

1.D

- Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha was the first organization formed by Dr Ambedkar in 1924.
- Ambedkar formed the Independent Labour Party (ILP) in August 1936, which participated in the provincial elections of Bombay and won 13 seats out of 15 seats reserved for scheduled castes.
- In January 1920, Ambedkar had also started a weekly paper called 'Mooknayak' (Leader of the Dumb) to champion the cause of the depressed classes in India.

2. B

- Dominion status for India (like Canada, Australia, etc.) within the British Commonwealth. (This point was a bone of contention with the younger set of leaders including Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose who favoured complete independence.)
 - Nineteen fundamental rights including the right to vote for men and women above 21 years of age, unless disqualified.
 - Equal rights for men and women as citizens.
 - No state religion.
 - No separate electorates for any community. It did provide for reservation of minority seats. It provided for reservation for seats for Muslims at the centre and in provinces where they were in a minority and not in Bengal and Punjab. Similarly, it provided for reservation for non-Muslims in the NWFP.
 - A federal form of government with residual powers with the centre. There would be a bicameral legislature at the centre. The ministry would be responsible to the legislature.
 - Governor-General to be the constitutional head of India. He would be appointed by the British monarch.
 - A proposal for the creation of a Supreme Court.
 - The provinces would be created along linguistic lines.
 - The language of the country would be Indian, written either in Devanagari (Sanskrit/Hindi), Telugu, Tamil, Kannada, Bengali, Marathi or Gujarati in character. English usage to be permitted.

3. D

- Approach: Read statements thoroughly before answering. This is a very simple question
- Statement 1 is wrong because elections are controlled and coordinated by the election commission and it is a constitutional body
- Statement 2 is incorrect because MCC is not a statutory body
- Statement 3 is wrong because high courts and supreme courts have power over the election disputes.

4. A

- The Swaraj Party was established as the Congress-Khilafat Swaraj Party. It was a political party formed in India in January 1923 after the Gaya annual conference in December 1922 of the National Congress.
- The two most important leaders were Chittaranjan Das, who was its president and Motilal Nehru, who was its secretary.

- Gandhiji brought the strife between no-changers and Swarajists to an end. Both the parties signed the joint statement and declared that Swarajists would work in the council on behalf of and as an integral part of the Congress.
- This decision was endorsed in the December 1924 Belgaum Session of Congress in which Gandhi became president of the congress for first and only one time

5. A

- Kakori conspiracy occurred in 1925. Kakori Conspiracy was a train robbery that took place between Kakori which was organised by Hindustan Republican Association.
- Simon commission in 1927. Indian Statutory Commission or the Simon Commission was a group of seven British Members of Parliament headed by Sir John Simon. The commission arrived in British India in 1928 to study constitutional reforms.
- Bardoli Satyagraha in 1928 was a major act of civil disobedience by the peasants belonging to the Bardoli taluk in Gujarat. The movement was eventually led by Vallabhbhai Patel, and its success gave rise to Patel becoming one of the main leaders of the independence movement.

6. D

- One of the most important causes of the people's discontent was the economic exploitation of the country by the British and the complete destruction of its traditional economic fabric.
- Other general causes of revolt were the British land revenue policies and the systems of law and administration. In particular, a large number of peasant proprietors lost their lands to traders and most of the lenders found themselves hopelessly burden under debt.
- The common people were hard hit by the prevalence of corruption at the lower levels of administration. The police, petty officials, and lower (law) courts were notoriously corrupt.
- The middle and upper classes of Indian society, particularly in the North, were hard hit by their exclusion from the well-paid higher posts in the administration.
- Unlike foreign conquerors before them, they did not mix socially even with the upper classes of Indians; instead, they had a feeling of racial superiority and treated Indians with contempt and arrogance.
- The British did not come to settle in India and to make it their home. Their main objective was to enrich themselves and then go back to Britain along with Indian wealth.

7. B

- A pension scheme for unorganized workers is being implemented for an estimated 42 crore workers, constituting around 85 per cent of the total labour force of the country.
- The scheme is for unorganised workers who are mostly engaged as home-based workers, street vendors, mid-day meal workers, head loaders, brick kiln workers, cobblers, rag pickers, domestic workers, washermen, rickshaw pullers, rural landless labourers, own-account workers, agricultural workers, construction workers, beedi workers, handloom workers, leather workers, audiovisual workers, and in similar other occupations, according to the release.
- Objective: Will assure a monthly pension of Rs.3000 for the enrolled unorganized sector workers during their old age.
- <https://www.india.gov.in/spotlight/pradhanmantri-shram-yogi-maan-dhan-pm-sym-pension-scheme-unorganised-workers>

8.B

- Lord Minto was the viceroy during the 1909 Act which introduced a system of communal representation for Muslims by accepting the concept of ‘separate electorate’.
- Under this, the Muslim members were to be elected only by Muslim voters. Thus, the Act ‘legalised communalism’ and Lord Minto came to be known as the Father of Communal Electorate.

9. A

- Statement 3 is wrong. Hindu-Muslim unity was really strong during the rebellion and it provided much strength to the Revolt of 1857
- The tremendous sweep and breadth of the revolt were matched by its depth. Everywhere in Northern and Central India, the mutiny of the sepoys was followed by popular revolts of the civilian population.
- After the sepoys had destroyed British authority, the common people were up in arms often lighting with spears and axes, bows and arrows, lathis and scythes, and crude muskets.
- By 1857, the material for a mass upheaval was ready and only a spark was required. This spark was provided by the introduction of Enfield rifles in the army. Its cartridges had a greased paper cover whose end had to be bitten off. The grease was in some instances composed of beef and pig fat. The sepoys, Hindus as well as Muslims, were enraged. Many of them believed that the government was deliberately trying to destroy their religion

10. D

- The Western system of education and the rationalistic thought of the 19th century Europe provoked Indian intellectuals to be critical of their beliefs, traditions and social situations. Thus the renaissance in the 19th century India sprang from two sources.
- Firstly, western education and philosophy which were now introduced in the Indian colleges with its rationalistic and democratic ideals gave the Indians a broader and more liberal outlook.
- Secondly, the discovery of the indigenous treasure of wisdom and Indian spirituality gave the Indian youth an impetus to make serious studies of their own scriptures. They studied Sanskrit literature and found out the great discrepancy between the spirit and practice of the time.
- Christian missionary activities also contributed to the intellectual awakening of India in the 19th century. William Carey, who arrived in Calcutta initiated a meritorious work.

11. B

- At Kanpur, the Revolt was led by Nana Sahib, the adopted son of Baji Rao II, the last Peshwa. Nana Sahib expelled the English from Kanpur with the help of the *sepoys* and proclaimed himself the Peshwa. At the same time, he acknowledged Bahadur Shah as the Emperor of India and declared himself to be his Governor.
- At Delhi, the nominal and symbolic leadership belonged to the Emperor Bahadur Shah, but the real command lay with a Court of Soldiers headed by General Bakht Khan who had led the revolt of the Bareilly troops and brought them to Delhi.
- One of the great leaders of the Revolt of 1857 and perhaps one of the greatest heroines of Indian history, was the young Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi. The young Rani joined the rebels when the

British refused to acknowledge her right to adopt an heir to the Jhansi *gaddi* (throne) annexed her state, and threatened to treat her as an instigator of the rebellion of the *sepoys* at Jhansi.

- Kunwar Singh, a ruined and discontented zamindar of Jagdishpur near Arrah, was the chief organizer of the Revolt in Bihar. Though nearly 80 years old, Kunwar Singh was perhaps the most outstanding military leader and strategist of the Revolt. Kunwar Singh fought with the British in Bihar, and later joined hands with Nana Sahib's forces; he also campaigned in Avadh and Central India. Racing back home, Kunwar Singh treated the British forts near Arrah. But this proved to be his last battle. He had sustained a fatal wound in the fighting. He died on 27 April 1858 in his ancestral house in the village of Jagdishpur.

12. D

- Answer: The development of the green crackers would reduce the emission of pollutants PM 2.5 at least by 25-30 per cent. It is not possible to eliminate the release of toxic gases. A case was filed in the Supreme Court against the release of toxic gases even in the case of green crackers
- The apex court was informed by the Centre government that joint work was undertaken by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, National Environmental Engineering Research Institute and other fireworks manufacturers, related to formulation and production of green firecrackers.
- The product approval for the green crackers is given by the Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation.

