



ANSWERS & EXPLANATIONS

GENERAL STUDIES (P) TEST – 4713 (2025)

Q 1.C

- Introduced by Lord Wellesley, the Governor-General of India from 1798 to 1805, the Subsidiary Alliance System was a British policy designed to establish political dominance over Indian princely states.
- **Components: Treaty with Native Ruler:**
- **The princely state signed a treaty with the British East India Company (EIC), agreeing to:**
 - **Maintain a British force** within their territory (known as subsidiary force)
 - **Pay for the maintenance of the subsidiary force. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - **British Resident:** Each Indian ruler was required to host a permanent British Resident in their court. The Resident acted as an observer, advisor, and representative of British interests.
 - **Restriction on European Employment:** Indian rulers agreed not to employ Europeans in their service without British approval. Hence, statement 3 is correct.
 - **Non-Negotiation Clause:** Indian rulers promised not to negotiate with other Indian rulers or foreign powers without consulting the Governor-General of India.
- **In return, the EIC agreed to:**
 - Protect the princely state from external threats
 - Guarantee internal security
 - Maintain the ruler's authority within his state
 - Protect the state's boundaries and territories
 - **Non-Interference Pledge: The Company promised not to interfere in the internal affairs of the allied states unless there was a breach of the treaty terms. Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- **The purpose of the alliances was to:**
 - Establish British dominance over the Indian states without direct annexation.
 - Control Indian military forces by disbanding existing armies and replacing them with British-trained and supervised troops.
 - Prevent French influence and alliances in India.

Q 2.A

- The period before 1799 was when there was an unregulated press existing under the threat of imprisonment, deportation and the withdrawal of government patronage and postal resources.
- Although editors were sometimes punished or chastised by the government, and in varying degrees under different governor-generals, there was no official written policy following the guidelines of a censorship act.
- **In 1799 Governor-General Richard Colley Wellesley, changed this by bringing in a Censorship Act, which was ratified by the Board of Directors of the EIC.**
- **Lord Wellesley enacted this, anticipating French invasion of India. It imposed almost wartime press restrictions including pre-censorship.**
- These restrictions were relaxed under Lord Hastings, who had progressive views, and in 1818, pre-censorship was dispensed with.
- **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 3.C

- **James Andrew Broun-Ramsay, 1st Marquess of Dalhousie (22 April 1812 – 19 December 1860)**, known as the **Earl of Dalhousie** between 1838 and 1849, was a Scottish statesman and colonial administrator in British India. **He served as Governor-General of India from 1848 to 1856.**
 - **He established the foundations of the colonial educational system in India by adding mass education in addition to elite higher education.**
 - **He introduced passenger trains to the railways, the electric telegraph and uniform postage, which he described as the "three great engines of social improvement".**
- Before Lord Dalhousie the construction of Public Works had been a part of the job of the Military Board. **A separate Public Works Department was set up for the first time** and large amount of funds began to be spent on works of public utility during the tiems of Lord Dalhousie. **Irrigational works were undertaken on an extensive scale. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- In Lord Dalhousie's time a number of important reforms were introduced in the field of education. **In 1853 the Thomsonian system of vernacular education was recommended for the whole of the North-Western Provinces, Lower Bengal and the Panjab with such modifications as their various circumstances might be found to require. Similar instructions were sent to the Bombay and Madras authorities. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
 - **In 1843 James Thomas was named Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, a post he held for ten years. By 1853 he had also established a system of 897 locally supported elementary schools in centrally located villages that provided a vernacular education for children throughout the region. Because of the efforts he undertook in vernacular education, it was replicated in other states as well by the name of 'Thomsonian system of vernacular education'.**
- For the Sikhs, the terms of the treaties of Lahore and Bhairawal, as well as their defeat in the first Anglo-Sikh War, were extremely insulting. The murder of two English officials by Multan's Governor Mulraj gave Lord Dalhousie an excuse to Invade annex Punjab completely.
- **On November 16, 1848, the British armies under Lord Gough crossed the frontier. Bloody encounters were fought at Ramnagar, Chilianwala and Gujrat. The Sikh cause collapsed. Lord Dalhousie decided in favour of annexation arguing that "there never will be peace in the Punjab as long as its people are allowed to retain the means and the opportunity of making war."**
- By the proclamation of 29 March 1849, the Punjab was annexed. Maharaja Dalip Singh was pensioned off and the British took over the administration of the Punjab. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

Q 4.A

- The regulating Act of 1773 was passed by the British Parliament to control the territories of the East India Company majorly in Bengal. This act was passed due to the misgovernment by the British East India government that introduced a situation of bankruptcy and the government had to interfere with the affairs of the Company.
- The Regulating Act of 1773 vested the administration of British territories in India in the hands of a **Governor-General assisted by a Council of four members. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The Governor-General was to preside over meetings of the Council, **but the decision of the majority was to bind the whole, the Governor-General having merely a casting vote in case of an equal division. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- **Three members formed the quorum.**
- The Governor-General and the Councillors were named in the Act, **Warren Hastings was named as the first Governor-General and Clavering, Francis, Monson and Barwell as the four Councilors.**
- **At the time of his appointment Barwell was in India, already in the service of the Company. The other three Councilors reached India in October, 1774.**
- The new Councilors set out from England with a strong prejudice that Warren Hastings was corrupt and so was the entire government of the Company in Bengal. Of the Triumvirate Clavering, Francis and Monson - Francis was undoubtedly the ablest and the most ambitious. His ambition was to replace Warren Hastings or to succeed him.

Q 5.A

- At the time **Lord Auckland came to India as Governor-General in 1836**, there were alarming reports from Teheran about Russian advances. Russian ambition in Central Asia dates from the acquisition of Georgia in 1801.

- The Russo-Persian wars of 1811-13 and 1826-28 greatly humbled Persia and she was compelled to surrender important territories round the Caspian Sea to Russia besides being forbidden to keep armed vessels in that sea. Russian influence replaced British influence in Persia and thwarted an English scheme for the establishment of a new route by the Euphrates river to India.
- **The Government of Auckland decided upon a 'forward policy' and signed a Tripartite treaty (June 1838) with Shah Shuja and Ranjit Singh. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- **The treaty provided that Shah Shuja would be reinstated on the throne of Kabul with the armed assistance of the Sikhs.**
- The Company was to remain in the background 'jingling the money bag'. In return Shah Shuja bound himself to conduct his foreign relations with the advice of the English and the Sikhs; he further recognised the Maharaja's claims over the afghan territories on the right bank of the Indus and also gave up his sovereign rights over the Amirs of Sind in return for a large sum of money. Preparations were made on a large scale for the invasion of Afghanistan and an army of invasion was assembled at Ferozepur.
- Meanwhile the whole political situation changed. **The despatch of a British expeditionary force to Karrack in the Persian Gulf so greatly alarmed the Shah of Persia that he raised the siege of Herat on September 9, 1838. Moreover, under diplomatic pressure from England, the Russian government recalled its envoy from Kabul. So the original irritants which had stirred Auckland to activity ended.**
- Auckland, however, decided to proceed with his plan of the invasion of Afghanistan. His mind was set at establishing a permanent barrier against the schemes of aggression from the north- west frontier.
- He believed that he had gone too far to countermand his plans without damaging the prestige of the English. Moreover, the isolation of Dost Mohammad offered an additional reason for teaching the Afghans a lesson.
- **Accordingly, an English army under the command of Sir John Keane marched through the Bolan Pass, captured Kandahar and Ghazni and entered triumphantly into Kabul in August 1839. Dost Mohammad surrendered in 1840 and was sent as a prisoner to Calcutta. Shah Shuja was proclaimed as the Amir of Afghanistan. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

Q 6.D

- In 1882 an Education Commission was appointed under the Chairmanship of Sir William Hunter to review the progress of education in the country since Wood's despatch of 1854 and to suggest measures for further implementation of the policy laid therein.
- The Commission emphasized the State's special responsibility for the expansion and improvement of primary education. It recommended that **primary education may be entrusted to the care of the newly established Municipal and District Boards** under the vigilant supervision and control of the government.
- **As far as secondary education was concerned, the general principle was laid down that there should be two divisions of courses, one of literary education preparing students for Entrance Examination of the University and the other of a practical character opening commercials and a vocational careers.**
- The Commission noted with satisfaction the system of grants -in-aid and urged its extension for secondary and higher education.
- **A general principle was laid down that government should withdraw as early as possible from the direct management of secondary schools. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- The commission also drew the attention of the Government to the inadequate facilities for female education outside the presidency town and made suggestions for its spread.
- **The Commission did not make any recommendations regarding University education for it was not in its terms of reference. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- Most of the recommendations of the Hunter Commission were accepted by the government. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

Q 7.D

- Within the General Committee on Public Instruction, the Anglicists argued that the government spending on education should be exclusively for modern studies.
- The Orientalists said while Western sciences and literature should be taught to prepare students to take up jobs, emphasis should be placed on expansion of traditional Indian learning.
- The famous Lord Macaulay's Minute settled the row in favor of Anglicists. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**

- As per Macaulay's Minute the limited government resources were to be devoted to teaching of Western sciences and literature.
- Through the medium of English language alone. Lord Macaulay held the view that "Indian learning was inferior to European learning" which was true as far as physical and social sciences in the contemporary stage were concerned.
- The government soon made English as the medium of instruction in its schools and colleges and opened a few English schools and colleges instead of a large number of elementary schools, thus neglecting mass education. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- **The British planned to educate a small section of upper and middle classes**, thus creating a class "Indian in blood and color but English in tastes, in opinions, in morals and in intellect" who would act as interpreters between the government and masses and would enrich the vernaculars by which knowledge of Western sciences and literature would reach the masses. **This was called the 'downward filtration theory'.**

Q 8.A

- In 1902 a Police Commission was appointed under the presidentship of Sir Andrew Fraser to enquire into the police administration of every province. The report of the Commission was submitted in 1903.
- The report described the police force as "far from efficient, defective in training and organization, inadequately supervised, corrupt and oppressive" and emphasized its failure to secure the confidence and co-operation of the people.
- Among the various recommendations of the Commission were increase in salaries of all ranks of the police, increase in the strength of police force in all provinces, setting up of training schools both for officers and constables, direct recruitment in place of promotion in higher ranks, setting up a provincial police service, creation of a Central Department of Criminal Intelligence under a Director with subordinate departments in the provinces.
- **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 9.A

- **Lord Ripon (1880-84)** was a staunch Liberal democrat with faith in self- government. He was appointed as the **Viceroy of India in 1880.**
- **He introduced the Factory Act of 1881 to improve the service condition of the factory workers in India. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
 - The Factory Act, 1881 prohibited the employment of children under the age of 7, limited the number of working hours (9 hrs per day) for children below the age of 12 years and provided that dangerous machinery should be fenced. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**
 - The Act was applicable in cases of factories employing 100 or more hands. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
 - **Inspectors were appointed** to supervise the implementation of these measures.
- The Act, though limited in its scope, opened a new phase in the industrial history of India.

Q 10.A

- The Engineering College at Roorkee was set up in 1847; the Calcutta College of Engineering came up in 1856. In 1858, **Overseers' School at Poona was raised to the status of Poona College of Engineering and affiliated to Bombay University.** Guindy College of Engineering was affiliated to Madras University. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- **Medical training started with establishment of a medical college in Calcutta in 1835. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- Lord Curzon did much to broaden the whole basis of professional courses—**medicine, agriculture, engineering, veterinary sciences, etc.**
- Lord Curzon established an agriculture college at Pusa which acted as a parent institution of similar institutions in other provinces.
- **By 1857 there were only three medical colleges at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, and only one engineering college at Roorkee established in 1847 which was open only to Europeans and Eurasians. Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

Q 11.C

- **Oropouche fever**
 - **Context:** Two people in the Brazilian state of Bahia were the first people to die from Oropouche fever, the country's health ministry reported July 25, 2024.
 - **About Oropouche Fever**
 - **Disease:** Emerging zoonotic arboviral disease caused by the Oropouche Virus (OROV).
 - **Discovery:** First identified in Trinidad and Tobago in 1955.
 - **Transmission**
 - **Vector:** Spread to humans via bites from infected midges (e.g., *Culicoides paraensis*) or mosquitoes.
 - **Risk Factors:** Urbanization, deforestation, and climate change increase vector proliferation and transmission risk. **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**
 - **Human-to-Human Transmission:** No evidence of human-to-human transmission.
 - **Symptoms**
 - **Onset:** Symptoms typically begin 4 to 8 days after an infected bite.
 - **Symptoms Include:** Sudden fever, headaches, pain, chills, joint stiffness, and occasionally nausea and vomiting.
 - **Treatment**
 - **Vaccines and Specific Treatment:** None available.
 - **Medical Care:** Focuses on symptom management and aiding recovery.

Q 12.C

- **Lytton's Policy of Proud Reserve:** Lytton started a new foreign policy of 'proud reserve', which was aimed at having scientific frontiers and safeguarding 'spheres of influence'. According to Lytton, the relations with Afghanistan could no longer be left ambiguous. **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**
- **John Lawrence's Policy of Masterly Inactivity:** John Lawrence (1864-1869) started a policy of masterly inactivity which was a reaction to the disasters of the First Afghan War.
 - John Lawrence's foreign policy was a policy of self-reliance and self-restraint, of defense not defiance, of waiting and watching that he might be able to strike harder and in the right direction, if the time for aggressive action should ever come
- **Forward Policy of Auckland:** Auckland who came to India as the governor-general in 1836, advocated a forward policy. This implied that the Company government in India itself had to take initiatives to protect the boundary of British India from a probable Russian attack. **This objective was to be achieved either through treaties with the neighboring countries or by annexing them completely.**
- **Policy of Ring Fence (1765-1813):** This policy was reflected in **Warren Hastings' wars against the Marathas and Mysore**, and aimed at creating buffer zones to defend the Company's frontiers. The main threat was from the Marathas and Afghan invaders (the Company undertook to organize Awadh's defense to safeguard Bengal's security).
- **Lord Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliance** was an extension of the ring fence—which sought to reduce states to a position of dependence on the British Government in India. Major powers such as Hyderabad, Awadh and the Marathas accepted subsidiary alliance.

Q 13.B

- In the beginning of the 19th century, Burma was a free country and wanted to expand westward. The expansionist urges of the British, fuelled by the lure of the forest resources of Burma, market for British manufactures in Burma and the need to check French ambitions in Burma and the rest of South-East Asia, resulted in three Anglo-Burmese Wars, and in the end, the annexation of Burma into British India in 1885.
- **First Anglo-Burmese War (1824-26)**
 - The first war with Burma was fought when the Burmese expansion westwards and occupation of Arakan and Manipur, and the threat to Assam and the Brahmaputra Valley led to continuous friction along the ill-defined border between Bengal and Burma
 - The British expeditionary forces occupied Rangoon in May 1824 and reached within 72 km of the capital at Ava. Peace was established in 1826 with the Treaty of Yandabo. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- **Second Anglo-Burmese War (1852-53)**
 - **The second war was the result of the British commercial need and the imperialist policy of Lord Dalhousie. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

- This time, the British occupied Pegu, the only remaining coastal province of Burma. An intense guerrilla resistance had to be overcome before complete British control of lower Burma could be established.
- **Third Anglo-Burmese War (1885)**
 - After the death of Burmese King Bhindan, his son Thibaw succeeded to the throne. Thibaw, from the beginning itself, was hostile towards the British and step-motherly treatment by Thibaw of British merchants. He had also been negotiating commercial treaties with the rival powers of France, Germany and Italy.
 - **Finally, Dufferin ordered the invasion and final annexation of upper Burma in 1885 and this led to Third Burma War (1885). Hence statement 3 is correct.**

Q 14.D

- **In 1902, Raleigh Commission was set up to go into conditions and prospects of universities in India and to suggest measures for improvement in their constitution and working.** The commission precluded from reporting on primary or secondary education. Based on its recommendations, the Indian Universities Act was passed in 1904. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- **As per the Act:**
 - universities were to give more attention to study and research;
 - the number of fellows of a university and their period in office were reduced and most fellows were to be nominated by the Government. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
 - Government was to have powers to veto universities' senate regulations and could amend these regulations or pass regulations on its own;
 - conditions were to be made stricter for affiliation of private colleges. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**
 - five lakh rupees were to be sanctioned per annum for five years for improvement of higher education and universities.
- **Curzon justified greater control over universities in the name of quality and efficiency, but actually sought to restrict education and to discipline the educated towards loyalty to the Government.**
- The nationalists saw in it an attempt to strengthen imperialism and to sabotage nationalist feelings. **Gokhale called it a "retrograde measure".**

Q 15.C

- Key provisions of Charter Act of 1853:
 - The Company was to continue possession of territories unless the Parliament provided otherwise.
 - **The Charter Act of 1853 reduced the number of members on the Court of Directors from 24 to 18.** The act also required the British Crown to nominate six of the 18 members. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
 - The Company's patronage over the services was dissolved. The services were now thrown open to a competitive examination. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
 - **Earlier The charter act of 1833 It stated that Indians should not be debarred from holding any place, office and employment under the company. It was nullified after opposition from the Court of Directors.**
 - The law member became a full member of the governor general's executive council.
 - **The separation of the executive and legislative functions of the Governor General Council with the inclusion of six additional members for legislative purposes. Hence statement 3 is correct.**
 - Local representation was introduced in the Indian legislature. The legislative wing came to be known as the Indian Legislative Council. **However, a law to be promulgated needed the assent of the governor general, and the governor general could veto any bill of the legislative council.**

Q 16.A

- The printer and publisher of any vernacular newspaper could be called upon by the district magistrate to enter into an agreement confirming that none of their published papers will include hatred, disaffection, or antipathy towards the government.
- If any press fails to follow the guidelines and fulfill the agreement then the security deposit amount shall be forfeited and press equipment would be seized. The Act empowered the district magistrate to take action against those who committed the offense.
- The Act restricted the press to file re-appeal in any of the courts and that the action of the magistrate shall be final and binding. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

- **After the enactment of the Vernacular Press Act, it popularly came to be known as the ‘Gagging Act’.** The people of India felt that there was grave discrimination between the Europeans and the vernaculars. The sentiments of Indians were deeply hurt and they lost faith in the government due to its biased behavior.
- The most significant case was of the **Amrita Bazar Patrika**, which turned into an English newspaper overnight to escape prosecution under Vernacular Press Act . **Vernacular Newspaper like Som Prakash, Bharat Mihir, Dhaka Prakash, and Samachar Darpan, were some of the newspapers that were prosecuted under the Vernacular Press Act. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- **After the case of Amrita Bazar Patrika, the pre-censorship clause was repealed and a press commissioner was appointed to provide the press with accurate and authentic news. Hence statement 2 is correct.**

Q 17.A

- **Solar Paraboloid Technology**
 - **Context:** Solar paraboloid technology, a form of concentrating solar power (CSP), is emerging as a promising renewable energy solution.
 - It uses parabolic mirrors to focus sunlight onto a receiver, generating high temperatures (up to 300°C) for electricity or industrial heat. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
 - It leverages the geometric properties of a parabola to maximize the concentration of solar energy into heat, making it highly efficient for solar applications.
 - It is capable of achieving temperatures up to 1000°C, allowing for a higher conversion efficiency from thermal to electrical energy compared to other CSP technologies. It can generate significant energy from a small reflective surface area, making it suitable for both large-scale power plants and smaller, decentralized applications.
 - The systems are modular and can be scaled to meet specific energy needs, providing flexibility in deployment across different settings.
 - This technology offers higher efficiency than traditional photovoltaic systems, potentially lowering electricity costs. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
 - However, challenges such as high upfront costs and technical complexity remain.

