation of the Swaraj Party

93. Consider the following statements regarding the Khilafat Movement:

1. Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali were the leaders of the Khilafat agitation.
2. The purpose of the movement was to pressure the British government to preserve the authority of Khalifa over the Muslim sacred places in the erstwhile Ottoman Empire.
3. Khilafat agitation became part of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

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

94. The term "C-DOT's TRINETRA", recently seen in the news, refers to:

- (a) A government initiative to provide affordable internet connectivity in rural areas.
- (b) A satellite communication system for disaster management and emergency response.
- (c) An AI-powered platform for training students in advanced telecommunications technologies.
- (d) An AI-powered cybersecurity platform to meet the cyber security defence of enterprises and critical sectors.

95. Who among the following took up the defense of the accused in the Indian National Army (INA) trials at Red Fort?

1. Jawaharlal Nehru
2. Mohd. Ali Jinnah
3. Tej Bahadur Sapru
4. M.C. Chagla
5. K.N. Katju
6. Bhulabhai Desai

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

96. Consider the following statements regarding Dadabhai Naoroji:

1. He was the first Indian to become a member of the British House of Commons.
2. He was elected president of the Indian National Congress thrice.

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. Arrange the following socio-religious reforms chronologically:

1. Foundation of Brahmo Sabha
2. Foundation of Bethune School
3. Establishment of Vedanta College

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

98. Recently, India has suspended the 1960 Indus Waters Treaty. In this context, consider the following pairs:

Dams		Rivers
-------------	--	---------------

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|--------|
| 1. Ratle | : | Jhelum |
| 2. Kishanganga | : | Chenab |
| 3. Ranjit Sagar | : | Ravi |

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

99. Consider the following statements about Bal Gangadhar Tilak:

- 1. He founded the newspaper Kesari in Marathi.
- 2. He popularized the use of traditional festivals like Ganapati and Shivaji Jayanti to promote nationalist ideas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

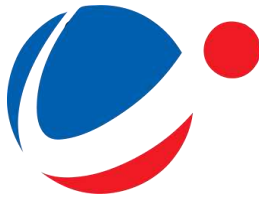
- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

100. Who was the Viceroy of India when the Partition of Bengal was reversed in 1911?

- (a) Lord Chelmsford
- (b) Lord Curzon
- (c) Lord Minto
- (d) Lord Hardinge

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ANSWERS & EXPLANATIONS

GENERAL STUDIES (P) TEST – 6315 (2026)

Q 1.A

- In the elections to the central assembly in December 1945, out of 102 seats, Congress won 57, the League 30, Independents 5, Akalis 2 and Europeans 8. Congress received 91 percent of non-Muslim votes. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The Congress was to go on to form governments in the provinces of Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Central Provinces and Berar and North West Frontier Province. The League formed ministries in Bengal and Sind. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

Q 2.D

- The Tebhaga movement was led by the sharecroppers of the Bengal region in 1946-47 against the Jotedars of the region. The share-croppers demand two-thirds of the produce from the land. There was a huge participation of peasants from rural areas. North Bengal was the epicentre of the movement. The demands of sharecroppers were incorporated in the Bengal Bargadars Temporary Regulation Bill. At the request of the jotedars, the police suppressed the sharecroppers, and the movement slowly disappeared by the end of March 1947. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- The Tebhaga movement demands were based on the recommendation of the Floud Commission, also known as the Bengal Land Revenue Commission, which recommended a two-thirds share to the bargadars (sharecroppers). The Fraser Commission, also known as the Indian Police Commission, was established in 1902 to review and reform the police administration in British India. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

Q 3.B

- The Kheda Satyagraha (1918) was led by Mahatma Gandhi, with leaders like Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Indulal Yagnik. It was launched in Gujarat's Kheda district, where peasants were suffering from crop failure due to drought, yet the British government refused to remit land revenue.
- The movement marked Gandhi's second major intervention in Indian politics (after Champaran) and was non-violent, involving refusal to pay taxes under unjust circumstances. **Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 4.C

- The 1920 Nagpur Session of the Indian National Congress was a turning point in the evolution of the Congress as a mass political organization. It marked the Congress's shift toward mass mobilization and non-violent resistance under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership, which had gained momentum after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre and the Rowlatt Act.
- This was a progressive reform aimed at democratizing and regionalizing the Congress structure.
 - The Provincial Congress Committees (PCCs) were reorganized along linguistic lines to encourage broader participation from different regions and linguistic groups of India, improving communication and outreach. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The Congress Working Committee (CWC) was an internal executive body created during the Nagpur session to manage day-to-day affairs. It consisted of Congress leaders elected by the Congress, not nominated by the British Government. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- The CWC became the main decision-making body of the Congress, a feature that continued till independence.

- The Congress introduced a token membership fee of 4 annas (25 paise) to ensure affordability for the poorest Indians.
 - This step was crucial for mass mobilization, especially during the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–22), where widespread participation from peasants and the working class was sought. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

Q 5.A

- Bhulabhai Desai, leader of the Congress Party in the Central Legislative Assembly, met Liaquat Ali Khan, deputy leader of the Muslim League in that Assembly, and both of them came up with the draft proposal for the formation of an interim government at the centre, consisting of—
- **An equal number of persons were nominated by the Congress and the League in the central legislature. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- **20% reserved seats for minorities. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- No settlement could be reached between the Congress and the League on these lines, but the fact that a sort of parity between the Congress and the League was decided upon had far-reaching consequences.
- **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 6.B

- **Atmospheric rivers are long, narrow bands of moisture in the atmosphere-often described as “rivers in the sky.”**
- **It is a quite extended and narrow band in the air that carries massive quantities of water vapor from tropical oceans to continental areas. Unlike rivers on the planet, they cannot be seen.**
- These systems most typically develop over mid-latitude oceans (30° to 60° north and south).
- Though most atmospheric rivers are weak and deliver helpful rain or snow, the powerful ones can carry as much as 15 times the Mississippi River's volume in water vapor. When this vapor condenses, it can lead to very heavy rainfall over a short time.
- Climate change is likely to increase atmospheric rivers in size, length, and intensity.
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 7.C

- In pursuance of his reactionary policies in India Lord Curzon announced the partition of Bengal in December 1903, which took effect on 16 October 1905. A massive anti-partition movement was started in Bengal which evolved into the Swadeshi and Boycott movement. The formal proclamation of the Swadeshi Movement was made on 7 August 1905, in the meeting held at the Calcutta Town Hall. At this meeting, the famous Boycott Resolution was passed. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- Samitis (corps of volunteers) helped in the mobilisation of the mass to support the Swadeshi Movement. The samitis took the swadeshi message to the villages through magic lantern lectures and swadeshi songs, gave physical and moral training to the members, did social work during famines and epidemics, organized schools, training in swadeshi craft and organised arbitration courts. The Swadesh Bandhab Samiti of Ashwini Kumar Dutt is such prominent example. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- A very important characteristic of the Movement is the **active participation of women in the movement, it marked the first instance of women participating in large numbers in the national movement. The women of the urban middle class came out in large numbers and participated in the Swadeshi movement. They carried out positions and picketing work. Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
- Indian National Congress took up the Swadeshi call and at the 1905 Banaras Session, presided over by G.K. Gokhale, a resolution supporting the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement for Bengal was passed. During the Swadeshi Movement, the big zamindars, who had so far remained loyal to the Raj, joined forces with the Congress leaders in support of the movement. **Hence, statement 4 is not correct.**

Q 8.A

- The subsidiary alliance system was used by Lord Wellesley, who was governor-general from 1798-1805, to build an empire in India. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
 - Under the system, the allying Indian state's ruler was compelled to accept the permanent stationing of a British force within his territory and to pay a subsidy for its maintenance. The Indian ruler had to agree to the posting of a British resident in his court. The Indian ruler could not employ any European in his service without prior consultation with the Company. Nor could he go to war or negotiate with any other Indian ruler without consulting the governor-general. In return for all this, the British would

defend the ruler from his enemies and adopt a policy of non-interference in the internal matters of the allied state. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**

- One of the objectives behind Wellesley's strengthening of the subsidiary alliance system was to keep the French from reviving and expanding their influence in India. Around this time, the fear of Napoleon's expedition towards the East was very real for the British who felt that the French could attack the western coast of India from their colony of Mauritius.
- Hence the clause in the alliance treaty requiring the Indian rulers to dismiss Europeans (other than the British) from their service and not employ any. By means of this system, the Company could station its forces at strategic locations and keep the French at bay.
- The Indian rulers lost their independence by buying security. They were not free of interference from the British residents. They lost much of their revenue, paying for the British troops. Also, the alliance made the Indian rulers weak and irresponsible; the subjects were exploited and it was practically impossible to depose the oppressive rulers as they were protected by the British. Evolution and Perfection
- It was probably Dupleix, who first gave on hire (so to say) European troops to Indian rulers to fight their wars. Since then, almost all the governors-general from Clive onwards applied the system to various Indian states and brought it to near perfection.
- The first Indian state to fall into this protection trap (which anticipated the subsidiary alliance system) was Awadh which in 1765 signed a treaty under which the Company pledged to defend the frontiers of Awadh on the condition of the Nawab defraying the expenses of such defense. It was in 1787 that the Company first insisted that the subsidiary the state should not have foreign relations. This was included in the treaty with the Nawab of Carnatic which Cornwallis signed in February 1787. It was Wellesley's genius to make it a general rule to negotiate for the surrender of territory in full sovereignty for the maintenance of the subsidiary force.
- States which Accepted the Subsidiary Alliance: The Indian princess who accepted the subsidiary system were: the Nizam of Hyderabad (September 1798 and 1800). **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**
 - > the ruler of Mysore (1799)
 - > the ruler of Tanjore (October 1799)
 - > the Nawab of Awadh (November 1801)
 - > the Peshwa (December 1801)
 - > the Bhonsle Raja of Berar (December 1803)
 - > the Sindhia (February 1804)
 - > the Rajput states of Jodhpur, Jaipur, Macheri, Bundi, and the ruler of Bharatpur (1818)
 - > The Holkars were the last Maratha confederation to accept the Subsidiary Alliance in 1818

Q 9.C

- Most of the Indian princes had not only remained loyal to the British but had actively aided the latter in suppressing the Revolt. Moreover, the experience of the Revolt had convinced the British authorities that the princely states could serve as useful allies and supporters in case of popular opposition or revolt. The Revolt of 1857 led the British to reverse some aspects of their policy towards the Indian States.
- Some of the relaxation announced by the British to the princely states were:
 - Before 1857, the British availed every opportunity to annex princely states. This policy was now abandoned.
 - The right of princes to adopt heirs would be respected and the integrity of their territories guaranteed against future annexation. Hence statement a and d are correct.
 - On the other hand, some of the old policies were applied even after the revolt of 1857:
 - **Princes were made to acknowledge Britain as the paramount power as the price of their continued existence. In 1876, Queen Victoria assumed the title of the Empress of India to emphasize British sovereignty over the entire Indian subcontinent. Hence statement c is correct.**
 - British claimed the right to supervise the internal government of the princely states.
 - They not only interfered in the day-to-day administration through the Residents but insisted on appointing and dismissing ministers and other high officials. Sometimes the rulers themselves were removed or deprived of their powers. Hence statement b is not correct.
 - Their perpetuation was only one aspect of the British policy towardé the princely state. Complete integration of princely states with British India was another aspect of the British policy toward the princely states.