13. A

- Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister, announced a scheme of representation of the minorities, which came to be known as the Communal Award.
- The award not only continued separate electorates for the Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo- Indians and Europeans but also extended it to the depressed classes (scheduled castes).
- Gandhiji was distressed over this extension of the principle of communal representation to the depressed classes and undertook fast unto death in Yeravada Jail (Poona) to get the award modified.
- At last, there was an agreement between the leaders of the Congress and the depressed classes. The agreement, known as Poona Pact, retained the Hindu joint electorate and gave reserved seats to the depressed classes.
- Lord Mountbatten became the first governor-general of the new Dominion of India. He swore in Jawaharlal Nehru as the first prime minister of independent India
- The Constituent Assembly of India formed in 1946 became the Parliament of the Indian Dominion. The members of the interim government were members of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The Viceroy continued to be the head of the Council. But, Jawaharlal Nehru was designated as the Vice-President of the Council.

14. B

- Sign \$250 Million Agreement: The National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP) to boost rural incomes across 13 States in India.
- Benefit: Will help women in rural households shift to a new generation of economic initiatives by developing viable enterprise for farm and non-farm products. It will provide technical assistance, skills building and investment support to strengthen women-owned and women-led producer

collectives diversify into high value farm and non-farm commodities such as commercial crops and livestock products, and fisheries.

- **Key Focus of the Project**

- Promote women-owned and women-led farm and non-farm enterprises across value chains
 - Enable them to build businesses that help them access finance, markets and networks
 - Generate employment
- About the project: The National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP) is additional financing to the \$500 million National Rural Livelihoods Project (NRLP) approved by the World Bank in July 2011. The NRLP which is currently being implemented across 13 states, 162 districts and 575 blocks, has so far mobilized more than 8.8 million women from poor rural households into 750,000 self-help groups (SHGs).
 - These SHGs have been further federated into 48,700 Village Organizations and 2900 Cluster/Gram Panchayat-level Federations. While these 13 states will continue to be supported under the new project signed today, 125 new districts will be added from within these states.

15. D

- Even though spread over a vast territory and widely popular among the people, the Revolt of 1857 could not embrace the entire country or all the groups and classes of Indian society.
- Most rulers of the Indian states and the big zamindars, selfish to the core and fearful of British might, refused to join in.
- On the contrary, the Sindhia of Gwalior, the Holkar of Indore, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Raja of Jodhpur and other Rajput rulers, the Nawab of Bhopal, the rulers of Patiala, Nabha, Jind, and Kashmir, the Ranas of Nepal, and many other ruling chiefs, and a large number of big zamindars gave active help to the British in suppressing the Revolt. In fact, no more than one per cent of the chiefs of India joined the Revolt.
- Except for the discontented and the dispossessed zamindars, the middle and upper classes were mostly critical of the rebels; most of the propertied classes were either cool towards them or actively hostile to them.
- The modern educated Indians also did not support the Revolt. They were repelled by the rebels' appeals to superstitions and their opposition to progressive social measures. The educated Indians wanted to end the backwardness of the country. They mistakenly believed that British rule would help them accomplish these tasks of modernization while the rebels would take the country backwards.

16. D

- Dyarchy, also spelled diarchy, system of double government introduced by the Government of India Act (1919) for the provinces of British India. It marked the first introduction of the democratic principle into the executive branch of the British administration of India.

17. B

- Dayananda Saraswati undertook a tour across the country, condemned the caste system, idolatry, and child marriages. His theology welcomed the advances of sciences and technology. To him, the Vedas as the source book contained the seeds of science and technology.

- Dayananda, the founder of the Arya Samaj was a sannyasi who believed in the infallibility of the Vedas and cherished a very peculiar interpretation of the Vedas. He not only upheld the absolutism of the Vedas but also propound the philosophy of dynamic realism.
- Unlike the Arya Samaj, Brahma Samaj did not aim to establish a universalistic religion like them and also repudiated the infallibility of the Vedas.
- Raja Rammohun Roy had a universalistic outlook towards all the other religions of the world, but **Dayananda Saraswati**, through his work **Satyarta Prakash**, was critical of other religions especially Islam and Christianity

18. D

- The Simon Commission was a group of 7 MPs from Britain who was sent to India in 1928 to study constitutional reforms and make recommendations to the government. The Commission was originally named the Indian Statutory Commission. It came to be known as the Simon Commission after its chairman Sir John Simon.
- Indians were outraged at their exclusion from the Commission. The Congress Party decided to boycott the Commission at their session at Madras in 1927.
- The Muslim League led by M A Jinnah also boycotted it. A certain section of members led by Muhammad Shafi supported the government. The Justice Party in the South decided to side with the government on this issue.
- When the Commission landed on February 1928, there were mass protests, hartals and black flag demonstrations all over the country. People were chanting the slogan, 'Simon Go Back.' The police resorted to lathi charges to suppress the movement. Even senior leaders like Pandit Nehru were not spared.

19. A

- Salient features of the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management & Transboundary Movement) Amendment Rules, 2019 are as follows:
 - Solid plastic waste has been prohibited from import into the country including in Special Economic Zones (SEZ) and by Export Oriented Units (EOU).
 - Exporters of silk waste have now been given exemption from requiring permission from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
 - Electrical and electronic assemblies and components manufactured in and exported from India, if found defective can now be imported back into the country, within a year of export, without obtaining permission from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
 - Industries which do not require consent under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981, are now exempted from requiring authorization also under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, provided that hazardous and other wastes generated by such industries are handed over to the authorized actual users, waste collectors or disposal facilities.
- <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1567682>

20. D

- The tribal and civilian movements that occurred before the revolt of 1857 are mostly highly localised in nature. As a result, their aims and objectives will be very limited as well. They revolt primarily due to the discriminatory forest policies, interferences into their areas by the dikus etc.
- They will not normally have an aim to restore the glory of Mughals such as in the medieval period as it does not concern their issues. Also, these movements are largely sporadic and often does not have clear planning and loosely organised as well.

21. D

- In August 1858, the British parliament passed an act that set an end to the rule of the company. The control of the British government in India was transferred to the British crown. At this time, Victoria was the queen of Britain. The supreme body in Britain was the British parliament to which the British government was responsible. All activities of the British government were, however, carried out in the name of the monarch. A minister of the British government, called the secretary of state, was made responsible for the government of India. As the British government was responsible to parliament, the supreme body for India also was the British parliament. The British Governor-General of India was now also given the title of viceroy which means the representative of the monarch.
- It provided that India henceforth was to be governed by, and in the name of, Her Majesty. It changed the designation of the Governor-General of India to that of Viceroy of India. He (viceroy) was the direct representative of the British Crown in India. Lord Canning thus became the first Viceroy of India.
- It ended the system of double government by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors.
- It created a new office, Secretary of State for India, vested with complete authority and control over Indian administration. The secretary of state was a member of the British cabinet and was responsible ultimately to the British Parliament.
- It established a 15-member Council of India to assist the secretary of state for India. The council was an advisory body. The secretary of state was made the chairman of the council.
- It constituted the secretary of state-in-council as a body corporate, capable of suing and being sued in India and in England.

22. D

- Ash produced by thermal power plants is a proven resource material for many applications of construction industries and currently is being utilized in Manufacture of Portland Pozzolana Cement (PPC), fly ash bricks/blocks/tiles manufacturing, road embankment construction & low lying area development, in agriculture as soil conditioner etc.
- To facilitate 100% ash utilization by all coal-based thermal power plants, a web portal for monitoring of fly ash generation and utilization data of Thermal Power Plants and a mobile-based application titled “ASH TRACK” has been launched by the Government that will help to establish a link between fly ash users and power plants executives for obtaining fly ash for its use in various areas.

23. B

- The Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) project will vastly improve the capability of BSF in detecting and controlling the cross-border crimes like illegal infiltration, smuggling of contraband goods, human trafficking and cross border terrorism etc.
- Project: BOLD-QIT (Border Electronically Dominated QRT Interception Technique) has been implemented along the riverine border, it was not feasible to construct border fencing. The 61 km of the border area in Dhubri where River Brahmaputra enters into Bangladesh consists of vast char lands and innumerable river channels thus making border guarding in this area a challenging task, especially during the rainy season.
- <https://pib.gov.in/newsite/printrelease.aspx?relid=189172>

24.D

- B.R. Ambedkar and Tej Bahadur Sapru took part in all the three round table conferences. Mahatma Gandhi took part in the Second Round Table Conference along with Sarojini Naidu where the former represented Indian National Congress and latter represented Indian women. Prior to the First Round Table Conference, M.K. Gandhi had initiated the Civil Disobedience Movement on behalf of the Indian National Congress.
- Poona Pact abandoned separate electorates for the depressed classes. But the seats reserved for the depressed classes were increased from 71 to 147 in provincial legislatures and 18 per cent of the total.
- Dharasana Satyagraha was a protest against the British salt tax in colonial India in May 1930. Following the conclusion of the Salt March to Dandi, Mahatma Gandhi chose a non-violent raid of the Dharasana Salt Works in Gujarat as the next protest against British rule.

