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## ANSWERS & EXPLANATIONS

### GENERAL STUDIES (P) TEST – 4714 (2025)

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#### Q 1.C

- The Congress Working Committee decided to accept office under the Act of 1935. In the 28 months of Congress rule in the provinces, there were some efforts made for people's welfare. These were:
  - Laws giving emergency powers were repealed
  - Press restrictions were lifted
  - Confiscated arms and arms licenses were restored
  - Police powers were curbed
  - Political prisoners and revolutionaries were released
  - Encouragement was given to khadi through subsidies and other measures
  - Encouragement was given to Indigenous enterprises etc
- **The All-India Muslim League was annoyed with the Congress for not sharing power with them. It established the Pirpur Committee in 1938 to prepare a detailed report on the atrocities supposedly committed by the Congress ministries. In its report, the committee charged the Congress with interference in the religious rites, suppression of Urdu in favor of Hindi, denial of proper representation, and the oppression of Muslims in the economic sphere. Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**
- After the massacre at Jallianwala Bagh, the British Government announced the formation of the Disorders Inquiry Committee or Hunter Commission. The purpose of the commission was to investigate the recent disturbances in Bombay, Delhi, and Punjab, their causes, and the measures taken to cope with them.
- The National Planning Committee was established in 1938 by Subhas Chandra Bose. The main objective of the committee was to focus on India's Industrial development. The Committee was chaired by Jawaharlal Nehru. The Committee also formed several sub-committees to prepare and carry out a national plan for the overall economic, cultural, and spiritual development of the people.
- The Congress Working Committee (CWC) organized a Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee to propagate an aggressive programme of boycotting foreign cloth and public burning of foreign cloth. Gandhiji initiated the campaign in 1938 and was arrested. This was followed by bonfires of foreign cloth all over the country.

#### Q 2.A

- **The Royal Indian Navy Mutiny of 1946 or Royal Indian Navy Revolt was one of the major uprisings against British colonial rule in India.**
- **Causes of the Royal Indian Navy Mutiny:**
  - **Racial Discrimination:** Indians had to experience systematic racial bias coming from their British superiors, with great gaps in pay and living conditions.
  - **Poor Working Conditions:** Sailors experienced extremely poor living conditions as their food was meager, and they were crowded in petty quarters; their miserable tasks and harsh treatment by British officers made them more rebellious.
  - **Nationalist Sentiments:** The mutiny was sparked off by wider nationalist movements in India, like the INA trials and Quit India Movement, which appealed to the sailors with the feeling of freedom and justice.
  - The Arrest of Sailor B.C. Dutt, who was quoted speaking against Britain, proved to be an immediate trigger that led to the mutiny, with a hunger strike and others resorting to protests.
- **The demands of the sailors while on strike included:**
  - Their demands include a better standard of food and an improvement in the living conditions, which had remained a cause of constant complaint.

- **Political Prisoners Release:** The protesting sailors demanded the release of all political prisoners, especially those who have been held on account of INA trials and celebrated personalities like Subhas Chandra Bose. The sailors were inspired by the Indian National Army's fight for freedom and the trials of its members. Hence statement 1 is correct.
- **Withdrawal of Indian Troops from Indonesia:** The sailors demanded the withdrawal of Indian troops who were stationed in Indonesia, which reflected their opposition to British imperialist policies.
- **Equal Pay and Treatment:** They demanded equal pay, and allowances to be on par with the British sailors; doing away with the discriminatory practices that had been dominant for decades.
- **Consequences:**
  - **Impact on British Policy:** The mutiny served as a wake-up call for the British government, illustrating that their control over India was tenuous. The uprising contributed to the urgency for negotiations regarding India's future governance, leading to the Cabinet Mission and discussions about independence. Thus it did not result in the immediate resignation of the British Viceroy of India. Hence statement 3 is not correct.
  - **The mutiny received widespread public support, with strikes and demonstrations taking place in various parts of the country in solidarity with the mutineers. The Communist Party of India and the Bombay Student Union organized a general strike in Bombay. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- The British government was prompt and decisive in crushing the mutiny. The government assembled superior military power and used violence to suppress the uprising. By February 1946, the mutiny was effectively over, following negotiations led by leaders like Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who persuaded the sailors to surrender.

### Q 3.A

- **Recent Context:** Apple, recently, approved a PC emulator for iOS, allowing users to run classic software, particularly games, on iOS, iPadOS, and visionOS.
- An emulator is a software that enables one device to mimic another, allowing software designed for one system to run on another without redesigning. **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**
- Emulators are generally legal as they do not use proprietary code. However, running or distributing copyrighted ROMs without ownership is illegal.
- Emulators can pose security risks if downloaded from unofficial sources, potentially containing malware.
- They may also impact device performance due to their resource-intensive nature.

### Q 4.C

- After hearing about the incident at Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur, Gandhiji decided to withdraw the non-cooperation movement. Motilal Nehru, C.R. Das, Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhash Bose, and many others have recorded their dissatisfaction on hearing the news of the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- **C.R. Das and Motilal put forward the programme of 'either mending or ending' the councils at the Gaya session of the Congress in December 1922. Another section of the Congress, headed by Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, and C Rajagopalachari, opposed the new proposal. Das and Motilal resigned from their respective offices in the Congress and announced the formation of the Congress-Khilafat Swaraj Party. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The Swaraj Party accepted the Congress programme in its entirety except in one respect – it would take part in elections. It declared that it would present the national demand for self-government in the councils and in case of its rejection its elected members would adopt 'a policy of uniform, continuous and consistent obstruction within the councils, with a view to make the Government through the councils impossible'.
- The pro-changers and the no-changers agreed that civil disobedience was impossible immediately and that no mass movement could be carried on indefinitely. Both also accepted that there was a need to rest and reinvigorate the anti-imperialist forces, overcome demoralization, intensify politicization, widen political participation, strengthen organization, etc.
- **The Swarajist also realized that however useful parliamentary work might be, the real sanction that would compel the government to accept national demand would be forced only by the mass movement outside the legislature. So, both pro-changer and no-changer accepted the essentiality of Gandhiji's leadership. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- **Hence option (c) is the correct answer, Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect.**

### Q 5.C

#### Self-Respect Movement and Periyar E.V.R.

- Periyar E.V. Ramaswamy was a great social reformer.
  - In 1921, during the anti-liquor campaign he cut down 1000 coconut trees in his own farm. **In 1924, he took an active part in the Vaikom Satyagraha. The objective of the Satyagraha was to secure for untouchables the right to use a road near a temple at Vaikom in Kerala. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
  - E.V.R. opposed the Varnashrama policy followed in the V.V.S. Iyer's Seranmadevi Gurugulam.
- During 1920- 1925 being in the Congress Party **he stressed that Congress should accept communal representation, which advocated for reserved seats in legislatures for different communities, especially the backward and oppressed classes. Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
- Subsequently **in 1925, he started the "Self-Respect Movement"**.
  - The aims of the 'Self -Respect Movement' were to uplift the Dravidians and **to expose the Brahminical tyranny** and deceptive methods by which they controlled all spheres of Hindu life. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- He denounced the caste system, child marriage and enforced widowhood.
  - **He encouraged inter-caste marriages.** He himself conducted many marriages without any rituals. Such a marriage was known as "Self-Respect Marriage." He gave secular names to new born babies. **Hence, statement 4 is not correct.**
- He attacked the laws of Manu, which he called the basis of the entire Hindu social fabric of caste.
- He founded the Tamil journals Kudiarasu, Puratchi and Viduthalai to propagate his ideals.

### Q 6.C

- **Recent Context: Women Entrepreneurship Platform and TransUnion CIBIL Partner to Launch SEHER Program to Empower Women Entrepreneurs**
- SEHER, a credit education program launched by the Women Entrepreneurship Platform (WEP) and TransUnion CIBIL, **will empower women entrepreneurs in India with financial literacy content and business skills**, helping them to access the financial tools they need to drive further growth and create employment in the country's economy. The program is part of WEP's Financing Women Collaborative (FWC), a first-of-its-kind initiative aimed at accelerating access to finance for women entrepreneurs.
- **Women Entrepreneurship Platform**
  - It was incubated in NITI Aayog in 2018 as an aggregator platform that transitioned as a public-private partnership in 2022 to build a comprehensive ecosystem supporting women entrepreneurs across India.
  - WEP aims at empowering women entrepreneurs by overcoming information asymmetry and providing continuum of support across different pillars - Entrepreneurship promotion, Access to Finance; Market Linkages; Training and Skilling; Mentoring and Networking and Business Development Services.
  - For this, WEP adopts a wide array of interventions with a focus on convergence and collaboration with existing stakeholders.
- **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

### Q 7.A

- The sudden **suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922** shattered the high hopes of freedom raised earlier. Many young people began to question the basic strategy of the national leadership and its emphasis on non-violence and began looking for alternatives. They were not attracted by the **parliamentary politics of the Swarajists** or the patient and undramatic constructive work of the non-changers. Many were drawn to the idea that violent methods alone would free India. Revolutionary terrorism again became attractive in the 1920s. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- Two strands of revolutionary terrorism developed — one in Punjab, U.P., and Bihar and the other in Bengal. Both the strands came under the influence of several new social forces. One was the upsurge of **working-class trade unionism** after the War. They could see the revolutionary potential of the new class and desired to harness it to the nationalist revolution. The second significant influence was that of the **Russian Revolution** and the success of the young Socialist State in consolidating itself. The youthful revolutionaries were keen to learn from and take the help of the young Soviet State and its ruling Bolshevik Party. The third influence was the newly sprouting **Communist groups**, emphasizing Marxism, Socialism, and the proletariat. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

- The **Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)**, previously known as the **Hindustan Republican Army/Hindustan Republican Association (HRA)**, was a revolutionary group founded during the freedom movement in India. Its members included revolutionaries such as **Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan, and Sachindra Nath Bakshi**. They believed that India could gain independence only by force. The group engaged in violent methods to achieve their objective, which Gandhiji criticized.
- In 1929, the group used a room in Lahore to make bombs. One of the members, **Bhagwati Charan Vohra**, attacked **Viceroy Lord Irwin** by planting a bomb on a railway line in Delhi. Gandhiji criticized the group for this act in his article titled **The Cult of Bomb**. In the article, he referred to HSRA's actions as cowardly. Vohra wrote "**Philosophy of the Bomb**" to respond to Gandhi's criticism. In it, HSRA defended their methods by saying that these violent methods were as crucial as Gandhiji's non-violent methods. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

#### Q 8.C

- **Vinayak Savarkar and Ganesh Savarkar started Mitra Mela**, a revolutionary secret society in Nasik in 1899.
- It was one of the many (revolutionary organizations) involved in Maharashtra that believed in overthrowing the armed British rule. In 1904, at a meeting attended by 200 members from various cities in Maharashtra, freedom fighter Vinayak Savarkar named Giuseppe Mazzini's Young Italy and named it Abhinav Bharat or Young India Society.
- The society was involved in some assassinations of British officials, and the Savarkar brothers were convicted and imprisoned. For example, in 1909, the Nashik District Magistrate, A. M. T. Jackson, was assassinated by Anant Laxman Kanhare.
- **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 9.B

- In 1915 Mrs. Annie Besant announced her decision to establish a Home Rule League at Madras on the model of the Irish Home Rule League. But **Bal Gangadhar Tilak started his Home Rule League in April 1916 whereas the Annie Besant launched the All-India Home Rule League in September 1916** to demand self-government for India. Both the Leagues worked in unison and aimed at the achievement of self-government for India. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak started his Home Rule League in April 1916. **His Home Rule League primarily operated in the Maharashtra, Central Provinces, and Karnataka regions.** Tilak's League focused on mass mobilization in the Marathi-speaking areas and regions where he had a strong influence. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- The Leagues' objective was to educate the people and provide the Congress demand for self-government with the support and strength of a nation united in the knowledge of itself and its single aim. **The Home Leagues functioned independently as the Congress could not adopt a radical programme as that. The Home Leagues aimed to pressurize the British public for granting self-government to India. Hence statement 3 is correct.**

#### Q 10.B

- When the Civil Disobedience Movement was gaining momentum in the whole country, Assam also played a significant role in contributing to the freedom of the country. People, especially students from the **Kamrup district of Assam** came forward. To prevent the students from participating in the Civil Disobedience Movement, **J.R. Cunningham**, the then **Director of Public Information of Assam**, came up with the **Cunningham circular**.
- It required students to sign a declaration pledging their loyalty to the British Raj, renouncing any participation in anti-government activities. It was received with bitter responses throughout the province. The nationalist leader received the contents of the circular as a challenge. On 21st July 1930, a Chatra Sammelan meeting was held under Omeo Kumar Das's leadership to strategise the protest against the circular.
- **Vishnuram Medh** became one of the most important student leaders during this period. Picketing began in educational institutions like Sonaram High School and Cotton College. Students of Assam raised strong protests against such harmful discrimination of the government and as a result of this, picketing was witnessed in various schools of Assam. This event was a turning point in the Indian independence movement, as it marked the emergence of students as a powerful force for change. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**



- The historic **Dandi march**, marking the launch of the Civil Disobedience Movement, began on March 12, and Gandhi broke the salt law by picking up a lump of salt at Dandi on April 6. Gandhi's arrest came on May 4, 1930, when he announced that he would lead a raid on **Dharasana Salt Works** on the West Coast. On May 21, 1930, **Sarojini Naidu, Imam Sahib, and Manilal (Gandhi's son)** took up the unfinished task of leading a raid on the Dharasana Salt Works. The unarmed and peaceful crowd was met with a brutal lathicharge which left 2 dead and 320 injured. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- During the civil disobedience movement, **Gaffar Khan**, also called **Badshah Khan** and **Frontier Gandhi**, had started the **first Pushto political monthly Pukhtoon** and had organised a volunteer brigade '**Khudai Khidmatgars**', popularly known as the '**Red-Shirts**', who were pledged to the freedom struggle and non-violence. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

#### Q 11.B

- In December 1931, Gandhiji went to London for the conference, but the negotiations broke down and he returned disappointed. Back in India, he discovered that the government had begun a new cycle of repression. Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru were both in jail, the Congress had been declared illegal, and a series of measures had been imposed to prevent meetings, demonstrations and boycotts. With great apprehension, Mahatma Gandhi relaunched the Civil Disobedience Movement.
  - **In the countryside, rich peasant communities – like the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh – were active in the movement.**
  - Being producers of commercial crops, they were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices. As their cash income disappeared, they found it impossible to pay the government's revenue demand. And the refusal of the government to reduce the revenue demand led to widespread resentment. These rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- **The industrial working classes did not participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement in large numbers, except in the Nagpur region.**
  - As the industrialists came closer to the Congress, workers stayed aloof. But in spite of that, some workers did participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement, selectively adopting some of the ideas of the Gandhian programme, like boycott of foreign goods, as part of their own movements against low wages and poor working conditions.
  - **The Congress was reluctant to include workers' demands as part of its programme of struggle. It felt that this would alienate industrialists and divide the anti-imperial forces.**
    - ✓ **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- **Another important feature of the Civil Disobedience Movement was the large-scale participation of women.** During Gandhiji's salt march, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to him. They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt, and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops.
  - **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- Not all social groups were moved by the abstract concept of swaraj. One such group was the nation's 'untouchables', who from around the 1930s had begun to call themselves dalit or oppressed. For long the Congress had ignored the dalits, for fear of offending the sanatanis, the conservative high-caste Hindus. Dalits began organising themselves, demanding reserved seats in educational institutions, and a separate electorate that would choose dalit members for legislative councils.
- **Dalit participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement was therefore limited**, particularly in the Maharashtra and Nagpur region where their organisation was quite strong.
  - **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

#### Q 12.A

- **Viceroy Lord Wavell, in August 1945 declared the elections to the central and provincial legislatures that would be held from December 1945 to January 1946.** He also declared that an executive council would be formed and a constitution-making body convened after these elections.
- **Election Campaign:**
  - **The Indian National Congress and the Muslim League emerged as the two major parties of these elections with widespread campaigning by both.** The Congress concentrated on the atrocities of the Quit India Movement of 1942 and the ongoing trials of the captives of the Indian National Army.
  - The Muslim League under M.A. Jinnah declared that their movement would be centered on two fundamental issues - the establishment of a separate nation of Pakistan and the leadership of the League as the sole recognized representative of Muslims.

- **Election Outcomes:**
  - The Congress did win massively in the general (i.e., non-Muslim) constituencies, capturing 57 out of 102 seats in the Central Assembly (against 36 in 1934) and 91.3% of non-Muslim votes.
  - In the provinces, Congress won majorities everywhere except Bengal, Sind and Punjab.
  - The Hindu Mahasabha was routed and the Communists, too, did badly, capturing only a handful of provincial seats (3 in Bengal, including Jyoti Basu from a labour constituency, 2 in Bombay, and 2 in Madras)
  - The Muslim League's success in the Muslim seats was equally spectacular—all 30 reserved constituencies in the centre with 86.6% of Muslim votes, and 442 out 509 Muslim seats in the provinces. Unlike 1937, it had now clearly established itself as the dominant party among Muslims because Muslim League won nearly 95% of Muslim seats. Hence statement 1 is correct.
  - **Central Legislative Assembly:** In the central assembly polls held in December 1945, on the 102 seats, the Indian National Congress secured 57 seats (against 36 in 1934), Muslim League secured 30 seats, Independents 5 seats, Akalis 2 seats, and Europeans 8 seats.
- **Significance:**
  - It was clear that the Muslim League had emerged as the party of Muslims in India. The election results vindicated the Muslim League's claim as the only legitimate representative of the Muslims.
  - **Less than 1 percent of India's population could vote, under the limited franchise, which permitted less than 18,000 élites to choose the members of the Council of State. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
  - **There was a greater sense of communal voting during the elections,** and the votes of the Muslim electorate were based upon religious commitment and a declaration of Muslim communal unity.
  - The elected members later formed the Constituent Assembly of India that began to draft a constitution for an independent India.
- The elections laid the path to the partition of India and the creation of Pakistan. The massive electoral verdict in favor of Pakistan during 1945-46 was a critical step in the establishment of the new nation.