Q 10.A

- Recently, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare launched the National Zero Measles-Rubella Elimination Campaign on the occasion of World Immunization Week.
- **About Measles and Rubella:**
 - **Measles and Rubella are highly contagious viral diseases that can cause severe illness, lifelong complications, and death.**
 - India aims to eliminate Measles-Rubella by 2026.
 - As part of the Universal Immunization Programme, two free doses of the Measles-Rubella (MR) vaccine are given.
 - Currently, India's MR vaccination coverage stands at 93.7% for the first dose and 92.2% for the second dose, as per 2024-25 HMIS data.
- **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 11.C

- The **Karachi Session of the Congress** was notable as it was the first session to take place after the signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and the death of Bhagat Singh and his comrades. It was in this heated and turbulent context that Sardar Patel was elected to the Presidency of the Congress. **It reflected the impact of the Left on the national movement through the Resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Policy.** The socio-economic provision in the Karachi Resolution went on to influence the Constituent Assembly in drawing up Part IV of the Indian Constitution – the Directive Principles of State Policy. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The 44th Session of the Indian National Congress convened in Lahore from December 29th, 1929, to January 1st, 1930, attracting an enormous gathering of approximately 15,000 people. Leading the session was **Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru**, a young and prominent Congress leader. Nehru played a pivotal role by drafting a resolution, which was unanimously passed by the assembly, focusing on the objective of attaining complete independence, known as **Purna Swaraj**. This resolution held significant importance in India's freedom movement, serving as a declaration rather than a legally structured document. It addressed the grievances resulting from British rule, including the economic, political, and cultural injustices imposed on the Indian populace. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 12.B

- **A phonon is a unit of vibrational energy resulting from the collective oscillation of atoms within a crystal.**
- These vibrations, akin to sound waves, propagate through the material and can carry energy.
- Phonons are responsible for carrying energy, especially in the form of heat, through the material.
- Significance: Phonons play a key role in designing materials with custom thermal, optical, and electronic properties, making them crucial for advancements in quantum technology.
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 13.A

- The nationalist agitation forced the Government to make some changes in legislative functioning by the Indian Councils Act of 1892.
- The number of additional members of the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils was increased from the previous six to ten to ten to sixteen.
- A few of these members could be elected indirectly through municipal committees, district boards, etc., but the official majority remained.
- The members were given the right to discuss the annual budget but they could neither vote on it nor move a motion to amend it.
- They could also ask questions but were not allowed to put supplementary questions or to discuss the answers.
- The 'reformed' Imperial Legislative Council met, during its tenure till 1909, on an average for only thirteen days in a year, and the number of unofficial Indian members present was only five out of twentyfour.
- **The nationalists were totally dissatisfied with the Act of 1892. They saw in it a mockery of their demands.**
- The Councils were still impotent; despotism still ruled. They now demanded a majority for non-official elected members with the right to vote on the budget and, thus, on the public purse.

- They raised the slogan ‘no taxation without representation.’ Gradually, they raised their demands. **Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 14.C

- The Kakori Train Action (also known as the Kakori Conspiracy) took place in 1925 and involved revolutionaries from the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA), who planned a train robbery to obtain funds for their struggle against British rule.
- Ram Prasad Bismil – A key figure in the HRA, he was one of the leaders behind the Kakori train robbery. He was arrested and executed for his involvement.
- Ashfaqullah Khan – A close associate of Bismil and a significant participant in the Kakori Rebellion, he was arrested and hanged for his role.
- Bhagat Singh – **Though a prominent revolutionary leader in India, Bhagat Singh was not associated with the Kakori Rebellion of 1925. He became active in the struggle for independence later, after the events of Kakori.**
- Rajendra Lahiri – He was one of the key revolutionaries involved in the Kakori Conspiracy, arrested, tried, and hanged for his role.
- **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 15.D

- **In the Tripuri Session of 1939, Subhas Chandra Bose defeated Pattabhi Sitaramayya, who was nominated by Gandhi.** After which, the INC faced an internal crisis where Subhas faced ideological differences with many other leaders and was also confronted by Gandhi regarding the initiation of a mass struggle against the British. Subhas Bose believed that the Congress was strong enough to start an immediate struggle, whereas Gandhiji said that the time was not right for a mass struggle.
- **Govind Ballabh Pant moved a resolution at Tripuri expressing full confidence in the old Working committee,** reiterating full faith in Gandhiji’s leadership of the movement and the Congress policies and asking Subhas Bose to nominate his Working Committee ‘in accordance with the wishes of Gandhiji. The resolution was passed by a big majority, but Gandhiji did not approve of the resolution and refused to impose a Working Committee on Subhas. He asked him to nominate a Committee of his own choice. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- Bose continued his effort to win Gandhi’s confidence but did not succeed. Bose refused to nominate a new working committee. In the circumstances, Bose saw no option but to resign. He resigned from the president’s post in April 1939, after which he started his own party, **the Forward Block**, within the Congress. **Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President of the INC after it. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 16.B

- **The Davis Strait is located between the southeastern coast of Baffin Island (one of the Canadian islands) and the western coast of Greenland.**
- **It is a natural waterway between Baffin Bay in the north and the Labrador Sea in the south.** It is thereby an important passage for ocean currents and sea routes in the Arctic and North Atlantic.
- The Davis Strait is teeming with marine life, consisting of a number of species of whales, seals, and fish. It is also home to migratory birds.
- **Bering Strait:** A strait between Russia and Alaska, which is very narrow, connecting the Pacific Ocean with the Arctic Ocean and separating Asia from North America.
- **Bass Strait:** A sea strait separating mainland Australia and Tasmania, with a high marine biodiversity and active shipping lanes.
- **Panama Canal:** An artificial canal in Panama connecting the Caribbean Sea (a part of the Atlantic Ocean) and the Pacific Ocean through the Isthmus of Panama.
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 17.D

- The East India Company in order to promote British manufacturers imposed a deliberate policy of free trade which was completely one sided. While the doors of India were open to foreign goods, Indian goods were subjected to high import duties in Britain. Also Indian hand made goods were unable to compete against the much cheaper products of British mills.
- These policies forced India to export raw materials like cotton and silk instead of manufactured products.

- Thus by the end of 19th century, Indian exports consisted primarily of raw cotton, jute, silk, oilseeds, wheat, hides and skins, indigo and tea
- Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q 18.B

- The Revolt of 1857 was a major uprising in India in 1857–58 against the rule of the British East India Company.
- It began on 10 May 1857 in the form of a mutiny of sepoys of the Company's army in the garrison town of Meerut
- It was fed by resentments born of diverse perceptions, including invasive British-style social reforms, harsh land taxes, summary treatment of some rich landowners and princes, as well as skepticism about the improvements brought about by British rule.
- **Causes of The Revolt:**
 - **Political and Administrative Causes**
 - > **British policy of expansion through the Doctrine of Lapse and direct annexation. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - > **A large number of Indian rulers and chiefs were dethroned which raised suspicion and fuelled resentment in the minds of ruling families. For e.g.**
 - > **Rani Lakshmi Bai's adopted son was not permitted to sit on the throne of Jhansi.**
 - > **Satara, Nagpur and Jhansi were annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse.**
 - > **Awadh was annexed on the pretext of maladministration.**
 - > **Common people were hard hit by the prevalence of corruption at the lower levels of administration. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**
 - > **The middle and upper classes of Indian society, particularly in the North were hard hit by their exclusion from the well-paid higher posts in the administration.**
 - **Social and Religious Cause**
 - > **Western Civilisation was gradually spreading all over the country.**
 - > **Hindu law of inheritance enabling Christian converts to inherit their ancestral properties. Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
 - > **The abolition of practices like sati and female infanticide, and the legislation legalizing widow remarriage, were believed as threats to the established social structure.**
 - > **Western education system posed a threat to the orthodox section of Hindu as well as Muslim communities.**
 - **Economic Cause**
 - > **Peasants and zamindars were exploited through the imposition of heavy taxes on land and harsh consequences in case of failure to do so including confiscation of landholdings.**
 - > **The influx of British manufactured goods into India ruined local industries, particularly the textile industry of India.**
 - **Military Causes**
 - > **Indian sepoys were paid less than a European sepoy of the same rank.**
 - > **They were required to serve in areas far away from their homes.**
 - > **General Services Enlistment Act required the sepoys must be ready to serve even in British land across the sea.**
 - > **Use of greased cartridges which were rumoured to contain animal fat hurt the religious sentiment of Indian Sepoys.**

Q 19.A

- **The East India Association was organized by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1866 in London** to discuss the Indian question and influence public men in England to promote Indian welfare. Later, branches of the association were started in prominent Indian cities. **Hence, pair 1 is not correctly matched.**
- **The Indian League was started in 1875 by Sisir Kumar Ghosh** with the object of “stimulating the sense of nationalism amongst the people” and encouraging political education. **Hence, pair 3 is not correctly matched.**
- The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was a precursor organization to the Indian National Congress. It was established due to the combined efforts of M.G. Ranade (justice Ranade), S. H. Chiplunkar, Ganesh Vasudeo Joshi, and other Indian leaders. **Hence, pair 2 is correctly matched.**
- The Indian Association of Calcutta (also known as the Indian National Association) superseded the Indian League and was founded in 1876 by younger nationalists of Bengal led by Surendranath Banerjee and

Ananda Mohan Bose, who were getting discontented with the conservative and prolandlord policies of the British Indian Association.

- The Indian Association was the most important of pre-congress associations and aimed to “promote by every legitimate means the political, intellectual and material advancement of the people.”

Q 20.A

- **Gaurav is an indigenous long-range glide bomb developed and manufactured by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) of India. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- **The Gaurav is a winged bomb with aerodynamic surfaces and advanced guidance systems, such as a hybrid navigation system that combines satellite guidance and inertial navigation. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- It possesses a range of around 100 kilometers and has the capability to hit targets up to 150 km, subject to the launch conditions.
- The bomb weighs 1,000 kg and can be deployed from Su-30 MKI fighter aircraft.
- **Gaurav glide bomb has no propulsion engine at all; it is an unpowered device that floats using aerodynamic lift after separation from an air vehicle. Hence statement 3 is not correct.**
- The Gaurav can launch various types of warheads, ranging from pre-fragmented to penetration-blast.

Q 21.A

- Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress (December 1916) is very important for the Indian freedom struggle. The session produced two historic developments. First, the two wings of the Congress, that is, the Moderates and the Extremists, were reunited. Second, the session also became significant because of the famous Congress-League Pact, popularly known as the Lucknow Pact. The two organisations overcame their old differences and put out a set of common political demands before the government.
- The unity between Congress and the League was brought by the signing of the Congress-League pact (Lucknow Pact). An important role in bringing the two together was played by Lokmanya Tilak and Muhammad Ali Jinnah because the two believed that India could win self-government only through Hindu Muslim unity.
- Together, Congress and the League passed the same resolutions at their sessions and put forward a joint scheme of political reforms based on a separate electorate and demanded that the British government should make a declaration that it would consider self-government in India at an early date. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The Lucknow Pact marked an important step towards Hindu Muslim unity. The immediate effect of the development at Lucknow was tremendous. The unity between the moderate nationalists and the militant nationalists and between the National Congress and the Muslim League aroused great political enthusiasm in the country. **At the same time, it accepted the principle of separate electorates. Thus, it left the way open to the future resurgence of communalism in Indian politics. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

Q 22.D

- **LLTR (Ashwini) is a solid-state electronically scanned phased array radar. It is an active radar that can detect aerial targets from high-speed fighter aircraft to low-speed targets like Unmanned Aerial Vehicles and helicopters. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- The radar is indigenously designed and developed by Electronics & Radar Development Establishment, DRDO.
- **The system has an operating range of 200 km and is capable of detecting two square metres of Radar Cross Section (RCS) targets up to 150 km in range, with altitude coverage from 30 metres to 15 km. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
 - Ashwini Low Level Transportable Radar (LLTR) is designed to detect and track low-flying air targets, improving airspace surveillance at low levels. Its altitude coverage, though, goes up to 15 km, making it capable of detecting targets at low levels as well as at medium altitudes.

Q 23.B

- When the All-India Congress Committee met at Bezwada (now Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh) on March 31, 1921, they devised a constructive program wherein amongst other aims, it was decided to raise one crore rupees by the end of June 1921. Bombay played the central arena of activity for Mahatma Gandhi from April to June 1921.