25. B

- Answer: The Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT) is a market-based mechanism to reduce the specific energy consumption in energy-intensive industries. It covers the energy intensive industries only and not the households.
- It is facilitated through the trading of ESCerts which are issued to those plants who have overachieved their targets. Those plants who were underachievers of their targets are entitled to purchase ESCerts.
- For the trading of ESCerts, Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) is the Market Regulator and Bureau of Energy Efficiency is the Administrator. Power System Operation Corporation Limited) has been appointed as for making DCs as eligible entities for the trading of ESCerts and book-keeping of ESCerts.

26. A

- Vernacular Press Act of 1878, proposed by Lytton the then Viceroy of India (1876-80) was also known as Gagging Act and it was meant only for vernacular/ native language newspaper not for English ones.
- It was repealed by Lord Ripon in 1881
- District Magistrate was entrusted with the power to call upon the printer and publisher of any Vernacular newspaper to enter into an undertaking with the govt to ensure that they don't publish

anything which may incite the public feeling or create disaffection towards the government or that may create enmity based on caste, religion or race.

- All the native associations and prominent leaders of Bengal and India irrespective of religion, caste and creed condemned the Vernacular Press Act, 1878 and demanded its immediate withdrawal.

27. B

- The Servants of India Society was formed in Pune, Maharashtra on June 17, 1905 by Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
- The Society organised many campaigns to promote education, sanitation, health care and fight the social evils of untouchability and discrimination, alcoholism, poverty, oppression of women and domestic abuse.
- It chose to remain away from political activities and national organisations like the Indian National Congress. Though the servants of India Society declined after the death of Gokhale it still continues its activities with a small membership in Mumbai, Maharashtra.

28. A

- The immediate cause of QIM was the failure of the Cripps mission. It was realized that any further silence would be tantamount to accept the right of the British government to decide India's fate without any reference to the wishes of her people. That was also a time of rising inflation and the acute shortage of foodstuffs.
- The communists had officially opposed this movement and did not lend much support because of the power equations that were in existence due to World War II.

29. A

- The principle of Downward Filtration Theory was discarded by the Wood's Despatch and it encouraged the promotion of mass education; it recommended the establishment of indigenous schools. It recommended the establishment of both government and indigenous schools to promote mass education
- Macaulay's minutes largely believed in educating a few upper and middle-class students. It also believed that in the course of time education would trickle down to the masses. It wanted to emphasise about the superiority of the English learning over indigenous learning of the Indians.

30. B

- During NCM, the boycott of law courts by lawyers was not as successful as the educational boycott, but it was very dramatic and spectacular. Many leading lawyers of the country, like C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru, M.R. Jayakar, Saifuddin Kitchlew, Vallabhbai Patel, C. Rajagopalachari, T. Prakasam and Asaf Ali gave up lucrative practices, and their sacrifice became a source of inspiration for many.
- Acharya the name itself tells that he is a teacher.

31. B

- Some of the important newspapers/journals are
 1. Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
 2. AI-Hilal: Abul Kalam Azad

3. AI-Balagh: Abul Kalam Azad
4. Independent: Motilal Nehru
5. Punjabi: Lala Lajpat Rai
6. New India (Daily): Annie Besant
7. Commonweal: Annie Besant
8. Pratap: Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
9. Essays in Indian Economics: M.G. Ranade
10. Samvad Kaumudi (Bengali): Raja Ram Mohan Roy

32. A

- Data Security is the paramount concern in the World today and India cannot remain secure in terms of data unless it manufactures its own chips. She was speaking after the unveiling of India's first Indigenous Semiconductor Chips by Bengaluru based semiconductor company "SIGNALCHIP" for 4G/LTE and 5G NR MODEMS in New Delhi
- Mrs Sundararajan unveiled four chips at the event designed by SIGNALCHIP.
 - SCBM3412: a single-chip 4G/LTE modem including the baseband and transceiver sections in a single device
 - SCBM3404: a single chip 4X4 LTE baseband modem
 - SCRF3402: a 2X2 transceiver for LTE
 - SCRF4502: a 2X2 transceiver for 5G NR standards
- <https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=188979>

33. A

- The Indian National Congress Benares session was presided over by G.K. Gokhale.
- The goal of the Indian National Congress as 'self-government or Swaraj like that of the United Kingdom or the Colonies' was declared at the Calcutta session (1906). It was presided by Dadabhai Naoroji.
- At the Benaras session of the Indian National Congress presided over by Gokhale, the Moderate-Extremist differences came to the fore. The Extremists wanted to extend the Boycott and Swadeshi Movement to regions outside Bengal and also to include all forms of associations (such as government service, law courts, legislative councils, etc.) within the boycott programme and thus start a nationwide mass movement.
- The Extremists wanted a strong resolution supporting their programme at the Benaras session. The Moderates, on the other hand, were not in favour of extending the movement beyond Bengal and were totally opposed to boycotting of councils and similar associations. They advocated strictly constitutional methods to protest against the partition of Bengal.
- As a compromise, a relatively mild resolution condemning the partition of Bengal and the reactionary policies of Curzon and supporting the Swadeshi and boycott programme in Bengal was passed. This succeeded in averting a split for the moment.

34. C

- Bharat Stree Mahamandal was founded by Sarladevi Chaudhurani at Allahabad in 1910.
- It was the first permanent association of Indian women to promote their common interests. The Mahamandal's leaders regarded purdah as the main stumbling-block to female education and

defined women's issues such as female education, child marriage and women's status in the family system.

- The organisation opened several offices in Lahore (then part of undivided India), Allahabad, Delhi, Karachi, Amritsar, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Bankura, Hazaribagh, Midnapur and Kolkata (formerly Calcutta) to improve the situation of women all over India.
- Pandita Ramabai Saraswati, wife of Justice M. G. Ranade, founded the Arya Mahila Samaj in 1882 and went on to set up a series of women's associations in various towns of Bombay Presidency. She also started Sharda Sadan in 1892 with the intention of providing employment and education to women, young widows in particular. Ramabai Ranade established the Seva Sadan in 1909 in Pune.

35. C

- Dinabandhu Mitra is primarily known for his play about the plight of indigo farmers Nil Darpan. The Indigo Revolt (1858) or Nilbidraha in Bengali was the revolt of the indigo farmers against the indigo planters. It was just one year after the Sepoy Revolt Bengal saw one more important revolt in its history. Mitra stormed the social and the literary circle of Bengal by his most notable play Nildarpan in the year 1860.
- It was published from Dhaka and soon after its publication it ignited a major argument in the newspapers.
- His first-hand experience of the indigo cultivators, while on the job as the postmaster in rural Orissa and Bengal, were reflected in the drama. Michael Madhusudan Dutt translated the play into English immediately after it was published

36. C

- The pioneer of the subsidiary alliance system was French Governor Joseph François Dupleix, who in the late 1740s established treaties with the Nizam of Hyderabad and Carnatic.
- The methodology was subsequently adopted by the East India Company when Robert Clive used it in the Bengal presidency. The doctrine of the subsidiary alliance is then used by Lord Wellesley.
- The kingdom which enters into Subsidiary alliance with the British kingdom were also not allowed to have an independent armed force. They were to be protected by the East India Company but had to pay for the subsidiary forces that the company was to maintain for protection. If Indian rulers failed to make the payment, part of their territory was taken away as a penalty.

37. A

- At Nagpur session of Congress, it was decided that Congress was now to have a Working Committee of fifteen members to look after its day-to-day affairs. This proposal, when first made by Tilak in 1916, had been shot down by the Moderate opposition. Gandhiji, too, knew that the Congress could not guide a sustained movement unless it had a compact body that worked round the year.
- Provincial Congress Committees were now to be organized on a linguistic basis, so that they could keep in touch with the people by using the local language. The Congress organization was to reach down to the village and the mohalla level by the formation of village and mohalla or ward committees. The membership fee was reduced to four annas per year to enable the poor to become members.

38. B

- Irwin on behalf of the Government agreed to provide the right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing. The government agreed on the right to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption (not for sale).
- Gandhi on behalf of the Congress agreed to suspend the civil disobedience movement and to participate in the next RTC on the constitutional question around the nature of federation, Indian responsibility, and reservations-and safeguards that may be necessary in India's interests (covering such areas as defence, external affairs, position of minorities, financial credit of India and discharge of other obligations).

39. D

- Answer: Three major Asian rhino species include Greater one-horned rhinoceros, Javan rhino, and Sumatran rhino. The **New Delhi Declaration on Asian Rhinos 2019** signed by representatives of the governments of **India, Bhutan, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Nepal** include steps to review the population of the three Asian rhino species every four years to reassess the need for joint actions to secure their future.
- The meeting was organised by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change of Government of India in collaboration with the IUCN Asian Rhino Specialist Group, WWF- India and Aaranyak
- https://www.wwfindia.org/news_facts/?uNewsID=18141

40. A

- Within the Congress, the left-wing tendency found reflection in the election of Jawaharlal Nehru as president for 1936 and 1937 and of Subhas Bose for 1938 and 1939 and in the formation of the Congress Socialist Party
- Jawaharlal Nehru developed an interest in economic questions when he came in touch with the peasant movement in eastern U.P. in 1920-21. He then used his enforced leisure in jail, during 1922-23, to read widely on the history of the Russian and other revolutions. In 1927, he attended the International Congress against Colonial Oppression and Imperialism, held at Brussels, and came into contact with communists and anti-colonial fighters from all over the world. By now he had begun to accept Marxism in its broad contours.

