

PRESTORMING™ 2022

TEST – 1 MODERN INDIA I

EXPLANATION

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Q.1) The traditional system stipulated an equal sharing of the net produce of the land by the *janmi*, the *kanamdar* and the cultivator. The British system upset this arrangement by recognizing the *janmi* as absolute owners of the land, with the right to evict tenants which did not exist earlier and reduced the other two categories to the status of tenants and leaseholders. This led to the breakout of which one of the following rebellions?

- (a) Bhil Rebellion
- (b) Moplah Rebellion**
- (c) Ramoshi Uprising
- (d) Santhal Rebellion

EXPLANATION:

- The Mappilas/Moplah were the Muslim tenants inhabiting the Malabar region where most of the landlords were Hindus.
- Their traditional system stipulated an equal sharing of the net produce of the land by the *janmi*, the *kanamdar* and the cultivator. The British system upset this arrangement by recognizing the *janmi* as absolute owners of the land, with the right to evict tenants which did not exist earlier and reduced the other two categories to the status of tenants and leaseholders.
- The Mappilas had expressed their resentment against the oppression of the landlords (jenmies who were mostly Hindus) during the nineteenth century.
- Things took a turn for the worse in August 1921 when the arrest of a respected priest leader, Ali Musaliar, sparked off large-scale riots.
- Initially, the symbols of British authority—courts, police stations, treasuries and offices— and unpopular landlords were the targets.
- But once the British declared martial law and repression began in earnest, the character of the rebellion underwent a definite change. By December 1921, all resistance had come to a stop.

So, Option (b) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::

Tribal movements

	Region/Leaders	Causes
Bhil Rebellion	➤ The Bhils who lived in the Western Ghats controlled the mountain passes between the north and the Deccan.	➤ They revolted against Company rule in 1817-19, as they had to face famine, economic distress and misgovernment.
Ramosi Risings	➤ The Ramosis, the hill tribes of the Western Ghats, had not reconciled to British rule and the British pattern of administration. ➤ They rose under Chittur Singh in 1822 and plundered the country around Satara. Again, there were eruptions in 1825-26 under Umaji Naik of Poona and his supporter Bapu Trimbakji Sawan the disturbances continued till 1829.	➤ They resented the policy of annexation. After the annexation of the Maratha territories by the British, the Ramosis, who had been employed by the Maratha administration, lost their means of livelihood.



The Santhal Rebellion (1855-56)	➤ Under Sidhu and Kanhu, two brothers, the Santhals proclaimed an end to Company rule, and declared the area between Bhagalpur and Rajmahal as autonomous. The rebellion was suppressed by 1856.	➤ Continued oppression of the Santhals, an agricultural people, who had fled to settle in the plains of the Rajmahal hills (Bihar) led to the Santhal rebellion against the zamindars. ➤ The money-lenders who had the support of the police among others had joined the zamindars to subject the peasants to oppressive exactions and dispossession of lands. ➤ The rebellion turned into an anti-British movement
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Q.2) With reference to Eighteenth-century India, consider the following statements:

1. Lucknow and Hyderabad had emerged as centres of Literary and Cultural patronage.
2. Banaras emerged as a great centre of Banking and Commerce in the northern part of India.
3. Bishnupur became the place where elaborate regional Architectural and Musical styles grew and flourished.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

EXPLANATION:

- 18th Century witnessed the robust and dynamic cultural life of the regional states, many of whom carried the legacies of high Mughal culture and blended these with the rich cultural heritage of the regions.
- Lucknow and Hyderabad had emerged as centres of literary and cultural patronage thus becoming the hubs of remarkable cultural efflorescence.
- Eighteenth century Banaras emerged as a great centre of banking and commerce in north India and combined this with its unique position as a centre of religion, education and pilgrimage.
- In Bengal, Nadia was the centre of Sanskrit learning and Dayabhaga Hindu law, and Bishnupur became the place where elaborate regional architectural and musical styles grew and flourished.
- In the south, Tanjore, under the patronage of its Maratha rulers, became a vibrant centre in the fields of religion, music and dance.

So, Option (b) is correct.

Q.3) "Wagon Tragedy" is related to which one of the following movements?

- (a) **Peasant movement**
 (b) Tribal Uprising
 (c) Working class movement
 (d) Naval Mutiny

**EXPLANATION:**

- The Wagon massacre or Bellary train tragedy was the death of 64 prisoners on 19 November 1921 in the Malabar region of Kerala state of India.
- The prisoners had been taken into custody following the Mappila Rebellion against British in various parts of Malappuram district.

So, Option (a) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: :**Wagon Tragedy :**

- In order to attract more Muslim support to the Indian National Movement, Mahatma Gandhi and the national leaders of India initially supported the Khilafat movement and merged it to the famous Non Co-operation Movement.
- This succeeded in bringing almost all sections of Indians under one flag for a Pan-Indian movement for the first time.
- The southern Malabar district welcomed this movement in a great spirit. However, in Eranad and Walluvanad taluks it took the form of an armed rebellion by the **Muslim Mappila community**.
- On 19 November 1921, when the uprising was near its end, almost 100 detained Muslim rebels were sent by train from Tirur to the Central Prison, Bellary in the Madras Presidency.
- During the return journey, **64 of the 100 rebels suffocated to death** in the closed railroad wagon. Historian Sumit Sarkar referred to it as **the "Black Hole of Podanur"**. A monument to this event can be seen at Tirur.

Q.4) With reference to the British India, which of the following is correct about the designation "Resident"?

- (a) **Representative of the Governor-General who lived in a state which was not under direct British rule**
- (b) Representative of the crown who lived in British-ruled provinces
- (c) An officer of the British government who lived in British ruled provinces and provided information on local events
- (d) An officer in charge of military-appointed in non-British provinces brought under Subsidiary alliance

EXPLANATION:

- **The Residency system has its origins in the system of subsidiary alliances** devised by the British after the Battle of Plassey in 1757, to secure Bengal from attack by deploying East India Company troops of the Bengal Army within friendly Native States.
- Through this system, the Indian Princes of these Native States were assured of protection from internal or external aggression, through deployment of company troops.
- In return they had to pay for the maintenance of those troops and also accept a British Resident in their court.
- **The Resident was a senior British official (Representative of the Governor-General) posted in the capital of these Princely States, technically a diplomat but also responsible for keeping the ruler to his alliance.**
- This was seen as a system of indirect rule that was carefully controlled by the British Resident.
- His role (and all were men) included advising in governance, intervening in succession disputes, and ensuring that the States did not maintain military forces other than for internal policing or else form diplomatic alliances with other States.



- The Residents attempted to modernize these Native States through promotion of European notions of progressive government
- **The first Native States to enter such subsidiary alliances included Arcot, Oudh and Hyderabad.**

So, option (a) is correct.

Q.5) Under which one of the following Acts, the trade between India and Europe passed from the hands of the Company to private traders?

- (a) The Charter Act of 1793
(b) The Charter Act of 1833
 (c) The Charter Act of 1853
 (d) The Act for Better Government of India, 1858

EXPLANATION:

The Charter Act of 1813 ended the monopoly of the East Indian Company however the company's monopoly in the tea trade was kept intact. Trade for other commodities except Tea was made open to all British subjects. It was only in 1833 the company trade for Tea also was abolished.

So, Option (b) is correct

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The charter Act of 1793	• Separation of revenue and judiciary functions • Governor-General was empowered with more power even to disregard the council • The company was authorized to carry on trade with India for 20 more years
The charter Act of 1813	• Ended Monopoly of the East Indian Company • Permission to Christian Missionaries was given by the act • Provision of 1 Lakh rupees to be invested in the education of Indians every year • Empowered the local government to impose taxes on persons
The Charter Act of 1853	• The legislative and Executive functions of the council were separated • Introduced open competition system for civil servant • Introduced local representative in Indian Legislative council • The company's rule could be terminated any time
Government of India Act of 1858	• Abolition of company rule and India was to be governed directly by Crown • Office of Secretary of State for India was created with complete authority over Indian administration • Ended the system of double government created in Pitt's India act • Governor-General of India was converted into Viceroy of India



Q.6) With reference to the British rule in India, arrange the following events in chronological order:

1. Creation of Covenanted Civil Service in India
2. Introduction of Subsidiary Alliance
3. Banning Female Infanticide
4. Introduction of Doctrine of lapse

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: :

Covenanted and uncovenanted civil services	➤ After the Battles of Plassey (1757) and Buxar (1758), the Company acquired new territory, which required the establishment of civil service (1764). ➤ The then-Governor-General of Bengal, Warren Hastings, established the office of District Collector, who was in charge of collecting land tax. Because of the excessive concentration of power and corruption, this position was quickly abolished. ➤ In India, Lord Cornwallis is recognised as the “Father of the Civil Service.” The Covenanted Civil Services and the Uncovenanted Civil Services were introduced by him. ➤ The Company’s Law gave birth to the covenanted civil services. It was the upper civil services, which were made up entirely of Europeans who were paid extremely well. ➤ The uncovenanted civil services were the lowest civil services, and they were primarily made up of native-born Indians. They did not get the same pay as the covenanted civil services.
Subsidiary Alliance	➤ A subsidiary alliance, in South Asian history, was a tributary alliance between an Indian state and a European East India Company. ➤ The system of subsidiary alliances was pioneered by the French East India Company governor Joseph François Dupleix, who in the late 1740s established treaties with the Nizam of Hyderabad and other Indian princes in the Carnatic. ➤ The method was subsequently adopted by the British East India Company, with Robert Clive negotiating a series of conditions with Mir Jafar following his victory in the 1757 Battle of Plassey, and subsequently those in the 1765 Treaty of Allahabad, as a result of the company's success in the 1764 Battle of Buxar. ➤ A successor of Clive, Richard Wellesley initially took a non-interventionist policy towards the various Indian states which were allied to the British East India Company, but later adopted, and refined the policy of forming subsidiary alliances.
Banning Female Infanticide	➤ The British colonial authorities passed the Female Infanticide Prevention Act 1870, under pressure of Christian missionaries and social reformers seeking an end to the incidences of female infanticides in the Indian subcontinent. ➤ The law authorized the creation of a police force to maintain birth, marriage and death registers, to conduct census of the district at its discretion, enforce



	a special tax on the district to pay for the expenses and entertainment of said police officers. ➤ The Act also stipulated a prison sentence of six months or a fine of thirty thousand rupees, or both, on anyone who disobeyed or obstructed the police officers enforcing the Act. ➤ Section 6 of the Act allowed the police officer to seize a child from any person he suspects may neglect or endanger any female child, as well as force collect a monthly fee from that person.
Doctrine of Lapse	➤ According to the doctrine, any Indian princely state under the suzerainty of the East India Company (EIC) (the dominant imperial power in the Indian subsidiary system), would have its princely status abolished (and therefore be annexed into British India) if the ruler was either "manifestly incompetent or died without a male heir. ➤ The policy is most commonly associated with Lord Dalhousie, who was the Governor General of the East India Company in India between 1848 and 1856. ➤ However, it was articulated by the Court of Directors of the East India Company as early as 1847 and several smaller states had already been annexed under this doctrine before Dalhousie took over the post of Governor-General. ➤ Dalhousie used the policy most vigorously and extensively, though, so it is generally associated with him.

Q.7) A 10-year-old elephant was found electrocuted in a village. It was found that the electric wire was laid down by a farmer to kill a wild boar that was declared vermin in that state. Then which of the following action would follow?

- (a) The farmer would be arrested under Environmental Protection Act, 1986
- (b) The farmer would be arrested under Wildlife Protection Act, 1972**
- (c) The farmer could claim immunity under section 5 of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972
- (d) The farmer cannot be held liable for this action

EXPLANATION:

The Farmer will be held guilty under section 51 (1) of the Wildlife Protection Act.

Although the fence was electrified to Protect themselves from Vermin ,an elephant which belongs to Schedule 1 of WPA Act of 1972 fell trap to it and was eventually killed as well.

WPA Act of 1972 provides *an absolute prohibition on the poaching, trafficking and trading of elephants, inviting a hefty fine and incarceration of up to 7 years.*

So, Option (b) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: :

Indian Acts Protecting Elephants :

The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972	• The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, was amended in 2002 and banned the sale of captive elephants which were not registered with the Chief Wildlife Warden of the State. If an elephant is owned without being declared, the Forest Department has the authority to cease the elephant on the grounds of illegal ownership.
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	• Section 9 of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 talks about the prohibition of hunting of the animals listed under Schedule I, II, III, IV. The elephant is a protected species under Schedule I • Hunting of animals listed under these Schedules will invite heavy punishment and incarceration of up to 7 years. • Section 40 (2) of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 prohibits the acquisition, possession and transfer of a captive elephant without the written permission of the Chief Wildlife Warden of the State. • Section 42 reinstates that the Ownership Certificate can be issued to the person who has the lawful authority of the captive animal listed under Schedule I and II. • Section 48 (b) clearly states that no wild animal under Schedule I and II can be captured, sold, purchased, transferred and transported unless the Authorised Officer does not certify the lawful possession of the same. • Section 40 of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, also talks about the mandatory issuance of Transit Permit (TP) by the State Forest Department when an elephant is being transported from one state to another. Additionally, TP has to be issued by each state from which the elephant will pass through including the state in which the elephant will be finally going to.
PROJECT ELEPHANT	• The Government of India has further established Project Elephant under the Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change (MOEF&CC) to monitor and regulate the welfare of both wild and captive elephants. • Project Elephant was established in 1992 with the overarching aim of providing technical assistance to the protection and management of the population of wild elephants in India.

Q.8) Risa clothing, recently in news is known for hand-woven cloth used by the tribal communities of a State. It forms one of the three parts of customary female attire of a State. The other two are the Rignai and Rikutu. The State mentioned in the above statements is

- (a) **Tripura**
- (b) Manipur
- (c) Ladakh
- (d) Himachal Pradesh

EXPLANATION:

The traditional Tripuri female attire comprises three parts — risa, rignai and rikutu.

- Risa is a handwoven cloth used as a female upper garment, and also as headgear, a stole, or a present to express respect. As an upper garment, it is wrapped around the torso twice.
- Rignai is primarily worn as the lower garment and literally translates into 'to wear'. It can be understood as an indigenous variety of the sari of mainland India.
- Rituku is mainly used as a wrap, or like a 'chunri' or a 'pallu' of the Indian saree. It is also used to cover the head of newly married Tripuri women.

So, Option (a) is correct.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::****Risa Clothing**

Significance	➤ Woven in colourful designs and worn as an upper garment, the risa also has a host of crucial, social and religious utilities. Adolescent Tripuri girls are first given a risa to wear in an event called Risa Sormani, at age 12 to 14. ➤ The risa is used in religious festivals such as Garia Puja by tribal communities, a turban by men during weddings and festivals, a cummerbund over the dhoti, a head scarf by young girls and boys, and a muffler during winters. The cloth is also used as a makeshift hanger to hold an infant on the mother's backs. And it is presented as a mark of honour to distinguished recipients. ➤ Risa is common in almost all 19 indigenous tribal communities of Tripura. However, each community has its own designs. ➤ The current government aims to promote risa nationally as Tripura's signature garment, besides providing uniforms to anganwadi and ASHA workers.
How it is made	➤ The garment is made in handloom or loin looms at homes, usually not more than one or two pieces in a month. Most of this art is handed down through generations.

Q.9) "Seechewal model" is known for which one of the following?

- (a) Good Governance
- (b) Hybrid Energy production
- (c) Wastewater management**
- (d) Protection of Human Rights

EXPLANATION:

A new wastewater treatment plant opened recently in a village in Punjab's Patiala district uses a method devised by one of the state's leading environmentalists, Sant Balbir Singh Seechewal, to treat, recycle and reuse wastewater.

So, Option (c) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::**Seechewal Model**

Causes for water shortage	➤ The impact of climate change, pollution and a lack of infrastructure means villages in India often face water shortage for agricultural and domestic purposes. ➤ Water-intensive crops, low water efficiency and unregulated groundwater are the main factors that account for agriculture water demand.
Objectives	➤ The plant in Dhingi village of Patiala aims to achieve the following objective using the 'Seechewal Model' of wastewater management: Recycling and reusing the treated wastewater for irrigation



	➤ Preventing further contamination of groundwater ➤ The model is a pipe-and-pump formula used to remove heavy solid particles, oil and other material from water. It was introduced by Sant Baba Balbir Singh Seechewal and was first used in Seechewal, Punjab. ➤ The project aims to implement a combination of processes through four-well systems of wastewater treatment for reuse apart from human consumption.
Maintenance	➤ The water wells need to be cleaned regularly; otherwise, they produce extremely poor effluents with high suspended solids, which can be detrimental to the constructed wetland and cause clogging of beds. ➤ To ensure continuous and effective operation, the accumulated material must be emptied periodically.

Q.10) If an inventor claims that she has obtained a Process patent for a medical drug in India, then which of the following is true?

- (a) Thereafter, anyone other than the patent holder is restrained from manufacturing it
- (b) Anyone other than the patent holder is restrained from manufacturing it for a specified period
- (c) Anybody other than the patent holder can manufacture the drug by using a different process**
- (d) There are no legal provisions for obtaining a process patent in India

EXPLANATION:

- The Patent Act 1970 provides that any invention that satisfies the criteria of newness, non-obviousness and usefulness can be the subject matter of a patent.
- With regard to pharmaceuticals, in the case of substances intended for use or capable of being used as food, drugs or medicines or substances produced by chemical processes, patents are granted only for the processes of manufacture of such substances and not for the substances themselves.
- The patent owner may give permission to, or license, other parties to use the invention on mutually agreed terms.
- The owner may also sell the right to the invention to someone else, who will then become the new owner of the patent.
- Once a patent expires, the protection ends, and an invention enters the public domain; that is, anyone can commercially exploit the invention without infringing the patent.

So, Option (c) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::

Patent Protection :

Patent	• A patent is an exclusive right granted for an invention. In other words, a patent is an exclusive right to a product or a process that generally provides a new way of doing something, or offers a new technical solution to a problem. • To get a patent, technical information about the invention must be disclosed to the public in a patent application.
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What rights does patents provide	• A patent owner has the right to decide who may – or may not – use the patented invention for the period in which the invention is protected. • In other words, patent protection means that the invention cannot be commercially made, used, distributed, imported, or sold by others without the patent owner's consent.
What kind of inventions can be patented	• Patents may be granted for inventions in any field of technology, from an everyday kitchen utensil to a nanotechnology chip. • An invention can be a product – such as a chemical compound, or a process, for example – or a process for producing a specific chemical compound. • Many products in fact contain a number of inventions. For example, a laptop computer can involve hundreds of inventions, working together.
Duration of Patent Protection	• Patent protection is granted for a limited period, generally 20 years from the filing date of the application.
Licensing of Patents	• Licensing a patent simply means that the patent owner grants permission to another individual/organization to make, use, sell etc. his/her patented invention. • This takes place according to agreed terms and conditions (for example, defining the amount and type of payment to be made by the licensee to the licensor), for a defined purpose, in a defined territory, and for an agreed period of time.
Indian Patent Laws	• Patent rights were introduced in India for the first time in 1856 and, in 1970, the Patent Act 1970 ("the Patents Act") was passed, repealing all previous legislations. • India is also a signatory to the Paris Convention for the protection of industrial property, 1883, and the Patent Cooperation Treaty, 1970.
Pharma Industry	• India had a product patent regime for all inventions under the Patents and Designs Act 1911. • However, in 1970, the government introduced the new Patents Act, which excluded pharmaceuticals and agrochemical products from eligibility for patents. • This exclusion was introduced to break away India's dependence on imports for bulk drugs and formulations and provide for development of a self-reliant indigenous pharmaceutical industry. • The lack of protection for product patents in pharmaceuticals and agrochemicals had a significant impact on the Indian pharmaceutical industry and resulted in the development of considerable expertise in reverse engineering of drugs that are patentable as products throughout the industrialised world but unprotectable in India
Compulsory Licensing	• The Patents Act also has provisions relating to compulsory licensing. • On the completion of three years from the date of sealing the patent, any person interested in working the patented invention may apply for a compulsory licence with respect to the invention. • The controller of patents may direct the patent holder to grant such a licence upon the terms as may be deemed fit, only if he or she is satisfied that the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the patented invention have not been met or that the patented invention is not available to the public at a reasonable price.



Licensing of Rights	In addition to compulsory licensing, the Patents Act includes a provision for "licences of right" where, in certain cases, the central government can, after the expiration of three years from the date of the sealing of the patent, apply for an order that the patent may be endorsed with the words "licences of right", on the grounds that the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the patented invention have not been satisfied or that the patented invention is not available to the public at a reasonable price.
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Q.11) Consider the following statements about the "Unmanned Aircraft regulation" in India:

- All drones except those in the Nano category, which are less than 2kg, must be registered and issued a Unique Identification Number.
- Currently, Foreigners are also allowed to fly drones in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2**

EXPLANATION:

All drones except those in the Nano category must be registered and issued a Unique Identification Number (UIN).

But Nano Drones are defined as Less than or equal to 250 grams (Not 2 kg) and Micro ranges From 250 grams to 2kg

So, statement 1 is not correct.

Foreigners are currently not allowed to fly drones in India.

For commercial purposes, they need to lease the drone to an Indian entity who in-turn will obtain Unique Identification Number (UIN) and Unmanned Aircraft Operator Permit UAOP from Director General of Civil Aviation.

So, statement 2 is not correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: :

Liberalised Drone Rules 2021 :

Unmanned Aircrafts Significance in India	- Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS), commonly known as drones, offer tremendous benefits to almost all sectors of the economy like – agriculture, mining, infrastructure, surveillance, emergency response, transportation, geo-spatial mapping, defence, and law enforcement etc. - Drones can be significant creators of employment and economic growth due to their reach, versatility, and ease of use, especially in India's remote and inaccessible areas. - In view of its traditional strengths in innovation, information technology, frugal engineering and huge domestic demand, India has the potential to be global drone hub by 2030.
Classification of Drones in India	- Registration is required for all but the Nano category. - Nano: Less than or equal to 250 grams (.55 pounds) - Micro: From 250 grams (.55 pounds) to 2kg (4.4 pounds)



	○ Small: From 2kg (4.4 pounds) to 25kg (55 pounds) ○ Medium: From 25kg (55 pounds) to 150kg (330 pounds) ○ Large: Greater than 150kg (33 pounds)
Important Rules	• Relaxations ○ Number of forms reduced from 25 to 5. ○ Types of fee reduced from 72 to 4. ○ Various approvals that were required, such as unique authorisation number, student remote pilot licence, etc have been abolished ○ No pilot licence will be required for operating nano drones and micro drones for non-commercial use. ○ No security clearance required before any registration or licence issuance for drones. ○ The Director General or an entity authorised by it will issue a type certificate for drones. ○ Quantum of fees which was earlier linked to the size of drone, has been reduced and delinked from the size ○ No restriction on foreign ownership in Indian drone companies ○ Maximum penalty for violations had been reduced to Rs.1 lakh. ○ Digital Sky platform will be developed as a single-window platform for the clearances ○ Airspace map - An interactive airspace map will be displayed on Digital Sky platform that will show the three zones - yellow, green and red (Reduction of Yellow zone from 45 kilometres to 12 kilometres from the airport perimeter) • Promotion ○ Plans for development of drone corridors for cargo deliveries ○ Importing and manufacturing drones purely for exports are now exempt from type certification and unique identification number. ○ Manufacturers and importers will be able to generate their drones' unique identification number through the self-certification. ○ Type Certificate required only when a drone is to be operated in India. Nano and model drones (made for research or recreation purposes) are exempt from type certification. • Regulation ○ An Unmanned Aircraft Systems Promotion Council will be set up to facilitate a business-friendly regulatory regime ○ Import of drones to be regulated by Directorate General of Foreign Trade • Safety and security features ○ Carriage of arms, ammunition, explosives and military stores, etc is prohibited. ○ No permission-no takeoff' (NPNT), real-time tracking beacon, geo-fencing etc. to be notified in future ○ Any accident involving drones should be reported within 48 hours ○ DGCA shall prescribe drone training requirements, oversee drone schools and provide pilot licences online.



Q.12) “Sitamma Sagar”, sometimes seen in the news recently, is a multi-purpose project built across which one of the following rivers?

- (a) Cauvery
- (b) **Godavari**
- (c) Pennar
- (d) Vamsadhara

EXPLANATION:

- Sitamma Sagar Barrage is a proposed barrage across Godavari River with run-of-river hydroelectric power project at Dummugudem village, Bhadrachalam district in Telangana.
- The ₹ 2,700-crore multi-purpose project envisages construction of a barrage with a storage capacity of 36.57 tmcft and a hydel power unit of 320 MW capacity to optimally harness the surplus waters of the Godavari for both irrigation and hydel power generation purposes

So, Option (b) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::

Origin	Godavari river rises near Nasik in Maharashtra at an elevation of about 1067 m
Tributaries	The principal tributaries of the river are the Pravara, the Purna, the Manjra, the Penganga, the Wardha, the Wainganga the Pranhita (combined flow of Wainganga, Penganga, Wardha), the Indravati, the Maner and the Sabri.
Length & Mouth of the river	Godavari flows for a length of about 1465 km before outfalling in to the Bay of Bengal

Q.13) On which of the following occasion, the mighty Mughal emperor was reduced to the status of mere pensioner of the British?

- (a) After the failure of the 1857 revolt
- (b) After the death of Aurangzeb in 1707
- (c) After the third battle of Panipat in 1761
- (d) **After the end of the Second Maratha War in 1803**

EXPLANATION:

After the 1857 revolt, the Mughal emperor who was previously made a pensioner was ended and responsibility for the administration of the country was assumed by the British crown

After the Death of Aurangzeb in 1707, Later Mughal ruled for a century

Though they were weak rulers they sustain the administration power. they faced frequent threat from foreign invasion which weakened the Empire

The status of Mughal Emperor was reduced to a mere pensioner of the British in 1803 after the British captured Delhi

The Battle of Delhi took place in 1803 during the second Anglo Maratha war Between Lord Lake and the Scindia army

So, Option (d) is correct

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**

Reason for decline of Mughal	• Later Mughals were weak rulers • A frequent foreign invasion like Ahmed Shah Abdali • Nobility acquired more power after the death of Aurangzeb • The emergence of autonomous states • lack of strong financial status
End of Mughal rule	• Mughal become a pensioner in 1803 • During Akbar 2 period Raja ram Mohan ray was sent to Britain to ask for an increase in pension for the Mughal ruler • During Bahadur Shah 2 revolt of 1857 broke out • He got arrested and exiled to Myanmar for participating in the revolt

Q.14) Consider the following provisions:

1. The legislative and executive functions of the Governor General's Council were separated for the first time.
2. It established the Indian (Central) Legislative Council.
3. It gave the power to the Company to administer in trust of her Majesty.
4. The act made the Law Member a full-time member in the Governor General's Executive Council.