Q 18.D

- **From the mid-19th century, the Indian capitalist class began to emerge as a group of entrepreneurs who relied on their own resources, rather than on foreign capital, to build businesses.**
- They primarily accumulated wealth through trade, traditional industries, and the expanding opportunities in the colonial economy. So they were not dependent foreign capital. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- One of the most prominent figures of this era, Jamsetji Tata, established the Tata Group. Starting with a textile mill in Nagpur in 1877, Tata built his business on Indian capital, without being a subordinate or junior partner to foreign investors.
- **His vision eventually led to the founding of Tata Steel in 1907, which became one of India's first major heavy industries.**
- During the 19th century, a new class of Indian capitalists began to emerge. **These were primarily merchants, traders, and industrialists who had accumulated wealth through trade and small-scale industrial activities, often within the colonial economic framework.**
- Unlike the feudal aristocracy, which was deeply intertwined with the British colonial administration, the Indian capitalist class was not economically dependent on or politically subservient to the pro-imperialist feudal interests.
- **The capitalist class had its own economic base, largely in commerce and industry, which allowed them to operate relatively independently. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

Q 19.C

- **The Ryotwari Settlement was a land revenue system introduced in British India by Thomas Munro and Alexander Reed. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- **Key Features:**
 - **Direct Settlement with Cultivators:** Unlike the Zamindari and Mahalwari settlements, the Ryotwari system established direct agreements between individual cultivators (ryots) and the government. .
 - **Individual Landholdings:** The system recognized individual peasants (ryots) as the owners of their land. Unlike the Zamindari system, which granted large estates to landlords, ryots had direct control over their holdings.

- **Direct Revenue Collection:** The British government collected land revenue directly from the ryots, eliminating intermediaries such as landlords or zamindars. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- **Fixed Assessment:** The revenue demand was fixed at a certain rate per unit of land area cultivated, rather than being based on the crop yield or other factors.
- **Permanent Settlement:** In theory, the revenue rates were fixed permanently, providing some stability to ryots. However, in practice, revisions were often made.
- **Exploitation under Ryotwari Settlement:**
 - **High and Arbitrary Revenue:** Ryots were forced to pay exorbitant taxes that often exceeded the value of their crops. This led to widespread indebtedness and poverty.
 - **No Security of Tenure:** Ryots had no guaranteed rights to their land. The British government could seize land for non-payment of taxes or any other reason. This made ryots vulnerable to eviction and landlessness.
 - **Absence of Land Consolidation:** Ryots often owned fragmented and scattered plots of land, making cultivation inefficient and reducing their income.
 - **Intermediaries and Corruption:** British officials often relied on intermediaries to collect taxes, who often exploited ryots through bribery and extortion.
 - **Inability to Invest in Land:** High taxes and short-term tenures discouraged ryots from investing in improving the productivity of their land.

Q 20.C

- **The Satyashodhak Samaj (Truth-Seekers' Society) was founded by Jyotirao Phule, Savitribai Phule, and others in Pune, Maharashtra in 1873. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- **Its primary aims were to promote education and increase social rights for underprivileged groups, especially women, Shudras, and Dalits in Maharashtra. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- **The Samaj rejected the Vedic culture, Upanishads, and the dominance of Aryan society, which according to Phule, tried to suppress and deprive the non-Aryans. Hence statement 3 is correct.**
- **The Satyashodhak Samaj aimed to:**
 - End the exploitation of Shudras and Dalits by Brahmins
 - Convince people to believe in and follow one omnipotent God
 - Establish that no intermediary is required to connect to God
 - Provide education access to lower caste people
 - Promote cottage industries and domestic goods
 - Eradicate the proclaimed social status of Brahmins
 - It promoted the ideals of human welfare, happiness, unity, and equality through its work.
- **The Samaj gradually dissolved in the 1930s as its leaders joined the Indian National Congress.**

Q 21.D

- **Theosophical Society: Founded in 1875 by Helena Blavatsky, Henry Steel Olcott, and others, the society aimed to promote universal brotherhood and the study of comparative religion, philosophy, and science.**
 - The Society gained significant traction in India in 1879 and established its headquarters in Adyar, near Madras (now Chennai) in 1882.
 - **Annie Besant, a prominent British social reformer, became the international president from 1907-1933.**
 - In India, the Theosophical Society made important contributions in the field of education. It advocated for a comparative study of oriental religions, considering ancient Hinduism as profoundly spiritual.
- **Arya Mahila Samaj: Established in 1899 by social reformer Pandita Ramabai, this organization focused on the upliftment of women and aimed to promote education and social reform among women.**
- **Bharat Mahila Parishad: Ramabai Ranade founded the Ladies Social Conference (Bharat Mahila Parishad), under the parent organisation National Social Conference, in 1904 in Bombay.**
 - **It was one of the first national-level women's organizations in the country.**
 - Established branches in cities like Lahore, Allahabad, and Delhi to work for women's empowerment.
- **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 22.B

- **Sarla Devi Chaudhurani, born on September 9, 1872, in Kolkata, was a prominent Indian freedom fighter, social reformer, and feminist. She played a crucial role in the Indian independence movement and was instrumental in advocating for women's rights and education.**

- She actively participated in the Swadeshi movement and encouraged the use of indigenous products.
- In 1910, Sarla Devi founded the Bharat Stree Mahamandal, which is recognized as the first national-level women's organization in India. The organization aimed to promote women's education, vocational training, and empowerment across various social strata. It established branches in multiple cities, including Lahore, Allahabad, and Delhi, working towards improving the status of women in society. The Bharat Stree Mahamandal played a pivotal role in mobilizing women and encouraging them to participate actively in the freedom struggle.
- Sarla Devi was the author of several significant works, including the book "Ahitagnika." Her activism blended feminism and nationalism, as she believed women's liberation was integral to India's independence struggle. She wrote extensively on themes of nationalism, women's rights, and empowerment, using her literary skills to advocate for change.
- Annie Besant was a British social reformer and prominent leader in the Indian independence movement, known for advocating for women's rights and promoting the use of indigenous products during the Swadeshi movement. She played an important role in the Indian independence movement, **establishing the Indian Home Rule League in 1916.**
 - In 1917, she became the first female president of the Indian National Congress.
- Ramabai Ranade was a social reformer and women's rights activist in India, who worked tirelessly for women's education and empowerment, and **co-founded the Seva Sadan** to support women's welfare.
- Savitribai Phule was a pioneering Indian social reformer and educator who, along with her husband Jyotirao Phule, established the first girls' school in Pune and fought against caste discrimination and women's rights in the 19th century.
- Hence option (b) is the correct answer.

Q 23.C

- The Munda rebellion was a significant post-1857 uprising that originated from the destruction of the Munda traditional land system. This was accelerated by the British intervention like the introduction of contractors, and the dislocation of Mundas as indentured laborers, which led to the rebellion by Mundas.
 - The Munda Rebellion, also known as Ulgulan or the "Great Tumult," was a significant tribal uprising that took place in the late 19th century in the Chotanagpur plateau region of Jharkhand.
- Birsa Munda was the main leader in the Munda Rebellion. He was a tribal freedom fighter and folk hero who belonged to the Munda tribe. Birsa was known for his spiritual leadership and his ability to mobilize the tribal communities against British rule and the exploitation by zamindars and moneylenders.
 - He created a new religious movement called Birsait, which sought to revive traditional Munda beliefs while rejecting external influences, particularly those from Christian missionaries.
 - His leadership was marked by a strong sense of identity and purpose, as he sought to restore the Munda Raj, which represented the autonomy and rights of the Munda people.
- The revolt aimed to abolish the feudal system that plagued the Adivasi (tribal) lands in Jharkhand and Bihar. Hence statement 1 is correct.
- The movement led to Chhotanagpur Tenancy Act, 1908, where the Mundas were provided some recognition over khuntkatti land and beth begari was abolished. It also restricted the transfer of tribal land to non-tribals.
- Significance of the Rebellion:
 - It led to the enactment of the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act of 1908. This legislation aimed to protect the land rights of the tribal populations by restricting the transfer of tribal land to non-tribals, thus preventing further dispossession by outsiders. Hence statement 2 is correct.
 - Awakening of Tribal Identity: The rebellion highlighted the capacity of tribal communities to resist injustice and assert their rights. It served as a catalyst for future movements advocating for tribal rights and autonomy.
 - Cultural Revival: Birsa Munda's efforts to revive traditional Munda culture and beliefs fostered a sense of pride and identity among the tribal people, which continues to resonate in contemporary tribal movements.
 - Legacy of Birsa Munda: Birsa Munda's legacy endures as a symbol of resistance against colonial oppression. His contributions are commemorated in various forms, including the celebration of Birsa Munda Jayanti and the observance of Janjatiya Gaurav Divas (Tribal Pride Day) in India.

Q 24.A

- The Pabna Revolt occurred between 1873 and 1876 in the Pabna district of Bengal. This uprising was a significant peasant movement against the oppressive practices of zamindars and was characterized by collective resistance and demands for rights.
- **Causes of the Pabna Revolt:**
 - **Oppressive Practices of Zamindars:** The peasants in East Bengal faced severe exploitation by the Zamindars (landlords) through frequent evictions, harassment, illegal seizure of property, arbitrary enhancement of rents, and use of force.
 - **Occupancy Rights Act of 1859:** This act provided ryots (peasants) with immunity from eviction. However, zamindars tried to annihilate these newly acquired occupancy rights by converting peasants into tenants-at-will through forcibly written agreements, leading to further harassment and atrocities.
 - **Imposition of Cesses:** Zamindars enhanced rents through the imposition of a variety of illegal cesses further burdening the peasants.
 - **Famine and Economic Distress:** The famines of 1873-74 led to widespread food shortages, impoverishment, and desperation among the peasantry, intensifying their existing grievances.
- **Course of the Pabna Revolt:**
 - **In 1873, peasants organized the Pabna Agrarian League. The league raised funds to mitigate litigation expenses and held mass meetings to mobilize villagers. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
 - **Collective Resistance:** The peasants did not object to rent hikes but launched organized resistance through the league. They sought to become "Queen's Ryots" to secure the redressal of their grievances, a rare example of peasants not defying colonial authority.
 - **The Pabna Revolt was largely a non-violent movement. While there were instances of armed resistance, the movement primarily aimed to assert the rights of peasants through organized protests and legal means rather than outright rebellion.**
 - **Spread of the Movement:** The Pabna Agrarian League spread rapidly, and similar movements emerged in other districts as well.
- **Measures Taken by the Colonial Government:**
 - **Appointment of an Inquiry Committee:** After the suppression of the revolt, the government appointed an inquiry committee to investigate the peasants' complaints.
 - **Enactment of the Bengal Tenancy Act (1885):** The inquiry led to the enactment of the Bengal Tenancy Act, which aimed to protect the rights of tenants and regulate the relationship between zamindars and ryots.
 - The act partially met the demands of the peasants, leading to a gradual subsidence of discontent from the Pabna Revolt.
 - **The revolt did not result in the complete abolition of the zamindari system. Instead, it prompted some legal reforms, such as the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885, which aimed to clarify the rights of both zamindars and tenants but did not eliminate the zamindari system itself. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

Q 25.C

- **The Deccan Riots of 1875 were a series of peasant uprisings that occurred in the Deccan region of western India against the oppressive policies of moneylenders and landlords.**
 - **The riots were largely non-violent in nature, with few instances of violence reported. The primary objective was to destroy the documentation that bound the peasants to debt.**
- **The British government initially dismissed the unrest as minor; however, as the agitation grew, they recognized the need for intervention. Following measures were taken by the colonial government:**
 - **Deccan Riots Inquiry Commission:** In response to the riots, the British government established the "Deccan Riots Inquiry Commission" in 1877 to investigate the causes of the unrest. Hence statement 1 is correct.
 - **Agriculturists Relief Act of 1879:** Following the commission's findings, the "Agriculturists Relief Act" was enacted in 1879.
 - **This legislation aimed to protect farmers from being arrested or imprisoned for failing to repay debts, providing some relief to the indebted peasantry. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
 - **Regulation of Moneylending Practices:** The Act aimed to curb the exploitative practices that had contributed to the agrarian crisis.

Q 26.B

- **Significant campaigns to improve women's position were launched in India in the 18th and 19th centuries by both native reformers and colonial influences.** These movements sought to address the severe social inequalities and oppressive practices that women faced, such as sati (self-immolation), child marriage, and the prohibition of widow remarriage.
- **Causes of the Movements:**
 - **Patriarchal Social Structure**
 - **Colonial Influence:** The British colonial administration, with its own set of moral and legal standards, began to critique the status of women in India. While often motivated by a sense of cultural superiority, this critique also provided an impetus for social reform within India.
 - **Religious and Cultural Practices:** Many of the oppressive practices were justified through religious interpretations, which were challenged by reformers. The degradation of widows, female infanticide, and the denial of education to women were prevalent across various regions of India.
 - **Emergence of Western Education:** The introduction of Western education exposed Indian elites to Enlightenment ideas, emphasizing human rights, equality, and the role of education in societal progress. This led to a growing awareness of the need to reform social practices concerning women.
- **Key Movements and Reformers**
 - **Abolition of Sati:** Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the most prominent figure advocating for the abolition of Sati. His efforts were instrumental in the passing of the Bengal Sati Regulation Act in 1829, which made the practice illegal.
 - **Promotion of Widow Remarriage:** Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was a key advocate for widow remarriage. His efforts led to the passing of the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act in 1856, which legalized the remarriage of widows.
 - **Education for Women:** Leaders like Jyotiba Phule, who established the first school for girls in Pune in 1848, and John Elliot Drinkwater Bethune, who founded the Bethune School in Calcutta in 1849, were pioneers in promoting women's education.
 - **Opposition to Child Marriage:** Behramji Malabari was a prominent critic of child marriage, and his efforts culminated in the passing of the Age of Consent Act in 1891, which raised the age of consent for girls.
 - **Formation of Women's Organizations:** The late 19th century saw the emergence of women's organizations like the Arya Mahila Samaj (founded by Ramabai Ranade) and the Bharat Stree Mahamandal (founded by Sarala Devi Chaudhurani).
- **Impact of the Movements:**
 - **Legal Reforms:** The movements led to several landmark legal reforms, including the abolition of sati, the legalization of widow remarriage, and the raising of the age of consent. These laws challenged the traditional social order and provided women with greater legal protection.
 - **Educational Advancement:** The emphasis on women's education laid the foundation for future generations of educated women who would go on to play significant roles in India's social, political, and economic spheres.
 - **Social Awareness:** The reform movements brought issues related to women's rights and gender equality into the public consciousness. Although social change was slow, these movements helped to initiate a shift in attitudes towards women's roles in society.
 - **Foundation for Future Movements:** The 18th and 19th-century reform movements laid the groundwork for the women's rights movements in the 20th century, including the fight for suffrage, property rights, and legal equality.
- **Challenges and Limitations:**
 - Despite these achievements, the movements faced considerable resistance from conservative sections of society.
 - Many reforms were slow to be implemented, and the benefits were often limited to urban and upper/middle-class women, leaving the majority of rural and lower-caste women still marginalized.
- Hence option (b) is the correct answer.