- He devised several measures to build the fund and strategized to raise 60 lakhs from Bombay and 40 lakhs from the rest of the country. Support for the Fund came from multiple angles and received a thunderous response, and even surpassed the target.
- The AICC, at its session at Vijayawada in March 1921, directed that for the next three months, Congressmen should concentrate on the collection of funds, enrolment of members and distribution of charkhas. As a result, a vigorous membership drive was launched and though the target of one crore members was not achieved, Congress membership reached a figure roughly of 50 lakhs.
- The overwhelming support and generosity that Bombay displayed earned itself the sobriquet “Bombay the Beautiful” by Gandhi in the Young India magazine on July 6, 1921.
- **In the Nagpur session of Congress, which was held on December 1921, a decision was taken to create the All-India Tilak Memorial Swaraj Fund (in the memory of Bal Gangadhar Tilak) to raise funds for the Non-Cooperation Movement. Bombay played a central role in the collection of funds for it. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer**

Q 24.A

- Indian newspapers in the 1870s became highly critical of Lord Lytton’s administration, especially regarding its inhuman approach toward the victims of the famine of 1876-77. As a result, the Government decided to make a sudden strike at the Indian language newspapers, since they reached beyond the middle-class readership.
- The Vernacular Press Act (VPA) of 1878, directed only against Indian language newspapers, was conceived in great secrecy and passed at a single sitting of the Imperial Legislative Council. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The Act provided for the confiscation of the printing press, paper, and other materials of a newspaper if the Government believed that it was publishing seditious materials and had flouted an official warning. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- When the Vernacular Press Bill came up before the Council, only one Indian member, Maharaja Jitendra Mohan Tagore, the leader of the Zamindari-dominated British Indian Association was present. He voted for it.
- Indian nationalist opinion firmly opposed the Act. The first great demonstration on an issue of public importance was organized in Calcutta on this question when a large meeting was held in the Town Hall. Various public bodies and the Press also campaigned against the Act.
 - **Consequently, it was repealed in 1881 by Lord Ripon. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**
- Under VPA, proceedings were instituted against Som Prakash, Bharat Mihir, Dacca Prakash, and Samachar. Incidentally, the Amrita Bazar Patrika turned overnight into an English newspaper to escape the VPA.
- **VPA, 1878 is also known as 'gagging act'**

Q 25.C

- The Santhal uprising was the most massive uprising among the numerous tribal revolts. Santhals lived in the area between Bhagalpur and Rajmahal, known as Daman-i-Koh. They rose in revolt and made a determined attempt to expel the outsiders and proclaimed the complete ‘annihilation’ of the alien regime. They started to revolt against zamindars who have the support of moneylenders, police among revenue officers and courts.
- Peasants were subject to a combined system of extortion, oppressive exactions, forcible dispossession of property, abuse and personal violence. The rebellion later turned into an anti-British movement. Under the leadership of Sidhu and Kanhu, they proclaimed to end the company's rule.
- Once the Government realizing the scale of the rebellion, Government organized a major military campaign against the rebels. The rebellion was crushed ruthlessly as more than 15,000 Santhals were killed and many villages were destroyed. Sidhu was captured and killed in August 1855 while Kanhu was arrested by accident. The rebellion was suppressed by 1866.
- **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 26.A

- Recently, death anniversary of Lala Hardayal was observed. **He was a nationalist revolutionary and freedom fighter.**
- Early Influence: Arya Samaj, Mazinni, Karl Marx and Mikhail Bakunin.
- Key Contributions:

- He was a founding member of the Ghadar Party established in 1913 and served as its General Secretary.
- He mobilized Indians of the diaspora and encouraged them to be part of freedom movement.
- He became involved in industrial unionism in USA, where he served as the Secretary of the San Francisco branch of the Industrial Workers of the World.
- His works include 'Social Conquest of Hindu Race', 'Forty-Four Months in Germany and Turkey', 'The Bodhisatva Doctrine', 'Twelve Religions and Modern Life' etc.
- Hence option (a) is the correct answer.

Q 27.B

- Recently, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) revised the Classification of Industries. In the new classification, CPCB has classified a total of 419 sectors into Red (125), Orange (137), Green (94), White (54), and Blue (9) categories.
- The Blue Category is reserved for those industries offering crucial environmental services (EES) such as Landfill maintenance, Biomining activities, Waste-to-energy plants, etc.
- Blue Category industries are granted an extra two years' validity of their consent to operate, in addition to other categories.
- They are seen as being important to handle the environmental issues arising from local/household activities, particularly those with high littering propensity.
- Other Categories:
 - Red Category: Highest pollution potential ($PI > 80$), more regulations, 5-year validity of consent.
 - White Category: No pollution, free from consent to establish (CTE) and consent to operate (CTO).
 - Orange Category: Intermediate levels of pollution and control, ($55 \leq PI < 80$).
 - Green Category: Intermediate levels of pollution and control, ($PI \leq 25 < 55$).
- Hence option (b) is the correct answer.

Q 28.D

- Kumbalathuparambu Ayyappan better identified as Sahodaran Ayyappan, was a social reformer, thinker, rationalist, journalist, and politician from Kerala, India. A vocal follower of Sree Narayana Guru, he was associated with a number of events related to the Kerala reformation movement and was the organizer of Misra Bojana in Cherai in 1917. He founded Sahodara Sangam, and the journal Sahodaran and was the founder-editor of the magazine Yukthivadhi.
- He gave the call of "No religion, No caste and No God for mankind" against the caste system.
- Hence option (d) is the correct answer.

Q 29.B

- Brahmo Samaj was established by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1828. It was based on the twin pillars of reason and the Vedas and Upanishads. It discarded the faith in divine incarnation. It denounced polytheism and idol worship. It criticized the caste system. It took no definite stand on the doctrine of Karma and transmigration of the soul and left it to individual Brahmos to believe either way. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.
- Ram Mohun Roy was the initiator of the political questions in India. He protested against the imposition of taxes on tax-free lands. He demanded the abolition of the Company's trading rights and the removal of heavy export duties on Indian goods. He also raised the demand for the Indianisation of superior services and the separation of executive and judiciary. Hence, statement 2 is correct.
- In 1920, Roy wrote a book called Precepts of Jesus, in which he tried to separate the philosophical message of the New Testament, which he praised for its miracle stories. He wanted the high moral message of Christ to be inculcated in Hinduism. Hence, statement 3 is correct.

Q 30.A

- Gopal Hari Deshmukh (18 February 1823 – 9 October 1892) was a social reformer and rationalist from Maharashtra. He wrote weekly Prabhakar under the pen name of Lokahitawadi on social reform issues. He started a weekly Hitechhu and also played a leading role in founding the periodicals, Gyan Prakash, Indu Prakash, and Lokahitawadi.
- Narayan Malhar Joshi founded a social service league in Bombay with an aim to secure for the masses better and reasonable conditions of life and work.

- Gopal Ganesh Agarkar was a co-founder of the New English School, the Deccan Education Society, and Fergusson College. He started his own periodical, Sudharak, which spoke against untouchability and the caste system.
- Jyotiba Phule founded Satyasodhak Samaj in 1873, with the leadership of the samaj coming from the backward classes, malis, telis, kunbis, sans, and dhangar. **Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 31.B

- **A supersolid light is a quantum hybrid state in which light (photons) coupled with matter (e.g., excitons) forms a periodic crystalline structure while simultaneously displaying superfluid-like behavior (zero viscosity).** This discovery, made with polaritons (hybrid light-matter particles), shows quantum coherence and dual solid-liquid behavior at near-absolute-zero temperatures. It will accelerate advances in quantum computing, optical circuits, and basic physics. **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 32.C

- **The Bhagavad Gita and Natyashastra have been added to UNESCO's Memory of the World (MoW) Register.**
- With this, India now has 14 entries in the Register.
 - India's Rig Veda, Gilgit Manuscript, Manuscripts of Abhinavagupta (940-1015 CE), Maitreyayvarakarana (a manuscript of the Pala period), etc., have also been included in the Register.
- **The Memory of the World (MoW) Register is an international register under UNESCO that lists documentary heritage of worldwide importance and universal significance. It was launched in 1992.**
 - The register includes manuscripts, oral traditions, audio-visual archives, library and archive holdings, and other documents that are deemed important to the common memory of humankind.
- **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 33.A

- **The Electric Vehicle Solutions led by Startups (EVolutionS) Programme is launched by the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Ministry of Science & Technology. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- Implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Heavy Industry (MHI) and the Automotive Component Manufacturing Association of India (ACMA).
- **Objective: To aid selected startups in pilot demonstration, testing, validation of components, and establishing industry connects for speedy translation of Electric Vehicle solutions to market. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- It covers components for electric two-, three-, and four-wheelers (including L5, e-rickshaw and e-cart), e-buses and EV public charging infrastructure.
- Startups that have demonstrated indigenous capability in developing materials/components will get a grant of ₹50 lakh, including ₹30 lakh in the form of equity-linked instruments.

Q 34.C

- Madame Helena Petrovna Blavatsky (Russia) and Colonel Henry Steel Olcott (USA) co-founded the Theosophical Society in New York in 1875.
- The society later shifted its headquarters to Adyar, Madras (now Chennai) in India. **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**
- Theosophy aimed at the revival of ancient Eastern spiritual wisdom, especially Hinduism and Buddhism.
- It promoted universal brotherhood, blending science, religion, and philosophy.
- Annie Besant later became the most prominent face of the Theosophical Movement in India, even becoming President of the Indian National Congress in 1917.

Q 35.D

- **In 1625, the East India Company's authorities at Surat made an attempt to fortify their factory, but the chiefs of the English factory were immediately imprisoned and put in irons by the local authorities of the Mughal Empire, which was still in its vigour.**
- Similarly, when the Company's English rivals made piratical attacks on Mughal shipping, the Mughal authorities imprisoned in retaliation the President of the Company at Surat and members of his Council and released them only on payment of £ 18,000.

- Conditions in the South were more favourable to the English as they did not have to face a strong Indian Government there.
- The great Vijayanagar Kingdom had been overthrown in 1565, and its place was taken by a number of petty and weak states.
- It was easy to appeal to their greed or overawe them with armed strength.
- **The English opened their first factory in the South at Masulipatam in 1611.**
- But they soon shifted the centre of their activity to Madras, the lease of which was granted to them by the local Raja in 1639.
- Madras was then a strip of coastal territory six miles long and one mile broad.
- **The Raja authorised them to fortify the place, to administer it, and to coin money on condition of payment to him of half of the customs revenue of the port. Here, the English built a small fort around their factory called Fort St. George.**
- **Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 36.B

- One of the most militant and widespread of the peasant movements was the Indigo Revolt of 1859-60. From the beginning, indigo was grown under an extremely oppressive system that involved great loss to the cultivators. **The indigo planters, nearly all Europeans, compelled the tenants to grow indigo which they processed in factories set up in rural (mofussil) areas.** The planters forced the peasants to take a meager amount as advance and enter into fraudulent contracts.
- Since the enforcement of forced and fraudulent contracts through the courts was a difficult and prolonged process, the **planters resorted to a reign of terror** to coerce the peasants. Kidnapping, illegal confinement in factory godowns, flogging, attacks on women and children, carrying off cattle, looting, were some of the methods used by the planters. **They hired or maintained bands of lathials (armed retainers) for the purpose. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- In practice, the planters were also above the law. With a few exceptions, the magistrates, mostly European, favoured the planters. The discontent of indigo growers in Bengal boiled over in the autumn of 1859 when their case seemed to get Government support. Misreading an official letter and exceeding his authority, Hem Chandra Kar, Deputy Magistrate of Kalaroa, published on 17th August a proclamation to policemen that 'in case of disputes relating to Indigo Ryots, they (ryots) shall retain possession of their own lands and shall sow on them what crops they please, and the Police will be careful that no Indigo Planter nor anyone else is able to interfere in the matter. The news of Kar's proclamation spread all over Bengal, and peasants felt that the time for overthrowing the hated system had come. The beginning was made by **Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas**, ex-employees of a planter, they gave up indigo cultivation.
- The peasant disturbances and indigo strikes spread rapidly to other areas. The peasants refused to take advances and enter into contracts, pledged not to sow indigo, and defended themselves from the planters' attacks with whatever weapons came to hand. The planters then attacked with another weapon, their zamindari powers. They threatened the rebellious ryots with eviction or enhancement of rent. The ryots replied by going on a rent strike. Peasants gradually learnt to use the legal machinery to enforce their rights. They also used the weapon of social boycott to force a planter's servants to leave him. Ultimately, the planters could not withstand the united resistance of the ryots, and they gradually began to close their factories. The cultivation of indigo was virtually wiped out from the districts of Bengal by the end of 1860.
- A major reason for the success of the Indigo Revolt was the tremendous initiative, cooperation, organization and discipline of the ryots. Another was the complete unity among Hindu and Muslim peasants. Leadership for the movement was provided by the more well-off ryots and in some cases by petty zamindars, moneylenders and ex-employees of the planters.
- The intelligentsia's role in the Indigo Revolt was to have an abiding impact on the emerging nationalist intellectuals very political childhood they had given support to a popular peasant movement against the foreign planters. This was to establish a tradition with long-run implications for the national movement. **Christian Missionaries were another group that extended active support to the indigo ryots in their struggle. Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- Worried by the rebellion, the government brought in the military to protect the planters from assault, and set up the Indigo Commission to enquire into the system of indigo production. **The Commission held the planters guilty, and criticised them for the coercive methods they used with indigo cultivators. It declared that indigo production was not profitable for ryots. Hence statement 3 is correct.**
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 37.C

- **The Universities Act, 1904**, was the outcome of deliberations held at the Educational Conference at Simla in 1901 and the recommendations put forward by the Universities Commission of 1902. **It came into force on 1 September 1904. The Indian Universities Act 1904** ensured greater government control over universities, which it described as factories producing political revolutionaries.
- The **Partition of Bengal was implemented in 1905**, and the **National Council of Education- Bengal** (or NCE - Bengal) was an organization founded by Satish Chandra Mukherjee and other Indian nationalists with **Aurobindo Ghose as principal in Bengal in 1906** to promote science and technology as part of a swadeshi industrialization movement.
- **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 38.A

- **Narwhals are marine mammals. They are known for their long tusk, which is actually a tooth. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
 - Males have tusk while females do not, but there are variations. Some females may have a small tusk, some males may lack one, and some narwhals can even have two tusks.
- **Uses of Tusks:** sensing salinity and water temperatures, hunting, adaptation to environmental changes
- **Scientific Name:** Monodon monoceros (Meaning: whale with one tooth and one horn)
- **Location:** Arctic waters of Canada, Greenland, Norway, and Russia. **Hence statements 2 and 3 are not correct.**
- IUCN Status: Least Concern.