These provisions were laid down in which one of the following acts during the British Period?

(a) Charter Act of 1833

(b) Charter Act of 1853

(c) Indian Council Act, 1861

(d) Indian Council Act, 1892

EXPLANATION:

• It separated, for the first time, the legislative and executive functions of the Governor- General's council. • In other words, it established a separate Governor-General's legislative council which came to be known as the Indian (Central) Legislative Council.
• It extended the Company's rule and allowed it to retain the possession of Indian territories on trust for the British Crown. • But, it did not specify any particular period, unlike the previous Charters. • This was a clear indication that the Company's rule could be terminated at any time the Parliament liked.
• The act made the Law Member as full time member So, option (b) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: :**Charter Act- 1853 :**

Features	• This legislative wing of the council functioned as a mini-Parliament, adopting the same procedures as the British Parliament. • It introduced an open competition system of selection and recruitment of civil servants. • The covenanted civil service was thus thrown open to the Indians also.
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	- Accordingly, the Macaulay Committee (the Committee on the Indian Civil Service) was appointed in 1854. - It introduced, for the first time, local representation in the Indian (Central) Legislative Council. - Of the six new legislative members of the governor-general's council, four members were appointed by the local (provincial) governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Agra.
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Q.15) Which one of the following land revenue settlements was also called the "Putcut" Settlement?

- (a) Mahalwari settlement
- (b) Quinquennial system
- (c) Permanent land revenue settlement
- (d) **Ryotwari settlement**

EXPLANATION:

- Ryotwari system was developed by **Munro** in the districts under his charge. After **1820** however, ryotwari **was extended to most of the Madras Presidency in forms quite different from those visualised by Munro.**
- His ryotwari, was a field assessment, leaving the cultivator free to cultivate or give up any particular field.
- And, the working of such a system depended upon the government carrying out a detailed measurement and assessment of each field.
- But after 1820 the system was extended to many districts where no surveys had ever been carried out.** No one knew how much land a peasant cultivated, or what its product might be.
- His tax came to be fixed on an arbitrary basis, usually by looking at what he had paid in earlier years.** This was known as a 'putcut' assessment.
- Again, in theory the ryotwari allowed the ryot to give up any field that he chose. But it soon became clear that if this was freely permitted the tax revenue of the State would fall.
- So **government officers began to compel the cultivators** to hold on to (and of course, pay for) land that they did not really want to cultivate.
- Since cultivation was not voluntary, **it, was always difficult to collect the revenue**, and so the use of beating and torture to enforce payment was also widespread.
- These methods were exposed by **the Madras Torture Commission in 1854.** After this certain reforms were introduced.
- A scientific survey of the land was undertaken, the real burden of tax declined, and there was no need to use violent and coercive methods to collect the revenue. However, these improvements occurred after 1860

So, option (d) is correct.

Q.16) On which of the following occasions, the British Governance was converted from Governor-General of Bengal to Governor-General of India?

- (a) After controlling the Sepoy revolt of 1857
- (b) **When the Maratha powers were defeated at last**
- (c) When the French powers were defeated in the Carnatic wars
- (d) After the Capital of British India was changed from Calcutta to New Delhi

**EXPLANATION:**

The British Governance was converted to Governor-General of India from the charter act of 1833 which was previously called as Governor-General of Bengal from regulating Act of 1773

During the Third Panipat war in 1761 Marathas were devastated by Ahmed- Sha Abdali but still the Peshwa continued administration.

Maratha Powers were defeated at last in the Third Anglo Maratha war in 1817-1818 with British

So, Option (b) is correct

The French powers were defeated in three Carnatic wars, the third war during 1756- 1763 It occurred due to seven years war in Europe.

At end of War French limited its administration only to Pondicherry, Karaikal, Yanam, Mahi region

British Changed their capital from Calcutta to New Delhi in 1911 during the period of viceroy Lord Harding

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The Charter act of 1833	• The final step towards centralization in British India which started in 1773 regulating act • Converted Governor-General of Bengal as Governor-General of India • William Bentick was the first Governor-General of India • He was given Exclusive legislative power • A four-member law member was added to Governor-General Council • Ended commercial activity of the Company
The regulating Act of 1773	• The first step towards central administration • Converted Governor of Bengal as Governor-General of Bengal • Governor of Bombay and Madras presidency subordinate to Bengal • The established supreme court at Calcutta • Prohibited private trade of the company servant

Q.17) Consider the following principles:

1. God is the primary source of all true knowledge.
2. Vedas are the books of true knowledge.
3. The social well-being of mankind is to be placed over and above an individual's wellbeing.

Which one of the following organizations were aligned with the above guiding principles?

- (a) Brahma Samaj of India
- (b) **Arya Samaj of India**
- (c) Sri Narayan Dharma Paripalana
- (d) Bharat Dharma Mahamandala

**EXPLANATION:**

The ten guiding principles of the Arya Samaj are—

- (i) God is the primary source of all true knowledge;
- (ii) God, as all-truth, all-knowledge, almighty, immortal, creator of Universe, is alone worthy of worship;
- (iii) the Vedas are the books of true knowledge;
- (iv) an Arya should always be ready to accept truth and abandon untruth;
- (v) dharma, that is, due consideration of right and wrong, should be the guiding principle of all actions;
- (vi) the principal aim of the Samaj is to promote world's well-being in the material, spiritual and social sense;
- (vii) everybody should be treated with love and justice;
- (viii) Ignorance is to be dispelled and knowledge increased;
- (ix) one's own progress should depend on uplift of all others;
- (x) social well-being of mankind is to be placed above an individual's well-being.

So, Option (b) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::**Socio-Religious Reform Movements**

Heading	Founder	Objectives	Place
Arya Samaj of India	Its founder, Dayananda Saraswati or Mulshankar (1824-1883) was born in the old Morvi state in Gujarat in a brahmin family	The Arya Samaj Movement, revivalist in form though not in content, was the result of a reaction to Western influences..	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.
Brahma Samaj of India	Raja Rammohan Roy founded the Brahmo Sabha in August 1828; it was later renamed Brahmo Samaj. Through the Sabha he wanted to institutionalise his ideas and mission	The Samaj was committed to "the worship and adoration of the Eternal, Unsearchable, Immutable Being who is the Author and Preserver of the Universe. The long-term agenda of the Brahmo Samaj—to purify Hinduism and to preach monotheism—was based on the twin pillars of reason and the Vedas and Upanishads.	The movement began through meetings of Bengalis in Calcutta in 1828.



Sree Narayana Guru Dharma Paripalana (SNDP) Movement	It was started by Sree Narayana Guru Swamy among the Ezhavas of Kerala, who were a backward caste of toddy-tappers and were considered to be untouchables, denied education and entry into temples..	Sree Narayana Guru held all religions to be the same and condemned animal sacrifice besides speaking against divisiveness on the basis of caste, race or creed. On the wall of the Aruvippuram temple he got inscribed the words,.	The Ezhavas were the single largest caste group in Kerala constituting 26 per cent of the total population
Bharat Dharma Mahamandala	Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was a prominent figure in this movement.	This organisation sought to introduce proper management of Hindu religious institutions, open Hindu educational institutions, etc	Organisations created to defend orthodox Hinduism were the Sanatana Dharma Sabha (1895), the Dharma Maha Parishad in South India, and Dharma Mahamandali in Bengal. These organisations combined in 1902 to form the single organisation of Bharat Dharma Mahamandala, with headquarters at Varanasi

Q.18) Which one of the following pairs is **not** correctly matched?

Organisation

Associated Person

- (a) Servants of India Society - Gopala Krishna Gokhale
- (b) Radhaswami movement - Swamiji Maharaj
- (c) **Prathana Samaj** - **KeshabChandra Sen**
- (d) Bombay social Reform Association - M G Ranade

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: :

Organisation	About	Areas of Activity
Servants of India Society	The Servants of India Society was formed in Pune, Maharashtra, on June 12, 1905 by Gopal Krishna Gokhale, who left the Deccan Education Society to form this association.	The Society organized many campaigns to promote education, sanitation, health care, and fight the social evils of untouchability and discrimination, alcoholism, poverty, oppression of woman and protection of women by domestic abuse.



	Along with him were a small group of educated Indians, as Natesh Appaji David, Gopal Krishna Deodhar, Surendra Nath Banerjee, and Anant Patwardhan who wanted to promote social and human development and overthrow the British rule in India.	The publication of The Hitavada, the organ of the Society in English from Nagpur commenced in 1911.
Radhaswami movement	- Radhasoami movement was founded by Shiv Dayal Singh in Agra. - He was influenced by the teachings of Tulsi Sahib of Hathras, who taught surat shabd yoga (which is defined by Radhasoami teachers as "union of the soul with the divine, inner sound"); - guru bhakti ("devotion to the master"); - and high moral living, including a strict lacto-vegetarian diet. - The movement does not promote celibacy, however, and most of the masters in its various lineages have been married.	- To the Radhsoamis, six elements form the framework of their faith: a living guru (someone as locus of trust and truth), bhajan (remembering Sat Nam, other practices believed to be transformative), satsang (fellowship, community), seva (serve others without expecting anything in return), kendra (community organization, shrine), and bhandara (large community gathering). - The Radha Soami Satsang believes that living gurus are necessary for a guided spiritual life. - They do not install the Guru Granth Sahib or any other scriptures in their sanctum, as they consider it ritualistic. - Instead, the guru sits in the sanctum with the satsang (group of Sikh faithfuls) and they listen to preachings from the Adi Granth and sing hymns together.
Prathana Samaj	- Prarthana Samaj or "Prayer Society" in Sanskrit, was a movement for religious and social reform in Bombay, India, based on earlier reform movements. - Prarthana Samaj was founded by Atmaram Pandurang in 31 March 1867 when Keshub Chandra Sen visited Maharashtra, with an aim to make people believe in one God and worship only one God.	- Prarthana Samaj critically examined the relations between contemporary social and cultural systems and religious beliefs and gave priority to social reform as compared with the political changes already initiated by the British government. - Their comprehensive reform movement has led many impressive projects of cultural change and social reform in Western India, such as the improvement of the lot of women and depressed classes, an end to the caste system, abolition of child marriages and infanticide, educational opportunities for women, and remarriage of widows.



	- It became popular after Mahadev Govind Ranade joined. - The main reformers were the intellectuals who advocated reforms of the social system of the Hindus. - It was spread to southern India by noted Telugu reformer and writer, Kandukuri Veeresalingam.	
Bombay social Reform Association	Founded by M.G. Ranade in 1903.	

Q.19) Consider the following statements about "Religious Reforms Association":

1. It is popularly known as Rehnumai Mazdayasan Sabha.
2. It campaigned against the orthodoxy in the Parsi religious field.
3. It initiated the modernization of the social position of women.
4. It contributed to Parsis' becoming socially the most westernized section of Indian society.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

EXPLANATION:

The **Rehnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha** (Religious Reform Association) was founded in 1851 by a group of English-educated Parsis for the "regeneration of the social conditions of the Parsis and the restoration of the Zoroastrian religion to its pristine purity.

So, statement 1 is correct.

They campaigned against the entrenched orthodoxy in the religious field and initiated the modernization of Parsi social customs regarding the education of girls' marriage and the social position of women in general.

So, statements 2 & 3 are correct.

In course of time, the Parsis became socially the most westernized section of Indian society.

So, statement 4 is correct.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: :**

- Religious reform began among the Parsis in Mumbai in the middle of the 19th century.
- In 1851, the Rehnumai Mazdayasan Sabha or Religious Reform Association was founded by **Nauroji Furdonji, Dadabhai Naoroji, S.S. Bengalee, and others.**
- They started a journal **Rast Goftar**, for the purpose of social-religious reforms among the Parsis.
- They also played an important role in the **spread of education, especially among girls.**
- The association had for its object **“the regeneration of the social condition of the Parsis and the restoration of the Zoroastrian religion to its pristine purity”.**
- **Education as the driving force** of social reform was its prime objective
- The Sabha campaigned ardently for the education of Parsi priests and for the spread of Western education among the Parsis, including girls.
- To accelerate the reform movement, the **Zoroastrian Conference** was also organized to discuss the social, religious, and educational issues before the community. The first such conference was held in 1890.

Q.20) Which one of the following personalities is associated with “Dharma Sabha”?

- (a) Madan Mohan Malaviya
- (b) Sri Narayana Guru
- (c) **Radhakant Deb**
- (d) M.G Ranade

EXPLANATION:

- Dharma Sabha was formed in **1830 in Calcutta by Radhakanta Deb.**
- The organization was established mainly **to counter the ongoing social reform movements led by protagonists such as Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Henry Derozio.**
- More specifically, **the impetus of forming the organization came from a new law enacted by the colonial British rule which banned the practice of sati in the country;** the focus of the new association was to repel the law which was seen as an intrusion by the British into the religious affairs of the indigenous people by some sections of the Hindu community.
- Dharma Sabha filed an appeal in the Privy Council against the ban on Sati by Lord William Bentinck as it went against the assurance given by George III of non-interference in Hindu religious affairs; however, their appeal was rejected and the ban on Sati was upheld in 1832.
- It published a newspaper called Samachar Chandrika.
- The Dharma Sabha campaigned against the Hindu Widow Remarriage Act, 1856 and submitted a petition against the proposal with nearly four times more signatures than the one submitted for it by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.
- However Lord Dalhousie personally finalized the bill despite the opposition and it being considered a flagrant breach of Hindu customs as prevalent then, and it was passed by Lord Canning.

So, Option (c) is correct.

Q.21) Which one of the following is the consequence of the “Pabna Agrarian Uprising”?

- (a) Punjab Land Alienation Act was passed
- (b) Abolished the tinkathia system
- (c) **Bengal Tenancy Act was passed**
- (d) Land revenue was brought down by 6%

**EXPLANATION:**

- The Pabna movement, **in its formative phase, was lawful and non-violent, but as the League grew stronger, it became more violent.**
- When the League activities threatened public peace, the **government intervened** to restore peace.
- In a proclamation of 4 July 1873 **Sir George** campbell, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, declared his determination to protect the people from all coercion and extortion, and advised the zamindars to assert their claims by legal means only.
- **The discontent continued till 1885 when the Government by the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885 enhanced the occupancy rights.**

So, option (c) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: :

- Pabna Peasant Uprising a resistance **movement against the oppression of the** zamindars.
- It originated in the **Yusufshahi pargana**, which is now the **Sirajganj** district within greater Pabna.
- The zamindars routinely collected money from the peasants by the illegal means of forced levy, abwabs (cesses), enhanced rent and so on. Peasants were often evicted from land on the pretext of non-payment of rent.
- The immediate background of the present rising in Pabna was a case filed by zamindars against 43 leading ryots of Urkandee village.
- These ryots refused to pay the enhanced rent, which they claimed to be illegal.
- The **Pabna Ryots' League** came into existence in May 1873, and gradually spread its influence over a large part of the district.
- One of the leaders of the League was ishan chandra roy, commonly known as Ishan Raja. Koodi Molla and Shambhu Nath Pal were prominent among his followers.
- They declared their parganas independent of zamindari control and fancied setting up a local government.
- They even set up a '**rebel army**' to fight the zamindari lathials (clubmen). Trusted deputies were placed in charge of various departments.

Q.22) Consider the following statements about the economy of Eighteenth-century India:

1. The trade linkages between India and East and South-east Asia were re-directed towards West Asia under the directions of British commerce.
2. India's overseas trade increased phenomenally in this period compared to the previous century.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

EXPLANATION:

- The Indian Ocean was part of an elaborate commercial network with the Atlantic and the Pacific, and it was the increasing Europeanisation of early modern trade that set the tone and the future of India's commercial life in the eighteenth century.
- Indian commercial life and merchant capital was deployed in the service of wider networks of connections from Africa, South-east Asia and Europe.



- The early-colonial intervention deepened this incorporation. One instance of this was transformation in the networks of the intra-Asian trade in the middle of the eighteenth century when the earlier linkages between India and west Asia were now re-directed towards east and south-east Asia under the directions of British commerce.

So, Statement 1 is not correct.

- The eighteenth century was period of global economic expansion (compared to the seventeenth century which is commonly recognized a period of crisis), and India's overseas trade also increased phenomenally in this period.

So, Statement 2 is correct.

Q.23) Consider the following statement:

"It was the British intruder who broke up the Indian hand-loom and destroyed the spinning wheel. England began with driving the Indian cottons from the European market; it then introduced twist into Hindustan, and in the end inundated the very mother country of cotton with cottons"

Who among the following said the above-given statement in 1853?

- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (b) **Karl Marx**
- (c) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

EXPLANATION:

Karl Marx in the New-York Herald Tribune 1853 wrote an article titled "The British Rule in India". In that he spoke about the destruction of Indian handloom by the British. He wrote the following "It was the British intruder who broke up the Indian hand-loom and destroyed the spinning-wheel. England began with driving the Indian cottons from the European market; it then introduced twist into Hindostan, and in the end inundated the very mother country of cotton with cottons."

So, Option (b) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::

Impacts of British economic policies

- The colonial policies of the East India Company destroyed the traditional economic fabric of the Indian society. The peasantry were never really to recover from the disabilities imposed by the new and a highly unpopular revenue settlement.
- Impoverished by heavy taxation, the peasants resorted to loans from money-lenders/traders at usurious rates, the latter often evicting the former from their land on non-payment of debt dues.
- These money-lenders and traders emerged as the new landlords, while the scourge of landless peasantry and rural indebtedness has continued to plague Indian society to this day.
- The older system of zamindari was forced to disintegrate. British rule also meant misery to the artisans and handicrafts people.
- The annexation of Indian states by the Company cut off their major source of patronage—the native rulers and the nobles, who could not now afford to be patrons of the crafts workers.
- Added to this, British policy discouraged Indian handicrafts and promoted British goods. The highly skilled Indian craftsmen were forced to look for alternate sources of employment that hardly existed, as the destruction of Indian handicrafts was not accompanied by the development of modern industries.



Q.24) Arrange the following events in the correct chronological order in terms of their happenings in the Indian National Movement.

1. Proposal of Downward filtration theory
2. Abolition of Sati
3. Appointment of First Law Commission
4. Introduction of Ryotwari settlement

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

OPTION ELIMINATION STRATEGY

Rajaram Mohan Roy who was associated with abolition of sati belonged to the earliest part of the 19th century. First law commission came by the charter act of 1833 which was headed by Macaulay who later brought the Macaulay minute. With these basic facts option (b) can be deduced.

EXPLANATION:

The Ryotwari system was devised by Capt. Alexander Read and Sir Thomas Munro at the end of the 18th century and introduced by the latter when he was governor (1820-27) of Madras (now Chennai)

The Bengal Sati Regulation which banned the Sati practice in all jurisdictions of British India was passed on December 4, 1829 by the then Governor-General Lord William Bentinck.

The first Law Commission was established during the British Raj era in 1834 by the Charter Act of 1833. It was presided by Lord Macaulay. After that, three more Commissions were established in pre-independent India

Following the famous Lord Macaulay's Minute of 1835 the British planned to implement the downward filtration theory

So, option (b) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::

Downward Filtration Theory	➤ It is to educate a small section of upper and middle classes, thus creating a class "Indian in blood and colour 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 approach towards educating Indians was called the 'downward filtration theory'.
Sati	Meaning Sati or suttee is a historical Hindu practice in which a widow sacrificed herself by sitting atop her deceased husband's funeral pyre



	Origin ➤ Sati, Sanskrit Satī (“Virtuous Woman”), in Hinduism, one of the wives of the god Shiva and a daughter of the sage Daksa. ➤ Sati married Shiva against her father’s wishes. When her father failed to invite her husband to a great sacrifice, Sati died of mortification and was later reborn as the goddess Parvati. ➤ Some accounts say she threw herself into the sacrificial fire, an act that is sometimes given as justification for suttee, the ritual immolation of a wife on her husband’s funeral pyre. ➤ Shiva, distraught, carried her corpse around the world on his shoulder until the other gods dismembered it to put an end to his mourning. Each of the spots where a piece of Sati’s body fell to the ground became a sacred place of pilgrimage called a <i>pitha</i>.
Ryotwari Settlement	Features ➤ The principle was the direct collection of the land revenue from each individual cultivator by government agents. ➤ For this purpose all holdings were measured and assessed according to crop potential and actual cultivation. Advantages ➤ The advantages of this system were the elimination of middlemen, who often oppressed villagers, and an assessment of the tax on land actually cultivated and not merely occupied. Limitations ➤ Offsetting these advantages was the cost of detailed measurement and of individual collection. This system also gave much power to subordinate revenue officials, whose activities were inadequately supervised.

Q.25) Which one of the following is the nodal agency for implementing “India’s Arctic Policy”?

- (a) **National Centre for Polar and Ocean Research**
- (b) National Institute of Ocean Technology
- (c) India Meteorological Department
- (d) National Centre for Earth Science Studies

EXPLANATION:

Goa-based National Centre for Polar and Ocean Research to lead scientific research and act as a nodal body for implementing “India’s Arctic Policy”, coordinating among various scientific bodies to promote domestic scientific research capacities by expanding “earth sciences, biological sciences, geosciences, climate change and space related programmes, dovetailed with Arctic imperatives in Indian Universities.

So, Option (a) is correct.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::****India's Arctic Policy**

Objectives	➤ India has unveiled a new draft 'Arctic' policy that, among other things, commits to expanding scientific research, "sustainable tourism" and mineral oil and gas exploration in the Arctic region. ➤ Putting in place Arctic related programmes for mineral/oil and gas exploration in petroleum research institutes and encouraging tourism and hospitality sectors in building specialised capacities and awareness to engage with Arctic enterprises.
India's Research Stations in Arctic	➤ India launched its first scientific expedition to the Arctic in 2007 and set up a research station 'Himadri' in the international Arctic research base at Ny-Ålesund in Spitsbergen, Svalbard, Norway. ➤ It has two other observatories in Kongsfjorden and Gruvebadet. Himadri is manned for about 180 days a year.

Q.26) Consider the following statements about the "CAFE-2 Regulations":

1. It aims at improving fuel efficiency of vehicles by lowering carbon dioxide Emissions.
2. It is calculated based on data from actual on-road performance of vehicles.
3. It was first notified under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

EXPLANATION:

- CAFE (Corporate Average Fuel Efficiency/Economy) norms aim at lowering fuel consumption (or improving fuel efficiency) of vehicles.
- It is achieved by lowering carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions.
- While CAFE regulations focus on reducing CO₂ emissions, BS VI focusses on other harmful exhaust from vehicles such as SO₂.

So, statement 1 is correct.

- CAFE standards are calculated by a production-weighted average of mileage ratings across a manufacturer's fleet; they are not based on data from actual on-road performance.
- For Eg : Average fuel economy for new cars, sport utility vehicles (SUVs), and light trucks would be 25 miles per gallon (mpg) by model year 1985.

So, statement 2 is not correct.

- The CAFÉ standards were first notified in 2017 by the Union Ministry of Power (MoP) under Energy Conservation Act, 2001.
- The regulation is in accordance with the fuel consumption standards of 2015 that aim to increase fuel efficiency of vehicles road by 35% by 2030.

So, statement 3 is correct.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: :****Corporate Average Fuel Economy – CAFE Standards :**

What is CAFE	• CAFE (Corporate Average Fuel Efficiency/Economy) norms aim at lowering fuel consumption (or improving fuel efficiency) of vehicles. • It is achieved by lowering carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions. • Thus, it serves the twin purposes of reducing dependence on oil for fuel and controlling pollution. • Corporate Average refers to sales-volume weighted average for every auto manufacturer. • The norms are applicable for petrol, diesel, LPG and CNG passenger vehicles. • The CAFE regulations are in place in many advanced as well as developing nations, including India. • CAFE regulations in India came into force from April 1, 2017. • Under this, average corporate CO₂ emission must be less than 130 gm per km till 2022 and below 113 gm per km thereafter. • In other words, it requires cars to be 10% or more fuel efficient between 2017 and 2021, and 30% or more fuel efficient from 2022, in terms of CO₂ emission.
CAFE & India	• Global automakers are attracted to make investments in India as vehicle penetration is still low here compared to developed countries. • Also, pollution caused by the ever-increasing number of vehicles on road is worsening the air quality in many cities. • Upgrading to stricter fuel standards is one way to tackle air pollution. • In this context, CAFE norms assume importance in the light of their ability to reduce the carbon footprint of the auto industry. • Stricter CAFE targets can also lead to manufacturers moving to electric or strong hybrid vehicles over the medium to long-term to comply with the norms. • This can complement other efforts at ensuring cleaner air through measures such as the - ○ implementation of the BS VI emission norms from April 2020 onwards ○ the plan to shift to mass use of electric vehicles by 2030 ○ incentives under the FAME (Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid & Electric Vehicles) scheme.
Recent Developments	• The government is considering advancing the 2030 deadline for Indian manufacturers to switch over to electric vehicles in bikes and three-wheelers segments. • With manufacturers opposing it, targeting cleaner air through stricter CAFE norms instead is suggested. • The Draft National Auto Policy given in early 2018 calls for developing a roadmap for reduction in CO₂ emissions through CAFE regulations. • It aspires to match Indian CO₂ reduction targets to those set by developed countries by 2025. • The Auto Policy also contemplates economic penalties for manufacturers who do not meet the targets. • It also envisages a system where credits (for achieving more than the mandated fuel efficiency) can be banked and traded.



Q.27) Consider the following statements about the “National Startup Advisory Council”:

1. It was constituted under the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade to advise the Centre on nurturing innovation and startups in the country.
2. The council is chaired by the Union Minister for Commerce and Industry.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

EXPLANATION:

The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) had set up the National Startup Advisory Council.

It seeks to advise the government on measures needed to build an ecosystem for nurturing innovation and startups in the country.

So, statement 1 is correct.

The council is chaired by the Union Minister for Commerce and Industry.

So, statement 2 is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: :

National Start up Advisory Council:

Structure	• Chairman: Minister for Commerce & Industry. • Convener of the Council: Joint Secretary, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade. • Ex-officio Members: Nominees of the concerned Ministries/Departments/Organisations not below the rank of Joint Secretary. • Besides the ex-officio members, the council has a number of non-official members, representing various stakeholders such as founders of successful startups, veterans who have grown and scaled companies in India, persons capable of representing interest of investors into startups, persons capable of representing interests of incubators and accelerators, representatives of associations of stakeholders of startups and representatives of industry associations.
Functions	• Suggest measures to foster a culture of innovation amongst citizens and students in particular. • Promote innovation in all sectors of economy across the country. • Support creative and innovative ideas through incubation. • Create an environment of absorption of innovation in industry. • The council will facilitate public organizations to assimilate innovation with a view to improving public service delivery, promote creation, protection and commercialization of intellectual property rights, and make it easier to start, operate, grow and exit businesses by reducing regulatory compliances and costs. • The council will also suggest measures to “promote ease of access to capital for startups, incentivize domestic capital for investments into startups, and mobilize global capital for investments in Indian startups.