41. A

- As the Congress and the League could not come to any agreement on the fundamental issue of the unity or partition of India, the mission put forward its own plan for the solution of the constitutional problem in May 1946.
- The mission rejection of the demand for a full-fledged Pakistan. The British preferred a united Indian subcontinent that could be a strong ally in commonwealth nation.
- Cabinet Mission was of the opinion that Pakistan was not viable and that the minorities' autonomy must somehow be safeguarded within the framework of a united India.

- The provinces were to have full autonomy and residual powers. Princely states were no longer to be under paramountcy of British Government. They would be free to enter into an arrangement with successor governments or the British Government.

42. C

- In the second half of the 18th century, the judiciary was transferred from the control of zamindars and transferred to the court. The District Diwani Adalats were established in districts to try civil disputes. Qazi and mufti were the officers who are in assistance of the District Fauzdari Adalats under the criminal courts.
- Under the Regulating Act of 1773, the Supreme Court was established at Calcutta which was competent to try all British subjects within Calcutta and the subordinate factories. It had original and appellate jurisdictions.
- Under the criminal procedures, Muslim law was administered where as in the Diwani Adalats(civil courts) both Hindu and Muslim law was applicable.

43. B

- Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi announced to provide assured income support to small and marginal farmers
- Vulnerable landholding farmers having cultivable land up to 2 hectares to be provided direct income support of Rs. 6000 per year Around 12 Crore small and marginal farmer families are expected to benefit



- <https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=187932>

44. C

- During the World War Britain and her allies had said that they were fighting the war for the freedom of nations. Many Indian leaders believed that after the war was over, India would be given *Swaraj*. The British government, however, had no intention of conceding the demands of the Indian people. Changes were introduced in the administrative system as a result of the *Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms*, called the *Government of India Act, 1919*.
- It relaxed the central control over the provinces by demarcating and separating the central and provincial subjects. The central and provincial legislatures were authorised to make laws on their respective list of subjects. However, the structure of the government continued to be centralised and unitary.
- It further divided the provincial subjects into two parts—transferred and reserved. The transferred subjects were to be administered by the governor with the aid of ministers responsible to the Legislative Council. The reserved subjects, on the other hand, were to be administered by the governor and his executive council without being responsible to the Legislative Council. This dual scheme of governance was known as ‘dyarchy’ which means the double rule. However, this experiment was largely unsuccessful.
- It introduced, for the first time, bicameralism and direct elections in the country. Thus, the Indian Legislative Council was replaced by a bicameral legislature consisting of an Upper House (Council of State) and a Lower House (Legislative Assembly). The majority of members of both the Houses were chosen by direct election.

45.D

- Congress could not attempt a complete overhaul of the agrarian structure by completely eliminating the zamindari
- According to the constitutional structure of the 1935 Act, the provincial Ministries did not have enough powers to do so. They also suffered from an extreme lack of financial resources, for the lion’s share of India’s revenues was appropriated by the Government of India.
- The strategy of class adjustment also forbade it. A multi-class movement could develop only by balancing or adjusting various, mutually clashing class interests. To unite all the Indian people in their struggle against colonialism, the main enemy of the time, it was necessary to make such an adjustment
- Further, nearly all the Congress-run states (that is, U.P., Bihar, Bombay, Madras and Assam) had reactionary second chambers in the form of legislative councils, which were elected on a very narrow franchise — while the number of voters for the assemblies in these states was over 17.5 million, it was less than 70 thousand for the second chambers. These were, therefore, dominated by landlords, capitalists and moneylenders, with the Congress forming a small minority

46. D

- Van Dhan Scheme: An initiative of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and TRIFED, launched to improve tribal incomes through value addition of tribal products. TRIFED has also launched the “Friends of Tribes” Scheme for sourcing of CSR funds from Public Sector Organizations (PSUs) were requested to fund tribal Entrepreneurship Development Programme through their CSR initiatives.

47. C

- Answer: Raja Ram Mohan Roy is considered by many historians as the "**Father of the Indian Renaissance**". Hindu College was founded by Roy in association with David Hare in Kolkata. He advocated the induction of Western learning into the Indian education system.
- Vedanta College was founded in the year 1825 by the social reformer Raja Ram Mohan Roy. The establishment of this college was a part of his reformist policies, whereby he sought to promulgate his teachings of Hindu monotheism.
- The **Indian Reform Association** was formed in 1870 with Keshub Chunder Sen as president. It represented the secular side of the Brahma Samaj and included many who did not belong to the Brahma Samaj. The objective was to put into practice some of the ideas Sen was exposed to during his visit to Great Britain.

48. D

- It is the second-largest inter-governmental organization after the United Nations, established in 1969 with a membership of 57 states spread over four continents
- India was invited to attend the first summit of the OIC 50 years ago in 1969 in Morocco. But the Indian delegation had to return midway due to a withdrawal of the invitation after Pakistan's objection. It was a setback for Indian diplomacy. •
- In 2002, it was Qatar that first proposed observer status for India at the OIC foreign ministers' meet but Pakistan had consistently blocked the move.
- In 2018, Bangladesh along with Turkey proposed restructuring of the charter of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation to pave way for the inclusion of non-Muslim countries like India as an 'observer state'.
- The invitation is seen as a major triumph for Indian diplomacy and a major setback for Pakistan. It reflects recent boost in economic and security ties with West Asian nations.
- Recently for the first time, India's External Affairs Minister attended the inaugural plenary of the 46th session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (CFM) of Organisation of Islamic Countries (OIC).

49. B

- Young India was a weekly paper or journal in English published by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi from 1919 to 1931.

50. B

- The 'Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919, ' popularly referred to as the 'Rowlatt Act, ' was enacted by the British to discourage Indians from rising against them by suppressing revolutionary groups and depriving Indians of their right to personal expression and liberty.
- On the basis of the report of the S.A.T. Rowlatt committee, it replaced the Defence of India Act (1915) instituted during the First World War with a permanent law that gave the British more power over Indians
- The 'Rowlatt Act' was strongly opposed by *all the Indian leaders unanimously* who felt that it was extremely repressive and the Indian public too was extremely angry and resentful.
- Mahatma Gandhi, in particular, was a very strong critic of the proposed legislation as he felt that punishing a group of people for a crime committed by just one or a few was morally incorrect.

- Instead of the constitutional opposition to the Act, Gandhi organized for the first time a ‘ hartal ‘ for the masses to suspend all business and instead gather in public spaces to fast and pray to demonstrate peacefully their opposition to the law with civil disobedience.

51. B

- Answer: In the second half of the 18th century the numerous small Sikh groups had regrouped themselves into 12 larger regional confederacies or Misls under the leadership of various local chiefs. These Misls were based originally on the principle of equality, wherein each member had an equal say in deciding the affairs of the respective Misls and electing the Chief and other officers of the organisation.
- Ultimately Ranjit Singh, the leader of the Sukerchakia Misl, emerged as the most powerful among other chiefs and by force of arms he brought unity among the Sikhs.
- The development in the Punjab polity took a new turn with the rise of Ranjit Singh. The process that started in the 18th century, for the establishment of the Sikh territorial organisation, culminated in the establishment of an autonomous state in Punjab by Ranjit Singh in the first half of the 19th century.
- It was in the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh that Sikhs established a common political identity among them. The common religious identity was established by the Sikh gurus in the initial stage itself.

52. C

- Poligars are the feudal title for a class of territorial administrative and military governors appointed by the Nayaka rulers of Southern India. Their role was to administer their territories from their fortified centres.
- Their chief functions were to collect taxes, maintain law and order, run the local judiciary, and maintain a battalion of troops for the king. The conflicts culminated in the First Polygar War, Second Polygar war etc. against the Britishers.

53. B

- Answer: The Permanent Settlement of Bengal or Zamindari system was brought into effect by the East India Company headed by the Governor-General Lord Cornwallis in 1793. This was basically an agreement between the company and the Zamindars to fix the land revenue.
- As per the Zamindari system, the land was easily transferable and made hereditary. Multiple transfers were possible on the land. They were not only acting as the agents of government in collecting land revenue from the ryot but also becomes the owners of the entire land.
- Due to the implementation of Permanent settlement, landlords tried to gain hold of more land as there is more chance of profit. The demands for land went high, as a result, the prices went up as well

54.A

- Jatindra Mohan Sengupta was an Indian revolutionary against the British rule. He became a member of the Indian National Congress and participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement.

