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TEST

DAY - 74

Time Allowed: 30 mins

Maximum Marks: 50

1. Consider the following statements regarding the Palaeolithic culture:

1. Palaeolithic Culture developed in the Great Ice Age.
2. Only stones were used to make tools in this period.
3. The earliest paintings belong to Lower Palaeolithic age.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

2. Consider the following statements regarding the Mesolithic culture:

1. There was shift in the pattern of hunting from big game to small game hunting in this period.
2. The Mesolithic tools are called megaliths.
3. Adamgarh and Pratapgarh are the key sites of Mesolithic paintings.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

3. Which of the following were the features of the Neolithic phase?

- (a) Domestication of animals
- (b) The manufacture of pottery
- (c) Practice of agriculture
- (d) First use of metals

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

- (e) 1 and 2 only
- (f) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (g) 3 and 4 only
- (h) 1, 2, 3, and 4

4. What were the features of the Harappan culture?

1. The area of the Harappan culture was larger than that of Mesopotamia.
2. Harappan people did not use metallic money.
3. Like Egypt and Mesopotamian, no temples have been found at any Harappan site.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

5. Which of the following were found at the Kalibangan site?

1. Fire altars
2. Bones of camel
3. Drainage system

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

6. Which of the following Harappan sites are in Gujarat?

1. Rangapur
2. Surkotada
3. Lothal

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

7. Which of the following features of the Harappan town planning are correct?

1. The cities were divided into a citadel on the west side and a lower town on the eastern side.
2. Only the citadels were surrounded by walls at all the Harappan sites.
3. Both mud brick as well as burnt bricks were used for the building processes.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

8. Which of the following pairs regarding the minerals of the Harappan culture and their sources is/are correctly matched?

1. Copper: Bagor
2. Silver: Ganeshwar
3. Lapis-lazuli: Badakhshan

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

9. Consider the following statements:

1. Jorwe culture was a Chalcolithic culture that covered only Maharashtra.
2. The largest settlement of this culture was Daimabad.

3. The culture flourished on the bank of a tributary of Godavari river.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

10. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

1. Gavyuti: measurement of distance
2. Godhuli: measurement of time
3. Gavishti: one who milks the cows

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

11. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

1. Dhanurveda: Atharvaveda
2. Gandharvaveda: Yajurveda
3. Ayurveda: Rigveda

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

12. Which of the following statements regarding Vedangas is/are correct?

1. Nirukta
2. Chandas
3. Kalpa
4. Shiksha

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

13. Which of the following statements is/ are correct?

1. Veda is the earliest available literature of humanity.
2. The Veda contains only the Para vidya and not the Aparā vidya.
3. The term 'Astika' is used for those systems of Indian philosophy, which have faith on the authority of the Veda.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

14. Consider the following pairs:

1. Aitareya Brahmana: Rigveda
2. Shatapatha Brahmana: Samveda
3. Taittiriya Brahmana: Krishna-Yajurveda
4. Gopatha Brahmana: Shukla-yajurveda

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

15. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. "Jana" was used for the first time in the later Vedic period.
2. The Kurus were formed from the union between the Bharatas and the Purus.
3. The word "rashtra" was used for the first time in the Later Vedic texts.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

16. With which of the following periods do we associate the 'Microlith' implements?

- (a) Palaeolithic
- (b) Chalcolithic
- (c) Neolithic
- (d) Mesolithic

17. Among the following places in India, where the Old Stone Age tools were found, have been correctly matched?

1. **Madhya Pradesh** - Son River Bank
2. **Gujarat** - Luni Valley
3. **Tamil Nadu** - Kancheepuram

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

18. Which of the following pairs related to the historic period and occupations is/ are correctly matched?

1. **Old Stone Age** - Food gathering and hunting.
2. **New stone age** - Rearing of animals.
3. **Copper age** - Subsistence agriculture.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

19. It is situated in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. It is famous for prehistoric sites, which is related to paleolithic, mesolithic and megalithic periods.

Which of The following archaeological sites is discussed in the above passage?

- (a) Belan valley
- (b) Bhimbetka
- (c) Nevasa
- (d) Pushkar

20. Which of the following statements related to the chalcolithic age is/are correct?

1. The largest town of Jorwe culture was Inamgaon situated along the bank of the Ghod River.
2. The houses were mainly made up of burnt bricks plastered with cow dung and lime.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

21. 'Operation Namaste', seen in news recently is:

- (a) An army initiative to undertake welfare and development projects in the Northeast region.
- (b) A social responsibility initiative by the army in Jammu Kashmir.
- (c) Indian Army's anti-COVID 19 campaign.
- (d) A Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)'s answer to the Naxal problem.

22. Regarding District Mineral Foundations (DMFs), consider the following statements:

1. District Mineral Foundations (DMFs) are statutory bodies established in all the districts in the country affected by mining.
2. DMF funds are collected at state level but used at district level.
3. These funds cannot be used for any purpose other than for the welfare of areas and people affected by mining related operations.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

23. Which of the following is/are provided under the 'Garib Kalyan Package' to help the poor battle against coronavirus?

1. Insurance cover to health workers fighting COVID-19.
2. Two-thirds of the population to get 10kg of free food grains.
3. Equal employer and employee contribution to the PF accounts of all salaried employees by the government.
4. Doubling of limit of collateral free loans for women SHGs.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

24. With reference to 'Force Majeure', seen in news recently, consider the following statements:

1. It means extraordinary events or circumstances beyond human control such as an event described as an Act of God.
2. Force majeure clauses excuse companies (or other parties to a contract) from meeting certain obligations.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

25. Consider the following statements:

1. Arr-Rinam is a lockdown imposed by consensus by Galo tribes whenever an epidemic strikes.
2. Galo Tribes are one of the major tribes in Manipur.

Which of the above statements is/are *incorrect*?

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

ANSWER HINTS

DAY - 74

1. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Palaeolithic Culture

- **Palaeolithic Culture developed in the Pleistocene period. The Pleistocene period (about 2 million years ago) is the geological period referring to the last or the Great Ice Age.** It was the period when ice covered the earth's surface.
- The tools of the lower Palaeolithic phase include mainly handaxes, cleavers, choppers and chopping tools.
- The middle Palaeolithic industries are based upon flakes, and
- The Upper Palaeolithic is characterised by burins and scrapers
- Rock paintings and carvings also, gave us an insight into the subsistence pattern and social life of the Palaeolithic people. **The earliest paintings belong to Upper Palaeolithic age.** Bhimbetka located on the Vindhyan range, is well known for continuous succession of paintings of different periods. Period-I below to Upper Palaeolithic stage and paintings are done in green and dark red colours
- Since the tools made by the hunters/gatherers have survived in the form of **stone tools**, archaeologists use different terms like palaeoliths, mesoliths to classify tools of different types and period.

2. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Mesolithic Culture

- There was rise in temperature and the climate became warm and dry. The climatic changes affected human life and brought about changes in fauna and flora. The technology of producing tools also underwent change and the small stone tools were used. Man was predominantly

in hunting/gathering stage but **there was shift in the pattern of hunting from big game to small game hunting** and to fishing and fowling. These material and ecological changes are also reflected in rock paintings.

- **The Mesolithic tools are microliths** or small stone tools. Microliths are very small in size and their length ranges from 1 to 8 cm. Some microliths have even geometric forms. Blade, core, point, triangle, lunate and trapeze are the main types of Mesolithic tools.
- The paintings and engravings found at the rock shelters which the Mesolithic people used give us considerable idea about the social life and economic activities of Mesolithic people. Sites like **Bhimbetka, Adamgarh, Pratapgarh and Mirzapur** are rich in Mesolithic art and paintings. Hunting, food gathering, fishing and other human activities are reflected in these paintings and engravings.

3. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Neolithic phase

- **Domestication of plants and animals** has been considered as one of the main characteristic features of the Neolithic stage of culture.
- Miles Burkitt stressed that the following characteristic traits should be considered to represent the Neolithic Culture:
 - ▶ Practice of agriculture
 - ▶ Domestication of animals
 - ▶ Grinding and polishing of stone tools, and also
 - ▶ The manufacture of pottery
- The concept of what is Neolithic has been undergoing some change in recent years. A recent study mentions that the term

Neolithic should represent a culture of the **pre-metal stage** where the inhabitants had assured supply of food by cultivation of cereals and domestication of animals and led a sedentary life.

- Domestication of plants and animals led to:
 - the emergence of village communities based on sedentary life,
 - the beginnings of agriculture technology, and
 - greater control over nature by exploitation of natural resources.

4. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Features of Harappan culture

- The Harappan culture covered parts of Panjab, Sindh, Baluchistan, Gujarat, Rajasthan and the fringes of western Uttar Pradesh.
- It extended from Jammu in the north to the Narmada estuary in the south, and from the Makran coast of Baluchistan in the west to Meerut in the north-east. The area formed a triangle and accounted for about 1,299,600 square kilometres, which is larger than Pakistan and certainly bigger than ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia. No other cultural zone in the third and second millennium B.C. in the world was as large as the Harappan zone.
- The Harappan cities did not possess the necessary raw material for the commodities they produced. **They did not use metallic money.**
- **In sharp contrast to Egypt and Mesopotamian, no temples have been found at any Harappan site.**

5. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Kalibangan

- The settlement of Kalibangan is located in Rajasthan along the dried-up bed of the river Ghaggar. This area had the largest concentration of the Harappan settlements.
- Kalibangan was excavated in the 1960s under the guidance of B.K. Thapar. This place has yielded evidence for the existence of Pre-Harappan and Harappan

habitations. It shows significant variation from Harappan in the sphere of religious beliefs.

- Some scholars have suggested that Kalibangan might have been part of the 'Eastern Domain' of the Harappan Civilization. In the areas of present-day Haryana, East Punjab and Western U.P. Harappan sites like Bara, Siswal and Alamgirpur have been discovered.
- They give evidence of the presence of distinct local traditions in pottery along with the Harappan pottery. Kalibangan might have been a mediator between the Harappan cultural zone and the eastern provinces.
- Kalibangan in Rajasthan has given the evidence of the earliest (2800 BC) ploughed agricultural field ever revealed through an excavation.

Key findings

- The most important discovery of Kalibangan is a ploughed field.
- The Fire altars discovered at Kalibangan reveal that the people were ritualistic and believed in worship of fire.
- Bones of camel have been found at Kalibangan.
- There was no drainage system in Kalibangan.

6. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Harappan Sites in Gujarat

- In Gujarat settlements such as **Rangapur, Surkotada and Lothal** have been discovered. Lothal is located in the coastal flats of the Gulf of Cambay. This place seems to have been an outpost for sea-trade with contemporary West Asian societies.
- Its excavator S.R. Rao claims to have discovered a dockyard here.

7. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Town planning of IVC

- The settlements of Harappa, Mohenjodaro and Kalibangan show certain uniformities in their planning. **These cities were divided into a citadel on the west side and a lower town on the eastern side of the settlement.**

- In Mohenjodaro and Harappa the citadel was surrounded by a brick wall. At Kalibangan both the citadel and the lower city were surrounded by a wall, streets ran from north to south in the lower city and cut at right angles.
- In Harappa and Mohenjodaro, baked bricks were used for buildings. **In Kalibangan mud bricks were used.** In settlements like Kot Diji and Amri in Sind there was no fortification of the city.
- The site of Lothal in Gujarat also shows a very different layout. It was a rectangular settlement surrounded by a brick wall. It did not have any internal division into citadel and lower city.

8. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Sources of the minerals

- Harappans acquired copper from the Khetrimines of Rajasthan.
- The settlements Of Jodhpura, Bagor and Ganeshwar in Central Rajasthan which are generally considered contemporary with the Harappans, might have supplied copper ores to them.
- The Harappans might have met some of their needs of copper from sources in Baluchistan and North-West Frontier Provinces also.
- Gold was most probably obtained from Kolar gold fields of Karnataka and Kashmir.
- Silver might have been imported from Afghanistan and Iran.
- The precious stone lapis-lazuli was available only in Badakhshan in North-East Afghanistan.

9. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Jorwe culture

- The Jorwe culture was a Chalcolithic archaeological culture which existed in large areas of what is now Maharashtra state in Western India, and also reached north into the Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh. It is named after the type site of Jorwe.

- Jorwe is a village and an archaeological site located on the Pravara, a tributary of the Godavari River in Sangamner taluka of Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra.
- Over 200 settlements of the Jorwe culture have been found, ranging from several large and medium-sized farming villages, to many small villages, as well as temporary and seasonal camp-sites used by pastoralists. It likely reflects a chiefdom level of social organization.
- **The largest settlement was Daimabad, which** had a mud fortification during this period, as well as an elliptical temple with fire pits. Some settlements show evidence of planning in the layout of rectangular houses and streets or lanes. Most dwellings were small, single-room dwellings, but the chiefs lived in large houses with multiple rooms, and had granaries to store grains.
- This site was excavated in 1950-51 under the direction of Hasmukh Dhirajlal Sankalia and Shantaram Bhalchandra.

10. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

importance of cattle in the early Vedic society

- Hymns of the Rigveda yield extensive evidence of the importance of cattle in the early Vedic society. Many linguistic expressions in the Rigveda are associated with the cow (gau).
- Cattle was the chief measure of wealth and a wealthy man who owned many cattle was called 'gomat'.
- **The terms used for conflicts and battles in this period were gavishti, gavesana, gavyat, etc. The former literally means 'to search for cows'.**
- The terms themselves suggest that possession of cattle was the bone of contention between groups and led to occasional inter-tribal fights and conflicts.
- Theraja or the chief was called the 'gopati' or one who protects cows.
- In the Rigveda, **Godhuli was used as a term for a measure of time. Distance was called gavyuti.**
- **Adughter was called duhitr or one who milked the cows. Kinship units were labelled asgotra.**

11. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:**Upaveda**

- The term upaveda ("applied knowledge") is used in traditional literature to designate the subjects of certain technical works. Lists of what subjects are included in this class differ among sources.
- As per the Caraṁavyuha, they are:
 - ▶ Ayurveda (Medicine), associated with the ṁigveda
 - ▶ Dhanurveda (Archery), associated with the Yajurveda
 - ▶ Gandharvaveda (Music and sacred dance), associated with the Samaveda, and
 - ▶ Arthashastra (Economics), associated with the Atharvaveda

12. Option: (d)

Explanation:**Vedangas**

- The Vedangas are the last treatises of the Vedic Literature. Paniniya Shiksha (41-42) narrates two verses on the importance of the Vedangas which describe Veda as a Purusha having six limbs as six Vedangas: Chandas are His two feet, Kalpa are His two arms, Jyotisha are His eyes, Nirukta is His ears, Shiksha is His nose and Vyakarana is His mouth.
- The oldest record of their names occurs in the Mundaka Upanishad where they are named as:
 - ▶ Shiksha or phonetics or pronunciation
 - ▶ Kalpa or ritual
 - ▶ Vyakarana or grammar
 - ▶ Nirukta or etymology
 - ▶ Chandas or meter
 - ▶ Jyotisha or astronomy

13. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:**Importance of Vedas**

- The significance of the Veda is manifold.
- It has been universally acknowledged that the Veda is the earliest available literature of humanity.