### Q 13.C

- **Recent Context:** Researchers have unveiled a rare type of electron localization phenomenon in semiconductors. Semiconductors are materials with electrical properties that lie between conductors and insulators.
  - **Anderson Localization**
    - ✓ Proposed by American theoretical physicist P. W. Anderson.
    - ✓ Refers to the localization of quasiparticles like electrons, photons, and phonons in disordered or amorphous semiconductors.
    - ✓ Doping and impurities can cause an absence of conduction in metals or semiconductors.
  - **Anderson Transition**
    - ✓ It is caused by doping and impurities, which confuse electrons and make them roam around impurity centers instead of traveling normally between high and low potential regions. **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**
  - **Quasi-Classical Anderson Transition**
    - ✓ Proposes that random distributions of charged dopants can cause potential fluctuations, leading to a metal-insulator transition.
  - **Lack of Experimental Evidence**
    - ✓ Despite efforts, direct experimental verification of the Anderson transition remained elusive for decades.
  - **Recent Discovery**
    - ✓ Researchers at Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research (JNCASR), Bengaluru, demonstrated a quasi-classical Anderson transition using oxygen and magnesium as random dopants.
  - **Percolative Metal-Insulator Transition**
    - ✓ Fluctuations in electrical potential create bubbles of electrons in the parent material.
    - ✓ The structure of the material remains the same, but an electronic transition occurs.
  - **Benefits of Electronic Transition in Semiconductors**
    - ✓ Could enable new applications in lasers, optical modulators, photoconductors, spintronic devices, and photorefractive dynamic holographic media.

- **Efficient Semiconductors**
  - ✓ Potential fluctuations can be used as a novel tool to alter the properties of semiconductors, making them more efficient.

#### Q 14.A

- **The Desai-Liaquat Pact, signed in January 1945, was a significant attempt to bridge the gap between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League during a critical period of India's struggle for independence.** This pact aimed to address communal tensions and establish a framework for cooperation between Hindus and Muslims in the context of forming an interim government.
- **Causes for the Desai-Liaquat Pact:**
  - **Failure of Earlier Negotiations:** The Wavell Plan and the Simla Conference failed, showing that there was an essential lack of agreement among Indian leaders as far as the constitution of India was concerned. It was against this background that there was a need to hold a vital dialogue between the Congress and the Muslim League.
  - **Communal Tensions:** The communally charged atmosphere between the Hindus and Muslims in India, juxtaposed with the then politically divided atmosphere, demanded an approach of cooperation to maintain communal stability in India.
  - **Desire for a provisional government:** Indian leaders breathed an air of strong desire that an interim government must be formed which could represent the different communities and should take India towards independence. The need for cooperation between the Congress and the Muslim League was realized.
  - **International Perspective:** The ongoing World War II and the changing political landscape made it imperative for Indian leaders to present a united front to the British government.
- **Provisions of the Desai-Liaquat Pact:**
  - **Formation of an Interim Government:** The pact proposed the establishment of an interim government at the center, with an equal number of representatives from both the Congress and the Muslim League in the central legislature.
  - **Reserved Seats for Minorities:** It included provisions for reserving 20% of the seats in the central legislature for minorities, ensuring their representation, and addressing concerns about their rights.
  - Liaquat Ali Khan gave up the demand for a separate Muslim state (Pakistan) in exchange for the guarantee of equal representation of Muslims and Hindus in the Council of Ministers.
- **Failure of the Desai-Liaquat Pact:** Despite its initial promise, the Desai-Liaquat Pact ultimately failed to achieve its objectives for several reasons:
  - **Secrecy and Lack of Consensus:** The Desai-Liaquat Pact was made in secret. The pact did not have official sanction by the top leadership of the two parties. This severely harmed the legitimacy and viability of the pact.
  - **Lack of Support from Influential Leaders and Distrust:** There was mistrust all around as there was no assured support from influential leaders. Congress suspected the plans of Muslim League while Muslims were concerned that Congress would not actually reflect the true sentiment and interests of Muslims. This factor posed a lot of problems for the agreement to proceed further.
  - **Political climate:** The Indian political scenario was very charged, with tensions of communalism running along with the Quit India Movement in the background. Not having official sanctions from the powerful and influential leaders, the pact failed to respond to some of the burning political issues of that time appropriately.
  - **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 15.A

- The Government of India Act of 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. An **all-white, seven-member Indian Statutory Commission**, popularly known as the **Simon Commission** (after the name of its chairman, **Sir John Simon**), was set up by the British government under **Stanley Baldwin's prime ministership** on November 8, 1927.
- **The Congress session at Madras in 1927 under the presidency of M.A. Ansari decided to boycott the commission "at every stage and in every form."** Those who decided to support the Congress's call to boycott the Simon Commission included the liberals of the Hindu Mahasabha and the majority faction of the **Muslim League under Mohammad Ali Jinnah. Hence statement 1 is correct and 2 is not correct.**
- Within the Muslim League, there were two factions: one led by Jinnah in Calcutta, which opposed the Simon Commission, and another under Muhammad Shafi in Lahore, which backed the government.

- The Bombay Legislative Council Appointed Dr Ambedkar to work with the Simon Commission. In October 1928, Ambedkar went before the commission. On behalf of the **Bahishkrita Hitakarini Sabha**, he submitted a memorandum on the rights and safeguards he felt were required for the depressed classes. Dr Ambedkar demanded, for the political protection of the **depressed classes**, representation on the same basis as the Mohammedan minority. He wanted reserved seats for the depressed classes if a universal adult franchise was granted. In case a universal franchise was not granted, Ambedkar said he would campaign for a separate electorate for the depressed classes. He also demanded provincial autonomy and dyarchy at the Centre.

#### Q 16.A

- **Recent Context: India has successfully tested its first indigenous anti-radiation missile, the Rudram-1.**
- **The Rudram-1 is India's first indigenous anti-radiation missile**, developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) for the Indian Air Force (IAF). It's a critical asset for the IAF's Suppression of Enemy Air Defence (SEAD) missions, which aim to disable or destroy enemy air defence systems. Integrated with Sukhoi-30MKI jets, it targets radiation sources with INS-GPS navigation and a Passive Homing Head, crucial for the Suppression of Enemy Air Defence (SEAD). **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The Rudram 1 showcases India's cutting-edge advancements in anti-radiation missile technology, placing it on par with its global counterparts due to its sophisticated features. In comparison to China's YJ91, which boasts a 120 km range and is derived from Russia's Kh31P (110 km), the **Rudram 1 excels with an impressive 200 km range, enabling precise strikes deep within enemy territory. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- Currently, Rudram-1 is **designed to be launched from aircraft**, specifically the Su-30MKI fighter jets of the Indian Air Force. There is no indication that it can be launched from land or sea-based systems. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

#### Q 17.A

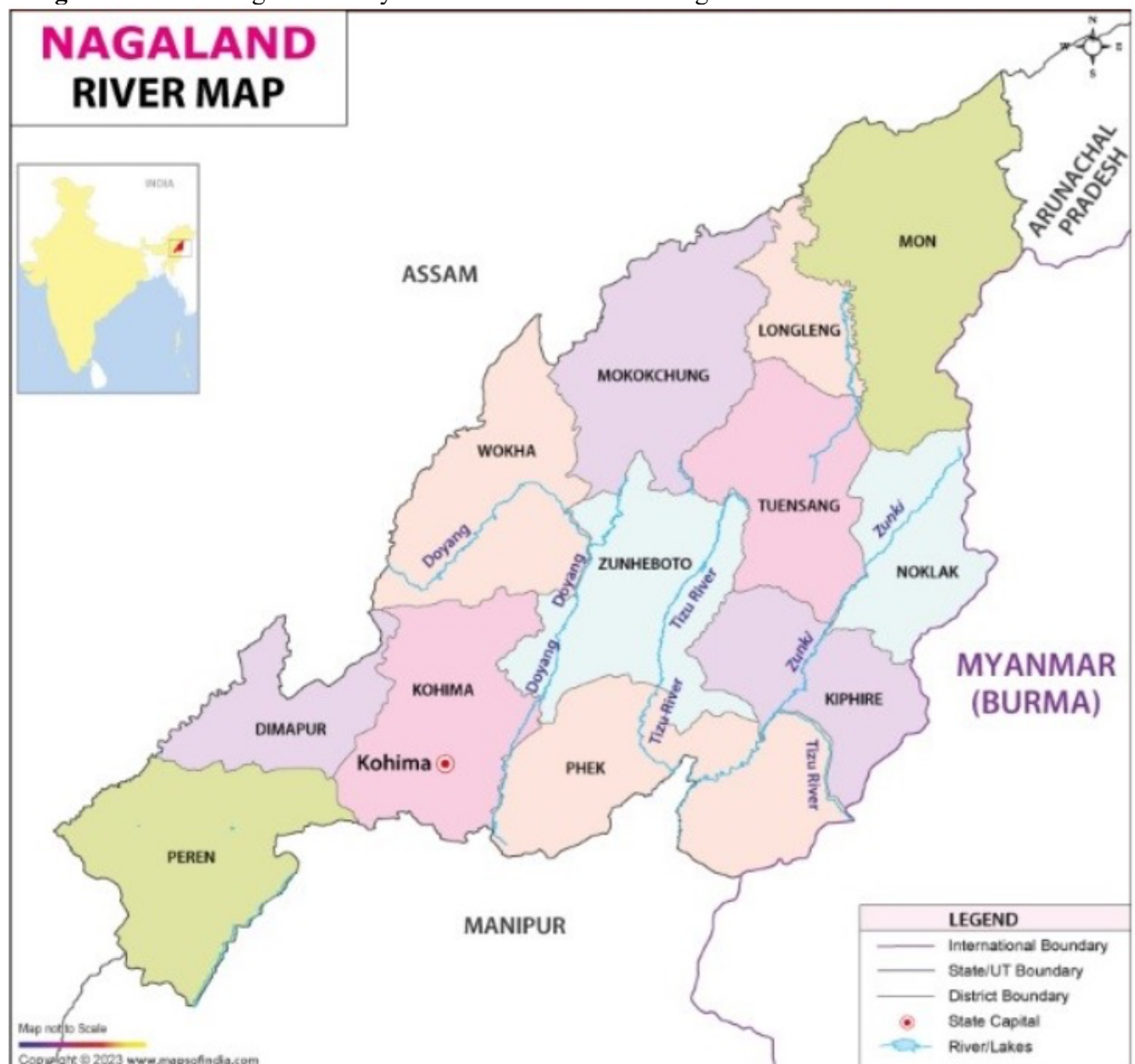
- In May 1934, the socialists and other leftists- the most important of them being Jayaprakash Narayan, Achyut Patwardhan, Asoke Mehta, Narendra Dev, and Minoo Masani - formed the **Congress Socialist Party (CSP)**.
- **Although Jawaharlal Nehru was sympathetic towards the socialist cause, he never formally joined this group. Acharya Narendra Deva was its first President and Jayaprakash Narayan was its General Secretary in 1934. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- The CSP, which rapidly gained strength in provinces like UP, was **meant to operate from within the Congress** and to try to change its orientation towards a socialist programme as well as contain the dominance of the conservative 'right' wingers in the Congress. In March 1948, Congress amended the party constitution according to which no member of any other party could be a member of the Congress Party. The sole object of this amendment was to create a condition in which the parties working within or outside the Congress would either have to dissolve themselves or merge with the Congress or be compelled to break with the Congress. In these circumstances, there was no other option for the Socialist Party but to quit the Congress. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS) was formed at the Lucknow session of the Congress in April 1936, with Sahajanand Saraswati elected as its first president.
  - The Kisan Manifesto, which was adopted in August, contained radical demands, such as the abolition of zamindari, graduated income tax on agricultural income, granting of occupancy rights to all tenants, and scaling down of interest rates and debts.
  - **A number of CSP leaders and communists joined the AIKS** and helped in consolidating the movement where it already existed, such as UP, Bihar and Orissa, and also in extending the movement to other provinces, such as Bengal, where a provincial Kisan Sabha was started in March 1937. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**
  - It was also because of its CSP members that the AIKS remained a part of the Congress and maintained close relationships with the provincial Congress committees.

#### Q 18.D

- **Recent Context:** The government has announced initiatives for the economic development of Nagaland through the harnessing of Tizu and Zungki rivers (National Waterways 101).
- **Tizu River:**
  - Originates near Longkhim in Tuensang district, Nagaland. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**



- It flows into the Chinwin River (also known as Ningthi River) in Myanmar, a major tributary of the Irrawaddy River. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- **Main Tributaries:** Include Zungki, Lanye, and Likimro rivers.
- **Zungki River:** The largest tributary of the Tizu River within Nagaland.



Tizu and Zungki River

#### Q 19.D

- **Do not get confused between Bharat Stree Mahamandal and Bharat Mahil Parishad.**
- **Bharat Mahila Parishad:** The Bharat Mahila Parishad, or Ladies Social Conference, was a women's organization founded by Ramabai Ranade in 1904 in Bombay. The organization was the women's wing of the National Social Conference, and its goals included fighting for women's rights to vote and inherit property, and addressing issues such as child marriage, dowry, and the treatment of widows. **Hence pair 1 is not correctly matched.**
- **Bharat Stree Mahamandal:** In 1910, Sarla Devi Chaudhurani convened the first meeting of the Bharat Stree Mahamandal in Allahabad.
  - Considered as the first major Indian women's organisation set up by a woman, its objectives included promotion of education for women, abolition of the purdah system and improvement in the socio-economic and political status of woman all over India. Sarla Devi believed that the man working for women's upliftment lived 'under the shade of Manu'.
- **Pandita Ramabai Saraswati founded the Arya Mahila Samaj to serve the cause of women.**
  - She pleaded for improvement in the educational syllabus of Indian women before the English Education Commission which was referred to Queen Victoria. This resulted in medical education for women which started in Lady Dufferin College.

- Later Ramabai Ranade established a branch of Arya Mahila Samaj in Bombay.  
✓ Hence, pair 2 is not correctly matched.
- **The All India Women's Conference (AIWC), founded by Margaret Cousins in 1927**, was perhaps the first women's organisation with an egalitarian approach.
  - Its first conference was held at Ferguson College, Pune.  
✓ Hence, pair 3 is not correctly matched.

#### Q 20.C

- Revolutionaries like Ramprasad Bismil, Jogesh Chatterjea, and Sachindranath Sanyal met in Kanpur in October 1924 and founded the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) to organize armed revolution to overthrow colonial rule and establish in its place the Federal Republic of the United States in India.
- **The most important action of the HRA was the Kakori Robbery on 9 August 1925.** The British Government arrested a large number of young men and tried them in the Kakori Conspiracy Case.
- After this incident, the younger revolutionaries Bejoy Kumar Sinha, Bhagat Singh, Bhagwati Charan Vohra, Sukhdev, etc set out to reorganize the HRA under the overall leadership of Chandrashekhar Azad. Simultaneously, they were being influenced by socialist ideas. **They met at Ferozeshah Kotla Ground in Delhi on 9 and 10 September 1928, created a new collective leadership, adopted socialism as their official goal, and changed the name of the party to the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA).**
- The country was also stirred by the prolonged hunger strike the revolutionary under-trial undertook as a protest against the horrible conditions in jails. They demanded that they be treated not as criminals but as political prisoners. On 13th September 1929, the 64th day of the fast, Jatin Das died.
- Surya Sen had participated in the non-cooperation movement and he was the secretary of the Chittagong District Congress Committee. Surya Sen and his associates planned to occupy two main armouries in Chittagong to seize and supply arms to the revolutionaries to destroy telephone and telegraph lines and to dislocate the railway link of Chittagong with the rest of Bengal. **The raid was conducted on 18th April 1930 and involved 65 activists under the banner of the Indian Republican Army-Chittagong Branch.**
  - **Kakori Robbery: August 1925**
  - **Inception of HSRA: September 1928**
  - **The Chittagong Armoury Raid: April 1930**
- Hence option (c) is the correct answer.

#### Q 21.C

- Following the 1905 Partition of Bengal, (Banga-Bhang), the British regime let loose a cycle of repression throughout the country. Because of the significant participation of students in political agitation, the government, in **1906, under a new circular 'Risley Circular'** (named after H.H. Risley, the then Secretary to the Government of India, **responsible for mooted the idea**) **prohibited students participation in politics or any other agitation.**
- The raising of slogans like 'Vande Mataram and Tilak Maharaj Ki Jai' was made a punishable offense. Earlier, the provincial government of Bengal had issued a '**Carlyle Circular**'; **the Risley Circular was a modified version of the Carlyle Circular issued earlier in Bengal in October 1905.**
- Mahatma Aurobindo Ghosh, in his article 'True Meaning of Risley Circular' in the newspaper Vande Mataram accused the imperial regime of trying to deprive the students of joining the patriotic stream, sentiment, and programs. The regime's true intent was to weaken the anti-imperialism agitation, Aurobindo asserted.
- Hence option (c) is the correct answer.

#### Q 22.B

- **Recent Context:** Recent volatility in the stablecoin market, such as the collapse of TerraUSD, has drawn attention to the challenges facing these digital assets.
- Stablecoins are digital cryptocurrencies designed to maintain a stable value by pegging their worth to assets like fiat currencies (e.g., USD, EUR), commodities (e.g., gold), or other cryptocurrencies. **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**
- They aim to minimize price volatility, making them suitable for transactions and as a store of value within the volatile cryptocurrency market.
  - **Stablecoins come in several types:**
    - ✓ **Fiat-collateralized:** Backed 1:1 by fiat currencies like USD or EUR (e.g., Tether, Gemini Dollar).