Q 39.A

- **National Statistics Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has published the yearly publication "Energy Statistics India 2025".**
- The Publication consists of an integrated dataset with varied key information regarding reserve, capacity, production, Consumption, and import/export of all the energy commodities (such as Coal, Lignite, Petroleum, Natural Gas, Renewable Energy, etc.) of India.
- **Key Highlights:**
 - The Indian economy has shown a healthy growth in the FY 2023-24, with the Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES) increasing by 7.8% in the last year and standing at 9,03,158 KToE(Kilo Tonnes of oil Equivalent).
 - The installed capacity to generate electricity (both Utility and Non-Utility) from Renewable sources has also seen a huge rise in recent years. From 81,593 Mega Watt as on 31-Mar-2015, it has grown to 1,98,213 Mega Watt as on 31-Mar-2024, a CAGR of 10.36% over the years.
 - **India has also witnessed a high growth in the per-capita energy consumption over the years. It has increased from 14,682 Mega Joules/person during FY 2014-15 to 18,410 Mega Joules/person during FY 2023-24, which is a CAGR of 2.55% over the years. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
 - The efficiency in the utilization of electricity has increased with the passage of time by keeping a check on the losses faced due to transmission and distribution. The transmission and Distribution percentage loss, which used to be approximately 23% in FY 2014-15 has reduced to approximately 17% in FY 2023-24.
 - Among all the major end-use energy-consuming industries,
 - **The industrial sector is India's biggest energy consumer.** The utilization against the Industry sector has gone up from 2,42,418 KToE in FY 2014-15 to 3,11,822 KToE in FY 2023-24. All other sectors, such as Commercial and Public service, Residential, Agriculture, and Forestry, have also posted steady growth over the years. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**

Q 40.A

- Nadir Shah had risen from a shepherd boy to Shah (King) by saving Persia from sure decline and disintegration. In 1729, he won back Herat after defeating the Abdalis and expelling the Ghalzais from Isfahan and central and southern Persia. After long and bitter warfare, he compelled Turkey to give back all conquered territory. In 1735, he signed a treaty with Russia, receiving back all seized territory. Next year, he deposed the last of the Safavid rulers and made himself the Shah. In the following years, he reconquered the province of Qandahar.
- Nadir Shah was attracted to India by the fabulous wealth for which it was always famous. He entered Indian territory towards the end of 1738, without meeting with any opposition. **He attacked Delhi in March 1739. His army easily defeated the Mughals at the Battle of Karnal.** The greedy invader took possession of the royal treasury and other royal property, levied tribute on the leading nobles, and

plundered the rich of Delhi. His total plunder has been estimated at 70 crores of rupees. He also carried away the famous Koh-i-nur diamond and the jewel-studded Peacock Throne of Shahjahan. He compelled Muhammad Shah to cede to him all the provinces of the Empire west of the river Indus.

- **After Muhammad Shah's death in 1748**, bitter struggles and even civil war broke out among unscrupulous and power-hungry nobles. Furthermore, as a result of the weakening of the northwestern defenses, the Empire was devastated by the repeated invasions of Ahmed Shah Abdali, one of Nadir Shah's ablest generals, who had succeeded in establishing his authority over Afghanistan after his master's death. Abdali repeatedly invaded and plundered northern India right down to Delhi and Mathura between 1748 and 1767. In 1761, he defeated the Marathas in the Third Battle of Panipat and thus gave a big blow to their ambition of controlling the Mughal Emperor and thereby dominating the country.
- As a result of the invasions of Nadir Shah and Abdali and the suicidal internal feuds of the Mughal nobility, the Mughal Empire had by 1761 ceased to exist in practice as an all-India Empire. It remained merely as the Kingdom of Delhi. Shah Alam II, who ascended the throne in 1759, spent the initial years as an Emperor wandering from place to place far away from his capital, for he lived in mortal fear of his own wazir. He was a man of some ability and ample courage. But the Empire was by now beyond redemption. **In 1764, he joined Mir Qasim of Bengal and Shuja-ud-Daula of Avadh in declaring war upon the English East India Company. Defeated by the British at the Battle of Buxar**, he lived for several years at Allahabad as a pensioner of the East India Company.
- **Tipu Sultan was the ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore, based in South India**, and a pioneer of rocket artillery. He introduced a number of administrative innovations during his rule, including a new coinage system and calendar, and a new land revenue system, which initiated the growth of the Mysore silk industry. In the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War, a combined force of British East India Company troops supported by the Marathas & the Nizam of Hyderabad defeated Tipu. **He was killed on 4 May 1799** while defending his stronghold of Seringapatam.
- **Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 41.A

- **Mercy petition to the President or Governor is the last constitutional resort a convict can take when he is sentenced by a court of law. Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- **Mercy pleas and pardons are discretionary acts of grace, not legal rights.**
 - **There is no statutory written procedure for mercy petitions in India; the process is guided by practice and constitutional provisions, not by a specific law or statute. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- Mercy is exercised through clemency power, which is also known as the pardoning power.
- President's Pardoning Power (Article 72)
 - Pardon: Complete absolution from punishment.
 - Respite: Lesser punishment due to special circumstances like disability or pregnancy.
 - Reprieve: Temporary stay of execution, allowing time for appeal.
 - Remit: Reduces the duration of the sentence while keeping its nature the same.
 - Commute: Replace the punishment with a lesser form, e.g., death to life imprisonment.
- President's power extends to court-martial cases, offenses under Union law, death sentence cases, etc.
- Governor's Pardoning Power (Article 161): Governor also has pardoning powers, but these do not extend to death sentences and court-martials.
- **President & Governor do not act independently but on government advice (Maru Ram case, 1980). Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

Q 42.C

- **Recently, European Union Naval Force (EUNAVFOR) Operation ATALANTA has proposed a joint exercise with the Indian Navy.**
- **About Operation Atalanta:**
 - Objective: It supports efforts for peace, stability, and Maritime security, such as piracy, combating narcotics trafficking, illegal fishing etc.
 - It operates in the Western Indian Ocean and the Red Sea region.
- **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 43.C

- The government of India, which was generally pro-capitalist, took some half-hearted measures to mitigate the sorry state of affairs in modern factories, many of which were owned by Indians.
- The manufacturers of Britain constantly put pressure on the government to pass factory laws. They were afraid that cheap labour would enable Indian manufacturers to outsell them in the Indian market.
- **The first Factory Act was passed in 1881. This primarily dealt with the problem of child labour. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - **Employment of children under 7 years of age is prohibited**
 - **Working hours are restricted to 9 hours per day for children**
 - **Children to get four holidays in a month**
 - **Hazardous machinery is to be properly fenced off**
- The Indian Factory Act, 1891
 - increased the minimum age (from 7 to 9 years) and the maximum (from 12 to 14 years) for children
 - Reduced maximum working hours for children to 7 hours a day
 - fixed maximum working hours for women at 11 hours per day with a one-and-a-half-hour interval.
 - The working hours for men were left unregulated.
 - provided a weekly holiday for all.
- But these laws did not apply to British-owned tea and coffee plantations, where the labour was exploited ruthlessly and treated like slaves. The government helped these planters by passing laws such as those which made it virtually impossible for a labourer to refuse to work once a contract was entered into. A breach of contract was a criminal offence, with a planter having the right to get the defaulting labourer arrested. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

Q 44.D

- Lokamanya Tilak, who had developed a close association with Bombay work, was one of the moving spirits in the formation of the AITUC. In the first conference, **Lala Lajpat Rai was elected as the President and V.M. Pawar was the first General Secretary. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- **The manifesto issued to the workers by the AITUC urged them not only to organize themselves but also to intervene in nationalist politics: ‘Workers of India! . . . Your nation’s leaders ask for Swaraj, you must not let them, leave you out of the reckoning. Political freedom to you is of no worth without economic freedom. You cannot therefore afford to neglect the movement for national freedom. You are part and parcel of that movement. Lajpat Rai was among the first in India to link capitalism with imperialism and emphasize the crucial of the working class in fighting this combination.**
- Both Jawaharlal Nehru and C.R. Das supported the trade union movement and were sympathetic to the cause of workers.
- Nehru, in particular, was vocal about labor rights and emphasized the importance of organizing workers into unions. They maintained a supportive relationship with AITUC even while being part of the Congress leadership.
- **The Indian National Congress at its Gaya session in 1922 welcomed the formation of the AITUC and formed a committee consisting of prominent Congressmen to assist its work.** Apart from Lajpat Rai, several of the leading nationalists of the time became closely associated with the AITUC. C.R. Das presided over its third and fourth sessions, and among the other prominent names were those of **C.F. Andrews, J.M. Sengupta, Subhas Bose, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Satyamurti. Hence, statements 2 and 3 are correct.**

Q 45.C

- **The Indian National Congress (INC) did not take part in either the First Round Table Conference or the Third Round Table Conference, but it did take part in the Second Round Table Conference with Mahatma Gandhi as its representative. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**
- **The second Round Table Conference was held in London from September 7, 1931, to December 1, 1931. At the conference, Gandhiji claimed that Congress represented all people of India against imperialism.** However, the other delegates did not agree to this view.
 - There was a deadlock on the question of the minorities. Muslims, the Depressed classes, Christians, and Anglo-Indians demanded separate electorates. To bolster their demand, they all came together in a ‘Minorities’ Pact’.
 - Gandhiji was against the move by the minorities to make all constitutional progress conditional on the issue of separate electorates. He said that the untouchables are Hindus and hence, should not be treated as a minority. Similarly, he discarded the idea of any separate electorate for muslims or any other minority.
 - Princely states were not too enthusiastic about a federation, especially after the possibility of the formation of a Congress government at the centre with a substantial role for elected members.

- **Other Facts Regarding the Round Table Conference:**
 - Round Table Conferences (RTCs) were attended by different groups via their representatives, such as Princely states, Muslim League, Sikhs, Parsis, Women, Liberals, Depressed classes etc.
 - Depressed classes were represented by Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar in all three round table conferences (RTCs).
 - Similarly, liberals were represented by Tej Bahadur Sapru in all the RTCs.
 - While Begum Jahanara Shahnawaz represented women in every RTC.

Q 46.C

- The **Gandhi-Irwin Pact** was signed between the viceroy, representing the British Indian Government, and Gandhi, representing the Indian people, in Delhi on February 14, 1931. This Pact, also known as the **Delhi Pact**, placed the Congress on an equal footing with the government.
- The terms of the agreement included
 - **The immediate release of all political prisoners not convicted of violence,**
 - The remission of all fines not yet collected,
 - The return of confiscated lands not yet sold to third parties, and
 - lenient treatment for those government employees who had resigned.
 - The Government also conceded the right to make salt for consumption to villages along the coast, as well as the **right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing.** The Congress demands a public inquiry into police excesses was not accepted, but Gandhiji's insistent request for an inquiry was recorded in the agreement. **Congress, on its part, agreed to discontinue the Civil Disobedience Movement and participate in the next Round Table Conference.**
- **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 47.A

- In the middle of the seventeenth century, the English began to emerge as a big colonial power. The Anglo-Dutch rivalry lasted for about seven decades during which period the Dutch lost their settlements to the British one by one.
- The English were also at this time rising to prominence in the Eastern trade, and this posed a serious challenge to the commercial interests of the Dutch. A commercial rivalry soon turned into bloody warfare. After prolonged warfare, both the parties came to a compromise in 1667 by which the British agreed to withdraw all their claims on Indonesia, and the Dutch retired from India to concentrate on their more profitable trade in Indonesia. They monopolized the trade in black pepper and spices.
- In the Third Anglo-Dutch War (1672-74), communications between Surat and the new English settlement of Bombay got cut due to which three homebound English ships were captured in the Bay of Bengal by the Dutch forces. The retaliation by the English resulted in the defeat of the Dutch. The Battle of Chinsurah (also known as the Battle of Hooghly) took place near Chinsurah, India on 25 November 1759), which dealt a crushing blow to Dutch ambitions in India.
- **Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 48.A

- **Kannadippaya is a traditional handwoven mat of Kerala, made predominantly by tribal peoples with the help of the inner soft layers of reed bamboo, particularly *Teinostachyum wightii* species. The term translates to "mirror mat," its name given because of its exceptional, polished, light-reflecting surface.**
- Kannadippaya is the first Kerala tribal handicraft to get a Geographical Indication (GI) tag.
- The art is maintained by several tribal communities, particularly the Oorali, Mannan, Muthuva, Malayan, and Kadar tribes, with contributions from Ulladan, Malayarayan, and Hill Pulaya communities.
- **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 49.B

- The historic Dandi March, which marked the launch of the Civil Disobedience Movement, began on March 12 of 1930. Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law by picking up a lump of salt at Dandi on April 6. The violation of the law was seen as a symbol of the Indian people's resolve not to live under British-made laws and therefore under British rule.
- A brief survey of the **nature of the Civil Disobedience Movement** in different parts of the subcontinent is given below:

- In **Bengal**, the onset of the monsoon, which made it difficult to make salt, brought about a **shift to anti-chowkidar and anti-Union Board agitation**. Here too, villagers withstood severe repression, losing thousands of rupees worth of property through confiscation and destruction, and having to hide for days in forests to escape the wrath of the police.
- In **Assam**, a powerful agitation led by students was launched against the infamous '**Cunningham Circular**' which forced students and their guardians to furnish assurances of good behavior. **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**
- **Defiance of forest laws** assumed a mass character in **Maharashtra, Karnataka, and the Central Provinces**, especially in areas with large tribal populations that had been the most seriously affected by the colonial Government's restrictions on the use of the forest.