- The Veda in the form of prose and poetry in Sanskrit language, has been regarded as authoritative knowledge. Its authority seems to have remained unquestioned for several millennia, and it has been considered the last tribunal in matters of dispute whether in religion or philosophy or social customs.
- The term 'Astika' is used for those systems of Indian philosophy, which have faith on the authority of the Veda and the term 'Nastika' is used for those systems of Indian philosophy which do not have faith on the authority of the Veda.
- The religion and culture of the Hindus are rooted in the Veda. Till date, their worship, sacrifice, rites and attitudes are influenced by the Veda.
- The Veda contains the highest spiritual knowledge (Para vidya) as well as the knowledge of the world (Apara vidya). Thus, apart from philosophy, we find here descriptions of various aspects of the different subjects such as sciences, medicine, political science, psychology, agriculture, poetry, art, music etc.
- The Veda is unique in its purity and sanctity. The text of the Veda is preserved in its pure and original form without any alteration or interpolation even after thousands of years. The Veda is the only unadulterated treasure house of true knowledge. So much so that even UNESCO declared it as part of the Intangible cultural heritage of humanity.
- The Vedic language is marked by extreme economy of expression. Many times it seems to carry some deep hidden meanings indicating mystical truths. Often it makes symbolic impression. The wise souls, from the immediate successors of the Vedic seers right down to our times, have searched for and discovered the revelation of the deepest truth in the Vedic texts differently. That is the reason many commentaries and reference books are written by the ancient and modern scholars for understanding the Veda and the Vedic concepts. This vast reference material further establishes the importance of the Vedic texts.

14. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:**Brahmanas**

- Originally, there were numerous Brahmanas, of which only a few have survived to us. There are a number of lost Brahmanas which are quoted in the available Sanskrit Literature. For each Samhita, there are corresponding Brahmanas.
- Names of the principal Brahmanas of all the Vedas are listed here:

Rigveda:

- Aitareya Brahmana,
- Kaushitaki / Sankhayana Brahmana

Shukla-yajurveda:

- Shatapatha Brahmana

Krishna-Yajurveda:

- Taittiriya Brahmana

Samaveda:

- Tandya Brahmana,
- Shadvinsha Brahmana,
- Samavidhana Brahmana,
- Arsheya Brahmana,
- Daivata/ Devatadhyaya Brahmana,
- Upanishad Brahmana,
- Samhitopanishad Brahmana,
- Vamsha Brahmana,
- Jaiminiya Brahmana,
- JaiminiyaAsheyaBrahmana,
- Jaiminiyopanishad Brahmana

Atharvaveda:

- Gopatha Brahmana

15. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Polity of later Vedic period

- **Jana was used in the sense of people or tribe in the Rigvedic period**, but now the concept of janapada emerged. Janapada meant the area where the tribe settled.
- The word rashtra was also used for the first time in the Later Vedic texts. However, it was still not used in the sense of a state with well-defined territories.
- **The Kurus, who were formed from the union between two major Vedic tribes-the Bharatas and the Purus**, are mentioned in texts as occupying the area in the upper portion of the Ganga-

Yamuna Doab. Similarly, the Panchalas are mentioned as people who occupied the middle portion of the Doab, called the Panchala desa. This indicates that tribal identities were merging with territorial identities.

- It is also stated that when the Kurus and the Panchalas came together, their authority over the upper and middle reaches of the Ganga-Yhuna Doab was complete. These changes in the relationship between the Jana and the area over which it wielded control helped towards the formation of the mahajanapadas and janapadas by the 6th century B.C.

16. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Mesolithic Age

- **The Mesolithic Tools** smaller in size and better in finishing (more geometric) than the Palaeolithic age and **are called Microliths**. These microliths are tiny tools of one to five centimeters length, made by blunting one or more sides with steep retouch.
- **The main tool types are backed blades, obliquely truncated blades, points, crescents, triangles, and trapezes**. Some of the microliths were used as components of spearheads, arrowheads, knives, sickles, harpoons, and daggers. They were fitted into grooves in bone, wood and reed shafts and joined together by natural adhesives like gum and resin.
- The use of bow and arrows for hunting has been documented by Mesolithic man in the rock art of that period.
- The Bored stones, which had already appeared during the upper Palaeolithic, became common during this, and the Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods.

17. Correct Option : (c)

Explanation:

Old Stone Age

Places in India where the Old Stone Age tools were found:

- Madhya Pradesh - **Son River bank**, Bhimbetka, and Mageshwa.
- Rajasthan - Luni Valley.
- Karnataka - Pagalkhat.

- Andhra Pradesh - Karnool caves, Renigunta.
- Tamil Nadu - Vadamadurai, Athirambakkam, Pallavaram, **Kancheepuram**, Vellur, and Thiruvallur.
- Luni Valley located at **Rajasthan, not in Gujarat**.

18. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Pre-Historic India

- In the Old Stone Age, food was obtained by hunting animals and gathering edible plants and tubers. Therefore, these people are called as **hunter-gatherers**.
- The chief characteristic features of the Neolithic culture are the practice of agriculture, domestication of animals and **animal rearing**, polishing of stone tools and the manufacture of pottery.
- The Neolithic period is followed by the Chalcolithic (copper-stone) period when copper and bronze came to be used. The new technology of smelting metal ore and crafting metal artifacts is an important development in human civilization and they practiced **subsistence agriculture**.

19. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Pre-Historic India

- Belan River is a river in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. It is famous for prehistoric sites on its banks. It originates from the western part of the Sonbhadra district then flows in the southern part of Mirzapur and Allahabad districts. **It is famous for prehistoric sites, which is related to paleolithic, mesolithic and megalithic periods.** Chopanimando in Allahabad district is one of these sites, which deals with evidence of ancient cultivation of wild cereals like rice. Koldihwa and Mahagara (both in Allahabad district) are two important excavated sites, located on the northern fringes of Vindhyas on the banks of the Belan River.

20. Correct option: (d)

Explanation:

Chalcolithic Age

- People belonging to the Chalcolithic age domesticated animals and practiced

agriculture. They produced not only wheat and rice but also **cultivated bajra and pulses**. All these cereals have been found at Navdatoli situated on the bank of the Narmada in Maharashtra. People in the eastern regions lived on fish and rice as fish hooks have been found in Bihar and West Bengal.

- The Chalcolithic people were generally not acquainted with burnt bricks and their houses were made of mud bricks. However, stone-built houses were found in Ahar. The largest Jorwe site is Daimabad in the Godavari valley which contained about 4,000 people. The place was fortified with a mud wall having stone bastions.
- A large number of bronze goods are also found in Daimabad. At Inamgaon in western Maharashtra, large mud houses with ovens and circular pit houses have been discovered. In the latter phase of the Chalcolithic culture, a house with five-room and a granary in its neighbourhood, have been found. Inamgaon was a large settlement that contained more than one hundred houses and numerous burials. The arts and crafts of the Chalcolithic age showed weapons and bangles of copper. Coppersmiths manufactured beads of semiprecious stones such as carnelian, steatite and quartz crystal.
- The Chalcolithic people were generally not acquainted with burnt bricks and their houses were made of mud bricks. The largest Jorwe site is **Daimabad in the Godavari valley** which contained about 4,000 people.

21. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- **Option (c) is correct**

Supplementary notes:

Operation Namaste

- **The Indian Army has code-named its 'anti-COVID-19 campaign' as 'Operation Namaste' to help the government in its fight against the pandemic.**
- Operation Namaste — which refers to the practice of greeting people with a namaste instead of a handshake to avoid physical contact — has two key elements.
- One is being fully ready to assist civil authorities to battle COVID-19 and the

second one is doing everything to protect its own forces from getting affected.

22. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- Statement 2 is incorrect: The DMF fund is collected at district level.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: DMF funds can be used for other purposes if the central Government directs as has been done recently.

Supplementary notes:

District Mineral Foundation Fund

- **Union Finance Minister recently said state governments should use district mineral foundation (DMF) funds for response and preparedness to fight the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic.**
- DMF funds may be used to supplement and augment healthcare facilities, screening and testing requirements and any other resources that might be required.
- **District Mineral Foundations (DMFs) were instituted under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Amendment Act 2015 in all districts in the country affected by mining related operations.**
- They are non-profit trusts to work for the interest and benefit of persons and areas affected by mining-related operations.
- **The fund is collected at the district level.** There are certain high-priority areas identified in all states' DMF rules, where at least 60 per cent of the fund must be used. These include vital and pressing concerns, including healthcare, drinking water, women and child welfare, education sanitation etc.

23. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- Statement 2 is incorrect: Free allotment of additional 5kg of food grains to two-thirds of population.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: Government will pay PF contributions only for wage-earners below Rs.15000 per month in businesses having less than 100 workers

Supplementary notes:

Garib Kalyan Package

- The Union Finance Minister recently announced Rs.1.70 Lakh Crore relief package under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana for the poor to help them fight the battle against Corona Virus.
- Following are the components of the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package: —
 - ▶ **Insurance cover of Rs.50 Lakh per health worker fighting COVID-19 to be provided under Insurance Scheme**
 - ▶ **80 crore poor people will to get additional 5 kg wheat or rice and 1 kg of preferred pulses for free every month for the next three months**
 - ▶ 20 crore women Jan Dhan account holders to get Rs.500 per month for next three months
 - ▶ Increase in MNREGA wage to Rs.202 a day from Rs.182 to benefit 13.62 crore families
 - ▶ An ex-gratia of Rs.1000 to 3 crore poor senior citizen, poor widows and poor disabled
 - ▶ Government to front-load Rs.2000 paid to farmers in first week of April under existing PM Kisan Yojana to benefit 8.7 crore farmers
 - ▶ Central Government has given orders to State Governments to use Building and Construction Workers Welfare Fund to provide relief to Construction Workers
 - ▶ **Wage-earners below Rs.15000 per month in businesses having less than 100 workers are at risk of losing their employment. Under this package, government proposes to pay 24 percent of their monthly wages into their PF accounts for next three months.**
 - ▶ Employees' Provident Fund Regulations will be amended to include Pandemic as the reason to allow non-refundable advance of 75 percent of the amount or three months of the wages, whichever is lower, from their accounts.
 - ▶ Under PM Garib Kalyan Yojana, gas cylinders, free of cost, would be provided to 8 crore poor families for the next three months.

- Limit of collateral free lending would be increased from Rs.10 to Rs.20 lakhs for women SHGs.

24. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- Both statements are correct

Supplementary notes:

Force Majeure

- The Finance Ministry (Government of India) said that the COVID-19 outbreak in China will be considered a 'force majeure' situation.
- Force majeure is a French term that literally means "greater force." A 'force majeure' situation refers to extraordinary events and circumstances beyond human control.
- **It is related to the concept of an act of God**, an event for which no party can be held accountable, such as a hurricane or a tornado. Force majeure also encompasses human actions, however, such as armed conflict.
- **Force majeure refers to a clause that is included in contracts to remove liability for natural and unavoidable catastrophes that interrupt the expected course of events and restrict participants from fulfilling obligations.**

25. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Galo Tribes are one of the major tribes in Arunachal Pradesh.

Supplementary notes:

Galo Tribe Lockdown Ritual

- A tribal lockdown ritual has staged a comeback in Arunachal Pradesh, the State geographically closest to China's Hubei province where the COVID-19 outbreak began.
- The border State's West Siang district ceremonially entered the Arr-Rinam phase.
- **Arr-Rinam is the Galo equivalent of lockdown imposed by consensus for 48 hours whenever an epidemic strikes.**
- **The Galos, one of the 26 major tribes of Arunachal Pradesh, dominate West Siang district.**
- The Arr-Rinam follows the Ali-Ternam (the word Ali means epidemic and Ternam means forestall) ritual to ward off an epidemic.
- These rituals were last performed almost four decades ago when a water-borne disease had affected many members of the community.
- However, these rituals have been performed periodically for livestock, primarily the semi-wild animal mithun, that are prone to contagious diseases.



TEST

DAY - 75

Time Allowed: 30 mins

Maximum Marks: 50

1. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Buddhism unlike Bhagavatism, does not believe in the law of 'karma'.
2. Buddha preached 'nirvana' as the ultimate goal but unlike Vedic beliefs, he laid emphasis on the moral life of an individual.
3. Buddha was indifferent to the existence of God but he believed in the existence of soul.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

2. Which of the following statements is/are incorrect?

1. The Jataka tales of Buddhism are not the parts of the Buddhist canons.
2. Vinaya Pitaka contains the philosophical ideas of teachings of Buddha.
3. Abhidhamma Pitaka is written in the form of questions and answers.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

3. What were the main tasks of the spies during Mauryan rule?

1. Keeping an eye over the ministers
2. Reporting on government officials

3. Collecting impressions regarding the feelings of citizens
4. Knowing the secrets of foreign rulers

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

4. Which of the following statements is/are incorrect?

1. Vishnu was also known as the Tripurantaka.
2. Besnagar Pillar was erected by the Indo-Greek ruler Bhagabhadra.
3. Heliodorus was a follower of Bhagavatism.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

5. Which of the following statements regarding the "Pasupata sect" is/are correct?

1. It is mentioned in the Mahabharata and various Puranas.
2. Shaiva-siddhanta school was the most extreme sub sect of this sect.
3. The extreme sub sects of Pasupata sect were also called Atimargika.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

6. Which of the following statements is/ are correct?

- 1. Purushapura was a great centre of Buddhist culture under the Kushans.
- 2. Taxila offered the highest learning in humanities, sciences, crafts, martial arts, law and medicine.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

7. Which of the following were the centres of Jainism in ancient India?

- 1. Mathura
- 2. Ujjain
- 3. Taxila
- 4. Sittannavasal

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

8. Which of the following are the sects of Buddhism?

- 1. Bhadrayanika
- 2. Sarvastivadins
- 3. Yapaniya

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

9. Which of the following statements regarding the ancient trade outlets is/ are correct?

- 1. Tamruk was an important outlet for coastal trade with Andhra and Tamil Coasts.

- 2. Barbarikon was an important trade outlet at the mouth of the Indus.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

10. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

- 1. Samaharta: chief custodian of treasury
- 2. Sannidhata: highest officer of land revenue
- 3. Sitadhyaksa: superintendent of agriculture
- 4. Pautavadhyaksa: superintendent of weights and measures

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

11. Which of the following statements is/ are incorrect?

- 1. The punch-marked coins were only made of silver.
- 2. These coins were issued by both merchant Guilds and States.
- 3. These coins did not bear any inscriptions on them.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) None of the above

12. Which of the following statements are correct?

- 1. Only the Vinaya Pitaka, and Sutta Pitaka were compiled during the first Buddhist Council.
- 2. Mahasangikas do not uphold the orthodox Vinaya Pitaka rather they have their own rules.

3. The third Buddhist Council compiled three commentaries (Vibhashas) of the three Pitakas.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

13. Arrange the following foreign invaders into the chronological order:

- 1. Bactrian
- 2. Scythians
- 3. Parthians
- 4. Tocharians

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

14. Which of the following statements regarding the Kushan empire in India is/are correct?

- 1. Kushan rulers were the patrons of Buddhism only.
- 2. Kushans strengthened the idea of the divine origin of kingship.
- 3. Their empire extended from the Oxus to the Ganga.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

15. Which of the following statements regarding Indo-Greeks in India is/are correct?

- 1. The Indo-Greeks were the first to issue gold coins in India.
- 2. The capital of Milindawas at Sakala.
- 3. The most famous Greek ruler in India was Rudradaman I.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

16. Which of the following were the tri-ratnas of Jainism?

- 1. Right Faith
- 2. Right Knowledge
- 3. Right Conduct
- 4. Right Speech

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

17. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Principles of Jainism?

