

Exp:

- **Statement 1 and 2 is correct: Lord Lytton 1876-1880 events occurred**
 - Famine of 1876-78 affecting Madras, Bombay, Mysore, Hyderabad, parts of central India and Punjab; appointment of Famine Commission under the presidency of Richard Strachey (1878).
 - Royal Titles Act (1876), Queen Victoria assuming the title of 'Kaiser-i-Hind' or Queen Empress of India.
 - The Vernacular Press Act (1878).
 - The Arms Act (1878).
 - The Second Afghan War (1878-80).
- **Statement 3 is incorrect: Lord Ripon 1880-1884 events occurred**
 - Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act (1882).
 - The first Factory Act (1881) to improve labour conditions.
 - Continuation of financial decentralisation.
 - Government resolution on local self-government (1882).
 - Appointment of the Education Commission under chairmanship of Sir William Hunter (1882).
 - The Ilbert Bill controversy (1883-84).
 - Rendition of Mysore.

Q.45) Ans: B

Exp:

- S.A. Dange, R.S. Nimbkar, V.D. Sathaye, R.V. Nadkarni, S.V. Deshpande and K.N. Joglekar were member of a radical student group and promoted the movement although they were not in line with Gandhi's views.
- They were influenced by R.B. Lotwalla, a millionaire with a socialist leaning. Dange, in April 1921, wrote Gandhi versus Lenin and was in favour of swaraj which would nationalise factories and distribute zamindari land among farmers.

Q.46) Ans: A

Exp:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect: Precipitation is heavy, between 60 inches and 100 inches, and well distributed throughout the year. There is no month without rain, and a distinct dry season like those of the Savanna or the Tropical Monsoon Climates, is absent.** Instead, there are two periods of maximum rainfall, in April and October which occur **shortly after the equinoxes**.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Due to the great heat in the **equatorial belt**, mornings are bright and

sunny. There is much **evaporation and convection** air currents are set up, followed by heavy downpours of convectional rain in the afternoons from the towering **cumulonimbus clouds**.

- Equatorial climate region's temperature range is just **2°C** and its monthly rainfall minimum/maximum is **150 mm/270mm**.

Q.47) Ans: B

Exp:

- The periodical rise and fall of the sea level, once or twice a day, mainly due to the attraction of the sun and the moon, is called a tide. Tides based on Frequency:
 - **Semi-diurnal tide:** The most common tidal pattern, **featuring two high tides and two low tides each day**. The successive high or low tides are approximately of the same height.
 - **Statement 1 is not correct:** Diurnal tide: There is only one high tide and one low tide during each day. The **successive high and low tides** are approximately of the **same height**.
 - **Mixed tide:** Tides having variations in height are known as mixed tides. These **tides generally occur** along the west coast of North America and on many **islands of the Pacific Ocean**.
- Tides based on the Sun, Moon, and the Earth Positions:
 - **Statement 2 is correct: Spring tides:** The position of both the sun and the moon in relation to the earth has **direct bearing on tide height**. When the sun, the moon and the earth are in a **straight line**, the height of the tide will be higher. These are called **spring tides and they occur twice a month**, one during the full moon period and another during the new moon period.
 - **Neap tides:** Normally, there is a seven-day interval between the spring tides and neap tides. At this time the sun **and moon are at right angles** to each other and the forces of the sun **and moon tend to counteract one another**.
 - When the **earth is closest to the sun** (perihelion), around 3rd January each year, tidal ranges are also much greater, with unusually **high and unusually low tides**. When the earth is farthest from the sun (aphelion), around 4th July each year, tidal ranges are **much less than average**.