Q 27.C

- The strongly ingrained caste system, which for a long time governed social hierarchy, limited mobility, and sustained discrimination against lower castes and marginalized populations, gave rise to the anti-caste movements in 19th-century India.

- These movements were primarily driven by reformers who sought to challenge the social injustices and inequalities perpetuated by the caste system.
- **Jyotiba Phule (1827–1890):** A prominent social reformer from Maharashtra, Phule was a champion for the rights of the lower castes and women.
 - He founded the **Satyashodhak Samaj in 1873** to promote social equality and worked tirelessly for the education of women and marginalized communities. Phule and his wife Savitribai Phule established the first school for girls in Pune in 1848.
 - Phule's work laid the foundation for the anti-caste movement in India, and he is remembered as a pioneer of social justice.
- **Sri Narayana Guru (1856–1928):** A revered social reformer and spiritual leader from Kerala.
 - He propagated the ideals of **"one caste, one religion, one God"** and worked against the caste system, particularly for the upliftment of the Ezhava community.
 - He established temples and schools that were open to all, regardless of caste, and his teachings inspired a significant social and religious movement in Kerala that promoted equality and social harmony.
- **E.V. Ramasamy Periyar (1879–1973):** A radical social reformer and politician from Tamil Nadu, known as the father of the Dravidian movement.
 - Periyar was a vocal critic of the caste system and Brahminical dominance. He advocated for the rights of non-Brahmins and women and was a staunch atheist who opposed religious orthodoxy.
 - He founded the **Self-Respect Movement in 1925**, which sought to empower the Dravidian people and challenge the dominance of the Brahmins in South India. His ideas influenced the Dravidian political parties that later dominated Tamil Nadu's political landscape.
- **Behramji M. Malabari (1853–1912):** An Indian reformer, journalist, and poet of Parsi descent.
 - Malabari was a significant figure in the fight against child marriage and the advocacy of widow remarriage. His efforts were instrumental in the passing of the Age of Consent Act in 1891, which raised the age of consent for girls.
 - He authored "The Indian Muse in English Garb" and wrote extensively on social issues through his journal, The Indian Spectator.
- Hence option (c) is the correct answer.

Q 28.A

- The construction of railways and subsequent industrialization, including the growth of coal, cotton, and jute industries, marked the entry of modern industry in India. This created a new working class, which faced harsh exploitation similar to that seen in Europe, including low wages, long hours, child labor, and unsafe working conditions.
- The Indian working class had to contend not only with economic exploitation by both foreign and native capitalists but also with the overarching imperialist rule, making their struggle unique and closely tied to the broader political movement for national independence.
- **Early Labor Movement:** Early nationalists, particularly the Moderates, were largely indifferent to the plight of workers. They were concerned that labor reforms might harm Indian-owned industries' competitiveness and create class divisions within the national movement.
- As a result, initial efforts to improve workers' conditions were isolated, focused on specific local grievances, and lacked a cohesive approach to labor rights.
- Earlier attempts to improve the economic conditions of the workers were in the nature of the **philanthropic efforts**, with prominent figures like Sasipada Banerjea, Sorabjee Shapoorji Bengalee, and Narain Meghajee Lokhanday playing key roles.
- **1870:** Sasipada Banerjea established a workingmen's club and published the newspaper "Bharat Shramjeevi".
- **1878:** Sorabjee Shapoorji Bengalee attempted to pass a labor welfare bill in the Bombay Legislative Council.
- **1880:** Narain Meghajee Lokhanday launched the newspaper "Deenbandhu" and founded the Bombay Mill and Millhands Association.
- **1899:** The first major strike occurred on the Great Indian Peninsular Railways, receiving widespread support, with nationalist leaders like Tilak advocating for the cause through his newspapers "Kesari" and "Maharatta".
- Hence option (a) is the correct answer.

Q 29.B

- The construction of railways and subsequent industrialization, including the growth of coal, cotton, and jute industries, marked the entry of modern industry in India. This created a new working class, which faced harsh exploitation similar to that seen in Europe, including low wages, long hours, child labor, and unsafe working conditions.
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 - 1899: The first major strike occurred on the Great Indian Peninsular Railways, receiving widespread support, with nationalist leaders like Tilak advocating for the cause through his newspapers "Kesari" and "Maharatta".
- Hence option (b) is the correct answer.

Q 30.D

- During the 18th and 19th centuries, various tribal uprisings occurred in India as a response to British colonial policies, land alienation, and exploitation. These uprisings were often led by prominent tribal leaders and took place in different regions across the country. Below is a detailed account of some significant tribal uprisings, their leaders, and the regions where they occurred.
- **Chuar Uprising (1766-1816):** The Chuar rebellion or Chuar revolt, also known as the Jungle Mahal movement was a series of peasant movements between 1771 and 1809 by the tribal inhabitants of the countryside surrounding the Jungle Mahals settlements of Dhalbhum, Midnapore, Bankura and Manbhum against the rule of the East India Company (EIC).
 - **Important leaders:** Durjan Singh, Jagannath Singh Patar, Subal Singh, Mangal Singh, Rani Shiromani, and others. Hence pair 1 is correctly matched.
- **Santhal Hul (1855-1856):** The Santhal rebellion was an uprising by the Santhal people against the British East India Company and the Zamindari system. It took place in present-day Jharkhand and West Bengal.
 - Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu, brothers who led the Santhal rebellion against British rule and oppression by upper castes and zamindars. Hence pair 2 is correctly matched.
- **Khond Uprisings (1837-1856):** The Khond uprisings were a series of revolts by the Khond people in the Ghumsur region of Odisha against the British East India Company's attempts to abolish human sacrifice and female infanticide practices.
 - Chakra Bisoi led the Khond uprisings against the British over a period of nearly 20 years from 1837 to 1856. Hence pair 3 is correctly matched.

Q 31.A

- The Shifting cultivation is a form of agricultural practice or a cultivation system in which an area of ground is cleared of vegetation and cultivated for a few years and then abandoned for a new area until its fertility has been naturally restored.
- As per the UN report, more than 250 million populations in the world derive subsistence from the practice of shifting cultivation and ecological consequences are often harmful. It has diverse forms and remains a permeate practice of the tropical region.
- It is known by different names in different parts of the world. Following are some local names of Shifting cultivation in India:

- Jhum: North-eastern India
- Vevar and Dahiyar: Bundelkhand Region (Madhya Pradesh)
- Deepa: Bastar District (Madhya Pradesh)
- **Zara and Erka: Southern States**
- Batra: South-eastern Rajasthan
- **Podu: Andhra Pradesh**
- **Kumari: Hilly Region of the Western Ghats of Kerala**
- Kaman, Vinga, and Dhavi: Odisha.
- **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 32.C

- The work of the Indian National Congress was accomplished largely through the Press. The Congress had no organization of its own for carrying on political work. Its resolutions and proceedings had to be propagated through newspapers.
- **Interestingly, nearly one-third of the founding fathers of the Congress in 1885 were journalists. Powerful newspapers emerged during these years under distinguished and fearless journalists. These were:**
 - Hindu and Swadesamitran under the editorship of G. Subramaniya Iyer.
 - Kesari and Mahratta under B.G. Tilak.
 - Bengalee under Surendranath Banerjea.
 - Amrita Bazar Patrika under Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh.
 - Sudharak under G.K. Gokhale. **Hence pair 4 is correctly matched.**
 - Indian Mirror under N.N. Sen. **Hence pair 1 is correctly matched.**
 - Voice of India under Dadabhai Naoroji. **Hence pair 2 is not correctly matched.**
 - Hindustani and Advocate under G.P. Varma. **Hence pair 3 is correctly matched.**

Q 33.D

- The office of the District Collector was created for the first time in 1771 by Lord Warren Hastings.
- Lord William Bentinck restored and revived the magisterial powers of district collector which was divested by Lord Cornwallis.
- Lord Wellesley founded Fort William College to train civil servants.
- **In 1806, Fort William College was replaced by Hailey Bury College in London to train civil servants.**
- **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 34.B

- **The Charter Act of 1813-**
 - In England, the business interests were pressing for an end to the Company's monopoly over trade in India because of a spirit of laissez-faire and the continental system by Napoleon by which the European ports were closed for Britain. **Hence, statement 1 is correct answer.**
 - The 1813 Act sought to redress these grievances—
 - **The Company's monopoly over trade in India ended, but the Company retained the trade with China and the trade in tea. Hence, statement 2 is not correct answer.**
 - The Company's shareholders were given a 10.5 per cent dividend on the revenue of India.
 - The Company was to retain the possession of territories and the revenue for 20 years more, without prejudice to the sovereignty of the Crown. (Thus, the constitutional position of the British territories in India was defined explicitly for the first time).
 - The regulations made by the Councils of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta were now required to be laid before the British Parliament. The constitutional position of the British territories in India was thus explicitly defined for the first time.
 - **Christian missionaries were also permitted to come to India and preach their religion. Hence, statement 3 is correct answer.**

Q 35.A

- **The Charter Act of 1833-**
 - **The Charter Act, 1833 came under the backdrop of great changes that had taken place in Great Britain because of the Industrial Revolution.**
 - **Laissez Faire was accepted as the principle of the government's attitude towards industrial enterprise.**

- **The liberal movement resulted in the Reform Act of 1832.**
- **The administration was urged to take steps to ameliorate the conditions of slaves and to ultimately abolish slavery.**
- As a result of this act, In India, slavery was outlawed by Act V of 1843 by Ellenborough.
- **Hence, option(a) is the correct answer.**

Q 36.C

- **The Act of 1786 -**
 - Cornwallis wanted to have the powers of both the governor-general and the commander-in-chief. The new Act conceded this demand and also gave him the power.
 - **Cornwallis was allowed to override the council's decision** if he owned the responsibility for the decision. **Later, this provision was extended to all the governor-general.**
 - **Hence, option(c) is the correct answer.**

Q 37.C

- **Pitt's India Act of 1784**
 - The government's control over the Company's affairs was greatly extended. A Board of Control consisting of the chancellor of exchequer, a secretary of state and four members of the Privy Council (to be appointed by the Crown) were to exercise control over the Company's civil, military and revenue affairs. All dispatches were to be approved by the board. Thus a dual system of control was set up.
- **The Charter Act of 1793**
 - The revenue administration was separated from the judiciary functions and this led to disappearing of the Maal Adalats.
- **The Charter Act of 1833**
 - All restrictions on European immigration and the acquisition of property in India were lifted. Thus, the way was paved for the wholesale European colonisation of India.
- **The Charter Act of 1853**
 - Local representation was introduced in the Indian legislature. The legislative wing came to be known as the Indian Legislative Council. However, a law to be promulgated needed the assent of the governor-general, and the governor general could veto any Bill of the legislative council.
 - **Hence, option(c) is the correct answer.**

Q 38.C

- **The Doctrine of Lapse:**
 - The Doctrine of Lapse was a policy of annexation applied by the British East India Company in India during the mid-19th century. **It was formulated by Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General of India from 1848 to 1856,** as part of his aggressive expansionist agenda.
 - The policy stated that any princely state or territory under direct or indirect British control would automatically be annexed if the ruler was either "manifestly incompetent" or died without a direct male heir.
- **The states annexed under the policy are as follows:**
 - **Sambhalpur**
 - **Geography and Early History:** Sambhalpur is located in present-day Odisha, India. It was a princely state in Eastern India, strategically located on the Mahanadi River.
 - **Rule and Governance:** Before British annexation, Sambhalpur was ruled by local kings of the Chauhan dynasty. The state was known for its tribal culture and unique social customs.
 - **British Annexation:** After the death of the last ruler, **Narayan Singh, in 1849, who had no natural heir, the British annexed Sambhalpur under the Doctrine of Lapse.** The British were interested in Sambhalpur due to its strategic location and rich natural resources. **Hence option 1 is correct.**
 - **Jaipur**
 - **Geography and Early History:** Jaipur is located in the present-day state of Rajasthan. It was founded in 1727 by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II and became the capital of the princely state of Jaipur. The state was part of the Rajputana region, known for its Rajput warrior culture and strong forts.
 - **Rule and Governance:** The Kachwaha Rajput dynasty ruled Jaipur, which maintained autonomy under the Mughals and later under British suzerainty.

- **British Relations:** Jaipur was not annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse, it had signed Subsidiary Alliance under Wellesley in 1818. It remained a princely state with a treaty relationship with the British, allowing it to maintain internal autonomy while acknowledging British supremacy. **Hence option 2 is not correct.**
- **Udaipur (Chhattisgarh)**
 - **Geography and Early History:** Udaipur, also known as Udaipur State, was a small princely state located in **present-day Chhattisgarh**, distinct from the more famous Udaipur in Rajasthan. It was situated in a hilly and forested region, inhabited mainly by tribal communities.
 - **Rule and Governance:** The state was ruled by local chieftains, often under the influence of the larger Maratha and later British powers.
 - **British Annexation:** Udaipur was annexed by the British in 1852 under the Doctrine of Lapse after the death of its ruler, who had no direct male heir. This annexation aimed to consolidate British control over central India and protect their strategic interests. **Hence option 3 is correct.**
- **Nagpur**
 - **Geography and Early History:** Nagpur, located in present-day Maharashtra, was originally part of the Bhonsle Maratha Confederacy. It emerged as a significant state **under the rule of the Bhonsle dynasty**.
 - **Rule and Governance:** The Bhonsle rulers of Nagpur were powerful Maratha chieftains who established a strong regional kingdom in central India. The state was known for its economic prosperity and military strength.
 - **British Annexation:** Nagpur was annexed in 1853 under the Doctrine of Lapse following the death of Raghuji III, who died without a male heir. The British, eager to expand their control in central India, quickly annexed Nagpur. The state was of significant economic importance due to its resources and strategic location. **Hence option 4 is correct.**
- **Other states annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse policy:**
 - **Satara(1848) First state to be annexed.**
 - **Bhagat(1850) which is located in the present-day state of Himachal Pradesh**
 - **Jhansi (1854)**

Q 39.B

- **Maharaja Ranjit Singh**
 - Maharaja Ranjit Singh, often referred to as the "Lion of Punjab," was one of the most prominent leaders in the history of India, particularly in the context of the Sikh Empire. His contributions to the Sikh Empire were multifaceted, ranging from military innovations to secular governance and cultural patronage.
- **Modernization of the Sikh Army:**
 - One of the most significant contributions of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was the modernization of the Sikh army. He recognized the importance of a strong and well-trained military force in securing and expanding his empire.
 - To achieve this, he incorporated European military practices, training, and organization into the Sikh army. **Hence Statement 1 is correct.**
- **Secular Governance:**
 - Maharaja Ranjit Singh's rule was also characterized by his commitment to secularism. He upheld a policy of religious tolerance and supported institutions of all communities within his empire.
 - This approach was crucial in maintaining peace and stability in a region marked by religious diversity. His government included officials from various religious backgrounds, and he patronized Hindu, Muslim, and Sikh religious institutions alike.
 - His secular outlook ensured that his rule was accepted and respected by the diverse populations within his empire. **Hence statement 2 is also correct.**
- **Contribution to Architecture and Cultural Heritage:**
 - While Maharaja Ranjit Singh made significant contributions to the cultural and architectural heritage of the Sikh Empire, the construction of the Golden Temple, also known as Harmandir Sahib, in Amritsar is not one of them.
 - The Golden Temple was initially constructed by **Guru Arjan Dev, the fifth Sikh Guru, in the late 16th century. Hence statement 3 is not correct.**
 - Maharaja Ranjit Singh, however, did play a vital role in the embellishment of the temple. He is credited with **covering the upper floors of the temple with gold, which gave the temple its distinctive appearance and led to its popular name, the "Golden Temple."**

Q 40.C

- **The Anglo-Afghan Wars**
 - The Anglo-Afghan Wars were a series of three conflicts fought between the British Empire and Afghanistan in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Each war had distinct outcomes that shaped the political landscape of Afghanistan and its relationship with the British.
- **First Anglo-Afghan War (1839-1842):**
 - The First Anglo-Afghan War ended in a catastrophic defeat for the British. The war began with a British invasion aimed at installing a friendly regime under Shah Shuja in Kabul, replacing Dost Mohammad Khan.
 - However, the British faced fierce resistance from Afghan tribes. The situation deteriorated, leading to the infamous retreat from Kabul in 1842, during which most of the British forces were annihilated. This conflict was a significant humiliation for the British and exposed their vulnerabilities in the region. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- **Second Anglo-Afghan War (1878-1880)**
 - The Second Anglo-Afghan War was initiated due to the British desire to counter Russian influence in Afghanistan.
 - It ended with the **Treaty of Gandamak in 1879**. This treaty allowed the British to control Afghanistan's foreign policy and have a British envoy stationed in Kabul, **but it did not turn Afghanistan into a British protectorate. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
 - Afghanistan retained its internal administration and was not formally annexed into the British Empire. The war ultimately led to the British withdrawing from Afghanistan, except for strategic border areas, while maintaining indirect influence over its foreign affairs.
- **Third Anglo-Afghan War (1919):**
 - The Third Anglo-Afghan War occurred in 1919 when Amanullah Khan, the then Amir of Afghanistan, declared war to gain full independence from British control.
 - This war was relatively short, lasting a few months, and ended with the Treaty of Rawalpindi. The treaty recognized Afghanistan's right to conduct its foreign affairs independently, thereby ending British influence and granting Afghanistan full sovereignty.
 - **This marked a significant moment in Afghan history as it regained complete control over its foreign policy and solidified its status as an independent nation. Hence statement 3 is correct.**

Q 41.A

- **Background of Warren Hastings' Policy of Ring-Fence:**
 - **Warren Hastings**, who served as the Governor-General of Bengal from 1772 to 1785, implemented the Policy of Ring-Fence as a strategic defense mechanism during a critical period of British expansion in India. **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**
 - This policy was shaped by the geopolitical realities of the time, particularly the threat posed by powerful Indian states such as the Marathas, Mysore under Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan, and external threats like Afghan invaders.
 - The policy aimed to create a defensive perimeter around British-controlled territories, primarily Bengal, by securing the frontiers of neighboring states, thus preventing direct invasions into British territories.
- **Objective of the Policy:**
 - The primary objective of the Ring-Fence policy was not to expand British territory directly or integrate Indian states into the British Empire but to **safeguard British interests by creating buffer zones.**
 - These buffer zones were typically **allied states like Awadh**, whose frontiers were fortified and defended with the help of British military support. The rationale was that by defending the frontiers of these allied states, the British could indirectly secure their own territories without the immediate need for direct annexation or control.
- **Implementation and Impact:**
 - Hastings' policy was reflected in various military and diplomatic maneuvers, including his wars against the Marathas and Mysore.
 - The Policy of Ring-Fence led to the establishment of a defensive strategy wherein the British provided military assistance to allied states like Awadh, under the condition that these states would bear the cost of the British troops stationed to defend them.
 - This strategy helped the British avoid the costs of direct military engagements while simultaneously weakening potential threats by ensuring that neighboring states remained dependent on British military support.

