



(d) Bagha Jatin

Ans: (c)

Explanation: **Veer Savarkar:**

- Formed a youth organization- **Mitra Mela**, this organization was put into place to bring in national and revolutionary ideas.
- He was against foreign goods and propagated the idea of Swadeshi.
- He championed **atheism and rationality** and also disapproved orthodox Hindu belief. In fact, he even dismissed cow worship as superstitious.
- He also Worked on **abolishment of untouchability** in Ratnagiri. Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar also compared his work to **Lord Buddha**.
- Vinayak Savarkar was a president of **Hindu Mahasabha** from 1937 to 1943.
- When congress ministries offered resignation on 22nd oct 1939, Hindu mahaasabha under his leadership cooperated with Muslim league to form government in provinces like Sindh, Bengal and NWFP.
- In Pune, Savarkar founded **the "Abhinav Bharat Society"**.
- He joined Tilak's **Swaraj Party**.
- He founded **the Free India Society**. The Society celebrated important dates on the Indian calendar including festivals, freedom movement landmarks, and was dedicated to furthering discussion about Indian freedom.
- He believed and advocated the use of arms to free India from the British and created a network of Indians in England, equipped with weapons.

Refer: <https://www.insightsonindia.com/2022/06/04/veer-savarkar-7/>

42. Consider the following statements regarding the National Achievement Survey (NAS):

1. The first edition of NAS was carried out in 2001.
 2. It is undertaken by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.
 3. It provides a system-level reflection on the effectiveness of sports education in India.
- Which of the statements given above is/are **Not** correct?

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

Ans: (b)

Explanation:

- S1: The **first edition of NAS was carried out in 2001**.
- S2: It is undertaken by the **Ministry of Education**.
- S3: It is a periodic exercise carried out broadly in alternate years to monitor the health of the **country's school education system**.

Refer: <https://www.insightsonindia.com/2022/06/04/national-achievement-survey-nas/>

43. With reference to the differences between radio-frequency identification (RFID) and Barcode technology, consider the following statements:

1. Barcodes require the scanner to have a direct line-of-sight with the code where are RFID is a near-field technology, which allows the scanner to read the tags within a range and without a direct line-of-sight.
2. Barcodes are simple and easy to copy or counterfeit, whereas RFID is more complicated and difficult to replicate or counterfeit.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?