- In Assam, the labourers on tea plantations went on strike when the fleeing workers were fired upon. There were strikes on the steamer service, and on the Assam-Bengal Railway as well. J.M. Sengupta, the Bengali nationalist leader, played a leading role in these developments.

55. A

- Answer: The recently announced 'swap auction' is a tool to increase or decrease the currency supply in the market. Under the swap, the RBI conducts the auction for getting dollars from banks while exchanging rupees. The rate at which dollar is exchanged for the rupee is based on the spot exchange rate on the auction day.
- By function, a liquidity instrument is aimed to adjust rupee liquidity in the financial system. Here, in the case of the US Dollar-Rupee buy/sell swap auction, the RBI injects rupee into banks by receiving dollars from them. Thus they receive more foreign exchange reserve.
- While performing this activity, there will be more money with the bank to undertake lending operations. Since they have more money to lend, they will tend to decrease the interest rate in the economy.

56. A

- C.R.Das moved the main resolution of Non-cooperation in the Nagpur session of Indian National Congress in 1920.
- People within the Congress were concerned about the proposals for pass the Non-Cooperation Movement. They feared that the movement might lead to popular violence. It was in the Nagpur session that the programme of non-cooperation was finally endorsed.
- An important change was made in the Congress creed in which the Congress decided to have the attainment of Swaraj through peaceful and legitimate means, thus committing itself to an extra-constitutional mass struggle.

57. C

- Second statement can be eliminated easily as it is a very vague and hard to believe statement.
- Objectives of organising Youth Parliament.
- To hear the voice of youth between 18 and less than 25 years of age, who are allowed to vote but cannot stand as a candidate for election, through deliberations in Youth Parliaments at district level and above.
- To encourage the youth to engage with public issues, understand the common man's point of view, form their opinions and express it in an articulate manner.
- To develop and enhance decision making abilities.
- To develop in them a respect and tolerance for the views of others.
- To develop in them an understanding that respect for rules is essential for conducting any discussion systematically and effectively.
- To obtain and document their opinions on Vision of New India in 2022.
- To make available their views to policymakers and implementers to take it forward.

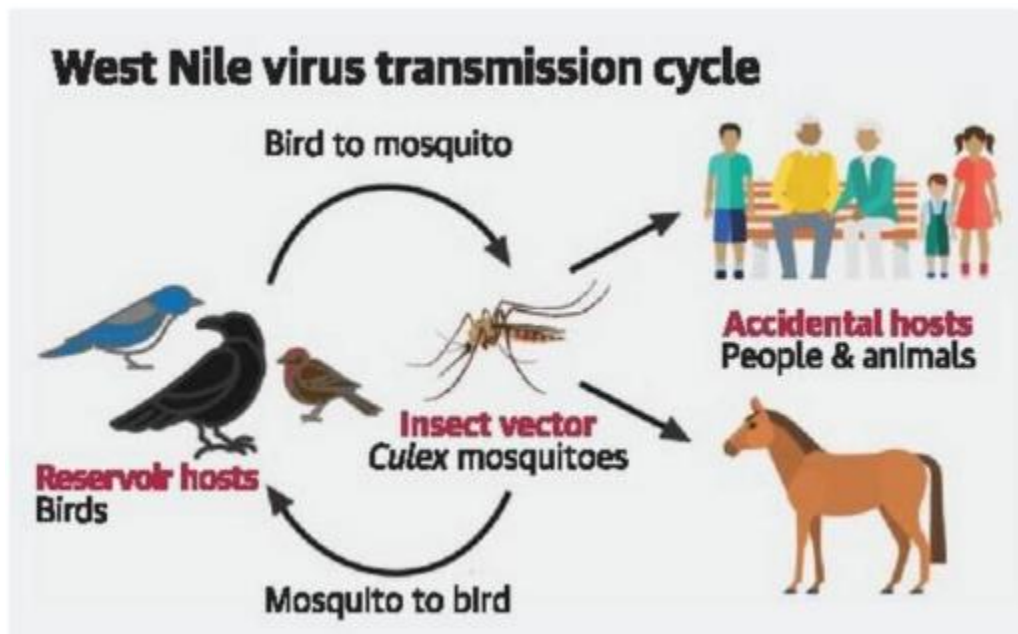
58. D

- Answer: **Battle of Plassey** was a decisive victory of the British East India Company over the Nawab of Bengal(Sirajuddaulah) under the leadership of Robert Clive.

- The battle consolidated the Company's presence in Bengal, which later expanded to cover much of India over the next hundred years. Fort William construction was not initiated after the battle of Plassey. In fact, the Nawab of Bengal attacked the Fort William which was controlled by the Britishers that culminated in the Battle of Plassey
- After the defeat at Plassey, Siraj Ud Daulah was assassinated and Mir Jafar made the nawab. The Company was still unwilling to take over the responsibility of the administration. Its prime objective was the expansion of trade.
- The company got the Diwani rights only after the Battle of Buxar and not after the Battle of Plassey.
- Source: <http://www.ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/hess102.pdf>

59. C

- West Nile virus can cause a fatal neurological disease in humans.
- Approximately 80% of West Nile virus infections in humans have few or no symptoms.
- WNV is found in temperate and tropical regions of the world.
- The virus was discovered in Uganda in 1937 and was first detected in North America in 1999.
- West Nile fever is spread by Culex mosquitoes and the infection could be confirmed only if the second samples test positive. Symptoms include fever, headache, tiredness, and body aches, nausea, vomiting, occasionally with a skin rash on the trunk of the body, and swollen lymph glands.



60. D

- The Champaran Satyagraha was the combination of an elements of extra-constitutional struggle as well as the employment of moral force against an adversary, an exemplar of the rule of law; and the use of compromise as a gambit. It marked as the **first India's Civil Disobedience movement** launched by **Mahatma Gandhi** to protest against the injustice meted out to tenant farmers in Champaran district of Bihar.
- Because of drought in 1918, the crops failed in Kheda district of Gujarat. According to Revenue Code, if the yield was less than 1/4th of the normal produce, the farmers were entitled to remission.

The authorities refused to grant remission. Gandhi supported the peasants cause and asked them to withhold revenue. The authorities, not willing to openly concede the peasants demands, issued secret instructions that only those who could afford to pay should pay. During the Kheda Satyagraha, many young nationalists such as Sardar Patel and Indulal Yagnik became Gandhi's followers. It is considered as the **first Non Cooperation Movement in India**

- **Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918)—First Hunger Strike.** Gandhi intervened in a dispute between mill owners of Ahmedabad and the workers over the issue of discontinuation of the plague bonus. Gandhi asked the workers to go on strike and demand a 35 % increase in wages. The employers were willing to concede a 20 % bonus only. Gandhi advised the workers to remain non-violent while on strike. He undertook a fast unto death to strengthen the worker's resolve and the mill owners finally agreed to give the workers a 35 % increase in wages.

61. B

- Answer: Recently scientists unveiled the distribution of wildlife "cool spots" where wildlife is still thriving, along with "hot spots" where species richness is threatened by human activities.
- Some of the "cool spots" identified include parts of the Amazon rainforest, Andes Mountains, and tundra and boreal forests of Russia and North America
- The frozen part of the Earth system are cryosphere.
- <https://phys.org/news/2019-03-scientists-global-wildlife-cool-spots-hot-spots.html>

62.A

- Lord Lytton introduced uniform salt tax throughout British India.

63. B

- The radical congressmen of Extremist stream, especially B.G. Tilak led a militant public agitation for immediate home-rule and saw nationhood as an expression of collective moral, spiritual and racial essence. The Home Rule league demanded self-government based on the Irish model. Annie Besant and Tilak started this movement. The Home Rule movement had a simple goal of promoting Home Rule for India and an educative programme to arouse in the Indian masses a sense of pride in the Motherland. Tilak made a tour of the country in 1916 and in his speeches he said, "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it."
- Tilak started his Indian Home Rule League in April 1916. Besant formed another Home Rule League (Other than the Tilak one) a few months later in September 1916.
- Besant popularized this movement in the rest of India except the area covered by Tilak's Home Rule League.
- Leaders of the Home Rule Movement followed constitutional means to achieve their aim. Leaders avoided violent and revolutionary methods as they did not want to embarrass the British Government during the first world war.
- It helped in the organization of Congress when its importance was declining.
- It popularised the concept of Self Rule which was even followed by the upcoming generation of Nationalists like Gandhi.

64. A

- Belgaum Congress session was a momentous event as it was the only session chaired by Gandhi. His primary objective was to restore unity between Hindus and Muslims, removal of untouchability, besides underlying the importance of Charkah. This was conducted in the aftermath of the withdrawal of Non Cooperation Movement.