- ✓ **Asset-backed:** Supported by a basket of assets like commodities or precious metals, which can affect their value (e.g., Digix Gold).
- ✓ **Crypto-collateralized:** Decentralized and backed by cryptocurrencies, often over-collateralized to mitigate price volatility (e.g., Dai).
- ✓ **Non-collateralized:** Decentralized and algorithmically governed, without specific backing (e.g., Basis)

#### Q 23.B

- **Mappila Revolt**
  - The Mappila Revolt took place in the Malabar region of Kerala in 1921, primarily involving the Mappilas, a Muslim tenant community, and their grievances against oppressive landlords and British colonial rule. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
  - **The name Mappilla (lit. son-in-law; anglicized form Moplah) is given to Malayali-speaking Muslims who reside along the entire length of the Malabar Coast of northern Kerala.**
  - The revolt is often seen in the context of agrarian discontent, exacerbated by the rising communal tensions of the time. It eventually turned into one of the most significant peasant revolts under British rule but also took a tragic turn due to its communal dimension.
  - **Focus of the Revolt:** The Mappila Revolt began as an agrarian uprising, primarily directed against the Hindu landlords (jenmies) who were exploiting the Mappila tenants through excessive rents, lack of security of tenure, and other oppressive practices. The British authorities were also seen as complicit in the system of oppression, providing support to the landlords and imposing harsh measures to suppress the uprising.
  - The revolt had a strong anti-landlord and anti-British sentiment at its core, with Mappilas targeting both these groups during the rebellion. The grievances revolved around land rights and the oppressive landlord system that had worsened under British rule.
- **End of the Revolt**
  - **Mappila Revolt did not end peacefully.** Instead, the British government declared martial law and responded with severe repression, including mass arrests and violent crackdowns. Thousands of Mappilas were killed or imprisoned, and the rebellion was brutally suppressed by December 1921.
  - **There was no peaceful settlement between the Mappilas and the British; instead, the revolt was crushed through force and resulted in a tragic loss of life. The harsh British response left a lasting legacy of bitterness among the local population. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
  - **Initially, the Mappila Revolt was an agrarian movement with strong anti-landlord sentiments, but over time, it became communalized.** Many Hindus were seen by the Mappilas as collaborators with the British, leading to attacks on Hindu landlords. **This communalization isolated the Mappilas from the broader Khilafat-Non-Cooperation Movement, which had initially provided support for the revolt.** Leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Azad distanced themselves from the violence and communal aspects of the revolt. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

#### Q 24.B

- **The Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress, held in December 1929,** was a pivotal moment in India's struggle for independence. Here are the main outcomes of the session:
  - **Demand for Complete Independence (Purna Swaraj):** The resolution known as "Purna Swaraj," which demanded total independence from British authority, was passed, and this was the most important result. This marked a clear shift away from the desire for dominion status and toward an unambiguous demand for full sovereignty.
  - **Celebration of Independence Day:** The assembly decided to declare January 26, 1930, as "Independence Day," a day to honor the call for total freedom. Later on, this date gained significance in India as Republic Day.
  - **Program of Civil Disobedience:** The Congress authorized a program of civil disobedience against British laws, which included non-payment of taxes and the resignation of members from legislative councils. This signaled the start of the freedom struggle's more assertive phase.
  - **Unification of Extremists and Moderates:** The Lahore Session promoted a more cohesive front in the struggle for independence by bridging the divide between the extremist and moderate groups within the Congress.
  - **Raising the Indian Tricolor Flag:** On the banks of the Ravi River, Jawaharlal Nehru raised the tricolor flag, signifying the determination of the Indian people to attain independence.
  - **Rejection of the Two-Nation Theory:** The session's overall sentiment, while not officially expressed in a resolution, was one of rejection for the two-nation theory's projected sectarian divisions and an emphasis on Indian unity.

- **The Calcutta Session (1928) under the presidency of Motilal Nehru:** The resolution demanding "Purna Swaraj," or total independence from British rule, was adopted during the session, making it significant. As a result, the Congress's strategy significantly changed, taking a stronger stand against colonial control. Additionally, the session prepared the groundwork for the formal declaration of the demand for complete independence at the Lahore Session in 1929.
- **The Bombay Session (1934) with Rajendra Prasad as president:** During this session, the Indian National Congress's Constitution was amended to reflect the shifting political climate. In accordance with the Government of India Act, of 1935, it sought to fortify the organization and get ready for the approaching elections. The session also emphasized the need for greater unity among Indian nationalists and addressed the socio-economic issues facing the country.
- **The Karachi Session (1931) was presided over by Vallabhbhai Patel:** The Karachi Session is notable for the passing of the Karachi Resolution, which reiterated the Congress's commitment to Purna Swaraj. It also laid down fundamental rights and socio-economic principles, including protections for workers and the abolition of child labor. The session was held in the context of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and the aftermath of the Civil Disobedience Movement, highlighting the Congress's focus on civil liberties and economic rights.
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 25.C

- **Recent Context:** The presentation of the Bharat Health Initiative for Sahyog Hita and Maitri (BHISHM) cubes has been one of the key highlights of the ongoing visit of Prime Minister Narendra Modi to war-affected Ukraine.
- BHISHM cubes are innovative portable **hospitals (healthcare services)** and are designed to provide rapid medical assistance in emergencies. **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**
- India has committed to donating four BHISHM (Bharat Health Initiative for Sahyog Hita & Maitri) Cubes to Ukraine, aimed at enhancing emergency medical care amidst the ongoing conflict with Russia.
- **The Bharat Health Initiative for Sahyog Hita & Maitri (BHISHM), part of Project Aarogya Maitri, is an innovative emergency medical aid program.** At its core are compact, portable "mini cubes" filled with essential medicines and equipment, designed for rapid deployment in various emergencies. The BHISHM system is highly modular and scalable. Thirty-six mini cubes combine to form a mother cube, and two mother cubes create a full BHISHM Cube. Each complete cube can support medical care for up to 200 cases, including surgical procedures. The system incorporates advanced technology, featuring inventory management via Radio-frequency identification (RFID) and digital support in 180 languages.

#### Q 26.B

- **All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC): Founded in 1920,** in Bombay, AITUC was established as the first national trade union in India, aiming to unify various trade unions and coordinate labor activities across the country. The organization was influenced by the broader socio-political movements of the time, including the Non-Cooperation Movement and the impact of the Russian Revolution.
- **Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI): Established in 1927,** FICCI was created to represent the interests of Indian businesses and promote trade and industry in the country. It aimed to provide a platform for dialogue between the government and the business community.
- **Indian Merchants' Chamber, established on 7 September 1907** in Mumbai, is an organization of India, representing interests of Indian trade, commerce, and industry. It was organized originally during the days of the British Raj to promote trade, commerce, and industry by Indian entrepreneurs.
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 27.B

- The non-cooperation movement led by Mahatma Gandhi was a significant phase of the Indian independence struggle. It was launched after the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, the Rowlett Act, and the abolition of the Caliphate.
- The program of non-cooperation included within its ambit the surrender of titles and honors, boycott of government-affiliated schools and colleges, law court, and foreign cloth, and could be extended to include resignation from government service and mass civil disobedience including the non-payment of taxes.
- National schools and colleges were to be set up, panchayats were to be established for settling disputes, hand-spinning and weaving were to be encouraged and people were asked to maintain Hindu-Muslim unity, give up untouchability, and observe strict non-violence. **The Nagpur Session, thus, committed the Congress to a program of extra-constitutional mass action. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**



- Muhammad Ali at the All-India Khilafat Congress declared that it was religiously unlawful for Muslims to continue in the British Army. **Many congressmen, including Gandhiji, issued a manifesto repeating whatever Mohammed Ali had said and added that every civilian and member of the armed forces should sever connections with the regressive Government. The Congress Working Committee passed a similar resolution as well. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- The Bardoli Resolution, which announced the withdrawal of the non-cooperation movement, contained clauses which asked peasants to pay taxes and tenants to pay rents and assured zamindars that the Congress had no intention of depriving them of their rights and is also no proof of hidden motive. **The Congress had at no stage during the movement sanctioned non-payment of rent and questioned the right of zamindars. This was used by later communists to criticize the Congress being a party of the bourgeoisie class. Hence statement 4 is not correct.**
- At the beginning of the non-cooperation movement, the government had thought it best to leave it alone as repression would only make martyrs. **But later, the Government felt that things were really going too far and announced a change of policy by declaring the volunteer corps illegal and arresting all those who claimed to be its members. Hence statement 3 is correct.**

#### Q 28.C

- The outbreak of the First World War in 1914 gave a new lease of life to the nationalist movement which had been dormant since the heady days of the Swadeshi movement. Britain's difficulty was India's opportunity. The west coast of North America had since 1904, become home to a steadily increasing number of Punjabi immigrants. The discriminatory policy of the host countries soon resulted in a flurry of political activity among Indian nationalists.
- As early as 1907, Ram Nath Puri, a political exile on the west coast issued a circular-e-azadi(circular of liberty) in which he also pressed support to the swadeshi movement; Tarak Nath Das in Vancouver started the Free Hindustan and adopted a very militant nationalist tone; **G.D Kumar set up a Swadesh Sevak Home in Vancouver on the lines of the India house in London ( founded by Shyam ji Krishna Verma)** and also began to bring out a Gurumukhi paper called Swadesh Sewak which advocated social reform and also asked Indian troops to rise in revolt against the British.
- In 1910, Tarak Nath Das and G.D. Kumar, by now forced out of Vancouver, set up the United India house in Seattle and the U.S.A. The first fillip to the revolutionary movement was provided by the visit to Vancouver, in early 1913, of Bhagwan Singh, a Sikh priest who had worked in Hong Kong and the Malay states. He openly preached the gospel of violent overthrow of British rule and urged the people to adopt Vande Mataram as a revolutionary salute. Bhagwan Singh was expelled from Canada after his stay of 3 months. **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 29.B

- Hyderabad was the largest princely State in India both by virtue of its size and its population. The Nizam's dominions included three distinct linguistic areas: Marathi speaking (twenty-eight percent), Kannada Speaking (twenty-two), and Telugu speaking (fifty percent). Osman Ali Khan, who became Nizam in 1911 and continued till 1948, ruled the State as a personalized autocracy.
- As in other parts of India, it was the Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movement of 1920-22 that created the first stirrings of political activity.
- This new awakening found expression in the subsequent years in the holding of a series of Hyderabad political conferences at different venues outside the State.
- Simultaneously, there began a process of regional cultural awakening, the lead being taken by the Telangana area. A cohesion to this effort was provided by the founding of the Andhra Jana Sangham which later grew into the Andhra Mahasabha.
- **In 1937, the other two regions of the State also set up their organizations — the Maharashtra Parishad and the Kannada Parishad. And, in 1938, activists from all three regions came together and decided to found the Hyderabad State Congress as a state-wide body of the people of Hyderabad.**
- This was not a branch of the Indian National Congress, despite its name, and even though its members had close contacts with the Congress.
- But even before the organization could be formally founded, the Nizam's government issued orders banning it, the ostensible ground being that it was a communal body of Hindus and that Muslims were not sufficiently represented in it. Negotiations with the Government bore no fruit, and the decision was taken to launch a Satyagraha.
- **The leader of this Satyagraha was Swami Ramanand Tirtha**, a Marathi-speaking nationalist who had given up his studies during the Non-Cooperation Movement, attended a national school and college,

worked as a trade unionist in Bombay and Sholapur and finally moved to Mominabad in Hyderabad State where he ran a school on nationalist lines.

- The Satyagraha started in October 1938 and the pattern adopted was that a group of five Satyagrahis headed by a popular leader and consisting of representatives of all the regions would defy the ban by proclaiming themselves as members of the State Congress.
  - This was repeated thrice a week for two months and all the Satyagrahis were sent to jail. Huge crowds would collect to witness the Satyagraha and express solidarity with the movement.
  - The two centres of the Satyagraha were Hyderabad city and Aurangabad city in the Marathwada area.
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 30.C

- **The Radcliffe Committee, which is otherwise known as the Punjab Boundary Commission, was set up in 1947 for the demarcation of the border lines between India and Pakistan at the time of partitioning British India.**
- The decision to partition India was made during the negotiations between the British government and Indian leaders, particularly in the context of the growing demand for a separate nation for Muslims, led by the Muslim League and its leader, Muhammad Ali Jinnah. **The British Cabinet, headed by Prime Minister Clement Attlee, decided that British India be divided into two completely independent dominions: India and Pakistan.**
- **Hence, demarcation of the boundaries of the two emerging nations was urgently needed especially in areas with mixed populations such as Punjab and Bengal with independence due on August 15, 1947.** This boundary demarcation would primarily serve to check further communal violence and promote a semblance of order at the time of transition.
- **The British government appointed Sir Cyril Radcliffe, a British lawyer and politician to head the Boundary Commission.** He was supposed to determine the boundary of the two new countries based on religious demography and administrative convenience.
- **The Radcliffe Report led to one of the biggest mass migrations in world history,** removing an estimated 15 million people as Hindus and Sikhs moved to India, while Muslims shifted to Pakistan. Communal violence accompanied the move and killed over a million.
- **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

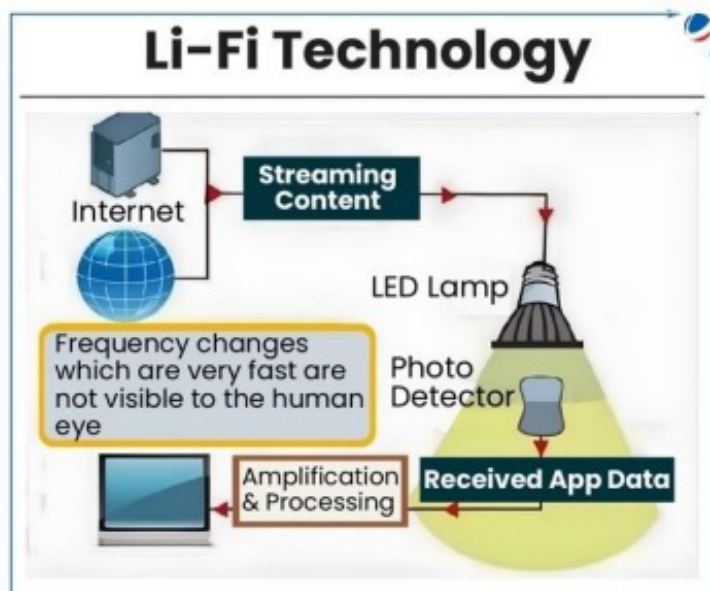
#### Q 31.A

- **The trade unions emerged in India after World War I. The main factors that led to the emergence of trade unions include:**
  - Rising prices of essential commodities.
  - Decline in the real wages of workers.
  - Increase in the demand for industrial products resulting in the expansion of Indian industries.
  - Gandhi's call for the Non-Cooperation Movement.
  - The Russian Revolution.
  - The lack of any specific legislation governing trade unions led to confusion and uncertainty. The British government recognized the need to establish a legal framework for regulating trade union activities.
- **The Trade Union Act, 1926**
  - recognised trade unions as legal associations; **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
  - laid down conditions for registration and regulation of trade union activities; **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
  - secured immunity, both civil and criminal, for trade unions from prosecution for legitimate activities, but put some restrictions on their political activities. **Hence statement 3 is correct and 4 is not correct.**

#### Q 32.B

- **Recent Context: MoD funded a start-up under the Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX) that will secure Li-Fi technology for the Indian Defence sector, particularly focusing on the Navy.**
- Li-Fi and Wi-Fi are two distinct wireless communication technologies that provide internet connectivity but are different. Wi-Fi, short for Wireless Fidelity, utilises radio waves to transmit data wirelessly between devices and access points. On the other hand, Li-Fi, or Light Fidelity, uses light waves from LED bulbs to transmit data at high speeds. Unlike Wi-Fi, Li-Fi operates in the visible light spectrum, enabling faster data transfer rates and more secure communication. **But Li-Fi's line-of-sight requirement limits its flexibility, not makes it more flexible than Wi-Fi. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**

- Wi-Fi offers lower data transmission speeds compared to Li-Fi. While Wi-Fi speeds can vary depending on your protocol and environment, **Li-Fi has the potential to deliver significantly faster data rates, which is often gigabits per second, as it uses light waves. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- Wi-Fi generally provides an excellent range and coverage compared to Li-Fi. Wi-Fi signals can penetrate through walls and other objects, making connectivity easier across larger areas, whereas Li-Fi signals are limited between the transmitter and receiver only, limiting their range to the area illuminated by the light source. **Li-Fi offers enhanced security features compared to Wi-Fi. Since Li-Fi signals are confined to the space where a light source is present, they are less susceptible to interception. Hence statement 3 is correct.**



Q 33.C

- **Introduction to Tribal Movements**
  - The tribal movements in India during the colonial period were often responses to the imposition of British laws, exploitation by moneylenders and landlords, and interference in the traditional tribal way of life. Many of these movements were led by charismatic tribal leaders who fought to protect their communities and resist British policies. Below is an exploration of some significant tribal revolts and their leaders.
- **Rampa Revolts (1920-24) and Alluri Sitarama Raju**
  - The Rampa Revolts, also known as the Manyam Rebellion, took place in the hilly regions of Andhra Pradesh.
  - **The movement was led by Alluri Sitarama Raju, a prominent freedom fighter who mobilized the tribals against the British. Hence pair 1 is correctly matched.**
  - The main grievance was the **oppressive Madras Forest Act**, which restricted the tribal communities' access to forests.
- **Reangs' Revolt (1942-43) and Ratnamani**
  - The Reangs' revolt, also known as the **Kailashahar Rebellion**, occurred in the present-day **Tripura region during the Quit India Movement**.
  - The Reangs, an indigenous tribe, revolted against the oppressive practices of the local authorities and the British colonial government.
  - Ratnamani, a leader from the community, emerged as a key figure during this revolt, inspiring the tribals to fight for their rights. **Hence pair 2 is correctly matched.**
- **Naga Movement (1905-31) and Jadonang**
  - The Naga Movement in the early 20th century was a significant tribal uprising in Northeast India.
  - **Jadonang**, a spiritual and political leader from Manipur, led the Nagas in their resistance against British rule, and he sought to establish a Naga kingdom free from British interference.
  - He was executed by the British in 1931, but his legacy continued through his follower, Rani Gaidinliu.
  - **Hence pair 3 is also correctly matched.**

#### Q 34.B

- **Recent Context:** Kerala celebrates Kozhikode's recognition as India's first UNESCO 'City of Literature'.
- The UNESCO Creative Cities Network (UCCN) was created in 2004. It aims to promote cooperation with and among cities that have identified creativity as a strategic factor for sustainable urban development. Almost 300 cities around the world currently make up this network.
- Every year, UNESCO seeks applications for various cities across the globe for putting them under its UCCN project. The applications in India are routed through the Ministry of Culture.
- UNESCO designates the creative cities in seven fields — Craft, Folk Art, Media Arts, Film Design, Gastronomy, Literature and Music.