- 1. Like Buddhism, it condemns the Varna system.
- 2. It principally aims at the attainment of freedom from worldly bonds.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

18. Consider the following statements regarding the Jaina Sangha:

- 1. It split into the Digambara sect and Shwetambara Sect during the Mauryan Era.
- 2. The Shwetambara sect observed the tenets of religion strictly whereas the Digambara sect was liberal.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

19. Sallekhana is a religious practice in:

- (a) Hinduism
- (b) Jainism
- (c) Buddhism
- (d) None of the above

20. Consider the following statements regarding sacred books of Jainas:

1. The sacred books of the Jainas are collectively known as the Siddhanta or Agama.
2. They are written in the Ardha-magadhi, a form of Prakrit language.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

21. Tribals in northeast India have revived indigenous lockdown rituals to contain the spread of COVID-19. Consider the following statements in this regard:

1. The Adi and Nyishi community performed lockdown rituals called 'motor' and 'arrue' respectively.
2. Both Adi and Nyishi tribes are Tibeto-Burman language speaking people.
3. Adi is the single largest tribe of Arunachal Pradesh.

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

22. Which of the following statements regarding Petroleum Explosives Safety Organization (PESO) is/are correct?

1. PESO is an organization mandated to administer the Explosives Act, 2884 and Petroleum Act, 1934.
2. It comes under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
3. It also ensures competitive markets for gas.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1 and 3 only

23. NGT recently ordered assessment of environmental damage caused by legacy waste in the national capital of India. In light of this, consider the following statements:

1. Legacy waste refers to the liquid generated by airless waste which pollutes groundwater.
2. Bio-mining is an effective method to treat legacy waste.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

24. Consider the following statements regarding the antibody test for COVID-19:

1. It is a serological test that looks for the presence of virus through nasal and throat swab.
2. It is used for confirmation of CoVID-19 disease in patients.
3. It can help in developing convalescent plasma therapy for COVID-19.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

25. Consider the following statements regarding World Water Development Report:

1. It is a biannual publication of UN-Water.
2. The 2020 report focuses on adaptation and mitigation of climate change through improving water management.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

ANSWER HINTS

DAY - 75

1. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Buddhism

- **Buddhism laid great emphasis on the law of 'karma'.** According to this law present is determined by the past actions. The condition of a man in this life and the next depends upon his own actions. Every individual is the maker of his own destiny. We are born again and again to reap the fruits of our 'karma'. If an individual has no sins, he is not born again. Thus, the doctrine of karma is the essential part of the teachings of Buddha.
- **Buddha preached 'nirvana', the ultimate goal in the life of a man.** It means the shedding of all desires, and ending of sufferings, which finally leads to freedom from rebirth. By a process of elimination of desire, one can attain 'nirvana'. **Therefore, Buddha preached that annihilation of desire is the real problem. Prayers and sacrifices will not end the desire. So, unlike the emphasis on rituals and ceremonies in Vedic religion he laid emphasis on the moral life of an individual.**
- **Buddha neither accepted nor rejected the existence of God.** He was more concerned about the individual and his actions. **Buddhism also did not believe in the existence of soul.**

2. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Buddhist canons

- The Buddhist canons (collection of teachings) are divided into three sections namely:
 - ▶ The **Sutta Pitaka** consists of five sections (nikayas) of religious discourses and sayings of Buddha. The

fifth section contains the Jataka tales (birth stories of Buddha).

- ▶ The **Vinaya Pitaka** contains the rules of monastic discipline.
- ▶ The **Abhidhamma Pitaka** contains the philosophical ideas of teachings of Buddha. It is written in the form of questions and answers.

3. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Mauryan espionage

- The Mauryan administration under the guidance of the Arthashastra, had a well-knit system of espionage. A watch was kept practically on all important officials as well as on general public. The main tasks of the spies recruited involved:
 - ▶ keeping an eye over the ministers,
 - ▶ reporting on government officials,
 - ▶ collecting impressions regarding the feelings of citizens, and
 - ▶ know the secrets of foreign rulers, etc.
- For these activities they would seek the help of various people like cooks, barbers, etc. They would themselves adopt various guises like ascetics, students, etc., to seek information. At times they even directly reported to the King on matters of importance.

4. Correct Option: ()

Explanation:

Bhagavatism followers

- Some of the Indo-Greeks also embraced **Bhagavatism**.
- For example, from the Besnagar Pillar Inscription we know that **Heliodorus** of Takshasila (Taxila) who was an envoy of

Indo-Greek King Antialcidas to the court of the **Sunga ruler Bhagabhadra**, was a follower of the Bhagavata cult and erected a pillar with Garuda, the emblem of Vishnu, at Besnagar (Vidisa) near Bhopal in honour of Vasudeva.

- Shiva was also known as the deity who destroyed the three heavenly cities (Tripurantaka).

5. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Pashupata sect

- Pashupata, perhaps the earliest Hindu sect to worship the god Shiva as the supreme deity. It gave rise in turn to numerous subjects that flourished in Gujarat and Rajasthan, at least until the 12th century, and also travelled to Java and Cambodia.
- The sect takes its name from Pashupati, an epithet of Shiva meaning "lord" (pati) of "cattle" (pashus). Pashus are more precisely sacrificial or domestic beasts, the males of five species: goats, sheep, horses, cows, and, theoretically, humans. The "beasts" are therefore human souls, worshippers regarded as the cattle of the god and fit for sacrifice. Shiva himself was believed to have been the first preceptor of the system.
- **The Pashupata sect is mentioned in the Mahabharata. According to the Vayu-purana and the Linga-purana**, Shiva revealed that he would make an appearance on earth during the age of Vishnu's incarnation as Vasudeva (Krishna). Shiva indicated that he would enter a dead body and incarnate himself as Lakulin (or Nakulin or Lakulisha, lakula meaning "club").
- Inscriptions from the 10th and 13th centuries refer to a teacher named **Lakulin**, whose followers believed him to be an incarnation of Shiva. On analogy with the Vasudeva cult, some historians place the rise of the Pashupatas as early as the 2nd century BCE, while others prefer the 2nd century CE as a date of origin.
- The ascetic practices adopted by the Pashupatas include the thrice-daily smearing of their bodies with ashes, meditation, and chanting the symbolic syllable Om. The school fell into disrepute when distortions of some of the mystical practices gave rise to **two extreme sects**,

the Kapalika and Kalamukha. Some of the Pashupatas also developed the more moderate **Shaiva-siddhanta school**, whose philosophical teachings became not only acceptable but also central to modern Shaivism.

- The Pashupatas and **the extreme sects were called Atimargika** ("Away from the Path"; i.e., antinomian) to distinguish them from the Shaiva-siddhantas.

6. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Buddhism centres

- Barhut, Bodhgaya and Sanchi continued to be celebrated places of pilgrimage during the Sunga period and later.
- **Purushapura was a great centre of Buddhist culture under the Kushans**. However, Taxila continued to be the most important centre in this region. In fact, in the entire region of Gandhara which included Purushapura and Taxila, Buddhism was so important that it gave rise to a regional school of art called Gandhara art.
- Mathura was a major centre of Buddhism and like Gandhara produced its own school of art. Bodhisattva images of Mathura were taken to far-off places.
- In western Deccan, Nasik, Kanheri and Karle numerous other monasteries were excavated on the hills during this period and provided residence to Buddhist monks.
- In the eastern Deccan, Amaravati and Nagarjunakonda were the famous centres where Buddhist art flourished. The Mahachaitya of Nagarjunakonda was a place of pilgrimage among the Buddhists all over India.
- Some of these centres developed into great educational centres also. For example, Taxila, Mathura, Benaras and Nalanda emerged as centres of Buddhist learning.
- Taxila attracted students from many parts of the country. It **offered the highest learning in humanities, sciences, crafts, martial arts, law and medicine**.

7. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Jain centers

- Among the many Jain centres, Rajagriha or Rajgir developed into an important

centred during the first and second centuries A.D. Vajra Muni of the Svetambara sect was associated with this place.

- **Mathura** was another important centre. From the sculptures found in Mathura and from the dedicated inscriptions on them, it is evident that the merchant class patronised Jainism here on a significant scale. It continued to be an important centre of Jainism for many centuries.
- According to a late tradition, **Ujjain** was another important centre of Jainism in this period.
- In the northwest, Sirkap in **Taxila** grew into a Jain centre from the early centuries of the Christian era in addition to being a major Buddhist centre. It had a large Jain establishment.
- Similarly, Broach and Sopara on the western coast were great centres and monks frequented there.
- In Orissa, Udayagiri and Khandagiri hills near Bhuvaneswar were other centres from the Mauryan times, and they continued to flourish even after the rule of Kharavela.
- In the Tamil region, Madurai and **Sittannavasal** may be considered as important centres. Large Jain establishments existed at these places in the second century B.C. and afterwards.

8. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Sects of Buddhism

- With the spread of Buddhism to different parts of the country many sects appeared.
 - For example, the Theravadins had their centre of activity at Kausambi; Mathura was the centre for the **Sarvastivadins**; and the **Bhadrayanika** sect flourished at Nasik and Kanheri.
- The Yapaniyawas a Jain sect around the first century A.D.

9. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Trade routes in ancient India

- One of the works that tells us a great deal about early maritime trade is the Periplus of the Erythraean Sea. This Greek text was written by an anonymous sailor in the first

century A.D. and contains an account of the ports that he visited during his travels between the Red Sea and India.

- The two major ports to which trade goods were sent from the centres of north India were those of **Barbarikon** at the mouth of the Indus and Bharuch at the mouth of the **Narmada**. We have already referred to the routes along the Indus that connected Barbarikon with Punjab and Gandhara. Bharuch was linked to Ujjain, Mathura and the Ganga plains.
- **In the east, Tamruk was an important outlet for coastal trade with Andhra and Tamil Coasts.**

10. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Mauryan officers

- The pautavadhyaksa or superintendent of weights and measures exerted a strict control on maintaining standard weights and measures.
- The sannidhata was the chief custodian of the State treasury.
- The Mauryas in fact attached great importance to the assessment of land revenue and the highest officer in charge of this was the samaharta.
- Sitadhyaksa was the superintendent of agriculture who supervised the cultivation works.

11. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Punch-marked coins

- The earliest reference to coins in the context of south Asia can be found in the Vedas. However, the archaeological findings suggested that the earliest instances of coin circulation in India can be traced back to 6th-5th century BCE. These earliest coins are known as the famous 'punch-marked' coins.
- **Issued initially by merchant Guilds and later by States**, the coins represented a trade currency belonging to a period of intensive trade activity and urban development. They are broadly classified into two periods: the first period (attributed to the Janapadas or small local states) and the second period (attributed to the Imperial Mauryan period).

- The punch-marked coins were mainly made of silver. There were copper punch-marked coins too.
- These coins are mostly of rectangular shape, occasionally square or round. These coins have been found in large numbers in various places of northern India ranging from the Taxila-Gandhara region of north western India to middle Ganges valley.
- These coins did not bear any inscriptions on them. Instead they carried symbols of geometric designs; natural bodies such as sun, moon, mountains; depictions of different animals and plants, etc.

12. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Buddhist Councils

- According to tradition shortly after the death of Buddha the first Buddhist Council was held in 483 B.C. in the Saptaparni cave near Rajagriha. Mahakassapa presided over the assembly. **All the teachings of Buddha were divided into two Pitakas, namely Vinaya Pitaka, and Sutta Pitaka.**
- The text of Vinaya Pitaka was established under the leadership of Upali and those of Sutta Pitaka was settled under the leadership of Ananda.
- The second Council was held at Vaisali in 383 B.C. The monks of Vaisali and Pataliputra had accepted certain rules which were declared as contrary to the teaching of Buddha by the monks of Kausambi and Avanti. The Council failed to bring about a compromise between the two opposing groups; **hence the council ended in a permanent split of the Buddhist order into Sthaviravadins and Mahasangikas. The former upheld the orthodox Vinaya Pitaka while the latter favoured the new rules and their further relaxation.**
- The third Council was held at Pataliputra during the reign of Asoka under the chairmanship of Moggaliputta Tissa. In this Council the philosophical interpretations of the doctrines of Buddha were collected into the third Pitaka called Abhidhamma Pitaka. An attempt was made in this Council to free the Buddhist order from the dissidents and innovations.
- The fourth Council was held during the reign of Kanishka in Kashmir. This council was a gathering of Hinayanists of North

India. It compiled three commentaries (Vibhashas) of the three Pitakas. It decided certain controversial questions of differences that arose between the Sarvastivada teachers of Kashmir and Gandhara.

13. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Foreign invasions

- A series of invasions in India took place from about 200 B.C. **The first to invade India were the Greeks, who are called the Indo-Greeks or Bactrian Greeks.**
- The Greeks were followed by the Sakas, who controlled a much larger part of India than the Greeks did.
- The Saka (Scythians) domination in the north-western India was followed by that of the Parthians. In comparison with the Greeks and the Sakas they occupied only a small portion of north-western India. The most famous Parthian king was Gondopernes.
- The Parthians were followed by the Kushans, who are also called Yuechis or Tocharians.

14. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Kushans

- Kushan also spelled Kusana, ruling line descended from the Yuezhi, a people that ruled over most of the northern Indian subcontinent, Afghanistan, and parts of Central Asia during the first three centuries of the Common Era. The Yuezhi conquered Bactria in the 2nd century BCE and divided the country into five chiefdoms, one of which was that of the Kushans (Guishuang). A hundred years later the Kushan chief Kujula Kadphises (Qiujiuque) secured the political unification of the Yuezhi kingdom under himself.
- Under Kaniska I (flourished 1st century CE) and his successors, the Kushan kingdom reached its height. It was acknowledged as one of the four great Eurasian powers of its time (the others being China, Rome, and Parthia). The Kushans were instrumental in spreading Buddhism in Central Asia and China and in developing Mahayana Buddhism and the Gandhara and Mathura schools of art.
- **Their empire extended from the Oxus to the Ganga, from Khorasan in Central Asia to Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh.**

- The Sakas and the Kushans strengthened the idea of the divine origin of kingship. The Kushan kings were called sons of god. They also introduced the satrap system of government.
- The Kushan rulers worshipped both Siva and the Buddha, and the images of these two gods appeared on the Kushan coins. Several Kushan rulers were worshippers of Vishnu.

15. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Indo-Greeks

- In the beginning of the second century B.C., the Indo-Greeks occupied a large part of north-western India, much larger than that conquered by Alexander.
- The most famous Indo-Greek ruler was Menander (165-145 B.C.) He is also known by the name Milinda. He had his capital at Sakala (modern Sialkot) in Punjab, and he invaded the Ganga-Yamuna doab. He was converted to Buddhism by Nagasena, who is also known as Nagarjuna.
- Menander asked Nagasena many questions relating to Buddhism. These questions and Nagasena's answers were recorded in the form of a book known as Milinda Panho.
- The Indo-Bactrian rule is important in the history of India because of the large number of coins which the Greeks issued. The Indo-Greeks were the first rulers in India to issue coins which can be definitely attributed to the kings. This is not possible in the case of the early punch-marked coin which cannot be assigned with certainty to any dynasty.
- The Indo-Greeks were the first to issue gold coins in India, which increased in number under the Kushans. The Greek rule is also memorable on account of the introduction of Hellenistic art features in the north-west frontier of India, giving rise to the Gandhara art.

16. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Tri – Ratnas of Jainism

- 1. Right Faith
- 2. Right Knowledge
- 3. Right Conduct

17. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Doctrines of Jainism

- Jainism taught five doctrines: (i) do not commit violence, (ii) do not tell a lie, (iii) do not steal, (iv) do not hoard, and (v) observe continence (brahmacharya).
- Jainism recognized the existence of the gods but placed them lower than the Jina, and did not condemn the varna system as Buddhism did. According to Mahavira, a person is born in a high or in lower varna as a consequence of his sins committed or virtues acquired by him in his previous birth.
- Mahavira looks for human values even in a chandala. In his opinion, by leading a pure and meritorious life, members of the lower castes can achieve liberation.
- Jainism principally aims at the attainment of freedom from worldly bonds. No ritual is necessary for such liberation.

18. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Jain Sects

- Jain Sangha could not maintain its unity after 200 years of Mahavira's Parinirvana. It split in the Digambara sect and Shwetambara Sect during the Mauryan Era.
- The Digambara sect observed the tenets of religion strictly and the monks remained naked. Shwetambara sect was liberal and they wore white clothes.
- Besides monastic nudity, the other beliefs of the Digambaras that are different from the Shwetambaras are as follows:
 - ▶ The perfect saint (kevalin) does not need food to stay alive. Mahavira never married;
 - ▶ No woman can reach moksha without being reborn as a man
 - ▶ All Tirthankaras, when rendered as images, must be portrayed as naked, without ornaments, and with downcast eyes
 - ▶ Moreover, the Digambaras do not recognize the Shwetambara canon of religious texts but maintain that the early literature was gradually forgotten and lost completely by the 2nd Century A.D.

19. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:**Sallekhana**

- **Santhara also called Sallekhana, Samadhi-Marana, Sanyasana-Marana, is the Jain ritual practice of facing death voluntarily at the end of one's life.**
- In Jainism, the concept of choosing the manner and time of one's death is a centuries-old ritual. The devout Jains believe that Mahavira, the 24th Tirthankar, allowed Santhara, or Sallekhana, as the ultimate test of spirituality, will power, whose ultimate goal is purifying body and mind and facing death voluntarily.
- According to the ritual, which Jains believe has been prevalent for thousands of years, a person voluntarily gives up food and water, either because of an incurable illness or due to the belief that the end is near. It is reserved only for the old and the invalid and is practiced rarely.
- Jainism is one of the world's most ancient religions, and Jain monks lead a life of extreme austerity and renunciation.

20. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:**Agam or Canonical Literature (Agam Sutras)**

- Agam literature consists of many texts, which are the sacred books of the Jain religion.
- **They are written in the Ardha-magadhi, a form of Prakrit language.**

21. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- Statement 3 is incorrect: Nyishi is the single largest tribe of Arunachal Pradesh.

Supplementary notes:**Nyishi Tribe/Adi Tribe**

- Tribes in Arunachal Pradesh have revived indigenous lockdown rituals to contain the spread of COVID-19.
- The border State's West Siang district ceremonially entered the Arr-Rinam phase.
- Arr-Rinam is the Galo equivalent of lockdown imposed by consensus for 48 hours whenever an epidemic strikes.
- **The Adi community inhabiting East Siang and Lower Dibang Valley**

districts too performed a similar ritual called Motor that they believe lets shamans with legendary powers to locate wild herbs to combat an epidemic.

- The Adi tribe of Arunachal Pradesh is believed to have come from southern China in the 16th century.
- **They are the Tibeto-Burman language speaking population.**
- **In districts such as Papum Pare and East Kameng, the dominant Nyishi community observed Arrue involving self-quarantine.**
- **Nyishi is the single largest tribe of Arunachal Pradesh.**
- **They speak the Tibeto-Burman language of the Sino-Tibetan family.**

22. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- Statement 3 is incorrect: Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) ensures competitive markets for gas.

Supplementary notes:**Petroleum Explosives Safety Organization**

- Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization (PESO) has taken various measures to ensure uninterrupted supply of oxygen to hospitals and other healthcare facilities during the nation-wide lockdown.
- The Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization (PESO) was formerly Department of Explosives with its Head Office at Nagpur.
- **This Organization comes under, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Government of India.**
- **Its mandate is to administer the responsibilities delegated under the Explosives Act 1884 and Petroleum Act 1934 and the rules made thereunder related to manufacture, import, export, transport, possession, sale and use of Explosives, petroleum products and compressed gases.**

23. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: Legacy wastes are the wastes that have been collected and kept for years at some barren land or a place dedicated for Landfill (an area to dump solid waste). Leachate is the dark smelly liquid that seeps through or is generated within solid waste.

Supplementary notes:

Legacy Waste

- **Recently, the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has directed a committee to assess the amount of damage caused to the environment due to the dump sites (legacy waste) in Delhi.**
- The committee comprises representatives from the Central Pollution Control Board, National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) and IIT Delhi.
- **Legacy wastes are the wastes that have been collected and kept for years at some barren land or a place dedicated for Landfill (an area to dump solid waste).**
- This waste can be roughly grouped into four categories:
 - Contained and/or stored waste (contained or stored waste are wastes in tanks, canisters, and stainless steel bins).
 - Buried waste
 - Contaminated soil and groundwater
 - Contaminated building materials and structures
- **The treatment & disposal of Legacy MSW can be done by Bio-remediation and Bio-mining.**
- Bio-mining is the process of using microorganisms (microbes) to extract metals of economic interest from rock ores or mine waste.
- Bio-mining techniques may also be used to clean up sites that have been polluted with metals.
- It is usually used for old dumped waste that remains in a partly or fully decomposed state with no segregation in existence between wet and dry waste.

24. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** It is a serological test look for the presence of a virus through a blood test rather than a nasal or throat swab.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** It is not a confirmatory test but is done for the purpose of surveillance to generate data and understand whether people got exposed to the virus.

Supplementary notes:

Anti-Body Test for Covid 19

- Singapore based Sensing Self Ltd and China's Wondfo are the two companies who have cleared the National Institute of Virology (NIV) validation for the rapid antibody test kit for Covid-19.
- The decision comes days after the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) decided to start antibody tests to check whether an individual was previously infected with the SARS-Cov2 virus before. This is done to understand the epidemiology of the disease.
- **The antibody tests, also known as serological tests, look for the presence of a virus through a blood test rather than a nasal or throat swab.**
- This is usually done as an academic exercise to check whether an individual had the presence of the disease and recovered on their own, helping researchers map the spread of the virus as well as the number of people in the population who have immunity against the virus.
- **This is not a confirmatory test. The serological test is for the purpose of surveillance to generate data and understand whether people got exposed to the virus.**
- **The test might also help with an experimental treatment for COVID-19 called convalescent plasma.**

25. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The World Water Development Report is published annually by UN-Water.

Supplementary notes:

World Water Development Report

- The United Nations World Water Development Report (WWDR) is a global report that provides an authoritative, comprehensive assessment of the world's freshwater resources.
- **The report is released annually and is produced by World Water Assessment Programme and is released by UN-Water.**
- The 2020 edition of the World Water Development Report (WWDR 2020) entitled 'Water and Climate Change' aims

at helping the water community to tackle the challenges of climate change and informing the climate change community about the opportunities that improved water management offers in terms of adaptation and mitigation.

- **The 2020 United Nations World Water Development Report focuses on the challenges, opportunities and potential responses to climate change, in terms of adaptation, mitigation**

and improved resilience that can be addressed through improving water management.

- Combining climate change adaptation and mitigation, through water, is a win-win proposal, improving the provision of water supply and sanitation services and combating both the causes and impacts of climate change, including disaster risk reduction.



TEST

DAY - 76

Time Allowed: 30 mins

Maximum Marks: 50

1. Which of the following inscriptions are related to the Satvahanas?

1. Nasik Inscription
2. Nanaghat Inscription
3. Mandsaur Inscription

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

2. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The land in between the hills of Venkatam and Kanyakumari is called Tamilaham.
2. In the region Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas were the chiefdoms.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

3. Consider the following pairs:

Ports:	Chiefdoms
1. Karur:	Cheras
2. Muziris:	Pandyas
3. Madurai:	Cholas

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

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

4. Which of the following statements regarding the trade in ancient south India is/are correct?

1. Kuriatirppai was a type of loan in the barter trade.
2. Only salt and paddy have the fixed exchange rate.
3. The knowledge of the wind systems in the Arabian sea was a trade secret, kept by the Arabs.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

5. Regarding the exchange systems of ancient South India, consider the following statements:

1. Kahapanas was a type of copper punch-marked coins.
2. Karukara was tax on the products of the artisans.
3. Ulku was a type of toll tax.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

6. Consider the following pairs:

1. Nivartanas: Measurement of land
2. Veli: A type of tributes
3. Ambanam: Measurement of grains

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

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

7. Which of the following statements is/are incorrect?

1. The earliest evidence for the Tamil literary tradition comes from the Sangam literature.
2. Tamil heroic poems were compiled during the three Sangams.
3. These poems reflect the gradual development of the Tamil language and literature.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

8. The development of the Tamil language and literature was never a process in isolation. In light of this argument consider the following statements:

1. Even the origin of the Tamil language and literature owes to the Sanskrit.
2. The Mahabharata battle has got the place in the Tamil literature.
3. The heroic poems and the other Sangam works contain traces of Aryan culture such as Vedic rituals.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

9. Which of the following statements regarding Samudragupta are correct?

1. He was the first Gupta king to attain the title of Maharajadhiraja.
2. He showed favour to be Dakshinapatha kings by releasing them after capturing.
3. He not only defeated but also annexed the territories of Aryavrata.

4. He constructed a pillar in Allahabad where Harisena composed the inscriptions about him.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

10. Which of the following statements regarding the Chandragupta-II are correct?

1. Devi Chandraguptam is about Chandragupta-II and written by Harisena.
2. He entered into matrimonial alliances with the Nagas by marrying Naga princess Kuberanaga
3. His victory over the Sakas are described by both the Mehrauli Iron Pillar Inscription and the Prayagaprasasti.
4. The Mehrauli inscription also mentions his victory over enemies from Bengal.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

11. Which of the following inscriptions are related to the reign of Kumaragupta?

1. Junagadh inscription
2. Bilsad inscription
3. Karamdanda inscription
4. Mandsor inscription

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

12. What were the causes of the disintegration of the Gupta empire?

1. Invasions led by Tormana and Mihirakula

2. Land grants to the Brahmana donees
3. Independence of feudatories
4. Decline of foreign trade

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

13. Match the following lists:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| A. Pustapala | 1. Bhukti |
| B. Mahattara | 2. Record keeping |
| C. Uparikas | 3. Judicial power |
| D. Mahanandanayaka | 4. Village |

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (c) | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| (d) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |

14. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. The literatures of the Gupta period were of only religious nature.
2. All the plays of this period were only comedies.
3. The two great epics i.e. the Ramayana and the Mahabharata were finally compiled in this period.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

15. Which of the following statements regarding Harshavardhanis/are correct?

1. He ascended the throne of Thaneshwar.
2. He defeated Pulakasin II, the Chalukya ruler of Badami

3. Wang-hiuen-tse arrived in India when Harsha was no longer alive.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

16. Which one of the following statements is incorrect with respect to social developments in the Gupta period?

- (a) The position of Shudras improved during this period.
- (b) Gupta period is marked with the subordination of women of upper varnas.
- (c) Brahmins became direct tillers of the soil due to the various land grants.
- (d) Daughters were not allowed to inherit landed property due to patriarchal setup.

17. With reference to the ancient history of India, the term 'Vaniggrama' refers to:

- (a) Coastal cities.
- (b) Group of merchants
- (c) Village of merchants
- (d) Brahmana settlements

18. The Gupta period is remarkable for the production of literary works. In this context, consider the following statements:

1. Bhasa was the author of a drama called Dradiracharudatta.
2. Amarakosha was compiled by Amarasimha.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

19. Consider the following statements with respect to the Gupta period:

1. Chandragupta I started the Gupta era in AD 319–20, which marked the date of his accession.
2. The Gupta kingdom was enlarged enormously by Chandragupta I.

Which one of the above statements is/are **incorrect**?

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

20. Which one of the following statements is *incorrect* with respect to Gupta ruler, Chandragupta II?

- (a) The Gupta Empire was at its peak during the reign of Chandragupta II.
- (b) Kalidasa and Amarasimha were scholars at the court of Chandragupta II at Ujjain.
- (c) Chinese pilgrim Fa-hsien visited India during his reign.
- (d) Chandragupta II started the Vikrama samvatar era.

21. Consider the following statements related to Gupta's contribution to Art and Architecture:

1. Gupta introduced the Nagara style of architecture.
2. Gupta continued the Ajanta cave painting tradition at Bagh caves.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

22. The proposed National Forensic Sciences University will be set up in:

- (a) Pune
- (b) Gandhinagar
- (c) Aurangabad
- (d) Chennai

23. Central government recently approved a recapitalization plan for Regional Rural Banks (RRBs). Consider the following statements in this regard:

1. The entire amount of the proposed plan will be provided by the central government.
2. RRBs are scheduled commercial banks that are not required to maintain

capital-to-risk-weighted assets ratio (CRAR).

3. The RRBs are required to provide 75% of their total credit as priority sector lending.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

24. Consider the following statements regarding Hanta Virus:

1. Hanta Virus is a zoonotic virus that is classified under its own genus.
2. The Virus is named after Hantan River in South Korea.
3. In America, it is known as "New World" Hantaviruses.

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

25. Consider the following statements regarding Centre for Internet of Ethical Things:

1. Karnataka Government has decided to set up a Centre for Internet of Ethical Things in Bengaluru.
2. It is in collaboration with the World Bank.
3. It aims to bring together aspects of Artificial Intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IoT) and Ethics on a single platform.

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



ANSWER HINTS

DAY - 76

1. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Inscriptions of Satavahanas

- The Nasik and Nanaghat inscriptions are the major sources that gives detailed information about the Satavahana empire.
- The achievements of Gutamiputra Satkarni were mentioned in Nasik Inscription that were composed by his mother Gautami Balasri. The Nasik Prasasti describes Gautamiputra as the ruler of the Aparanta, Anupa, Saurashtra, Kukura, Akara and Avanti and defeated the Saka King Nahapana and restored the prestige of his dynasty by reconquering a large part of the former dominions of the Satavahanas.
- Nanaghat inscription was issued by Nayanika, the widowed queen of Satakarni, who performed Vedic sacrifices.

2. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Ancient South

- The land in between the hills of Venkatam and Kanyakumari is called Tamilaham.
- It includes the whole of modern Tamil Nadu and Kerala.
- We do not see the existence of a state power in the region, but only chiefdoms viz. the Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas.

3. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Ports of ancient South India

- The Cheras had Karur in the interior and Muziris, the well-known ancient port, on the west coast.
- The Cholas had Uraijur in the interior and Puhar on the coromandel coast as their strongholds.
- Similarly, the Pandyas had Madurai and Korkar as their interior headquarters and port respectively

4. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Trade in ancient south

Local Trade

- Barter was the most common mode of transaction in the context of local exchange. Loan was not unknown in the barter system of the Tamil south. A loan of a fixed quantity of an article could be taken to be repaid in the same kind and quantity at a later date. This was called **Kurietirppai**.
- **Exchange rate were not fixed. Petty bargaining was the only method of fixing the price of articles. Paddy and salt were the only two items for which a set exchange rate was known in the barter system of the far south. Salt was bartered for equal measure of paddy.**

Overseas Trade

- Indian items such as spices, precious and semi-precious stones, timber, ivory and many other articles were in great demand in the western countries. The main source of these articles was south India. These articles were shipped to the west from very early times.
- **The geographical position of the Arabs was favourable to them in enjoying the monopoly in the East-West trade. They had some knowledge of the wind systems in the Arabian sea and they kept it as a trade secret.** Thus, the Arabs played the role of middlemen and raised considerable profit out of the trade with peninsular India.
- With the 'discovery' of the monsoon winds which is attributed to a navigator named, Hippalus direct contact was established by the Romans with India. This marked the beginning of a period of increase in commerce between Rome and peninsular India.

5. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:**Exchange systems of South India**

- Local coins of different varieties were prevalent in different regions in peninsular India. Ancient Tamil literature speaks about some of them such as Kasu, Kanam, Pon and Ven Pon. But actual coins which may correspond to these names have not been discovered. In the Deccan, inscriptions refer to the use of **Kahapanas which were silver coins** locally minted and to suvarnas which refer to gold coins either of the Romans or the Kushans.
- Toll was collected for merchandise moving on pack animals and carts. **This toll was known as Ulku**, a derivative of the Sanskrit term sub, meaning toll.
- Artisans had to pay tax on their products. This was known as **Karukara**.

6. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:**Weights and measures**

- A developed system of exchange requires regular weights and measures. When it is possible to weigh, measure and count objects which one is buying or selling, exchange becomes both easy and efficient.
- In the Deccan, where dealing with different kinds of items in the trading centres was a regular practice, the idea of exact measurements must have been prevalent. Coins were issued in different denominations, and **land was measured in terms of nivartanas**.
- Ma and Veli were measures of land in the far south**. Here, **grain was measured in ambanam**, probably a large measure, in the context of paying tributes. Smaller measures such as nali, ulakku and alakku were also known.

7. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:**Sangam Literature**

- Tamil had become a literary language i.e., a full-blown language with its own system of writing, at least by third century B.C. if not earlier. The earliest evidence for the Tamil literary tradition i.e. the tradition of writings

in the language comes from the Tamil Brahmi inscriptions in the Jain and Buddhist caves from the Tamil Brahmi hills. Many Tamil words along with the local adaptations of Sanskrit and Prakrit/Pali occur in the labels. It has to be noted that the Tamil language used in these labels was different from the literary Tamil. The difference was due to the Jain and Buddhist immigrants from the north who were introducing a (considerable number) of Sanskrit and Prakrit/Pali terms.

- The Tamil heroic poems are called the Sangam literature** since they were collected and classified by the Sangam which was an academy of scholars. Poems by themselves were not the product of the Sangam. The poems were, in fact, much earlier than the Sangam. The history of the Sangam is clogged in legends. **Tradition says that there were originally three Sangams among which the works of the last one alone has survived**. Previously it was believed that the Sangams were academies of court poets. But now it is a matter of consensus that they were constituted by scholars in literature. The time lag between the Sangam and the heroic poems shows that the name **Sangam literature is a misnomer**.
- Kapilar, Parinar, Avvayar and Gautamanar were some of the well-known poets of the period.
- Spanned over a few centuries, the poems reflect the gradual development of the Tamil language and literature**. They survive not in their original independent form, but as classified anthologies or choice collections.

8. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:**Development of Tamil literature**

- The Tamil literary tradition is independent of the classical Sanskrit literary tradition of India. It represents a parallel linguistic tradition in relation to Sanskrit.
- However, the development of the Tamil language and literature was never a process in isolation.
- Even the earliest stratum of the Tamil literature contains influences of Sanskrit**.
- The heroic poems and the other Sangam works contain traces of Aryan culture**. By Aryan culture we mean Vedic

ideas and institutions in this context. The tradition of **Vedicrituals** is well attested by the poems.

- Some of the bards like Gautamanar, Parananar and Kapilar were Brahmanas. Gautamanar is mentioned to have effeciated many velvi (Yajna or Vedic sacrifice) for his patron Celkezu Kuttuvan, Chera chief.
- Epic and puranic ideas are also seen in the Tamil heroic poems. While praising the patron chiefs, the poets refer to the farmer's participation in the **Mahabharata battle**. Many puranic deities are equated to their Tamil Counterparts. Mayon (the black god) well known in the poems as the Tamil counterpart of Krishna is one example.
- But these influences never undermined what was typical of the Tamil literary tradition. **This original aspect of the Tamil language and literature does not owe to Sanskrit for its origin.** But its growth and development toward linguistic and literary perfection certainly owes to the influences of Aryan culture.

9. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Gupta empire

- Chandragupta-I was the first independent king with the title Maharajadhiraja.
- An inscription engraved (at a later date) on the **Asokan pillar at Allahabad** (known as Prayagaprasasti) gives us information about Samudragupta's accession and conquests. Harishena, an important official of the state, had composed 33 lines which were engraved on the pillar. The inscription mentions that Maharajadhiraja Chandragupta-I in a highly emotional tone declared his son Samudragupta as his successor.
- The **Prayagaprasasti** says that **Samudragupta showed favour to be Dakshinapatha kings by first capturing them (grahana) and then releasing them (moksha).**
- He pursued a completely different policy with regard to the kings of Aryavarta or north India. **He not only defeated them but also annexed their territories which became integrated into the Gupta empire.**

10. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Chandragupta-II

- The Gupta inscriptions mention Chandragupta-II as Samudragupta's successor. But on the basis of literary sources, some copper coins and inscriptions it is suggested that the successor was Samudragupta's other son Ramagupta.
- **Visakhadatta's drama Devi Chandraguptam** mentions that Chandragupta-II killed his elder brother Ramagupta. He did this because Ramagupta was facing defeat at the hands of the Sakas and in order to save the kingdom, he had agreed to surrender his wife to the Saka king. Chandragupta protested, and went to the Saka camp in the disguise of the queen Dhruvadevi. He was successful against the Saka king but as a result of the subsequent hostility with his brother he killed him and married his wife Dhruvadevi. Certain other texts like the Harsacharita, Kavyamimansa, etc. also refer to this episode.
- **He entered into matrimonial alliances with the Nagas by marrying princess Kuberanaga** whose daughter Prabhavati was later on married to Rudrasena-II of the Vakataka family.
- **There is no record like the Prayagaprasasti to describe the events of his reign.**
- His conquest of the territories of the Sakas was complete is proved beyond doubt because:
 - We no longer find any Saka coins minted after this period, although Saka coins were being minted without a break for almost four hundred years previously.
 - The Guptas, from the time of Chandragupta, started minting Saka-type silver coins for this region. They only added their own distinct symbols on these coins; otherwise, the coins were like Saka coins in circulation till then. This definitely shows that the Saka areas came within the control of Chandragupta-II.
 - The success of Chandragupta-II against the Sakas seems to have developed later on into the tradition of Sakari Vikramaditya, that is, of

'Vikramaditya, who was an enemy of the Sakas'.

- ▶ 'King Chandra' whose exploits have been mentioned in the **Mehrauli Iron Pillar Inscription**, which is located in the Qutab-Minar complex in Delhi is identified by many scholars with Chandragupta-II. According to this inscription Chandra crossed the Sindhu region of seven rivers and defeated Valhikas (identified with Bactria).
- Some scholars identify Chandragupta-II with the hero of Kalidasa's work Raghuvamasa because Raghu's exploits appear comparable with those of Chandragupta.
- **The Mehrauli inscription also mentions Chandragupta's victory over enemies from Vanga (Bengal).**

11. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Kumaragupta

- Chandragupta-II was succeeded by his son Kumaragupta.
- We get information about him from certain inscriptions and coins. For example:
 - ▶ The earliest known inscription of his period is from Bilsad (Etah district) which is dated 415 A.D. (Gupta Era 96).
 - ▶ The Karamdanda (Fyzabad) inscription of Kumaragupta's minister (**Prithivishena**) mentions his fame having spread to the four oceans.
 - ▶ A stone inscription from Mandisor (436 A.D.) mentions Kumaragupta as reigning over the whole earth.
 - ▶ The Damodarpur Copper Plate inscriptions (433 A.D. and 447 A.D.) refer to him as Maharajadhiraja and show that he himself appointed the governor (Uparika) of Pundravardhana bhukti (or province) being the biggest administrative division in the empire.
 - ▶ The last known date of Kumaragupta is from a silver coin dated 455 A.D. (Gupta Era 136).
- Junagadh inscription tells us about the public works undertaken during Skandagupta times.

12. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Fall of Gupta empire

- Some of the factors that contributed towards the disintegration of the Gupta empire were:
 - ▶ **Huna Invasions:** The north-west borders had been threatened by the Hunas which was successfully moving in different directions and was establishing pockets of rule in north western, northern and western India. But their attacks were repulsed during Kumaragupta and Skandagupta period. However, towards the end of the fifth century A.D. the Huna chief Tormana was able to establish his authority over large parts of western India and in central India. Mihirakula, his son, further extended the dominions. Thus, the Huna attacks caused a major blow to the Gupta authority particularly in northern and western regions of the empire.
 - ▶ **Administrative Weaknesses:** The policy adopted by the Guptas in the conquered areas was to restore the authority of local chiefs or kings once they had accepted Gupta suzerainty. In fact, no efforts were made to impose a strict and effective control over these regions. Hence it was natural that whenever there was a crisis of succession or a weak monarchy within the Gupta empire these local chiefs would re-establish their independent authority. This created a problem for almost every Gupta King who had to reinforce his authority. It has been argued that the Guptas issued **land grants to the Brahmana donees** and in this process surrendered the revenue and administrative rights in favour of the donees. Further, it is believed that the Samanta system in which the Samantas or minor rulers, who ruled as subordinates to the central authority, started to consolidate itself in the Gupta period. This is also believed to be the reason why Gupta administrative structure became so loose.
 - ▶ **Independence of feudatories:** Towards the end of the fifth century

A.D. and beginning of the sixth century A.D. taking advantage of the weak Gupta emperors, many regional powers asserted their authority, and in due course declared their independence.

- **Decline of trade:** Their income may have further been affected by the **decline of foreign trade**. The migration of a guild of silk weavers from Gujarat to Malwa in A.D. 473 and their adoption of non-productive professions show that there was not much demand for cloth produced by them. The advantages from Gujarat trade gradually disappeared.

13. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Polity of Gupta empire

- The whole empire was divided into Desas, or Rashtras, or Bhuktis. The inscriptions provide us with the names of certain Bhuktis. In Bengal we hear of Pundravardhara Bhukti which corresponded to north Bengal. Tira-bhukti corresponded to north Bihar. **The Bhuktis were governed by Uparikas (governors) directly appointed by the King.**
- The Province or Bhukti was again divided into districts or Vishayas under an official called Ayuktaka and in other cases a Vistiyapati.
- Vishaya further divided into Nagaras and Nagaras were divided into villages. The villages were governed by the group of Gramikas, Kutumbis and **Mahattaras**.

Officers

- The Guptas must have had a big army organization. At the time of war, the King led his army but ordinarily there was a minister called 'Sandhi-Vigrahika' (Minister in charge of peace and war) who was helped by a group of high officials. The official title Mahabaladhikrita occurs in many inscriptions.
- Though the supreme judicial powers were vested in the King, he was assisted by the **Mahanandanayaka** (Chief Justice).
- Another prominent high official was **Pustapala (record-keeper)**. It was his duty to make enquiries before recording any transaction.

14. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Literature in Gupta period

- The Gupta period is remarkable for the production of **secular literature**. To this period belong 13 plays written by Bhasa. But what has made the Gupta period really famous is the work of Kalidasa.
- Two things can be noted about the plays produced in India in the Gupta period. **First, these are all comedies and we do not come across any tragedies. Secondly**, characters of the higher and lower classes do not speak the same language; women and shudras featuring in these plays use Prakrit whereas upper castes use Sanskrit.
- **The two great epics, namely the Ramayana and the Mahabharata were finally compiled probably in this period.**
- The Puranas follow the lines of the epics, and the earlier ones were finally compiled in Gupta period.
- The Gupta period also saw the development of Sanskrit grammar based on Panini and Patanjali.

15. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Harsha

- **Harsha ascended the throne of Thaneshwar around 606 A.D.** Both Banabhatta and Hiuen-tsang refer to Harsha's vow of defeating other kings. Subsequently, he fought the rulers of Valabhi and Gurjaras in the west; Chalukyas in the Deccan; and Magadha and Gauda in the east.
- A eulogy or prasasti of Pulakasin II, placed on a temple wall at Aihole, also mentions Pulakesin's military success against Harshavardhana. Hiuen-tsang's account mentions that in spite of his victories over many kingdoms **he was not able to defeat Pulakasin II, the Chalukya ruler of Badami in Karnataka.**
- Harsha had diplomatic relations with the Chinese for his contemporary T'ang emperor sent three embassies to his court. **The last of these, under Wang-hiuen-tse, arrived in India in 647 A.D. when Harsha was no longer alive.**

16. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:**Social Developments in the Gupta Period**

- Guptas, who were originally Vaishyas, became the great supporters of the Brahmanical order who in turn legitimized their position by looking upon Guptas as Kshatriyas.
- **Shudras**
 - Castes were proliferated into numerous sub-castes during this period and the position of Shudras improved during this period.
 - They were now permitted to listen to recitations of the *Ramayana*, the *Mahabharata*, and the Puranas.
 - They could also worship a new god called Krishna and were also permitted to perform certain domestic rites which naturally meant fees for the priests. **This can all be linked to some improvement in the economic status of the Shudras.**
- **Untouchables**
 - During this period, the number of untouchables increased, especially the chandalas.
 - Fa-hsien mentions chandalas living outside the village and dealing in meat and flesh.
- **Women**
 - Like the Shudras, women were also allowed to listen to the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, and the Puranas, and were advised to worship Krishna.
 - **Women of Upper Varna**
- The Gupta period is marked with the subordination of women of upper varnas.
- The principal reason for the subordination of women of the upper varnas was their complete dependence on men for their livelihood, and lack of proprietary rights.
- The only property they could hold on was the “**stridhana**” which included presents received by the bride not only from her parents’ side but also from her parents-in-law at marriage.
- **A daughter was not allowed to inherit landed property in the patriarchal communities of India.**
 - **Women of Lower Varna**
- Women of the two lower varnas were free to earn their livelihood, which gave them considerable freedom, but this was denied to women of the upper varnas.
 - In a patriarchal setup, higher-order began to treat women as items of property, to such a degree that a woman was expected to follow her husband to the next world.
 - The first example of the immolation of a widow after the death of her husband occurred during the Gupta period in AD 510.
- **Brahmana’s material conditions improved immensely as the recipient of agraharas. They were now associated with agrarian life as an owner of the land or a landed intermediary, though not as a direct tiller of the soil.**

17. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:**Vaniggrama**

- Merchants in ancient India had a guild-like professional organisation and their representatives like Sresthi and Sarthavaha enjoyed a prominent position in the Gupta monarchical system.
- **Vaniggrama was a mercantile organization in the Gujarat and Deccan region. Both the local merchants and non-local ones belonged to it.**
- It was a professional body of merchants of different areas and dealing in different commodities.
- The term should not be taken in its literal sense as the village of merchants.

18. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:**Gupta Period**

- The Gupta period is remarkable for the production of secular literature, which consisted of a fair degree of ornate court poetry.
- **Bhasa was an important poet in the early phase of the Gupta period and wrote thirteen plays.** He wrote in Sanskrit, but his dramas also contain a substantial amount of Prakrit. He was the author of a drama called “**Dradiracharudatta**”, which was later refashioned as *Mrichchhakatika* or the Little Clay Cart by Shudraka.

- The Gupta period also saw the development of Sanskrit grammar based on the work of Panini and Patanjali. **This period is particularly memorable for the compilation of Amarakosha by Amarasimha, who was a luminary in the court of Chandragupta II.** This lexicon is learned by heart by students learning Sanskrit in the traditional way.
- Gupta period became particularly famous due to the work of Kalidasa who lived in the second half of the fourth and the first half of the fifth century. He was the greatest poet of classical Sanskrit literature and wrote *Abhijnanashakuntalam* which is very highly regarded in world literature.

19. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Gupta Period

- After the break-up of the Maurya empire, the Satavahanas and Kushans emerged as the two large powers in the southern and northern regions of India.
- The Kushan power in north India came to an end around AD 230, and Murundas, who were possibly kinsmen of the Kushans continued to rule till AD 250.
- Twenty-five years later, in about AD 275, the Gupta dynasty came to power.
- The Guptas were possibly feudatories of the Kushans in UP, and seem to have succeeded them without any considerable time-lag.
- The first important king of the Gupta dynasty was Chandragupta I. He married a Lichchhavi princess, in all probability from Nepal, which strengthened his position as the Guptas were probably vaishyas, and hence marriage into a kshatriya family lent them prestige.
- **Chandragupta, I started the Gupta era in AD 319–20, which marked the date of his accession.**
- **The Gupta kingdom was enlarged enormously by Chandragupta's son and successor Samudragupta (AD 335–80).**
- Harishena the famous court poet of Samudragupta has written a glowing account of the military exploits of his patron and countries that were conquered by him. He is also known as the Napoleon of India.

20. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Chandragupta II

- **The Gupta Empire saw its peak during the reign of Chandragupta II (AD 380–412).**
- He extended the limits of the empire by marriage alliance and conquest.
- Chandragupta married his daughter Prabhavati to a Vakataka prince of the brahmana caste and ruled in central India and exercised indirect control over the Vakataka kingdom in central India.
- He conquered Mathura from the Kushans and occupied western Malwa and Gujarat, which had for about four centuries been under the rule of the Shaka Kshatrapas.
- This gave him control over the western sea coast, famous for trade and commerce.
- The chief city Ujjain of Malwa region was made the second capital by Chandragupta II.
- He adopted the title of Vikramaditya, which had been first used by a Ujjain ruler in 58–57 BC as a mark of victory over the Shaka Kshatrapas of western India. This Ujjain ruler is traditionally called Shakari or the enemy of the Shakas. **The Vikrama samvat or era was started in 58– 57 BC by Shakari.**
- **The court of Chandragupta II at Ujjain was adorned by numerous scholars including Kalidasa and Amarasimha.**
- **It was during Chandragupta's reign that the Chinese pilgrim Fa-hsien (AD 399–414) visited India and wrote an elaborate account of the life of its people.**

21. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Gupta's administration:

- Gupta's age considered as the **golden age** means a period in which remarkable progress is made in art, architecture, literature, astronomy and medicine.
- In architecture, the **Gupta's were the first to start the construction of temples in north India.**
- Gupta's introduced the **Nagara style** of architecture.

- Gupta's temples found at Gaya, Varanasi, Paharpur, Mathura and Deogarh.
- In the field of sculpture, the royal Boar was the best specimen of Gupta sculpture found on Gupta temples.
- **Gupta's continued the Ajanta cave painting tradition at Bagh caves.** The main cave structure of this age belongs to Ajanta, Ellora, Bagh, and Andhra Country.

22. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- Option (b) is correct

Supplementary notes:

National Forensic Sciences University Bill

- **A bill seeking to establish a National Forensic Sciences University as an institution of national importance by upgrading the Gujarat Forensic Sciences University in Gandhinagar was introduced in Lok Sabha on March 23, 2020.**
- The proposed National Forensic Sciences University will promote studies and research in forensic science in conjunction with applied behavioral science studies, law, criminology and other allied areas for strengthening criminal justice system in the country.
- It would be a teaching, research and affiliating university and may affiliate colleges and other institutions in states and union territories.
- Apart from imparting education, the proposed university would also set up centres of excellence in the area of forensic sciences and provide modern facilities in these areas.

23. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Out of the total proposed amount the central government will contribute Rs.670 crore while the RRBs sponsor banks would provide the remaining Rs.670 crore.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** RRBs are also required to maintain CRAR of 9%.

Supplementary notes:

Recapitalisation of RRBs

- **The Centre has approved a ₹1,340-crore recapitalisation plan for regional rural banks (RRBs) to improve their capital-to-risk weighted assets ratio (CRAR), strengthening these institutions that are critical to the provision of credit in rural areas.**
- **Out of the total proposed amount the central government will contribute Rs.670 crore while the RRBs sponsor banks would provide the remaining Rs.670 crore.**
- These banks, which are classified as scheduled commercial banks, were created in 1975 to serve rural areas with basic banking and financial services.
- While the Centre contributed 50% towards their initial capital, certain public sector banks or sponsor banks put in 35% and state governments provided the remaining 15% to start up the RRBs.
- **The RRBs are required to provide 75% of their total credit as priority sector lending** with primary focus on agricultural credit, including small and marginal farmers, as well as micro entrepreneurs and rural artisans.

24. Correct option: (d)

Explanation:

- All statements are correct

Supplementary notes:

Hanta Virus

- According to China's Global Times, a man from Yunnan Province was tested positive and died due to Hantavirus.
- Hantaviruses are a family of zoonotic viruses spread mainly by rodents and can cause varied disease syndromes in people worldwide.
- **Infection with any Hantavirus can produce Hantavirus disease in people. Hantaviruses in the Americas are known as "New World" Hantaviruses and may cause Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome (HPS).**
- Other Hantaviruses, known as "Old World" Hantaviruses, are found mostly in Europe and Asia and may cause hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome (HFRS).
- Each Hantavirus serotype has a specific rodent host species and is spread to people via aerosolized virus that is shed in urine, feces, and saliva, and less frequently by a bite from an infected host.

- Hantavirus was originally discovered in Asia during the Korean War. The actual virus was not isolated until 20 years later, in 1976.
- It was discovered in a striped field mouse near the Hantan River in South Korea. Hence the prototype was christened Hantaan virus. It was eventually classified under its own genus Hantavirus.
- Symptoms of the Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome are fever, Headaches, Muscle aches, Stomach problems, Dizziness and Chills.
- Late Symptoms can be lungs filling with fluid and shortness of breath.

25. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- Statement 2 is incorrect: The project is in collaboration with the World Economic Forum.

Supplementary notes:

Centre for Internet of Ethical Things

- Karnataka Government has decided to set up a Centre for Internet of Ethical Things in Bengaluru.

- It is a collaboration with the World Economic Forum(WEF)
- It aims to bring together aspects of Artificial Intelligence(AI), Internet of Things(IoT) and Ethics on a single platform.
- Internet of Things is a technology term used for the linkage of data, sensors on devices and machines and analytics on a platform.
- For eg: The data from a series of machines in a factory is aggregated on a common platform using the internet, which could be analysed to either assess the functioning of these machines or predict their performance.
- Increasingly, there is a growing concern globally over the data collected of healthcare devices on individuals and how it is handled.

The Centre for Ethics for Internet of Things could potentially address some of these issues with experts consulting with each other and framing rules



TEST

DAY -77

Time Allowed: 30 mins

Maximum Marks: 50

1. Which of the following statements regarding the stupas is/are correct?

1. Stupas were erected even before the reign of Ashoka.
2. The core of the stupa was made of unburnt brick while the outer surface was made by using burnt bricks.
3. Piprahwa stupa in Uttar Pradesh is the oldest one.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

2. Which of the following are the features of the Amravati school of Architecture?

1. It was patronised by Satavahana rulers.
2. The main centres of this art were Nagarjunakonda, Amaravati.
3. The figures are carved out of red sandstone.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

3. Which of the following are the examples of the Gupta sculpture?

1. Dhamek stupa at Sarnath
2. Standing Buddha at Sarnath
3. Sultanganj Buddha

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

4. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Both the Buddhists and the Jains built Chaityas and Viharas.
2. Viharas were primarily cut out of rocks for the residence of monks.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

5. Consider the following statements:

1. Unlike Nagara style, mithun and yakshasat the entrance of the garbhagriha are absent in the Dravidian style of temple architecture.
2. Unlike the Nagara temples, the Dravidian temples were surrounded by high boundary walls.
3. Unlike the Nagara temples, they do not follow the panchayatana style.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

6. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

1. Kiratarjuniyam: Bhavabhuti
2. Mricchakatika: Sudraka
3. Swapnavasavadatta: Bhasa
4. Uttara-Ramacharitam: Bharavi

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

7. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

1. Panchatantra: Vishnu Sharma
2. Hitopadesha: Narayan Pandit
3. Gitagovinda: Kalidasa

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

8. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The great epic Buddhacharita was written in Sanskrit.
2. Unlike Buddhism, the Jain literature is not available in Sanskrit.
3. The vast literature of Prakrit despite written with a conspicuous religious overtone is full of erotic elements.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

9. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. "Aham" and "puram" are the two schools of the Sangam literature.
2. Silappadhikaram and Manimekalai are two great epics in Tamil language.
3. Nannaya was the first Telugu poet.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

10. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The world's oldest bronze sculpture was found at Mohenjo-Daro.
2. The bronze statues in the Harappan period were made using "Cire Perdue".

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

11. Which of the following caves is also known as "Pandav Leni"?

- (a) Junagadh Caves
- (b) Ellora Caves
- (c) Bagh Caves
- (d) Nasik Caves

12. Which of the following are the features of the Nagara style of architecture?

1. Presence of water tanks or reservoirs in the premise.
2. Subsidiary shrines
3. Presence of Jagmohan

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

13. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. Like Ajanta caves, Ellora caves are dedicated to the Buddhism only.
2. Unlike Ajanta caves, the Ellora caves were patronaged by various guilds.
3. One of the most important caves of Ellora are Dashavatar temple and Kailash temple.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

14. How are the Ashokan pillars different from the Persian pillars?

1. The shaft of the Mauryan pillars are built of monolith while that of the Persian pillars are built of separate segments of stones.
2. Both type of pillars has certain common sculpture motifs such as the lotus.
3. The idea of inscribing proclamations royal orders is missing in the Persian pillars.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

15. Consider the following pairs:

1. Bhumisparsha Mudra: attaining enlightenment
2. Abhaya Mudra: final meditation
3. Anjali Mudra: only for Bodhisattvas
4. Vajra Mudra: knowledge and wisdom

Which of the above statements are correctly matched?

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

16. Swara, Raga, and Tala are the three main pillars of Indian classical music. In this regard, consider the following statements:

1. Swara is the smallest gradation of pitch representing the quality of frequency.
2. Raga forms the basis of melody.
3. Tala forms the basis of rhythm.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

17. The term 'Sushira Vadya' refers to:

- (a) Membrane-based musical instruments.
- (b) Solid musical instruments that do not require any tuning.
- (c) String-based musical instruments.
- (d) Wind-based musical instruments.

18. Which of the following pairs related to the musical instruments is/are correctly matched?

Instruments	Features
1. Tata Vadya	Sound is produced by the vibration of a string.
2. Reed instruments	Sound is produced by blowing air into a hollow column.
3. Avanaddha Vadya	Sound produced by striking animal skin

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

19. As per Abhinaya Darpan, the famous treatise on dance, an act has been broken into three basic elements. In this context, consider the following pairs:

1. Nritya – Basic dance steps
2. Natya – Dramatic representations
3. Nritta – Emotions evoked through dance

Which of the above pair is/are correctly matched?

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

20. Match the following:

Classical Dance State

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| A. Kathakali | 1. Andhra Pradesh |
| B. Kathak | 2. Uttar Pradesh |
| C. Kuchipudi | 3. Kerala |

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- | | A | B | C |
|-----|---|---|---|
| (a) | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (b) | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (c) | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| (d) | 2 | 1 | 3 |

21. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding schemes approved by Government of India to promote drug manufacturing in the country?

- Under Promotion of Bulk Drug parks, 3 mega Bulk Drug parks will be developed in India in partnership with States.
- Production Linked Incentive Scheme will provide financial incentive to eligible manufacturers of identified 53 critical bulk drugs.

Choose the correct option:

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

22. Consider the following statements regarding 'MACS 4028 Wheat variety':

- It has been developed by scientists from Agharkar Research Institute (ARI).
- It is a biofortified durum wheat variety, which shows high protein content.
- It is resistant to stem rust, leaf rust, foliar aphids, root aphids, and brown wheat mite.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only

- 1 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

23. Consider the following statements regarding Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure:

- It is proposed by USA at the UN Climate Action Summit 2019.
- It envisions enabling measurable reduction in infrastructure losses from disasters, including extreme climate events.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

24. Recently seen in new, HydroxyChloroquine is a-

- Anti-HIV Drug
- Anti-Malarial Drug
- Oral Drug for autoimmune diseases
- None of the above

25. Consider the following statements:

- SAARC Disaster Management Centre launched a website for information related to COVID-19 pandemic in the SAARC region.
- India will set up an electronic platform to help member countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) fight the COVID-19 pandemic.
- This platform will help in the exchange of information, knowledge and expertise.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3



ANSWER HINTS

DAY - 77

1. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Stupas

- Stupas were burial mounds prevalent in India from the Vedic period. It is a conventional representation of a funeral cumulus in which relics and ashes of the dead were kept. During the period of Ashoka, the art of stupas reached its climax. Almost 84000 stupas were erected during his period.
- **Although a Vedic tradition, stupas were popularised by the Buddhists.** After the death of Buddha, 9 stupas were erected. 8 of them had the relics of Buddha at their medhi while the ninth had the pot in which the relics were originally kept.
- These during the time of Asoka, were dug out and redistributed which led to the construction of other Stupas - the sacred places of Buddhism. The worship of Stupas led to their ornamentation and a specific type of architecture developed for their construction.
- The Stupas had the shape of a bowl turned upside down. At the top, which was a bit flat, used to be its harmika, i.e. the abode of the Gods. It was here that the urns containing the remains of the Buddha or a great personality connected with the religion was placed in a gold or silver casket. A wooden rod (Yashti) was placed in its middle and the bottom of the rod was fixed on the top of the Stupa. On the top of this rod were placed three small umbrella type discs symbolising respect, veneration and magnanimity.
- **The core of the stupa was made of unburnt brick while the outer surface was made by using burnt bricks**, which were then covered with a thick layer of plaster. The medhi and the toran were decorated by wooden sculptures. Devotees walk around the pradakshina patha or

open ambulatory passageway as a token of worship.