65. B

- The Swadeshi Movement fizzled out by 1908 due to the following reasons:
 1. Severe government repression.
 2. Lack of effective organisation and a disciplined focus.
 3. With arrest, the deportation of all leaders, the movement left leaderless.
 4. Split in nationalist ranks.
 5. Narrow social base.

66. B

- The Indian National Congress, along with Indian business leaders, kept away from the conference.
- Many of them were in jail for their participation in Civil Disobedience Movement.
- In 1930, the FICCI (in sharp contrast to the Liberals) advised its members to boycott the RoundTable Conference (RTC) stating that no conference, convened for the purpose of discussing the problem of Indian constitutional advance can come to a solution, unless such a conference is attended by Mahatma Gandhi, as a free man, or has at least his approval.
- This was partially because the capitalists did not want India to present a divided front at the RTC and because they knew only the Congress could actually deliver the goods. As Ambalal Sarabhai put it in November 1929, 'Minus the support of the Congress, the government will not listen to you.' Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha, Indian Liberal Party among others attended the conference.

67. D

- Statement 4 is wrong. One of the aims of the act was to control political activities in universities and colleges
- As a result of the report of the recommendations of the Commission headed by Sir Thomas Raleigh, the Indian Universities Act was passed in 1904. The main objective of the Act was to improve the condition of education in India and upgrade the system to a better level.
- Universities were given the right of teaching along with the right of conducting the examination. In short, their scope was enlarged. Universities had the right to make provision for the promotion of study and research, to appoint university professors and lecturers, set up university laboratories and libraries and undertake direct instruction of students.
- The Government reserved the right to make amendments and reforms and give approval to the rules framed by the Senates of the University and also it can frame regulations itself if the Senate fails to frame these regulations in time. Hence, the Government control over the universities was further increased by vesting the Government with powers to veto the regulations passed by the Senate of a university. The Government could also make additions or alterations in the regulations framed by the Senate and even frame regulations itself over and above the head of the Senate.

68. D

- Gaffar Khan, also called Badshah Khan and Frontier Gandhi, had started the first Pushto political monthly Pukhtoon and had organised a volunteer brigade 'Khudai Khidmatgars', popularly known as the 'Red-Shirts', who were pledged to the freedom struggle and non-violence.
- They played an extremely active role in the Civil Disobedience Movement. The atmosphere created by their political work contributed to the mass upsurge in Peshawar during which the city was virtually in the hands of the crowd for more than a week.

69. C

- In 1917 the government appointed the Sadler Commission to inquire into the “conditions and prospects of the University of Calcutta,” an inquiry that was in reality nationwide in scope.
- Covering a wide field, the commission recommended the formation of a board with full powers to control secondary and intermediate education)

70. B

- Countering Delay in Diagnosis:
- To block transmission, treatment should begin as soon as a symptom shows up. As cough is a very common symptom of many diseases, doctors don't think of TB until other treatments fail.
- Partnership with the private sector is essential for early diagnosis of TB.
- Universal primary health care, a basic human right, and a diagnostic algorithm for early diagnosis are essential for TB control.
- To retard progression: Employ the biomedical method is drug treatment of latent TB. Experts recommend an age window of 5-10 years when all children must be screened with TST; those with latent TB must be treated to prevent progression.
- Private Sector: The private sector has a very crucial role to play in checking the rise of TB as it is the first place a patient from an urban area visits. We need to make them a partner in this fight.
- Strict guidelines need to be followed to report cases of TB to government.
- Developing a comprehensive set of national guidelines could strengthen private sector engagement in TB
- Efforts should be made to map and categorise private practitioners based on the nature of their education, experience and services provided.
- Private hospitals need to be penalised for failure to report early TB cases to government. This will enhance the accountability of the private players.
- If cannot provide free treatment, it needs to refer the patient to a government clinic.
- Strengthening research: We urgently require rapid and cost-effective point-of-care devices that can be deployed for TB diagnosis in different settings across the country.
- Additionally, new drug regimens are necessary for responding to the spread of drug-resistant strains as is an effective vaccine for preventing TB in adults. It is a big challenge in current times, which is due to irregular treatment.
- Operational research for optimising service delivery is also critical because it is often the case that diagnostics and drugs do not reach those who need them the most.
- TB with other disease like HIV is difficult to treat and the research needs to be strengthened in this field.

- The India TB Research and Development Corporation launched in 2016 must play a pivotal role in accelerating innovation.

71. A

- Before the establishment of the Indian National Congress, the political association was dominated by wealthy and aristocratic elements, local or regional in character. They wanted to achieve administrative reforms, associations of Indian with the administration and spread of education through long petitions to the British Parliament. The political organisations before the establishment of the Congress are discussed below:

- **Landholders Society**

Founded in: 1836

Place: Kolkata

Founded by: Dwarkanath Tagore

- **Bombay Association**

Founded in: 1852

Place: Mumbai

Founded by: Jagannath Shankar Seth

- **East India Association**

Founded in: 1866

Place: London

Founded by: Dadabhai Naoroji

- **Poona Sarvajanik Sabha**

Founded in: 1876

Place: Pune

Founded by: Mahadev Govind Ranade, Ganesh Vasudeo Joshi, S. H. Chiplunkar

- **Indian Society**

Founded in: 1872

Place: London

Founded by: Anand Mohan Bose

- **Indian Association**

Founded in: 1876

Place: Kolkata (formerly named: Calcutta)

Founded by: Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose

- **Madras Mahajan Sabha**

Founded in: 1884

Place: Chennai

Founded by: M. Veeraraghavachariar, G. Subramania Iyer and P. Anandacharlu

- **Bombay Presidency Association**

Founded in: 1885

Place: Mumbai

Founded by: Phirozshah Mehta, K.T Telang and Badruddin Tyabji

- It was marked as the beginning of an organised political activity and use of methods of constitutional agitation for the redressal of grievances with the establishment of the Congress.

72. D

- Answer: As per the Charter Act, 1833, the East India Company was deprived of its commercial functions. Rather it became a purely administrative body. Similarly, a law commission under the chairmanship of Macaulay was set up to codify all the existing laws.
- Indians are not represented in the law Commission at all. The designation of the supreme authority was renamed from the Governor General of Bengal to Governor General of India.
- As a result, the same Governor General has much higher legislative powers in terms of area; the power actually extends to the whole of British India.

73. B

- Khasi revolt was part of the independence struggle between the Khasi people and the British Empire between the years 1829-1833. The Khasi uprising took place in 1833 in the regions between the

Khasi hills and Jaintia Hills, against a planned British Road in that area. The leader of this uprising was Tirot Sing Syiem.

- Chakra Bisoi was the leader of the Kandha uprisings.

74. A

- **Alipore Conspiracy Case (1908 AD)**

Also called Muraripukur conspiracy or Manicktolla bomb conspiracy. Douglas Kingsford was an unpopular British Chief Magistrate who was the target of the bomb thrown at Muzaffarpur (Northern Bihar). Unfortunately, the carriage at which the bomb was targeted contained two English ladies and not Kingsford. The two women died in the attack. Revolutionaries who threw the bomb were Prafulla Chaki and Khudiram Bose. Chaki committed suicide while Bose, then only 18 years of age, was caught and sentenced to death by hanging. The other people who were tried in the case were Aurobindo Ghosh and his brother Barin Ghosh, Kanailal Dutt, Satyendranath Bose and more than 30 others. They were all members of the Anushilan Samiti in Calcutta. Aurobindo Ghosh was acquitted due to lack of evidence and others served varying life-terms in prison.

- **Delhi Conspiracy Case (1912 AD)**

This incident was also called as **Delhi-Lahore Conspiracy**. It was organised by the Indian revolutionary underground in Bengal and Punjab and headed by Rashbehari Bose **to assassinate the then Viceroy of India, Lord Hardinge. Basant Kumar Biswas, Amir Chand and Avadh Behari** were convicted and executed in the trial of this Delhi Conspiracy Case. **Rash Behari Bose** was **identified as the person who threw the bomb**.

- **Kakori Conspiracy Case (1925 AD)**

It is also called **Kakori train robbery or Kakori Case** was a train robbery against the British Indian Government. It was organised by revolutionary organisation i.e., Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) under the leadership of Ram Prasad Bismil and supported by Ashfaqulla Khan, Rajendra Lahiri, Chandrashekhara Azad, Sachindra Bakshi, Keshab Chakravarty, Manmathnath Gupta, Murari Lal Gupta (Murari Lal Khanna), Mukundi Lal (Mukundi Lal Gupta) and Banwari Lal.