#### About Indian cities in UNESCO's Creative Cities Network

- The following cities in India are part of the UNESCO Creative Cities Network (UCCN):
  - **Kozhikode:** India's first UNESCO City of Literature, recognized in 2023
  - **Gwalior:** Recognized for music in 2023
  - **Srinagar:** Recognized for crafts and folk arts in 2021
  - **Mumbai:** Recognized for film in 2019
  - **Hyderabad:** Recognized for gastronomy in 2019
  - **Chennai:** Recognized for music in 2017
  - **Varanasi:** Recognized for music in 2015
  - **Jaipur:** Recognized for crafts and folk arts in 2015
- As of now, no city from India has been included in the UCCN for the media arts or design fields. **Hence points 1 and 5 are not correct.**
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 35.B

- **Recent Context:** Scientists have identified bone remains found in a Tibetan Baishiya Karst Cave as belonging to a Denisovan individual.
  - The **Denisovans are the first ancient hominin species to be revealed by genes alone**, not by fossil classification. While placed in the Homo genus, they have not yet been given a species classification as no physical description exists. They are named after the Denisova Cave in Russia where the first fossils were found.
  - The fossils of the first Denisovans to be identified as such were discovered in 2008 by Russian scientists in Denisova Cave in Siberia. These remains were classified as a new species in 2010 by the Swedish geneticist Svante Pääbo, who went on to win the Nobel Prize for Physiology in 2022.
  - Denisovans coexisted with modern humans and the Neanderthals, our closest extinct relatives, for several thousand years in Eurasia. Denisovans were the smallest of the three related species, standing 3 to 4 feet tall.
- **Feature:**
  - An extinct species of hominid and a close relative to modern humans.
  - May have ranged from Siberia to Southeast Asia during the last Ice Age.
  - DNA evidence suggests Denisovans are related to both Neanderthals and modern humans, and may have interbred with both.
  - Share a common ancestor - Homo heidelbergensis (most likely lived in Africa) - with both modern humans and Neanderthals.
  - **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 36.C

- The Quit India Movement, also known as the August Movement, was a significant landmark in India's struggle for independence from British colonial rule. The Quit India Movement started on 8 August 1942, as thousands demonstrated through civil disobedience; it was a manifestation of the desire of the people of India to rid Britain of their rule.
- **Spread of the Movement:**
  - **Widespread Protests:** The Quit India movement spread fast throughout all of India. Considerable protests and strikes were reported by Bombay, Calcutta, and Delhi, as well as in all other rural areas. It embraced boycotts of British goods and services.
  - **Repression by British Authorities:** The British reacted very quickly and brutally. They arrested more than 100,000 persons including Gandhi, Nehru, and other notable leaders that made rigid



restrictions on communication and public gatherings. This repression only increased public anger against the rule of the British and did not weaken the movement.

- **Diverse Responses: However, most political parties opposed the Quit India Movement.**
  - ✓ **The Muslim League under Jinnah opposed it since there would have been no separate nation for Muslims.**
  - ✓ **The Communist Party of India opposed it as well and instead, campaigned for the British war effort.**
  - ✓ **The Hindu Mahasabha, under the leadership of Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, openly opposed the Quit India Movement.** They issued statements urging their members to remain loyal to the British and not participate in the movement.
  - ✓ **B.R. Ambedkar, the leader of the Dalits, who had joined the viceroy's executive council as a labor member just before the onset of the campaign, also did not support it.**
- Though it did not succeed in its immediate objective of gaining independence from Britain, this was a strongly intensified call for independence and it showed the will and solidarity of the Indian people.
- **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 37.C

- The Indian capitalist class had its own notions of how the anti-imperialist struggle ought to be waged. It was always in favour of not completely abandoning the constitutional path and the negotiating table and generally preferred to put its weight behind constitutional forms of struggle as opposed to mass civil disobedience. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- This was due to several reasons.
  - There was the fear that mass civil disobedience, especially if it was prolonged, would unleash forces which could turn the movement revolutionary in a social sense (i.e., threaten capitalism itself). Whenever the movement was seen to be getting too dangerous in this sense, the capitalists tried their best to bring the movement back to a phase of constitutional opposition.
  - The capitalists were unwilling to support a prolonged all-out hostility to the government of the day as it prevented the continuing of day-to-day business and threatened the very existence of the class. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
  - The Indian capitalists' support to constitutional participation, whether it be in assemblies, conferences or even joining the Viceroy's Executive Council, is not to be understood simply as their getting co-opted into the imperial system or surrendering to it. They saw all this as a forum for maintaining an effective opposition fearing that boycotting these forums completely would help 'black legs' and elements who did not represent the nation to, without any opposition, easily pass measures which could severely affect the Indian economy and the capitalist class. However, there was no question of unconditionally accepting reforms or participating in conferences or assemblies. The capitalists were to "participate on their own terms, with 'no compromise on fundamentals,' firmly rejecting offers of cooperation which fell below their own and the minimum national demands. They believed that complete neutrality would be suicidal, **so FICCI supported the principles of the movement and condemned police brutalities. Hence statement 3 is correct.**

#### Q 38.A

- **The Hartog Committee was a commission established in 1929 to review the state of education in British India.**
- **An increase in the number of schools and colleges was observed, leading to the deterioration of education standards.** Its main recommendations were as follows.
  - **Primary Education:**
    - ✓ **It emphasized the importance of primary education.**
    - ✓ **Recommended adoption of the policy of consolidation as opposed to the expansion or compulsion in education. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
    - ✓ Improvement in the quality, training, status, pay, and service conditions of teachers
  - **Secondary Education:**
    - ✓ **For secondary education, it recommended a selective system of admission.**
    - ✓ Only deserving students should go in for high school and intermediate stage, while average students should be diverted to vocational courses after VIII standard.
    - ✓ **Recommended inclusion of vocational and technical disciplines in secondary schools. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
    - ✓ Providing appropriate teacher training courses for secondary teachers

- **Higher Education:**
  - ✓ **It criticized the policy of indiscriminate admissions which led to the lowering of standards.**
  - ✓ Recommended implementing strict regulations for student admissions based on ability and aptitude.
  - ✓ **The committee did not recommend the establishment of a University Grants Commission. It focused more on improving the quality of education rather than quantitative expansion. Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

#### Q 39.B

- The Delhi Durbar (lit. "Court of Delhi") was an Indian imperial-style mass assembly organized by the British at Coronation Park, Delhi, India, to mark the succession of an Emperor or Empress of India. Also known as the Imperial Durbar, it was **held three times, in 1877, 1903, and 1911**, at the height of the British Empire. **The 1911 Durbar was the third, organized to commemorate the coronation of King George V and Queen Mary as Emperor and Empress of India. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- **One of the most significant announcements during the 1911 Durbar was the annulment of the partition of Bengal.** This reversed Lord Curzon's decision from 1905, which had divided Bengal along communal lines and had been a source of widespread protests and unrest. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- **Another important declaration made at the 1911 Delhi Durbar was the transfer of the capital of British India from Calcutta to Delhi.** This decision was made to symbolize a return to the historic heart of Indian politics and to reflect Delhi's central location in India. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

#### Additional information:

- The first Durbar, held on January 1, 1877, was to formally proclaim Queen Victoria as the Empress of India. This event was orchestrated by the British government to consolidate their empire and reinforce their sovereignty over India. It was also an opportunity to display the pomp and power of the British Empire to the Indian princes and the public.
- The second Durbar was held on January 1, 1903, to celebrate the coronation of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra as Emperor and Empress of India. Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, organised this Durbar, which was larger and more magnificent than the first. It served to demonstrate the splendor and majesty of the British monarchy and to strengthen the ties between the British crown and the Indian princes.
- The third and final Durbar was held on December 12, 1911, to celebrate the coronation of King George V and Queen Mary as Emperor and Empress of India. This Durbar was historically significant because it was the only one attended by the reigning monarch himself.

#### Q 40.D

- The All-India Muslim League was founded in Dhaka, not Lahore, on December 30, 1906. It was established with the aim of promoting and protecting the political rights of Muslims in British India, especially in response to the growing influence of the Indian National Congress, which was seen by some Muslim leaders as primarily representing Hindu interests. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- The League supported the partition of Bengal. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- It desired separate electorates for Muslims, a demand conceded by the government in 1909. Some seats in the councils were now reserved for Muslims who would be elected by Muslim voters. This tempted politicians to gather a following by distributing favours to their own religious groups.
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah was not involved in the founding of the Muslim League in 1906. Jinnah served as the leader of the All-India Muslim League from 1913 until the inception of Pakistan on 14 August 1947, and then as the Republic of Pakistan's first governor-general until his death. In fact, Jinnah initially aligned with the Indian National Congress and was a proponent of Hindu-Muslim unity. He later became a prominent leader of the Muslim League in the 1930s and was instrumental in leading the demand for a separate Muslim state, eventually leading to the creation of Pakistan. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

#### Q 41.A

- The Indian National Congress took up the Swadeshi call and the Banaras Session, 1905, presided over by G.K. Gokhale, supported the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement for Bengal. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The militant nationalists led by Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lajpat Rai and Aurobindo Ghosh were, however, in favour of extending the movement to the rest of India and carrying it beyond the programme of just Swadeshi and boycott to a full-fledged political mass struggle. The aim was now Swaraj and the abrogation of partition had become the 'pettiest and narrowest of all political objects'. The Moderates, by and large, were not as yet willing to go that far.

- In 1906, however, the Indian National Congress at its Calcutta Session, presided over by Dadabhai Naoroji, took a major step forward. Naoroji in his presidential address declared that the goal of the Indian National Congress was 'selfgovernment or Swaraj like that of the United Kingdom or the Colonies.' **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

#### Q 42.C

- **Digital Bharat Nidhi**
  - **Recent Context:** The Department of Telecommunication (DoT) has introduced the draft Telecommunications (Digital Bharat Nidhi) Rules, 2024 under Sections 26 and 56 of the Telecommunication Act, 2023.
  - **About Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN):**
  - It replaces the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) and is funded by a 5% levy on telecom operators' Adjusted Gross Revenue. **Hence statements 1 and 2 are correct.**
  - **Aim:** It aims to expand telecom networks in underserved areas where private companies hesitate due to low profitability. Funds will support universal service, R&D in telecom, pilot projects, and connectivity improvements. The DBN will be managed by an administrator selecting implementers through bidding, ensuring non-discriminatory network sharing.
  - This so-called administrator will determine the modalities of providing funding to DBN implementers on a case-by-case basis, including but not limited to full funding, partial funding, co-funding, market risk mitigation, and risk capital.
  - The DBN shall fund schemes and projects for providing targeted access to telecommunication services for underserved groups of society such as women, persons with disabilities and economically and socially weaker sections, as per the draft rules.

#### Q 43.D

- Hitler's astounding success and the fall of Belgium, Holland, and France in the initial phase of World War II put England in a conciliatory mood. As a result, The British government came up with its offer to get the cooperation of India in the war effort under which **Viceroy Linlithgow announced the August Offer in 1940.**
- Under August's offer British proposed setting up a constituent assembly after the war where **mainly Indians would decide the constitution** according to their social, economic and political conceptions, subject to fulfillment of the obligation of the government regarding defence, minority rights, treaties with States, all India services. For the first time, the inherent right of Indians to frame their constitution was recognized and the Congress's demand for a constituent assembly was conceded. British proposed the making of the constitution to be solely in Indian hands **under Cripps's mission. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- The **Congress rejected the August Offer.** Nehru said, "Dominion status concept is dead as a doornail." Gandhi said that the declaration had widened the gulf between the nationalists and the British rulers. **Though the Muslim League welcomed the veto assurance given to them, they opposed the offer and demanded the Partition of the Nation. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

#### Q 44.B

- **Muzaffarpur Conspiracy Case in 1908 AD by the Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki** to kill the Chief Presidency Magistrate DH Kingsford of Muzaffarpur. They threw bombs on a vehicle of DH Kingsford but he escaped the attack and unfortunately, two British women were killed. Prafulla Chaki shot himself dead, while Khudiram Bose was tried and hanged. **Hence pair 1 is not correctly matched.**
- The trial, held at the Alipore Sessions Court in Calcutta from May 1908 to May 1909, resulted from an assassination attempt on Presidency Magistrate Douglas Kingsford in Muzaffarpur by Bengali nationalists Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki in April 1908. The Ghosh brothers, Aurobindo and Barindra, were charged with conspiracy or waging war against the King. Aurobindo was acquitted while Barindra Ghosh and Ullaskar Dutt were initially sentenced to death, which was later commuted to life in prison. **Hence pair 2 is correctly matched.**
- Rashbehari Bose and Sachindranath Sanyal staged a spectacular bomb attack on Viceroy Hardinge while he was making his official entry into the new capital of Delhi in a procession through Chandni Chowk in December 1912. The Viceroy was wounded in the attempt, but his Mahavat (driver and keeper of an elephant) was killed. The government strengthens its efforts to destroy underground activities. Ras Bihari Bose went underground and successfully fled to Japan, where he lived till he died a few years before the conclusion of the Second World War. Before fleeing to Japan, he was involved in the Ghadar Conspiracy. **Hence pair 3 is correctly matched.**

#### Q 45.B

- **World War I impacted the very foundations of business groups in India, being a period that presented several challenges and opportunities.** Though the War disrupted trade and brought inflationary pressures, it also spurred growth in industry and the emergence of new business enterprises. Impact of World War I upon Business Groups in India:
  - **Economic Impact:**
    - ✓ **Decline in Exports:** Because of the war, there was a sharp fall in exports due to interference with shipping lanes and contraction in the European market. Indian goods, especially cash crops, had fewer overseas buyers.
    - ✓ **Shortage of Imports:** The war brought in scarcity for some key imports like raw materials and machinery, which restricted production possibilities in many sectors.
    - ✓ **Increase in Cost of Living:** With the resultant inflation, industrial prices were nearly doubled from the base of 1914 in the course of six years. The increased industrial prices could not but affect the cost of living of the average Indian.
    - ✓ **Decline in Real Wages:** Even when the profits were high for a section of businessmen, the laborers had to suffer declining real wages with the result that discontent and labor unrest spread in all directions. Hence statement 3 is correct.
  - **Financial Impact:**
    - ✓ **Reduction in Foreign Capital:** War drew away British investments to Britain for war purposes and thus, decreased the inflow of foreign capital into India.
    - ✓ **Decline in Domestic Investments:** Uncertainty and inflation discouraged domestic investments. Business groups had difficulty in planning for the future.
    - ✓ **Shortage of Credit:** The war has brought about a liquidity crunch, whereby businesses find it difficult to get a loan or credit for their operations and expansion.
  - **Response of Business Groups:**
    - ✓ **Expansion into New Sectors:** Most of the business houses began the process of diversification by venturing into new industries and markets as means of hedging risks associated with dependence on a single sector.
      - **While British imports went down, Indian factories expanded themselves by establishing new industries for wartime needs, and there was a boom in the industrial production during the war years. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
    - ✓ **Adoption of New Machinery:** Inefficiency demanded the use of new technologies and machinery, thus helping businesses perk up the production processes.
    - ✓ **Improvement in Production Processes:** Companies focused on enhancing their methods of production to fulfill wartime demands and maintain efficiency in the post-war economy.
  - **Emergence of New Business Groups:**
    - ✓ **Indigenous Industrialists come into prominence:** War helped the growth of new and indigenous industrialist who took advantage of the propitious opportunities opened up by the war economy.
    - ✓ **Expansion of Existing Firms:** Many existing firms now expanded their operations and grew to meet the growing demand for goods as well as their position in the market.
    - ✓ **New Enterprises:** The economic scenario during and after the war led to the formation of new enterprises, hence contributing to the diversification of the Indian economy.
    - ✓ **Increasing Role of Business Associations:** Business associations became more prominent, advocating for the interests of local industries and providing a platform for collective action. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.

#### Q 46.B

- Anushilan Samiti was an Indian fitness club that served as an underground society for anti-British revolutionaries. Founded in 1902 in Bengal, it played a significant role in the Indian independence movement. The Anushilan Samiti got its name from one of Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay's works titled Anushilan-tatva (Theory of Discipline). They performed Swadeshi dacoities to raise funds for purchasing the arms. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- Anushilan Samiti had 3 branches: Calcutta, Dacca, & Midnapore. **The leaders at Calcutta were Promotha Mitter, Jatindranath Banerjee, and others. The leader at Dacca was Pulin Bihari Das.** The leader at Midnapore was Gyanendranath Basu. They performed Swadeshi dacoities to raise funds for purchasing the arms. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- Their most important magazine was Yugantar edited by Barindra Kumar Ghosh & Bhupendranath Dutta. Another magazine of theirs was Sandhya Patrika edited by Bramha Bandhav Upadhyaya. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**



#### Q 47.C

- The story of Champaran began in the early nineteenth century when European planters had involved the cultivators in agreements that forced them to cultivate indigo on the **3/20th of their holdings (known as the tinkathia system)**. Hence statement 1 is not correct.
- Towards the end of the nineteenth century, German synthetic dyes forced indigo out of the market, and the European planters of Champaran, keen to release the cultivators from the obligation of cultivating indigo, tried to turn their necessity to their advantage by securing enhancements in rent and other illegal dues as a price for the release.
- **Resistance had surfaced in 1908 as well, but the exactions of the planters continued till Raj Kumar Shukla, a local man, decided to follow Gandhiji all over the country to persuade him to come to Champaran to investigate the problem. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- On reaching Champaran, Gandhiji was ordered by the Commissioner to leave the district immediately. But to the surprise of all concerned, Gandhiji refused and preferred to take the punishment for his defiance of the law.
- **The Government of India, unwilling to make an issue of it and not yet used to treating Gandhiji as a rebel, ordered the local Government to retreat and allow Gandhiji to proceed with his inquiry. In the Champaran Satyagraha, the Government appointed a Commission of Inquiry to go into the whole issue and nominated Gandhiji as one of its members. Hence statement 3 is not correct.**
- Armed with evidence collected from 8,000 peasants, he had little difficulty in convincing the Commission that the tinkathia system needed to be abolished and that the peasants should be compensated for the illegal enhancement of their dues. As a compromise with the planters, he agreed that they refund only twenty-five percent of the money they had taken illegally from the peasants.
- Gandhiji and his colleagues, who now included Brij Kishore, Rajendra Prasad, and other members of the Bihar intelligentsia, Mahadev Desai and Narhari Parikh, two young men from Gujarat who had thrown in their lot with Gandhiji, and J.B. Kripalani, toured the villages and from dawn to dusk recorded the statements of peasants, interrogating them to make sure that they were giving correct information.