- The locations of the 9 stupas built after the death of Buddha are Rajagriha, Vaishali, Kapilavastu, Allakappa, Ramagrama, Vethapida, Pava, Kushinagar and Pippalivana. Sanchi Stupa in Madhya Pradesh is the most famous of the Ashokan stupas. **Piprahwa stupa in Uttar Pradesh is the oldest one.**

2. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Amravati School

- In the eastern Deccan, in the lower valleys of the Krishna and the Godavari developed the Amaravati school of art during this period. **This was patronised by Satavahana rulers** and later by Ikshvaku rulers, by other political dignitaries and families, by officials, merchants, etc. Inspired by Buddhist themes **the main centres of this art were Nagarjunakonda, Amaravati, Goli, Ghantasala, Jaggayyapeta etc.**
- The general features of Amaravati art are:
 - ▶ **the figures are carved out of white marble,**
 - ▶ they are well modelled with long legs and slender frames,
 - ▶ physical beauty and sensual expressions command this art,
 - ▶ though nature is depicted, the central characters are human beings, and
 - ▶ kings, princes and palaces figure prominently in sculptural representations.

3. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Gupta sculpture

- The Gupta monarchs were powerful upto the 6th century in North India. Art,

science and literature flourished greatly during their time. The iconographic canons of Brahmanical, Jain and Buddhist divinities were perfected and standardised, which served as ideal models of artistic expression for later centuries, not only in India but also beyond its border. It was an age of all-round perfection in domestic life, administration, literature, as seen in the works of Kalidasa, in art creations and in religion and philosophy, as exemplified in the wide-spread Bhagavata cult, which identified itself with an intensive cult of beauty.

- With the Gupta period India entered upon the classical phase of sculpture. By the efforts of the centuries, techniques of art were perfected, definite types were evolved, and ideals of beauty were formulated with precision. There was no more groping in the dark, no more experimentation. A thorough intelligent grasp of the true aims and essential principles of art, a highly developed aesthetic sense and masterly execution by skilled hands produced those remarkable images which were to be the ideal and despair of the Indian artists of subsequent ages. The Gupta sculptures not only remained models of Indian art for all time to come but they also served as ideals for the Indian colonies in the Far East.
- The art of Bharhut, Amravati, Sanchi and Mathura came closer and closer; melting into one. In the composition, it is the female figure that now becomes the focus of attraction and nature recedes into the background, but in doing so it leaves behind its unending and undulating rhythm in the human form. The human figure, taken as the image, is the pivot of Gupta sculpture.
- **The magnificent red sandstone image of the Buddha from Mathura** is a most remarkable example of Gupta workmanship datable to the 5th century A.D.
- The image of the **standing Buddha** is an excellent example of Gupta art in its maturity from **Sarnath**. The softly moulded figure has its right hand in the attitude of assuring protection.
- During the Gupta period the characteristic elements of the Indian temple emerged and the plastic forms began to be used admirably as an integral part of the general architectural scheme. The stone carving from the temples at Deogarh and those from the temples of Udayagiri and Ajanta

are excellent specimens of figure sculpture in their decorative setting.

- The Gupta age saw a decline in the development of stupas. However, **Dhamek stupa at Sarnath** near Varanasi is a fine example of stupa developed during this period.
- During the Gupta period, a new school of sculpture developed around Sarnath. It was characterised by the use of cream coloured sandstone and the use of metal. The sculptures of this school were immaculately dressed and lacked any form of nakedness. The halo around the head of Buddha was intricately decorated.
- The best example is the **Sultanganj Buddha**. It is a Gupta-Pala transitional period sculpture, the largest substantially complete copper Buddha figure known from the time. The statue is dated to between 500 and 700 AD (but see below). It is 2.3 m high and 1 m wide and weighs over 500 kg. It was found in the North Indian town of Sultanganj, Bhagalpur district, Bihar.

4. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Rock-cut architecture

- **Both the Buddhists and the Jainas built Chaityas and Viharas** as places of worship.
- A chaitya is a shrine cell with a votive Stupa place in the centre.
- **Viharas were primarily cut out of rocks for the residence of monks.**

5. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Dravidian Style of Temple Architecture

- Under the patronage of the Chola rulers, hundreds of temples were built in South India. It was a continuation of the previous Pallava architecture, with some variations. This is what came to be known as the Dravidian style of temple architecture. The features of the Dravidian style or chola style are:
- **Unlike the Nagara temples, the Dravidian temples were surrounded by high boundary walls.**
- The front wall had a high entrance gateway known as the gopuram.

- The temple premise was laid out in the panchayatan style with a principal temple and four subsidiary shrines.
- In the Dravidian style, the spire is in the form of a stepped pyramid that rises up linearly rather than curved. It is known as vimana.
- The crowning element is shaped in the form of an octagon and is known as shikhara. It is similar to the kalash of the Nagara temple, but not spherical.
- There is only one vimana in the Dravidian architecture on top of the main temple. The subsidiary shrines do not have vimanas, unlike in Nagara architecture.
- The assembly hall was connected with the garbhagriha by a vestibular tunnel known as antarala.
- The entrance of the garbhagriha had sculptures of Dwaarpal, mithun and yakshas.
- The presence of a water tank inside the temple enclosure was a unique feature of the Dravidian style.

6. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Classical Sanskrit Literature

- Bharavi (550 A.D.) wrote Kiratarjuniyam (Kirat and Arjun) and Magha (65-700 A.D.) wrote Shishupalavadha (the killing of Shishupal).
- The 13 plays of Bhasa (4th century B.C.-2nd century A.D.), which were discovered at the beginning of the 20th century, are accepted as the most stagable plays of Sanskrit theatre. The most popular is Swapnavasavadatta (Vasavadatta in dream) where the playwright has displayed his skill of characterization and a fine manipulation of the plot.
- Bhavabhuti (700 A.D.), another great dramatist, is well known for his play Uttara-Ramacharitam (the later life of Rama), which contains a play within it in the last act of a love of exquisite tenderness.
- The Mricchakatika (the clay-cart) was written by Sudraka (248 A.D.) presents a remarkable social drama with touches of grim reality.

7. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Classical poetry

- Jayadeva (12 century A.D.) is the last great name in Sanskrit poetry, who wrote

the lyric poetry Gitagovinda (the song of Govinda) to describe every phase of love between Krishna and Radha.

- The didactic fable Panchatantra (five chapters), dealing with politics and practical wisdom, which was written by Vishnu Sharma.
- Hitopadesha, the bird, animal-human and non-human stories of advice for the benefit of the listeners, which was written by Narayan Pandit, are literary masterpieces which cross the borders of the sub-continent and became popular in foreign lands.

8. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Literature in Pali and Prakrit

- Pali and Prakrit were the spoken languages of Indians after the Vedic period. Prakrit in the widest sense of the term, was indicative of any language that in any manner deviated from the standard one, i.e. Sanskrit. Pali is archaic Prakrit. In fact, Pali is a combination of various dialects. These were adopted by Buddhist and Jain sects in ancient India as their sacred languages. Lord Buddha (500 B.C.) used Pali to give his sermons.
- The jataka Kathas are non-canonical Buddhist literature in which stories relating to the former births of the Buddha (Bodhi-sattva or the would-be Buddha) are narrated. These stories propagate Buddhist religious doctrines and are available in both Sanskrit and Pali. As the jataka tales grew in bulk, they assimilated popular tales, ancient mythology, stories from older religious traditions, etc. Jatakas are, in fact, based on the common heritage of the Indian masses. Buddhist literature is also abundantly available in Sanskrit, which includes the great epic Buddhacharita by Aswaghosha (78 A.D.).
- Like the Buddhist stories, the Jain tales in general are didactic in character. They are written in some forms of Prakrit. The word Jain is derived from the root ji (to conquer) and signifies the religion of those who have conquered the lust for life. Jain canonical literature by Jain saints, as well as a large number of works on lexicography and grammar by Hemachandra (1088 C.), is well known. Much also in the way of moral tale and poetry are to be found. However, Prakrit

is well known for Gathasaptashati (700 verses) by Hala (300 A.D.), the best example of erotic literature. It is a compilation of 700 verses along with his own contribution of 44 poems. It is interesting to note that quite a few poetesses like Pahari, Mahavi, Reva, Roha and Sasippaha are included in the anthology. **The vast Katha (story) literature of Prakrit, written with a conspicuous religious overtone, even by Jain saints, is full of erotic elements.** The author of the Vasudevahindi ascribes this changed approach of the Jain authors to the fact that it is easy to teach religion cloaked by erotic episodes, like sugar-coated medicine. The characteristic of Prakrit poetry is its subtlety; the inner meaning (Hiyaali) is its soul. **Jain literature is available in Sanskrit too, like the UpamitibhavaPrapancha Katha of Siddharasi (906 A.D.).**

9. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Early Dravidian Literature

- Dravidian literature mainly consists of the four languages, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam. Out of these, Tamil is the oldest language which preserved its Dravidian character the most. Kannada, as a cultured language, is almost as old as Tamil. All these languages have borrowed many words from Sanskrit and vice versa.
- **Early classical Tamil literature is known as Sangam literature meaning 'fraternity', indicating mainly two schools of poets, aham (subjective love poems), and puram (objective, public poetry and heroic).**
- Aham deals purely with the subjective emotions of the lover, and puram with all kinds of emotions, mainly the valour and glory of kings, and about good and evil. The Sangam classics, consisting of 18 works (eight anthologies of lyrics and ten long poems), are well known for their directness of expression. These were written by 473 poets, among whom 30 were women, the famous poetess Avvaiyar being one of them.
- During this time, a Tamil grammar **Tolkappiyam**, was written, to understand early Tamil poetry. Tolkappiyam indicates five landscapes or types of love, and outlines their symbolic conventions.
- The famous Thirukkural by Thiruvalluvar, in the 6th century A.D., serves as a manual of precepts to guide one to noble living. It expounds a secular, moral and practical attitude towards life.

- The twin epics, Silappadhikaram (the story of the anklet), written by Ilango-Adigal, and Manimekalai (the story of Manimekalai) by Chattanar, were written sometimes in A.D. 200-300 and give vivid accounts of Tamil society during that period.
- Nannaya (A.D. 1100) was the first Telugu poet.

10. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Bronze sculpture

- **The Dancing Girl is the world's oldest bronze sculpture. Found in Mohenjodaro** this four-inch figure depicts a naked girl wearing only ornaments, which include bangles in the left arm, and amulet and bracelet on the right arm. She stands in a 'tribhanga' dancing posture with the right hand on her hip.
- **The bronze statues in the Harappan period were made using "lost wax technique" or "Cire Perdue".**

11. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Nasik caves

- It is a group of 24 Buddhist caves, also known as "Pandav Leni". They were developed during 1st century A.D. and belong to the Hinayana period.
- However, later, the influence of Mahayana sect can also be found in these caves.

12. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Nagara style of architecture

- From fifth century A.D. onwards, a distinct style of temple architecture developed in the northern part of India, known as the Nagara style of architecture.
- Even in the Nagara school, different sub-schools emerged in western, central and eastern parts of the country.
- Some of the features of Nagara style are:
 - The temples generally followed the Panchayatana style of temple making, which consisted of subsidiary shrines laid out in a crucified ground plan with respect to the principal shrine.
 - Presence of assembly halls or mandaps in front of the principal shrine. It is called **Jagmohan** in Odisha region.

- ▶ Outside the garbhagriha, images of the river goddesses, Ganga and Yamuna, were placed.
- ▶ **There were no water tanks or reservoirs present in the temple premises.**
- ▶ The temples were generally built on upraised platforms.
- ▶ The porticos had a pillared approach.
- ▶ The Shikharas were generally of three types:
- ▶ Latina or rekha-prasad: They were square at the base and the walls curve inward to a point on the top.
- ▶ Phamsana: They had a broader base and were shorter in height than the Latina ones. They slope upwards on a straight line.
- Valabhi: They had a rectangular base with the roof rising into vaulted chambers. They were also called wagon-vaulted roofs.

13. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Ajanta caves

- Ajanta is a series of rock-cut caves in the Sahyadri ranges on Waghora river near Aurangabad in
- Maharashtra. There is a total of 29 caves of which 25 were used as Viharas or residential caves while 4 were used as Chaitya or prayer halls. The caves were developed in the period between 200 B.C. to 650 A.D.
- The Ajanta caves were **inscribed by the Buddhist monks**, under the patronage of the Vakataka kings – Harishena being a prominent one. The figures in these caves were done using fresco painting and demonstrate considerable naturalism.
- The paintings are generally themed around Buddhism – the life of Buddha and Jataka stories. Of the 29 caves, 5 were developed during the Hinayana phase while the remaining 24 were developed during the Mahayana phase of Buddhism.

Ellora caves

- They are another important site of cave architecture. It's located nearly 100 Kms away from Ajanta caves in the Sahyadri ranges of Maharashtra. **It is a group of 34 caves – 17 Brahmanical, 12 Buddhist and 5 Jain.**

- These set of caves were developed during the period between 5th and 11th centuries A.D. (newer as compared to Ajanta Caves) by **various guilds from Vidarbha, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.**
- Some of the prominent caves in Ellora are:
- Cave No. 10 is a Buddhist Chaitya cave known as Vishwakarma Cave or carpenter's cave. Buddha is seated in Vyakhyana Mudra here and Bodhi tree is carved at his back.
- Cave No. 14 is themed "Raavankikhai".
- Cave No. 15 is **Dashavatar temple.**
- Cave No. 16 is **Kailash temple** dedicated to Lord Shiva. It was developed under the patronage of Rashtrakuta king Krishna I and was carved out of a monolith, and even has a courtyard. In cave no 16, there is also a sculpture on the wall of Kailash temple depicting Ravana shaking Mount Kailasha. It is considered one of the masterpieces of Indian sculpture, etc.

14. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Ashokan Pillars

- Ashoka pillars, (usually made of Chunar sandstone), as a symbol of the state, assumed a great significance in the entire Mauryan Empire. The main objective was to disseminate the Buddhist ideology and court orders in the entire Mauryan empire. While most Ashoka pillar edicts were in Pali and Prakrit language, few were written in Greek or Aramaic language also.
- Mauryan pillars mainly comprise of four parts:
 - ▶ Shaft: A long shaft formed the base and was made up of a single piece of stone or monolith.
 - ▶ Capital: On top of shaft lay the capital, which was either lotus-shaped or bell-shaped.
 - ▶ Abacus: Above the capital, there was a circular or rectangular base known as the abacus.
 - ▶ Capital Figure: All the capital figures (usually animals like a bull, lion, elephant, etc) are vigorous and carved standing on a square or circular abacus.