- The policy laid the groundwork for later strategies like **Wellesley's Subsidiary Alliance**, which went a step further by integrating these states more closely into the British sphere of influence.

Q 42.C

- **Background of British Expansion in India:**
 - The British expansion in India during the 19th century was marked by several wars, treaties, and annexations that extended British influence over various regions. Among these conflicts, the Anglo-Burmese Wars and the Anglo-Nepalese War played pivotal roles in shaping the boundaries of British India.
- **The First Anglo-Burmese War and Treaty of Yandabo**
 - The First Anglo-Burmese War (1824-1826) was a significant conflict between the British East India Company and the Kingdom of Burma. The war ended with the Treaty of Yandabo in 1826.
 - The Treaty of Yandabo forced the Burmese to cede Assam, Manipur, Arakan, and Tenasserim to the British, significantly extending British control into the northeastern regions of India. This marked the beginning of British influence in Burma. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- **Other Anglo-Burmese Wars:**
 - **Second Anglo-Burmese War (1852):**
 - The Second Anglo-Burmese War was fought in 1852, primarily due to disputes over the implementation of the Treaty of Yandabo. The British victory led to the annexation of the province of Pegu, further expanding British control in Lower Burma.
 - **Third Anglo-Burmese War (1885):**
 - The Third Anglo-Burmese War was the final conflict between the British and the Burmese. The war resulted in the complete annexation of Burma by the British, making it a province of British India. The Burmese monarchy was abolished, and King Thibaw was exiled.
- **The Treaty of Sugauli and the Anglo-Nepalese War**
 - The Anglo-Nepalese War (1814-1816) was a conflict between the British East India Company and the Kingdom of Nepal. The war concluded with the Treaty of Sugauli in 1816.
 - **Under the Treaty of Sugauli**, Nepal ceded large portions of its territory to the British, including Sikkim, Kumaon, Garhwal, and parts of the Terai region. This treaty significantly reduced Nepal's territorial extent and established the present-day borders of Nepal. **Hence statement 2 is also correct.**

Q 43.A

- **Background:**
 - During the early 19th century, the British East India Company was expanding its influence across India. Meanwhile, Maharaja Ranjit Singh had consolidated his power in Punjab and was establishing a strong and independent Sikh Empire.
 - The British, wary of Ranjit Singh's growing influence, sought to establish a formal agreement that would delineate the boundaries between their territories and the Sikh Empire.
 - This led to the signing of the Treaty of Amritsar in 1809, a significant diplomatic move that defined the relationship between the two powers. **It is also known as the 'Minto-Metcalf Treaty.**
 - Both the parties, that is, **Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Charles Theophilus Metcalfe of the British East India Company under Governor General Lord Minto entered into a pact signifying a friendship between them. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- **Major Clauses/Conditions of the Treaty of Amritsar (1809):**
 - **Recognition of Sovereignty:**
 - The treaty formally recognized Maharaja Ranjit Singh's sovereignty over the Sikh Empire. The British East India Company acknowledged him as the legitimate ruler of the territories north of the Sutlej River. This recognition was crucial, as it affirmed the independence of Ranjit Singh's rule while simultaneously establishing the British as a dominant power in northern India.
 - **Boundary Demarcation:**
 - The treaty's most significant clause was the establishment of the Sutlej River as the boundary between British-controlled territories and the Sikh Empire. Ranjit Singh agreed not to expand his influence or conduct military operations south of this river, effectively securing British interests in the region and preventing any further northward expansion by the Sikhs.
 - **The treaty did not allow the British to station their troops in Lahore or any other part of the Sikh Empire.** The focus of the treaty was on boundary demarcation and ensuring non-interference between the two powers rather than establishing a British military presence within Ranjit Singh's territories. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

- **Non-Interference and Non-Alliance:**
 - The treaty also included a clause wherein both the British and the Sikh Empire agreed not to interfere in each other's territories. Additionally, Ranjit Singh pledged not to enter into alliances or diplomatic engagements with states south of the Sutlej, which assured the British that there would be no coalition of northern Indian states against them.
 - **The treaty recognized Maharaja Ranjit Singh's sovereignty over the Sikh Empire while clearly defining its boundaries with British territories, specifically marking the Sutlej River as the southern boundary of Ranjit Singh's domain. Hence statement 3 is correct.**

Q 44.B

- **Background: The Decline of the Mughal Empire**
 - The Mughal Empire, which once dominated the Indian subcontinent, began its decline following the death of Aurangzeb in 1707. The later Mughal emperors lacked the administrative and military capabilities of their predecessors, leading to a gradual weakening of central authority. This period saw the rise of powerful regional entities and an increase in political fragmentation across the empire. The vast territories, once unified under Mughal rule, began to splinter as various local rulers and warlords asserted their independence. This decline created a power vacuum that opportunistic forces, including the British East India Company, sought to exploit.
 - **The three independent kingdoms were Bengal, Awadh and Hyderabad. Those were different from the regional powers.**
- **The British East India Company and Political Fragmentation**
 - As the Mughal Empire fragmented, the British East India Company, initially focused on trade, began to take on a more aggressive role in Indian politics. The Company leveraged the disunity among the Indian states and the weakened central authority of the Mughals to establish its dominance. The political fragmentation made it easier for the British to apply their strategy of "divide and rule." They formed alliances with some regional powers, fought wars against others, and gradually expanded their control.
 - **Examples of British Expansion:** The Battle of Plassey (1757) and the Battle of Buxar (1764) are pivotal events where the British defeated local rulers and gained control over large parts of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. These victories were not just military but also political, as they allowed the British to secure treaties that further extended their influence over Indian territories.
 - **The political fragmentation of the Mughal Empire indeed provided the British East India Company with opportunities to establish dominance in India. Hence Statement I is correct.**
- **Regional Powers and the Further Destabilization of the Subcontinent**
 - As Mughal authority weakened, regional powers such as the Marathas, Sikhs, and the Nizams of Hyderabad grew stronger and more autonomous. These powers were not just filling the vacuum left by the Mughals; they were actively challenging one another for supremacy. **The rise of these regional entities contributed to the destabilization of the subcontinent as conflicts between them became frequent.**
 - **The Marathas and Sikhs:** The Marathas, under leaders like Shivaji and later the Peshwas, expanded their influence significantly in western and central India. The Sikhs, under Maharaja Ranjit Singh, consolidated power in the northwest, forming a formidable state. These regional powers often came into conflict with each other and with the remnants of the Mughal administration, further fragmenting the political landscape of India.
 - The weakening of Mughal central authority did allow regional powers like the Marathas and Sikhs to gain strength, which further destabilized the subcontinent. **Hence Statement II is also correct.**
- While the weakening of Mughal central authority did allow regional powers to rise, **the primary reason for British dominance was the political fragmentation of the Mughal Empire itself**, which the British exploited through strategic alliances, warfare, and treaties.
 - The rise of regional powers further destabilized the region, **but it was the fragmentation that provided the British with the initial opportunities to establish their dominance. Hence statement II is not the correct explanation for statement I.**

Q 45.C

- **The Third Battle of Panipat:**
 - The Third Battle of Panipat fought on January 14, 1761, stands as one of the most significant and brutal conflicts in Indian history. This battle was a clash between two great powers: **the Maratha Empire, which sought to assert its dominance in northern India, and the Durrani Empire, led**

by Ahmad Shah Abdali, who aimed to reclaim and expand his influence in the region. Hence statement 1 is correct.

- **Background and Context:**

- The Marathas, having risen to prominence following the decline of the Mughal Empire, were determined to establish their authority across the Indian subcontinent.
- Ahmad Shah Abdali (or Ahmad Shah Durrani), who was elected the successor of Nadir Shah after the latter's death in 1747, invaded India several times between 1748 and 1767. He continuously harassed the Mughals who tried to buy peace in 1751–52 by ceding Punjab to him.
- In 1757, Abdali captured Delhi and left behind an Afghan caretaker to watch over the Mughal emperor. Before his return, Abdali had recognised **Alamgir II as the Mughal emperor and the Rohilla chief, Najib-ud-Daula, as Mir Bakhshi of the empire**, who was to act as personal 'supreme agent' of Abdali.
- **In 1758, Najib-ud-Daula was expelled from Delhi by the Maratha chief, Raghunath Rao, who also captured Punjab.** In 1759, Ahmad Shah Abdali returned to India to take revenge on the Marathas. In 1761, Abdali defeated the Marathas in the Third Battle of Panipat.

- **Strategic Alliances and the Role of Regional Powers:**

- A critical dimension of the battle was the Marathas' failure to secure strong alliances in northern India.
- Despite their efforts, they were unable to gain the full support of the Rajputs, Jats, and other regional powers, who either remained neutral or provided limited assistance. This isolation was a significant factor in their defeat. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- On the other hand, Abdali successfully forged alliances with key regional players, such as the Rohilla Afghans and Shuja-ud-Daula of Awadh, which bolstered his forces and contributed to his strategic advantage.

- **The Battle and Its Aftermath:**

- The battle itself was marked by extraordinary brutality and high casualties on both sides. The Marathas, despite their military prowess, were overwhelmed by Abdali's forces. The defeat was catastrophic for the Marathas, leading to a massive loss of life, the decimation of their army, and a severe blow to their political influence in northern India.

- **Long-term Consequences:**

- The defeat at Panipat had profound implications for the Maratha Empire. It marked the beginning of the decline of Maratha power, particularly in the north, and opened the door for the British and other powers to expand their influence. The battle also highlighted the importance of strategic alliances and the dangers of overreaching without securing the necessary support. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

Q 46.B

- **The history of Awadh (Oudh):**

- The history of Awadh (Oudh) is marked by several significant events and contributions made by its Nawabs, each of whom played a pivotal role in shaping the region's destiny, especially in relation to its interactions with the British East India Company.

- **Saadat Khan:**

- Saadat Khan, also known as Burhan-ul-Mulk, was the founder of the Nawab dynasty in Awadh. He was appointed the first Nawab by the Mughal Emperor in 1722.

- **Shuja-ud-Daula:**

- Shuja-ud-Daula was the Nawab of Awadh from 1754 to 1775. He is best known for his role in the Battle of Buxar (1764) where he allied with the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II and Mir Qasim of Bengal against the British. Following their defeat, Shuja-ud-Daula was forced to sign the Treaty of Allahabad in 1765, which confirmed the British East India Company's dominance in Bengal and other territories. The treaty required Shuja-ud-Daula to cede parts of his territory to the British and pay a heavy indemnity. **Hence Pair 1 is correctly matched.**

- **Safdar Jung:**

- Safdar Jung was the Nawab of Awadh from 1739 to 1754, who succeeded Sadat Khan. He made an alliance with the Maratha sardars so that his dominion was saved from their incursions. He was a powerful leader who managed to expand and consolidate the Awadh territory.

- **Asaf-ud-Daula:**

- Asaf-ud-Daula, who reigned from 1775 to 1797, was the fourth Nawab of Awadh. He is renowned for moving the capital of Awadh from Faizabad to Lucknow in 1775. This shift marked the beginning of Lucknow's prominence as a cultural and political center in northern India. Asaf-ud-Daula was also known for his patronage of arts, including the construction of the Bara Imambara. **Hence Pair 2 is not correctly matched.**

- **Wajid Ali Shah:**
 - Wajid Ali Shah was the last Nawab of Awadh, reigning from 1847 until 1856. His rule is remembered for the cultural and artistic flourish it brought to Lucknow, but also for the British annexation of Awadh under the pretext of misgovernment. Wajid Ali Shah was deposed by the British in 1856, leading to the annexation of Awadh into the British Empire, a significant precursor to the Revolt of 1857. **Hence Pair 3 is correctly matched.**

Q 47.C

- **Background of the Maratha Taxation System**
 - **Maratha Empire:** Founded by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj in the 17th century, the Maratha Empire emerged as a formidable power in the Indian subcontinent, challenging the dominance of the Mughal Empire and other regional powers.
 - **Fiscal Strategy:** To sustain their military campaigns and administration, the Marathas developed a robust taxation system, prominently featuring Chauth and Sardeshmukhi, which played crucial roles in their revenue collection and territorial expansion.
- **Definition of Chauth:**
 - The term 'Chauth' derives from the Sanskrit word 'Chaturth', meaning one-fourth. **It was a tax amounting to 25% (one-fourth) of the revenue or produce of the region upon which it was levied.**
 - **Purpose and Implementation:**
 - **Protection Money:** Chauth was essentially a form of protection tax. The Marathas demanded this levy from neighboring territories and states in exchange for protection against external threats, including safeguarding from Maratha raids themselves.
 - **Areas of Imposition:** **This tax was predominantly imposed on territories outside the direct administrative control of the Maratha Empire, including regions under Mughal rule and other princely states. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
 - **Strategic Tool:** The imposition of Chauth served as a strategic tool for the Marathas to extend their influence without direct annexation, exerting political and economic pressure on neighboring territories.
 - **Historical Context:**
 - **Shivaji's Strategy:** Chauth was institutionalized by Shivaji Maharaj as a part of his military and economic strategy to weaken adversaries and finance Maratha military expeditions.
 - **Expansion under Successors:** Successive Maratha rulers, including the Peshwas, continued and expanded the practice, making it a regular source of income and a means to assert dominance over large parts of India.
- **Definition of Sardeshmukhi:**
 - The term 'Sardeshmukhi' combines 'Sar' (additional) and 'Deshmukh' (chief headman or revenue officer), **signifying an additional tax claimed by the highest authority.**
 - **It was levied at 10% of the revenue, over and above the Chauth. Hence statement 2 is also correct**
 - **Purpose and Justification:**
 - **Hereditary Right:** The Maratha rulers, starting with Shivaji Maharaj, claimed Sardeshmukhi as their hereditary right or legitimate due for being the chief protectors and traditional revenue collectors of the region.
 - **Administrative Claim:** This levy was justified on the grounds of the Maratha rulers being the legal guardians of the country's welfare and order, entitling them to this additional share.
 - **Areas of Imposition:**
 - **Wider Application:** **Unlike Chauth, which was specifically a protection tax, Sardeshmukhi was often collected from both Maratha-controlled territories and other regions where the Marathas asserted historical claims or influence.**
 - **Revenue Enhancement:** This tax served to further augment the financial resources of the Maratha state, supporting administrative costs and expansive military endeavors.
- **Chauth and Sardeshmukhi from the Mughal Emperors:**
 - **Balaji Vishwanath** was the first Peshwa to achieve significant diplomatic success by securing the right to collect Chauth and Sardeshmukhi from the Mughal Emperor, Farrukhsiyar in 1719.
 - **Baji Rao I**, Balaji Vishwanath's son, further enforced and extended the collection of Chauth and Sardeshmukhi across various regions in the Mughal Empire.