#### Q 48.A

- The Indian press emerged as a formidable force in the struggle for independence, not only informing and educating the public but also inspiring action against colonial rule. Its ability to articulate the aspirations of the Indian people, despite facing severe repression, underscored the vital role of journalism in the broader context of India's fight for freedom.
- Here is a list of major newspapers and journals published in colonial India:
  - Hicky's Bengal Gazette (1780) - Kolkata - Founded by James Augustus Hicky
  - **Samvad Kaumudi** (1819) - Kolkata - Founded by Ram Mohan Roy
  - Mirat-ul-Akbar (1822) - Kolkata - Founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy
  - **Rast Goftar** (1854) - Mumbai - Founded by Dadabhai Naoroji
  - Som Prakesh (1858) - Kolkata - Founded by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
  - **Indian Mirror** (1862) - Kolkata - Founded by Devendra Nath Tagore
  - Amrita Bazar Patrika (1868) - Kolkata - Founded by Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh
  - Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq (1871) - Aligarh - Founded by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
  - **Kesari** (1881) - Pune - Founded by Bal Gangadhar Tilak
  - Sudharak (1888) - Pune - Founded by Gopal Ganesh Agarkar
  - **Indian Opinion** (1903) - South Africa - Founded by M. K. Gandhi
  - Bande Mataram (1905) - Kolkata - Founded by Aurobindo Ghosh
  - **New India (1914) - Kolkata - Founded by Annie Besant**
  - **Young India (1919) - Ahmedabad - Founded by M. K. Gandhi**
  - Mook Nayak (1920) - Mumbai - Founded by B. R. Ambedkar
  - Hindustan Times (1924) - Delhi - Founded by Sunder Singh Lyallpuri
  - Nav Jeevan (1929) - Ahmedabad - Founded by M. K. Gandhi
  - Harijan (1932) - Delhi - Founded by M. K. Gandhi
  - **Free Hindustan (1936) - Kolkata - Founded by Tarak Nath Das**
  - Hindustan Dainik (1936) - Delhi - Founded by M. M. Malviya
- **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 49.A

- **On July 5, 1947, the British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act which was based on the Mountbatten Plan, and the Act received royal assent on July 18, 1947. The Act came into effect on August 15, 1947. Provisions of the Indian Independence Act were:**

- **Two Dominions:** The Act was to establish two dominions, India and Pakistan, independent of each other, from August 15, 1947. Each dominion was to have its own Governor-General. Hence statement 1 is correct.
- **Dissolution of Existing Legislative Bodies:** The Act then provided that the Central Legislative Assembly and the Council of States would by itself stand abated. All the legislative powers would be exercised by the Constituent Assemblies of the two newly created dominions. Hence statement 3 is not correct.
- **Governance During Transition:** Till new constitutions were enacted in both dominions, the provision was going to continue governing the governments under the Government of India Act, of 1935. The Indian Independence Act did not repeal the Government of India Act 1935. Hence statement 2 is not correct.
- **Princely States:** The Act removed British suzerainty over princely states. They were given the choice to decide whether they would merge with India, or Pakistan or remain independent. This provision created much political haggling and was bargained over more than 560 princely states.
- **Boundary Commission:** The Act envisaged the establishment of a Boundary Commission to demarcate borders between India and Pakistan in regions having mixed populations, like Punjab and Bengal.
- **Abolition of Titles of British:** The Act abolished the title of "Emperor of India" held by the British sovereign. The British imperialism over India ended.

#### Q 50.B

##### The AITUC -

- The All India Trade Union Congress was founded on October 31, 1920.
- **The Indian National Congress president for the year, Lala Lajpat Rai, was elected as the first president of AITUC and V. M.Pawar as the first General Secretary (and not Diwan Chamanlal).**
  - Hence, statement 1 is not correct.
- Lajpat Rai was the first to link capitalism with imperialism— “imperialism and militarism are the twin children of capitalism”.
- The prominent Congress and swarajist leader C.R. Das presided over the third and the fourth sessions of the AITUC.
- The Gaya session of the Congress (1922) welcomed the formation of the AITUC and a committee was formed to assist it.
  - C.R. Das advocated that the Congress should take up the workers’ and peasants’ cause and incorporate them in the struggle for swaraj or else they would get isolated from the movement.
    - ✓ Hence, statement 2 is correct.
  - Other leaders who kept close contacts with the AITUC included Nehru, Subhas Bose, C.F. Andrews, J.M. Sengupta, Satyamurthy, V.V. Giri and Sarojini Naidu.
- **In the beginning, the AITUC was influenced by social democratic ideas of the British Labour Party. The Gandhian philosophy of non-violence, trusteeship and class-collaboration had great influence on the movement.**
  - Hence, statement 3 is correct.

#### Q 51.C

- The Komagata Maru incident was closely linked to the Ghadar Movement. The Komagata Maru, a ship carrying Sikh immigrants, was denied entry into Canada due to discriminatory immigration laws. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
- The passengers on the Komagata Maru were primarily Punjabi Sikhs, and the incident symbolized the racial prejudice and discriminatory policies faced by Indians within the British Empire.
- After being denied entry to Canada, the ship returned to India, and upon arrival in Calcutta, the passengers were met with British attempts to suppress any potential unrest. On September 29, 1914, the ship reached Budge Budge, a suburb of Calcutta (now Kolkata), British authorities tried to arrest the Ghadar Leaders.
- To fight for the rights of the passengers of Komagata Maru, a ‘Shore Committee’ was set up under the leadership of Husain Rahim, Sohan Lal Pathak, and Balwant Singh, funds were raised, and protest meetings were organized. Hence, statement 2 is correct.

#### Q 52.D

- **Khuntkatti System:**
  - **An Overview:**
    - ✓ **The Khuntkatti system, prevalent among the Munda tribe in the Chotanagpur Plateau, was based on collective or communal ownership of land.**
    - ✓ This system operated under a clan-based structure, **where land was not owned by individuals** but by the community or the "khunt" (meaning lineage or clan). Each family had the right to cultivate a portion of the communal land, and the produce was shared among the clan members. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
    - ✓ The British colonial administration, which sought to impose land revenue collection systems, found this collective ownership challenging as it did not conform to their individual ownership-based revenue systems.
    - ✓ The Khuntkatti system provided the Munda people with a degree of autonomy over their land, resisting outside interference, especially from the British. The system helped preserve the Munda way of life and land rights for centuries, but with British attempts to impose individual ownership and revenue systems, many Mundas began to lose their land to outsiders, **including moneylenders and landlords.**
  - **Impact of the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act of 1908:**
    - ✓ The Chotanagpur Tenancy Act of 1908 came into force **in response to the Munda Rebellion (Ulgulan), led by Birsa Munda.** This rebellion was against the exploitation and loss of land suffered by the Munda community under colonial rule and moneylenders.
    - ✓ The act aimed to protect the rights of tribal communities, including the Mundas, by preventing the alienation of their land to non-tribals.
    - ✓ **The act recognized the collective rights of the Mundas over their ancestral land, effectively safeguarding the Khuntkatti system from external encroachments. Hence statement 2 is also not correct.**
    - ✓ The act did not abolish the Khuntkatti system, but rather, it legally upheld and protected the communal land ownership that the system represented. This legislation marked a significant step in maintaining tribal land rights in the face of increasing pressure from outsiders and colonial administrators.

#### Q 53.C

- **Dark oxygen**
  - **Recent Context:** Scientists have discovered "dark oxygen" being produced in the deep ocean by metallic nodules on the seafloor, challenging the belief that oxygen production requires sunlight.
  - **What is "Dark Oxygen"?**
    - ✓ "Dark oxygen" is oxygen produced in the deep ocean, independent of sunlight, by metallic nodules on the seafloor. **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**
  - **How is it being produced?**
    - ✓ These naturally occurring metallic nodules act like batteries, generating electric currents that split seawater (H<sub>2</sub>O) into hydrogen and oxygen.
  - **Applications:**
    - ✓ **Support for Deep-Sea Life:** Provides oxygen for marine organisms in deep-sea environments.
    - ✓ **Potential Extraterrestrial Insights:** Suggests similar oxygen production could occur on other planets and moons, possibly supporting life.

#### Q 54.D

- The Nagpur session (1920) Indian National Congress was **presided by C. Vijayaraghavachariar.**
- **At the Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress:**
  - **The programme of non-cooperation was endorsed.**
  - An important change was made in the Congress creed: now, instead of having the attainment of self-government through constitutional means as its goal, Congress decided to have the attainment of swaraj through peaceful and legitimate means, thus committing itself to an extra-constitutional mass struggle.
  - Some important organizational changes were made: a congress working committee (CWC) of 15 members was set up to lead the Congress from now onwards; **provincial congress committees on a linguistic basis were organized**, ward committees were organized, and the entry fee was reduced to four annas.

- Gandhi declared that if the non-cooperation programme was implemented completely, swaraj would be ushered in within a year.
- At this stage, some leaders like Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Annie Besant, G.S. Kharpade and B.C. Pal left the Congress as they believed in a constitutional and lawful struggle while some others like Surendranath Banerjea founded the Indian National Liberal Federation and played a minor role in national politics henceforward.
- Reconciliation between INC & Muslim League was achieved in Lucknow on the sidelines of Lucknow Session 1916. **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**
  - The Lucknow Pact between the Congress and the Muslim League could be considered an important event in the course of the nationalistic struggle for freedom.
  - While the League agreed to present joint constitutional demands with the Congress to the government, the Congress accepted the Muslim League's position on separate electorates which would continue till any one community demanded joint electorates.

#### Q 55.D

- **Recent Context: The Daksha project aims to build two high-energy space telescopes.**
- The project is led by IIT Bombay (IITB), in close collaboration with the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Raman Research Institute (RRI), the Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics (IUCAA), and various ISRO centres.
- The Daksha project is an ambitious proposal to build two high-energy space telescopes for the study of explosive astrophysical sources like GRBs and EM counterparts to GW sources. Each telescope will be equipped with three types of sensors, covering the energy range from 1 keV to > 1 MeV. In a five-year mission, Daksha is expected to discover thousands of gamma-ray bursts, and dozens of high-energy counterparts to binary neutron star mergers.
- **Significance of the project**
  - The two satellites will orbit on opposite sides of the earth to give better coverage than existing missions.
  - Will localize the source of emission of intense gravitational waves due to neutron star mergers or other reasons.
  - Neutron stars are formed when a massive star runs out of fuel and collapses.
  - Primordial Black Holes (PBH) mass window could be probed for the first time.
  - PBH are a type of black hole formed in the first second after the birth of the universe.
- **Other Gamma Ray Detection Mission**
  - **Astrosat:** India's multi-wavelength space observatory aimed at studying celestial sources in X-ray, optical, and UV spectral bands simultaneously.
  - **Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope:** NASA's telescope observes gamma rays across a wide energy range
  - **NASA's Swift observatory:** Studies gamma-ray bursts.
- **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 56.A

- The Secretary of State for India, Edwin Samuel Montagu, made a statement in the British House of Commons on August 20, 1917, in what has come to be known as the **August Declaration of 1917**. The statement said: "The government policy is of an increasing participation of Indians in every branch of administration and gradual development of **self-governing institutions** with a view to the progressive realization of **responsible government** in India as an integral part of the British Empire."
- From now onwards, the demand by nationalists for self-government or home rule could not be termed seditious since the attainment of self-government for Indians now became a government policy, unlike **Morley's statement in 1909** that the reforms were not intended to give self-government to India. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- In line with the government policy contained in Montagu's statement of August 1917, the government announced further constitutional reforms in July 1918, known as **Montagu-Chelmsford or Montford Reforms**. Based on these, the **Government of India Act 1919** was enacted.
- The Act introduced **dyarchy** for the executive at the provincial government level only. Under Dyarchy, Subjects were divided into two lists: '**reserved**', which included subjects such as law and order, finance, land revenue, irrigation, etc., and '**transferred**' subjects such as education, health, local government, industry, agriculture, excise, etc. The reserved subjects were to be administered by the governor through



his executive council of bureaucrats, and the transferred subjects were to be administered by ministers nominated from among the elected members of the legislative council.

- The Congress met in a special session in **August 1918 at Bombay** under **Hasan Imam's presidency** and declared the Montford reforms to be "disappointing" and "unsatisfactory" and demanded effective self-government instead. Tilak termed The Montford reforms "unworthy and disappointing—a sunless dawn" even as Annie Besant found them "unworthy of England to offer, and India to accept." **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

#### Q 57.D

- **Recent Context:** It is estimated that there are 12,121 nuclear weapons in the world, 9,585 of which are in military stocks and ready for deployment.
- The United States leads the world in nuclear capabilities, followed by Russia, the United Kingdom, France, China, India, Pakistan, North Korea, and Israel, according to the report on global weapons, disarmament, and security. Both India and Pakistan are actively engaged in continuous attempts to update their nuclear arsenals. Historically, India's nuclear policy has focused on Pakistan; however, there has been a discernible shift in emphasis toward enhancing longer-range capabilities, which include targets within China.
- A key feature of India's nuclear policy is the adoption of the No First-use (NFU) Policy, but India is not the only country to do so. Even China, United States and many other countries have adopted the NFU policy. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- Pokhran-II was a series of five nuclear weapon tests conducted by India in May 1998. The bombs were detonated at the Indian Army's Pokhran Test Range in Rajasthan. **It was the second instance of nuclear testing conducted by India, after the first test, code-named Smiling Buddha, was conducted in May 1974. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

#### Q 58.B

- **The British Conservative government's Wavell Plan was unable to end the deadlock on the constitution. In July 1945, the Labour Party formed the government in Britain. Clement Attlee became the new Prime Minister. Pethick Lawrence was appointed as the new Secretary of State for India.**
- **In August 1945, elections to central and provincial assemblies were announced.** In September 1945, it was announced that a constituent assembly would be convened after the elections. The government was working according to the spirit of the Cripps Offer.
- **The government's change in attitude was influenced by:**
  - **The balance of power in the world changed with the end of World War II. The UK had ceased to be an important power. As superpowers, the USA and USSR both supported Indian freedom. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
  - **Indian requests were met with greater sensitivity by the new Labour government, unlike the previous conservative government. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
  - **Throughout Europe, a wave of radical socialist governments emerged.**
  - **The British economy was in ruins, and the men were exhausted. India owes the British government £1.2 billion by 1945. UK finances were depleted by the US Lend-Lease arrangement, which was only paid back in 2006. Hence statement 3 is correct.**
  - **In South-East Asia, there existed an anti-imperialist movement. Opposition to the restoration of French and Dutch authority in Indonesia and Vietnam.**
  - **1942 was a dangerous year, with INA involvement, agrarian revolts, labour unrest, army disenchantment, and possible attacks on communications. Elections following the war were unavoidable. The most recent elections were held in 1934 for the Centre and 1937 for the provinces.**
- The Labour government just expedited the process somewhat; the British would have had to retreat.

#### Q 59.C

- **The Cripps Mission, which was initiated in March 1942, was a significant yet unsuccessful effort the British government made to seek Indian cooperation for the war during the period of World War II.** The mission was headed by Sir Stafford Cripps, a senior minister in the coalition government led by Winston Churchill. This mission aimed to fulfill the long-pending Indian demands for self-governance and meanwhile retain the cooperation of India with Britain in the impending war against the Axis powers.

- **Provisions of the Cripps Proposals:**
  - **Dominion Status:** India was to be granted dominion status within the British Commonwealth following the war. In other words, India would enjoy practically the same autonomy as the countries of Canada and Australia.
  - **A Constituent Assembly was to be established that would draft a new Constitution for India.** The members of the Constituent Assembly were elected by the provincial legislatures, and there was to be a special provision for the representatives of the princely states.
  - Defence of India would remain in British hands and the governor-general's powers would remain intact.
  - **Right to Secede:** The right to secede was available to the provinces who could leave the future Union if they felt the new constitution disappointed them, further eroding national integration.
- **Failure of the Cripps Mission:**
  - **The Cripps Mission offered dominion status to India after the war, which was seen as insufficient by many Indian leaders, particularly those in the Indian National Congress (INC). Leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru were advocating for complete and immediate independence from British rule. In 1942, Gandhi called the offer "a post-dated cheque on a crashing bank," emphasizing the lack of genuine commitment to Indian independence.**
  - **Mohammad Ali Jinnah led the protest from the Muslim League stating that the proposals never really reflected sufficient fulfillment of the demands for a separate state for Muslims and the principle of self-rule.**
  - Divergent political interests: Other political parties - Hindu Mahasabha and Depressed Classes - voiced objections towards the mission provisions, especially the right of provinces to secede, which they felt threatened national unity.
  - The tone of British government proposals was perceived as "take it or leave it", and many Indian leaders felt that the proposals reflected neither their aspirations for full independence.
  - The British were known for their broken promises; Indians would never believe that the proposals given by Cripps came out of good faith. They will only use these as a bargaining chip to get India's support in the war but with no intention to hand over independence.
- **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 60.C

- **The Simla Conference, held in 1945, was convened by the then Viceroy of India, Lord Wavell, for discussing his proposals on the reconstitution of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The Wavell Plan aimed to facilitate greater Indian participation in governance by including more Indian members in the Executive Council.**
- **The main features of the Wavell Plan were:**
  - **Except for the governor-general and the commander-in-chief all the members of the executive council should be Indians.**
  - The representation of both caste Hindus and Muslims be equal.
  - The reconstructed council was to function as an interim government within the framework of the 1935 Act (i.e. not responsible to the Central Assembly).
  - The governor-general was to exercise his veto on the advice of ministers
  - Delegations of all parties were to submit a common list to the viceroy for nomination to the executive council. In case a joint list was not feasible, the delegations were to submit separate lists.
  - Possibilities were to be kept open for negotiations on a new constitution once the war was finally won.
- The conference looked forward to finding a solution to the political deadlock in India. This relates to INC's relations with the Muslim League. Its efforts were meant to attract governance that would consider the needs of all different communities, including the Muslim community for representation, in the new Executive Council.
- **Failure of Agreement: Despite the conference's focus on the Wavell Plan, conflicts eventually arose, especially over the choice of Muslim representatives. There was a deadlock since the Muslim League insisted that only it could represent Indian Muslims.**

### Q 61.A

- The Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress, **presided over by a Moderate, Ambika Charan Majumdar**, finally readmitted the Extremists led by Tilak to the Congress fold. He played a crucial role in this historic session where unity within the Congress was achieved, and significant political decisions were made. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The Lucknow Session of 1916 marked a significant moment in Indian politics as it **witnessed the reunion of the moderates and extremists within the Congress. Since the Surat Split of 1907**, the Congress had been divided, with moderates and extremists at odds. However, at this session, under the leadership of Ambika Charan Mazumdar, both factions came together to present a united front against British rule.
- **Though Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in 1915, he did not attend the Lucknow Session of 1916.** At this time, Gandhi was still relatively new to Indian politics and was in the process of observing the political climate in the country. His active involvement in the Congress began later. Lucknow session also resulted in the Lucknow Pact between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League, where both parties agreed on a common platform to demand greater self-governance and agreed to separate electorates for Muslims, which was a crucial political development at the time. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
  - Gandhiji first attended Congress session of Calcutta session in 1901, when he used to live in South Africa. He had an opportunity to meet Congress Leaders like Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Lokmanya B. G. Tilak, G. K. Gokhale, and others.