Q.28) **Assertion (A):** Ammoniacal Nitrogen content is high in River Yamuna.

Reason (R): Untreated waste water from industries in the region are discharged into River Yamuna.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

- (a) **Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A**
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

EXPLANATION:

Recently Delhi Jal Board (DJB) had to reduce water production capacity by 25 per cent after high levels of ammonia were detected in the Yamuna river. High ammoniacal nitrogen in the Yamuna is mainly a result of untreated waste water from industries. The most likely source is believed to be effluents from dye units, distilleries and other factories in Panipat and Sonapat districts in Haryana, and also sewage from some unsewered colonies in this stretch of the river.

So, option (a) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::

Ammonia

Properties	Ammonia is a colourless gas and it occurs naturally in the environment from the breakdown of organic waste matter. It may also find its way to ground and surface water sources through industrial effluents or through contamination by sewage.
Uses	It is used as an industrial chemical in the production of fertilisers, plastics, synthetic fibres, dyes and other products.
Water standards	The acceptable maximum limit of ammonia in drinking water, as per the Bureau of Indian Standards, is 0.5 ppm. If the concentration of ammonia in water is above 1 ppm it is toxic to fishes. In humans, long term ingestion of water having ammonia levels of 1 ppm or above may cause damage to internal organs.
Treatment	The DJB's water treatment plants can treat up to 0.9 parts per million ammonia concentration in the river water. If the ammonia content is higher than this, the raw water is diluted with fresh water from the Upper Ganga Canal or the Munak Canal. If enough fresh water for dilution is not available, the production capacity of plants is reduced or they are temporarily shut.
NGT order	The National Green Tribunal-appointed Yamuna Monitoring Committee has asked the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) to identify point sources of pollution leading to high levels of ammonia in the river in Delhi and submit a report

Q.29) Who among the following persons took arms and led an anti-British resistance movement when the British tried to annex the small state of Kitoor?

- (a) **Rani Chennamma**
- (b) Bhagwati Devi Tyagi
- (c) Rani Jindan Kaur
- (d) Rani Avantibai Lodhi

**EXPLANATION:**

Rani Channama was the queen of kitoor a princely state in Karnataka, she was married to the ruler of kitoor, Mallasarja Desai. Channamma fought against the British and become a folk hero in Karnataka region. Her adopted son was not accepted by the British under the Doctrine of Lapse and they tried to annex the kingdom so chennama took arms and led an anti-British movement. She was later imprisoned in Bailhongal Fort.

So, Option (a) is correct

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Region	Important Leader
Delhi	General Bakth khan
Kanpur	Nana sahib
Bareilly	Khan Bahadur
Lucknow	Begum Hazrat Mahal
Bihar	Kunwar Singh
Faizabad	Maulvi Ahmadullah
Jhansi	Rani Laxmibai
Kitoor	Rani Channama
Muzaffarnagar	Bhagwati Devi Tyagi
Punjab	Rani Jindan Kaur
Ramgarh	Rani Avantibai Lodhi

Q.30) Consider the following statements about the “Nanobodies”:

- These are antibody fragments and can be produced by bacteria or yeast, which is less expensive.
- They are used in clinical therapeutics, immunodiagnostics and environmental monitoring applications.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2**
- Neither 1 nor 2

EXPLANATION:

Nanobodies are antibody fragments that are so simple that they can be produced by bacteria or yeast, which is less expensive. Nanobodies are antibodies with a single variable domain located on a heavy chain, also known as VHH antibodies. Nanobodies are often seen as an alternative to conventional antibodies, and have significant differences in both production and use that influence their suitability

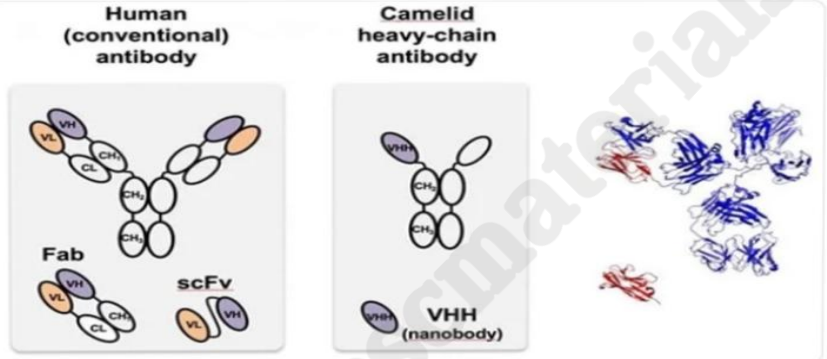
So, Statement 1 is correct.

- Nanobodies are used in clinical therapeutics, immunodiagnostics, and more for environmental monitoring applications.
- These antibody fragments have several remarkable features that make them ideal candidates as next-generation cancer therapeutics. Particularly appealing is their ability to simultaneously inhibit various crucial growth factor receptors or their ligands with a single molecule.
- In addition, they are easy to clone and express on the tip of filamentous phage, which opens the possibility to select for Nanobodies inducing particular biological effects.
- Recent advances have seen nanobodies made to detect industrial chemicals in the environment, such as dyes or herbicides

So, Statement 2 is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::

Nanobodies

Antibodies Vs Nanobodies	Conventional antibodies have two variable domains, called VH and VL, which offer each other stability and binding specificity. Nanobodies have VHH domains and lack VL domains, but are still highly stable.
	 <i>The camelid nanobody (center), first identified in camels, is a heavy-chain antibody that is much smaller and easier to program than antibodies found in most organisms, including humans, like that at left. At right, the monomeric camelid (red) is compared with the structure of the full-sized human antibody.</i>
SARS-CoV-2 treatment	An international research team led by the University of Bonn has identified and further developed novel antibody fragments against SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes Covid-19. These “nanobodies” are much smaller than classic antibodies and they, therefore, penetrate the tissue better and can be produced more easily in larger quantities.
Limitations	While relatively few, nanobodies still have significant limitations and disadvantages that limit their use. For one, the heavy chain antibodies from which nanobodies are developed can only be obtained from camels and sharks. Traditional monoclonal antibodies, on the other hand, are obtained from mice. Therefore, the development of nanobodies requires larger, more complicated housing and animal husbandry for obtaining the desired antibody.



Q.31) Which of the following provision(s) was/were introduced by the Charter Act of 1813?

1. It granted permission to the persons who wished to go to India for promoting moral and religious improvements.
2. It ended the monopoly of the East India Company in India and China while trade in tea with India was kept intact.
3. It provided for the allocation of one hundred thousand rupees per year for the encouragement of the learned natives of India and the revival of and improvement of literature and the promotion of knowledge of the sciences amongst the inhabitants of India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 3 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) **None of the Above**

EXPLANATION:

It allowed the Christian missionaries to come to India for the purpose of enlightening the people.

So, statement 1 is correct.

It abolished the trade monopoly of the company in India i.e., the Indian trade was thrown open to all British merchants.

However, it continued the monopoly of the company over trade in tea and trade with China.

So, statement 2 is correct.

It provided for the allocation of one hundred thousand rupees per year for the encouragement of the learned natives of India and the revival of and improvement of literature and for the promotion of knowledge of the sciences amongst the inhabitants of India.

So, statement 3 is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: :

Other Features of 1813 Act :

- It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Company's territories in India.
- It provided for the spread of western education among the inhabitants of the British territories in India.
- It authorised the Local Governments in India to impose taxes on persons. They could also punish the persons for not paying taxes.

Q.32) Why did the Europeans had shown very much interest to find the new navigational routes to South Asia and South-East Asia in the 15th century?

- (a) For adventure tourism, they started to find new routes all over the world
- (b) They wanted to establish political supremacy over the newly discovered countries
- (c) **Turkey's blocking of trade route in the Mediterranean Sea**
- (d) They wanted to preach their religion, language and culture all over the world

EXPLANATION:

Ottoman Empire Captured Constantinople in 1453 which led to the distortion of the trade route through land and Mediterranean sea



Trade through Land route become costlier due to heavy tax, thief and frequent war
 South and Southeast Asia was important for spices, Europeans need Spices for their antibiotic properties and to preserve food
 So Search for sea route become inevitable during the 15th century

So, Option (c) is Correct

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Europeans in India	• Portuguese were the first to visit India • Vasco da Gama discovered a new sea route to India in 1498, He reached Calicut • British Formed their East Indian Company to Trade with India in 1600 • British was Followed by Dutch in 1602 • The Dutch were more successful in Indonesian islands • French Started their trading company during king Louis 14 regime in 1664
French Colonies	• Pondichery • Chandernagore • Karaikal • Mahe • Yanam
Portuguese colonies	• Goa • Daman and diu • Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Q.33) Consider the following statements about the “Sikh Kingdom”.

1. Since the foundation of the Sikh Kingdom by Guru Nanak, it was a militant fighting community and political force.
2. After the death of Guru Gobind, the institution of Guruship came to an end.
3. The Sikhs were organised into 12 misls or confederates in different parts of the province.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

EXPLANATION:

Guru Nanak was the founder of Sikhism under Nirguna school, it was during the period of the 10th guru the Guru Gobind Singh who started Khalsa Panth a militant fighting community

So, Statement 1 is not correct

After the death of Guru Gobind Singh's death, the institution of guruship came to an end and the leadership of the Sikhs passed to his trusted disciple Banda Singh Bahadur who was a commander of the Khalsa army

So, Statement 2 is correct



Misls are Sikh confederate system in a different part of the province, Ranjit Singh in Punjab belongs to Sukerchakia misls

So, Statement 3 is correct

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Sikh gurus	Importance
Guru Nanak	• Founder of sikism • Composed Guru Granth sahib with a later addition by other gurus
Guru Angad	• started Gurmukhi script
Guru Amar	• prominently established Community kitchen
Guru Ramdas	• constructed golden temple
Guru Arjandas	• Killed during Jahangir period
Guru Hargovind	
Guru Harrai	
Guru Harkissan	• Youngest Sikh Guru
Guru Tejbahadur	• Contemporary of Aurangzeb • Executed by emperor
Guru Gobind Singh	• Started Khalsa Panth

Q.34) Consider the following statements about the “Lithium Metal”:

1. It is a highly reactive and flammable metal and must be stored in mineral oil.
2. Argentina is the leading producer of lithium, whereas Chile has the largest reserve of Lithium metal.
3. Argentina, Bolivia and Chile are part of the Lithium triangle.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

EXPLANATION:

Like all alkali metals, lithium is highly reactive and flammable, and must be stored in a vacuum, inert atmosphere or inert liquid such as purified kerosene or mineral oil. It needs to be stored in mineral oil as it reacts with air or water.

So, Statement 1 is correct.



With an estimated 42,000 tonnes of lithium produced in 2019, Australia by far, remains the biggest supplier of lithium. While it has only the fifth largest reserve of lithium in the world. The world has an identified lithium reserves of 80 million tonnes, of which the highest deposits are in Bolivia, followed by Argentina, Chile and the United States.

So, Statement 2 is not correct.

Lithium Triangle countries are characterized by natural deposits of lithium found underneath the expansive salt flats in Argentina, Bolivia, and Chile. Chile's favorable arid climate makes the process of lithium extraction and evaporation easier than in neighboring countries Argentina and Bolivia.

So, Statement 3 is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::

Lithium Metal

Method of Production	➤ Many lithium alloys are produced directly by the electrolysis of molten salts, containing lithium chloride in the presence of a second chloride, or by the use of cathode materials that interact with the deposited lithium, introducing other elements into the melt.
Applications	➤ Lithium has many industrial uses. It goes into glasses, ceramics, pharmaceuticals, and aluminum and magnesium alloys. But the highest potential for growth is in the battery market, where lithium is used as electrode and electrolyte material in lithium disposable batteries and in lithium-ion rechargeable batteries.
Reserves in India	➤ India does not have enough lithium reserves for manufacturing lithium-ion batteries, with lithium also having other uses such as in mobile phone batteries, solar panels, aerospace and thermonuclear fusion. Almost all-electric vehicles in the country run on imported batteries, mostly from China

Q.35) Consider the following events:

1. Nader Shah's invasion of India
2. Ahmad Shah Abdali's first invasion of India
3. Zaman Shah's first invasion of India

Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the above events, starting from the earliest?

(a) 1-2-3

(b) 3-2-1

(c) 3-1-2

(d) 1-3-2

EXPLANATION:

- Emperor Nader Shah, the Shah of Persia (1736–47) and the founder of the Iranian Afsharid dynasty of Persia, invaded Northern India, eventually attacking Delhi in March 1739.
- His army had easily defeated the Mughals at the Battle of Karnal and would eventually capture the Mughal capital in the aftermath of the battle.
- Ahmad Shah Durrani invaded India eight times between 1748 and 1767. After the assassination of Nadir Shah, Ahmad Shah Durrani succeeded the throne of Afghanistan and started plundering wealth from nearby regions.



- Ahmed Shah Durrani, also called Abdali, defeated the Marathas in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761 C.E, a turning point in India's history.
- The Afghan king, Zaman Shah Durrani, was Abdali's grandson. He was ambitious, had a large army and had many vassals in Western India.
- Durrani started preparing for the invasion and his probing attacks commenced in 1796.
- A palace coup led to mass desertions from the Afghan army.
- Zaman Shah aborted his Indian invasion in 1800 and returned to Kabul.

So, option (a) is correct.

Q.36) Consider the following statements about the Ryotwari settlement:

- The average income from different types of soil was estimated under this system.
- The lands were resurveyed every 10 years.
- The revenue-paying capacity of the ryot was assessed.
- It was the revenue system introduced in the Bombay Deccan.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

EXPLANATION:

The average income from different types of soil was estimated under this system
So, statement 1 is correct.

The lands were resurveyed for every 30 years under Ryotwari settlement.
So, statement 2 is not correct.

The revenue-paying capacity of the ryot was assessed.
So, statement 3 is correct.

Land revenue system introduced by Britishers in Bombay Deccan was called the ryotwari system.
So, statement 4 is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: :

Ryotwari System :

Introduction	- The ryotwari system was a land revenue system in British India allowed the government to deal directly with the cultivator ('ryot') for revenue collection and gave the peasant freedom to cede or acquire new land for cultivation. The Ryotwari system is associated with the name of Thomas Munro, who was appointed Governor of Madras in May 1820. - Subsequently, the Ryotwari system was extended to the Bombay area. - Munro gradually reduced the rate of taxation from one half to one third of the gross produce
Features	Major areas of introduction include Madras, Bombay, parts of Assam and Coorg provinces of British India. - In Ryotwari System the ownership rights were handed over to the peasants. The revenue rates of the Ryotwari System were 50% where the lands were dry and 60% in irrigated land.



	- The average income from different types of soil has been estimated, the revenue-paying capacity of the ryot has been assessed and the proportion of it has been fixed as the share of the state. - Land was resurveyed every 30 years and the rate of revenue increased. - Consequently, the need for revenue was no longer constant and was not set in perpetuity.
Impacts	- Collectors in charge of revenue collection wanted to please their superiors and were therefore very severe in extracting payments from peasants. - Those who failed to pay, saw their crops and property seized by the government. - Prices of products fell sharply after 1832 and there was a famine in the countryside. - People had no agricultural stocks and unpaid revenue continued to increase. - To pay these revenues, peasants had no choice but to borrow from moneylenders and due to high interests, peasants were often unable to repay these debts. - In some cases, peasants needed loans to even buy their everyday needs.

Q.37) Which one of the following groups of movements/revolts/rebellions/riots is in chronological order (starting from the earliest)?

(a) **Pahariyas Rebellion, Waghera uprising, Kol Mutiny**

(b) Kol Mutiny, Waghera uprising, Pahariyas Rebellion

(c) Waghera uprising, Pahariyas Rebellion, Kol Mutiny

(d) Kol Mutiny, Pahariyas Rebellion, Waghera uprising

EXPLANATION:

In 1778 revolt of the Pahariya Sardars of Chota Nagpur Rajmahal areas against the British Government

The important leader of the revolt is Raja Jagannath.

The main cause for the revolt is British expansion on their lands, Later the British were forced to declare peace by marking their lands as Damni-Kol area.

Waghera uprising takes place in the Baroda region in 1818 due to resentment against British rule. An important leader of the movement include Okha Mandal

Kol Mutiny occurred in 1831 in Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Palamau region due to large scale transfer of lands to Outsiders by the British. Important leaders of the Mutiny include Bir Buddho Bhagat, Joa Bhagat

So, Option (a) is correct

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Revolt/Movement	Year	Leader	Region	Causes
Sanyasi Revolt	1776	Bhabani Pathak and Devi Chowdhurani	West Bengal	Due to restrictions imposed on a visit to holy places



Chuar uprising	1766 - 1772	Jagganath Singh	Midnapore	Rising land revenue demands
Santhal uprising	1855 - 1856	Sido and kanhu	Bihar	Due to oppression by revenue officials, money lenders, and outsiders
Ahom revolt	1828	Gomdhar Konwar	Assam	British refused to withdraw after the first Burma war as they pledged earlier
Khasi uprising	1820	Garo and Jaintia hills	Tiranth Singh	Against outsiders occupation of their hill region
Rampa movement	1879	The coastal region of Andhra	By hills tribesman of Rampa	Due to the depredation of the government-supported Mansabdar and new restrictive forest regulations

Q.38) Consider the following statements about the “Asiatic Society of Bengal”:

1. The Society aimed to unearth the knowledge about Asia both within and outside Asia.
2. Warren Hastings was not in favour of the establishment of society.
3. It contributed to translating Persian and Sanskrit works of Grammar, Puranas and the writings of Kalidasa.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

EXPLANATION:

Asiatic Society of Bengal, scholarly society founded on Jan. 15, 1784, by Sir William Jones, a British lawyer and Orientalist, to encourage Oriental studies, in this case, research into India and the surrounding regions.

So, Statement 1 is correct.

The Asiatic Society had the support and encouragement of Warren Hastings, the governor-general (1772–85) of Bengal, though he declined its presidency.

Until Jones’s death (1794) it was the vehicle for his ideas about the importance of Hindu culture and learning and about the vital role of Sanskrit in the Aryan languages.

Indians were first admitted as members in 1829.

So, Statement 2 is not correct.

It contributed in translating Persian and Sanskrit works of Grammar, Puranas and the writings of Kalidasa.

So, Statement 3 is correct.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: :****Works done by the Society :**

- In 1837, **James Prinsep**, the new Secretary of the Society, deciphered the Brahmi Script and was able to read the Asokan Edicts.
- The Transactions of the Asiatic Society were first published under the title of **Asiatick Researches** in 1788, the subsequent four volumes being published in 1790, 1793, 1795 and 1797 respectively.
- The Society also started a public museum under its own auspices in 1814
- It may be mentioned that two decades before Ram Mohan Roy's first tract on Sati it was H. T. **Colebrooke who proved from the early texts that the practice of Sati was a gross deviation from the authentic tradition.**
- Sir Charles Wilkins (1750-1833) translated the **Bhagavadgita** into English in 1785, deciphered a number of Sanskrit inscriptions published a translation of **Hitopadesa** (1787) and a Grammar of the Sanskrit Language. Sir William Jones translated **Kalidasa's Sakuntala (1789), Jayadeva's Gitagovinda (1789) and Manusamhita (1794), and edited Ritusamhara.**
- Jones also translated a Persian work **Laila Majnu.**
- He published an English translation of **Jagannath Tarkapanchanan's** celebrated work on Hindu law, the **Vivadabhangarnava** under the title Digest of Hindu Law on Contracts and Successions (1798).
- He also published a critical edition of the Sanskrit lexicon **Amarakosha** (1808). Wilson was Secretary to the Asiatic Society from 1811 to 1833 and published **Kalidasa's Meghaduta** (1813) and got the eighteen principal Puranas also translated into English.
- He also published an edition of **Kalhana's Rajatarangini** (1825). Sir John Shore (1751-1834) who succeeded William Jones as President of the Society in 1794, published from a Persian version an abridged English translation of the **Yoga Vasistha** and contributed six papers to the Asiatick Researches.

Q.39) Which of the following are the economic effects of colonial rule in India?

1. De-industrialization
2. Famines
3. Commercialization of Agriculture
4. Narrowness in the levels of differentiation among the peasantry

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

EXPLANATION:

Loss of traditional livelihood, loss of patronage by princess affected Artisans and handicraftsmen

Imports of cheap machine-made goods flooded Indian markets further causing the De-industrialization of India

So, Statement 1 is correct

In the second half of the 19th century, the Famine caused the death of over 2.8 crore people Famine was a direct cause of poverty unleashed by colonial forces due to Economic drain and other economic impacts

So, Statement 2 is correct



Certain specialized crops began to be grown causing the commercialization of agriculture, They were sold in International markets. Crops like cotton, jute, groundnut, sugarcane, tobacco, and other plantation crops were grown.

Indian cultivators who were left with no investment was forced into poverty due to the money lender menace

So, Statement 3 is correct

During the British period, there has been a broadening in levels of differentiation among the peasantry. Due to the rise of Bourgeoisie peasants were forced into poverty. The New Land revenue system and commercialization of agriculture broadened the differences among peasants

So, Statement 4 is not correct

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::

The economic impact of British rule	
Peasantry	- Peasants lost all traditional rights over their land - The burden of high land revenue - Faced with the triple burden of Government, Zamindar, and money lenders
New Zamindars	- New land revenue increased the number of intermediaries - New zamindars had no interest in the benefits of the peasantry - Zamindars has no incentive to invest in the improvement of agriculture
Modern Industries	- Development of modern machine-based industries - First cotton textile mills opened in Bombay in 1853 - The first jute mill opened in Rishra in 1855 - Indian companies faced unequal competition from foreign companies
Economic Drain	- Part of national production not available for consumption - National production was drained away to Britain
Agriculture	- Stagnation of Agriculture - Deterioration of agriculture - Fragmentation of land leads to difficulty in introducing modern technology - Traditional methods of farming continue - Commercialization of agriculture



Q.40) Consider the following statements about the “Nav Bidhan”:

1. It was a society that preached both Hindu philosophy and Christian theology.
2. It was organised by Raja Rammohan Roy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

EXPLANATION:

Nav Bidhan was founded by Keshab Chandra sen in 1881. It is a Church of the New Dispensation for establishing the truth of great religions in an institution. He believed Nav Bidhan could replace regional differences so it preached both Hindu philosophy and Christian theology

So, Statement 1 is correct and 2 is not correct

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Keshab Chandra Sen	- Established British India Society in 1855 - In 1857 Joined Brahmo Samaj - In 1865 formed Brahmo Samaj of India - Advocated widow marriage and inter-caste marriages - He fought against child marriage - In 1870 founded Indian Reform Association
Raja Ram Mohan Roy	- Establishes Atmiya Sabha in 1814 - In 1828 formed Brahmo sabha - He fought for the right for women - His efforts led to the abolition of sati by Lord William Bentick in 1829 - He started a Bengali newspaper called Sambad Kaumudi

Q.41) Which one of the following statements is **not** correct about the “Regulating Act of 1773”?

- (a) It introduced the post of Governor-General of Bengal
- (b) It prohibited the servants of the company from engaging in any private trade
- (c) **The Governor-General had veto power over the Executive council**
- (d) The Governors at Madras and Bombay were brought under the control of Bengal

EXPLANATION:

The Pitt's India Act of 1784 gave the Governor-General veto power over the Executive council

This was made to rectify the defects in the previously made Regulating Act of 1773 which made Governor-General powerless without any veto power hampering administration effectively

So, Option (c) is not correct



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The regulating Act of 1773	• The first step towards central administration • Converted Governor of Bengal as Governor-General of Bengal • Governor of Bombay and Madras presidency subordinate to Bengal • The established supreme court at Calcutta • Prohibited private trade of the company servant • Created a four-member Executive council • Court of Director has to report to the government regarding civil, military affairs
Defects in 1773 Act	• Governor-general had no veto power • Executive council member outnumbers governor General decision • The report made by the Court of Director never subjected to scrutiny • Does not define the jurisdiction of the supreme court
Pitt's India Act 1784	• Established double government • To Distinguish Commercial and political functions of the company • Court of Director was created for managing commercial function • Board of Control created to manage a political affair • The veto power was given to Governor-General • The Presidencies were made subordinate to the Governor-General

Q.42) Consider the following statements about the Silk production in India:

1. The northern part of India is the leading silk producing area of the country and is also known for its famous silk weaving enclaves like Bhagalpur and Varanasi.
2. Eri silk from Assam is known as “Ahimsa Silk” as it is processed without killing the silkworm.
3. The north-eastern part of India accounts for about 20% of the total silk production in the country.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

EXPLANATION:

- The south Indian state of Karnataka was the leading raw silk producer, with over 8,276 metric tons of raw silk produced in fiscal year 2020. The Ramanagara district in Karnataka is the largest market for silk cocoons in Asia.

So, statement 1 is not correct.



- Traditionally, silk cocoons are boiled along with the silkworms to harvest the fibers.
- As the production of silk threads from the cocoon is very cruel to the silk worms, many refrain from owning silk products. In contrast, Peace silk or Ahimsa silk is made by naturally allowing the silkworm to emerge out of the cocoon.
- This variety of silk has the same feel of silk but has a raw appearance.
- Eri silk from Assam is known as “Ahimsa Silk”, as it is processed without killing the silkworm.

So, statement 2 is correct.

- North East has the unique distinction of being the only region producing four varieties of silk viz., Mulberry, Oak Tasar, Muga and Eri. Overall NE region contributes 18-20% of India's total silk production.