- **Meerut Conspiracy Case (1929 AD)**

This was immense political significance for the Indian working class movement because it was conspiracy of British Government against the rise of Communism in India. During this case 31 labour leader included three Englishmen were arrested on the charge of conspiracy. **Muzaffar Ahmed, S.A Dange, S.V Ghate, Dr. G Adhikari, P.C.Joshi, S.S.Mirajkar, Shaikat Usmani, Philip Stratt** etc. were arrested on the charge of conspiracy to overthrow the British Government of India through strikes and other militant methods.

75. A

- Answer: In January, an expert committee of the Union Environment Ministry “deferred” clearance to a ₹100 crore proposal by the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation Limited to develop an island resort.
- Recently the Lalaji Bay on Long Island and at Smith Island were given the island protection zone clearance. The Aves Island project was still red-flagged primarily because of the 50 m clause.
- The Centre has been working on a long-term plan to make several of the A&N islands more conducive to tourism. The Island Development Agency was a part of such a measure to bring in development of tourism.

76. C

- China has recently reported that it is close to completing its “artificial sun”- Experimental Advanced Superconducting Tokamak (EAST) reactor, after it achieved an ion temperature of 100 million degrees Celsius.
- The NASA has selected a new mission Atmospheric Waves Experiment (AWE) and is expected to be launched in August 2022, attached to the exterior of the Earth-orbiting International Space Station.
- CERN have approved a new experiment named FASER designed to identify light and weakly interacting particles. FASER is a proposed experiment dedicated to searching for light, extremely weakly-interacting particles at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC).

77. C

- The Committees/ Commissions of British India were formed for either administrative reforms, judicial reforms or social reforms.
- List of Committees and Commissions in India before Independence

Name of Committees/ Commissions	Year	Governor-General/Viceroy	Subjects of the Committees/ Commissions
Charles Wood Despatch	1854	Lord Dalhousie	Education
Hunter Commission	1882	Lord Ripon	Education
Raleigh Commission	1902	Lord Curzon	Education
Sadler Commission	1917	Lord Chelmsford	Education
Hartog Commission	1929	Lord Irwin	Education

Sargent Plan	1944	Lord Wavell	Education
Campbell Commission	1866	Sir John Lawrence	Famine
Strachy Commission	1880	Lord Lytton ,	Famine
Lyll Commission	1886	Lord d Elgin-II	Famine
MacDonnell Commission	1900	Lord Curzon	Famine
Mansfield Commission	1886	Lord Dufferin	Currency
Fowler Commission	1898	Lord Elgin-II	Currency
Fraser Commission	1902	Lord Curzon	Agriculture
Babington Smith Commission	1919	Lord Chelmsford	Currency
Hunter Committee Report	1919	Lord Chelmsford	Punjab Disturbances
Muddiman Committee	1924	Lord Reading	To examine the working of Diarchy of the Montague-Chelmsford reforms
Butler Commission	1927	Lord Irwin	Indian States
Whitley Commission	1929	Lord Irwin	Labour

Simon Commission		Lord Irwin	To investigate the progress of the governance scheme and suggest new steps for reform
Sapru Commission	1935	Lord Linlithgow	Unemployment
Hilton young Commission	1939	Lord Linlithgow	Currency
Chatfield Commission	1939	Lord Linlithgow	Army
Floud Commission	1940	Lord Linlithgow	Tenancy in Bengal

78. D

- Answer: The Charter act of 1813 ended the monopoly of the East India Company in India with respect to the trade. It gave right to the Christian missionaries so that they can propogate the religion.
- It gave a provision that Company should invest Rs. 1 lakh for the scientific education. The foundations of the control from the British Parliament begin through the Regulating Act of 1773.
- The Indian Civil Service was thrown open to all of the natives by Charter Act,1853 only.

79. A

- Exercise MITRA SHAKTI: Conducted annually as part of military diplomacy and interaction between armies of India & Sri Lanka

80. C

- The swadeshi movement was started as a response to the partition decision taken by Lord Curzon. The reason given was administrative but the truth was actual reason was political. The British wanted to crush the national movement at its nerve center “Calcutta”. The partition would divide Bengal and turn it into a minority and prop up Muslim communalists as an alternative to the congress.
- When the partition proposals became public there was a furor of activity. 500 public meetings were held in east Bengal. Pamphlets were distributed, strong press support was seen, and numerous petitions were signed and sent to the British rulers.
- Even the big zamindars, loyalist of the raj, turned towards congress. The moderate thinking and style of leadership was at its height i.e. petitioning, speeches, memorandums, public meetings and purpose was to turn public opinion in India and England against the British.

- When the government was unmoved and went ahead with partition it became clear that moderate methods weren't working. At numerous meetings held in small towns it was decided to boycott foreign cloth and swadeshi movement had started. Processions, hartals, protests, fasts were common. Bande Mataram became a cry for unity.
- Women, who were traditionally home-centred, especially those of the urban middle classes, took an active part in processions and picketing. From now onwards, they were to play a significant role in the national movement.
- In the swadeshi movement now extremists had a greater sway and politics of mendicancy was on a retreat. The purpose was to now extend the swadeshi call into a fully fledged non cooperation and passive resistance. The boycott call extended to boycott of government schools, colleges, jobs and titles. This period saw rise of swadeshi industries and schools and colleges too.
- The base of the movement now extended to Zamindari sections and lower middle class in schools and towns. Though the movement failed to mobilize peasant in rural areas but for the first time the peasants were exposed to modern political ideas.
- However, the Congress weren't able to garner support of mass Muslims especially Muslim peasantry. This was due to the British strategy of divide and rule. All India Muslim league was propped up as a competitor to the congress. The British used communalism to turn Muslims against the congress.

81. C

- Blue Economy
- The objective of the Blue Economy is to promote smart, sustainable and inclusive growth and employment opportunities through maritime economic activities.
- There is a need to focus on ocean centric technology to harness the marine resources for sustained growth of India. Development of technologies for deep sea mining, underwater vehicles and underwater robotics for extraction of minerals should be initiated. NIO should also undertake research on development of drugs from the sea.
- A focused approach in some of the areas such as minerals from the ocean, energy from ocean can make India a global leader and serve our national goals. However, while pursuing the "blue growth", every effort must be made by all the stakeholders, including private and public sectors, to prevent further degradation of the ocean and its ecosystems.

82. D

- During the second half of the nineteenth century, modern machine-based industries started coming up in India. The first cotton textile mill was set up in 1853 in Bombay by Cowasjee Nanabhoy and the first jute mill came up in 1855 in Rishra (Bengal). But most of the modern industries were foreign-owned and controlled by British managing agencies.
- There was a rush of foreign capital in India at this time due to prospects of high profits, availability of cheap labour, cheap and readily available raw material, ready market in India and the neighbours, diminishing avenues for investments at home, willingness of the administration to provide all help, and ready markets abroad for some Indian exports such as tea, jute and manganese.
- Indian-owned industries came up in cotton textiles and jute in the nineteenth century and in sugar, cement, etc.

83. D

- 5 varieties of Indian coffee which got GI tag
- Coorg Arabica coffee is grown specifically in the region of Kodagu district in Karnataka.
- Wayanad Robusta coffee is grown specifically in the region of Wayanad district which is situated on the eastern portion of Kerala.
- Chikmagalur Arabica coffee is grown specifically in the region of Chikmagalur district and it is situated in the Deccan plateau, belongs to the Malnad region of Karnataka.
- Araku Valley Arabica coffee can be described as coffee from the hilly tracks of Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha region at an elevation of 900-1100 Mt MSL. The coffee produce of Araku, by the tribals, follows an organic approach in which they emphasise management practices involving substantial use of organic manures, green manuring and organic pest management practices.
- Bababudangiris Arabica coffee is grown specifically in the birthplace of coffee in India and the region is situated in the central portion of Chikmagalur district. Selectively hand-picked and processed by natural fermentation, the cup exhibits full body, acidity, mild flavour and striking aroma with a note of chocolate. This coffee is also called high grown coffee which slowly ripens in the mild climate and thereby the bean acquires a special taste and aroma.
- The Monsooned Malabar Robusta Coffee, a unique specialty coffee from India, was given GI certification earlier.

84. C

The most important features of the 1892 Act were

- It increased the number of additional (non-official) members in the Central and provincial legislative councils, but maintained the official majority in them.
- It increased the functions of legislative councils and gave them the power of discussing the budget and addressing questions to the executive.
- It provided for the nomination of some non-official members of the (a) Central Legislative Council by the viceroy on the recommendation of the provincial legislative councils and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and (b) that of the Provincial legislative councils by the Governors on the recommendation of the district boards, municipalities, universities, trade associations, zamindars and chambers.

85. D

- Mission Shakti: India has become the fourth nation in the world, with the capability to successfully target satellites through an Anti-Satellite Missile.
- A DRDO-developed Ballistic Missile Defence (BMD) Interceptor Missile successfully engaged an Indian orbiting target satellite in Low Earth Orbit (LEO) in a 'Hit to Kill' mode. The interceptor missile was a three-stage missile with two solid rocket boosters. Tracking data from range sensors has confirmed that the mission met all its objectives.