### Q 62.A

- **In July 1918, the administration announced additional constitutional reforms known as the Montagu-Chelmsford or Montford reforms, which were in accordance with the policies outlined in Montagu's August 1917 declaration.**
- The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms were measures that the British government in India implemented to progressively establish self-governing institutions in India. The reforms are named after two individuals: Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy of India from 1916 to 1921, and Edwin Samuel Montagu, the Secretary of State for India. **Following are the the main features of the Montford Reforms :**
  - **Provincial Government—Introduction of Dyarchy:**
    - ✓ **Executive: Dyarchy, or the rule of two, was introduced, with popular ministers and executive council members. The governor was to serve as the province's executive leader.**
      - **The list of subjects was divided into two categories:** those that were "**transferred**," such as education, health, local government, industry, agriculture, excise, etc., and those that were "**reserved**," such as finance, law and order, irrigation, land revenue, etc.
      - Ministers appointed from among the elected members of the legislative council were to administer the "transferred" subjects, while the governor, through his executive council of bureaucrats, was to oversee the "reserved" subjects.
      - While the executive councilors were not accountable to the legislature, the ministers were expected to answer to it and resign if a no-confidence motion was approved against them.
    - ✓ **Legislature:**
      - Provincial Legislative Councils were extended with the requirement that 70% of their members be elected.
      - **There was increased consolidation of the communal and class electorate system. (Separate electorates for Muslims were established earlier through the Government of India Act, 1909).**
      - Voting rights were extended to women as well.
      - Legislative Councils had the authority to propose laws, but they needed the governor's approval. The governor could veto bills and issue ordinances.
      - The budget might be rejected by the Legislative Councils, but if required, the governor could reinstate it.
      - The legislators had the right to free speech.
  - **Central Government— Without Responsible Government:**
    - ✓ **Executive:**
      - The chief executive authority was to be the governor-general.
      - The administration was to be divided into two lists: provincial and central.
      - Three of the eight members of the viceroy's executive council were to be Indians.
      - The "reserved" subjects in the provinces were still entirely within the governor-general's authority.

- The governor-general had the authority to promulgate, dissolve, summon, prorogue, and restore grant reductions, as well as to certify bills that were rejected by the Central Legislature.
- ✓ **Legislature:**
  - A bicameral arrangement was introduced.
  - The Central Legislative Assembly had a three-year term, while the Council of State had a five-year tenure and was exclusively composed of men.
  - While the lawmakers may make adjournment motions, ask questions, and vote on certain parts of the budget, seventy-five percent of the budget remained unvotable.
  - A few Indians made their way onto significant panels, such as the finance committee.
  - The Secretary of State would be in charge of matters concerning the Government of India.
- **Separate electorates for Muslims were established earlier through the Government of India Act, of 1909 (Morley-Minto Reforms) and was continued under the 1919 Act.**
- **The Federal Court of India was established later, under the Government of India Act, of 1935.**
- **While the 1919 Act did introduce some direct elections, it did not implement direct elections for all legislative councils. A significant portion of the members were still nominated, and the franchise was limited.**
- **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 63.B

- **Lord Elgin-II(1894-1999):** The devastating Great Famine of 1896-1897 had a widespread impact across India, resulting in significant loss of life and property.
- **Lord Curzon (1899 - 1905):** The Bengal Province was divided into two parts, Bengal and East Bengal, in 1905.
  - Various institutions were established under his leadership, including the Archaeological Survey of India, the Department of Commerce and Industry and Agricultural banks.
  - The Cooperative Credit Societies Act of 1904 was passed under his administration.
  - To improve the police administration, the Police Commission in 1902 was appointed, which was led by Sir Andrew Frazer, and recommended the establishment of the Criminal Investigation Department (CID).
  - Establishment of the Agriculture Research Institute at Pusa.
  - The appointment of the Raleigh Commission in 1902 aimed to suggest improvements to universities, and the Indian Universities Act was passed in 1904 based on its recommendations.
- **Lord Minto-II (1905 - 1910):** His reign is marked as the "Era of Great Political Unrest" in India.
  - The Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909, known for its 'Divide & Rule Policy', introduced Separate Electorates for Muslims.
  - The Anti-Partition and Swadeshi Movement aimed to prevent the unjust partition of Bengal through the boycott of foreign goods.
  - The foundation of the Muslim League in 1906.
  - **The split in Congress occurred during the Surat Session in 1907.**
- **Lord Hardinge-II (1910 - 1916):** The annulment of the Partition of Bengal in 1911 was done to suppress revolutionary activities.
  - Delhi became the new capital in 1912.
  - The 3rd Delhi Durbar was held in 1911 to celebrate the coronation of King George V.
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 64.C

- **Mahatma Gandhi:** He did not condemn the varna system for most of his life. So even though he commanded dignity for the untouchables, he also supported the caste system, deeming it necessary until the 1940s.
- "Untouchability question is one of life and death for Hinduism. If untouchability lives, Hinduism perishes, and even India perishes; but if untouchability is eradicated from the Hindu heart, root and branch, then Hinduism has a definite message for the world." —**M.K. Gandhi. Hence, option(c) is the correct answer.**
- **Swami Vivekanand:** Swami Vivekananda was against untouchability and the caste system, and he preached against them throughout his life. He believed that the modern caste system was a degenerated version of the original caste system, and that it was a hindrance to Indian society.



- **Jawaharlal Nehru:** Nehru believed that the caste system was a symbol of rigidity and exclusion that oppressed certain groups and stunted India's growth. He thought that the caste system's concept of purity and pollution led to the development of narrow attitudes and exclusiveness
- **B.R. Ambedkar:** He criticized the caste system as unjust and the practice of untouchability as inhuman. He sought to awaken and organize the untouchables into a potent social and political force. He criticized the Hindu scriptures for their bias against the lower castes. He advocated the abolition of the caste system in his famous work '**The Annihilation of Caste**'.

#### Q 65.B

- **The 1920 Sèvres treaty** was a pact between the Allies and the Ottoman Empire, officially dismantling the Empire and forcing it to relinquish claims to territories in North Africa and the Middle East. It also recognized independent and/or autonomous areas for Armenia, Kurdistan, and Thracian Greece. Turkish nationalists rejected the treaty and replaced it in 1923 with the Treaty of Lausanne. **The Locarno Pact**, or the Treaties of Locarno, was a series of treaties negotiated in October 1925 in the lakeside resort of Locarno, Switzerland, and signed on December 1, 1925, in the Foreign Office in London. The Pact led to Germany accepting the terms of the Versailles Treaty and the boundaries established between France and Germany. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- The Muslims of India felt that the position of the Sultan of Turkey, who was also regarded by many as the religious head of Muslims, should not be undermined. A Khilafat committee was formed under the leadership of the **Ali brothers, Maulana Azad, Hakim Azmal Khan, and Hasrat Mohani**, to launch a country-wide agitation against the British government. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- **Hence option (b) is the correct option.**

#### Q 66.A

- **Recent Context:** Recently, the uncontacted indigenous **Mashco Piro** tribe was located in the remote **Peruvian Amazon, in Peru**. A new species has been named after the dominant **Apatani** community in **Arunachal Pradesh**.
- **Apatani Tribe** is found in **Ziro Valley in Arunachal Pradesh** and is known for its effective traditional village council called **bulyañ**. Region of the tribe has been included in UNESCO's Tentative List as a living Cultural Landscape (where man and environment have harmoniously existed together in a state of interdependence). Major Festivals of the tribe are **Dree** and **Myok** and Key Dance are **Daminda**, and **Pree** dance. **Hence pair 1 is correctly matched.**
- Numbering more than 750, **Mascho Piro** are believed to be the **largest uncontacted tribes living in the jungles of Amazon and Southeast Asia**. They are nomadic hunter-gatherers. Contact with them is prohibited fearing the spread of a disease among a population to which it has no immunity. **Hence pair 2 is not correctly matched.**
- **Kuki ho**, a **Southeast Asian** people living in the **Mizo (formerly Lushai) Hills on the border between India and Myanmar (Burma)** and numbering about 12,000 in the 1970s. They have been largely assimilated by the more populous **Mizo (q.v.)**, adopting their customs and language. **Hence pair 3 is not correctly matched.**
- **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 67.B

##### **Babasaheb Ambedkar**

- **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar** had experienced the worst form of casteist discrimination during his childhood, fought against upper caste tyranny throughout his life.
- **He organised the All India Scheduled Castes Federation**, while several other leaders of the depressed classes founded the All India Depressed Classes Association.
  - Ambedkar condemned the hierarchical and insular caste system as a whole, and advocated the annihilation of the institution of caste for the real progress of the nation. The struggle of the depressed classes led to the provision of special representation for these classes in the Government of India Act, 1935.
- **Dr Ambedkar established the Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha in 1924** to highlight the difficulties and grievances of the dalits before the government.
  - Its motto was: 'Educate, Agitate and Organise'.
- **The All India Harijan Sevak Sangh is an independent national-level non-profit voluntary Organisation, also known as the All India Anti-Untouchability League.**

- It was founded on September 30, 1932, in the wake of Gandhiji's Epic Fast at Yervada Jail, Pune, resulting in the historic Poona Pact.
- The Sangh was established to combat untouchability and a new weekly paper, the Harijan, was started.
- Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

#### Q 68.A

- The following events depicts a complex political scenario during the tenures of these Viceroy and show an emerging demand for self-government by the Indians and the reactions of British authorities:
- **Lord Chelmsford (1916-1921):**
  - **Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1919):** Introduced limited self-governance at the provincial level through the Government of India Act 1919, which established a dyarchy system of governance. Hence A is matched with 4.
  - **Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919):** British troops opened fire on a peaceful gathering in Amritsar, resulting in hundreds of casualties, which significantly heightened anti-British sentiments.
  - **Rowlatt Act (1919):** Passed to extend wartime emergency powers, leading to widespread protests and opposition from Indian leaders.
  - **Khilafat Movement (1919):** Supported by Indian leaders, this movement aimed to protect the Ottoman Caliphate, fostering Hindu-Muslim unity against British rule.
  - **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920):** Launched by Mahatma Gandhi in response to the Jallianwala Bagh incident, urging Indians to withdraw from British institutions.
- **Lord Hardinge II (1910-1916):**
  - **Establishment of the Hindu Mahasabha (1915) by Madan Mohan Malaviya.** Hence B is matched with 1.
  - **Delhi Durbar (1911):** Celebrated the coronation of King George V and Queen Mary, marking the shift of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi.
  - **Lucknow Pact (1916):** Facilitated cooperation between the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League, promoting a united front for constitutional reforms.
  - **Formation of the Home Rule League (1916):** This movement, led by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant, sought self-governance for India and gained significant support.
- **Lord Linlithgow (1936-1943):**
  - **August Offer (1940):** Proposed constitutional reforms to increase Indian participation in governance during World War II, but was met with mixed reactions. Hence C is matched with 2.
  - **Quit India Movement (1942):** A significant mass protest led by the Indian National Congress demanding an end to British rule, resulting in widespread arrests and repression.
  - **Cripps Mission (1942):** An unsuccessful attempt to secure Indian cooperation during World War II by offering limited self-governance.
  - **Expansion of the Indian National Congress:** The period saw the Congress gaining momentum and support, pushing for greater autonomy.
- **Lord Willingdon (1931-1936):**
  - **Communal Award (1932):** Similar to Linlithgow's tenure, this award further entrenched communal divisions by providing separate electorates. Hence D is matched with 3.
  - **Government of India Act (1935):** Implemented significant constitutional reforms, including provincial autonomy and the establishment of a federal structure.
  - **Indian National Congress's Boycott:** The Congress boycotted the elections under the new act, leading to a significant political vacuum.
  - **Repression of the Civil Disobedience Movement:** Willingdon's administration was marked by a crackdown on Gandhi's civil disobedience campaigns, leading to increased tensions.
  - **Formation of the All India Forward Bloc (1939):** A leftist political party founded by Subhas Chandra Bose, reflecting the growing radicalization of Indian politics.
- Hence option (a) is the correct answer.

#### Q 69.C

- The Wavell Plan was a significant proposal aimed at resolving the political deadlock in India during World War II. Proposed by Lord Archibald Wavell, the Viceroy of India, in 1945, the plan sought to facilitate Indian self-governance and address the demands of various political factions.
- The main features of the Wavell Plan were:

- Except for the governor-general and the commander-in-chief all the members of the executive council should be Indians.
- The representation of both caste Hindus and Muslims be equal.
- The reconstructed council was to function as an interim government within the framework of the 1935 Act (i.e. not responsible to the Central Assembly).
- The governor-general was to exercise his veto on the advice of ministers
- Delegations of all parties were to submit a common list to the viceroy for nomination to the executive council. In case a joint list was not feasible, the delegations were to submit separate lists.
- Possibilities were to be kept open for negotiations on a new constitution once the war was finally won.
- **The Cripps Mission, which was initiated in March 1942, was a significant yet unsuccessful effort the British government made to seek Indian cooperation for the war during the period of World War II.**
- **Provisions of the Cripps Proposals:**
  - **Dominion Status: India was to be granted dominion status within the British Commonwealth following the war.** In other words, India would enjoy practically the same autonomy as the countries of Canada and Australia.
  - A Constituent Assembly was to be established that would draft a new Constitution for India. The members of the Constituent Assembly were elected by the provincial legislatures, and there was to be a special provision for the representatives of the princely states.
  - Defence of India would remain in British hands and the governor-general's powers would remain intact.
  - Right to Secede: The right to secede was available to the provinces who could leave the future Union if they felt the new constitution disappointed them, further eroding national integration.
- **Thus The Wavell Plan 1945, aimed to create an interim government in India to facilitate Indian participation in governance. In contrast, the Cripps Mission, sent in 1942, was primarily focused on securing Indian support for the British war effort during World War II, offering future dominion status in exchange for cooperation. Hence statements 1 and 2 are correct.**

#### Q 70.B

- The Tripuri Session of the Indian National Congress presided over by **Subhas Chandra Bose** marked a crucial milestone in the history of the Indian national movement. This session, which was held in the present-day Jabalpur district of Madhya Pradesh, witnessed the **passage of a critical resolution that facilitated the integration of the political struggle in the princely states** and the rest of India. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- During the Tripuri session Subhash Chandra Bose branded Sardar Patel and most of the top Congress leadership as **rightists**. He openly accused them of working for a compromise with the Government on the **question of the federation**, of having even drawn up a list of prospective central ministers and therefore of not wanting a leftist as the president of the Congress 'who may be a thorn in the way of a compromise and may put obstacles in the path of negotiations.' He had, therefore, appealed to Congressmen to vote for a leftist and a genuine anti-federations. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

#### Q 71.B

- The civil service system initiated in India by the East India Company for the benefit of its commercial affairs was transformed into a well-structured machinery to look after the administrative affairs of the acquired territories in India. The Company initially depended upon the local revenue collectors and administrators, but with time it developed a full-fledged civil service to run its extended territories and commercial concerns in the Indian subcontinent.
- **Evolution of Civil Services in India**
  - **Cornwallis' Role (1786-1793): He was the first to bring into existence and organize the civil services** to eliminate corruption. The following measures were undertaken:
    - ✓ Increased salary of civil servants.
    - ✓ Enforced regulations against private trade.
    - ✓ Abolition of presents and bribes.
    - ✓ Promotion based on seniority.
  - **Wellesley's Role (1798-1805):** Established Fort William College in 1800 to train newly recruited civil service officials.
    - ✓ Fort William was disapproved of and abolished in 1806; for training, East India College at Haileybury, England, took its place.

- **Charter Act of 1853:**
  - ✓ East India Company's patronage system was abolished.
  - ✓ Introduced open competition for recruitment.
  - ✓ Indians were initially barred from high posts due to their belief in English superiority and their perception of Indian inefficacy and untrustworthiness.
- **Indian Civil Service Act, 1861:**
  - ✓ Certain posts were reserved for covenanted civil servants.
  - ✓ Examinations were held in England, based on classical learning.
  - ✓ The maximum age was reduced over time for recruitment.
  - ✓ **Satyendra Nath Tagore became the first Indian to qualify in 1863.**
- **Statutory Civil Service:** Introduced by Lytton, reserved one-sixth of posts for Indians of high families. This system failed and was later abolished.
- **Congress Demand and Aitchison Committee (1885, 1886):**
  - ✓ **Indian National Congress demanded:**
    - Lowering of age limits for recruitment.
    - Holding simultaneous examinations in India and Britain.
  - ✓ **Aitchison Committee recommended:**
    - Doing away with terms 'covenanted' and 'uncovenanted'.
    - Dividing services into Imperial, Provincial, and Subordinate Civil Services.
    - Raising age limits to 23 years.
    - A resolution by the House of Commons in 1893 favored simultaneous examinations but was never implemented.
- **Montford Reforms (1919):**
  - ✓ Advocated more Indian employment in public service
  - ✓ Conducted simultaneous examinations in India and England.
  - ✓ One-third of recruitment was to be made in India and it should be progressively increased.
- **Lee Commission (1924):** Its Recommended:
  - ✓ **The Secretary of State was to continue recruiting for some services.**
  - ✓ Recruiting in the transferred fields was to be done by the provincial governments.
  - ✓ **There should be 50:50 parity between Europeans and Indians in ICS within 15 years.**
  - ✓ To set up a Public Service Commission in accordance with the Government of India Act, 1919.
- **Government of India Act 1935:** It established Federal and Provincial Public Service Commissions.
- **The Simon Commission, officially known as the Indian Statutory Commission, was a group of seven British Members of Parliament under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon, which was appointed in 1927 to investigate the working of the Government of India Act 1919 and to suggest further constitutional reforms.**
- **When the bubonic plague hit India in 1896–97, the government set up a Special Plague Commission in March of that year to handle the menace and control the spread of the disease.**
- **Floud Commission:** The Floud Commission, also known as the Bengal Land Revenue Commission, was established in 1938 by the government of Bengal to assess the problems of the land revenue system.
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 72.A