Q 48.B

- **Awadh**
 - **History and Founder:**
 - The princely state of Awadh, located in the northern region of India (modern-day Uttar Pradesh), was one of the most significant and affluent states in the 18th and early 19th centuries. **Awadh was founded by Saadat Khan (Burhan-ul-Mulk) in the early 18th century. Hence pair 1 is correctly matched.**
 - **Founder: Saadat Khan (Burhan-ul-Mulk)**
 - **Rise to Power:** Saadat Khan was originally appointed as the governor of Awadh by Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah in 1722. A capable and shrewd administrator, Saadat Khan consolidated his power by effectively managing the region's finances and expanding its military capabilities. Although Awadh remained a part of the Mughal Empire, Saadat Khan and his successors gradually increased their autonomy, making Awadh a semi-independent state.
 - **Consolidation of Power:** Saadat Khan established Lucknow as the center of his power and laid the groundwork for a prosperous state, which later rulers like Shuja-ud-Daula and Asaf-ud-Daula expanded further. Under their rule, Awadh became a center of cultural, economic, and political influence in northern India, known for its unique blend of Mughal and local traditions.
- **Hyderabad:**
 - **History and Founder:**
 - The princely state of Hyderabad, located in the Deccan region of India, was established in the early 18th century amidst the decline of the Mughal Empire. **The state was founded by Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah I, also known as Asaf Jah I, in 1724. Hence pair 2 is correctly matched.**
 - **Founder: Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah I**
 - **Rise to Power:** Asaf Jah I, born as Mir Qamar-ud-Din Siddiqi, began his career in the Mughal administration and quickly rose to prominence due to his administrative and military skills. Initially appointed as the Viceroy of the Deccan by Emperor Aurangzeb, he served in various capacities within the Mughal Empire. However, as the central authority weakened following Aurangzeb's death, Asaf Jah I took advantage of the power vacuum.
 - **Establishment of Independence:** In 1724, Asaf Jah I declared his independence from the Mughal Empire, effectively establishing the Asaf Jahi dynasty in Hyderabad. Although he maintained a nominal allegiance to the Mughal emperor, in practice, he acted independently, managing the region's administration, revenue, and military. His capital was established in Hyderabad, a city that grew to become a significant center of culture, trade, and politics in southern India.
- **Bengal**
 - **History and Founder:**
 - The state of Bengal, located in the eastern part of India, emerged as a significant power in the 18th century amidst the decline of the Mughal Empire. **The foundation of Bengal's semi-independent statehood is often associated with Murshid Quli Khan, who became the first Nawab of Bengal in 1717. Hence pair 3 is not correctly matched.**
 - **Founder: Murshid Quli Khan**
 - **Rise to Power:** Originally appointed as the Diwan (revenue minister) of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa by Emperor Aurangzeb, Murshid Quli Khan was a capable administrator who effectively managed the finances of the region. Over time, he gained significant autonomy from the Mughal central authority. In 1717, **he was officially recognized by the Mughal Emperor Farrukhsiyar as the Nawab of Bengal.**
 - **Establishment of Independent Rule:** Murshid Quli Khan shifted the capital from Dhaka to Murshidabad, where he consolidated his power. Although nominally recognizing Mughal suzerainty, he acted independently, controlling revenue and administrative affairs, thus laying the groundwork for an autonomous state. His policies and reforms strengthened Bengal's economy, particularly through the promotion of agriculture and trade.
 - He was succeeded in 1727 by his son Shuja-ud-din. **His successor, Sarfaraz Khan, was killed in 1740 by Alivardi Khan**, the deputy governor of Bihar at Gheria, who assumed power and made himself independent of the Mughal emperor by giving yearly tribute.

Q 49.B

- **GREAT scheme**
 - **Context:** The 8th Empowered Programme Committee (EPC), Ministry of Textiles meeting held recently approved the GREAT scheme.

- **GREAT Scheme**
 - Stands for Grant for Research & Entrepreneurship across Aspiring Innovators in Technical Textiles (GREAT).
 - Part of the National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM).
- **Aim:** To foster entrepreneurship and innovation in the technical textiles sector. **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**
- **Nodal Ministry:** Ministry of Textiles.
- **Funding**
 - Provides a grant-in-aid of up to 50 lakhs for a period of up to 18 months.
 - Additional 10% funding for incubators supporting startups.
- **Incubators:** Includes IITs, NITs, Textiles Research Associations, and Centres of Excellence.
- **Eligibility**
 - **Startups:** Early-stage startups in the technical textiles sector.
 - **Researchers:** Individual researchers and research groups from recognized institutions.
 - **Entrepreneurs:** Aspiring entrepreneurs with innovative ideas in technical textiles.
- **Supporting Areas:** Supports innovations in all segments of technical textiles.
- **NOTE: Technical Textiles-** Specialized textiles focused on technical performance and functional properties rather than aesthetics.

Q 50.A

- **Ramsar sites**
 - **Context:** Recently, 3 new wetlands have got the Ramsar site tag taking the total tally of Ramsar wetlands to 85 in India.
 - The 3 new sites included are Nanjarayan Bird Sanctuary in Tamil Nadu, Kazhuveli Bird Sanctuary in Tamil Nadu, and Tawa Reservoir in Madhya Pradesh.
 - **Nanjarayan Lake**
 - **Location:** Tiruppur district, Tamil Nadu. **Hence pair 2 is not correctly matched.**
 - **Type:** Large shallow wetland.
 - **Ecological Importance:** Feeding and nesting habitat for resident and migratory birds; significant for agriculture.
 - **Kazhuveli Bird Sanctuary**
 - **Location:** Villupuram district, Tamil Nadu. **Hence pair 3 is correctly matched.**
 - **Type:** Brackish shallow lake.
 - **Ecological Importance:** Key stopover for migratory birds on the Central Asian Flyway; breeding ground for resident species.
 - **Connectivity:** Linked to the Bay of Bengal via Uppukalli Creek and Edayanthittu Estuary.
 - **Tawa Reservoir**
 - **Location:** At the confluence of the Tawa and Denwa rivers in Satpura Tiger Reserve in Madhya Pradesh. **Hence pair 1 is not correctly matched.**
 - **Ecological Importance:** Habitat for rare and endangered species, birds, and wild animals; vital for aquatic flora and fauna.

Q 51.B

- **Unified Lending Interface (ULI)**
 - **Context:** At the Global Conference on Digital Public Infrastructure and Emerging Technologies, the RBI Governor announced that the central bank is set to launch the Unified Lending Interface (ULI) across India soon.
 - **Overview:**
 - Aims to transform India's lending sector similar to how the Unified Payments Interface (UPI) revolutionized payments.
 - **Features**
 - **Standardized System:** A plug-and-play system that minimizes the need for extensive documentation from borrowers. **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**
 - **Digitized Access:** Designed to address unmet credit demand by digitizing access to data such as land records.
 - **Objective**
 - Provides lenders with consent-based digital access to both financial and non-financial customer data stored across various silos.

- Facilitates frictionless credit, specifically targeting farmers and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).
- **Benefits**
 - **Reduced Appraisal Time:** Significantly decreases credit appraisal time by consolidating data from various government, local authorities, and banking databases.
 - **Simplified Integration:** Features common and standardized APIs to streamline the integration process for lenders, leading to faster and more efficient credit delivery with less documentation.
- **Integration with Existing Digital Infrastructure**
 - Part of the 'new trinity' of JAM (Jan Dhan, Aadhaar, Mobile) and UPI.
 - Represents a significant advancement in India's digital infrastructure.

Q 52.D

- **National Industrial Corridor Development Programme**
 - **Context:** The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved 12 new project proposals under the National Industrial Corridor Development Programme (NICDP).
 - **Overview**
 - India's most ambitious infrastructure program, aimed at transforming the industrial landscape.
 - These industrial areas will be located in Khurpia in Uttarakhand, Rajpura-Patiala in Punjab, Dighi in, Maharashtra, Palakkad in Kerala, Agra and Prayagraj in Uttar Pradesh, Gaya in Bihar, Zaheerabad in Telangana, Orvakal and Kopparthy in Andhra Pradesh and Jodhpur-Pali in Rajasthan. **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**
 - **Aim**
 - To create a network of industrial nodes and new industrial cities as "Smart Cities."
 - Converging next-generation technologies to bolster India's industrial capabilities.
 - **Mission:** To position India as a global manufacturing and investment hub by establishing a high-capacity transportation network.
 - **Vision:** Creation of world-class infrastructure to promote local commerce, enhance investment, generate employment, and achieve sustainable development.
 - **Budgetary Allocation:** 28,602 crore.
 - **Coverage**
 - Spanning across 10 states.
 - Strategically planned along 6 major industrial corridors.
 - **Implementation**
 - Monitored by the Apex Monitoring Authority with the Finance Minister as Chairperson.
 - National Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Limited (NICDC) acts as the implementing agency.
 - National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT) oversees project development and implementation activities.
 - **Projects**
 - Four projects have been completed.
 - Another four projects are currently under implementation.
 - **Importance**
 - Aims to attract investments from large industries and MSMEs.
 - Contributes to the goal of achieving \$2 trillion in exports by 2030.
 - New industrial cities to be developed as greenfield smart cities with features like "plug-n-play" and "walk-to-work" concepts.
 - **Alignment with National Initiatives**
 - Integrates with the PM Gati Shakti program.
 - Supports the vision of 'Viksit Bharat' and strengthens India's role in Global Value Chains.



Q 53.B

- **Security alert system based on Piezo-electric polymer nanocomposite**
 - **Context:** Recently, the researchers from Centre for Nano and Soft Matter Sciences (CeNS) and the National Chemical Laboratory (CSIR-NCL) have developed a security alert system based on piezoelectric polymer nanocomposite.
 - **Piezoelectricity:**
 - A property of certain materials that induces an electric current when mechanically stressed.
Hence option (b) is the correct answer.
 - These materials can convert mechanical energy into electrical energy and vice versa.
 - **Piezoelectric Polymer Nanocomposite Material**
 - A composite material combining a piezoelectric polymer with nanoparticles or nanomaterials.
 - Enhances the piezoelectric properties of the polymer.
 - **Polymer Nanocomposites**
 - Composed of polymer matrices with nanometer-sized additives.
 - Improved properties, such as mechanical, thermal, and electrical performance, are achieved.
 - **Recent Findings**
 - Metal oxide nanomaterials used as fillers significantly enhance the piezoelectric response of polymer composites.

- Zirconia-based metal-organic frameworks (UiO-66 and UiO-67) were synthesized and converted into zirconia nanoparticles.
- The nanoparticles were integrated into poly (vinylidene difluoride) (PVDF) to create nanocomposite films.
- Nanocomposites with monoclinic zirconia nanoparticles from UiO-66 exhibited better piezoelectric performance than pure polymer or other derivatives.
- **Application in Security Alert Systems**
 - A lab-scale security alert system was demonstrated using piezoelectric nanocomposites.
 - The system used a Bluetooth-based wireless communication module that was activated by detecting footsteps on a piezoelectric pavement.
- **Note:** Zirconia is a highly durable monolithic ceramic, made without added materials.

Q 54.A

- **Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)**
 - **Context:** The India Meteorological Department (IMD) has used the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) to study trends in precipitation and drought conditions across India. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
 - **SPI:**
 - It is a drought index that measures how observed precipitation compares to the long-term average over a given time (e.g. over the last 30 or 60 days).
 - It can also be used to measure drought impacts on soil moisture, groundwater, streamflow, and reservoir storage.
 - **Calculation:** It is calculated by dividing the difference between the observed precipitation and the long-term average by the long-term standard deviation of precipitation for that period. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
 - **Time Scales:** The SPI is calculated for a selection of time scales, including 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, and 12 months.
 - **Developed by:** T. B. McKee, N.J. Doesken, and J. Kleist in 1993.
 - It uses a legend to indicate drought conditions, with D4 representing exceptional drought, D3 representing extreme drought, D2 representing severe drought, and D1 representing moderate drought.
 - **Transformation:** Precipitation data is transformed using probability distributions like gamma or Pearson III to fit a normal distribution.
 - **SPI Values**
 - **Positive SPI:** It indicates wet conditions (greater than median precipitation).
 - **Negative SPI:** It indicates dry conditions (less than median precipitation).

Q 55.A

- **INS Arighaat**
 - **Context:** The 2nd Arihant-Class submarine 'INS Arighaat' was recently commissioned into the Indian Navy at Visakhapatnam. Hence statement 1 is correct.
 - **INS Arighat (S-3)**
 - The 2nd Ship Submersible Ballistic Nuclear (SSBN) submarine of the Arihant-class. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
 - **Aim**
 - To enhance deterrence and establish strategic balance.
 - Part of India's nuclear triad, capable of launching nuclear weapons from land, air, and sea.
 - **Manufactured by:** Shipbuilding Centre (SBC), Visakhapatnam. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
 - **Size**
 - **Length:** Approximately 112 meters.
 - **Weight:** Around 6,000 tonnes.
 - **Power:** Equipped with a nuclear reactor.
 - **Speed:** 12-15 knots on the surface, 20-24 knots when submerged.
 - **Armament**
 - Can carry 10-12 K-15 nuclear-tipped submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs) with a range of 750 km.
 - Equipped with 4 vertical launch tubes for missile launches.

- **Stealth and Deterrence**
 - Nuclear-powered submarines like INS Arighat are stealthier, can dive deeper, and remain submerged longer.
 - Strengthens India's nuclear deterrence and triad capabilities.

Q 56.B

- **Project NAMAN**
 - **Context:** The Indian Army launched the first phase of Project NAMAN recently.
 - **Aim:** It is designed to provide dedicated support and services to Defence pensioners, veterans, and their families. **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**
 - **Ministry:** Ministry of Defence.
 - **Enabled by:**
 - Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between
 - The Indian Army's Directorate of Indian Army Veterans,
 - Common Service Centre (CSC) e-Governance India Limited, and HDFC Bank Limited.
 - **SPARSH:** The project is centered on SPARSH (System for Pension Administration Raksha), a digital pension system that streamlines pension-related processes for Defence Pensioners.
 - **Beneficiaries:** It extends services to the entire resident population of military stations and surrounding localities.
 - **NOTE:** SPARSH is implemented by the Ministry of Defence for meeting the **pension sanction and disbursement requirements** for the Armed Forces viz. Army, Navy, Air Force, and Defence Civilians.

Q 57.B

- **Tarang Shakti**
 - **Context:** The Indian Air Force (IAF) is set to conduct its largest international air exercise, 'Tarang Shakti,' with participation from 30 countries. **Hence pair 1 is not correctly matched.**
 - **About:** It will be the biggest air combat exercise to be hosted by India. **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**
 - **Aim:** The aim is to foster interoperability share best practices and showcase the indigenous defense industry.
 - It will involve the practicing of a variety of combat missions in a realistic environment, boost mutual trust, and help explore avenues for interoperability and imbibe best practices from one another.
 - **Focus:** The focus of the exercise will be to showcase the indigenous capabilities under Aatmanirbharta.
 - **Location:** The first phase of the exercise will be held in Tamil Nadu's Sullur and the second phase will be in Jodhpur.
- **Khaan Quest:** Recently, the Indian contingent participated in the 21st edition of Khaan Quest, a multinational peacekeeping exercise, being held in the Five Hills Training Area in the Mongolian capital of Ulaanbaatar. **Hence pair 2 is correctly matched.**
- **Exercise 'Shakti':** The 7th edition of the joint military exercise 'Shakti' between India and France commenced in Umroi, Meghalaya, marking a significant collaboration in enhancing tactical capabilities. **Hence pair 3 is not correctly matched.**

Q 58.B

- **Nano-MIND technology**
 - **Context:** In the world's first experiment, researchers have developed a Nano Magnetogenetic Interface for NeuroDynamics (Nano-MIND), a magnetogenetics technology successfully tested on mice.
 - **Definition:** Nano-MIND (Nano-Magnetic Information Network Device) is an emerging field in nanotechnology and information systems.
 - **Functionality:**
 - Utilizes nanoscale magnetic materials and devices for storing, processing, and transmitting information.
 - Enables precise, remote control of deep brain circuits.
 - Modulates brain functions such as cognition and emotion wirelessly using magnetic fields and nanoparticles. **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**
 - Advances brain manipulation by allowing selective activation of neural circuits.

- **Experimental Findings**
 - **Neural Activation:** Researchers activated specific neurons in various brain regions of mice to demonstrate the technology's capabilities.
 - Specifically, inhibitory Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) receptors in the medial preoptic area (MPOA), linked to maternal behaviors, were targeted.
 - Stimulating these neurons in non-maternal female mice increased nurturing behaviors, similar to those of maternal mice.
 - Feeding behaviors were regulated by targeting motivation circuits in the lateral hypothalamus.
- **Applications**
 - Technological Advancements: Ultra-fast memory and storage systems.
 - Advanced computational devices.
 - Improved data transfer technologies.