So, statement 3 is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: :

Silk Production in India :

Silk Industry in India	• Silk is the most elegant textile in the world with unparalleled grandeur, natural sheen, and inherent affinity for dyes, high absorbance, light weight, soft touch and high durability and known as the “Queen of Textiles” the world over. • Silk has been intermingled with the life and culture of the Indians. India has a rich and complex history in silk production and its silk trade which dates back to 15th century. • Sericulture industry provides employment to approximately 8.7 million persons in rural and semi-urban areas in India. • Of these, a sizeable number of workers belong to the economically weaker sections of society, including women. • India’s traditional and culture bound domestic market and an amazing diversity of silk garments that reflect geographic specificity has helped the country to achieve a leading position in silk industry.
Silk Production in India	• India has the unique distinction of being the only country producing all the five known commercial silks, namely, mulberry, tropical tasar, oak tasar, eri and muga, of which muga with its golden yellow glitter is unique and prerogative of India. • Mulberry sericulture is mainly practised in five states namely, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Bodoland, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Tamil Nadu are major silk producing states in the country. • India is the second largest producer of silk in the world. • Among the four varieties of silk produced in 2020-21, Mulberry accounted for 70.72%, Tasar 8.02%, Eri 20.55% and Muga 0.71% of the total raw silk production of 33,739 MT (Provisional).
Some Famous Silk varieties associated with States	• Baluchari Saree - West Bengal • Salem Silk - Tamil Nadu • Arani Silk - Tamil Nadu • Molakalmuru Sarees - Karnataka • Ilkal Sarees - Karnataka • Muga Silk - Assam • Orissa Ikat - Odisha • Kancheepuram Silk - Tamil nadu • Mysore Silk - Karnataka • Chanderi Fabric - Madhya Pradesh

Initiatives for Silk Industry in India	• National Silk Policy 2020 • Sericulture is included as agriculture allied activity under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana. This enables the sericulturists to avail the benefits of the scheme for the entire sericulture activities up to reeling. • The Central Silk Board (Amendment) Act, Rules and Regulations have been notified by the Govt. of India to bring quality standards in silkworm seed production. • Forest Conservation Act has been amended to treat non mulberry sericulture as forest based activity enabling the farmers to undertake Vanya silkworm rearing in the natural host plantation in the forests. • Anti dumping duty on Chinese raw silk • Catalytic Development Programme on Sericulture-MGMREGA convergence guideline have been finalized and issued jointly by the Min of Textiles and Min of Rural Development. These guidelines will help sericulture farmers to avail assistance from MGNREGA scheme.
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Q.43) Consider the following statements about the “Magnetotail”:

1. It is an elongated extension of the Earth's magnetosphere on the side facing away from the Sun.
2. Earth's magnetotail extends well beyond the orbit of the moon.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

EXPLANATION:

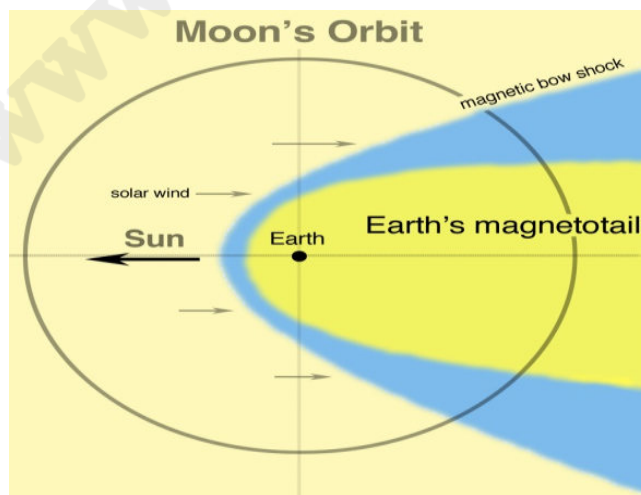
Earth is enveloped in a bubble of magnetism, which springs from a molten dynamo in Earth's core.

Out in space, the solar wind presses against this bubble and stretches it, creating a long “magnetotail” in the downwind direction.

So, statement 1 is correct.

Earth's magnetotail extends well beyond the orbit of the moon and, once a month, the moon orbits through it.

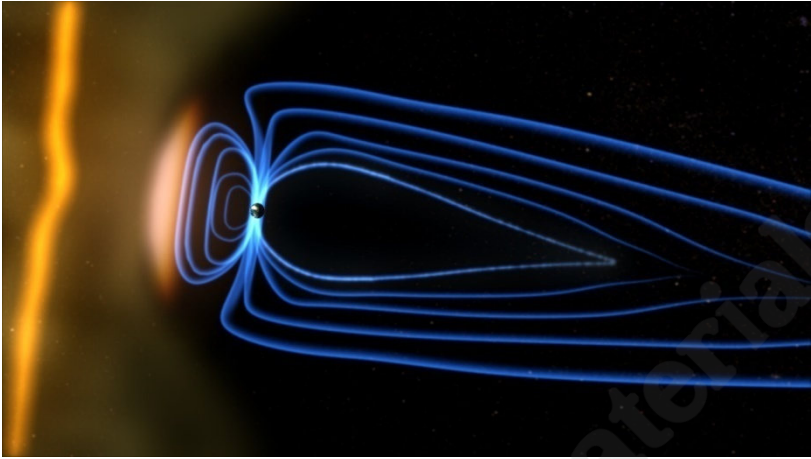
So, statement 2 is correct.



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Magnetosphere	- It is the region around a planet dominated by the planet's magnetic field. - Other planets in our solar system have magnetospheres, but Earth has the strongest one of all the rocky planets. - The magnetosphere shields earth from solar and cosmic particle radiation, as well as erosion of the atmosphere by the solar wind – the constant flow of charged particles streaming off the sun.
Regions of Magnetosphere	Bow shock - It occurs when the magnetosphere of an Earth interacts with the nearby flowing ambient plasma such as the solar wind. Magneto sheath - It is the region of space between the magnetopause and the bow shock of a planet's magnetosphere. Magnetopause - It is the boundary between the planet's magnetic field and the solar wind. Magnetotail - The sun-facing side, or dayside, extends a distance of about six to 10 times the radius of the Earth. - The side of the magnetosphere facing away from the sun, the night side stretches out into an immense magneto tail, which fluctuates in length and its exact length is not known, this extension of the magnetosphere. Northern tail lobe - The magnetosphere of the earth contains two lobes, referred to as the northern and southern tail lobes. Magnetic field lines in the northern tail lobe point towards the earth. Southern tail lobe - The magnetic field lines in the southern tail lobes point away from the earth. Usually, the tail lobes are almost empty, with few charged particles opposing the flow of the solar wind. Plasma sphere - The plasma sphere, or inner magnetosphere, is a region of the Earth's magnetosphere consisting of low energy (cool) plasma. Solar winds - It is a stream of charged particles released from the upper atmosphere of the Sun, called the corona. The diagram illustrates the Earth's magnetosphere. On the left, the 'Solar wind' is represented by a yellow arrow pointing towards the Earth. A 'Bow shock' is shown as a curved line where the solar wind is deflected. The magnetosphere is depicted with purple and blue lines representing magnetic field lines. The 'Magnetotail' extends to the right. The 'Van Allen radiation belts' are shown as two green rings around the Earth. The 'Ionosphere' is indicated by a green layer on the Earth's surface. A 'Current ring' is shown as a green ring around the Earth's equator.



Formation	• Sun is the major source of plasma deposition in space around the Earth. • Thus, the Sun forces some of its plasma towards the earth in the form of the solar wind. • Plasma is the most common state of matter in the universe as a whole. It consists of a gas of ions and free electrons. • The speed of solar wind varies between 300 to 1500 km/s, which carries with it a solar magnetic field, called the Interplanetary Magnetic Field (IMF). • The interaction of the IMF with the earth's magnetic field creates the magnetosphere of the earth. 
Van Allen Radiation Belt	• A Van Allen radiation belt is a zone of energetic charged particles, most of which originate from the solar wind, that are captured by and held around a planet by that planet's magnetic field. • Earth has two such belts and sometimes others may be temporarily created. • The discovery of the belts is credited to James Van Allen, and as a result, Earth's belts are known as the Van Allen belts.

Q.44) Consider the following statements about the “Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Rules”:

1. Under the rules, registration is compulsory for agencies implementing CSR activities on behalf of companies.
2. It allows companies to undertake multi-year projects.
3. It has decriminalized Non-compliance with CSR provisions, by shifting such offences to a penalty regime.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**EXPLANATION:**

The Corporate Affairs Ministry has amended the rules for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure by India Inc to allow companies to undertake multi-year projects, and also require that all CSR implementing agencies be registered with the government.

So, statements 1 & 2 are correct.

Non-compliance with CSR provisions has also been decriminalized by shifting such offences to penalty regime. Also, companies having CSR obligation below Rs.50 lakhs have been exempted from constituting a CSR Committee.

So, statement 3 is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: :**New CSR- Corporate Social Responsibility Rules, 2021:**

CSR	- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has been defined under the CSR rules of the Companies Act. - The Companies Act, 2013 is the current law which deals with CSR. - CSR is a corporate initiative to assess and take responsibility for the company's effects on the environment and impact on social welfare. - CSR projects are taken up to promote positive social and environmental change. - Currently, the CSR rules apply to the companies with any of the following criteria: - a net worth of Rs 500 crore or more - a turnover of Rs 1,000 crore or more - net profit of Rs 5 crore or more - These companies are required to spend 2% of their average profits of the previous 3 years on CSR activities every year.
New Rules	- The Centre has amended the rules of CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) regime. - Corporates can now undertake multi-year projects under new CSR rules. - Companies have been permitted to set off the excess amount spent under CSR up to three succeeding financial years. - Earlier, companies are required to shell out at least two per cent of their three-year annual net profit towards CSR activities in a financial year. - Non-compliance with CSR provisions has also been decriminalised by shifting such offences to penalty regime. - Also, companies having CSR obligation below Rs 50 lakhs have been exempted from constituting a CSR Committee. - To boost transparency, govt has also mandated agencies implementing CSR projects for companies to get registered with the ministry's MCA 21 portal and the system will automatically generate a unique CSR registration number.



	○ International organisations have been permitted to carry out designing, monitoring and evaluation of the CSR projects or programmes. • As per the amended rules, there will be impact assessment of CSR projects that will help companies to plan and allocate resources in a better manner. ○ The assessment will be applicable subject to various conditions. • The amendments are aimed at further improving the ease of doing business, decriminalising non-compliance with CSR provisions as well as to make the CSR framework more transparent
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Q.45) Consider the following statements about the “Non-Nuclear Aggression Agreement”:

1. It allows for exchanging the list of nuclear installations between India and China that prohibits them from attacking each other's atomic facilities.
2. Nuclear installation under the agreement includes only Nuclear Power Plants, Research reactors and Nuclear weapon facilities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

EXPLANATION:

The Agreement provides, inter alia, that India and Pakistan inform each other of the nuclear installations and facilities to be covered under the Agreement on the first of January of every calendar year. The exchange of 2021 is the 30th consecutive exchange of such list between the two countries, the first one having taken place on January 01, 1992.

So, Statement 1 is not correct.

The term nuclear installation or facility included nuclear and research reactors, fuel fabrication, uranium enrichment, isotopes separation and reprocessing facilities as well as any other installations with fresh or fabricated nuclear fuel and materials in any form and establishments storing significant quantities of radioactive materials.

So, Statement 2 is not correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::

Non-Nuclear Aggression Agreement

Objective	➤ The Non-nuclear aggression agreement is a bilateral nuclear weapons control treaty on the reduction (or limitation) of nuclear arms and pledged not to attack or assist foreign powers to attack on each's nuclear installations and facilities.
Signatories	➤ The treaty was signed between the two South Asian states, India and Pakistan, by the Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto and her Indian counterpart, Rajiv Gandhi



Signed ;Effective	➤ The agreement was signed on December 31, 1988, and came into force on January 27, 1991.
Terms	➤ Each party shall refrain from undertaking, encouraging or participating in, directly or indirectly, any action aimed at causing destruction of or damage to, any nuclear installation or facility to the other country.

Q.46) Who among the following persons is the author of the philosophical work called “Tuhfat-ul Muwahhidin”?

- (a) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (b) Sayyid Ahmad Khan
- (c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- (d) Badruddin Tyabji

EXPLANATION:

- The **Tuhfat al-Muwahhidin** is a short treatise written in 1803 by Rām Mohan Roy (1772-1833), a social, educational and religious reformer in early colonial Bengal.
- Written in Persian with an Arabic introduction **the Tuhfat was the first work of Rām Mohan Roy.**
- The text is a frontal attack on the various ills that the author felt plagued the Hindu religion and Indian society in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
- Roy protested against the idolatries and superstitions of Hinduism and tried to identify a common religious foundation based on the doctrine of the unity of God.
- **He advocated for the supremacy of human reason and conscience over all outside authority whether of scripture, priest or prophet.**
- After refuting sectarian beliefs, Roy next advocated that all religions were based on a shared belief in the one Supreme Being who created and sustains the whole universe.
- According to the author, one “should exercise his own intellectual powers” and follow a rational approach towards religious beliefs.
- **The Tuhfat bears many traces of Rām Mohan’s training in the Islamic sciences and abounds with terms borrowed from Arabic logic and philosophy.**

So, option (a) is correct.

Q.47) Who among the following is the founder of Paramhansa Sabha, the first reform organization of nineteenth-century Maharashtra?

- (a) Dadoba Pandurang Tarkhadkar
- (b) Gopal Hari Deshmukh
- (c) Vishnu Bhikaji Gokhale
- (d) Jyotiba Phule

EXPLANATION:

The first reform organization of nineteenth century Maharashtra, Paramahansa Sabha/ Mandali began as a secret society that worked to reform Hindu religion and society in general. It was founded in 1849, Maharashtra. The founders of the Paramahansa Mandali were Dadoba Pandurang, Mehtaji Durgaram and others

So, Option (a) is correct.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::****Paramhansa Sabha/Mandali**

Ideology/Objective	➤ The ideology of the society was closely linked to that of the Manav Dharma Sabha. ➤ Besides believing that one god should be worshipped, the society also said real religion is based on love and moral conduct. ➤ Freedom of thought was encouraged as was rationality. ➤ The founders of the mandali were primarily interested in breaking caste rules. At their meetings, food cooked by lower caste people was taken by the members. ➤ These mandalis also advocated widow remarriage and women's education..
Spread	Branches of Paramahansa Mandali existed in Poona, Satara and other towns of Maharashtra

Gopal Hari Deshmukh	Vishnu Bhikaji Gokhale	Jyotiba Phule
Gopalhari Deshmukh (1823-1892) was a social reformer and rationalist from Maharashtra. He held the post of a judge under British raj, but wrote for a weekly Prabhakar under the pen name of Lokahitawadi on social reform issues. He advocated a reorganisation of Indian society on rational principles and modern, humanistic, secular values.	Vishnu Bhikaji Gokhale, popularly known as Vishnubawa Brahmachari and as Brahmachari Bawa, was a 19th-century Marathi Hindu revivalist. An ascetic defender of the Hindu dharma, he was known for his religious polemics, chiefly against Christianity	Jyotiba Phule (1827-1890), born in Satara, Maharashtra, belonged to the mali (gardener) community and organised a powerful movement upper caste domination and brahminical supren

Q.48) With reference to the advent of Dutch in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Dutch founded their first factory in Surat.
2. The Dutch were not much interested in empire-building in India.
3. The commodities the Dutch traded in were Silk, Cotton, Indigo, Rice and Opium.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



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EXPLANATION:

- Dutch presence on the Indian subcontinent lasted from 1605 to 1825. Merchants of the Dutch East India Company first established themselves in Dutch Coromandel, notably Pulicat, as they were looking for textiles to exchange with the spices they traded in the East Indies.
- The first factory founded by Dutch in India was at Masulipatnam in 1605.**

So, statement 1 is not correct.

- Despite their presence in India, the Dutch were more interested in strengthening their presence further east in Indonesia and the Malay Peninsula.



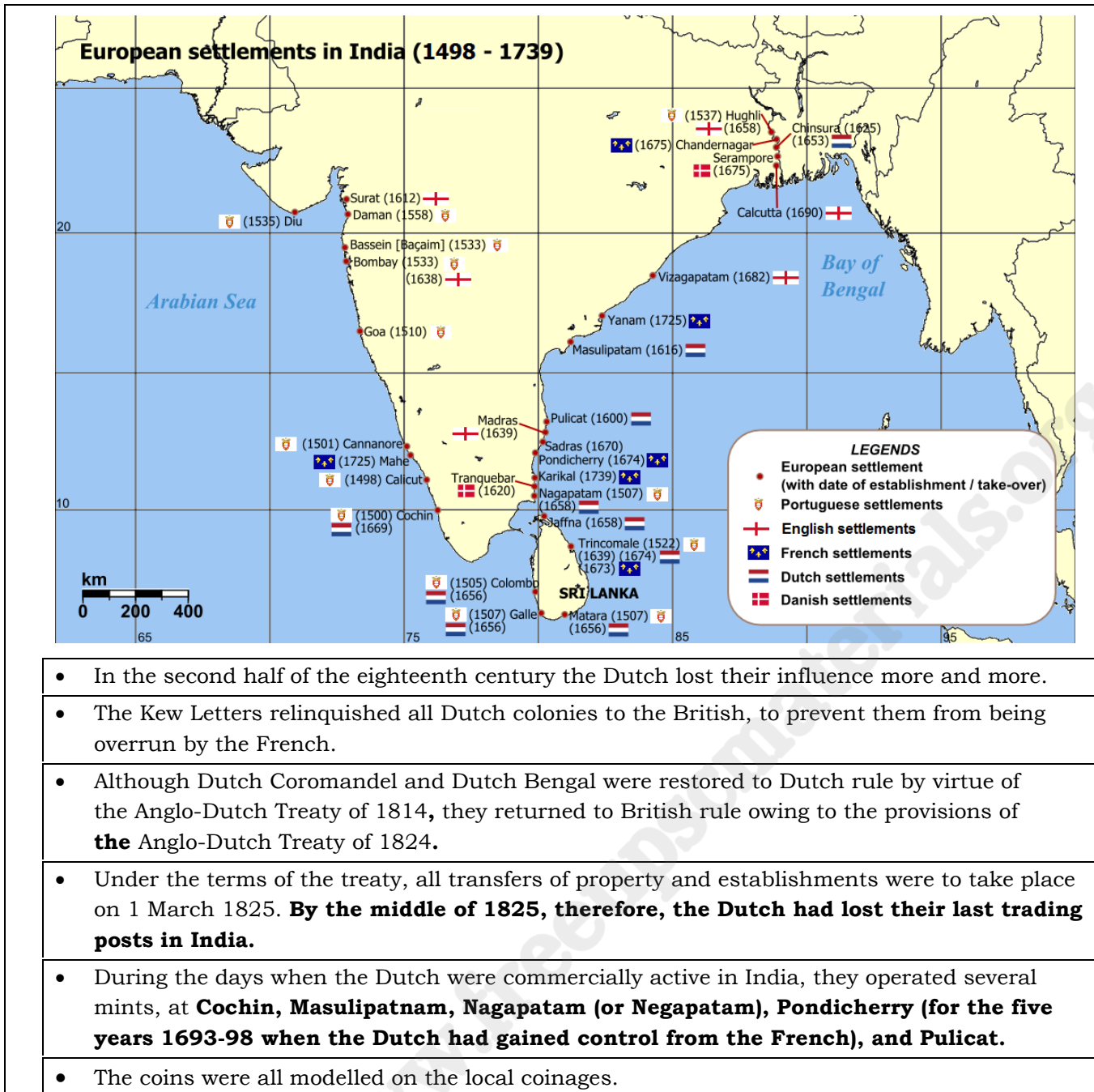
So, statement 2 is correct.

- Items traded by Dutch include,
 - Indigo manufactured in Yamuna Valley & Central India
 - Silk and textiles from Bengal, Gujarat
 - Saltpetre from Bihar
 - Opium and Rice from Ganga Valley

So, statement 3 is correct.



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: :



- In the second half of the eighteenth century the Dutch lost their influence more and more.
- The Kew Letters relinquished all Dutch colonies to the British, to prevent them from being overrun by the French.
- Although Dutch Coromandel and Dutch Bengal were restored to Dutch rule by virtue of the Anglo-Dutch Treaty of 1814, they returned to British rule owing to the provisions of **the Anglo-Dutch Treaty of 1824.**
- Under the terms of the treaty, all transfers of property and establishments were to take place on 1 March 1825. **By the middle of 1825, therefore, the Dutch had lost their last trading posts in India.**
- During the days when the Dutch were commercially active in India, they operated several mints, at **Cochin, Masulipatnam, Nagapatam (or Negapatam), Pondicherry (for the five years 1693-98 when the Dutch had gained control from the French), and Pulicat.**
- The coins were all modelled on the local coinages.

Q.49) Consider the following statements about “Carbon sequestration”:

1. It is the short-term storage of carbon in plants, soils, geologic formations and the oceans.
2. It occurs both naturally and as a result of anthropogenic activities.
3. Iron fertilization and injecting CO₂ are prominent techniques of ocean carbon sequestration.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



OPTION ELIMINATION STRATEGY

Storage in oceans and geologic formations must be mostly for long term. Thus Statement 1 can be eliminated

EXPLANATION:

Carbon sequestration is the long-term storage of Carbon in oceans, soils, vegetation (especially forests), and geologic formations. Carbon sequestration involves capturing and storing atmospheric carbon dioxide. The resulting decrease in carbon dioxide is supposed to help reduce temperatures since carbon dioxide is one of the main gases responsible for trapping heat on the earth's surface through the greenhouse effect.

So, Statement 1 is not correct.

- Carbon dioxide is naturally captured from the atmosphere through biological, chemical, and physical processes and stored in vegetation, soils, woody products, and aquatic environments by natural carbon cycles.
- Artificial processes have been devised to produce similar effects, including large-scale, artificial capture and sequestration of industrially produced Carbon dioxide using subsurface saline aquifers, reservoirs, ocean water, aging oil fields, or other carbon sinks, bio-energy with carbon capture and storage, biochar, ocean fertilization, enhanced weathering, and direct air capture when combined with storage.

So, Statement 2 is correct.

- The idea of dumping iron in the oceans to lower temperatures has been around since the late 1980s and has been known variously as carbon sinking, ocean seeding or iron fertilization. Iron acts as a fertilizer for many plants, and some, like the phytoplankton that form the base of the marine food web, need it to grow. Adding iron to the water stimulates phytoplankton growth, which in turn gobble up carbon dioxide through photosynthesis.
- Geologic carbon sequestration is the process of storing carbon dioxide (CO₂) in underground geologic formations. The CO₂ is usually pressurized until it becomes a liquid, and then it is injected into porous rock formations in geologic basins.

So, Statement 3 is correct.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::**

Biological Carbon Sequestration	Geological Carbon Sequestration	Technological Carbon Sequestration	Industrial Carbon Sequestration
This roughly is the storage of carbon dioxide in vegetation like grasslands and forests, as well as in soils and oceans.	This is where carbon dioxide is stored in underground geologic formations, such as in rocks. Industrial sources of carbon dioxide such as steel or cement production companies or energy-related sources like power plants or natural gas processing facilities release their carbon dioxide, which is then injected into porous rocks for long-term storage. Such carbon capture and storage allows the use of fossil fuels until a substitute energy source is introduced on a large scale	This is a relatively new way of capturing and storing carbon dioxide and continues to be explored by scientists. The method uses innovative technologies, which means scientists are also looking into more ways of using carbon dioxide as a resource rather than removing it from the atmosphere and directing it elsewhere	This is not a widely renowned method, but it can be used in some industries. They capture the carbon in three ways from a power plant, pre-combustion, post-combustion and oxyfuel

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Q.50) Consider the following statements about the “Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons”:

1. The treaty banned the ratifying countries to develop, testing, producing, acquiring, possess or stockpiling nuclear weapons under any circumstances.
2. Japan, the world's only country to suffer nuclear attacks, does not support this treaty.
3. India is neither party to nor bound by any obligations of this treaty.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**EXPLANATION:**

- The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) includes a comprehensive set of prohibitions on participating in any nuclear weapon activities.
- The treaty requires that all ratifying countries “never under any circumstances develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess or stockpile nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.”
- It also bans any transfer or use of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices and the threat to use such weapons and requires parties to promote the treaty to other countries

So, Statement 1 is correct.

Japan, the world’s only country to suffer nuclear attacks, also does not support the treaty, even though the aged survivors of the bombings in 1945 strongly push for it to do so. Japan on its own renounces use and possession of nuclear weapons, but the government has said pursuing a treaty ban is not realistic with nuclear and non-nuclear states so sharply divided over it.

So, Statement 2 is correct.

- India is neither party to nor bound by any obligations of the treaty. India believes that the treaty does not constitute or contribute to the development of customary international law, nor does it set on any new standards or norm.
- India reiterates its commitment to the goal of a nuclear-weapon-free world and believes that this goal can be achieved through a step-by-step process underwritten by a universal commitment, and an agreed global and non-discriminatory multilateral framework.

So, Statement 3 is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::**Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons**

Formation	➤ The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons was adopted by the Conference (by a vote of 122 States in favour, with one vote against and one abstention) at the United Nations on 7 July 2017, and opened for signature by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 20 September 2017. ➤ Following the deposit with the Secretary-General of the 50th instrument of ratification or accession of the Treaty on 24 October 2020, it entered into force on 22 January 2021
Stand of nuclear states	➤ The first ever treaty to ban nuclear weapons came into force on Friday without the support of the nine countries known or believed to possess nuclear weapons - the US, the UK, Russia, China, France, India, Pakistan, North Korea and Israel
Other obligations	➤ The Treaty also obliges States parties to provide adequate assistance to individuals affected by the use or testing of nuclear weapons, as well as to take necessary and appropriate measure of environmental remediation in areas under its jurisdiction or control contaminated as a result of activities related to the testing or use of nuclear weapons.



Q.51) Consider the following statement:

“If religion does not sanction social reform, then change religion” – This statement was given by which one of the following social reformers in India?

- (a) BR Ambedkar
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) EV Ramasamy Periyar
- (d) **Gopal Hari Deshmukh**

EXPLANATION:

Gopal Hari Deshmukh advocated a reorganisation of Indian society on rational principles and modern, humanistic, secular values. He attacked Hindu orthodoxy and supported social and religious equality. He wrote against the evils of the caste system and famously said, “If religion does not sanction social reform, then change religion.”

So, Option (d) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::

Social reformers

	Social Reforms
Gopalhari Deshmukh (1823-1892)	He was a social reformer and rationalist from Maharashtra. He held the post of a judge under British raj, but wrote for a weekly Prabhakar under the pen name of Lokahitawadi on social reform issues. He started a weekly, Hitechhu, and also played a leading role in founding the periodicals, Gyan Prakash, Indu Prakash and Lokahitawadi.
B.R.Ambedkar	The Depressed Classes (Mahars) Movement led by B.R. Ambedkar (1924; Maharashtra) For the upliftment of the untouchables he founded the Depressed Classes Institution in 1924, a Marathi fortnightly Bahiskrit Bharat in 1927, the Samaj Samta Sangh in 1927, the Scheduled Caste Federation in 1942 to propagate their views.
Gandhi	Although Gandhi supported the Varna System he was against the pernicious caste system including the practice of untouchability. He vehemently condemned this practice. He exhorted the Hindus to accept the untouchables as their equals in order to defeat the British policy of divide and rule. He felt the same about Hindu-Muslim unity as well. He dedicated his life for the removal of untouchability which he made a part and parcel of his political and social reform movement in India
E.V.Ramaswami Naicker	Self-Respect Movement led by E. V. Ramaswami Naicker or Periyar (1925; Tamil Nadu). He stood against caste bias by Brahmins; Kudi Arasu journal was started by Periyar in 1910.