- **Recent Context:** Recently, An Indian Air Force (IAF) contingent landed at the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) Base Darwin, Australia for participating in Exercise Pitch Black 2024
- **The 16th edition of India-Mongolia Joint Military Exercise NOMADIC ELEPHANT was conducted from 03rd to 16th July 2024.** The aim of the Exercise is to enhance joint military capability of both sides to undertake counter-insurgency operations in a sub-conventional scenario under Chapter VII of the United Nations Mandate. The exercise will focus on operations in the semi-urban and mountainous terrain. **Hence pair 1 is correctly matched.**
- The Indian Army contingent conducted the **13th edition of India- Thailand joint military Exercise MAITREE from 1st to 15th July 2024 at Fort Vachiraprakan in Tak Province of Thailand.** The aim of Exercise MAITREE is to foster Military Cooperation between India and Thailand. The Exercise will enhance combined capabilities in executing Joint Counter Insurgency/ Terrorist Operations in Jungle and Urban Environments under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. The Exercise will focus on a high degree of physical fitness, joint planning and joint tactical drills. **Hence pair 2 is correctly matched.**
- **Exercise Pitch Black is a multinational air combat exercise held every two years in Australia by the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) and Indian Air Force.** The exercise focuses on practising






offensive and defensive counter-air combat in a simulated war environment. **Hence pair 3 is not correctly matched.**

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

**Q 73.A**

- **Recently, as part of the expenditure reforms, the NITI Aayog has initiated a process for revamping of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs).**
- Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO) of the NITI Aayog has invited proposals to engage consultancy firms to support the evaluation of CSSs in nine broad sectors.
- CSSs are Schemes that are funded jointly by centre and state and implemented through the State in sectors falling in the State and Concurrent Lists of the Constitution.
- There are three types of CSS which are Core of the Core Schemes, Core Schemes and Optional Schemes. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**

<b>Types of CSS</b>		
 <b>Core Schemes</b>	 <b>Core of the Core Schemes</b>	 <b>Optional Schemes</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprise the <b>National Development Agenda (NDA).</b></li> <li>• <b>Eg:</b> Green Revolution, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>6 Schemes for social protection and social inclusion.</b> They are the first charge on available funds for the <b>NDA.</b></li> <li>• <b>Eg:</b> MGNREGA, National Social Assistance Programme, 3 Umbrella Scheme for Development (of SCs, STs and Backward Classes, Differently Abled and other Vulnerable Groups), Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• States are <b>free to choose the ones</b> they wish to implement. Funds for these are allocated by the Ministry of Finance</li> <li>• <b>Eg:</b> Border Area Development Programme, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission</li> </ul>

- MGNREGA is a CSS and not a Central Sector Scheme. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**
- **Currently, there are nearly 700 Central Sector Schemes while the number of Centrally-Sponsored Schemes. Hence statement 2 is correct.**

**Q 74.B**

- **Regenerative braking**
  - **Recent Context:** Regenerative braking in electric vehicles is a system that converts kinetic energy from the wheels into a storable form of energy, increasing efficiency. **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**
  - Traditional braking methods, such as disc and induction brakes, convert kinetic energy to heat.
  - In regenerative braking, the electric motor that propels the vehicle acts as a generator during braking, converting mechanical energy back to electrical energy, which is then stored in the vehicle's battery.
  - While beneficial, regenerative braking has limitations, such as not being sufficient alone to stop a vehicle completely and reduced energy recovery at lower speeds.
  - Other methods of energy recovery include flywheels and compressed air systems.

**Q 75.B**

- Pre-Ghadar revolutionary activity had been carried on by Ramdas Puri, G.D. Kumar, Taraknath Das, Sohan Singh Bhakna, and Lala Hardayal who reached there in 1911. To carry out revolutionary activities, the earlier activists had set up a 'Swadesh Sevak Home' at Vancouver and 'United India House' at Seattle.
- Hardayal, an intellectual giant and a fire-brand revolutionary from the Panjab, was the moving spirit behind the organization of the **Ghadar Party on November 1913 at San Francisco in the U.S.A.** He was actively assisted by Ram Chandra and Barkatulla. The party also published a weekly paper, the Ghadr (Rebellion) in commemoration of the Mutiny of 1857. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- **These revolutionaries included mainly ex-soldiers and peasants who had migrated from the Punjab to the USA and Canada in search of better employment opportunities.** They were based in the US and Canadian cities along the western (Pacific) coast. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- **The Ghadar programme was to organise assassinations of officials, publish revolutionary and anti-imperialist literature, work among Indian troops stationed abroad, procure arms, and bring about a**

simultaneous revolt in all British colonies. The moving spirits behind the Ghadar Party were Lala Hardayal, Ramchandra, Bhagwan Singh, Kartar Singh Saraba, Barkatullah, and Bhai Parmanand. The Ghadrates intended to bring about a revolt in India. Their plans were encouraged by two events in 1914—the Komagata Maru incident and the outbreak of the First World War. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

#### Q 76.D

- **Recent Context: Aditya-L1 completes first halo orbit at Lagrange Point 1 in 178 days.**
- Aditya-L1 Mission is India's first solar mission planned by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). Earlier the name was Aditya -1, which has been renamed as Aditya-L1 Mission. **It is ISRO's second space-based astronomy mission after AstroSat for a scientific expedition to study the Sun's atmosphere**, including its chromosphere and corona. The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) designed and developed the spacecraft. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- **India's Aditya-L1 spacecraft is in a halo orbit around the Sun-Earth Lagrange point 1 (L1) to study the Sun continuously.** Aditya-L1 orbits the Sun at a distance of about 1.5 million kilometres from Earth in a three-dimensional, periodic halo orbit. The orbital period is about 177.86 Earth days. The halo orbit around L1 allows Aditya-L1 to continuously observe the Sun without any eclipses or occultations. This is because L1 is a stable point in space where the gravitational forces of the Sun and Earth balance each other out. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- **The Aditya-L1 mission aims to observe and understand the chromospheric and coronal dynamics of the Sun.** Aditya-L1's seven payloads will observe the Sun's photosphere, chromosphere and corona. Four instruments will directly image the Sun from the L1 vantage point, while three others will detect particles and fields in situ. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

#### Q 77.B

- **Recent Context: The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) approved funds for the next phase (from 2024 to 2029) of the Bustard Recovery Program**
- Great Indian Bustard Listed in Schedule I of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, in the CMS Convention and in Appendix I of CITES, **as Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List.** It has also been identified as one of the species for the recovery programme under the Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- Historically, the great Indian bustard was distributed throughout Western India, spanning 11 states, as well as parts of Pakistan. Its stronghold was once the Thar desert in the northwest and the Deccan plateau of the peninsula. **Today, its population is confined mostly to Rajasthan and Gujarat.** Small populations occur in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Bustards generally favour flat open landscapes with minimal visual obstruction and disturbance, therefore adapt well in grasslands. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- **The Great Indian Bustard is not a migratory bird. It is largely non-migratory and remains within limited regions of its habitat, mostly within the grasslands it resides in.** They congregate in traditional undisturbed grassland patches characterized by a mosaic of scantily grazed tall grass (below 50 cm). They avoid grasses taller than themselves and dense scrub-like thickets. they feed on grass seeds, insects like grasshoppers and beetles, and sometimes even small rodents and reptiles. GIB lacks frontal vision. They breed mostly during the monsoon season when females lay a single egg on open ground. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

#### Q 78.B

- The movement to boycott British educational institutions gathered momentum in the wake of the British government's efforts to suppress the participation of students in the Swadeshi Movement and the threat to stop grants, affiliation, and scholarships of the institutions that were dominated by nationalists.
- The British action led to the founding of national schools. In this context, it may be recalled that Raja Subodh Mullick made a contribution of Rs 100,000 towards the foundation of a national university in Bengal. **A National Council of Education was set up on August 15, 1906, and the Bengal National College and Bengal Technical Institute were established. The first principal of the Bengal National College was Aurobindo Ghosh and its first president was Rashbehari Ghosh.** The college was inspired by Tagore's school at Shantiniketan which had been set up in 1901. Several more national schools were established in Bengal and Bihar.
- The nationalists of all hues took inspiration from songs written by Rabindranath Tagore, Rajnikant Sen, Dwijendralal Ray, Mukunda Das, Syed Abu Muhammad, and others. Tagore's Amar Sonar Bangla

written on this occasion was later to inspire the liberation struggle of Bangladesh and was adopted by it as its national anthem. In Tamil Nadu, Subramania Bharati wrote Sudesha Geetham.

- In painting, Abanindranath Tagore broke the domination of Victorian naturalism over the Indian art scene and took inspiration from Ajanta, Mughal, and Rajput paintings. Nandalal Bose, who left a major imprint on Indian art, **was the first recipient of a scholarship offered by the Indian Society of Oriental Art, founded in 1907.** In science, Jagdish Chandra Bose, Prafulla Chandra Roy, and others pioneered original research which was praised the world over.
- **The Banaras Hindu University (BHU), founded by Mahamana Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya ji in 1916,** is one of the most prestigious Central Universities in the country. An autonomous institution of distinction and having the Hon'ble President of India as its Visitor, BHU is the largest residential University in Asia.
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 79.A

- The Public Safety Bill, 1928 was designed to secure the deportation of communists and also to check the flow of foreign money transmitted to India for promoting communism. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- Frightened by the spread of socialist and communist ideas and influence and believing that the crucial role in this respect was being played by British and other foreign agitators sent to India by the Communist International, the Government proposed to acquire the power to deport 'undesirable' and 'subversive' foreigners by introducing Public Safety Bill, 1928.
- In 1928, the capitalists refused to support the Government in introducing the Public Safety Bill, which was intended to contain the Communists, on the ground that such a provision would be used to attack the national movement. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

#### Q 80.B

- The viceroy, Lord Minto, and the Secretary of State for India, John Morley, agreed that some reforms were due so as to placate the Moderates as well as the Muslims. They worked out a set of measures that came to be known as the Morley Minto (or Minto-Morley) Reforms that translated into the Indian Councils Act of 1909.
  - The elective principle was recognised for the nonofficial membership of the councils in India. Indians were allowed to participate in the election of various legislative councils, though on the basis of class and community.
  - For the first time, separate electorates for Muslims for election to the central council was established—a most detrimental step for India. 8 seats were reserved for the Muslims under separate electorates in the Imperial Legislative Council (only Muslims could vote here for the Muslim candidates).
  - The number of elected members in the Imperial Legislative Council and the Provincial Legislative Councils was increased. In the provincial councils, a non-official majority was introduced, but since some of these non-officials were nominated and not elected, **the overall non-elected majority remained. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
  - **The elected members were to be indirectly elected.** The local bodies were to elect an electoral college, which in turn would elect members of provincial legislatures, who, in turn, would elect members of the central legislature.
  - Besides separate electorates for the Muslims, representation in excess of the strength of their population was accorded to the Muslims. Also, the income qualification for Muslim voters was kept lower than that for Hindus.
  - Powers of legislatures—both at the centre and in provinces—were enlarged and the legislatures could now pass resolutions (which may or may not be accepted), ask questions and supplementary, vote separate items in the budget though the budget as a whole could not be voted upon.
  - **One Indian was to be appointed to the viceroy's executive council (Satyendra Sinha was the first Indian to be appointed in 1909). Hence statement 2 is correct.**
  - **The scheme of dyarchy was introduced at provincial level by the Government of India Act of 1919.**

#### Q 81.B

- **Recent Context:** Zebra mussel larvae, an invasive species, have been discovered in the Colorado River near Grand Junction, Colorado. **Hence option 1 is correct.**
- This poses a severe threat to the river's ecosystem and infrastructure.

- Zebra mussels are difficult to remove once established and can rapidly spread, disrupting ecosystems by eliminating essential food sources and attaching to hard surfaces, leading to clogged pipes and damaged equipment.
- **Phlogacanthus Sudhansusekharii**
  - **Recent Context:** Researchers from the Botanical Survey of India (BSI) have discovered a new plant species, 'Phlogacanthus Sudhansusekharii,' in Arunachal Pradesh. **Hence option 2 is not correct.**
  - This species, belonging to the Acanthaceae family and Phlogacanthus genus, has been named in honor of Dr. Sudhansu Sekhar Dash for his significant contributions to plant and ecological research in the Indian Himalayan region.
- **Senna spectabilis**
  - **Recent Context:** The Kerala Forest Department has partnered with Kerala Paper Products Limited (KPPL) to remove invasive species like Senna spectabilis from the Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary. **Hence option 3 is correct.**
  - These plants threaten the wildlife habitat in the Nilgiri biosphere.
  - **About Senna spectabilis:**
    - ✓ A deciduous tree native to tropical regions of the Americas.
    - ✓ **Ecological Impact:** Thick foliage inhibits the growth of native trees and grasses, leading to food shortages for wildlife, particularly herbivores. Disrupts germination and growth of native plant species.
    - ✓ **Conservation Status:** Classified as 'Least Concern' on the IUCN Red List.

#### Q 82.B

- **Project Nexus**
  - **Recent Context:** The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has joined Project Nexus, an international initiative to enable instant cross-border retail payments by linking multiple countries' domestic Fast Payments Systems (FPSs). **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**
  - India's Unified Payments Interface (UPI) will be connected with the FPSs of Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand, with potential expansion to more countries.
  - Project Nexus, conceptualized by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) Innovation Hub, aims to standardize the connectivity between various instant payment systems (IPS) globally.
  - This will streamline cross-border payments, completing transactions within 60 seconds.
  - The platform simplifies the process by allowing a single connection to Nexus to link to all other countries in the network, accelerating the growth of instant cross-border payments.

#### Q 83.B

- The **Surat Split** occurred during the annual session of 1907, which was presided over by **Rash Behari Ghosh, not Dadabhai Naoroji**. Naoroji had presided over the 1906 Calcutta session, where the Congress had adopted the swadeshi and boycott movements, which were supported by the extremists but seen with caution by the moderates. The Surat Split marked the division between the two factions of the Indian National Congress: the moderates, who believed in gradual reforms through constitutional means, and the extremists, who advocated for more direct and assertive methods like boycotts and swadeshi. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- **The key reason for the split was a disagreement between the moderates and extremists over the methods of political struggle.** The extremists, led by Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, and Lala Lajpat Rai, demanded more direct action against British rule, while the moderates, led by leaders like Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Rash Behari Ghosh, favoured dialogue and constitutional reforms. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**
- The Extremists wanted the 1907 session to be held in Nagpur (Central Provinces) with Tilak or Lajpat Rai as the president along with a reiteration of the Swadeshi, boycott, and national education resolutions. The Moderates wanted the session at Surat in order to exclude Tilak from the presidency, since a leader from the host province could not be session president (Surat being in Tilak's home province of Bombay).
- Instead, they wanted Rashbehari Ghosh as the president and sought to drop the resolutions on swadeshi, boycott, and national education. Both sides adopted rigid positions, leaving no room for compromise. The split became inevitable, and the Congress was now dominated by the Moderates who lost no time in reiterating Congress' commitment to the goal of self-government within the British Empire and to the use of constitutional methods only to achieve this goal.



#### Q 84.C

- The Congress in 1915 was dominated by the Moderates, failed to keep its promise of reviving local level Congress committees and beginning a programme of educative propaganda by September 1916. Therefore Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak launched their own organisations, the Home Rule Leagues in 1916. The League campaign aimed to convey to the common man the message of home rule as self-government.
- It carried a much wider appeal than the earlier mobilisations had and also attracted the hitherto 'politically backward' regions of Gujarat and Sindh.
- The aim was to be achieved by promoting political education and discussion through public meetings, **organising libraries and reading rooms** containing books on national politics, holding conferences, organising classes for students on politics, carrying out propaganda through newspapers, pamphlets, posters, illustrated postcards, plays, religious songs, collecting funds, organising social work, and participating in local government activities. **Hence, except boycott and picketing all the given activities are features of Home rule league.**
- **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 85.D

- **Meerut Conspiracy Case (1929)**
  - In March 1929, the Government arrested 31 labour leaders and the majority of them were well-known individuals in the labor movement and trade unions. The three-and-a-half-year trial resulted in the conviction of Muzaffar Ahmed, S.A. Dange, Joglekar, Philip Spratt, Ben Bradley, Shaukat Usmani and others.
  - Meerut was carefully chosen as the location for the trial. The authorities primarily desired to avoid a jury trial. The case would have been tried by the High Court with a jury in both Bombay and Calcutta, two major centers of communist activity. Unlike in past 'communist conspiracy' cases, the Meerut inmates intended to use the court as a forum to spread their agenda as much as possible.
  - The trial got worldwide publicity but weakened the working class movement.
  - **Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 86.A

- The Kheda Satyagraha was one of the most important Satyagraha of Gandhiji during his initial days in India. The peasants of Kheda district were in extreme distress due to a failure of crops and their appeals for the remission of land revenue were being ignored by the government. **Even when the revenue code provided for a total remission of land revenue when crops were less than one-fourth of the normal yield. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- **The Gujarat Sabha, of which Gandhiji was the President, played a leading role in the agitation. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- It submitted petitions to the highest governing authorities of the province requesting that the revenue assessment for the year 1919 be suspended.
- During the movement, the cultivators, those who could afford to pay were to take a vow that they would not pay in the interest of the poorer ryots who would otherwise panic and sell off their belongings or incur debts to pay the revenue. **The Government had issued instructions directing that revenue should be recovered only from those peasants who could pay. Hence statement 4 is not correct.**
- **The Kheda Satyagraha was part of Gandhiji's regional movement in his initial days in 1918, whereas the Khilafat Non-Cooperation movement was his all-India movement launched in 1920. Hence both the movements belong to different periods with different causes. Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

#### Q 87.C

- **The British prime minister, Clement Attlee, on February 20, 1947, issued a statement. The British House of Commons announced the intention of the British to withdraw from the Indian subcontinent.**
- **Main Points of Attlee's Statement:**
  - **Date for Transfer of Power:** Confirmed as June 30, 1948, and Indian politicians had made or not made their decision on the constitution.
  - **Power Transfer:** **If the constituent assembly was not completely representative then power would pass either to a central government or to existing provincial governments.**
  - **Princely States:** British powers and obligations regarding princely states would end with the transfer of power, with no transfer to any successor government in British India.

- **Viceroy Transfer: Lord Mountbatten would succeed Lord Wavell as Viceroy.**
- **The declaration hinted at partitioning and Balkanizing the country into multiple states, reversing the Cripps Offer.**
- **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 88.C

- The main form of political work by the earlier communists was to organize peasants' and workers' parties and work through them. The first such organization was the Lahore Swaraj Party of the Indian National Congress organized by Muzaffar Ahmed, Qazi Nazrul Islam, Hemanta Kumar Sarkar, and others in Bengal in November 1925.
- In late 1926, a Congress Labour Party was formed in Bombay and a Kirti Kisan Party in Punjab. A Lahore Kisan Party of Hindustan had been functioning in Madras since 1923.
- By 1928, all these provincial organizations had been renamed the Workers' and Peasants' Party (WPP) and knit into an All-India Party whose units were also set up in Rajasthan, UP, and Delhi. All communists were members of this party.
- **The basic objective of the WPPs was to work within the Congress to give it a more radical orientation and make it the party of the people and independently organize workers and peasants in class organizations first to enable complete independence and ultimately socialism. Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**
- The WPPs grew rapidly and within a short period, the communist influence in Congress grew rapidly. Moreover, Jawaharlal Nehru and other radical congressmen welcomed the WPPs' efforts to radicalize the Congress.
- The WPPs also made rapid progress on the trade union front and played a decisive role in the resurgence of working class struggles during 1927-29 as also in enabling communists to gain a strong position in the working class.