Q 50.C

- **World Happiness Report 2025** was published by Wellbeing Research Centre at the University of Oxford, in partnership with Gallup, the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network and an independent editorial board. **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**
- **About the Report:**
 - Global Happiness Ranking is based on single question derived from the Cantril Self-Anchoring Striving Scale (Cantril Ladder).
 - Top of the ladder represents best possible life while at the bottom represents worst possible life.
 - **Parameters:** GDP per capita, social support, healthy life expectancy at birth, freedom to make life choices, generosity, and perceptions of corruption.
 - **Finland ranks first, followed by Denmark and Iceland while India is ranked 118th out of 147 countries.**

Q 51.C

- In **1866, Dadabhai Naoroji organized the East India Association in London** to discuss the Indian question and to influence British public men to promote Indian welfare. Later he organized branches of the Association in prominent Indian cities. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- Born in 1825, Dadabhai devoted his entire life to the national movement and soon came to be **known as the Grand Old Man of India.**
- He was also India's first economic thinker. In his book *Poverty and Un-British Rule* on economics, he showed that the basic cause of India's poverty lay in the British exploitation of India and the drain of its wealth.
- **Dadabhai was honored by being thrice elected president of the Indian National Congress in 1886, 1893, and 1906. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- While until the end of the 19th century, Indian nationalists confined their political demands to a share in political power and control over the purse, by 1905 most of the prominent nationalists were putting forward the demand for some form of self-government. Here again, Dadabhai Naoroji was the most advanced.
- Speaking on the drain at the International Socialist Congress in 1904, he put forward the demand for 'self-government' and treatment of India 'like other British Colonies.' **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**
 - A year later in 1905, in a message to the Benares session of the Indian National Congress, Dadabhai categorically asserted: 'Self-government is the only remedy for India's woes and wrongs.'
 - And, then, as the President of the 1906 session of the Congress at Calcutta, he laid down the goal of the national movement as "self-government or Swaraj," like that of the United Kingdom or the Colonies.'

Q 52.B

- **AIKosha is India's sovereign datasets platform with the mission to provide curated, non-personal datasets (e.g., agriculture, weather, and multilingual data via Bhashini) for training AI models.**
 - Bhashini is India's AI-powered national language translation platform, facilitating effortless multilingual communication and digital access to services in regional languages using cutting-edge AI and NLP technologies.
- The subsidized Graphics Processing Unit (GPU) access via **AI Compute Portal**, launched concurrently, benefits startups, researchers, and institutions with 14,000 live and 18,693 acquired GPUs.
- **This scheme is to minimize reliance on international resources and develop "sovereign AI models" at less expense, coinciding with India's target to be among the top 5 AI countries under the ₹10,000-crore IndiaAI Mission.**
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 53.C

- Recently, at least 20 red-crowned roofed turtles were reintroduced in the river Ganga in Uttar Pradesh.
- **Distribution: It is native to India, Bangladesh, and Nepal. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
 - **Currently, in India, the National Chambal River Gharial Sanctuary is the only area with a substantial population of the species.**
- Key Characteristic: It is a freshwater turtle species, and is found in deep flowing rivers with terrestrial nesting sites.
- Conservation Status:
- **IUCN: Critically Endangered. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- CITES: Appendix I

Q 54.D

- On 20th February 1947, British Prime Minister 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.**
- 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. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 55.C

- On Gokhale's advice, Gandhiji spent a year travelling around British India, getting to know the land and its people. His first major public appearance was at the opening of the **Banaras Hindu University (BHU) in February 1916**. Further, he was deeply convinced that none of these methods of political struggle were really viable; the only answer lay in Satyagraha. His reasons for not joining the existing political organizations are best explained by his belief that he could only join an organization or a movement that adopted non-violent Satyagraha as its method of struggle. **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**
- When his turn came to speak, Gandhiji charged the Indian elite with a lack of concern for the labouring poor. **Gandhiji's speech at Banaras in February 1916 was, at one level, merely a statement of fact—namely, that Indian nationalism was an elite phenomenon**, a creation of lawyers and doctors and landlords. But, at another level, it was also a statement of intent – the first public announcement of Gandhiji's own desire to make Indian nationalism more properly representative of the Indian people as a whole.
- **Among the invitees to this event were the princes and philanthropists whose donations had contributed to the founding of the BHU. Also present were important leaders of the Congress, such as Annie Besant.** Compared to these dignitaries, Gandhiji was relatively unknown. He had been invited on account of his work in South Africa, rather than his status within India.

Q 56.A

- **The Battle of Miani between a British force of about 2,800 troops under Sir Charles Napier and a host of more than 20,000 followers of the amirs (chiefs) of Sindh ended in a British victory and the annexation of most of Sindh.**
 - Complaints had been made against the amirs' attitude toward the British during the First Anglo-Afghan War (1839–42). Instead of leaving the settlement to the British resident, the British gave full civil and military powers to Napier in September 1842.
 - **Napier forced on the amirs an onerous new treaty and provocatively seized and razed the desert fortress of Imamgarh. A popular upsurge then led to open war. At Miani the British prevailed. The army of the amirs was scattered, and Sindh was annexed in February 17, 1843.**
- Sikh Wars, (1845–46; 1848–49), two campaigns fought between the Sikhs and the British. They resulted in the conquest and annexation by the British of Punjab in northwestern India.
 - The first war was precipitated by mutual suspicions and the turbulence of the Sikh army. The Sikh state in the Punjab had been built into a formidable power by the maharaja Ranjit Singh, who ruled from 1801 to 1839. Within six years of his death, however, the government had broken down in a series of palace revolutions and assassinations.
 - By 1843 the ruler was a boy—the youngest son of Ranjit Singh—whose mother was proclaimed queen regent. Actual power, however, resided with the army, which was itself in the hands of panchs, or military committees. Relations with the British had already been strained by the refusal of the Sikhs

to allow the passage of British troops through their territory during the First Anglo-Afghan War (1838–42).

- Having determined to invade British India under the pretext of forestalling a British attack, the Sikhs crossed the Sutlej River in December 1845. They were defeated in the four bloody and hard-fought battles of Mudki, Ferozpur, Aliwal, and Sobraon. The British annexed Sikh lands east of the Sutlej and between it and the Beas River; Kashmir and Jammu were detached, and the Sikh army was limited to 20,000 infantry and 12,000 cavalry. A British resident was stationed in Lahore with British troops.
- **The Second Sikh War began with the revolt of Mulraj, governor of Multan, in April 1848 and became a national revolt when the Sikh army joined the rebels on September 14. Indecisive battles characterized by great ferocity and bad generalship were fought at Ramnagar (November 22) and at Chilianwala (Jan. 13, 1849) before the final British victory at Gujrat (February 21). The Sikh army surrendered on March 12, 1848, and Punjab was then annexed.**
- To bring all the native states under the direct British rule, the then Governor-General of India, Lord Dalhousie (1848-1856) enunciated a policy known as the 'Doctrine of Lapse'. Under this policy, if the ruler of any princely state died without a natural heir, his adopted son would not be recognized as his successor by the British and that native state lapsed to the British dominion.
 - By the application of this policy, a number of Indian states were brought under the British sway. It was also applied to Jhansi when its ruler Raja Gangadhar Rao died without a natural heir.
 - **On the death of her husband, Rani Lakshmi Bai declared their adopted son Anand Rao as the successor of the late Raja. However the then Governor-General of India had already enunciated 'Doctrine of Lapse'. By the application of this policy, Dalhousie annexed Satara, Jaipur, Tanjore, Sambalpur, etc. to the British dominion. So Dalhousie refused to accept Anand Rao as the successor of the late Gangadhar Rao and annexed Jhansi in 1853.**
- **Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 57.B

- The state of Hyderabad was founded by Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah in 1724. He was one of the leading nobles of the post-Aurangzeb era. He played a leading role in the overthrow of the Saiyid brothers and was rewarded with the viceroyalty of the Deccan. **Hence, statement a and d correct.**
- From 1720 to 1722 he consolidated his hold over the Deccan by suppressing all opposition to his viceroyalty and organizing the administration on efficient lines. From 1722 to 1724 he was the wazir of the Empire. But he soon got disgusted with that office as Emperor Muhammad Shah (1719-48) frustrated all his attempts at reforming the administration. So, he decided to go back to the Deccan where he could safely maintain his supremacy. Here he laid the foundations of the Hyderabad State which he ruled with a strong hand. He defeated and later killed Mubarak Khan in the Battle of Shakr-Kheda (1724). **Hence, statement b is not correct.**
- He followed a tolerant policy towards the Hindus. For example, a Hindu, Purn Chandra, was his Dewan. He consolidated his power by establishing an orderly administration in the Deccan on the basis of the Mughal pattern. He also made an attempt to rid the revenue system of its corruption. But after his death in 1748, Hyderabad fell prey to the same disruptive forces as were operating at Delhi. **Hence statement c is correct.**

Q 58.A

- In November 1927, the British Government appointed the Indian Statutory Commission, known popularly after the name of its Chairman as the Simon Commission, to go into the question of further constitutional reform. It was formed by the Conservative Government of Britain under the prime ministership of Stanley Baldwin. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- All the members of the Commission were Englishmen. It was formed under the Government of India Act, 1919 had a provision that a commission would be appointed ten years from the date to study the progress of the governance scheme and suggest new steps. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The Simon Commission report contained no mention of the Dominion Status and was, in other ways, also a regressive document. It disappointed national leaders, including moderates. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**
- **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 59.C

- **The Charter Act of 1833 was a significant constitutional instrument defining the scope and authority of the East India Company.**
- **Following were the important provisions:**
 - The English East India Company ceased to be a commercial agency in India. In other words, it would function hereafter as the political agent for the Crown.
 - The Governor-General of Fort William was hereafter called 'the Governor-General of India'. Thus, Lord William Bentinck was the first Governor-General of India'.
 - A Law Member was appointed to the Governor-General's Council. T. B. Macaulay was the first Law Member of the Governor-General-in-Council. Hence, **statement 3 is correct.**
 - The Charter Act of 1833 brought the Company's monopoly of tea trade and trade with China to an end. At the same time, the debts of the Company were taken over by the Government of India which was also to pay its shareholders a 10 percent dividend on their capital. **Hence, both statements 1 and 2 are correct.**

Q 60.A

- **The third pillar of British rule was the police whose creator was Cornwallis. He relieved the Zamindars of their police functions and established a regular police force to maintain law and order.**
- In this respect, he went back to and modernised the old Indian system of thanas. This put India ahead of Britain where system of police had not developed yet.
- **He organised a regular police force to maintain law and order by establishing a system of thanas (circles) in a district under a daroga (an Indian) and a superintendent of police (SP) at the head of a district.**
- **Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 61.D

- Indian Postal Act of 1854 was passed by the British which superseded the Act XVII of 1837 based on the recommendations of the commission appointed in 1850 to evaluate the Indian Postal System. This established the modern postal system in the country.
- The first telegraph line was opened in 1853 from Calcutta to Agra.
- **Postal stamps were introduced by Lord Dalhousie which replacing the old system of cash payments for sending letters. Hence, statement 2 is not correct**
- **Postal rates were cut down and a uniform rate of half an anna for a letter all over the land. The prices were not fixed on the basis of the distance travelled in the delivery. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**

Q 62.B

- India suffered severe famines in the 19th century, notably the Great Bengal Famine of 1770, the Madras Famine of 1876, and the Deccan Famine.
- Lord Lytton appointed the first famine commission, the Strachey Commission, in 1878 to investigate and suggest remedies. This commission recommended setting up a Famine Insurance Fund to finance relief measures and established clear procedures for food supply, employment programs, and government intervention.
- The Lyall Commission was established in 1880, under Sir Alfred Comyn Lyall, to refine famine relief policies. It emphasised the construction of canals, reservoirs, and wells to improve drought resistance and recommended state-controlled grain reserves in famine-prone regions.
- The Bengal Famine of 1896-97 and the Central India Famine of 1899-1900 caused millions of deaths. The MacDonnell Commission was formed to reassess famine policies. This commission recommended proactive intervention instead of relying on private charity and advised the temporary suspension of land revenue during famines. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q 63.D