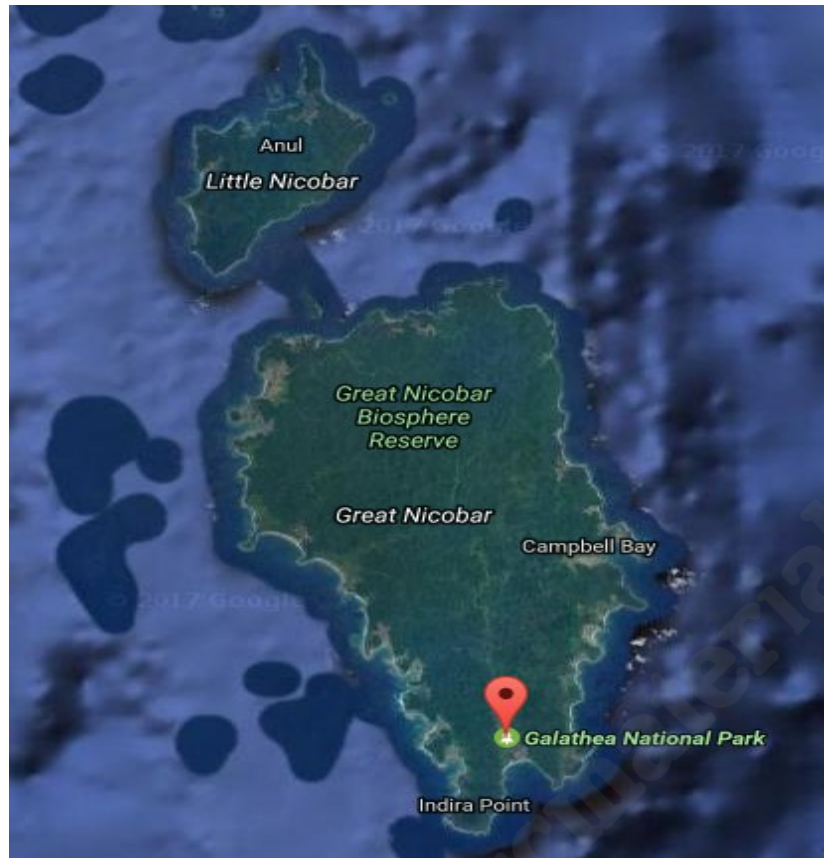
Q.52) Galathea Bay Wildlife Sanctuary is located in

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Diu and Daman
- (d) **Andaman & Nicobar Islands**



EXPLANATION:

The Galathea Bay wildlife sanctuary is located along the southeast coast of Great Nicobar island, over 11.44 sq. km. It is India's most iconic nesting site for leatherback turtles.



So, Option (d) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::

Galathea Bay wildlife sanctuary

Establishment	➤ The Indian government created the Galathea Bay wildlife sanctuary in 1997.
Fauna	➤ Notable animal species found in the park include the giant robber crab, megapode and Nicobar pigeon. From February to December, the largest turtle in the world, the leather back turtle (<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>), nests here
In news	➤ In February this year, GoI listed it in India's National Marine Turtle Action Plan as an important nesting site for giant leatherback turtles, a vulnerable species. ➤ But a month earlier, the Union environment ministry had already denotified all 11.44 sq. km of it to facilitate NITI Aayog's proposal for a mega transshipment port in the area at an estimated cost of Rs 35,000 crore.



Q.53) Consider the following statements about the “Bird flu”:

1. It is a highly infectious and severe respiratory disease in birds caused by the H5N1 influenza virus.
2. It does not affect humans easily and it is difficult to transmit the infection from person to person.
3. As it is sensitive to heat, foods cooked above 70°C will kill the virus causing this flu.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

EXPLANATION:

Asian highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) A(H5N1) virus occurs mainly in birds and is highly contagious among them. HPAI Asian H5N1 is especially deadly for poultry causing severe respiratory disease in them. The virus was first detected in 1996 in geese in China.

So, Statement 1 is correct.

Asian H5N1 was first detected in humans in 1997 during a poultry outbreak in Hong Kong and has since been detected in poultry and wild birds in more than 50 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, and the Middle East. Since its widespread re-emergence in 2003, rare, sporadic human infections with this virus have been reported in Asia, and later in Africa, Europe, and the Middle East. Human infections with Asian H5N1 viruses have been associated with severe disease and death. Most human infections with avian influenza viruses, including HPAI Asian H5N1 viruses, have occurred after prolonged and close contact with infected birds. Rare human-to-human spread with this virus has occurred, but it has not been sustained and no community spread of this virus has ever been identified.

So, Statement 2 is correct.

The avian influenza virus is sensitive to heat. So cooking at 70° C ('piping hot') will certainly kill the virus. It's essential to follow this safety practice while consuming poultry products.

So, Statement 3 is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::

BIRD FLU

What is Avian Influenza?	➤ Avian influenza refers to the disease caused by infection with avian (bird) influenza (flu) Type A viruses. These viruses occur naturally among wild aquatic birds worldwide and can infect domestic poultry and other bird and animal species. ➤ These viruses occur naturally among wild aquatic birds worldwide and can infect domestic poultry and other bird and animal species. ➤ Wild aquatic birds can be infected with avian influenza A viruses in their intestines and respiratory tract, but usually do not get sick. However,
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	avian influenza A viruses are very contagious among birds and some of these viruses can sicken and even kill certain domesticated bird species including chickens, ducks, and turkeys.
Mode of Transmission	➤ Infected birds can shed avian influenza A viruses in their saliva, nasal secretions, and feces. Susceptible birds become infected when they have contact with the virus as it is shed by infected birds. They also can become infected through contact with surfaces that are contaminated with virus from infected birds.
Classification	➤ Avian influenza A viruses are classified into the following two categories: low pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI) A viruses, and highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) A viruses. ➤ The categories refer to molecular characteristics of a virus and the virus' ability to cause disease and mortality in chickens in a laboratory setting .Infection of poultry with LPAI viruses may cause no disease or mild illness (such as ruffled feathers and a drop in egg production) and may not be detected. ➤ Infection of poultry with HPAI viruses can cause severe disease with high mortality. Both HPAI and LPAI viruses can spread rapidly through poultry flocks. However, some ducks can be infected without any signs of illness.
Prevention	➤ Currently, the best way to prevent infection with avian influenza A viruses is to avoid sources of exposure whenever possible. ➤ Human infections with bird flu viruses can happen when enough virus gets into a person's eyes, nose or mouth, or is inhaled. ➤ This can happen when virus is in the air (in droplets or possibly dust) and a person breathes it in, or when a person touches something that has virus on it then touches their mouth, eyes or nose. ➤ Rare human infections with some avian viruses have occurred most often after unprotected contact with infected birds or surfaces contaminated with avian influenza viruses. However, some infections have been identified where direct contact was not known to have occurred. ➤ People who work with poultry or who respond to avian influenza outbreaks are advised to follow recommended biosecurity and infection control practices; these include use of appropriate personal protective equipment and careful attention to hand hygiene. Additionally, it is recommended that people responding to poultry outbreaks should get a seasonal influenza vaccination every year, preferably at least two weeks before engaging in an outbreak response. Seasonal influenza vaccination will not prevent infection with avian influenza A viruses, but can reduce the risk of co-infection with human and avian influenza A viruses. These people should also be monitored for illness during and after responding to avian influenza outbreaks among poultry.



Endemic Countries	➤ Six countries are considered to be endemic for Asian HPAI H5N1 virus in poultry (Bangladesh, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, and Vietnam).
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Q.54) The recently formed committee headed by G Kishan Reddy is related to

- (a) Formulating Data Protection Bill
- (b) **Protecting the language, culture and land of Ladakh**
- (c) Drafting Science, Technology and Innovation Policy
- (d) Recommendations on Inner Line Permit System

EXPLANATION:

A committee would be constituted under Minister of State for Home G. Kishan Reddy to find an appropriate solution to the issues related to language, culture and conservation of land in the Union Territory of Ladakh, according to the Home Ministry

So, Option (b) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::

Committee on Ladakh

Composition	➤ The committee, led by Mr. Reddy, would comprise members of the delegation that met the Home Minister recently elected members from Ladakh, members of the LAHDC and ex-officio members representing the Government of India and the Ladakh administration.
Objective	➤ The members of the committee will consider the concerns expressed by the members of the delegation that met the home minister recently. ➤ In view of the difficult geographical conditions and the strategic importance of Ladakh, all the representatives of the delegation expressed their concern with respect to conservation of language, culture and land of Ladakh, participation of the people of Ladakh in its development, protection of employment and changes in the demography of Ladakh region ➤ To find an early solution for the issues and the views of this committee would also be taken due cognizance while taking a final decision.
Demand for 6th Schedule	➤ The People's Movement of the Union Territory of Ladakh, a group comprising all political parties and the influential Buddhist association, has been demanding inclusion under the sixth schedule of the Constitution. ➤ The Sixth schedule protects tribal populations and provides autonomy to the communities through the creation of autonomous development councils that can frame laws on land, public health, agriculture etc. As of now, 10 autonomous councils exist in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.



Q.55) Arrange the following battles in the correct chronological order based on their occurrence.

1. Battle of Karnal
2. Battle of Plassey
3. Battle of Buxar
4. Third Battle of Panipat

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

EXPLANATION:

The Battle of Karnal (24 February 1739)

The battle was the culminating point of **Nader Shah's invasion of the Mughal Empire**. After his conquest of eastern Afghanistan and invasion via Kabul and Peshawar, Nader led his forces south towards the Mughal capital.

At Delhi Muhammad Shah gathered an extremely large force with which he marched north before his cumbersome army ground to a halt at Karnal.

Result : Nader gave battle and won a crushing victory.

Battle of Plassey (23 June 1757)

The Battle of Plassey was a decisive victory of the British East India Company over the Nawab of Bengal and his French allies, under the leadership of Robert Clive, which was possible due to the defection of Mir Jafar, who was Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah's commander in chief.

Result : The battle helped the Company seize control of Bengal. Over the next hundred years, they seized control of most of the Indian subcontinent, Myanmar, and Afghanistan.

Battle of Buxar (23 October 1764)

The Battle of Buxar was fought , between the forces under the command of the British East India Company, led by Hector Munro, and the combined armies of Mir Qasim, Nawab of Bengal till 1764; the Nawab of Awadh Shuja-ud-Daula; and the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II.

The battle was fought at Buxar, a "small fortified town" within the territory of Bihar, located on the banks of the Ganga river .

Result : It was a decisive victory for the British East India Company. The war had been brought to an end by the **Treaty of Allahabad in 1765**.

Third Battle of Panipat (14 January 1761)

The Third Battle of Panipat took place at Panipat, about 97 km (60 miles) north of Delhi, between the Maratha Empire and the invading Afghan army (of Ahmad Shah Durrani), supported by four Indian allies, the Rohillas under the command of Najib-ud-daulah, Afghans of the Doab region, and the Nawab of Awadh, Shuja-ud-Daula.

Result : The forces led by Ahmad Shah Durrani came out victorious after destroying several Maratha flanks.



Q.56) The play was written by Dinabandhu Mitra, Neel Darpan, highlighted which one of the following issues?

- (a) Issues of religious conversions in the North-eastern part of India
- (b) **Concerns of Indigo planters in the Bengal region of India**
- (c) Problems of land rights to Santhal tribals in the central part of India
- (d) Issues of new Forest laws and regulation in the Central part of India

EXPLANATION:

Nil Darpan or The Indigo Planting Mirror was a Bengali play written by Dinabandhu Mitra in 1858-'59. The drama was written in the context of social agitation in Bengal, known as the Indigo Revolt. The play examines the treatment of the Indian peasantry or ryots by the indigo planters. It was first published in 1860.

So, Option (b) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::

Indigo Revolt (1859-60)

Background	➤ In Bengal during the 19th century, the indigo planters, nearly all Europeans, exploited the local peasants by forcing them to grow indigo on their lands instead of the more paying crops like rice. ➤ The planters forced the peasants to take advance sums and enter into fraudulent contracts which were then used against the peasants. ➤ The planters intimidated the peasants through kidnappings, illegal confinements, flogging, attacks on women and children, seizure of cattle, burning and demolition of houses and destruction of crops.
Leaders	➤ The anger of the peasants exploded in 1859 when, led by Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas of Nadia district, ryots decided not to grow indigo under duress and resisted the physical pressure of the planters and their lathiyals (retainers) backed by police and the courts.
Methods employed	➤ Peasants organised a counter force against the planters' attacks. ➤ The planters also tried methods like evictions and enhanced rents. The ryots replied by going on a rent strike by refusing to pay the enhanced rents and by physically resisting the attempts to evict them. ➤ Gradually, they learned to use the legal machinery and initiated legal action supported by fund collection. ➤ The Bengali intelligentsia played a significant role by supporting the peasants' cause through newspaper campaigns, organisation of mass meetings, preparing memoranda on peasants' grievances and supporting them in legal battles..
Government Response	➤ The Government appointed an indigo commission to inquire into the problem of indigo cultivation. ➤ Based on its recommendations, the Government issued a notification in November 1860 that the ryots could not be compelled to grow indigo and that it would ensure that all disputes were settled by legal means. ➤ But, the planters were already closing down factories and indigo cultivation was virtually wiped out from Bengal by the end of 1860.



Q.57) Which one of the following statements is correct about the “Aravipuram movement”?

- (a) It was the revivalist movement in the deep South-eastern part of the country
- (b) It was a religious reform movement in the North-western part of the country
- (c) **It was an anti-caste movement in the South-western part of the country**
- (d) It was a tribal movement in the North-eastern part of the Country

EXPLANATION:

- Aruvippuram is a village in the southern district of Thiruvananthapuram in Kerala, India. It is famous for the Siva temple established by Sri Narayana Guru.
- The Guru consecrated the Siva idol, the first non-brahmin to do so in Kerala society, in the year 1888.
- Aruvippuram movement was a reaction against Brahmanic supremacy and caste system by Sri. Narayana Guru.

So, option (c) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: :

About	• Aruvippuram movement was a reaction against Brahmanic supremacy and caste system by Sri. Narayana Guru.
Sri Narayana Guru	• Sri. Narayana Guru was born in an Ezhva family (a lower caste). • The lower caste people were banned from entering the temples and even using the public roads. • Narayana Guru believed in the equality of all men irrespective of their castes.
The Movement	• Narayana Guru took a stone of the shape of Sivalinga from the bed of the river Neyyar and installed it for worship at Aruvipuram near Neyyatinkara. • This event was held in 1888. • This bold act of Narayana Guru, upset the Brahmins who dominated the consecration of temples and other connected ceremonies. They questioned the propriety of Narayana Guru to consecrate a temple. But Guru said that he did not consecrate 'Brahmin Siva', but an 'Ezhava Siva'. • After wards, he moved from place to place and established more than sixty temples. • The Ezhavas considered him as their leader and became his followers. • The Ezhavas themselves officiated as priests in the temples founded by him.
Impact	• Through the work of Sri Narayana Guru, the untouchables entered upon a new age, and made a discovery of their own personality. • The effect of Sri Narayana Guru was felt in South Travancore that encouraged the people to fight for their right.



Q.58) In the Modern era, who was perhaps considered as the first modern poet of India?

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
- (b) Subramanya Bharathi
- (c) **Henry Vivian Derozio**
- (d) Kazi Nazrul Islam

EXPLANATION:

- Henry Louis Vivian Derozio is considered as the first national poet of modern India for his contribution in the field of modern poetry.
- The history of Anglo-Indian poetry typically begins with him. His poems are regarded as an important landmark in the history of patriotic poetry in India, especially "To India - My Native Land" and *The Fakeer of Jungheera*. His poems were influenced by Romantic poetry, especially those poets like Lord Byron and Robert Southey.

So, Option (c) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::

Henry Vivian Derozio

Biography	➤ A leading light of the reform movement in Bengal was the young Henry Vivian Derozio. He joined the Calcutta Hindu College as a teacher at the age of seventeen and taught there from AD 1826-1831. ➤ Even though he was a combination of Portuguese, Indian, and English, he used to consider himself as an Indian. ➤ A radical thinker and one of the first Indian educators to disseminate Western learning and science among the young men of Bengal.
Young Bengal Movement	➤ During the late 1820s and early 1830s, there emerged a radical, intellectual trend among the youth in Bengal, which came to be known as the 'Young Bengal Movement'. A young Anglo-Indian, Henry Vivian Derozio (1809-31), who taught at the Hindu College from 1826 to 1831, was the leader and inspirer of this progressive trend. ➤ Drawing inspiration from the great French Revolution, Derozio inspired his pupils to think freely and rationally, question all authority, love liberty, equality and freedom, and oppose decadent customs and traditions. ➤ The Derozians also supported women's rights and education. Derozio was perhaps the first nationalist poet of modern India. The Derozians, however, failed to have a long-term impact on the masses for the adoption of their radical ideas. However, despite their limitations, the Derozians carried forward Rammohan Roy's tradition of public education on social, economic and political questions.



Q.59) Which one of the following British legislation was known as the “Gagging Act”?

- (a) Newspaper Act of 1908
- (b) Indian Press Act of 1910
- (c) Rowlatt Act of 1919
- (d) **Vernacular Press Act of 1878**

EXPLANATION:

- The Vernacular Press Act (VPA) came to be nicknamed “the gagging Act” was designed to ‘better control’ the vernacular press and effectively punish and repress seditious writing.
- The worst features of this Act were—(i) discrimination between English and vernacular press, (ii) no right of appeal.
- Under VPA, proceedings were instituted against Som Prakash, Bharat Mihir, Dacca Prakash and Samachar. Incidentally, the Amrita Bazar Patrika turned overnight into an English newspaper to escape the VPA.
- Later, the pre-censorship clause was repealed, and a press commissioner was appointed to supply authentic and accurate news to the press. There was strong opposition to the Act and finally Ripon repealed it in 1882.

So, Option (d) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::

British Acts to control Nationalism

Vernacular Press Act of 1878	The provisions of the Act included the following. ➤ The district magistrate was empowered to call upon the printer and publisher of any vernacular newspaper to enter into a bond with the government undertaking not to cause disaffection against the government or antipathy between persons of different religions, caste, race through published material; the printer and publisher could also be required to deposit security which could be forfeited if the regulation were contravened, and press equipment could be seized if the offence re-occurred. ➤ The magistrate’s action was final and no appeal could be made in a court of law. ➤ A vernacular newspaper could get exemption from the operation of the Act by submitting proofs to a government censor.
Indian press act of 1910	➤ Lord Minto II, the Viceroy of India implemented the Indian Press Act of 1910 on 9th February, Section 12(1) of the Act empowered the Local Governments to issue warrants against any newspaper or book which contained seditious matters. ➤ The main instruments of control imposed by the Press Act were financial securities which were vulnerable to confiscation in the event of any breach of the exceptionally wide provisions of the legislation
Newspaper act of 1908	➤ According to this Act, the magistrates were empowered to seize printing presses, property connected to newspapers which published objectionable material which assisted as provocation to murder or acts of violence.



Rowlatt Act of 1919	➤ The act allowed political activists to be tried without juries or even imprisoned without trial. It allowed arrest of Indians without warrant on the mere suspicion of 'treason'. ➤ Such suspects could be tried in secrecy without recourse to legal help. A special cell consisting of three high court judges was to try such suspects and there was no court of appeal above that panel. This panel could even accept evidence not acceptable under the Indian Evidences Act. ➤ The law of habeas corpus, the basis of civil liberty, was sought to be suspended.
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Q.60) Consider the following statement.

"There is a danger of our religion getting into the Kitchen. We are neither Vedantists, most of us now, nor Pauranics, nor Tantrics".

Who said the given-above statement in the context social reform movement in India?

- (a) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- (b) **Swami Vivekananda**
- (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

EXPLANATION:

Vivekananda condemned the caste system and the current Hindu emphasis on rituals and superstitions, and urged the people to imbibe the spirit of liberty, equality and free-thinking. Thus he bitinglly remarked:

There is a danger of our religion getting into the kitchen. We are neither Vedantists, most of us now, nor Pauranics, nor Tantrics. We are just "don't touchiest". Our religion is in the kitchen. Our God is in the cooking-pot, and our religion is "Don't touch me, I am holy". If this goes on for another century, every one of us will be in a lunatic asylum

So, option (b) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::

Swami Vivekananda

Biography

- Narendranath Datta (1862-1902), who later came to be known as Swami Vivekananda spread Ramakrishna's message and tried to reconcile it to the needs of contemporary Indian society.
- He emerged as the preacher of neo-Hinduism. Certain spiritual experiences of Ramakrishna, the teachings of the Upanishads and the Gita and the examples of the Buddha and Jesus are the basis of Vivekananda's message to the world about human values.

Philosophy

- He subscribed to the Vedanta which he considered a fully rational system with a superior approach. His mission was to bridge the gulf between paramartha (service) and vyavahara (behaviour), and between spirituality and day-to-day life.



Views on eastern spiritualism

- No other religion preaches the dignity of humanity in such a lofty strain as Hinduism and no other religion on earth treads upon the poor and the low in such a fashion as Hinduism.
- A country where millions have nothing to eat and where few thousand holy men and brahmins suck the blood of the poor and do nothing at all for them, is not a country but a living hell. Is this religion or a dance of death?
- At the Parliament of Religions held at Chicago in 1893, Swami Vivekananda made a great impression on people by his learned interpretations. The keynote of his opening address was the need for a healthy balance between spiritualism and materialism. Envisaging a new culture for the whole world, he called for a blend of the materialism of the West and the spiritualism of the East into a new harmony to produce happiness for mankind.

Q.61) Which one of the following was the major objective of the Charter Act of 1853?

- (a) **To make the Indian Civil Services Exam an open competitive exam**
- (b) To pave the way for the codification of laws for India
- (c) To abolish the monopoly of trade carried out by the East India Company
- (d) To introduce the concept of the Double system of Government

EXPLANATION:

- **Charter Act of 1853** introduced an open competition system of selection and
- Recruitment of civil servants.
- The covenanted civil service was, thus, thrown open to the Indians also. Accordingly, the **Macaulay Committee (the Committee on the Indian Civil Service) was appointed in 1854.**

So, option (a) is correct.

- **Charter act of 1833** is also known as the Saint Helena act of 1833.
- An attempt to codify laws was made with the charter act of 1833.
- Section 53 of the charter act of 1833 provided for the appointment of a Commission known as **Law Commission.**
- **The main aim of the Law commission was codification and consolidation of Indian law.**
- In a step towards codifying laws, the first Law Commission was appointed in 1834 under the chairmanship of Lord Macaulay, the other three members were J.M. Madeira, G.W. Anderson, and C.H. Cameron represented the presidencies of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay respectively.
- The Law Commission submitted the draft of the Penal Code to the government in 1837 also called as "**Macaulay Code**" However the draft had to wait for full implantation till 1860 due to the revolt of 1857.
- As a result of the recommendations, **code of civil procedure was introduced in 1859 followed by Indian penal code in 1860 and criminal procedure code in 1862**



- **Charter act of 1813 abolished the trade monopoly of the company in India** i.e., the Indian trade was thrown open to all British merchants.
 - However, it continued the monopoly of the company over trade in tea and trade with China.
 - **Charter act of 1833 ended the activities of the East India Company as a commercial body, which became a purely administrative body.**
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- **Pitt's India Act of 1784** allowed the Court of Directors to manage the commercial affairs, but created a new body called Board of Control to manage the political affairs.
 - Thus, it established a system **of double government.**

Q.62) Who among the following were the active crusaders for the support of widow remarriage issues in India during the middle and later part of the 19th Century?

1. Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar
2. DK Karve
3. Vishnu Shastri Pandit
4. Rajaram Mohan Roy

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

OPTION ELIMINATION STRATEGY

Rajaram Mohan Roy played a main role in the abolition of sati in the first half of the 19th century. Thus, statement 4 can be eliminated.

EXPLANATION:

- The Brahmo Samaj had the issue of widow remarriage high on its agenda and did much to popularise it. But it was mainly due to the efforts of Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (1820-91), the principal of Sanskrit College, Calcutta, that the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856, was passed; it legalised marriage of widows and declared issues from such marriages as legitimate. Vidyasagar cited Vedic texts to prove that the Hindu religion sanctioned widow remarriage.
- Similar efforts were made by Professor D.K. Karve in western India and by Veerasalingam Pantulu in Madras. Karve himself married a widow in 1893. He dedicated his life to the upliftment of Hindu widows and became the secretary of the Widow Remarriage Association. He opened a widows' home in Poona to give the high caste widows an interest in life by providing them with facilities for vocational training.
- Vishnu Shastri Pandit founded the Widow Remarriage Association in the 1850s.
- Another prominent worker in this field was Karsondas Mulji who started the Satya Prakash in Gujarati in 1852 to advocate widow remarriage. The right of widows to remarriage was also advocated by B.M. Malabari, Narmad (Narmadashankar Labhshankar Dave), Justice Govind Mahadeo Ranade and K. Natarajan among others.

So, option (a) is correct.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::****Fight for Betterment of Position of Women**

Social ailments	Reforms
Abolition of sati	➤ Influenced by the frontal attack launched by the enlightened Indian reformers led by Raja Rammohan Roy, the government declared the practice of sati illegal and punishable by criminal courts as culpable homicide.
Preventing Female Infanticide	➤ The practice of murdering female infants immediately after their birth was a common practice among upper class Bengalis and Rajputs who considered females to be an economic burden. The Bengal regulations of 1795 and 1804 declared infanticide illegal and equivalent to murder.
Child Marriage	➤ The relentless efforts of a Parsi reformer, B.M. Malabari, were rewarded by the enactment of the Age of Consent Act (1891) which forbade the marriage of girls below the age of 12. ➤ The Sarda Act (1930) pushed up the marriage age to 18 and 14 for boys and girls, respectively. In free India, the Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act, 1978 raised the age of marriage for girls from 15 to 18 years and for boys from 18 to 21.

Q.63) In the context of the Political system, which one of the following is **not** correct about the dimensions of Justice?

- (a) It is limited by the Constitution or the conventions
- (b) It is issued by a defined authority and enforced by a Court of law
- (c) It establishes a democratic political order without any discrimination
- (d) **It can be established only by rule of law including customary and statutory law**

OPTION ELIMINATION STRATEGY

Justice is a broad term which needs various means to ensure it. But option (d) narrows it down to few things. Therefore it could be the incorrect option.

EXPLANATION:

- To ensure that justice is done to all, it has to be limited by the Constitution or the conventions. A major role of the government, is to control the activities of people by making, enforcing and upholding laws so as to prevent unfair practices and ensure social justice.
- This means that the government has to make 'appropriate laws' and also has to enforce the laws by a court of law. Laws that are weak and poorly enforced can cause serious harm. Ensuring proper justice help in establishing Democratic political order without any discrimination.
- However, justice can be established not only by rule of law including statutes but also by other means such as ensuring absence of arbitrariness and a system of equal rights, freedom and opportunities for all in a society and people having compassion towards their fellow citizens.