- The test has demonstrated the Nation's capability to defend its assets in outer space. With this India joins a select group of nations, which have such capability – proven capability of indigenous weapon systems.

86. B

- International Criminal Court
 - It is the first permanent, treaty-based, International criminal court, with jurisdiction to prosecute individuals for international crimes of genocide, crimes against Humanity, war crimes and crimes of aggression.
 - Established in 2002 and governed by the Rome Statute, which was adopted in 1998.
 - It has territorial jurisdiction over nations that are party to the Rome Statute or have accepted the court's jurisdiction.
 - It is an independent judicial body distinct from the UN.
 - It works in cooperation with UN, Reports annually to the UNGA and also hear cases referred to by UNSC.
 - It is located in The Hague, The Netherlands.
 - India is not a member of ICC (neither signed nor ratified).

87. D

- It **considerably increased** the size of the legislative councils, both Central and provincial. The number of members in the Central Legislative Council was raised from 16 to 60. The number of members in the provincial legislative councils was not uniform.
- It retained official majority in the Central Legislative Council but allowed the provincial legislative councils to have non-official majority.
- It enlarged the deliberative functions of the legislative councils at both the levels. For example, members were allowed to ask supplementary questions, move resolutions on the budget, and so on.
- It provided (for the first time) for the association of Indians with the executive Councils of the Viceroy and Governors. Satyendra Prasad Sinha became the first Indian to join the Viceroy's Executive Council. He was appointed as the law member.
- It introduced a system of communal representation for Muslims by accepting the concept of 'separate electorate'. Under this, the Muslim members were to be elected only by Muslim voters. Thus, the Act 'legalised communalism' and Lord Minto came to be known as the Father of Communal Electorate.
- It also provided for the separate representation of presidency corporations, chambers of commerce, universities and zamindars

88. C

- Answer: The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs approved new rules that will provide greater coal availability to stressed thermal power projects, based on the recommendations of the Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted to look into the issue.
- The new policy says that coal linkages can be given even without an existing PPA. These projects can generate power and sell it on the market or through short-term PPAs.
- In addition the new coal linkage rules enable the Ministry of Coal to earmark more coal for power sector and also keep aside at least 50 percent of total coal.

89. C

- About SWIFT
- • SWIFT stands for the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications.
- • It is a messaging network that financial institutions use to securely transmit information and instructions through a standardized system of codes.
- • SWIFT assigns each financial organization a unique code that has either eight characters or 11 characters. The code is called SWIFT code.
- • The ₹14,000-crore PNB fraud perpetrated by Nirav Modi was a case of misuse of this SWIFT software

90. D

- Swadeshi Movement started in 1905
- Muslim League was formed in 1906 at Dacca
- The partition of Bengal was reverted in 1911
- Ghadar party was formed in 1914 in San Francisco

91. C

- Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has developed a national strategy document- UNNATEE (Unlocking NATional Energy Efficiency potential)– for accelerating energy efficiency in India.
- Significance:
- The strategy document describes a plain framework and implementation strategy to establish a clear linkage between energy supply-demand scenarios and energy efficiency opportunities. The document offers a comprehensive roadmap to address India’s environmental and climate change mitigation action through energy efficiency measures.

92. B

- The Kandhs retaliated under Chakra Bisoi against the British efforts to put an end to the Kandh’s practice of human sacrifice first through persuasion and later through force.
- The Santhal rebellion was a native rebellion in present-day Jharkhand, in eastern India against both the British colonial authority and zamindari system by the Santhal people.
- Poligars are the feudal title for a class of territorial administrative and military governors appointed by the Nayaka rulers of Southern India. Their role was to administer their territories from their fortified centres.
- Their chief functions were to collect taxes, maintain law and order, run the local judiciary, and maintain a battalion of troops for the king. The conflicts culminated in the First Polygar War, Second Polygar war etc. against the Britishers.

93. C

- The uprising began at Supa village in the district of Poona.
- In 1875, farmers attacked a market place where many moneylenders lived. They burnt account books and looted grain shops. They also torched the houses of sahkars (people who were both traders and moneylenders).
- The farmers were led by the village headmen.
- The farmers' main motive was to destroy the account books of the moneylenders and they resorted to violence only when these books were not handed over to them.
- They also socially boycotted the moneylenders.
- The movement continued for 2 months and spread to over 30 villages.
- The movement also got support from the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha co-founded by M G Ranade.
- It took several months for the police to restore order in the countryside.

94. C

- Answer: E.V. Ramaswami Naicker was a prominent social reformer of India in the twentieth century. On communal representation, EVR held the view that in a society marked by caste hierarchy, representation of Brahmins only in bureaucracy and other liberal professions would mean only consolidation of caste hierarchy in society.
- A majority of non Brahmins denied access to economic and political power would remain low in social hierarchy. To lift them he suggested communal representation.
- E.V. Ramaswami Naicker gave a concrete shape to his ideas on social reform by founding the **Suyamariyati iyakkam** otherwise known as the **Self-Respect Movement**. It was a reform movement dedicated to the goal of giving non-Brahmins a sense of pride based on their Dravidianist past. The movement denied the superiority of the Brahmins and their implicit faith in the present system.

95. A

- Indian (National) Social Conference was founded by M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao. It was virtually the social reform cell of the Indian National Congress. Its first session was held in Madras in December 1887.
- The Conference met annually as a subsidiary convention of the Indian National Congress, at the same venue, and focused attention on social reform.
- The Conference advocated intercaste marriages and opposed kulinism and polygamy.
- It launched the famous "Pledge Movement" to inspire people to take an oath to prohibit child marriage.

96. C

- Ind AS is an accounting standard
- These are standards that have been harmonised with the globally accepted International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) to make reporting by Indian companies more globally accessible.
- National Advisory Committee on Accounting Standards (NACAS) recommends these to the Ministry of corporate affairs, which then notifies it.
- It advocates the 'fair value' method of accounting.

- It also promises clearer disclosures to investors in certain cases.
- It will govern the accounting and recording of financial transactions as well as the presentation of statements such as profit and loss account and balance sheet of a company.
- • It will not just change the way companies present their numbers, but may also bump up or knock down the profits/losses of firms.
- • Ind AS for non-banking financial companies came into effect in 2018.

97. D

- Answer: Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme providing a package of services comprising:
 - Supplementary nutrition
 - Pre-school non-formal education
 - Nutrition and health Education
 - Immunization
 - Health check-up and
 - Referral services through Anganwadi Centres to children below 6 years of age and pregnant women & lactating mothers.

98. A

- White Label ATM – When ATMs are owned and operated by non-bank entities but they are not doing ‘outsourcing-contract’ from a particular bank.
- Brown Label ATM – When banks outsourced the ATM operations to a third party.
- Green Label ATM – ATM is provided for Agricultural Transaction
- Orange Label ATM – Provided for Share Transactions
- Yellow Label ATM – Provided for E-commerce
- PINK label ATM – Such ATM are monitored by guards who ensure that only women access these ATM. The sole purpose of such ATM is to mitigate the problem of women standing in long queues of ATM
- Biometric ATM – ATMs which uses security features like fingerprint scanner and eye scanner of the customer to access the bank details.

99. C

- Initially started as a religious movement with a view to reforming the Sikh religion by purging it of the degenerate features, Kuka movement, founded in 1840 in the Western Punjab, turned into a political struggle against the British. The founder of Kuka movement was Bhagat Jawahar Mal.
- Popularly known as Sian Saheb, Bhagat Jawahar Mal and his disciple, Balak Singh, gathered around them a band of followers and made Hazro in NWFP their headquarters. The Kuka movement sought to abolish the caste system in the Sikhism and create a society based on equality. It advocated woman’s freedom and abstinence from alcohol and drugs and discouraged non-vegetarianism.
- Alarmed at the growing popularity of the movement, the British took several measures to crush the Kuka revolt between 1863-1872. Ram Singh, one of the famous leaders of the Kuka movement, gave a call to his followers for boycott of British goods, government schools and government posts. Known to his followers as Satguru, he was deported by the British to Burma where he died in 1885.

- The Kuka Revolt also came to be known as Namdhari Movement.

100. D

- Answer: Through the Ramakrishna Mission, Swami Vivekananda laid emphasis on the fact that there is a fundamental oneness of all religions and he even proclaimed that there is only one God but with different names.
- A junction of the two religions like Hinduism and Islam was deeply emphasised by him as well. In fact, Vivekananda was a great humanist and used the Ramakrishna Mission for humanitarian relief and social work.
- His world-famous speech at the Parliament of Religions emphasised on the need to intermixing the spiritualism with the materialism of the West.