

Q 62.B

- **The All India Women's Conference (AIWC), founded by Margaret Cousins in 1927, was perhaps the first women's organization with an egalitarian approach. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- Its first conference was held at Ferguson College, Pune. Important founding members included Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwad, Rani Sahiba of Sangli, Sarojini Naidu, Kamla Devi Chattopadhyaya, and Lady Dorab Tata.
- **Its objectives were to work for a society based on principles of social justice, integrity, equal rights, and opportunities; and to secure for every human being, the essentials of life, not determined by the accident of birth or sex but by planned social distribution. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- For this purpose, the AIWC worked towards various legislative reforms before and after India's independence, some examples being Sarda Act (1929), Hindu Women's Right to Property Act (1937), Factory Act (1947), etc.

Q 63.D

- **Jyotiba Phule (1827-1890), born in Satara, Maharashtra, belonged to the mali (gardener) community and organized a powerful movement against upper caste domination and brahminical supremacy.**
- **Phule founded the Satyashodhak Samaj (Truth Seekers' Society) in 1873, with the leadership of the samaj coming from the backward classes, malis, telis, kunbis, saris, and dhangars.**
- **In 1851, he started a girl's school at Pune with his wife and soon many other schools came up.**
- The main aims of the movement were (i) social service, and (ii) the spread of education among women and lower caste people. **Phule's works, Sarvajanik Satyadharma and Gulamgiri, became sources of inspiration for the common masses.**
- **Phule used the symbol of Rajah Bali as opposed to the brahmins' symbol of Rama.** Phule aimed at the complete abolition of the caste system and socio-economic inequalities; he was against Sanskrit Hinduism.
- This movement gave a sense of identity to the depressed communities as a class against those brahmins who used religion and the blind faith of the masses to exploit the masses for personal monetary gain.
- **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 64.D

- After almost three decades, the auspicious Navgrah Ashtamangalam Pooja was held recently, at the ancient Martand Sun temple in Mattan (Jammu & Kashmir).
 - Martand Temple was built by **King Lalitaditya of the Karkota Dynasty of Kashmir (724 to 761 CE) in honor of Sun or Martand in the 8th century. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
 - > It is one of the oldest sun temples such as Konark, Almora, Modhera, and Borsad Sun Temple.
 - It is considered an **example of Kashmiri architectural skills built in a square field using limestone and pillars in Greek Pattern. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- In the 15th century, it was destructed on the order of Muslim ruler Sikander Butshikan.
- It has been **tagged as a site of national importance and protected by the Archaeological Survey of India. Hence statement 3 is correct.**

Q 65.C

- An English association or company to trade with the East was formed in 1599 under the auspices of a group of merchants known as the Merchant Adventurers. **The company was granted a Royal Charter and the exclusive privilege to trade in the East by Queen Elizabeth on 31 December 1600 and was popularly known as the East India Company (EIC). From the beginning, it was linked with the monarchy: Queen Elizabeth was one of the shareholders of the company. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- In 1608 EIC decided to open a factory at Surat on the West coast of India and sent Captain Hawkins to Jahangir's Court to obtain Royal favours. **In 1613, Jahangir issued a farman permitting the English to establish a factory permanently at Surat.** Therefore, EIC's first permanent factory was set up in Surat. **Hence statement 2 is not correct and statement 3 is correct.**
- From 1600 to 1757 the East India Company's role in India was that of a trading corporation which brought goods or precious metals into India and exchanged them for Indian goods like textiles, spices, etc., which it sold abroad. Its profits came primarily from the sale of Indian goods abroad. Naturally, it tried constantly to open new markets for Indian goods in Britain and other countries. Thereby, it increased the export of Indian manufacturers and thus encouraged their production.