So, option (d) is not correct.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::****Justice**

Definition	➤ A Just society is that society in which ascending sense of reverence and descending sense of contempt is dissolved into the creation of a compassionate society– B.R. Ambedkar ➤ Justice implies something which it is not only right to do and wrong not to do; but which some individual person can claim from us as his moral right.– J. S. Mill
Justice in the Indian Constitution	➤ Preamble talks about India seeking social, economic and political justice to ensure equality to its citizens ➤ Article 39 A of the Constitution of India provides for equal justice and free legal aid. It is, therefore clear that the State has been ordained to secure a legal system, which promotes justice on the basis of equal opportunity

Q.64) With reference to defence technologies in India, consider the following statements about the “VL-SRSAM”:

1. It is developed by the DRDO for the Indian Navy.
2. It is to neutralize aerial threats in close range.
3. It can detect even those that escape the radar.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

EXPLANATION:

Indigenously designed and developed by DRDO for the Navy, the Vertical Launch - Short Range Surface to Air Missile, or VL-SRSAM is meant for neutralising various aerial threats at close ranges, including sea-skimming targets and targets that escapes the radar

So, option (d) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::**VL-SRSAM**

Features	➤ The Vertical Launch - Short Range Surface to Air Missile, or VL-SRSAM is a quick reaction surface-to-air missile. ➤ Its features mid-course inertial guidance through fibre optic gyroscope and active radar homing in terminal phase. ➤ The missile features mid-course update via datalink for lock on before launch (LOBL) and lock on after launch capability (LOAL). ➤ VL-SRSAM is capable of being vertically launched from naval platforms of the Indian Navy.
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	➤ It is intended to replace older Barak-1 surface to air missile system onboard Indian Navy warships. VL-SRSAM will be used as short range air defence system for Indian navy and Indian Air Force.
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Q.65) DRDO has successfully developed the Quantum Random Number Generator. Which of the following are the applications of Random Numbers?

1. Quantum Communication
2. Cryptography
3. Lotteries
4. Physics experiments

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

EXPLANATION:

Random numbers have essential roles in various fields ranging from quantum communication, cryptography applications like key generation, key wrapping, authentication along with scientific simulations, lotteries and fundamental physics experiments.

So, option (d) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: :

Quantum Random Number Generator

QRNG	- The DRDO Young Scientist Laboratory for Quantum Technologies (DYSL-QT), a DRDO facility based in Mumbai, has developed a QRNG which has the ability to detect random quantum events and convert those into a stream of binary digits. - The facility has developed a fiber-optic branch path based QRNG. Branch path-based QRNG relies on the principle that if a single photon falls on a balanced beam splitter, it will take either of the beam-splitter output paths randomly. - As the path chosen by the photon is random, the randomness is translated to a sequence of binary digits, also called bits. The generation of perfect randomness is generally considered impossible with classical methodologies. - Quantum mechanics has the inherent potential of providing true random numbers and thus has become the preferred option for scientific applications requiring randomness.
Significance	- The QRNG system developed by the laboratory (DYSL-QT) has passed the global randomness testing standards of NIST and Die-harder Statistical Test Suites at the speed of around 150 kbps after post-processing. - The generated random numbers are also evaluated and verified using DRDO's indigenously developed Randomness Testing Statistical Test Suite of SAG.



- **With this development, India enters the club of countries which have the technology to achieve the generation of random numbers based on the Quantum Phenomenon.**

Q.66) The “Religious Disabilities Act of 1856” was aimed at

- (a) prohibiting the forceful religious conversion
- (b) **facilitating inheritance of property despite religious conversion**
- (c) permitting widow remarriages across all communities
- (d) establishing separate laws for a civil and criminal administration

OPTION ELIMINATION STRATEGY

The first two options can be deduced as they mainly deal with religion. Among them option (a) can be eliminated as during British period conversions were encouraged.

EXPLANATION:

- The Religious Disabilities Act was passed in British India under East India Company rule that abolished all laws affecting the rights of persons converting to another religion or caste. It changed the Hindu Law of Property.
- It enabled a convert from Hinduism to another religion to inherit the property of his father. The political situation got highly affected because of this Act as it was seen as an incentive to give up one's own faith. The Hindu regarded this as an incentive to give up one's religious faith. The law was passed in British India under East India Company rule.
- This law is also known as Caste Disabilities Removal Act.

So, Option (b) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::

Religious Statutes

Laws against forced conversions in contemporary India	➤ Currently, anti-conversion laws fall under the domain of state governments. The law seeks to prevent religious conversions and at present, there are eight states where the law is in force. ➤ Freedom of Religion laws have been in force in few states — (i) Odisha (1967), (ii) Madhya Pradesh (1968), (iii) Arunachal Pradesh (1978), (iv) Chhattisgarh (2000 and 2006), (v) Gujarat (2003), (vi) Himachal Pradesh (2006 and 2019), (vii) Jharkhand (2017), and (viii) Uttarakhand (2018). ➤ UP's new law makes religious conversion a cognisable and non-bailable offence, inviting penalties of up to 10 years in prison if found to be effected for marriage or through misrepresentation, force, undue influence, coercion, allurement or other allegedly fraudulent means.
Widow Remarriage Act of 1856	The Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856 enacted on 26 July 1856, legalised the remarriage of Hindu widows in all jurisdictions of India under East India Company rule.



Q.67) Which of the following are the important functions of the “International Monetary Fund”?

1. It monitors member country policies as well as national, regional, and global economic and financial developments.
2. It provides advice to member countries and promotes policies designed to foster economic stability, reduce vulnerability to economic and financial crises, and raise living standards.
3. It lends money to nurture the economies of member countries with balance of payments problems instead of lending to fund individual projects.
4. It will allocate the Special Drawing Rights for the speedy economic recovery in a crisis.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

EXPLANATION:

The IMF employs three main functions – surveillance, financial assistance, and technical assistance – to promote the stability of the international monetary and financial system.

Surveillance:

In order to maintain stability and prevent crises in the international monetary system, the IMF monitors member country policies as well as national, regional, and global economic and financial developments through a formal system known as surveillance.

The IMF provides advice to member countries and promotes policies designed to foster economic stability, reduce vulnerability to economic and financial crises, and raise living standards.

So, statements 1 & 2 are correct.

Financial assistance:

Providing loans to member countries that are experiencing actual or potential balance-of-payments problems is a core responsibility of the IMF.

In response to the global economic crisis, in April 2009 the IMF strengthened its lending capacity and approved a major overhaul of its financial support mechanisms, with additional reforms adopted in subsequent years.

In response to the Covid-19 pandemic, the IMF temporarily increased the access limits under emergency financing instruments and the annual limit on overall access under nonconcessional resources.

So, statement 3 is correct.

Special Drawing Rights:

The IMF issues an international reserve asset known as Special Drawing Rights, or SDRs, that can supplement the official reserves of member countries participating in the SDR Department (currently all members of the IMF).

Once agreed, the allocation is distributed to member countries in proportion to their quota shares at the Fund.

Total global allocations are currently about SDR 204.2 billion (some \$293 billion).

IMF members can voluntarily exchange SDRs for currencies among themselves.

So, statement 4 is correct.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: :****International Monetary Fund:**

Origin	- The origin of the IMF goes back to the days of international chaos of the 1930s. During the Second World War, plans for the construction of an international institution for the establishment of monetary order were taken up. - At the Bretton Woods Conference held in July 1944, delegates from 44 non-communist countries negotiated an agreement on the structure and operation of the international monetary system. 1944 Year the IMF was established \$1 trillion Total amount the IMF is able to lend to its member countries 190 Member countries 29 Current lending arrangements 150 Nationalities represented by staff 80 Countries that received emergency financing as of January 29 24 Executive Directors representing 190 member countries 0% Interest rate on loans to low-income countries \$303 million For hands-on technical advice, policy-oriented training, and peer learning
Membership	- IMF's members have grown from 29 at its inception in 1945 to 185 at present. The latest member country is Montenegro who joined the IMF in January 2007. - Countries must first join the United Nations to be eligible for IMF membership.
Quota	- Upon joining the IMF, each member country is assigned an initial quota comparable to its relative economic size to the global economy and those of existing member countries. - Quotas are denominated in Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) - General quota reviews are conducted at regular intervals – usually every five years, allowing the IMF to assess the adequacy of quotas in terms of members' needs for liquidity and its ability to finance those needs. - A member's quota determines its voting power and access to IMF financing. The quota largely determines a member's voting power in IMF decisions.



Resources	• Member quotas are the primary source of IMF financial resources. A member's quota broadly reflects its size and position in the world economy. The IMF regularly conducts general reviews of quotas. • In addition to quota resources, credit arrangements between the IMF and a group of members and institutions provide supplementary resources. These arrangements, called New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) are the main backstop to quotas. • As a third line of defense, member countries have also committed resources to the IMF through bilateral borrowing agreements (BBAs).
Organisation Structure	• The IMF is accountable to its member country governments. At the top of its organizational structure is the Board of Governors, consisting of one governor and one alternate governor from each member country, usually the top officials from the central bank or finance ministry. • The Board of Governors meets once a year at the IMF–World Bank Annual Meetings. • Twenty-four of the governors serve on the International Monetary and Financial Committee, or IMFC, which advises the IMF's Executive Board on the supervision and management of the international monetary and financial system. • The day-to-day work of the IMF is overseen by its 24-member Executive Board, which represents the entire membership and supported by IMF staff. • The Managing Director is the head of the IMF staff and Chair of the Executive Board and is assisted by four Deputy Managing Directors.

Q.68) Consider the following statement:

“It is the call of action to end poverty, protect the planet, and improve the lives and prospects of everyone, everywhere. The agenda sets out a 15-year plan to achieve some targets goals, which include eliminating hunger, ensuring quality education, gender equality, and clean water”

Which one of the following reports is rightly aligned with the statement given above?

- (a) World Happiness Report
- (b) **Sustainable Development Goal Report**
- (c) Human Development Index
- (d) Multidimensional Poverty Index

EXPLANATION:

According to United Nations, Sustainable Development Goals are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and improve the lives and prospects of everyone, everywhere.

The 17 Goals were adopted by all UN Member States in 2015, as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which set out a 15-year plan to achieve the Goals.



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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



So, option (b) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Sustainable Development Goals Report:

About	- The annual SDG reports provide an overview of the world's implementation efforts to date, highlighting areas of progress and where more action needs to be taken. - They are prepared by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, with input from international and regional organizations and the United Nations system of agencies, funds and programmes. - Several national statisticians, experts from civil society and academia also contribute to the reports. - Note : Sustainable Development Report is released by sustainable development solutions network. - NITI Aayog Releases SDG India Index.
2020 Report Highlights	<i>The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2020 brings together the latest data to show us that, before the COVID-19 pandemic, progress remained uneven and we were not on track to meet the Goals by 2030.</i> <i>Some gains were visible: the share of children and youth out of school had fallen; the incidence of many communicable diseases was in decline; access to safely managed drinking water had improved; and women's representation in leadership roles was increasing.</i> <i>At the same time, the number of people suffering from food insecurity was on the rise, the natural environment continued to deteriorate at an alarming rate, and dramatic levels of inequality persisted in all regions.</i> <i>Change was still not happening at the speed or scale required.</i>



	- Now, due to COVID-19, an unprecedented health, economic and social crisis is threatening lives and livelihoods, making the achievement of Goals even more challenging. - Across the globe, young people are being disproportionately affected, particularly in the world of work. Women and girls are facing new barriers and new threats, ranging from a shadow pandemic of violence to additional burdens of unpaid care work. - Health systems must be urgently strengthened in countries that are at greatest risk, with increased capacity for testing, tracing and treatment. Universal access to treatments and vaccines, when they become available, is essential.
Decade of Action	With just under ten years left to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, world leaders at the SDG Summit in September 2019 called for a Decade of Action and delivery for sustainable development, and pledged to mobilize financing, enhance national implementation and strengthen institutions to achieve the Goals by the target date of 2030, leaving no one behind.

Q.69) Which of the following British officials were mainly targeted by the British Press and the British aristocracy class by giving the derisive title of “Nabobs”?

- (a) Warren Hastings and Cornwallis
- (b) **Robert Clive and Warren Hastings**
- (c) Curzon and Minto II
- (d) Wavell and Mountbatten

EXPLANATION:

- The English use of *nabob* was for a person who became rapidly wealthy in a foreign country, typically India, and returned home with considerable power and influence in England, the name was applied to men who made fortunes working for the East India Company and, on their return home, used the wealth to purchase seats in Parliament.
- A number of prominent Company men underwent inquiries and impeachments on charges of corruption and misrule in India. Warren Hastings, first Governor-General of India, was impeached in 1788 and acquitted in 1795 after a seven-year-long trial. Robert Clive, was forced to defend himself against charges brought against him in the House of Commons.

So, Option (b) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::

Nabobs

Origin	➤ British men who were employed in the East India Company, who acquired great fortunes in India and returned to Britain, were known as 'nabobs'. ➤ 'Nabob' derived from the Urdu word 'nawab'. Nawabs were high officials or princes in the Mughal Empire, the empire that the EIC replaced in India in the 1700s and 1800s.
Steps taken to restrict them	➤ Pitt's India Act of 1784 gave the British government effective control of the private company for the first time.



	➤ The new policies were designed for an elite civil service career that minimized temptations for corruption
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Q.70) Which one of the following land revenue settlement systems made the tax collector next to the landowner in the extent of land control and social status?

- (a) Zamindari Settlement system
- (b) Ryotwari Settlement system
- (c) **Taluqdari Settlement system**
- (d) Mahalwari Settlement system

EXPLANATION:

- Under the Taluqdari system, the district or estate ruled by a Taluqdar was known as **talukdari** or **taluqdari**.
- According to the Punjab settlement report of 1862, great land holders were appointed Taluqdars over a number of villages during the Mughal era. The Taluq or district usually comprised over 84 villages and a central town.
- The Talukdar was required to collect taxes, maintain law and order, and provide military supplies/manpower to the provincial government (similar to the role of feudal lords in Europe).
- In most cases the Talukdars were entitled to keep one tenth of the collected revenue. However, some privileged Talukdars were entitled to one quarter and hence were called Chaudhry, which literally means owner of the fourth part.

In Rajasthan, Kathiawar and Bengal, a talukdar was next only to a raja in extent of land control and social status; but in Punjab and the United Provinces talukdars were much more powerful and were directly under the provincial governor. The late Mughal era saw the rise of powerful talukdars in Oudh, northern India, such as Balrampur, Nanpara, Bhadri Arkha, Itaunja, who seldom paid any collected revenue to the central government and became virtual rulers of their districts

So, Option (c) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::

Land Revenue settlements of British India

Settlements	Features
Zamindari Sytem	Introduction: ➤ Zamindari system was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793 through Permanent Settlement that fixed the land rights of the members in perpetuity without any provision for fixed rent or occupancy right for actual cultivators. Features: ➤ Under the Zamindari system, the land revenue was collected from the farmers by the intermediaries known as Zamindars. ➤ The share of the government in the total land revenue collected by the zamindars was kept at 10/11th, and the remainder going to zamindars.



	Region: ➤ The system was most prevalent in West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha, UP, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.
Ryotwari System	Introduction: ➤ The system that came to be known as the Ryotwari System, was devised by Captain Alexander Read and Sir Thomas Munro at the end of the 18th century Features: ➤ Under the Ryotwari system, the land revenue was paid by the farmers directly to the state. In this system, the Individual cultivator called Ryot had full rights regarding sale, transfer, and leasing of the land. The ryots could not be evicted from their land as long as they paid the rent. Region: ➤ Introduced by Thomas Munro when he was the governor of Madras presidency
Mahalwari System	Introduction : ➤ In 1822, Englishman Holt Mackenzie devised a new system known as the Mahalwari System Features: ➤ Under the Mahalwari system, the land revenue was collected from the farmers by the village headmen on behalf of the whole village and not the zamindar. The entire village was converted into one bigger unit called 'Mahal' and was treated as one unit for the payment of land revenue. ➤ The revenue under the Mahalwari system was to be revised periodically and not fixed permanently Region: ➤ North Western Provinces of the Bengal Presidency (most of this area is now in Uttar Pradesh).

Q.71) Which one of the following acts enjoined the Company's government to abolish slavery in India?

- (a) The Regulating Act of 1773
- (b) Pitt's India Act of 1784
- (c) The Charter Act of 1813
- (d) The Charter Act of 1833**

EXPLANATION:

Under The charter act of 1833, the British Indian administration was urged to take steps to ameliorate the conditions of slaves and to ultimately abolish slavery. Slavery was thus abolished in 1843 in India during the reign of Lord Ellenborough as Governor General of India. The Indian Slavery Act, 1843, also Act V of 1843, was an act passed in British India under East India Company rule, which outlawed many economic transactions associated with slavery.



So, Option (d) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::

Charter Act of 1833

Other important provisions	The lease of 20 years to the Company was further extended. Territories of India were to be governed in the name of the Crown. ➤ The Company's monopoly over trade with China and in tea also ended. ➤ 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. ➤ In India, a financial, legislative and administrative centralisation of the government was envisaged: — The governor-general was given the power to superintend, control and direct all civil and military affairs of the Company. — Bengal, Madras, Bombay and all other territories were placed under complete control of the governor-general. — All revenues were to be raised under the authority of the governor-general who would have complete control over the expenditure too. — The Governments of Madras and Bombay were drastically deprived of their legislative powers and left with a right of proposing to the governor-general the projects of law which they thought to be expedient. ➤ A law member was added to the governor-general's council for professional advice on law-making. ➤ Indian laws were to be codified and consolidated. ➤ No Indian citizen was to be denied employment under the Company on the basis of religion, colour, birth, descent, etc. (Although the reality was different, this declaration formed the sheet-anchor of political agitation in India.)
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Q.72) Consider the following statements:

1. He established the Tattvabodhini Sabha.
2. He advocated the development of Vedantism.
3. He attempted to raise the Indian literacy rate and to bring education within the reach of all.

The above statements are about

- (a) Keshab Chandra Sen
(b) Debendranath Tagore
 (c) Raja Rammohan Roy
 (d) Narendra Nath Datta

EXPLANATION:

On 6 October 1839 Debendranath Tagore established Tattvaranjini Sabha which was shortly thereafter renamed the Tattvabodhini (Truth-seekers) Sabha in Calcutta. Initially confined to immediate members of the Tagore family, in 2 years it mustered over 500 members. The objective of Sabha was to promote a rational and humanist form of Hinduism based on Vedanta and the



Upanishads. Tagore worked to raise the Indian literacy rate and to bring education within the reach of all.

So, Option (b) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::

Debendranath Tagore

Biography	➤ Maharishi Debendranath Tagore (1817-1905) was the father of Rabindranath Tagore and a product of the best in traditional Indian learning and Western thought. ➤ Debendranath Tagore was a Hindu philosopher and religious reformer, active in the Brahmo Samaj. He was the founder in 1848 of the Brahmo religion, which today is synonymous with Brahmoism
Organisations and Newspapers	➤ Gave a new life to Brahmo Samaj and a definite form and shape to the theist movement, when he joined the Samaj in 1842. ➤ Earlier, Tagore headed the Tattvabodhini Sabha (founded in 1839) which, along with its organ Tattvabodhini Patrika in Bengali, was devoted to the systematic study of India's past with a rational outlook and to the propagation of Rammohan's ideas. ➤ In 1863 he founded Shantiniketan ("Abode of Peace"), a retreat in rural Bengal later made famous by his poet son Rabindranath Tagore, whose educational centre there became an international university ➤ Tattwabodhini Patrika ("truth-searching") was established by Debendranath Tagore on 16 August 1843, as a journal of the Tattwabodhini Sabha, and continued publication until 1883.

Q.73) Who said the following statement during the National Movement – "It is better to live a day as a lion than a lifetime as a sheep"?

- (a) Nana Sahib of Kanpur
- (b) Sivaji Bhonsale of Maharashtra
- (c) Baji Rao of Poona
- (d) **Tipu Sultan of Mysore**

EXPLANATION:

Tipu Sultan, the ruler of the southern Indian kingdom of Mysore, was a renowned war leader. Embracing western military methods like artillery and rockets alongside traditional Indian weapons including war elephants, he ensured his forces could overwhelm his Indian rivals and match the British armies sent against him. Owing to his courage he was quoted as saying that it is better to live a day as a lion than a lifetime as a sheep.

So, Option (d) is correct.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::****Indian Rulers**

Sivaji Bhonsle of Maharashtra	Biography	Attributes
	➤ Shivaji Bhonsale I, also referred to as Chhatrapati Shivaji, was an Indian ruler and a member of the Bhonsle Maratha clan. ➤ Shivaji carved out an enclave from the declining Adilshahi sultanate of Bijapur that formed the genesis of the Maratha Empire	➤ A great warrior and skilled administrator, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, better known as Shivaji, was the founder of the great Maratha Empire. ➤ At a time, when the Mughal Empire was at its zenith, Shivaji was the only one who dared to challenge the might of Emperor Aurangzeb. ➤ He steadily grew his army from a humble contingent of 2,000 soldiers to a force of 100,000. ➤ Assisted by a disciplined military system, a well-structured administrative organization and a deeply traditional society, soon the Maratha force became the only military power of consequence against the Mughals in India.
Nana Saheb of Kanpur	➤ Nana Saheb, the adopted son of the last peshwa, Baji Rao II. He was refused the family title and banished from Poona, and was living near Kanpur. Nana Saheb expelled the English from Kanpur, proclaimed himself the peshwa, acknowledged Bahadur Shah as the Emperor of India and declared himself to be his governor during the great revolt of 1857	
Baji Rao of Poona	➤ Baji Rao I, also called Baji Rao Ballal Balaji Bhat, peshwa, or chief minister, of the Maratha confederacy from 1720 to 1740 during the reign of Shahu (1708–49). Baji Rao's conquests were one of several contributors to the decay of the Mughal Empire, especially under Emperor Muhammad Shah (1719–48).	

Q.74) Consider the following statements about the "Criminal Tribes Act of 1871":

1. It allowed for close supervision and control over the mobility of the tribes which were notified by the provincial governments.
2. The terms 'De-notified and Nomadic Tribes' are mentioned in the act.
3. The act is still in force and applicable to the whole of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**EXPLANATION:**

The CTA allowed for close supervision and control over the mobility of the tribes which were notified by the provincial governments. Along with the introduction of laws such as the Forest Acts and the Salt Tax Act, the British threw a noose around the lives of DNTs using stringent regulations

So, Statement 1 is correct.

The term 'De-notified Tribes' stands for all those communities which were once notified as "criminal tribes" under the Criminal Tribes Acts, enforced by the British Raj between 1871 and 1947. These Acts were repealed by the Independent Indian Government in 1952, and these communities were "De-Notified". A few of these communities which were listed as de-notified were also nomadic. So the terms "Denotified and Nomadic Tribes" are being used after independence.

So, Statement 2 is correct.

It is only in independent India that the need was felt to shift the collective burden of criminality to the individual, which led to the CTA being repealed and the Habitual Offenders Act (HOA) being enacted in various States. Although the postcolonial state replaced the CTA with the Habitual Offenders Act, 1952, the DNT communities continue to be criminalised by both the police and wider society. After denotification in 1952, about 200 communities were included in Scheduled Tribe (ST), Scheduled Caste (SC) and Other Backward Caste lists because they come from diverse social backgrounds.

So, Statement 3 is not correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::**Identified and Nomadic Tribes**

Vimukta Jatis day	31 August 2021 marks the 69th year of the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871 . 31 August is celebrated as Vimukta Jatis day in India by the de-notified tribal communities. Fifteen crore individuals, better known as the Denotified Tribes (DNT) of India, continue to be considered 'criminal by birth'.
Categories	➤ While they mainly come from nomadic communities, these communities are not homogeneous. All nomadic tribes (NTs) are not de-notified tribes (DNTs), but all DNTs are NTs. Given the historically embedded diversities between the NTs and DNTs, it is difficult to treat them as a homogeneous social group or an analytical category. They are fluid categories which often cross boundaries from one social group to another.
Commissions	➤ The first National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes (NCDNT) was constituted in 2003, and reconstituted two years later under the chairpersonship of Balkrishna Renke, which submitted its report in 2008. ➤ The recommendations found an echo in the Idate Commission, constituted with the similar mandate in 2015, and currently withholding public release of its report. ➤ However, denied funding by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in fulfilling its mandate of carrying out survey and field validation work, the Idate Commission Report lacks the scientific data necessary to introduce reforms to address the plight of DNTs



Q.75) With reference to the administration of early British India, who among the following translated the digest of Hindu laws into English?

- (a) **N.B. Halhed**
 (b) James Prinsep
 (c) J.S. Buckingham
 (d) R. Williams

EXPLANATION:

- In 1775, eleven pandits were asked to compile a digest of Hindu laws based on dharmashastra, and N.B. Halhed translated this digest into English.
- By 1778, for the benefit of the European judges a code of Muslim law was developed by Halhed

So, option (a) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::

Contributions of British

James Prinsep	➤ James Prinsep FRS was an English scholar, orientalist and antiquary. ➤ He was the founding editor of the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and is best remembered for deciphering the Kharosthi and Brahmi scripts of ancient India. Prinsep collated all the available data and in 1837 finally decoded what we now call the Brahmi script ➤ He was the first European scholar to decipher the edicts of the ancient Indian emperor Ashoka.
James Silk Buckingham	➤ James Silk Buckingham was a Cornish-born British author, journalist and traveller, known for his contributions to Indian journalism. ➤ He was a pioneer among the Europeans who fought for a liberal press in India. He founded the Calcutta journal in 1818.

Q.76) Consider the following statements:

1. By 1857, the East India Company came to exercise direct rule over about 80 per cent of the Indian subcontinent.
2. Awadh was the last kingdom annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

EXPLANATION:

By 1857 the East India Company came to exercise most of the part of the Indian subcontinent excepts territory like Mysore, Hyderabad, and some other territory which was later called princely states comprising almost 40 % of the territory.

So, Statement 1 is not correct



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Awadh was annexed under the doctrine of Good governance. Since the treaty of Allahabad, Awadh was friendly with the British but the ruler of Awadh Wajid Ali Shah was dispossessed on the ground of intolerable misgovernment. Awadh was finally annexed in 1856 and Wajid Ali Shah was compelled to stay in Calcutta

So, Statement 2 is not correct

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Revolt of 1857

Causes of Revolt

- The unpopularity of British revenue settlements
- The misery of artisans due to the cut-off of patronage from Indian states
- Annexation policy like subsidiary alliance and Doctrine of Lapse



	• Socio religious reform by British • Discontent among sepoys
Consequence of revolt	• Direct responsible for administration by the British crown • Company rule was abolished • Further annexation and expansion ended • The army was thoroughly reorganized
Doctrine of lapse	• It is Annexation policy followed by Lord Dalhousie • If the ruler of a state under this policy failed to have an heir the company will claim their territory
States Annexed under Doctrine of lapse	• Satara, Jaitpur, Sambalpur, Baghat, Udaipur, Jhansi, Nagpur

Q.77) Who among the following was the last governor of Bengal appointed by the Mughal emperor?