#### Q 89.C

- **Haripura Session of the Indian National Congress, under the presidentship of Subhas Chandra Bose, is one of the important sessions in the history of the Indian independence movement, held at Haripura, Gujarat in 1938. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
  - **Key Resolutions:**
    - ✓ **Demand for Purna Swaraj:** The session, inter alia, reaffirmed the Congress resolve for complete independence-Purna Swaraj of India. **A resolution was adopted warning the British government that if independence was not granted within six months,** Congress would start a mass movement for the removal of the British from India, which was significantly an escalation in both terms of demands and strategies that the Congress was adopting and pulling toward a more assertive direction against colonial rule.
    - ✓ **Condemning the Communal Electorates:** The Congress deplored the system of communal electorates, which had been set up by the Government of India Act 1935. The delegates argued that the communal electorates separated the communities and damaged the unity so vital for the struggle for freedom. The resolution called for a common approach to all problems concerning government without discrimination based on communal or religious considerations.
    - ✓ **Support to Peasants and Workers:** They reiterated their support for the Kisan Sabhas and even identified the Kisan's objectives with their own. While they backed their right to organize themselves, they declared that they would not associate with activities of the unions that were incompatible with the basic principles of the Congress.
    - ✓ **The session called for a more assertive stance against British rule. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
  - **Significance of the Haripura Session:**
    - ✓ **This session underlined the ideological differences within the Congress,** especially between Subhas Chandra Bose and Mahatma Gandhi with respect to the aspects linked to the means of struggle against the British rule. Bose was highly affirmative in his way of approach, while on the other hand, Gandhi stressed non-violence and negotiation alone.
    - ✓ **Another important event associated with this period was the setting up of the National Planning Committee under Jawaharlal Nehru, with a view to tackling the economic issues and formulating plans pertaining to post-independence India. Hence statement 3 is correct.**

#### Q 90.A

- **Introduction to the Tana Bhagat Movement**
  - The Tana Bhagat Movement, which emerged in 1914 in the Chotanagpur Plateau, was a tribal movement initiated by Jatra Oraon. The movement reflected the discontentment among the Oraon tribe, particularly with regard to the exploitation by landlords, the colonial administration, and the oppressive practices prevalent in the region.
  - The Tana Bhagats, who followed Jatra Oraon's leadership, sought to reorganize the social structure of their community and return to a purer way of life, free from the exploitative structures imposed on them.
- **Founding and Leadership of the Movement**
  - The movement began under the leadership of **Jatra Oraon in 1914**, who claimed to have received divine inspiration to lead the Oraon people towards reform. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
  - Later, in 1919, the leadership of the movement transitioned to **Sibu Oraon**, further expanding its scope and influence. This leadership change brought more organization to the movement, which aimed to restructure the Oraon society according to their traditional values.
- **Focus on Religious and Social Reform**
  - The core focus of the Tana Bhagat Movement was on **rejecting certain practices that the Oraon tribe had previously followed.**
  - The movement discouraged the worship of spirits, which had been a central aspect of Oraon religious life. **It also rejected sacrifice and earthly possessions, urging followers to adopt a simpler and spiritually purer way of living. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
  - This rejection was part of a broader attempt to purify the community and return to its traditional roots while distancing itself from the oppressive practices imposed by outsiders.
- **Nonviolent Nature of the Movement**
  - **One of the distinguishing features of the Tana Bhagat Movement was its nonviolent nature.**
  - Unlike other tribal movements, such as the Santhal Rebellion or the Munda Ulgulan, which were often characterized by physical resistance and armed struggle, the Tana Bhagat Movement chose a path of peaceful protest.
  - The movement drew inspiration from the larger national movements of the time, **particularly Gandhian methods of satyagraha and nonviolent resistance.**
  - The Tana Bhagats conducted peaceful protests against the colonial authorities and local landlords, rejecting violence as a means to achieve their goals. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

#### Q 91.D

- To answer **Lord Birkenhead's challenge** to Indians to produce an agreed constitution, an All-Parties Conference met in February 1928. It appointed a subcommittee under the chairmanship of **Motilal Nehru** to draft a constitution. This was the first significant attempt by the Indians to draft a constitutional framework for the country. The committee included **Tej Bahadur Sapru, Subhash Chandra Bose, M.S. Aney, Mangal Singh, Ali Imam, Shuab Qureshi, and G.R. Pradhan** as its members. The report was finalized by August 1928. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The Nehru Report confined itself to British India, as it envisaged the future link-up of British India with the princely states on a federal basis. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- The Nehru report recommended **nineteen fundamental rights**, including **equal rights for women, the right to form unions, and universal adult suffrage.** **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

#### Q 92.D

- As a result of discussions between **Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of Congress** and **Viceroy Lord Irwin**, a pact was signed between the viceroy, representing the British Indian Government, and Gandhi, representing the Indian people, in Delhi on February 14, 1931. This **Delhi Pact**, also known as the **Gandhi-Irwin 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.** **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- The **Government also conceded the right to make salt for consumption to villages along the coast, as also the right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing.** The **Congress's demand for a public inquiry into police excesses was not accepted**, but Gandhiji's insistent request for an inquiry was recorded in the agreement. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

- The Congress, on its part, agreed to **discontinue the Civil Disobedience Movement**. It was also understood that the **Congress would participate in the next (second) Round Table Conference**. Hence **statement 3 is not correct**.
- 18 days after the signing of Gandhi Irwin Pact, **Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, and Rajguru** were hanged. When Bhagat Singh and **Batukeshwar Dutt** hurled bombs at the central legislative assembly, Gandhi criticized them. But Gandhi made several attempts to save Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru from the gallows. In the days leading to the execution of Bhagat Singh and his comrades, Gandhi met the Viceroy on multiple occasions to convince him to rethink and undo the court judgement however he refused to make the Pact conditional on the commutation of the death sentences of Bhagat Singh and his comrades.

#### Q 93.B

- On **September 1, 1939, Germany attacked Poland** – the action that led to the Second World War. On September 3, 1939, Britain declared war against Germany and the British Government of India declared India's support for the war without consulting Indian opinion. Though the Congress did not like the unilateral action of the British of drawing India into the war without consulting the Indians, it **decided to support the war effort conditionally**. The Indian offer to cooperate in the war effort had two basic conditions:
  - After the war, a constituent assembly should be convened to determine the political structure of a free India.
  - Immediately, some form of a genuinely responsible government should be established at the Centre.
- The offer was rejected by **Linlithgow, the viceroy**. The Congress argued that these conditions were necessary to win public opinion for war. Hence **statement 1 is not correct**.
- The official Congress position was adopted at the **Wardha session of the Congress Working Committee**, but before that different opinions were voiced on the question of Indian support to British war efforts.
- **Subhas Bose** and other socialists, such as **Acharya Narendra Dev** and **Jayaprakash Narayan**, who had been invited by the Congress to attend the Wardha meeting so that different opinions could be discussed, had no sympathy for either side in the war. In their opinion, the war was being fought by imperialists on both sides; each side wanted to protect its colonial possessions and gain more territories to colonise, so neither side should be supported by the nationalists. They thought it was the ideal time to launch a civil disobedience movement, to thus take advantage of the situation and snatch freedom from Britain. Hence **statement 2 is correct**.
- **Gandhi**, who had all sympathy for Britain in this war because of his total dislike of the fascist ideology, **advocated unconditional support to the Allied powers**. He made a clear distinction between the democratic nations of western Europe and the totalitarian Nazis and fascists. He said that he was not willing to embarrass the British government during the war.
- **Jawaharlal Nehru** was not ready to accept the opinion of either Gandhi or the socialists. He was clear in his mind about the difference between democratic values and fascism. He believed that justice was on the side of Britain, France and Poland, but he also believed that Britain and France were imperialist powers, and that "the war was the result of the inner contradictions of capitalism maturing since the end of World War I". He, therefore, **advocated no Indian participation till India itself was free**. However, at the same time, no advantage was to be taken of Britain's difficulty by starting an immediate civil disobedience movement. Hence **statement 3 is correct**.

#### Q 94.A

- **Recent Context: Recently in July 2024, the Assam government asked the Border wing of the State's police not to forward cases of non-Muslims who entered India illegally before 2014 to the Foreigners Tribunals (FTs)**. This was in keeping with the Citizenship (Amendment) Act of 2019 that provides a citizenship application window for non-Muslims — Hindus, Sikhs, Christians, Parsis, Jains, and Buddhists — who allegedly fled persecution in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Pakistan.
- The Foreigners Tribunals (FTs) in Assam are quasi-judicial bodies formed under the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order of 1964.
- They are designed to determine whether a person is an Indian citizen or a foreigner.
- **Formation and Structure:**
  - ✓ Established through the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order of 1964, linked to the Foreigners' Act of 1946.
  - ✓ Although 300 FTs are sanctioned, only 100 are currently operational.
  - ✓ The Assam government has recently instructed the Border police not to refer cases of non-Muslims who entered India before 2014 to the FTs, aligning with the Citizenship (Amendment) Act of 2019.



- ✓ The FTs are **quasi-judicial bodies formed by the central government** through the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order of 1964 under Section 3 of the Foreigners' Act of 1946, to let local authorities in a State refer a person suspected to be a foreigner to tribunals.
- ✓ Decisions made by foreign tribunals are binding, but they can be challenged in higher courts. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- ✓ While **decisions of foreign tribunals can be appealed, they are not directly appealed to the Supreme Court.** Instead, appeals can be made to the High Court of the respective state, and subsequently, further appeals can be made to the Supreme Court of India if necessary. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

#### Q 95.B

- The advance of the national movement in British India and the accompanying increase in political consciousness about democracy, responsible government, and civil liberties inevitably impacted the people of the States. In the first and second decade of the twentieth century, runaway terrorists from British India seeking shelter in the States became agents of politicization. The Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movement exercised a much more powerful influence launched in 1920; around this time and under its impact, numerous local organizations of the States' people came into existence. Some of the States in which **Praja Mandals or States' People's Conferences** were organized were Mysore, Hyderabad, Baroda, the Kathiawad States, the Deccan States, Jamnagar, Indore, and Nawanagar. This process came to a head in December 1927 with the convening of the **All-India States' People's Conference (AISPC)**, attended by 700 political workers from the States. **Balwantrai Mehta, Manikial Kothari, and G.R. Abhayankar** were chiefly responsible for this initiative. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The **policy of the Indian National Congress towards the Indian states had been first enunciated in 1920 at Nagpur** when a resolution calling upon the princes to grant full responsible government in their States had been passed. Simultaneously, however, the Congress, while allowing residents of the States to become members of Congress, made it clear that they could not initiate political activity in the States in the name of Congress but only in their individual capacity or as members of the local political organizations. In 1927, Congress reiterated the resolution of 1920, and in 1929, **Jawaharlal Nehru**, in his presidential address to the famous **Lahore Congress**, declared that 'the Indian states cannot live apart from the rest of India. . . the only people who have a right to determine the future of the states must be the people of those states') In later years, the Congress demanded that the princes guarantee fundamental rights to their people. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- The years 1938-39 stand out as years of a new awakening in the Indian States, and many movements demanded responsible government and other reforms. These new developments brought about a significant change in Congress policy as well. Whereas, even in the **Haripura session in 1938**, the Congress had reiterated its policy that movements in the States should not be launched in the name of the Congress but should rely on their own independent strength and fight through local organizations. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**
- **The Congress at Tripuri in March 1939 passed a resolution enunciating its new policy:** 'The great awakening that is taking place among the people of the States may lead to a relaxation, or to a complete removal of the restraint which the Congress imposed upon itself, thus resulting in an ever-increasing identification of the Congress with the States' peoples.' Also in 1939, the AISPC elected Jawaharlal Nehru as its President for the Ludhiana session, thus setting the seal on the fusion of the movements in Princely India and British India.

#### Q 96.D

- **Recent Context:** Scientists have developed a detailed genetic profile of the Last Universal Common Ancestor (LUCA), a single-cell, bacterium-like organism that lived around four billion years ago. **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**
- LUCA is believed to have resided in deep sea vents, supported by evidence from 355 genes linked to extreme environments.
- LUCA is believed to have lived around 4.2 billion years ago, based on a study using a molecular clock to estimate evolutionary timelines.

#### Q 97.B

- Towards the end of 1919, the first signs of grass-roots peasant activity were evident in the reports of a **nai-dhobi bandh** (a form of social boycott) on an estate in Pratapgarh district. By the summer of 1920, in the villages of taluqdari **Avadh, kisan meetings** called by village panchayats became frequent. **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

- The 'Nai-Dhobi Bandh' highlighted the unity and collective strength of the farmers in Pratapgarh district in their fight against British oppression. Landlords in some areas of Pratapgarh were subjected to nai-dhobi bandhs by panchayats, which denied them the services of barbers and washermen.

#### Q 98.B

- **The Royal Commission on Decentralisation (1908) was an initiative by the British colonial government in India to examine the feasibility of transferring more administrative and financial powers from the central authorities to local municipal and district-level bodies.** The Commission recommended the following suggestions, **pointing out that the biggest obstacle to local bodies' ability to function effectively is a lack of financial resources.**
  - **It emphasized that village panchayats should be given additional authority**, such as the ability to hear small-scale issues in court, spend money on village schools and other infrastructure, and keep small reserves of fuel and fodder. **They should be given sufficient sources of revenue.**
  - **It was emphasized that sub-district boards should be established in every taluka or tehsil** and that they should have distinct areas of responsibility and revenue streams from district boards.
  - **It demanded the removal of all current limitations on their ability to impose taxes as well as the end of regular grants-in-aid from provincial governments, except for large-scale projects.**
  - The municipalities may take up primary education responsibilities, and if they so choose, they must establish middle schools in their native tongue. If not, the government should absolve the municipalities of all duties pertaining to secondary education, hospitals, relief, law enforcement, veterinary care, etc.
- Other important measures:
  - **Mayo's Resolution of 1870:** The Mayo Resolution was for financial decentralization and represented a major step toward local self-government. It provided powers to the provincial governments for raising local taxation and handling funds relating to education, sanitation, and public works, thus extending the scope of local administration and encouraging local government.
  - **Ripon's Resolution of 1882: It was popularly also called the 'Magna Carta of Local Self-Government'.** Ripon's Resolution put forth that local self-government was essentially essential and that the local bodies were to have a two-thirds majority of elected non-official members. This resolution heavily democratized local governance as it called for elected representation in municipalities and district boards.
  - **The Government of India Resolution of 1915:** This resolution discussed the working of local self-government in the background of earlier reforms and strove for an empirical strengthening of local bodies. It embodied the official views on the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission, but most of the recommendations remained on paper and the condition of local bodies continued to be as it was left by Lord Ripon.
  - **The Resolution of May 1918:** The Resolution of May 1918 laid stress on the desirability of making local self-governments responsive to local needs and contained a series of recommendations regarding an increase in the powers of local bodies. **This formed part of wider constitutional reforms, which had the objective of preparing India for a regime of self-government.**
  - **Government of India Act, 1935:** It formed a landmark in the evolution of local governance in that it introduced provincial autonomy and made local self-government a provincial subject. It provided for establishing elected local bodies with substantial powers, thus forming the base for a more democratic structure in local governance.
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 99.A

- **Recent Context:** India's sovereign green bonds, have not received significant green premiums from private investors, affecting the financing of green transition projects, according to the Economic Survey.
- **Greenium is defined as the difference in yield between thematic bonds and ordinary bonds of similar maturity**, based on the logic that investors are willing to pay extra for a bond with a sustainable impact. **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**
- Despite India's green bond framework being well-rated, there is more capital potential than actual capital flow for energy transition in emerging markets.
- The Survey highlights the need for developed countries to provide more accessible, affordable financial resources in line with UNFCCC and Paris Agreement objectives.

**Q 100.B**

- **Captain Mohan Singh, an Indian commander in the British Indian Army, came up with the initial concept for the Indian National Army (INA) in 1941 following the British surrender of Singapore to the Japanese.** With the aid of Indian prisoners of war who had been taken prisoner by the Japanese in Malaya and Singapore, Mohan Singh established the first INA in September 1942.
- However, the initial INA was short-lived. **In March 1942, Rash Behari Bose, an Indian revolutionary in exile in Japan, decided to form the Indian Independence League (IIL) to coordinate anti-British activities among the Indians in Southeast Asia. Rash Behari Bose played a key role in persuading the Japanese to support the INA and acting as its political mentor. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- **In July 1943, Subhas Chandra Bose arrived in Singapore and took on the mantle of leadership of IIL and the INA.** Bose reconstituted this minuscule force and generated popular sympathy among the Indian community of Southeast Asia, who joined the INA and donated funds to the cause.
- Under the energetic leadership of Bose, the INA grew to a force of approximately 60,000 troops at its peak and even included a women's regiment called the Rani of Jhansi Regiment. Bose famously declared "Give me blood, and I shall give you freedom!" to encourage Indians to join the fight against the British Raj.
- **The Axis powers, including Japan, Germany, and Italy, recognized Azad Hind as the de facto government of India. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- **Imphal-Kohima Campaign: In 1944, the INA became part of the Japanese push towards the frontiers of Manipur in India at the Imphal-Kohima Campaign. The first objective of the INA was to serve as an auxiliary to the Japanese who were to take Imphal and Kohima. The INA initially made gains, but as the war situation worsened for the Japanese, the INA began to suffer setbacks. Many troops deserted the army as Japanese funding diminished. Hence statement 3 is correct.**
- After the fall of the Axis powers in 1945, putting an end to World War II, the British had opened the INA trials or Red Fort trials. The trial proceedings went on between November 1945 and May 1946. Several INA officers had been prosecuted for various offenses including treason, torture, and murder.
- Although the INA was defeated militarily, its legacy lived on. The secular nationalist ideology of the INA bridged religion, region, and ethnicity into a common enemy in the form of the imperial oppressor. Its remarkable saga saw the light of revolutionary fervor infuse into the independence movement, along with the Quit India Movement.

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