Q 59.C

- **Perpetual bond**
 - **Context:** Since recent rule changes, Canara Bank issued India's first Additional Tier I perpetual bonds, attracting strong investor interest with a lower-than-expected coupon of 8.27%.
 - This marks a revival in demand for these bonds, which had declined due to regulatory challenges.
 - The Securities and Exchange Board of India's (SEBI) recent valuation tweak, allowing mutual funds to value these bonds based on the call option, has made them more attractive.
 - A perpetual bond is a type of debt security that does not have a fixed maturity date. Unlike traditional bonds, which have a set date when the principal amount is repaid, perpetual bonds continue to pay interest indefinitely. **Statement-I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.**
 - **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 60.C

- **Gumti River (Tripura)**
 - **Context:** The Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) denied that the floods in Bangladesh were caused by the opening of the Dumbur dam (on the Gumti River) in Tripura.
 - The Gumti River originates from the Longtharai and Atharamura ranges in Tripura and runs over 167 km to the Indo-Bangladesh border. It flows through Bangladesh and joins the Meghna River near Daudkandi. **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 61.B

- **Hollongapar Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary**
 - **Context:** Assam's wildlife department has recommended forest clearance for Vedanta's oil and gas exploration project in the eco-sensitive zone of the Hollongapar Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary, citing national interest.
 - The project, in the habitat of endangered Hoolock Gibbons and wild elephants, involves diverting over 4 hectares of forest land. Conditions include preventing pollution and managing risks like oil leaks and gas explosions. The proposal is pending with the Union Environment Ministry's Forest Advisory Committee.
 - **Population and Habitat:**
 - The population of hoolock gibbons is estimated at around 12,000 individuals.
 - They are found in forested areas of Northeast India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Southern China. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
 - **Gibbon Species in India:**
 - Eastern hoolock gibbon
 - Western hoolock gibbon
 - **Recent Study:**
 - Conducted by the Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB) in Hyderabad.
 - Revealed that there is only one species of gibbon in India, contradicting the previous belief of separate eastern and western species based on coat color.
 - The genetic analysis showed a divergence of populations approximately 1.48 million years ago and a divergence from a common ancestor around 8.38 million years ago.
 - **Conservation Status:**
 - International Union for Conservation of Nature's Red List:
 - **Western Hoolock Gibbon: Endangered.**
 - **Eastern Hoolock Gibbon: Vulnerable.**

- Both species are listed on Schedule 1 of the Indian (Wildlife) Protection Act 1972. Hence statement 2 is correct.

Q 62.A

- **Green Tug Transition Program (GTTP)**
 - **Context:** The Green Tug Transition Program (GTTP), is a significant initiative aimed at replacing diesel-powered harbor tugs in India with zero-emission, environmentally friendly alternatives.
 - A tug is a particular class of boat that helps mega-ships enter or leave a port.
 - Major ports will procure or charter green tugs powered by emerging technologies such as battery-electric, hybrid, methanol, and green hydrogen.
 - The program aligns with India's broader goals for sustainability and innovation in the maritime sector, as outlined in the Maritime India Vision 2030 and the Maritime Amrit Kaal Vision 2047.
 - These visions aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, increase the use of renewable energy in ports, and promote domestic manufacturing under the 'Make in India' initiative.
 - **By 2040, all tugs operating in Indian Major Ports are expected to transition to green technologies**, marking a significant step towards a greener, more sustainable maritime future for India. Hence statements 1 is correct and 2 is not correct.

Q 63.C

- **QCI Surajya Recognition & Ranking Framework**
 - **Context:** The Quality Council of India (QCI) has launched the QCI Surajya Recognition & Ranking Framework to promote excellence among states, enhancing citizens' quality of life towards a developed India (Viksit Bharat).
 - The framework evaluates performance across **four pillars: Shiksha (Education), Swasthya (Health), Samriddhi (Prosperity), and Sushasan (Governance)**. Hence option (c) is the correct answer.
 - **Key highlights:**
 - **Shiksha:** Uttar Pradesh leads in education, with Delhi also performing well.
 - **Swasthya:** Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Mizoram, and Manipur excel in health certifications under the Ayushman Arogya Yojana, while Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra top the Medical Entry Level Testing Labs rankings.
 - **Samriddhi:** Gujarat, Karnataka, and Rajasthan lead in economic prosperity through ZED certifications, with Maharashtra and Bihar excelling in the MSME Competitive LEAN Scheme.

Q 64.D

- **Yen carry trades**
 - **Context:** The yen carry trade has recently gained attention due to the sharp appreciation of the yen following the Bank of Japan's (BoJ) interest rate hike and reduction in bond purchases.
 - This prompted investors to unwind their positions to avoid losses, leading to a selloff in US tech stocks and impacting global markets, including Asia.
 - **What is a Carry Trade?**
 - A trading strategy where investors borrow in a country with low interest rates and reinvest in assets of another country with higher returns. **Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.**
 - It is a significant source of flows in the global currency market.
 - **Yen Carry Trade:**
 - The Japanese yen is a popular currency for carrying trades due to Japan's prolonged zero-interest rate policy.
 - Investors borrow yen at low interest rates and invest in higher-yielding foreign assets, such as US equities.
 - **Current Focus on Yen Carry Trade:**
 - The yen appreciated by over 3% against the dollar after the BoJ raised interest rates to 0.25% and reduced bond purchases.
 - This move is seen as a shift towards normalizing monetary policy, prompting investors to unwind and carry trades to avoid losses.
 - **Impact of Unwinding Yen Carry Trades:** Unwinding has led to a severe selloff in US tech stocks, which has spilled over to Asian markets, including India.
 - **Impact on Indian Equities:**
 - It's unclear how much yen carry trade money has flowed into India, but some likely has.
 - Japanese foreign portfolio investors hold significant assets in Indian equities.
 - A stronger yen could worry Indian companies with unhedged yen borrowings.

Q 65.D

- **Kalasa-Banduri project**

- **Context:** A team from the Progressive River Authority for Water and Harmony (PRAWAH) recently visited Belagavi district, reigniting the dispute between Karnataka and Goa over the Mahadayi River.
- **Background:**
 - The Kalasa-Banduri Project is a Karnataka government initiative first proposed in the 1980s.
 - It aims to divert water from the Mahadayi River to the Malaprabha River to improve drinking water supplies in the districts of Belagavi, Bagalkote, Dharwad, and Gadag. **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**
 - The Kalasa nala project, part of the Kalasa-Banduri Project, involves building barrages to store and lift water from the stream and divert it into the Malaprabha.
- **The Dispute:**
 - The project has been delayed due to an inter-state water dispute between Karnataka, Goa, and Maharashtra.
 - Goa has argued that the project would reduce the flow of water into the Mahadayi, damaging its natural flow and ecology.
 - While Goa has also claimed the project would impact tiger conservation and concerns over ecological damage.
- **Mahadayi River**
 - Mahadayi originates inside the Bhimgad Wildlife Sanctuary in the Belagavi district of Karnataka.
 - It flows through Karnataka, Goa, and Maharashtra.
 - It is called as Mandovi River in Goa.
 - Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary in Chorao Island, Goa is located on the Mandovi River.
 - **Tributaries:** Kalasa Nala, Surla Nala, Haltar Nala, Poti Nala, Mahadayi Nala, Pansheer Nala, Bail Nala, Andher Nala.

Q 66.C

- **Long-range glide bomb (LRGB) Gaurav**

- **Context:** Recently, India has successfully conducted the maiden flight test of the long-range glide bomb (LRGB) 'Gaurav' from Long Wheeler's Island coast, Odisha.
- **Gaurav:** It is an air-launched 1,000 kg class glide bomb capable of hitting targets at long distances. **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**
- **Designed by:** The GAURAV glide bomb was indigenously designed and developed by the Research Centre Imarat (RCI) in Hyderabad.
- The glide bomb steers towards its target using a highly accurate hybrid navigation system that combines INS and GPS data.
- **Long-Range Glide Bomb (LRGB)**
 - A precision-guided weapon combining characteristics of both bombs and missiles.
 - Designed to be released from an aircraft and glide over long distances towards its target.
- **Guidance and Precision**
 - Equipped with advanced guidance systems for accurate target strikes.
 - Does not require powered flight, making it cost-effective for air-to-ground operations.
- **Glide Capability:**
 - Released from a high altitude, using aerodynamic surfaces like wings or fins to glide towards the target.
 - Extends the range of the aircraft delivering it without the need for propulsion.
- **Payload Options-** Can carry various types of warheads, including:
 - High-explosive
 - Penetrating
 - Cluster munitions
- **Strategic Uses-** Employed for strategic strikes on high-value targets such as:
 - Enemy command centers
 - Radar installations
 - Airfields

Q 67.B

- The Arya Samaj Movement was the result of a reaction to Western influences. Its founder, Dayananda Saraswati or Mulshankar (1824–83) was born in the old Morvi state in Gujarat in a brahmin family. He wandered as an ascetic for 15 years (1845–60) in search of truth. The first Arya Samaj unit was formally set up by him at Bombay in 1875, and later the headquarters of the Samaj were established at Lahore.

- After Dayanand's death in 1883, the Samaj lay scattered. Most important attempt to unite the Samaj and its activities was the founding of the Dayanand Anglo Vedic Trust and Management Society in Lahore in 1886. In the same year, this society opened a school with Lala Hansraj as its principal. **However, some leaders of the Samaj were opposed to Anglo Vedic education. They were Munshi Ram (Swami Shraddhanand), Gurudatt, Lekh Ram and others.** They argued that the Arya Samaj's educational initiative must focus on Sanskrit, Aryan ideology and Vedic scriptures and should have little space for English learning.
- This militant wing thought that Dayanand's words were sacrosanct and his message in Satyarth Prakash could not be questioned. **While the moderate wing led by Lala Hansraj and Lajpat Rai pointed out that Dayanand was a reformer and not a rishi or sadhu.** Conflicts also arose over the control of the DAV Management Society.
- These differences finally led to a formal division of the Arya Samaj in 1893 when Munshiram broke away along with his supporters to initiate a gurukul-based education. Therefore, after 1893 the two wings of the Arya Samaj were-DAV group and Gurukul group.
- Munshi Ram and Lekh Ram devoted themselves to popularizing of the teachings of the Vedas and began an Arya Kanya Pathshala at Jalandhar to safeguard education from missionary influence. In 1902, Munshi Ram founded a Gurukul at Kangri in Haridwar. This institute became the centre of the gurukul education wing of the Arya Samaj in India. It was here that Munshi Ram adopted sanyas and became Swami Shraddhanand.
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 68.D

- In 1878, Keshab's inexplicable act of getting his thirteen-year-old daughter married to the minor Hindu Maharaja of Cooch-Bihar with all the orthodox Hindu rituals caused another split in Keshab's Brahmo Samaj of India.
- Earlier, Keshab had begun to be considered an incarnation by some of his followers, much to the dislike of his progressive followers. Further, Keshab had begun to be accused of authoritarianism. After 1878, the disgusted followers of Keshab set up a new organization, the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj.
- **The Sadharan Brahmo Samaj was started by Ananda Mohan Bose, Shibchandra Deb, and Umesh Chandra Datta. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- It reiterated the Brahmo doctrines of faith in a Supreme being, one God, the belief that **no scripture or man is infallible, and belief in the dictates of reason, truth, and morality. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

Q 69.C

- **Rammohun Roy** represented a synthesis of the thought of East and West, He was a learned scholar who knew over a dozen languages including Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, English, French, Latin, Greek and Hebrew. As a youngman he had studied Sanskrit literature and Hindu philosophy at Varanasi and (the Koran and Persian and Arabic literature at Patna).
- **In 1814, he set up the Atmiya Sabha (or Society of Friends) in Calcutta to propagate the monotheistic ideals of the Vedanta and to campaign against idolatry, caste rigidities, meaningless rituals, and other social ills.** Strongly influenced by rationalist ideas, he declared that Vedanta is based on reason and that, if reason demanded it, even a departure from the scriptures is justified. He said the principles of rationalism applied to other sects also, particularly to the elements of blind faith in them. In his Precepts of Jesus (1820), he tried to separate the moral and philosophical message of the New Testament, which he praised, from its miracle stories. He earned the wrath of missionaries over his advocacy to incorporate the message of Christ into Hinduism.
- **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 70.B

- The Deoband Movement was organised by the orthodox section among the Muslim ulema as a revivalist movement with the twin objectives of propagating pure teachings of the Quran and Hadis among Muslims and keeping alive the spirit of jihad against the foreign rulers.
- The Deoband Movement was begun at the Darul Uloom (or Islamic academic centre), Deoband, in Saharanpur district (United Provinces) in 1866 by Muhammad Qasim Nanautavi (1832–80) and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi (1828–1905) to train religious leaders for the Muslim community. **In contrast to the Aligarh Movement, which aimed at the welfare of Muslims through Western education and support of the British government, the aim of the Deoband Movement was moral and religious regeneration**

of the Muslim community. The instruction imparted at Deoband was in original Islamic religion. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**

- **On the political front, the Deoband school welcomed the formation of the Indian National Congress and in 1888 issued a fatwa (religious decree) against Syed Ahmed Khan's organisations,** the United Patriotic Association and the Mohammaden Anglo-Oriental Association. Some critics attribute Deoband's support to the nationalists more to its determined opposition to Syed Ahmed Khan than to any positive political philosophy. **Hence statements 2 and 3 are correct.**

Q 71.B

- **The revolt began at Meerut, 58 km from Delhi, on May 10, 1857** and then, gathering force rapidly, soon embraced a vast area from the Punjab in the north and the Narmada in the south to Bihar in the east and Rajputana in the west.
- Even before the outbreak at Meerut, Mangal Pandey had become a martyr at Barrackpore. Mangal Pandey, a young soldier, was hanged on 29 March 1857 for revolting single-handed and attacking his superior officers. This and many similar incidents were a sign that discontent and rebellion were brewing among the sepoy. And then came the explosion at Meerut- On 24 April ninety men of the 3rd Native Cavalry refused to accept the greased cartridges. On May 9, 85 of them were dismissed, sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, and put in fetters. This sparked off a general mutiny among the Indian soldiers stationed at Meerut. The very next day, on May 10, they released their imprisoned comrades, killed their officers, and unfurled the banner of revolt. They set off for Delhi after sunset.
- In Delhi, the local infantry joined them, killed their own European officers, including Simon Fraser, and seized the city. Lieutenant Willoughby, the officer in-charge of the magazine at Delhi, offered some resistance, but was overcome.
- The rebellious soldiers now proclaimed the aged and powerless Bahadur Shah the Emperor of India, Delhi was soon to become the centre of the Great Revolt and Bahadur Shah its great symbol. This spontaneous raising of the last Mughal king to the leadership of the country was recognition of the fact that the long reign of the Mughal dynasty had made it the traditional symbol of India's political unity.
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 72.A

- Seva Sadan is a humanitarian organization that was founded in 1885 by **Ramabai Ranade**, a leader of India's women's movement. The organization is considered one of the most successful institutions for Indian women, and thousands of women attend it. In 1908, Parsi social reformer Behramji Malabari (1853-1912) and his friend Diwan Dayaram Gidumal founded another Seva Sadan in Bombay. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- Malabari spoke vigorously against child marriage and for widow remarriage among Hindus. It was his efforts that led to the Age of Consent Act, regulating the age of consent for females, Seva Sadan specialised in taking care of those women who were exploited and then discarded by society. While the Seva Sadan did work towards social reform, particularly focusing on the upliftment of women, its **primary objectives did not include the complete abolition of the caste system or socio-economic inequalities.** The organization was more focused on practical issues related to women's welfare, such as education and providing a safe environment for women who were marginalized or in need. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

Q 73.C

- **The Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha, or Parsi Reform Society, was a social reform organization founded in Bombay (now Mumbai) in 1851 to promote the modernization of Zoroastrianism, an ancient Persian religion.** The Sabha's founders, including Nauroji Fardunji, Dadabhai Naoroji, J.B. Wacha, and S.S. Bangali, were mainly Parsi intellectuals who were influenced by the Indian Renaissance and other religious reform movements. **The Sabha's objectives were to regenerate the social condition of the Parsis and restore the Zoroastrian religion to its original purity. Hence statements 1 and 2 are correct.**
- The newspaper Rast-Goftar (Truth-Teller) propagated the message of the Association. Parsi religious rituals and practices were reformed and Parsi creed redefined. **In the field of social reform, attention was focussed on improvement of lot of Parsi women in society like removal of purdah system, raising the age of marriage and education of women.** Gradually the Parsis emerged as the most Westernised section of Indian society. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

Q 74.A

- The Arya Samaj Movement was the result of a reaction to Western influences. Its founder, Dayananda Saraswati or Mulshankar (1824–83) was born in the old Morvi state in Gujarat in a brahmin family. He wandered as an ascetic for 15 years (1845–60) in search of truth. **The first Arya Samaj unit was formally set up by him at Bombay in 1875**, and later the headquarters of the Samaj were established at Lahore.
- In its zeal to protect the Hindu society from the onslaught of Christianity and Islam, the **Samaj started the shuddhi (purification) movement to reconvert to the Hindu fold the converts to Christianity and Islam**. An aggressive campaign of shuddhi led to increasing communalisation of social life during the 1920s and later snowballed into communal political consciousness. The shuddhi movement also attempted to uplift those regarded as untouchables and outside the caste system of Hindus into pure caste Hindus. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**
- The Arya Samaj's social ideals comprise, among others, the fatherhood of God and brotherhood of Man, equality of the sexes, absolute justice and fair play between man and man and nation and nation. **Intercaste marriages and widow remarriages were also encouraged.**
- It condemned idol worship, polytheism, belief in charms and spells and preached unity of Godhead. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- **It rejected the popular Hindu philosophy which held that the physical world is an illusion (Maya) and that man's soul is merely a part of God.** Against this, Dayanand held that God, soul and matter (Prakriti) were distinct and eternal entities. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**