- (a) Alivardi Khan
- (b) **Murshid Quli Khan**
- (c) Siraj-ud-daula
- (d) Mir Jafar

EXPLANATION:

- **Farrukh Siyar**, the Mughal Emperor, promoted **Murshid Quli Khan** to Governor of Bengal in 1717.
- Quli Khan died on 30 June 1727. He was succeeded initially by his grandson Sarfaraz Khan.
- But his son-in-law Shuja-ud-Din Muhammad Khan did not accept the succession, and planned to fight a war against him. Khan gave up without a fight and Shuja-ud-Din became the nawab in 1727.
- Sarfaraz ascended the throne after his father's death in 1739 only to be defeated and replaced by Alivardi Khan in 1740.
- Siraj ud-Daulah became nawab in 1756 only to be defeated by British East Indian Company in 1757 at the Battle of Plassey, after which it established company rule.
- Shujauddin, the son-in-law of Murshid Quli Khan, became the Governor of Bengal after the death of Murshid Quli Khan who was duly ratified by the Mughal Emperor, **Muhammad Shah**.
- Hence, his father in law was the last Governor of Bengal appointed by Mughal emperor independently.

So, option (b) is correct.



Q.78) Arrange the following events in the correct chronological order based on their occurrence.

1. The arrival of Annie Besant from Ireland to India.
2. Foundation of Rama Krishna Mission by Vivekananda.
3. Founding the headquarters of Theosophical Society in Madras.
4. Founding of Arya Samaj by Dayanada Saraswati.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

OPTION ELIMINATION STRATEGY

- In 1875 Swami Dayanda Saraswati founded the Hindu reform movement Arya Samaj in Mumbai. In the same year, the Theosophical Society was founded by Madame Blavatsky and Henry Olcott in New York.
- Only after the establishment of theosophical society at Adayar, Annie besant came to India.

Using these well known facts option (a) can be deduced

EXPLANATION:

1. 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.
2. In India, the theosophical 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.
3. A group of westerners led by Madame H.P. Blavatsky and Colonel M.S. Olcott, who were inspired by Indian thought and culture, founded the Theosophical Society in New York City, United States in 1875. In 1882, they shifted their headquarters to Adyar, on the outskirts of Madras (chennai) in India.
4. In 1897 swami vivekananda founded the Ramakrishna Mission. Vivekananda was a great humanist and used the Ramakrishna Mission for humanitarian relief and social work. The Mission stands for religious and social reform. Vivekananda advocated the doctrine of service—the service of all beings

So, option (a) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::

Socio-religious reform movements

	Ideology/Objective
Arya Samaj	➤ Dayananda launched a frontal attack on Hindu orthodoxy, caste rigidities, untouchability, idolatry, polytheism, belief in magic, charms and animal sacrifices, taboo on sea voyages, feeding the dead through shraddhas, etc.



	➤ Dayananda subscribed to the Vedic notion of chaturvarna system in which a person was identified as a brahmin, kshatriya, vaishya or shudra not by birth but according to the occupation and merit of the person.
Theosophical Movement	➤ The society believed that a special relationship could be established between a person's soul and God by contemplation, prayer, revelation, etc ➤ It accepted the Hindu beliefs in reincarnation and karma, and drew inspiration from the philosophy of the Upanishads and samkhya, yoga and Vedanta schools of thought. ➤ It aimed to work for universal brotherhood of humanity without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or colour.
Rama Krishna mission	➤ Emphasising social action, Swami Vivekananda started the mission declaring that knowledge without action is useless. He lamented the isolationist tendencies and the touch-me-not attitude of Hindus in religious matters ➤ He pointed out that the masses needed two kinds of knowledge—secular knowledge about how to work for their economic uplift and the spiritual knowledge to have faith in themselves and strengthen their moral sense. He called upon his countrymen to imbibe a spirit of liberty, equality and free thinking.

Q.79) Consider the following statements about the "Pitt's India Act of 1784":

1. A Board of Control consisting of six members was created whose orders were binding on the Court of Directors.
2. It introduced a dual system of administration in which the Company became subordinate to the British government unlike as in the previous Regulating Act of 1773, where the government only sought to 'regulate' matters and not take over.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

EXPLANATION:

- For the purpose of Joint Government, a *Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India* called Board of Control was created.
- This board was made of six people viz. **the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary of State, and four Privy Councillors** nominated by the King.
- This Board of control was empowered to control all matters of civil or military government or revenues whose orders were binding on the Court of Directors.
- The board was given full access to the company's records. It had the powers to send Governors to India and full authority to alter them.

So, statement 1 is correct.



- It introduced a **dual system of administration** in which the Company became subordinate to the British government, in the dual control, the Company was to be represented by the Court of Directors and the Crown was represented by the Board of Control.
- This is unlike the previous Regulating Act of 1773, where the government only sought to 'regulate' matters and not take over.

So, statement 2 is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: :

Pitt's India Act 1784 :

Features	• The Pitt's India Act in 1784, also known as the East India Company Act, was passed in British Parliament to correct the defects of the previously signed Regulating Act in 1773. • The Regulating Act in 1773 was an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain that's purpose was to overhaul the management of the East India Company's rule in India. • The Act proved to not be a long-term solution. The Regulating Act set up a system where it supervised the work of the Company but did not take power for itself. • Pitt's India Act established the system of dual control of India and these changes continued through 1858. • The company's territories In India were called the "British possession in India" for the first time. • The British Government was given complete control over the Company's affairs and its administration in India. • In the dual system of control, the company was represented by the Court of Directors and the British Government by the Board of Control. • The act mandated that all civil and military officers disclose their property in India and Britain within two months of their joining. • The Governor-General's council's strength was reduced to three members. • One of the three would be the Commander-in-Chief of the British Crown's army in India. • The Governor-General was given casting vote. The Presidencies of Madras and Bombay became subordinate to the Bengal Presidency. In effect, Calcutta became the capital of the British possessions in India.
Analysis of the Act	• This new Act created a committee of six government appointees, known as the Board of Control, who were appointed to monitor and direct the Company's policies. • Pitt's India Act brought important changes in the constitution of the Company.



	- It constituted a department of state in England, also known as the Board of Control, whose purpose served to control the policy of the Court of Directors, introducing the Dual System of Government. It also placed the civil and military government of the Company in due subordination to the Government in England. However, the Pitt's India Act had many shortcomings. The first being that it became obvious that the margins between government control and the company's powers were hazy and personal. - The Governor-General had to serve both the East India Company and the British Crown, which was set up for failure. - The boundaries between the obligations of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors were unclear. The Governor-General had to make many sporadic decisions that deemed unfair to whoever it wasn't in favor towards.
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Q.80) "Virunga National Park" is famous for which of the following endangered animal habitation?

- (a) **Mountain Gorilla**
- (b) African Cheetahs
- (c) Asian Elephants
- (d) African Penguin

EXPLANATION:

The Democratic Republic of Congo is significant for biodiversity conservation in Africa. With more than half of the continent's tropical forests, it is brimming with spectacular flora and fauna. The first national park to be established in Africa, the Virunga National Park, is found here. Three of the world's great apes, around 400 species of mammals, fish species, over 1,000 bird species, and over 10,000 species of plants call this region home. Endemic species include the okapi, mountain gorilla, the bonobo and the Congo peafowl.

So, Option (a) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::

Democratic Republic of Congo

Physical & Political features	➤ Blessed with bountiful natural resources, this African country is also mired in decades of conflict. ➤ The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is the second largest country in the continent. Located in central Africa, it surrounded by the Central African Republic, South Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Zambia, Angola and the Republic of the Congo. ➤ The country straddles the Equator, and has around half of Africa's hydro-electric potential, and an abundance of copper, gold, cobalt, uranium, and oil deposits. It is among the world's largest producers of diamonds and has large reserves of coltan, which is used in making electronic devices. Its capital, Kinshasa, is the largest French-speaking city in the world, and its currency is the Congolese Franc.
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Rivers	➤ Most of the country is dominated by the Congo river system, which has the world's second largest tropical forest and river basin. ➤ The country has a small coastline of 27 km along the Atlantic Ocean in the west. In the east are lakes such as Albert, Edward, Kivu, Mweru and Tanganyika. The highest point is Mount Stanley.
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Q.81) Which of the following are eligible to get assistance under the "Agriculture Infrastructure Fund"?

1. Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees
2. Farmer's self-help groups
3. Farmers Producers Organizations
4. Federations of cooperative organisations

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

EXPLANATION:

- Eligible beneficiaries include **farmers, FPOs, PACS, Marketing Cooperative Societies, SHGs, Joint Liability Groups (JLG), Multipurpose Cooperative Societies, Agri-entrepreneurs, Start-ups, and Central/State agency or Local Body sponsored Public-Private Partnership Projects.**
- Union Cabinet decided has later decided to extend the Central Sector Scheme of financing facility under the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund to State agencies and Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees (APMCs), as well as federations of cooperative organisations, Farmers Producers Organizations and self help groups

So, option (d) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: :

Agriculture Infrastructure Fund

About	• The Agriculture Infrastructure Fund is a medium - long term debt financing facility for investment in viable projects for post-harvest management infrastructure and community farming assets through interest subvention and credit guarantee. • The duration of the scheme is from FY2020 to FY2029 (10 years). • Under the scheme, Rs. 1 Lakh Crore will be provided by banks and financial institutions as loans with interest subvention of 3% per annum and credit guarantee coverage under CGTMSE for loans up to Rs. 2 Crores.
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Funding Mechanism

Financing Facility

₹ 1,00,000 crore will be provided for financing Agriculture Infrastructure Projects at farm-gate and aggregation points for following activities:-

- (i) Supply chain services including e-marketing platforms
- (ii) Warehouses
- (iii) Silos
- (iv) Pack houses
- (v) Assaying units
- (vi) Sorting and grading units
- (vii) Cold chains
- (viii) Logistics facilities
- (ix) Primary processing centers
- (x) Ripening Chambers



Pattern of Financing and Participating Institutions

- All loans to have interest subvention of 3% per annum up to a limit of ₹2 crore for a maximum period of 7 years.
- Credit guarantee coverage for a loan upto ₹2 crores. The fee for this coverage will be paid by the Government.
- In case of FPOs, the credit guarantee may be availed from the facility created under FPO Promotion Scheme of DAC&FW.
- All Scheduled Commercial Banks, Scheduled Co-operative Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), Small Finance Banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC).

Note : This Financing Facility and Interest Subvention is available in addition to capital subsidy under NHB Schemes.

Pattern of Assistance

A. For Post Harvest Infrastructure
Credit linked back ended subsidy @ 35% of cost limited to ₹50.75 lakh per project in general areas and @ 50% upto ₹72.50 lakh per project in NE Region, Hilly States and Scheduled Areas.

B. For Cold Storage and Controlled Atmosphere Storages
Credit linked back ended subsidy @ 35% per project in general areas and @ 50% per project in NE Region, Hilly States and Scheduled Areas.

Q.82) Consider the following statements about “Agristack”:

1. It is an initiative of ICAR to create a gene pool of endemic variety of crop plants.
2. It involves creating a digital database to store the technology-based interventions in agriculture.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

EXPLANATION:

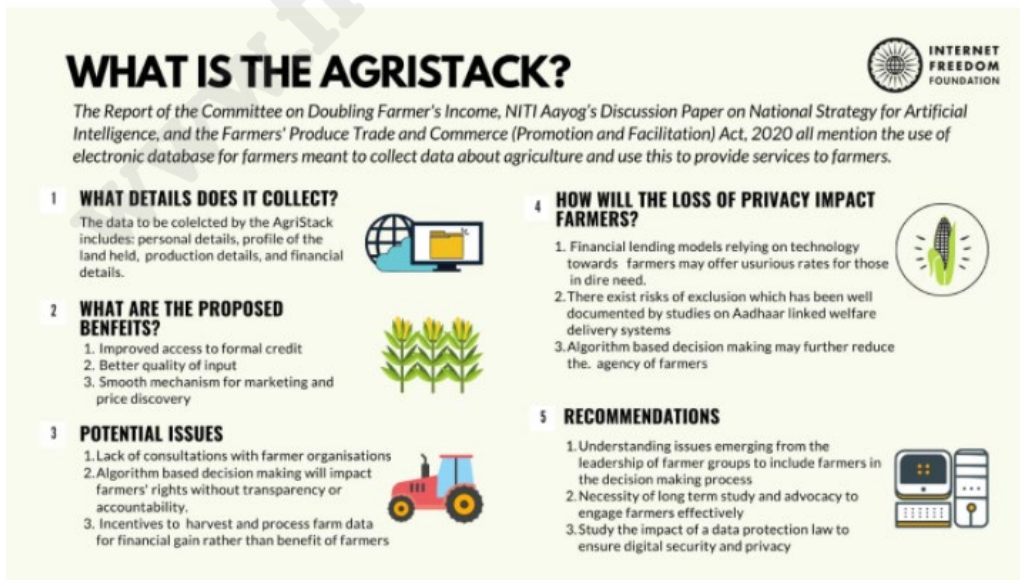
Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, along with Microsoft Corporation signed an MoU for implementing ‘AgriStack’ (a collection of technology-based interventions in agriculture), on which everything else will be built.

So, statement 1 is not correct.

The government, through this MoU, aims to provide ‘required data sets’ of farmers’ personal information to Microsoft to develop a farmer interface for ‘smart and well-organised agriculture’.

So, statement 2 is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION :

Agristack	- The AgriStack is a collection of technologies and digital databases proposed by the Central Government focusing on India's farmers and the agricultural sector. - The central government has claimed that these new databases are being built to primarily tackle issues such as poor access to credit and wastage in the agricultural supply chain. - Under the government's latest proposed solution, each farmer will be provided with a digital ID, which will be linked to their Aadhaar number. - Data to be collected by the AgriStack may include personal details, profile of land held, production details, and financial details.
Pros	- The NITI Aayog states that diverse problems such as inadequate access to credit and information, pest infestation, crop wastage, poor price discovery, and yield forecasting can be sufficiently addressed by use of digital technology. - This is done through market and state based mechanisms that rely on improving four central areas: financing, production inputs, farming methods, and supply and distribution.
Cons	- No farmer organisations seem to have been consulted during the drafting of the recent agricultural reforms. - Databasing which then is utilised towards algorithm based decision making will impact farmers' rights without transparency or accountability. - With the Personal Data Protection Bill, 2020 yet to be passed, implementing the AgriStack without adequately addressing such issues may lead to harms. - The proposed framework for Agristack faces serious questions related to privacy. Farms generate a huge amount of data in their daily operations, and so are fertile ground for agritech and fintech firms. Thus, in their quest to provide farmers with better services, they may end up harvesting and processing farm data without the consent of the farmer  WHAT IS THE AGRISTACK? The Report of the Committee on Doubling Farmer's Income, NITI Aayog's Discussion Paper on National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence, and the Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2020 all mention the use of electronic database for farmers meant to collect data about agriculture and use this to provide services to farmers. WHAT DETAILS DOES IT COLLECT? The data to be collected by the AgriStack includes: personal details, profile of the land held, production details, and financial details. WHAT ARE THE PROPOSED BENEFITS? - Improved access to formal credit - Better quality of input - Smooth mechanism for marketing and price discovery POTENTIAL ISSUES - Lack of consultations with farmer organisations - Algorithm based decision making will impact farmers' rights without transparency or accountability. - Incentives to harvest and process farm data for financial gain rather than benefit of farmers HOW WILL THE LOSS OF PRIVACY IMPACT FARMERS? - Financial lending models relying on technology towards farmers may offer usurious rates for those in dire need. - There exist risks of exclusion which has been well documented by studies on Aadhaar linked welfare delivery systems - Algorithm based decision making may further reduce the agency of farmers RECOMMENDATIONS - Understanding issues emerging from the leadership of farmer groups to include farmers in the decision making process - Necessity of long term study and advocacy to engage farmers effectively - Study the impact of a data protection law to ensure digital security and privacy



Q.83) Consider the following statements about the Hallmarking of Gold in India:

1. Only two precious metals, Gold and Silver, are under the purview of jewellery hallmarking.
2. There is no exemption in golden jewellery and artefacts from the mandatory requirement of hallmarking.
3. All the jewellers with annual turnover over Rs. 50 lakh will come under the mandatory hallmarking.

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

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

EXPLANATION:

The government, through a notification issued on June 14, 2018, notified two categories—gold jewellery and gold artefacts; and silver jewellery and silver artefacts—under the purview of hallmarking.

So, hallmarking in India is available for jewellery of only two metals—gold and silver.

So, statement 1 is correct.

However, a certain category of jewellery and items will be exempted from the mandatory requirement of hallmarking.

According to the Department of Consumer Affairs, “Export and re-import of jewellery as per Trade Policy of Government of India — Jewellery for international exhibitions, jewellery for government-approved B2B domestic exhibitions will be exempted from mandatory Hallmarking.”

So, statement 2 is not correct.

The government has announced the phased implementation of mandatory hallmarking of gold jewellery with effect from June 16, 2021.

In the first phase, gold hallmarking will be available in only in 256 districts and jewellers having annual turnover above Rs 40 lakh will come under its purview.

So, statement 3 is not correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: :

Hall Marking	• Hallmarking is the accurate determination and official recording of the proportionate content of precious metal in the jewellery/artefacts or bullion/coins. Hallmarking Scheme is currently voluntary. • However, Quality control order for mandatory hallmarking of gold jewellery/artefacts has been issued on 15 Jan 2020 by the Govt. of India. • Mandatory hallmarking of gold jewellery/artefacts shall come into force with effect from 01 June 2021.
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Procedure	- For hallmarking of jewellery, a jeweler who wants to sell hallmarked jewellery has to obtain a registration from BIS. The registration of jeweler's process has been made online. - The jeweler fills the application form online, uploads the requisite documents, pays the fees online and the registration is granted instantly and can be downloaded by the jeweler. - The same procedure is applicable for renewal of registration - The registered jeweler submits the jewellery for hallmarking to BIS recognized Assaying & Hallmarking (A&H) centre. - A&H centres are the testing centres where the jewellery is tested. After testing, the A&H centre applies hallmark on the jewellery which is found meeting the requirement of the standard.
Standards	The Indian Standard on Gold Hallmarking IS 1417:2016 specifies three grades for hallmarking of gold jewellery/ artefacts which are 14 Carat, 18 Carat and 22 Carat and Indian standard on Silver hallmarking IS 2112: 2014 specifies six grades of silver alloys viz 990,970,925,900,835,800 used in the manufacture of jewellery/artefacts of silver

Q.84) Which of the following statements is correct about the "Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act"?

- At least half of the beneficiaries have to be women.
- The beneficiaries must be adult members from a Below Poverty Line Household.
- Union Ministry of Rural development is monitoring the entire implementation of this scheme.
- The focus is on public work-related unskilled manual work.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 3 and 4 only

(b) 1, 3 and 4 only

(c) 2, 3 and 4 only

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

OPTION ELIMINATION STRATEGY

The scheme was intended to provide an income to any jobless unskilled person, though it is mostly taken up by BPL people. Thus statement 2 can be eliminated.

EXPLANATION:

The MGNREGA Act requires that priority be given to women in such a way that at least one-third of the beneficiaries be women. Several measures have enhanced participation of women, which is more than 50%, far ahead of the minimum percentage of 33. Data shows women participation stood at 56.16% in 2016-17, 53.53% in 2017-18, 54.59% in 2018-19, 54.78% in 2019-20 and 53.07% in 2020-21, which is the lowest in the last five years

So, Statement 1 is not correct

The mandate of the MGNREGA is to provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. There is no provision to limit it to Below Poverty Line people.

So, Statement 2 is not correct.



It is implemented in all rural districts of the country by the ministry of rural development. MGNREGA was implemented in 200 districts in the first phase with effect from February 2006 and extended subsequently, to additional 113 and 17 districts with effect from April 1st 2007 and May 15th, 2007, respectively. The remaining districts were included under the Act with effect from April 1st, 2008. Currently, the Act is under implementation in 644 districts of the country with substantial rural population.

So, Statement 3 is correct.

The major focus is to Enhance livelihood security of the rural poor through generation of wage employment opportunities in works leading to creation of durable assets., rejuvenate natural resource base of rural areas and Create a durable and productive rural asset base.

So, Statement 4 is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

Objectives	• Providing not less than one hundred days of unskilled manual work as a guaranteed employment in a financial year to every household in rural areas as per demand, resulting in creation of productive assets of prescribed quality and durability; • Strengthening the livelihood resource base of the poor; • Proactively ensuring social inclusion and • (d) Strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions.
Legal Status	• Indian Parliament passed the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act on 23rd August 2005. • The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was notified through the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) Notification dated September 7, 2005; it came into force on February 2, 2006 in 200 backward districts.
Powers of Central & State Governments	• The State Government may by notification make rules to carry out the provisions of Act subject to the conditions of consistency with Mahatma Gandhi NREGA and rules made by the Central Government • The Central Government may delegate powers (excluding the power to make rules) to State Governments or subordinate officer by a notification and State Governments can delegate the powers to subordinates

Q.85) The Goldilocks Zone or habitable zone is the area around a star where it is not too hot and not too cold for liquid water to exist on the surface of surrounding planets. In this context, consider the following statements about the “Goldilocks Zone”:

1. Bigger and hotter stars have very narrow Goldilocks Zone whereas small and cooler stars have broad habitable zones.
2. Dwarf stars have the potential of super-Earth class planets orbiting in their habitable zones.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

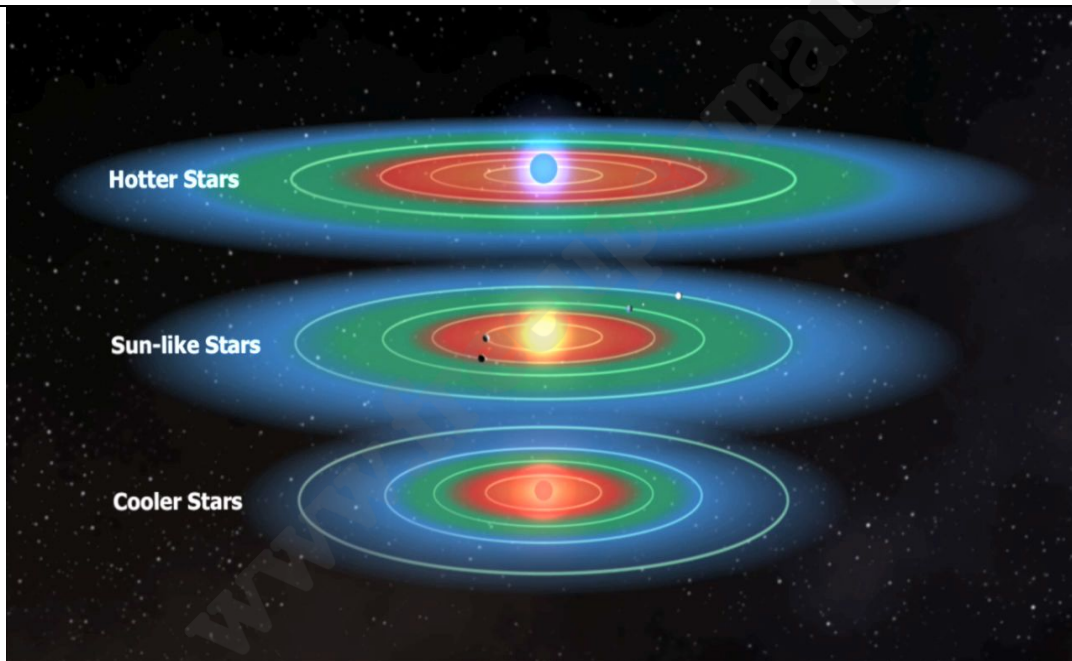
(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

EXPLANATION:

The Goldilocks zone is the habitable zone around a star where it's not too hot and not too cold for liquid water to exist on the surface of orbiting planets. Liquid water is essential for life as we know it. Stars that are smaller, cooler and lower mass than the Sun (M-dwarfs) have their habitable zone much closer to the star than the Sun (G-dwarf). Stars that are larger, hotter and more massive than the Sun (A-dwarfs) have their habitable zone much farther out from the star. Thus, Bigger and hotter stars have very broad Goldilocks Zone whereas small and cooler stars have narrow habitable zones.

So, Statement 1 is not correct.



Super-Earths are a class of planets unlike any in our solar system. They are more massive than Earth yet lighter than ice giants like Neptune and Uranus, and can be made of gas, rock or a combination of both. The true nature of these planets remains shrouded in uncertainty because we have nothing like them in our own solar system – and yet, they are common among planets found so far in our galaxy. Dwarf stars like the Sun or smaller/bigger than the sun have the potential of super-Earth class planets orbiting in their habitable zones. For example, The star, TOI 700 is an “M dwarf” located just over 100 light-years away in the southern constellation Dorado, is roughly



40% of our Sun's mass and size, and has about half its surface temperature. NASA reported the discovery of an Earth-size planet, named TOI 700 d, orbiting this star in the "habitable zone"

So, Statement 2 is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Goldilocks zone

Our Solar System	➤ A star's habitable zone is the region around the star where temperatures are warm enough for a planet's surface to sustain liquid water. It depends on the star's temperature and brightness. ➤ As a red giant, our Sun will expand and heat up, forcing its current habitable zone, which now encompasses Earth, outward
Planet Earth	➤ Earth is located in what is known as the "Goldilocks Zone," orbiting at the ideal distance from the sun to have liquid water ➤ If it were any closer, the water would evaporate into a gas and if Earth were farther away, the water would freeze. ➤ If Earth were where the dwarf planet Pluto is, all its water would freeze; on the other hand, if Earth were where Mercury is, all its water would boil off
Exoplanet missions	➤ NASA's Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS) mission, which it launched in 2018. ➤ Very few such Earth-size planets have been found so far, including some by NASA's Kepler mission ➤ The finds are confirmed by the Spitzer Space Telescope, which sharpened the measurements that TESS had made, such as orbital period and size.

Q.86) Arrange the following treaties signed between the British and the regional rulers of India in chronological order:

1. Treaty of Bassein
2. Treaty of Mangalore
3. Treaty of Allahabad
4. Treaty of Madras

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

EXPLANATION:

- The **Treaty of Bassein** was a pact signed on 31 December **1802** between the British East India Company and Baji Rao II, the Maratha Peshwa of Poona in India after the Battle of Poona.
- The treaty was a decisive step in the dissolution of the Maratha Empire, which led to the East India Company's usurpation of the empire's territories in western India in 1818.