- After the failure of the August Offer in 1940, the Indian National Congress decided to launch the "Individual Satyagraha" under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. It was meant to affirm the right to free speech. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- On 17th October 1940, Gandhi officially inaugurated the Individual Satyagraha. **Vinoba Bhave and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru were respectively nominated as the first and second satyagrahis.** The satyagrahis

pledged to follow the Gandhian principles of non-violence and civil disobedience, although they often faced harsh treatment from the authorities. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

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

Q 64.A

- The Lahore Session of the INC (1929) was one of the most significant events in India's freedom struggle movement. It was presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru, and it marked a radical shift in the Congress's approach towards British rule.
- Until 1929, INC had been demanding Dominion Status, meaning India would remain part of the British Commonwealth but have internal self-rule. However, in the Lahore Session, the INC formally rejected dominion status and declared Purna Swaraj as its new goal. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The Lahore Session did not pass a resolution formally launching the Civil Disobedience Movement. Instead, it authorised Mahatma Gandhi to decide when and how to start it. Later, Gandhiji proposed 11 demands to be accepted by the Britishers; otherwise, he would launch the Civil Disobedience Movement. With time, when the Britishers did not respond to these demands, Gandhiji launched the Dandi March, the culmination of which resulted in the launch of the Civil Disobedience Movement. **Hence, statement (1) is not correct.**
- All India Kisan Sabha was formed in April 1936 at the Lucknow Session of Congress, not during the 1929 Lahore Session. It was founded under the leadership of Swami Sahajanand Saraswati. **Hence, statement (3) is not correct.**

Q 65.A

- **At the proposal of Japan, SAFE was established in 2008 as one of the international cooperation initiatives of the EOWG (Earth Observation Working Group, pre-Space Applications Working Group) of APRSAF (Asia-Pacific Regional Space Agency Forum). Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- **Objective: Application of space technology (more specifically, Earth observation satellites) in the detection of environmental change as well as climate change issues. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- SAFE is presently encouraging 2 projects: the Agromet Project as well as the Crop Monitoring Project. By sharing Asia-Pacific earth observation data, applications, and knowledge among the organizations, the SAFE project plays a role in addressing Asian environmental issues.

Q 66.D

- Rash Behari Bose was a prominent revolutionary and one of the earliest Indian freedom fighters to actively seek foreign collaboration against British rule.
- Rash Behari Bose was deeply involved in the Delhi Conspiracy Case of 1912. This plot aimed to assassinate Lord Hardinge, the British Viceroy, by hurling a bomb at his procession during the transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi. Though Hardinge survived, the act made Bose one of the most wanted revolutionaries in British India. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- After going underground, Bose connected with the Ghadar Movement, which was led by Indian expatriates, mostly Punjabis, in North America.
 - During World War I, he coordinated with Ghadarites who had returned to India with the intention of launching a revolt against the British.
 - Bose's knowledge of underground revolutionary methods and nationalist ideology made him a critical link between Ghadar revolutionaries and Indian nationalists. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- Hounded by British authorities, Rash Behari Bose escaped to Japan in 1915, where he received political asylum.
 - Over time, he built strong ties with Japanese nationalists and Indian expatriates.
 - In 1942, he established the **Indian Independence League (IIL)** to mobilize Indians in East and Southeast Asia for India's freedom struggle.
 - He was also instrumental in laying the foundation of the Indian National Army (INA), later handing over its leadership to Subhas Chandra Bose. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
- Rash Behari Bose played a unique role in India's freedom struggle by extending it beyond India's borders. From attempting revolutionary violence in India to forming strategic ties with Japan, his efforts represent an important phase of internationalized Indian nationalism. His groundwork was critical in the eventual emergence of the INA, which challenged British rule militarily during World War II.

Q 67.B

- **Valentine Chirol of London Times published articles in 1910 in a book called 'The Indian unrest' in which he called Bal Gangadhar Tilak the "Father of Indian unrest". Tilak decided to go to England to pursue the libel case that he had filed against Valentine Chirol. Hence pair 1 is correctly matched.**
- **Young India was a weekly paper or journal in English started by Mahatma Gandhi. Through this work, he desired to popularise India's demand for self-government or Swaraj. Hence pair 2 is correctly matched.**
- **Tarak Nath Das, an Indian student, and one of the first leaders of the Indian community in North America to start a paper (called Free Hindustan) realized that while the British government was keen on Indians going to Fiji to work as laborers for British planters, it did not want them to go to North America where they might be infected by ideas of liberty. Hence pair 3 is not correctly matched.**
- **Bal Gangadhar Tilak, was the outstanding leader of militant nationalism. Born in 1856, Tilak devoted his entire life to the service of his country. In 1881, along with G.G. Agarkar, he founded the newspaper Kesari (in Marathi) and Mahratta (in English). In 1888, he took over the two papers and used their columns to spread discontent against British rule and to preach national resistance to it. Hence pair 4 is not correctly matched.**

Q 68.A

- **Mount Kanlaon: An active stratovolcano and the Negros Island's highest peak in the Philippines, with frequent phreatic eruptions and within the Pacific Ring of Fire.**
- **Fuego Volcano: An extremely active stratovolcano in Guatemala, renowned for nearly continuous low-level eruptions and occasional violent pyroclastic flows.**
- **Kilauea Volcano: One of the Earth's most active shield volcanoes, situated on the Big Island of Hawaii, USA, famous for its regular lava flows.**
- **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 69.C

- **On 16 June 1914, Bal Gangadhar Tilak was released from jail after having served a prison sentence of six years, most of which he had spent in Mandalay in Burma. He was not immediately accepted into the Indian National Congress, which at this time was dominated by moderate leadership. To gain acceptance of moderate leadership, he declared, "What we are trying in India, as the Irish Home-rulers have been doing in Ireland, is for reform of the system of administration and not for the overthrow of Government."**
- **He set up the Home Rule League at the Bombay Provincial Conference held at Belgaum in April 1916. And in September 1916, Annie Besant announced the formation of her Home Rule League, with George Arundale as the Organizing Secretary. The two Leagues avoided any friction by demarcating their area of activity. Tilak's League was to work in Maharashtra (excluding the city of Bombay), Karnataka, the Central Provinces and Berar, and Annie Besant's League was given charge of the rest of India. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- **Tilak used the Ganesh Puja and the Shivaji Festival to propagate nationalism during the Swadeshi movement. He did not use the religious festivals as an important strategy to propagate the ideology of Home Rule. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- **Tilak promoted the Home Rule ideology through his extensive tours of Maharashtra and through his lectures, which presented clarity and popularised the idea of home rule in India. He propagated what the Swaraj as demanded by the home rule movement, would look like. He also linked up the question of Swaraj with the demand for the formation of linguistic states and education in the vernacular. Thus, Swaraj, the formation of linguistic states, and education in the vernacular language were the main demands of his Home Rule League. Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

Q 70.A

- **The Alipur Conspiracy Case (1908) was one of the most significant events during the Indian freedom struggle, particularly in Bengal. The case revolved around a group of revolutionaries who were charged with conspiring to assassinate British officials in an effort to overthrow British rule. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.**
- **Aurobindo Ghosh, one of the key leaders in the Bengal revolutionary movement, was implicated in the Alipur Conspiracy Case. Although he was not directly involved in the violent activities, he was charged with being part of the conspiracy due to his association with the revolutionary activities of the time. He was arrested and put on trial in 1908 but was eventually acquitted after his defense lawyer, Chittaranjan Das, successfully argued that the evidence against him was insufficient. Aurobindo Ghosh,**

who had earlier been a key figure in the Bengali Nationalist Movement, was deeply influenced by his spiritual beliefs later in life, particularly after this trial.

- **Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Aurobindo Ghosh's brother, was directly involved in the Alipur Conspiracy.** He was arrested, tried, and sentenced to life imprisonment for his role in the conspiracy. Barindra was an active participant in the plan to assassinate British officials as part of the larger revolutionary efforts in Bengal, which aimed at ending British colonial rule through direct action.
- Khudiram Bose was executed in 1908 for his role in the Alipore Conspiracy Case, a series of events that included the attempted assassination of British Magistrate Douglas Kingsford.
- **Meerut Conspiracy Case:** The Meerut Conspiracy Case (1929) was related to the arrest and trial of several trade unionists, socialists, and revolutionaries associated with the Communist Party of India and other left-wing groups. It has no connection to Aurobindo Ghosh, Barindra Kumar Ghosh, or Khudiram Bose, who were not involved in this case.
- **Legislative Assembly Bombing:** The Legislative Assembly Bombing in 1929, carried out by Bhagat Singh and B.K. Dutt, was aimed at protesting against the repressive British colonial policies. Aurobindo Ghosh, Barindra Kumar Ghosh, and Khudiram Bose were not involved in this event.
- **Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA):** The HSRA was a revolutionary organization formed in the early 1920s, which included figures like Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad, and Rajguru. Aurobindo Ghosh was not associated with this group, and neither Barindra Kumar Ghosh nor Khudiram Bose had any direct links to the HSRA.

Q 71.D

- Tipu Sultan was born in November 1750 to Haidar Ali and Fatima.
- A well educated man, he could freely converse in Arabic, Persian, Kanarese and Urdu.
- Tipu was a great warrior (he was known as the 'Tiger of Mysore') and gave maximum care to the raising and maintenance of an efficient military force.
- He organised his army on the European model with Persian words of command.
- Though he took the help of the French officers to train his soldiers, he never allowed them (French) to develop into a pressure group. Like his father, Tipu realised the importance of a naval force.
- In 1796, he set up a Board of Admiralty and planned for a fleet of 22 battleships and 20 large frigates.
- Three dockyards were established at Mangalore, Wajedabad and Molidabad. However, his plans did not fructify.
- **Tipu was a patron of science and technology. He is credited as the 'pioneer of rocket technology' in India.**
- He wrote a military manual explaining the operation of rockets. **He was also a pioneer in introducing sericulture to the Mysore State.**
- Tipu was a great lover of democracy and a great diplomat.
- He gave his support to the French soldiers at Seringapatam in setting up a Jacobin Club in 1797. He ordered a salute of 2,300 cannons and 500 rockets to celebrate the occasion.
- Tipu himself became a member of the Jacobin Club and allowed himself to be called Citizen Tipu.
- **His desire to change with the times was symbolised in the introduction of a new calendar, a new system of coinage, and new scales of weights and measures.**
- His personal library contained books on such diverse subjects as religion, history, military science, medicine, and mathematics.
- He showed a keen interest in the French Revolution.
- He planted the Tree of Liberty at Seringapatam.
- **He tried to do away with the custom of giving jagirs, and thus improve state income.**
- **Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 72.B

- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was one of the greatest Muslim reformers of India. He **interpreted Quran in the light of modern rationalism and science. His greatest achievement was the establishment of the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College (Also known as Aligarh Muslim University) at Aligarh in 1875. Hence statement 1 is correct**
- Syed Ahmad Khan was deeply concerned at the depressing situation of the Muslims and raising them from their backwardness became his life-long passion and aim. He strove hard to remove the hostility of the British rulers towards the Muslims. He appealed to the Muslims to return to the original Islamic

principles of purity and simplicity as **he believed in the monotheism of Islam** in line with Roy's monotheistic views.