Q 75.A

- **The British Resistance in 1857**
 - Delhi - Lieutenant Willoughby, John Nicholson, Lieutenant Hudson **Hence pair 3 is matched.**
 - Kanpur - Sir Hugh Wheeler, Sir Colin Campbell **Hence pair 1 is not matched.**
 - Lucknow - Henry Lawrence, Brigadier Inglis, Henry Havelock, James Outram, Sir Colin Campbell
 - Jhansi - Sir Hugh Rose **Hence pair 2 is not matched.**
 - Benaras - Colonel James Neil
- **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 76.B

- **Ahmadiyya Movement: The Ahmadiyya forms a sect of Islam which originated from India. It was founded by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad in 1889.** It was based on liberal principles. It described itself as the standard-bearer of Mohammedan Renaissance, and based itself, like the Brahmo Samaj, on the principles of universal religion of all humanity, opposing jihad (sacred war against non-Muslims). The movement spread Western liberal education among the Indian Muslims. The Ahmadiyya community is the only Islamic sect to believe that the Messiah had come in the person of Mirza Ghulam Ahmad to end religious wars and bloodshed and to reinstate morality, peace, and justice. **Hence pair 1 is matched.**
- **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and the Aligarh Movement:** Sir Sayyid started a modernisation movement among the Muslims and founded for this purpose the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College in Aligarh in 1875. Syed Ahmed Khan argued that Muslims should first concentrate on education and jobs and try to catch up with their Hindu counterparts who had gained the advantage of an early start. Active participation in politics at that point, he felt, would invite hostility of the government towards the Muslim masses. Therefore, he opposed political activity by the Muslims. **Hence pair 2 is matched.**
- **Faraizi Movement: The movement, also called the Fara'idi Movement because of its emphasis on the Islamic pillars of faith, was founded by Haji Shariatullah in 1819.** Its scene of action was East Bengal, and it aimed at the eradication of social innovations or un-Islamic practices current among the Muslims of the region and draw their attention to their duties as Muslims. Under the leadership of Haji's son, Dudu Mian, the movement became revolutionary from 1840 onwards. **Hence pair 3 is not matched.**

Q 77.B

- The Akali Movement (also known as Gurudwara Reform Movement) was an offshoot of the Singh Sabha Movement. The Akali Movement was a **regional movement but not a communal one**. The Akali leaders played a notable role in the national liberation struggle though some dissenting voices were heard occasionally. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- **It aimed at liberating the Sikh gurudwaras from the control of corrupt Udasi mahants (the post having become hereditary).** These mahants were a loyalist and reactionary lot, enjoying government patronage. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

- The government tried its repressive policies against the non-violent non-cooperation satyagraha launched by the Akalis in 1921, but had to bow before popular demands; it **passed the Sikh Gurudwaras Act in 1922** (amended in 1925) which gave the control of gurudwaras to the Sikh masses to be administered through Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee (SGPC) as the apex body. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

Q 78.D

- **Permanent Settlement - Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa:**
 - The Permanent Settlement was introduced by **Lord Cornwallis** in 1793 and was **primarily implemented in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.**
 - The primary focus of the Permanent Settlement was to create a class of zamindars who were given land ownership rights in exchange for a fixed revenue payment to the British government.
 - **Hence pair 1 is not correctly matched.**
- **Ryotwari System - Madras Presidency, Bombay Presidency, and parts of Assam:**
 - The Ryotwari System was primarily implemented in the **Madras Presidency, Bombay Presidency, and parts of Assam.**
 - Under the Ryotwari System, revenue was collected directly from individual cultivators (ryots) rather than through intermediaries like zamindars.
 - **Hence pair 2 is not correctly matched.**
- **Mahalwari System - North-Western Provinces, Central India, and parts of Punjab:**
 - The Mahalwari System was introduced in the **North-Western Provinces, Central India, and parts of Punjab.**
 - Under the Mahalwari System, revenue was assessed based on the collective responsibility of a village or a group of villages (mahal) rather than individual cultivators or zamindars.
 - **Hence pair 3 is not correctly matched.**

Q 79.C

- **Background of the Ryotwari System and its Challenges:**
 - The Ryotwari system was introduced in the Madras Presidency as an alternative to the Permanent Settlement system used in Bengal. Under this system, revenue was collected directly from the individual peasants (ryots) by the British government, bypassing the intermediaries such as zamindars. The system created individual proprietary rights in land, which were vested in the peasants. However, it also established the state as the supreme landlord, requiring peasants to pay annual cash rents directly to the government.
- **Flaws in the Implementation of the Ryotwari System Over Time:**
 - The system required a detailed land survey to assess the quality of soil, the area of the field, and the average produce of each piece of land.
 - Unfortunately, in practice, the revenue assessments were often arbitrary and inflated, leading to a heavy burden on the peasants. The government's reliance on local officials for revenue collection further exacerbated the problem, as these officials often engaged in corrupt practices, leading to widespread abuse and coercion of the peasantry.
- **The Madras Torture Commission Report of 1855:**
 - The severity of these abuses was documented in the Madras Torture Commission Report of 1855, **which highlighted the rampant corruption, bribery, and coercion practiced by subordinate officials in the revenue collection process in the Ryotwari system. Hence statement II is not correct.**
 - The report was a damning indictment of the existing system and underscored the need for comprehensive reforms to protect the peasants from further exploitation.
- **The Reforms of 1864**
 - In response to the findings of the Madras Torture Commission Report, the British government initiated a series of reforms aimed at improving the revenue collection system.
 - **A scientific survey of land was conducted, and a fresh assessment of revenue was undertaken. These reforms were intended to correct the flaws of the previous system by ensuring that the revenue rates were more equitable and based on accurate assessments of land productivity.**
 - **One of the key outcomes of these reforms was a decline in the real burden of tax on the peasants.** The new system introduced in 1864 sought to make the revenue collection process fairer and less arbitrary, thereby alleviating some of the financial pressures on the peasantry. **Hence statement I is correct.**

- However, it is important to note that while these reforms brought some relief, they did not entirely eliminate the structural issues inherent in the Ryotwari system.

Q 80.B

- **Background:**
 - In the late 19th century, the British colonial economy in India was deeply intertwined with Britain's overall economic strategy. One of the critical aspects of this relationship was India's export surplus, which played a pivotal role in Britain's global economic standing.
- **Significance of India's Export Surplus Economy**
 - **Balancing Britain's Trade Deficits:**
 - **Export Surplus as a Financial Tool:**
 - ⇒ **India's export surplus was vital for Britain, especially in balancing its trade deficits with other countries. During this period, many countries, particularly in Western Europe and America, were erecting tariff barriers to protect their own industries.**
 - ⇒ **These protectionist policies created challenges for Britain, which relied heavily on imports of agricultural products and other goods. Hence Option (b) is the correct answer.**
 - ⇒ **Counteracting Deficits:** India's consistent export surplus, especially in raw materials like cotton, jute, tea, and wheat, was crucial in offsetting these deficits. The surplus exports from India allowed Britain to earn the necessary foreign exchange to pay for its imports from other parts of the world, thus stabilizing its balance of payments.
 - **The Role of India in the Global Economic System:**
 - **Captive Market and Raw Material Supplier:** India served as a critical component of the British economic system by being a captive market for British goods, particularly textiles, and a reliable supplier of raw materials. The forced maintenance of free trade in India ensured that Britain could continue to exploit these economic advantages despite growing global competition.
 - **Strategic Importance:** Beyond merely balancing trade deficits, India's export surplus contributed to Britain's ability to maintain its economic dominance in an increasingly competitive and protectionist global market. It provided Britain with the financial means to sustain its colonial empire and its global trade network.
 - **Misconceptions and Alternatives:**
 - **Minimal Impact:** Contrary to some views, India's export surplus had a substantial impact on Britain's global trade position, disproving the notion that it had minimal impact. **Hence Option (a) is not correct.**
 - **Infrastructure Funding:** While India's surplus did generate significant revenue for Britain, the surplus was primarily used to balance trade deficits rather than directly fund infrastructure development across the British Empire. **Hence Option (c) is not correct.**
 - **Reliance on Indian Manufactured Goods:** By the late 19th century, Britain was more reliant on Indian raw materials than manufactured goods, as British industrialization had already diminished India's traditional manufacturing base. **Hence option (d) is not correct.**

Q 81.D

- The British view on the revolt of 1857 held the Muslims to be the main conspirators. This view was further strengthened by the activities of the Wahabis. But later, an opinion got currency among the rulers that the Muslims could be used as allies against a rising tide of nationalist political activity represented, among others, by the foundation of the Indian National Congress. This was to be achieved through offers of thoughtful concessions to the Muslims. A section of Muslims led by Syed Ahmed Khan (1817–98) was ready to allow the official patronage to stimulate a process of growth among Indian Muslims through better education and employment opportunities.
- In such conditions, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan came forward and tried to help the Muslims come out from such deplorable and miserable conditions. He guided the Muslims towards the right path and attempted to draw out the Muslims from such helpless condition. He started a movement in order to give respectable position to Muslims in society as they had in past, this movement is known as Aligarh Movement. The main focus of the Aligarh movement was:
 - **Loyalty to British Government. Hence option 1 is correct.**
 - **Modern western education for the Muslims to compete with Hindus. Hence option 2 is correct.**
 - **To keep away the Muslims from politics. Hence option 3 is correct.**

Q 82.C

- The earliest organised Muslim response to Western influences appeared in the form of the Wahabi Movement (which may more aptly be called the Waliullah Movement). It was essentially a revivalist movement. Shah Waliullah (1702-62) was the first Indian Muslims leader of the 18th century who expressed concern at the degeneration which had set in among Indian Muslims. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- **He voiced his anguish at the ugly departures from the purity of Islam.** His contribution to the Muslim reform movement was twofold. (a) He urged the desirability of creating a harmony among the four schools of Muslim jurisprudence which had divided the Indian Muslims. He sought to integrate the best elements of the four schools. (b) He emphasised the role of individual conscience in religion. He held that in cases where the Quran and the Hadis could be liable to conflicting interpretations, the individual could make a decision on the basis of his own judgement and conscience.
- **Initially, the movement was directed at the Sikhs in Punjab, but after the British annexation of Punjab (1849), the movement was directed against the British. During the 1857 Revolt, the Wahabi's played an important role in spreading anti-British feelings.** The Wahabi Movement fizzled out in the face of British military might in the 1870s. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- The teachings of Waliullah were further popularised by Shah Abdul Aziz and Syed Ahmad Bareilvi who also gave them a political perspective. Un-Islamic practices that had crept into Muslim society were sought to be eliminated. Syed Ahmad called for a return to the pure Islam and the kind of society that had existed in the Arabia of the Prophet's time. **India was considered to be dar-ul-Harb (land of the kafirs), and it needed to be converted to dar-ul-Islam (land of Islam). Hence statement 3 is correct.**

Q 83.C

- The Theosophical Society was founded by Westerners who drew inspiration from Indian thought and culture. Madame H.P. Blavatsky (1831-1891) of Russo-German birth laid the foundation of the movement in the United States in 1875. Later Colonel M.S. Olcott (1832-1907) of the U.S. Army joined her. **In 1882 they shifted their headquarters to India at Adyar, an outskirt of Madras.**
- **The members of this society believe that a special relationship can be established between a person's soul and God by contemplation, prayer, revelation etc. The Society accepts the Hindu beliefs in re-incarnation, karma and draws inspiration from the philosophy of the Upanishads and Samkhya, Yoga and Vedanta school of thought.** It aims to work for universal Brotherhood of Humanity without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or colour. The Society also seeks to investigate the unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in man. The Theosophical Movement came to be allied with Hindu Renaissance.
- In India, the movement became somewhat popular with the election of Annie Besant (1847-1933) as **its president after the death of Olcott in 1907.** Annie Besant had come to India in 1893. **She laid the foundation of the Central Hindu College in Benaras in 1898** where both Hindu religion and Western scientific subjects were taught. The college became the nucleus for the formation of Benaras Hindu University in 1916. Annie Besant also did much for the cause of the education of women. **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 84.C

- The Indian National Congress was formed at the National Convention held in Bombay in December 1885 under the presidency of W. C. Bonnerji. A retired British civil servant A. O. Hume was crucially involved in this process, as it was he who toured across the subcontinent, talked to prominent political leaders, and persuaded them to meet at a national conference.
- However, Hume's involvement in this process gave rise to a lot of controversy regarding the origin of Congress. Another ex-civil servant, William Wedderburn wrote that in 1878 Hume had come across seven volumes of secret report which showed that there had been seething discontent among the lower classes and a conspiracy to overthrow British rule by force. As a result, Hume and Lord Dufferin decided to establish an organization with educated Indians. This would serve as a safety valve by opening a line of communication between the rulers and the ruled, and would thus prevent a mass revolution.
- The radical nationalist leader Lala Lajpat Rai used the safety valve theory to attack the early nationalists in the Congress. He suggested that the Congress was a product of Lord Dufferin's brain.
- **The Marxist historians developed a conspiracy theory from the safety valve theory. Rajni Palme Dutt wrote that Congress was born through a conspiracy to forestall a popular uprising in India and the Indian bourgeoisie leaders were a party to it. The Congress both fought and collaborated with imperialism. It led the mass movement and when the masses were involved toward the revolutionary path, it betrayed the movement to imperialism. Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 85.A

- **The Mayo's Resolution of 1870** authorized the **provincial governments to resort to local taxation to balance their budget**. This was done in the context of the transfer of certain departments of administration such as medical services, education, and roads to the control of provincial governments. This was the beginning of local finances i.e. financial decentralization. **Hence pair 1 is correctly matched.**
- **Lord Ripon is called the father of local self-government in India.**
- Some of the major points of his resolution were:
 - Development of local bodies advocated to improve the administration.
 - Policy of administering local affairs through urban and local rural bodies charged with definite duties.
 - Non-officials to be in the majority in these bodies. **Hence pair 3 is not correctly matched.**
 - Non-officials to act as chairpersons to these bodies.
 - Official interference to be reduced to the minimum.
- **Some of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation were:**
 - It pointed out the lack of financial resources as the great stumbling block in the effective functioning of local bodies.
 - **It emphasized that village panchayats should be entrusted with more powers like judicial jurisdictions in petty crimes.** The panchayat should be given adequate sources of income. **Hence pair 2 is not correctly matched.**
 - It emphasized the importance of sub-district boards to be established in every taluka or tehsil with separate spheres of duties and separate sources of revenue.
 - It urged the withdrawal of existing restrictions on their power of taxation.
 - It recommended municipalities to undertake the responsibilities of primary education and if possible middle vernacular schools.
- The Resolution of 1918 suggested that the local bodies be made as representative as possible of the people with real and not nominal authority vested in them.

Q 86.D

- The revolt of 1857 marks a turning point in the history of India. It led to far-reaching changes in the system of administration and the policies of the British government.
- **The British Parliament passed the Act for Better Government of India in 1858.** This act transferred the power to govern from the East India Company to the British Crown.
- This act provided for the appointment of a Secretary of State for India, a member of the British Cabinet. He was to be advised by a Council of India consisting of 15 members, 7 of whom were to be selected from the now-suspended Court of Directors.
- **The Governor-General of India was renamed the Viceroy, but instead of dual control, he would be answerable only to the Secretary of State, not directly to the British Parliament. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- In terms of the administrative structure, the Government of India Act of 1858 meant more continuation than changes. Continuity was maintained in the structure of the civil service and the same recruitment examination introduced in 1853 was carried on.
- The concentration of the main authority in the hands of the Secretary of State based in London on the one hand gradually reduced the Viceroy to a subordinate status and further alienated the Indian public opinion from the government policymaking.
- **The Council Act of 1861 initiated the process of integrating Indians into the lawmaking process by nominating non-official members in the Governor-General's Council rather than the Act of 1858. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**

Q 87.A

- The Indian National Congress, which was born in 1885, tried from the very beginning to eliminate the regional differences. The First Congress declared that one of the major objectives would be "the development and consolidation of the sentiment of national unity". The decision to hold the Congress session every year in different parts of the country and to choose the president from a region other than the one where the session was being held was meant to break the regional barrier and misunderstanding. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- The Indian National Congress, since its inception, wanted to mobilize the Muslims. However, the demand for an elected council by the Congress was not liked by Muslim leaders like Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, who

feared that this would mean Hindu majority rule to the disadvantage of Muslim minority. In response to this, in its 1888 session, Congress passed a rule that no resolution would be accepted if an overwhelming majority of Hindu or Muslim delegates objected to it. But such symbolic gestures did not remove the apprehension of the Muslims, while the crucial silence of the Congress during the cow-killing riots of 1893 added further to such misgivings. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

- The Indian National Congress initially did not include an explicit agenda of social reform in its mandate due to strategic considerations aimed at maintaining unity, focus on political reforms, and avoiding divisive issues that could undermine their primary goal of securing political rights and representation. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**
- To undertake social reforms, M. G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao formed the Indian Social Conference in 1887. The organization was virtually the social reform cell of the Indian National Congress. Its meetings were organized at the same venue as Congress every year and focused attention on non-social reforms.