- The **Treaty of Mangalore** was signed between Tipu Sultan and the British East India Company on 11 March **1784**. It was signed in Mangalore and brought an end to the Second Anglo-Mysore War.
- The **Treaty of Allahabad** was signed on 12 August **1765**, between the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, son of the late Emperor Alamgir II, and Robert Clive, of the East India Company, in the aftermath of the Battle of Buxar of 23 October 1764.
- The Treaty marked the political and constitutional involvement and the beginning of British rule in India.
- The **Treaty of Madras** was a peace agreement signed on 4 April **1769** between Mysore and the British (Lord Harry Verelst) East India Company which brought an end to the First Anglo-Mysore War.
- The Treaty contained a clause requiring the British to assist Hyder Ali if he was attacked by his neighbours.
- Hyder felt this agreement was broken when he didn't receive any help when Mysore went to war with the Marathas in 1771.
- Bad faith arising from the broken clause may have been a reason behind the outbreak of the Second Anglo-Mysore War a decade later.

So, option (a) is correct.

Q.87) The Governor-General was empowered to legislate for the whole of British territories in India through which one of the following acts?

- (a) Charter Act of 1813
- (b) **Charter Act of 1833**
- (c) Indian Councils Act, 1861
- (d) Charter Act of 1793

EXPLANATION:

- It made the Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor-General of India and vested in him all civil and military powers.
- Thus, the act created, for the first time, **Government of India having authority over the entire territorial area possessed by the British in India.**
- Lord William Bentick was the first Governor-General of India.

So, option (b) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: :

Charter Act 1833 – Provisions :

- It **deprived the Governor** of Bombay and Madras of their legislative powers.
- The **Governor-General of India** was given exclusive legislative powers for the entire British India.
- The laws made under the previous acts were called as **Regulations**, while laws made under this act were called as **Acts**.
- It ended the activities of the **East India Company as a commercial body**, which became a purely administrative body.



- It provided that the Company's territories in India were held by it 'in trust for His Majesty, His heirs and successors'.
- The Charter Act of 1833 attempted to introduce a system of **open competition for selection of civil servants and stated that the Indians should not be debarred** from holding any place, office and employment under the Company.
- However, this provision was negated after opposition from the Court of Directors.
- The company's commercial activities were closed down. It was made into an administrative body for British Indian possessions.
- The **company's trade links with China** were also closed down.
- This act permitted the English to settle freely in India.
- As per the act, an **Indian Law Commission was established**.
- The first Law Commission had Lord Macaulay as its chairman.
- Since the number of British residents in the country was increasing, the act allowed **for having three Bishops in India**.
- The act provided for the mitigation of **slavery** existing in India at that time.

Q.88) Which of the following administrative changes were brought during the period of Lord Cornwallis?

1. Separating revenue collection from the administration of civil justice.
2. Divesting the zamindars of their policing duties.
3. Creation of covenanted civil services.
4. Created judicial positions that were thrown open to Indians also.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

EXPLANATION:

- A collector was appointed in each district. He was an Englishman. Collector was assigned with two tasks – to collect revenue and to decide cases arising out of revenue matter.
- The collector was made responsible only for the collection of revenue through his reforms.
- Thus Cornwallis separated the judiciary from the executive and attempted to provide justice to the common men.

So, statement 1 is correct.

- Lord Cornwallis took away the rights of the landlords of maintaining law and order.
- He established police posts at different places and kept policemen under Indian sub-inspectors there to look after peace and order in their respective areas.

So, statement 2 is correct.

- Charles Cornwallis is known as 'the Father of civil service in India'. Cornwallis introduced two divisions of the Indian Civil service—covenanted and uncovenanted.



- The covenanted civil service consisted of only Europeans (i.e., British personnel) occupying the higher posts in the government.
- The uncovenanted civil service was solely introduced to facilitate the entry of Indians at the lower rung of the administration.

So, statement 3 is correct.

- The Indians were totally excluded from the judiciary except at very low level of munsif.
- Cornwallis was of a belief that the Indians were unworthy of holding any position of responsibility because of their character.
- This distrust shown towards the Indians generated the dissatisfaction among the native people as well as made the system less efficient as the English servants did not know and understand the customs, usages, etc. of the people.

So, statement 4 is not correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: :

Reforms of Cornwallis:

Cornwallis Code	• The Cornwallis Code is a body of legislation passed in 1793 by the East India Company. • This code was developed by Cornwallis who was the governor of Bengal from 1786 to 1793. • The Cornwallis Code is known for some significant provisions made in it. These provisions related to governance, law and order, judicial and civil administration. • The best known provision was the permanent settlement enacted in 1793.
The Permanent Settlement in Bengal	• The landlords were made hereditary owners of the land under their possessions. They and their successors could not be dispossessed of their lands till they paid their revenue to the state. • The landlords could sell their lands and also had the right to purchase land. • The state kept no direct contact with peasants. • The Company's share in the revenue was fixed permanently with the landlords.
Administrative Reforms	• The number of districts in Bengal was reduced from twenty five to twenty three. • Several unnecessary posts were abolished. • The Collectors were deprived of their right of dispensing civil justice. It was handed over either to revenue boards or to civil courts. • Cornwallis considered only merit while making appointments in the Services.
Trade Reforms	• Duties concerning the trade of the Company were restored to the Trade Board.



	• The number of the members of the Board of Trade was reduced. • Trade representatives were appointed on commission basis to purchase goods for the Company and to sell its goods.
Police Administration	• Lord Cornwallis took away the rights of the landlords of maintaining law and order. • He established police posts at different places and kept policemen under Indian sub-inspectors there to look after peace and order in their respective areas.
Judicial Reforms	• A regular hierarchy of courts was constituted. At the bottom of the organisation were the courts of Munsifs who were Indians. These courts were authorised to decide cases of disputes involving not more than rupees fifty. • Above the courts of Munsifs were the courts of Indian Registrars who could take up cases involving disputes up to rupees two hundred only. • Then there were district courts which heard appeals from the lower courts and wherein English judges decided disputes with the help of Indian assessors. • Above district courts were four provincial courts established at Patna, Dacca, Murshidabad and Calcutta respectively. These courts dealt with original cases and also heard appeals from the lower courts. These courts were placed under three English judges who decided cases with three native assessors. • At the top of all was the Sadar Diwani Adalat at Calcutta wherein the cases were decided by the governor-general and the members of his council with the assistance of Chief Qazi, two Muftis and two Pandits. • Over and above it, an appeal could be made to the king of Britain and his Council.

Q.89) "English education would create a class of persons Indian in blood and colour, but English in taste, in opinions, in morals and intellect." This argument was put forth by which one of the following British officials?

- (a) **Thomas Macaulay**
 (b) William Bentinck
 (c) Charles Wood
 (d) Dalhousie

EXPLANATION:

- Lord Macaulay expressed that it was impossible for the British East India Company, through its limited means to attempt to educate masses.
- His idea was to form a class who may be interpreters between British and the millions whom British Ruled. It was a class of persons, Indian in blood and color, but English in taste, in opinions, in morals, and in intellect.



- He also believed that western science was far superior to Indian knowledge. “It is, I believe, no exaggeration to say that all the historical information which has been collected from all the books written in the Sanskrit language is less valuable than what may be found in the most paltry abridgments used at preparatory schools in England.”

So, option (a) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: :

Background of Macaulay Minutes:

- A decade before Lord Macaulay arrived in India, the *General Committee of Public Instruction* was formed in 1823, which was to guide the company on the matter of education.
- The General Committee of Public Instruction had two groups viz.
- *Orientalists* and *Anglicists* on the issue of the Development of Education of India. The *Orientalists* group was led by H T Princep, who promoted the teaching of the “Oriental Subjects” in India’s vernacular Languages.
- Since, the General Committee of Public Instruction has equal number of the *Orientalists* as well as *Anglicists* the issue was taken to the Governor General in Council. **This led him to refer the matter to Lord Macaulay.**
- In **1835**, the education policy of Lord Macaulay was published titled “**Minute on Indian Education**” in which **he advocated educating Indians through English** and also enrich Indian Languages’ so that they become the vehicles of European scientific, historical and literary expression.

Q.90) Consider the following statements about the “Smart Anti-Airfield Weapon”:

1. It is a high precision-guided bomb developed indigenously by the DRDO.
2. It is a 125 Kg class smart weapon, capable of engaging ground enemy airfield assets up to a range of 1000 km.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

EXPLANATION:

SAAW is indigenously designed and developed by DRDO’s Research Centre Imarat (RCI) Hyderabad. It is a high precision guided bomb which is lightweight compared to weapon system of the same class.

So, Statement 1 is correct.

SAAW is a 125-kilogram class smart weapon, capable of engaging ground enemy airfield assets such as radars, bunkers, taxi tracks, and runways, up to a range of 100 kilometres.

So, Statement 2 is not correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::

Smart Anti-Airfield Weapon (SAAW)



In news	➤ THE DEFENCE Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) Thursday conducted a successful trial of the indigenously developed Smart Anti-Airfield Weapon (SAAW) off the Odisha coast from the Hawk-I jet of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL). ➤ This was the ninth successful test of the system conducted over the last five years.
Objective	➤ The weapon is designed to strike ground targets, especially adversary airfield infrastructure or similar strategically important installations. ➤ The system belongs to the glide bomb category and its development began around 2012-13, with crucial inputs from the Indian Air Force and the first test was carried out in 2016

Q.91) Consider the following passage:

“He shifted the capital from Cochin to Goa in 1530. In his rule, Diu and Bassein came under the Portuguese occupation from Gujarat King Bahadur Shah.”

Which one of the following Portuguese Governors is described in the above passage?

- (a) **Nino da Cunha**
- (b) Alfonso de Albuquerque
- (c) Francisco de Almeida
- (d) Francois Martin

EXPLANATION:

- Nino da Cunha Nino da Cunha assumed office of the governor of Portuguese interests in India in November 1529 and almost one year later shifted the headquarters of the Portuguese government in India from Cochin to Goa.
- Bahadur Shah of Gujarat, during his conflict with the Mughal emperor Humayun, secured help from the Portuguese by ceding to them in 1534 the island of Bassein with its dependencies and revenues during the period of Nino da Cunha. He also promised them a base in Diu.
- Da Cunha also attempted to increase Portuguese influence in Bengal by settling many Portuguese nationals there with Hooghly as their headquarters.

So, Option (a) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::

European governors

Francisco De Almeida	➤ In 1505, the King of Portugal appointed a governor in India for a three-year term and equipped the incumbent with sufficient force to protect the Portuguese interests. ➤ Francisco De Almeida, the newly appointed governor, was asked to consolidate the position of the Portuguese in India and to destroy Muslim trade by seizing Aden, Ormuz and Malacca. ➤ Almeida's vision was to make the Portuguese the master of the Indian Ocean. His policy was known as the Blue Water Policy (cartaze system).
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Alfonso de Albuquerque	➤ Albuquerque, who succeeded Almeida as the Portuguese governor in India, was the real founder of the Portuguese power in the East, a task he completed before his death. ➤ He secured for Portugal the strategic control of the Indian Ocean by establishing bases overlooking all the entrances to the sea. There were Portuguese strongholds in East Africa, off the Red Sea, at Ormuz; in Malabar; and at Malacca. ➤ Albuquerque acquired Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur in 1510 with ease; the principal port of the Sultan of Bijapur became “the first bit of Indian territory to be under the Europeans since the time of Alexander the Great”. ➤ An interesting feature of his rule was the abolition of sati.
Francois Martin	➤ François Martin was the first Governor General of Pondicherry. ➤ In 1673, Sher Khan Lodi, the governor of Valokondapuram under the sultan of Bijapur granted Francois martin, director of the Masulipatnam, a site for a settlement. ➤ He founded Pondicherry, the future capital of French India in 1674

Q.92) Consider the following pairs:

1. Policy of Ring Fence - Warren Hastings
2. Policy of Masterly Inactivity - Dalhousie
3. Policy of Proud Reserve - Lytton

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

(a) 1 only

(b) 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

EXPLANATION:

The policy of ring-fences was aimed at creating buffer zones to defend the company frontiers. This policy was followed by Warren Hastings, It can be seen in the war against Marathas and Mysore. This helps in protecting the company territory by using the native ruler state as a buffer state.

So, Statement 1 is correct

The policy of masterly inactivity was followed by John Lawrence and not Dalhousie. Dalhousie followed the Doctrine of lapse policy.

So, Statement 2 is not correct

The policy of proud reserve was followed by Robert Lytton who was viceroy between 1876 to 1880. This policy was proposed to gradually disintegrate and weakening of the afghan power this result in the emergence of the Second Anglo-Afghan War

So, Statement 3 is correct



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Subsidiary Alliance	• It is an Agreement or Treaty between Indian states and the British • It is a non-intervention policy followed by Lord Wellesley • The Indian state will be protected by the British with a certain condition 1. The state should maintain the British army on their own expenditure 2. Indian state should not keep any other European in any service 3. British promised not to interfere in the internal affair of the Indian state 4. States external relation maintained by British
Doctrine of Lapse	• It is Annexation policy followed by Lord Dalhousie • When a princely state is under the direct or indirect control of the company it should follow British policy • If the ruler of a state under this policy failed to have an heir the company will claim their territory • The stated annexed under the policy 1. Satara, 2. Jaitpur, 3. Sambalpur, 4. Baghat, 5. Udaipur, 6. Jhansi, 7. Nagpur
The policy of masterly inactivity	• This policy followed by Lord Lawrence • He believed that English should not interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan • There is no necessity to keep English representatives at the Afghan court

Q.93) Arrange the following events in chronological order:

1. Widow Remarriage Act
2. Establishment of Ryotwari System by Thomas Munro
3. Vellore Mutiny
4. Foundation of the Asiatic Society of Bengal

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 4-2-1-3

(b) 4-3-2-1

(c) 1-2-3-4

(d) 2-1-4-3

**EXPLANATION:**

Event	Year
Foundation of the Asiatic Society of Bengal	1784
Vellore Mutiny	1806
Establishment of Ryotwari System by Thomas Munro	1820
Widow Remarriage Act	1856
So, Option (b) is correct.	

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The Hindu Widows Remarriage Act	- It was drafted by Lord Dalhousie - Enacted in 1856 - It is also called Act XV - Legalized the remarriage of Hindu widows in all jurisdictions of India under East India Company rule - It was passed by the effort of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
Ryotwari System	- This was introduced by Thomas Munro during 1820 - The land revenue was paid by the farmers directly to the state - There were no intermediaries - The revenue to be collected can be revised periodically - The ryots could not be evicted from their land as long as they paid the rent. - First introduced in Tamil Nadu, later extended to Maharashtra, Berar, East Punjab, Coorg, and Assam.
Vellore Mutiny	- Occurred on 1806 in Vellore present-day Tamil Nadu - It is the first major mutiny by Indian sepoys and a violent mutiny
Causes of Vellore Mutiny	- Disrespect caused by British to religious sentiments of Muslim and Hindus - Banning of religious marks on the forehead - Introduction of new hats and new dress regulation
The consequence of Vellore Mutiny	- Sepoy raised the flag of the Mysore sultanate to oppose British - Regiments involved in mutiny were disbanded - Tipu sultan family were moved to Calcutta



Q.94) Consider the following pairs:

Paper/Journal	Founder/Editor
1. Swadesamitran	- G. Subramaniya Iyer
2. Mahratta	- Bal Gangadhar Tilak
3. Sudharak	- N.N. Sen

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 2 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

EXPLANATION:

Swadesamitra was published by G. Subramaniya Iyer who was also the editor, It was the first Tamil language newspaper. It was published from 1882 to 1985. It was a Tamil weekly.

So, Statement 1 is correct

Tilak published two newspapers Kesari in Marathi and Mahratta in English from Pune.

So, Statement 2 is correct

Sudharak was a newspaper founded by Gopal Ganesh Agarkar in 1888, It means Reformer. Sudharak was published in English and Marathi. This newspaper publishes information related to social reforms

So, Statement 3 is not correct

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Paper	Year	Founder
Bengal gazette	1780	James Augustus Hicky
Sambad kaumudi	1821	Raja Rammohan Roy
Mirat-ul-Akbar	1822	Raja Rammohan Roy
Somaprakasha	1858	Dwarkanath vidyabhushan
Amrita Bazar Patrika	1868	Sisirkumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh
The Hindu	1878	G.S Aiyar, Viraraghavchari and Subba Rao Pandit
Yuganatar	1906	Barindra Kumar Ghosh and Bhupendranath Dutta
Sandhya	1906	Brahmabandhab Upadhyay
Kudi Arasu	1910	E. V Ramaswamy Naicker

Q.95) Recently, DRDO handed over the Retractable Landing Gear Systems for Tapas and SWiFT, related to which one of the following defence mechanisms?

- (a) Ballistic Missile Submarine
- (b) **Unmanned Aerial Vehicle**
- (c) Anti-tank guided missile
- (d) Cruise missile

EXPLANATION:

Retractable landing gear systems indigenously built by the Combat Vehicles Research and Development Establishment, a unit of the DRDO, **built a three tonne Retractable Landing Gear Systems for TAPAS Unmanned Aerial Vehicle and a one tonne landing gear system to the SWiFT** UAV under the Centre's 'Atmanirbhar' programme.

So, Option (b) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: :

- Besides the landing gear systems, as many as 18 types of state-of-the-art indigenously developed hydraulic lubrication and fuel filters were also handed over to the Navy.
- The filters, also designed and developed at CVRDE, were manufactured with support from industries under the **Centre's 'Make in India' initiative** while the funding was from the DRDO and the Navy.



Q.96) Consider the following statements about the “Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act”:

1. It provides a time period of 3 months for persecution for any offences, beyond which there will be no persecution.
2. It defines treating animals cruelly which include the destruction of stray dogs in lethal chambers.
3. It provides the guidelines relating to experimentation on animals for scientific purposes and the exhibition of the performing animals.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**EXPLANATION:**

A prosecution for an offence against this Act shall not be instituted after the expiration of three months from the date of the commission of the offence.

So, Statement 1 is correct.

Destruction of stray dogs in lethal chambers or by such other methods as may be prescribed are not covered under the definition of cruelty towards animals

So, Statement 2 is not correct.

The act provides the guidelines relating to experimentation on animals for scientific purposes and exhibition of the performing animals. For instance

- Nothing contained in this Act shall render unlawful the performance of experiments (including experiments involving operations) on animals for the purpose of advancement by new discovery of physiological knowledge or of knowledge which will be useful for saving or for prolonging life or alleviating suffering or for combating any disease, whether of human beings, animals or plants.
- However no person shall exhibit or train any performing animal unless he is registered in accordance with the provisions, or exhibit as a performing animal, any animal which the Central Government may, by notification in the official gazette, specify as an animal which shall not be exhibited or trained as a performing animal.

So, Statement 3 is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::**Prevention of cruelty to animals act, 1960**

Penalty	➤ Cruelty towards animals shall be punishable in the case of a first offence, with fine which shall not be less than ten rupees but which may extend to fifty rupees and in the case of a second or subsequent offence committed within three years of the previous offence, with fine which shall not be less than twenty-five rupees but which may extend, to one hundred rupees or with imprisonment for a term which may extend, to three months, or with both.
Establishment of Animal Welfare Board of India	➤ For the promotion of animal welfare generally and for the purpose of protecting animals from being subjected to unnecessary pain or suffering, in particular, there shall be established by the Central Government, a Board to be called the Animal Board of India
Duties of persons having charge of animals	➤ It shall be the duty of every person having the care or charge of any animal to take all reasonable measures to ensure the well-being of such animal and to prevent the infliction upon such animal of unnecessary pain or suffering.



Q.97) “System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) Framework” is an accepted international standard for environmental-economic accounting. It provides information on which of the following areas?

1. Land Accounts
2. Energy Accounts
3. Material Flow Accounts
4. Air Emissions Accounts
5. Agriculture, Forests, and Fisheries Accounts

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) All except 1
- (b) All except 5
- (c) All except 2 and 3
- (d) **All of the above**

EXPLANATION:

The SEEA is a guide to integrating economic, environmental and social data into a single, coherent framework for holistic decision-making. It provides information on which of the following areas

1. Land Accounts
2. Energy Accounts
3. Material Flow Accounts
4. Air Emissions Accounts
5. Agriculture, Forests, and Fisheries Accounts
6. Environmental Activity Accounts
7. Ecosystem Accounts
8. Water

So, Option (d) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::

System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) Framework

Objective	➤ The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting 2012—Central Framework (SEEA Central Framework) is a statistical framework consisting of a comprehensive set of tables and accounts, which guides the compilation of consistent and comparable statistics and indicators for policymaking, analysis and research.
Establishment	➤ It has been produced and is released under the auspices of the United Nations, the European Commission, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank Group.
Composition	➤ It contains internationally agreed standard concepts, definitions, classifications, accounting rules and tables for producing internationally comparable statistics and accounts. The SEEA framework follows a similar accounting structure as the System of National Accounts (SNA).



Q.98) Which one of the following Princely states was **not** annexed by the Doctrine of Lapse?

- (a) Jaitpur
- (b) Hyderabad**
- (c) Udaipur
- (d) Sambalpur

EXPLANATION:

Hyderabad remains as a princely state till independence and was integrated under Operation polo by the Indian Army in 1948. The doctrine of Lapse is an Annexation policy followed by Lord Dalhousie, The states annexed under the policy are Satara, Jaitpur, Sambalpur, Baghat, Udaipur, Jhansi, Nagpur.

So, Option (b) is correct

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Doctrine of Lapse	- It is Annexation policy followed by Lord Dalhousie - When a princely state is under the direct or indirect control of the company it should follow British policy - If the ruler of a state under this policy failed to have an heir the company will claim their territory
States Annexed under Doctrine of lapse	Year of Annexation
Satara	1848
Jaitpur	1849
Sambalpur	1849
Baghat	1850
Udaipur	1852
Jhansi	1853
Nagpur	1854
Lord Dalhousie	- The doctrine of lapse was followed by Lord Dalhousie - He Abolished Titles and pensions - He started the first railway line in 1853 - He laid the basis for the modern postal system in 1854 - He set up a separate public works department for the first time - Woods despatch was formed during his period in 1854
Operation polo	- It is a code name for police action against the princely state of Hyderabad - It occurred in September 1948 - There was a rise of militant Razakars in this princely state - Hyderabad was annexed into the Indian union on the ground of law and order



Q.99) Consider the following statements about the “National Internet Exchange of India”:

1. It is a not-for-profit organization under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013.
2. It is not an Internet Service Provider (ISP) and will not provide Internet connections or Transit services.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

EXPLANATION:

NIXI is a not for profit Organization under section 8 of the Companies Act 2013, and was registered on 19th June, 2003.

So, Statement 1 is correct.

NIXI is not an ISP and will not provide Internet connections. Its main purpose is to facilitate handing over of domestic Internet traffic between the peering ISP members so that the domestic internet traffic is handled within the country resulting in better service and saving of International bandwidth.

So, Statement 2 is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::

National Internet Exchange of India (NIXI)

Objective	➤ NIXI was set up for peering of ISPs among themselves. NIXI was set up for peering of ISPs and other entities like content players, CDNs etc having their own AS numbers, among themselves for the purpose of routing the domestic traffic within the country, instead of taking it all the way to US/Abroad, thereby resulting in better quality of service (reduced latency) and reduced bandwidth charges for ISPs by saving on International Bandwidth. NIXI is managed and operated on a Neutral basis, in line with the best practices for such initiatives globally.
General Principles	The General Principles of NIXI as outlined in its policy are as follows: ➤ The peering ISPs will enter into their own bilateral or multilateral commercial agreements as the case may be. ➤ NIXI will not guarantee the presence of any particular service provider in NIXI to peer with. ➤ NIXI will be carrier neutral i.e. it will not compete with its constituent/member ISPs on any of the services and would work on the basis of non-profit



Q.100) Consider the following statements about the “Grid-connected Rooftop Solar Scheme”:

1. It aims to achieve a cumulative capacity of 40,000 MW from Rooftop Solar Projects by the year 2022.
2. Under this scheme, the Union Ministry is providing a 40% subsidy for the first 3 kW and 20% subsidy beyond 3 kW and up to 10 kW of solar panel capacity.
3. Any rooftop solar firm or vendor is authorised to implement this scheme.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

OPTION ELIMINATION STRATEGY

Solar firms, to the most possible extent could supply materials and provide services to build the system. In grid connected system, Implementation must be done by an agency that has some control over the power transmission system. Thus statement 3 can be eliminated.

EXPLANATION:

The aim of the centrally-sponsored Grid-connected Rooftop Solar Scheme is to achieve a cumulative capacity of 40,000 MW from Rooftop Solar (RTS) Projects by the year 2022

So, Statement 1 is correct.

Under the Centre's scheme, a housing society or an independent bungalow/house owner, installing such plants, are eligible to receive 20-40 per cent of central financial assistance (CFA) on the cost of setting it up. The solar power, so generated, can either be used for captive consumption of the premises or can be fed into the grid and adjusted in the electricity bill. The Ministry of new and renewable energy is providing a 40 % subsidy for the first 3 kW , 20% subsidy beyond 3 kW and up to 10 kW of solar panel capacity and 20% for GHS/RWA capacity up to 500 kWp (limited to 10 kWp per house and total upto 500 kWp)

So, Statement 2 is correct.

The Scheme is to be implemented through Power Distributing companies (DISCOMs), therefore, the residential consumer who wishes to seek CFA(Central Financial Assistance) has to approach the DISCOMs operating in his area for installation of rooftop solar plant and get the CFA

So, Statement 3 is not correct.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION::**

Solar Rooftop System	➤ In a solar rooftop system, the solar panels are installed in the roof of any residential, commercial, institutional and industrial buildings. ➤ This can be of two types (i) Solar Rooftop System with storage facility using battery, and (ii) Grid Connected Solar Rooftop System.
What is a Grid Connected Solar Rooftop System?	➤ In grid connected rooftop or small SPV system, the DC power generated from SPV panel is converted to AC power using power conditioning unit and is fed to the grid either of 33 kV/11 kV three phase lines or of 440/220 Volt three/single phase line depending on the capacity of the system installed at institution/commercial establishment or residential complex and the regulatory framework specified for respective States. ➤ These systems generate power during the day time which is utilized fully by powering captive loads and feed excess power to the grid as long as grid is available. In case, where solar power is not sufficient due to cloud cover etc., the captive loads are served by drawing power from the grid.
Average Cost	➤ The average cost of grid connected rooftop solar systems is about Rs. 80 per watt or Rs. 8.0 crore per MWp capacity. ➤ Typically, a 1 Kilo Watt RTS plant required about 10 square meter area.

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