- He advocated English education for the regeneration of Muslims in India. His **emphasis on science particularly offended the orthodox Muslims**. He faced opposition from the orthodox sections of Muslims. However, with courage and wisdom, he overcame these obstacles. Syed Ahmed Khan emphasized the role of religion in the progress of society, he advocated that **if religion did not keep pace with and meet the demands of the time it would get fossilized. Hence statement 3 is correct.**
- In 1864, he founded the Translation Society which was later renamed 'The Scientific Society'. The society was located at Aligarh. It published Urdu translations of English books on science and other subjects and an English-Urdu journal for spreading liberal ideas on social reforms. He advocated the removal of many social prejudices that kept the community backward.
- Syed Ahmed described the pre-colonial rule of *rajahs* **neither based on Hindu religion nor on the Mohammanan**. It was rather based on oppression and tyranny where the voice of the people was not listened to. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

Q 73.D

- 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. **Hence, statements 1 and 2 are correct.**
- The leadership also included Bhagwan Singh, Barkatullah, and Ram Chandra. 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.
- **The first issue of Ghadar was published in Urdu on 1st November 1913.** The newspaper carried the captions on the masthead: 'Angrezi Raj ka Dushman' or 'An Enemy of British Rule.' On the front page of each issue was a feature titled Angrezi Raj Ka Kacha Chittha or 'An Expose of British Rule.' This exposes consisted of 14 points enumerating the harmful effect of the British rule in India and last two point dealt with solutions. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
- 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 74.B

- The Congress session of 1906 was held at Calcutta under the presidency of Dadabhai Naoroji. He was chosen as president in order to avoid the split of Congress into two groups, i-e, Moderates and Extremists.
- The following resolutions were passed during the session: **Resolution on Partition of Bengal - Resolution of Self Government (Swaraj)- Resolution on Swadeshi - Resolution on Boycott - Resolution on National Education. Hence, statements 2 and 3 are correct.**
- **Congress split into Moderates and Extremists**
 - The split between Moderates and Extremists did not occur at Calcutta (1906). **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
 - It actually took place at the Surat Session in 1907, due to sharp ideological differences over the methods of achieving political goals.
 - Although tensions were rising in 1906, Dadabhai Naoroji's moderate presence helped avoid an immediate split.
- **In August 1906, the National Council of Education was established.** The Council, consisting of virtually all the distinguished persons of the country at the time, defined its objectives in this way. . . 'to organize a system of Education Literary; Scientific and Technical — on National lines and under National control from the primary to the university level.
- The **chief medium of instruction was to be the vernacular** to enable the widest possible reach. For technical education, the Bengal Technical Institute was set and funds were raised to send students to Japan for advanced learning.
- **Resolution on the National Economic program was passed during the 1931 session of Congress,** which happened at Karachi. It was presided over by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. During the session, the Resolution on Fundamental Rights was also passed. **Hence, statement 4 is not correct**

Q 75.A

- Among the numerous tribal revolts, the Santhal hool or uprising was the most massive. The Santhals, who live in the area between Bhagalpur and Rajmahal, known as Daman-i-koh, rose in revolt; made a determined attempt to expel the outsiders — the dikus — and proclaimed the complete ‘annihilation’ of the alien regime.
- The Santhals considered the dikus and government servants morally corrupt being given to beggary, stealing, lying and drunkenness. By 1854, the tribal heads, the majhis and parganites, had begun to meet and discuss the possibility of revolting. Stray cases of the robbing of zamindars and moneylenders began to occur.
- **The Santhals believed that their actions had the blessings of God. Sido and Kanhu, the principal rebel leaders, claimed that Thakur (God) had communicated with them and told them to take up arms and fight for independence. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The leaders mobilized the Santhal men and women by organizing huge processions through the villages accompanied by drummers and other musicians. The leaders rode on horses and elephants. Soon nearly 60,000 Santhals had been mobilized. Forming bands of 1,500 to 2,000, but rallying in many thousands at the call of drums on particular occasions, **they attacked the mahajans and zamindars and their houses, police stations, railway construction sites, the dak (post) carriers — in fact, all the symbols of diku exploitation and colonial power. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- **The Santhal insurrection was helped by a large number of non-tribal and poor dikus. Gwalas (milkmen) and others helped the rebels** with provisions and services; lohars (blacksmiths) accompanied the rebel bands, keeping their weapons in good shape. Once the Government realized the scale of the rebellion, it organized a major military campaign against the rebels. It mobilized tens of regiments under the command of a major general, declared Martial Law in the affected areas and offered rewards of up to Rs. 10,000 for the capture of various leaders. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

Q 76.B

- The Government of India Act, 1919, also known as the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, aimed to gradually introduce self-governing institutions in British India while retaining ultimate British authority.
- The act introduced dyarchy in the provincial governments.
 - Dyarchy means a division of subjects into two categories:
 - Reserved subjects: Administered by British officials (Governor & Executive Council). These included law and order, finance, and land revenue.
 - Transferred subjects: Administered by Indian ministers responsible to the legislature (e.g., education, agriculture, local self-government).
- Law and order was reserved subject, meaning it remained under the control of the British Governor and his executive council.
 - Indian ministers had no say in law and order matters, as it was considered too sensitive to be handed over. **Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**
- The Act expanded both central and provincial legislatures.
 - In provinces, the majority of the members were now elected, though the franchise was limited.
 - This marked a step forward in Indian participation, though the councils still had limited powers.
- The Viceroy and the Governor-General retained overriding powers in all central matters.

Q 77.D

- The Philosophy of the Bomb' was written by Bhagwati Charan Vohra in early January 1930 as a polemical intervention into debates among nationalist circles about the role of violence in the anticolonial movement in India.
- Bhagwati Charan Vohra was part of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA), and he also authored the manifesto of HSRA. **Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 78.D

- The Indian National Army (INA) was an armed force formed by Indian Nationalists in 1942, through the patronage of the Imperial Japanese Army. The idea of the INA was first conceived in Malaya by Mohan Singh. The second phase of the INA began when Subash Chandra Bose was brought to Singapore in 1943. **Bose set up the Provisional Government of free India on 21 October 1943. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- **Subash Chandra Bose set up two INA headquarters, one in Rangoon and the other in Singapore, and INA was recognized by recruiting new civilians. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 79.B

- **The Charter Act of 1853** carried further the separation of the executive and the legislative functions by providing additional members of the council for the purpose of the legislation.
- The Law Member was made a full member of the Executive Council of the Governor General. The consent of the Governor General was made necessary for all legislative proposals.
- Another important provision of the act was that it dissolved the Company's patronage. **The Charter Act decreed that all recruits to the Civil Service were to be selected through a competitive examination. Till 1853, all appointments to the Civil Service were made by the directors of the East India Company**, who placated the members of the Board of Control by letting them make some of the nominations.
- The number of Directors was reduced from 24 to 18. Six of them were to be nominated by the Crown. The Company was allowed to retain possessions of the Indian territories in trust for her majesty, her heirs and successors until Parliament shall otherwise provide. Thus, no definite period was specified for the control of the company over Indian affairs.
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 80.C

- A plan for the economic development of India, also known as **The Bombay Plan**, was published in two parts in 1944 and was scripted by **J.R.D. Tata, G.D. Birla**, Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Ardeshir Dalal, Lala Sri Ram, John Mathai and A.D. Shroff. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The Bombay Plan contemplated the idea that there would be a **National Planning Committee** and the **Supreme Economic Council** for designing and executing the economic plans, respectively. And these two would function under the control or supervision of the central government. The most important objective of the Bombay Plan was to double the per capita income of India within fifteen years from the implementation of the Plan. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

Q 81.B

- **The Royal Indian Navy (RIN) revolt started on 18th February 1946 when 1100 naval ratings of HMIS Talwar struck down work at Bombay to protest against the treatment meted out to them.** Soon, the revolt was joined by other naval centers across the country, especially Karachi, Madras, and Vishakhapatnam. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- **During the revolt, the flags of the Indian National Congress, the Muslim League, and the Communist Party were hoisted on the Ship's masts.** The mutiny came to an end with the intervention of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Jinnah. The mutineers surrendered on 23 February 1946. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

Q 82.C

- The Komagata Maru incident occurred in 1914 when a ship named Komagata Maru carrying 376 passengers, primarily Sikhs, Muslims, and Hindus from Punjab, was denied entry to Canada. The incident highlights the racial discrimination faced by Indian immigrants during the period.
- **Context of the incident:** At the time, Canada had strict immigration policies that favored Europeans and excluded non-Europeans, including Indians. The passengers aboard the Komagata Maru had boarded the ship in Hong Kong with the intention of entering Canada but were not allowed to disembark when they reached Vancouver. The Canadian authorities refused to allow them entry, despite the ship having all the required paperwork.
- **Impact:** After two months of standoff, the ship was forced to return to India, where many of the passengers were later involved in political struggles against British colonial rule. The event exposed the racial discrimination and colonial policies that oppressed Indian immigrants, and it became a significant point in the history of Indian diaspora movements.
- **Related individuals:** The incident is closely linked to leaders such as Baba Gurdit Singh, who had organized the journey of the Komagata Maru, and was a part of the broader struggle for rights of Indians in foreign countries. The incident also had strong connections to the rise of the Ghadar Party, a revolutionary organization that sought to overthrow British rule in India.
- **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 83.C

- **Recently six sites have been added to India's Tentative List by UNESCO's World Heritage Centre in 2025. The 6 sites are:**
 - Mudumal Menhirs of Telangana
 - Kanger Valley National Park in Chhattisgarh
 - **Ashokan Edict Sites in multiple states**
 - Chausath Yogini Temples in Madhya Pradesh and Odisha
 - Gupta Temples in multiple states
 - Palace-Fortresses of the Bundelas in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.
- There are more than 30 inscriptions on rocks, pillars, boulders, and cave walls, made by Emperor Ashoka of Mauryan Empire during his reign, from 268 BCE to 232 BCE.
 - **They are the first written inscriptions in India following decline of Harappan civilization. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
 - There are 14 Major Rock Edicts, seven Pillar Edicts and some Minor Rock Inscriptions to his credit.
 - His inscriptions were royal decrees, mostly in his own words, pertaining to social, cultural and administrative matters addressed to nobility, officials or general populace.
 - **Language: Primarily Prakrit, with Aramaic and Greek in northwestern region. Hence statement 3 is not correct.**
 - Script: Brahmi (Main Script), Kharoshti (Used in Gandharan Region), Greek and Aramaic.
 - Pillars were made from buff-colored hard sandstone from Chunar and spotted red and white sandstone from Mathura.
 - Other Features of edicts:
 - > Locations of his edicts (Dhamma-lipis) which were majorly inscribed to advertise his policy of Dhamma allows us to estimate vast territorial spread of his empire.
 - > Ashoka uses his name "Devanampiya" (Beloved of the Gods) in four places namely: Maski, Brahmagiri (Karnataka), Gujjara (MP), and Nettur (AP).
 - > **Kanganahalli Inscription Found on a stupa in Karnataka, identifies Ashoka as "Ranyo Asoka" (King Ashoka). Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

Q 84.C

- The first railway engine was designed by George Stephenson and was put on the rails in England in 1814. The earliest suggestion to build railways in India was made in Madras in 1831.
 - **The first railway line running from Bombay to Thane was opened in 1853 during the times of Lord Dalhousie. Hence statement 3 is correct.**
 - **It was decided that Indian Railways were to be constructed and operated by private companies who were guaranteed a minimum of five percent return on their capital by the Government of India. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
 - Later, railways were built as a state enterprise and after the 1880s, railways were built through private enterprises and state agencies.
 - **The prime consideration was to serve the economic, political, and military interests of the British imperialist in India. Indian needs and interests were not at the forefront. Military interests were also catered through the lines build in Burma and North-Western India at a higher cost only to serve British imperial interests. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
 - The Railway lines were laid primarily with a view to linking India's raw material-producing areas in the interior with the ports of export.
 - Railway rates were fixed in a manner to favor imports and exports and to discriminate against the internal movement of goods.

Q 85.A

- **Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship in collaboration with NITI Aayog have launched Swavalambini-Women Entrepreneurship Programme. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- About Swavalambini- Women Entrepreneurship Programme:
 - **It is a movement towards women-led multi-staged entrepreneurship. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
 - Objective: Empower female students in Higher Education Institutions with entrepreneurial skills, resources, and mentorship.
 - Structure: Includes Entrepreneurship Awareness Programme, Women Entrepreneurship Development Programme, mentorship, and faculty training.
 - **Implementation:** By National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development.

- **It aims for minimum 10% of trained participants to establish enterprises, fostering women-led economic growth in India.**

Q 86.D

- The Permanent Settlement was introduced in Bengal and Bihar in 1793 by Lord Cornwallis through the Permanent Settlement Act.
 - The zamindars and revenue collectors were not only to act as agents of the Government in collecting land revenue from the ryots but also became the owners of the land.
 - **Their right of ownership was made hereditary and transferable. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
 - The initial fixation of revenue was made arbitrarily and without any consultation with the zamindars which guaranteed the stability of income for Britishers.
 - Zamindars were to give 10/11th of the rental they derived keeping only 1/11th for themselves and the sums to be paid were fixed in perpetuity. If the Zamindar failed in giving the revenue to the company for any reason, his land was to be sold.
 - **Permanent settlement settled the revenue beforehand and it was fixed and permanent in nature, that is why, the name permanent. The Land Revenue would not be increased in future even if Zamindar's income went up. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
 - It was later extended to Orissa, The Northern districts of Madras and Districts of Varanasi.