Q 88.B

- **The East India Association was founded by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1866 in London. Lord Lyveden was the first president of the East India Association. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- **It superseded the London Indian Society and was a platform for discussing matters and ideas about India and providing representation for Indians to the British government. It discussed the Indian question and influenced public men in England to promote Indian welfare. Hence statement 3 is correct.**
- The Association published the Journal of East India Association from its inception which included the paper that were delivered before their meeting. Papers and proceedings of these meetings were then produced in the Asiatic Quarterly Review which eventually superseded the Journal of East India Association.
- **It normally organized its meetings at Caxton Hall, Westminster to discuss questions related to India. On 13 March 1940, a meeting of the Central Asian Society and East India Association was to be held at the Caxton Hall. One of the speakers Michael O'Dwyer, the former Governor of Punjab at the time of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre was shot dead by Udham Singh. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- The East India Association incorporated the National Indian Association in 1949 and became the Britain, India and Pakistan Association. In 1966, it amalgamated with the former India Society (or Royal India, Pakistan, and Ceylon Society) to become the Royal Society for India, Pakistan, and Ceylon.

Q 89.A

- **Surendra Nath Banerjee was a prominent Indian nationalist leader, educator, and one of the founding figures of the Indian National Congress.** He founded the Indian National Association, one of the earliest political organizations in India, to voice Indian grievances and demand political reforms.
- He founded "The Bengalee" newspaper in 1879. **He was the first Indian to go to jail in the performance of his duty as a journalist. He had written about Judge Norris. Banerjee suggested that 'some public steps should be taken to put a quietus to the wild eccentricities of this young and raw Dispenser of Justice'. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- **There were different views and questions regarding India being a nation or not.** Colonial scholars like John Seeley rejected the idea of India being a nation and argued that India was merely a geographical expression. However, other nationalist scholars like Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, etc believed in India being a Nation since its ancient past. Contrary to the above views, S N Banerjee believed that **India was not a nation in the past but colonial policies made such conditions where Indians came together and transformed themselves as a nation. He also wrote a book with the title "Nation-in-Making". Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- Surendranath Banerjee, Krishnakumar Mitra, and other leaders launched a powerful press campaign against the Bengal Partition through journals and newspapers. **Surendranath Banerjee toured the country urging the boycott of Manchester Cloth and Liverpool Salt. Hence statement 3 is not correct.**
- Unlike the Indian National Congress, **Surendranath Banerjee supported Montague-Chelmsford reforms. Due to disagreement with prominent Congress leadership, he founded a new organization named the Indian National Liberation Federation in 1919. Hence statement 4 is correct.**

Q 90.B

- **The rise and growth of Indian nationalism has been attributed partially to colonial policies and partially to a reaction to colonial policies.** There are multiple factors and multiple theories associated with the rise in nationalism in India. For example as per Benedict Anderson nationalism in developing countries is supposed to have followed one or the other model developed in the West. On the other hand, C A Bayly has traced the roots of Indian nationalism to its pre-colonial days, it enacted from what he describes as “traditional patriotism”.
- Factors that led to the rise in Indian nationalism are:
 - **It is favored by industrialisation, urbanisation, and print capitalism.**
 - It arose to take up the challenges of the contradictions inherent in the character and policies of colonial rule.
 - The economic unification linked the fate of the people of the different regions and the hardship of one spilled over to another
 - Modern means of transportation and communication brought leaders from different regions together. It results in the exchange of political ideas and mobilization of public opinion.
 - The introduction of a modern system of education imbibed rational, secular, democratic, and nationalistic ideas among Indians.
 - **The historical research by European scholars like Max Muller, Monier Williams, Roth, and Sassoon created an entirely new picture of India's past. These theories put forward that the Indo-Aryan belonged to the same ethnic group from which other nations of Europe had evolved. It provided a psychological boost and self-respect to the educated Indians**
 - **Impact of Contemporary Liberation Movement in Greece, Italy, and Ireland.**
 - It was also a movement against the discriminatory policies of the Britishers to promote racial supremacy. These policies included the Delhi Darbar of 1877, the Vernacular Press Act, the Arms Act, the Ilbert Bill, etc.
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 91.C

- Indian National Congress was founded in December 1885 by seventy-two political workers. It was the first organized expression of Indian nationalism on an all-India scale. A.O. Hume, a retired English ICS officer, played an essential role in its formation. A powerful and long-lasting myth, the myth of ‘the safety valve,’ has arisen around its foundation. The myth is that the Indian National Congress was started by **A.O. Hume** and others under the official direction, guidance, and advice of **Lord Dufferin**, the Viceroy, to provide a safe, mild, peaceful, and constitutional outlet or **safety valve** for the rising discontent among the masses, which was inevitably leading towards a popular and violent revolution.
- In his **Young India**, published in 1916, the Extremist leader **Lala Lajpat Rai** used the safety-valve theory to attack the Moderates in the Congress. Having discussed the theory at length and suggested that the Congress ‘was a product of Lord Dufferin’s brain,’ he argued that ‘the Congress was started more with the object of saving the British Empire from danger than with that of winning political liberty for India
- More than a quarter century later, **Rajani Palme Dutt’s authoritative work India Today** made the myth of the safety valve a staple of left-wing opinion. Emphasizing the myth, Dutt wrote that the Congress was brought into existence through direct Governmental initiative and guidance.
- In 1939, **M.S. Golwalkar, the RSS chief**, had also found the safety-valve theory handy in attacking the Congress for its secularism and anti-nationalism.
- The liberal **C.F. Andrews** and **Girija Mukherji** fully accepted the safety-valve theory in their work, **The Rise and Growth of the Congress in India** published in 1938. They were happy because it helped avoid ‘useless bloodshed.’
- **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 92.C

- With the revolt of 1857, the British government realized the importance of Indian opinion in the law-making process.
- **The Indian Councils Act of 1861 initiated the process of representation of non-officials in legislative bodies.** The Viceroy was allowed to nominate Indians as non-official members in the expanded Legislative Council. The lawmaking process was thus no longer seen as the exclusive business of the Britishers and the executives.
- The Charter Act of 1833, drastically deprived the government of Madras and Bombay of their legislative powers. **The Indian Council Act of 1861 apart from returning the legislative powers to provinces**

Madras and Bombay provided for new legislative council provinces like Punjab, NWFP, etc. Hence statement 2 is correct.

- However, the legislative councils established by the Act of 1861 possessed no real powers and had many weaknesses. The council could not discuss important matters and no financial matters at all without the previous approval of government. They had no control over the budget. They could not discuss executive action. **They could not introduce any bill without the prior approval of the Viceroy, who also had the power to veto any bill. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- **The final passing of the bill needed the Viceroy's approval.** Even if approved by the Viceroy, the Secretary of State could disallow legislation.

Q 93.A

- Before the Lex Loci Act of 1850, any religious conversion, especially into Christianity, often led to the loss of inheritance, rights, and other civil disabilities under the prevailing Hindu and Muslim personal laws. The British administration, influenced by Christian missionaries and reformists, sought to remove these disabilities to encourage conversion to Christianity without the fear of losing social and economic rights.
- **The Lex Loci Act, 1850 ensured that no person forfeited their inheritance rights or other legal rights due to conversion from one religion to another.** The Act faced opposition from conservative elements within Hindu and Muslim communities who saw it as an interference in religious law. However, it was supported by reformists and those advocating for greater religious freedom and equality. **Hence pair 1 is correctly matched.**
- **The Limitation Act was passed by the Britishers in 1859. It aimed to check the exploitation of ryots by moneylenders and the accumulation of interest over time. It mandated that the loan agreement signed between moneylenders and ryots would be valid only for a period of three years.** It also brought a degree of uniformity and predictability to the legal system by standardizing the limitation periods for various types of legal actions across India. **Hence pair 2 is not correctly matched.**
- During the mid-19th century, the British colonial government was keen on expanding commercial agriculture, particularly tea, coffee, and indigo plantations in regions like Assam and Bengal. There was a high demand for labor on these plantations, which led to the recruitment of laborers from various parts of India, often under exploitative conditions.
- **The Inland Emigration Act of 1859 aimed to regulate the recruitment of laborers for plantations. It required that labor contracts be clear about the terms of employment including wages, duration of services, and working conditions.** It also prevented plantation laborers from leaving tea gardens without permission in Bengal and Assam. **Hence pair 3 is not correctly matched.**

Q 94.B

- The Madras Native Association was one of the earliest political organizations in India, established in 1852 by a prominent businessman and philanthropist Gazulu Lakshmin Narsahu Chetty. R Raghunath Rao was one of its most significant members. The Madras Native Association regularly communicated with British officials, submitted petitions, and wrote memorandums to highlight issues such as unjust taxation, the need for education, and the importance of Indian participation in administrative roles. **Hence pair 1 is not correctly matched.**
- The Bombay Presidency Association was an influential political organization established in 1885 by Ferozeshah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji, and K.T. Telang. The Association aimed to advocate for the political rights of Indians, including greater representation in legislative councils and administrative positions. It also sought economic reform to address issues such as land revenue policies, taxation, and promotion of Indian industries. **Hence pair 2 is correctly matched.**
- The Pune Sarvajanik Sabha was founded in 1867 by M. G. Ranade and others with the object of serving as a bridge between the government and the people. Apart from political and economic reforms, it was also involved in various social reform activities such as promoting education, social justice, and upliftment of marginalized communities. **Hence pair 3 is correctly matched.**
- The Madras Mahajan Sabha was founded in 1884 by M. Viraraghavachari, B. Subramaniya Aiyer, and P. Anandacharlu. It organized public meetings, discussions, and debates to raise awareness about political and social issues to mobilize public opinion. The Sabha regularly submitted petitions and memoranda to the British authorities, highlighting the concerns and demands of the Indian populace. **Hence pair 4 is not correctly matched.**

Q 95.D

- The civil service system introduced in India by the East India Company for the benefit of its commercial affair got transformed into a well-structured machinery to look after the administrative affairs of the acquired territories in India. Cornwallis was the first to bring into existence and organize the civil services.
- **Viceroy Lord Lytton reduced the maximum age for civil services from 21 to 19 in 1878, but it was not based on the recommendation of the Aitchison Commission.** The Aitchison Commission instead recommended raising the age limit to 23 years. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- **The Indian Civil Services Act of 1861 reserved certain offices for covenanted civil servants but the examination was held in England in English language.** The Indian National Congress raised the demand for holding the examination simultaneously in India and Britain. Even in 1893, the House of Commons in England passed a resolution supporting the holding of simultaneous examinations in India and England. **However, the Aitchison Commission remained silent on this issue. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- **It was Viceroy Lord Lytton rather than Aitchison Commission on Public Service to introduce the statutory Civil Service consisting of one-sixth of covenanted posts to be filled by Indians of high families through nomination by local government subjects to approval by the Secretary of State and the Viceroy.** But the system failed and was abolished. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**
- The Aitchison Commission on Public Service recommended the dropping of the terms 'Covenanted' and 'Uncovenanted' and it also recommended the classification of Civil Service into Imperial Indian Civil Service, Provincial Civil Service, and Subordinate Civil Service.

Q 96.D

- In 1885, the Indian National Congress was founded. The Congress or early Nationalists saw reforms of the councils as the root of all other reforms. Till 1892, their demands were limited to the expansion and reform of the Legislative Council because they were afraid of the government declaring their activities seditious and disloyal and suppressing them.
- **The nationalist agitation forced the government to make some changes in legislative functioning by the Indian Councils Act of 1892.**
- Some of the provisions of this act were
- **The number of non-official members was increased both in the Central and Provincial Legislative Councils, but the official majority remained. Hence statement-II is correct.**
- Though the term 'election' was formally avoided in the Act, an element of indirect election was accepted. The University, District Board, Municipality, Zamindars, Trade Bodies, and Chambers of Commerce were empowered to indirectly elect members to the Provincial Council.
- The members were given the right to discuss the annual budget but they could neither vote on it nor move a motion to amend it.
- The members could also ask questions but were not allowed to put supplementary questions or to discuss the answer.
- **The Nationalists were totally dissatisfied with the Act of 1892. They saw in it a mockery of their demands. The Councils were still impotent, and despotism still ruled. They now demanded a majority of non-official elected members with the right to vote on the budget and thus control the public purse. They raised the slogan 'no taxation without representation'. Hence statement-I is not correct.**
- **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 97.A

- The Charter Act of 1833, drastically deprived the government of Madras and Bombay of their legislative powers and left with a right of proposing to the Governor-General the projects of laws which they thought to be expedient. However, the Indian Council Act of 1861 returned the legislative power to the provinces of Madras and Bombay. The concept of provincial autonomy was introduced much later under the Government of India Act of 1935.
- **The Viceroy Lord Ripon is called the father of local self-government in India because of the successful implementation of the Local Self-Government Act 1882.** This act aimed to establish local self-government institutions such as the Municipal Board and District Board with elected non-official members. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- **The Indian Councils Act of 1861, apart from returning the legislative power to provinces Madras and Bombay, provided new legislative council provinces like Punjab, NWFP, etc. However, the**

three provinces of Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta enjoyed more rights and powers than others. Hence statement 2 is not correct.

- These three provinces were administered by a governor and his executive council of three who were appointed by the crown. While other provinces were administered by the lieutenant governor and the chief commissioners appointed by the governor-general. So, there was no uniformity in the administration of provinces.
- Lord Mayo initiated the process of granting fixed sums out of central revenue for the administration of certain services like police, jails, education, medical services, and roads to the provincial government which signified the first step in the direction toward bifurcating central and provincial finances in 1870. **However, it was Lord Ripon who divided all sources of revenue into three groups - general (going entirely to centre), provincial (going entirely to the provinces) and those to be divided between the centre and the provinces in 1882. Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

Q 98.A

- The modern worker appeared in India in the second half of the 19th century, with the slow beginnings of modern industry and the growth of utilities like the railways, the post, and the telegraph network. **The early nationalists, in the beginning, paid relatively little attention to the question of workers despite the truly wretched conditions under which they existed at that time.** Also, they had a strikingly, perhaps understandably, differential attitude towards the workers employed in European and Indian enterprises. **Hence statement I is correct.**
- One primary reason for the relatively lukewarm attitude of the early nationalists towards the working class, at this time, when the anti-imperialist movement was in its very infancy, the nationalists did not wish to, in any way, weaken the common struggle against British rule — the primary task to be achieved in a colonial situation — by creating any divisions within the ranks of the Indian people.
- **Dadabhai Naoroji**, in the very second session of the Indian National Congress (1886), made it clear that the Congress ‘must confine itself to questions in which the entire nation has a direct participation, and it must leave the adjustment of social reforms and other class questions to class Congresses.’
- Later, with the national movement gaining in strength and the emergence within the nationalist ranks of ideological trends with less inhibitions towards labor and increasingly with an actively pro-labor orientation, efforts were made to organize labor and secure for it a better bargaining position vis-a-vis the more powerful classes in the common anti-imperialist front. **Hence Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.**
- **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 99.A

- Before 1857, the British aggressively pursued the policy of annexation of Princely states on one pretext or the other. The most infamous of these policies was the Doctrine of Lapse. However, the events of 1857 made the British revise their hostile policy towards the Princely states. **Hence statement I is correct.**
- Most of the Princely states had remained loyal to the British during the 1857 Revolt and had actively helped in suppressing it. Their role led **Lord Canning**, the Viceroy, to remark that the princes had acted as the **breakwaters to the storm** which would have otherwise swept us in one great wave. To reward their loyalty to the British crown, the **Doctrine of Lapse** was abolished by the Government of India Act 1858 and it was announced that the right of the princes to adopt heirs would be respected and the integrity of their territories guaranteed against future annexation. In return for this protection, the Princely states had to accept the paramountcy of the British crown. **Hence statement II is correct and is a correct explanation of statement I.**

Q 100.B

- Congress politics during the first 20 years of its history is roughly referred to as moderate politics. The moderate political activity involved constitutional agitation within the confines of the law and showed slow but orderly political progress.
- **The Providential Mission Theory was based on the assumption that the British were given a divine command for ruling India.** The expectation of the moderate politician was that full political freedom would come gradually and India would be ultimately given self-governing rights like those enjoyed by the other colonies such as Canada or Australia. **With an intrinsic faith in the providential nature of the British rule in India, they hoped that one day they would be recognized as partners and not subordinate in the affairs of the empire and be given the right of full British citizenship. Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

- British India was heavily involved in Afghanistan primarily due to geopolitical rivalry with Russia known as the Great Game. This led to multiple conflicts including the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Anglo-Afghan Wars. **The Indian National Congress criticized the high military expenditure on frontier policies and war in Afghanistan. Moderates argued that the resources spent on these military campaigns could be better utilized for the development and welfare of the Indian people. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- The British Indian Army was being used in imperial wars in all parts of the world, particularly in Africa and Asia. These and the Indian Frontier Wars of the 1890s put a very heavy burden on the Indian finances. **The Moderates demanded that this military expenditure should be evenly shared by the British Government. Indians should be taken into the army as volunteers and more and more of them should be appointed in higher ranks.** The British government agreed to share only a small fraction of military expenditure, less than 1 million pound in all. **Hence statement 4 is correct.**
- The British Indian Association of Landowners maintained a cordial relationship with the Congress for the first few initial years and remained its major source of finance. The Congress, therefore, could not dispense that landed aristocrats and could not consequently take a logical stand on peasant questions. **They demanded an extension of permanent settlement only in the interest of zamindars and opposed the cadastral survey in 1893-94, though it was meant to protect the peasants from the manipulation of the zamindar. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**