Q 87.B

- **Poona Sarvajanik Sabha:**
 - Founded in **1870** by Gopal Krishna Gokhale and others.
 - It was one of the first significant organizations advocating for social reform and political awareness in India.
- **Indian National Congress:**
 - Founded in **1885** by Allan Octavian Hume with the support of the British Government.
 - It was established to act as a platform for the expression of Indian grievances, initially with the aim of seeking moderate reforms.
- **All India Muslim League:**
 - Founded in **1906** in Dhaka.
 - It was established to represent the political interests of Muslims and to advocate for their rights, eventually leading to the creation of Pakistan in 1947.
- **Indian National Social Conference:**
 - Founded in **1887** by Dadabhai Naoroji and others, in connection with social reform activities.
 - This organization was focused on social reforms like education and women's rights, and it later merged with the Indian National Congress to influence social changes.
- **Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 88.B

- Both the Zamindari and Ryotwari systems departed fundamentally from the traditional land systems of the country. The British created a new form of private property in land in such a way that the benefit of the innovation did not go to the cultivators.
- **All over the country land was now made salable, mortgageable, and alienable. This was done primarily to protect the Government's revenue.**
- **If the land had not been made transferable or salable, the Government would find it very difficult to realize revenue from a cultivator who had no savings or possessions out of which to pay it. Now he could borrow money on the security of his land or even all part of it and pay his land revenue. If he refused to do so, the Government could and often did auction his land and realize the amount. Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**
- The British by making land a commodity that could be freely bought and sold introduced a fundamental change in the existing land systems of the country. Due to this stability and the continuity of the Indian villages were shaken.

Q 89.B

- **Shanti Ghosh and Suniti Chowdhury** were two young revolutionaries who joined the Jugantar group in 1929. On 14th December 1931, they shot dead the District Magistrate of Comilla, C.G.B. Stevens, and were immediately sent to Comilla jail and on 27th December 1931 to Alipore Central jail, Kolkata.

- **Sucheta Kripalani** actively participated in the Indian independence movement in the 1940s. That included her involvement in the 1942 Quit India movement- she evaded arrest from the Government, although she was eventually arrested in 1944 and was detained for a year.
- **Aruna Asif Ali unfurled the national flag at the Gowalia Tank maidan to signify the commencement of the Quit India Movement.**
- **Usha Mehta organise a secret radio station and help deliver news to the remotest corners of the world during Quit India Movement.**
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 90.D

- **Storm Centres and Leaders of the Revolt**
 - **At Delhi the nominal and symbolic leadership belonged to the Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah, but the real command lay with a court of soldiers headed by General Bakht Khan who had led the revolt of Bareilly troops and brought them to Delhi.**
 - Emperor Bahadur Shah was perhaps the weakest link in the chain of leadership of the revolt. His weak personality, old age and lack of leadership qualities created political weakness at the nerve centre of the revolt and did incalculable damage to it.
 - At Kanpur, the natural choice was Nana Saheb, the adopted son of the last peshwa, Baji Rao II. He was refused the family title and banished from Poona, and was living near Kanpur. **Nana Saheb expelled the English from Kanpur, proclaimed himself the peshwa, acknowledged Bahadur Shah as the Emperor of India and declared himself to be his governor.** Sir Hugh Wheeler, commanding the station, surrendered on June 27, 1857 and was killed on the same day.
 - **Begum Hazrat Mahal took over the reigns at Lucknow where the rebellion broke out on June 4, 1857 and popular sympathy was overwhelmingly in favour of the deposed nawab.** Her son, Birjis Qadir, was proclaimed the nawab and a regular administration was organised with important offices shared equally by Muslims and Hindus.
 - **At Bareilly, Khan Bahadur, a descendant of the former ruler of Rohilkhand, was placed in command.** Not enthusiastic about the pension being granted by the British, he organised an army of 40,000 soldiers and offered stiff resistance to the British.
 - In Bihar, the revolt was led by Kunwar Singh, the zamindar of Jagdishpur. An old man in his seventies, he nursed a grudge against the British who had deprived him of his estates. He unhesitatingly joined the sepoys when they reached Arrah from Dinapore (Danapur). **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 91.A

- **Sukarchakiya Misl and Ranjit Singh:**
 - The weakness of the Mughals and **invasions of Ahmad Shah Abdali created a general confusion and anarchy in Punjab.** These political conditions helped the organized Dal Khalsa to consolidate further. **The Sikhs consolidated in misls which were military brotherhoods with a democratic set-up. Misl is an Arabic word that means equal or alike. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
 - Another meaning of **Misl is State.** During the period, 1763 to 1773, many misls started to rule the Punjab region under Sikh chieftains, from Saharanpur in the east to Attock in the west, from the mountainous regions of the north to Multan in the south.
 - At the time of the birth of **Ranjit Singh (November 2, 1780), there were 12 important misls—**Ahluwalia, Bhangi, Dallewalia, Faizullapuria, Kanhaiya, Krorasinghia, Nakkai, Nishaniya, Phulakiya, Ramgarhiya Sukharchakiya, and Shaheed. The central administration of a misl was based on **Gurumatta Sangh** which was essentially a political, social, and economic system. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
 - **Ranjit Singh was the son of Mahan Singh, the leader of the Sukarchakiya misl. Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

Q 92.C

- **The Chauri Chaura incident occurred on 4th February 1922 in the Gorakhpur district of the United Provinces (modern-day Uttar Pradesh). It took place during the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–1922), a nationwide campaign launched by Mahatma Gandhi to resist British rule through non-violent means such as boycott of British goods, institutions, and titles.**
- **What Happened at Chauri Chaura?**
 - A group of protesters participating in the Non-Cooperation Movement clashed with police.
 - The police fired on the unarmed crowd, which enraged the protesters.

- In retaliation, the mob attacked and set fire to a police station, killing 22 policemen trapped inside.
- This marked a violent turn in what was supposed to be a peaceful movement.
- **Gandhi's Reaction and Immediate Impact:**
 - Mahatma Gandhi was deeply disturbed by the violence at Chauri Chaura.
 - He believed that the Indian people were not yet ready for non-violent mass agitation.
 - As a result, on 12th February 1922, Gandhi unilaterally called off the Non-Cooperation Movement, despite widespread participation across the country. **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**
 - This decision disappointed many national leaders, including Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose, but it underlined Gandhi's absolute commitment to non-violence (ahimsa).

Q 93.A

- In 1920 the British imposed a harsh treaty on the Turkish Sultan or Khalifa. People were furious about this as they had been about the Jallianwala massacre. Also, Indian Muslims were keen that the Khalifa be allowed to retain control over Muslim sacred places in the erstwhile Ottoman Empire.
- The Indian Muslims were incensed when they discovered that their loyalty had been purchased during the War by assurances of generous treatment of Turkey after the War - a promise British statesman had no intention of fulfilling. The Muslims regarded the Caliph of Turkey as their spiritual head and were naturally upset when they found that he would retain no control over the holy places in the erstwhile Ottoman Empire, the jazirat-ul-Arab (Arabia, Syria, Iraq and Palestine). The leaders of the Khilafat agitation, Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, now wished to initiate a full-fledged movement. **Hence, statements 1 and 2 are correct.**
- The Congress supported the movement and Mahatma Gandhi sought to conjoin it to the **Non - Cooperation movement, not the Civil Disobedience Movement**. Gandhiji, who had been in close touch with the Khilafat leaders for quite some time, and was a special invitee to the Khilafat Conference in November 1919, had all along been very sympathetic to their cause, especially because he felt the British had committed a breach of faith by making promises that they had no intention of keeping. In February 1920, he suggested to the Khilafat Committee that it adopt a programme of non-violent non-cooperation to protest the Government's behaviour. On 9 June 1920, the Khilafat Committee at Allahabad unanimously accepted the suggestion of non-cooperation and asked Gandhiji to lead the movement. The movement was launched formally on 1 August 1920. **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

Q 94.D

- **C-DOT's TRINETRA solution is an indigenous, AI-powered, integrated cybersecurity platform, specifically designed to address the cybersecurity defence of enterprises and critical sectors.**
- It allows for the setup of an end-to-end SOC within an enterprise to monitor endpoints, network traffic, and user activities, while actively identifying vulnerabilities, detecting anomalies, and countering cyber.
- **Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT), the lead R&D centre of the Department of Telecommunications (DoT), Ministry of Communications, Government of India, has conceptualised and developed TRINETRA, a cyber security operation centre for Kerala police. Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 95.B

- At the first post-war Congress session in September 1945 at Bombay, a strong resolution was adopted declaring Congress's support for the Indian National Army (INA) cause. The defence of the INA prisoners was taken up by the Congress, and **Bhulabhai Desai, Tej Bahadur Sapru, K.N. Katju, Jawaharlal Nehru**, and **Asaf Ali** appeared in court at the historic Red Fort trials.
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 96.C

- Dadabhai Naoroji made history by becoming the **first Indian elected to the British Parliament (House of Commons)** in 1892 from Finsbury Central (London) on a Liberal Party ticket.
- He served as an MP until 1895. His election was symbolic and historic for colonial India, as it gave an Indian a platform to speak directly in the British legislature. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- Dadabhai Naoroji was a founding member of the Indian National Congress (INC) and was elected its president three times:
 - 1886 (Calcutta)
 - 1893 (Lahore)

- 1906 (Calcutta) – notably, this session is important as it officially endorsed Swaraj (self-government) as the goal of the Congress for the first time. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- Known as the "Grand Old Man of India", he was a prominent Indian nationalist, educator, and economic critic of British colonialism.
- He authored "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India", in which he laid out the drain theory, arguing that Britain was draining India's wealth.
- He also founded the East India Association in 1866 in London to promote Indian interests in Britain.

Q 97.A

- The Bethune School, founded by **J.E.D. Bethune, in 1849**, was the first fruit of the powerful movement for women's education. J.E.D Bethune was a British law member of the Governor General's Council.
- **Brahmo Sabha was founded by the Hindu reformer Ram Mohun Roy (1772-1833) in August 1828.** Rammohun's quest for religious truth had led him to study with an open mind the scriptures of all major religions. Thus he had not only studied the Hindu scriptures such as the Vedas in Sanskrit; he also read the Quran in Arabic and the Bible in Hebrew and Greek.
- Raja Rammohan Roy was involved in various efforts to spread education in India. **In 1825, he founded the Vedanta college.**
- **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 98.A

- **Indus Waters Treaty (IWT) was signed in 1960, between India and Pakistan and brokered by the World Bank (which was also a signatory).**
- The treaty fixed and delimited the rights and obligations of both countries concerning the use of the waters of the Indus River system.
- Recently, India has suspended the 1960 Indus Waters Treaty (IWT) until Pakistan ceases its support for cross-border terrorism.
- The Indus system encompasses the Indus and its five chief tributaries: Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej.
- **Significant Indian Dams:**
 - **Kishanganga (Jhelum):** Functional since 2018, draws off a main tributary of the Mangla Dam. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
 - **Ratle (Chenab):** Construction is ongoing, can potentially lower the flows to Pakistan's Punjab region even more. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
 - **Shahpurkandi (Ravi):** Diverts water from the Ravi into Indian streams, decreasing access to Pakistan.
 - **Ujh (Ravi): A proposed dam that will reduce downstream water availability to Pakistan. Other dams on river Ravi includes Ranjit Sagar Dam and Chamera Dam. Hence statement 3 is correct.**
 - On the Sutlej River: Bhakra Dam (Himachal Pradesh), Nathpa Jhakri Dam (Himachal Pradesh), Nangal Dam (Punjab).

Q 99.C

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak, the outstanding leader of militant nationalism. Born in 1856, Tilak devoted his entire life to the service of his country. In 1881, along with G.G. Agarkar, he founded the newspaper Kesari (in Marathi) and Mahratta (in English). In 1888, he took over the two papers and used their columns to spread discontent against British rule and to preach national resistance to it. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- **In 1893, he started the practice of using the traditional religious Ganapati festival to propagate nationalist ideas through patriotic songs and speeches.** In 1896, he started the Shivaji festival to stimulate nationalism among young Maharashtrians. In the same year, he organized an all-Maharashtra campaign for the boycott of foreign cloth in protest against the imposition of the excise duty on cotton. He was, perhaps the first among the national leaders to grasp the important role that the lower middle classes, peasants, artisans and workers could play in the national movement and, therefore, he saw the necessity of bringing them into the Congress fold. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

Q 100.D

- The Partition of Bengal in 1905, carried out by **Lord Curzon**, was one of the most controversial and criticized decisions by the British government in India. Curzon's motive was largely political: to weaken the growing nationalist movement by dividing Bengal along religious lines, creating an eastern part with a

Muslim majority and a western part with a Hindu majority. The move was widely opposed by Indian nationalists and led to widespread protests, including the formation of the Swadeshi Movement and the Boycott Movement.

- However, following widespread unrest and growing agitation, the British government decided to reverse the partition of Bengal.
- In 1911, the reversal of the Partition of Bengal was announced during the Delhi Durbar, which marked the coronation of King George V as the Emperor of India.
- **Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy of India at that time, was responsible for this decision.** The announcement was a significant political development, as it was a gesture intended to appease the discontent among the Indian people. The partition was annulled, and Bengal was reunited. **Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.**
- This decision, however, was not solely due to the popularity of Indian nationalism but also due to political factors within the British administration. The partition was reversed, but tensions between the British government and Indian nationalists remained high.

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