Similarities with Persian (Achaemenian) Pillars

- Both Maurya and Achaemenian pillars, **used polished stones** and have certain common sculpture motifs such as the **lotus.**

- Maurya's idea of inscribing proclamations (related to Buddhist teachings and court orders) on pillars has its origin in Persian pillars.
- Inscriptions of both empires begin in the third person and then move to the first person.

Differences with Persian (Achaemenian) Pillars

- The Capital Figure was absent in Mauryan pillars of the Kumhrar hall whereas pillars at Persepolis have the elaborate capital figures.
- The shape of Mauryan lotus is different from the Persian pillar.
- Most of the Persian pillars have a fluted/ridged surface while the Mauryan pillars have a smooth surface.
- The Achaemenid pillars were generally part of some larger architectural scheme, and bit complex and complicated, while the Ashokan pillars were simple and independent freestanding monuments.
- Unlike Mauryan shafts which are built of monolith (single piece of stone), Persian/Achaemenian shafts were built of separate segments of stones (aggregated one above the other).

15. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Various mudras related to Buddha

Bhumisparsha Mudra

- It depicts the Buddha sitting in meditation with his left hand, palm upright, in his lap, and his right hand touching the earth. This mudra is commonly associated with the blue Buddha known as Akshobya.
- Significance: 'Calling the Earth to Witness the Truth' Mudra, and it represents the moment of **Buddha's attaining enlightenment**.

Dhyana Mudra

- Indicates Meditation and is also called 'Samadhi' or 'Yoga' Mudra.
- It signifies attainment of spiritual perfection.
- This Mudra was used by Buddha during the **final meditation** under the bodhi tree.

Vitarka Mudra

- It indicates teaching and discussion or intellectual debate.
- It signifies the teaching phase of preaching in Buddhism.

Abhaya Mudra

- It indicates fearlessness
- This gesture was shown by Buddha immediately after attaining enlightenment. It symbolizes strength and inner security. It is a gesture which instils a sense of fearlessness to others as well.

Dharmachakra Mudra

- It means 'Turning the Wheel of the Dharma or Law', i.e., setting into motion the wheel of Dharma.
- This gesture was exhibited by Lord Buddha while he preached the first sermon to a companion after his enlightenment in the Deer Park of Sarnath.

Anjali Mudra

- It indicates Greetings, devotion, and adoration.
- It is believed that true Buddhas (those who are enlightened) do not make this hand gesture and this gesture should not be shown in Buddha statues. This is for Bodhisattvas (who aim and prepare to attain perfect knowledge).

Uttarabodhi Mudra

- It means supreme enlightenment.
- Holding both hands at the level of the chest, intertwining all the fingers except index fingers, extending index fingers straight up and touching each other.
- This Mudra is known for charging one with energy. It symbolises perfection.

Varada Mudra

- It indicates charity, compassion or granting wishes.
- This Mudra signifies five perfections: Generosity, Morality, Patience, Effort and Meditative Concentration, through the five extended fingers.

Karana Mudra

- It indicates warding off evil.
- It signifies expelling demons and negative energy. The energy created by this Mudra helps remove obstacles such as sickness or negative thoughts.

Vajra Mudra

- It indicates knowledge.
- This mudra is better known in Korea and Japan.

- This mudra signifies the importance of **knowledge or supreme wisdom**. Knowledge is represented by the forefinger and fist of the right hand protects it.

16. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Anatomy of Indian Music

- Before one delves into the different types and kinds of Indian music it is necessary to understand the anatomy of Indian classical music.
- There are three main pillars of Indian classical music: Raga, tala, and Swara.
- **Swara:**
 - In the ancient period, the term “Swara” was associated with the recitation of the Vedas. Over time, the term is used to define the ‘note’ or ‘scale degree’ in a composition.
 - In the Natyasastra, Bharata has divided the swaras into a twenty-two notes scale.
 - Currently, the notational system of the Hindustani music is defined by these abbreviated swaras – Sa, re, ga, ma, pa, dha, ni. The Seven Swaras together are called Saptak or Sargam.
 - **The Swara differs from Shruti. A Shruti is the smallest gradation of pitch representing the quality of frequency.** There are 22 Shrutis or microtones out of which only 12 are audible. These 12 are seven Suddha Swaras and five Vikrita Swaras.
- **Raga:**
 - The word ‘raga’ comes from the Sanskrit word ‘Ranj’, which literally means to delight or to make happy and satisfy a person.
 - **The ragas form the basis of the melody.**
 - The basic element necessary for the working of a raga is the note on which they are based.
 - The reason behind the creation of ragas was to evoke emotional responses in the performer and the audience. These emotions, which are evoked through the singing and playing of instruments, are called Rasas.
- **Tala:**
 - The rhythmic groupings of beats are called Tala.
 - These rhythmical cycles range from three to 108 beats.

- **Tala thus becomes the basis of the rhythm.**
- The tempo of the tala, which keeps the uniformity of the time span, is called the laya.

17. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Sushira Vadya

- **These are the aerophones, i.e. this category includes all the wind instruments.**
- The most common instruments include Bansuri (flute), Shehnai, Pungi, Ninkirns, etc.
- Shehnai is a double reeded wind instrument with a widening tube towards the end. It is one of the oldest wind instruments in India.

18. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Tata Vadya

- It is a Category of Instruments in which sound is produced by the vibration of a string or chord.
- These vibrations are caused by plucking or by bowing on the string which has been pulled taut.
- This is further classified based on the mode of playing:- by friction with a bow like the Violin, Sarangi, Dilruba, esraj etc.
- Ravanastram is one of the earliest known bowed instrument by plucking the string like the veena, Rudra veena, gotuvadyam, sitar, sarod, guitar, mandolin, harp, (tambura, ektar -drone instruments) etc. By striking with a hammer or a pair of sticks like gettuvadyam, swaramandala

Reed instruments:

- Reed instruments like the Shehnai, Nadaswaram, etc. have one or **two reeds inserted in the hollow beak or tube of the instrument, these vibrate when air is blown into them.**
- In this type of instrument, the reeds are bound together with a gap between them before inserting into the body of the instrument.
- The body of the tube is conical in shape narrow at the blowing end and opening out

gradually with a metallic bell at the farther end to enhance the volume of the sound.

- A set of spare reeds, an ivory or silver needle for adjusting and cleaning the reeds are also hung from the mouthpiece of the instrument.

Avanaddha Vadya:

- In the Avanaddha Vadya category of instruments, the sound is produced by **striking the animal skin** which has been stretched across an earthen or metal pot or a wooden barrel or frame.
- The earliest references to such instruments have been found in the Vedas where there is mention of Bhumi Dundhubhi; this was a hollow pit dug in the ground and covered with the hide of a buffalo or ox which was stretched across the pit.
- The tail of the animal was used for striking the animal hide and thus sound was produced.
- Drums have been divided into different categories on the basis of their shapes and structure as also the position and placement for playing. The main categories are-Oordhwaka, Ankya, Alingya and the waisted or the Damaru family of drums.

19. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Abhinaya Darpan

- As per Abhinaya Darpan, Nandikeshwara's famous treatise on dance, an act has been broken into three basic elements:
 - ▶ **Nritta:** It refers to the **basic dance steps**, performed rhythmically but devoid of any expression or mood.
 - ▶ **Natya:** It means **dramatic representations** and refers to the story that is elaborated through the dance recital.
 - ▶ **Nritya:** Nritya refers to the **sentiment and the emotions evoked through dance**. It includes the mime and the different methods of expression including mudras in the dance.
- Nandikeshwara further elaborates the Nayaka-Nayika Bhav, in which the eternal deity is seen as the hero or Nayaka and the devotee who performs the dance is the heroine of the act, the Nayika. There are nine rasas or emotions that are expressed through the dance.

20. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Kathakali

- In the temples of **Kerala**, two forms of dance-drama, Ramanattam, and Krishnattam evolved under the patronage of feudal lords, narrating episodes from Ramayana and Mahabharata.

Kathak

- Tracing its origins from the Ras Leela of Brajbhoomi, Kathak is the traditional dance form of Uttar Pradesh.

Kuchipudi

- Originally performed by a group of actors going from village to village, known as Kusselavas, Kuchipudi derives its name from the **Andhra** village of Kusselavapuri or Kuchelapuram. In the 17th century, Siddhendra Yogi formalized and systematized the tradition.

21. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Both statements are correct

Supplementary notes:

- **Schemes approved to promote drug manufacturing**
- The Union Cabinet has approved the following schemes:
 - ▶ **The scheme on Promotion of Bulk Drug Parks for financing Common Infrastructure Facilities** in 3 Bulk Drug Parks with financial implication of Rs. 3,000 crore for next five years.
 - ▶ **Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme** for promotion of domestic manufacturing of critical KSMs/ Drug Intermediates and APIs in the country with financial implications of Rs6,940 crore for next eight years.

Details:

- Promotion of Bulk Drug Parks
 - ▶ **Decision is to develop 3 mega Bulk Drug parks in India in partnership with States.**
 - ▶ Government of India will give Grants-in-Aid to States with a maximum limit of Rs. 1000 Crore per Bulk Drug Park.

- ▶ Parks will have common facilities such as solvent recovery plant, distillation plant, power & steam units, common effluent treatment plant etc.
- ▶ A sum of Rs. 3,000 crore has been approved for this scheme for next 5 years.
- Production Linked Incentive Scheme
 - ▶ **Financial incentive will be given to eligible manufacturers of identified 53 critical bulk drugs on their incremental sales over the base year (2019-20) for a period of 6 years.**
 - ▶ Out of 53 identified bulk drugs, 26 are fermentation based bulk drugs and 27 are chemical synthesis based bulk drugs.
 - ▶ Rate of incentive will be 20 % (of incremental sales value) for fermentation based bulk drugs and 10% for chemical synthesis based bulk drugs.
 - ▶ A sum of Rs. 6,940 crore has been approved for next 8 years.

22. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- All statements are correct

Supplementary notes:

MACS 4028

- **Scientists from Agharkar Research Institute (ARI), Pune, an autonomous institute under the Department of Science & Technology, Government of India, have developed a biofortified durum wheat variety MACS 4028, which shows high protein content.**
- The wheat variety developed by the ARI scientists group on Wheat improvement, shown high protein content of about 14.7%, better nutritional quality having zinc 40.3 ppm, and iron content of 40.3ppm and 46.1ppm respectively, good milling quality and overall acceptability.
- It is a semi-dwarf variety, which matures in 102 days and has shown the superior and stable yielding ability of 19.3 quintals per hectare. **It is resistant to stem rust, leaf rust, foliar aphids, root aphids, and brown wheat mite.**
- The MACS 4028 variety is also included by the KrishiVigyan

Kendra (KVK) programme for United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to alleviate malnutrition in a sustainable way and can boost the Vision 2022 "KuposhanMukt Bharat", the National Nutrition Strategy.

23. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Prime Minister of India has proposed a global Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI), at the UN Climate Action Summit 2019 held in New York City, USA

Supplementary notes:

Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure

- **Prime Minister of India, proposed a global Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI), at the UN Climate Action Summit 2019 held in New York City, USA, on September 23, 2019.**
- It is an international knowledge and capacity development platform.
- It will promote the resilience of new and existing infrastructure systems to climate and disaster risks, thereby ensuring sustainable development.
- **CDRI envisions enabling measurable reduction in infrastructure losses from disasters, including extreme climate events.**
- It aims to enable the achievement of objectives of expanding universal access to basic services and enabling prosperity as enshrined in the Sustainable Development Goals, while also working at the intersection of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Paris Climate Agreement.
- Established as a platform for generating and exchanging knowledge, CDRI will conduct country-specific and global activities. CDRI will provide member countries technical support and capacity development, research and knowledge management, and advocacy and partnerships to facilitate and encourage investment in disaster resilient infrastructure systems.
- In its formative stage, CDRI will focus on developing resilience in ecological infrastructure, social infrastructure with a concerted emphasis on health and education, and economic infrastructure with special attention to transportation, telecommunications, energy, and water.

24. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- Option (c) is correct

Supplementary notes:

HydroxyChloroquine

- Hydroxychloroquine (not to be confused with anti-malaria drug chloroquine) is an oral medication used in the treatment of autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis
- Recently, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare declared Hydroxychloroquine as a scheduled H1 drug.
- The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) recommended the use of hydroxychloroquine for the treatment of the novel coronavirus for two categories of 'high-risk population'.
- It has been recommended for prophylaxis in case of asymptomatic healthcare workers involved in the care of suspected or confirmed cases of COVID-19 and asymptomatic household contacts of laboratory confirmed cases.
- The protocol recommended by the National Task force has been approved by the Drug

Controller General of India for restricted use in emergency situations.

25. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- All statements are correct

Supplementary notes:

SAARC Disaster Management Centre

- SAARC Disaster Management Centre launched a website for information related to COVID-19 pandemic in the SAARC region.
- India will set up an electronic platform to help member countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) fight the COVID-19 pandemic. The decision was conveyed to health professionals of the SAARC countries during a video conference.
- It will help in the exchange of information, knowledge and expertise, and best practices for jointly combating the coronavirus epidemic.
- It is expected to help in training of emergency personnel, disease surveillance and joint research.



TEST

DAY - 78

Time Allowed: 30 mins

Maximum Marks: 50

1. A number of the causes for the Turkish success in North India has been cited by the historians. Which of the following are the reasons?

1. Unlike the Turks, the Indians were pacifist and not given to war.
2. The Rajputs, whom the Turks conquered, were lacking in the martial spirit.
3. Unlike India, the Turks were not divided into castes.
4. Turks had their superior military technology and art of war.
5. Islamic forces had the sense of religious mission.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2, and 3 only
- (b) 2, 4, and 5 only
- (c) 1, 3, 4, and 5 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5

2. Consider the following pairs:

1. Ariz-imumalik: military affairs
2. Diwan-iinsha: judicial affairs
3. Sadr-us sudur: religious affairs

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

3. Which of the following statements regarding the Iqta system is/are correct?

1. It was assigned to officials instead of payment for their services.

2. Firoz Shah Tughlaq made it hereditary.
3. It was also called Kharaj.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

4. Tabaqat-iNasiri, an elaborate history of the Islamic world in Persian, was written by ____

- (a) Nasir-ud-Din
- (b) Amir Khusrau
- (c) Hasan Nizami
- (d) Minhaj-i-Siraj Juzjani

5. Which of the following taxes were levied on non-Muslims only during Delhi Sultanate?

1. Jizya
2. Sharaf
3. Zakat
4. Kharaj

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

6. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Khalisa land were under the direct control of the Sultan.

2. Inam land were granted to religious leaders.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

7. Consider the following pairs:

- 1. Tarikh-iFeroz Shahi: Shams Siraj Afif
- 2. Futuhat-iFerozshahi: Feroz Shah Tughluq
- 3. Fatwa-iJahandari: Ziauddin Barani

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

8. Which of the following statements is/ are incorrect?

- 1. Amir Khusrau was the first scholar to translate Sanskrit stories into Persian.
- 2. Tuti Nama, Book of Parrots, was written by ZiyaNakhshabi.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

9. The third battle of Tarain was fought between ____

- (a) Iltutmish and Ulugh Khan
- (b) Iltutmish and Taj al-Din Yildiz
- (c) Taj al-Din Yildiz and Balban
- (d) Balban and Razia Sultana

10. Which of the following statements is/ are incorrect?

- 1. Turkan-i-Chahalgani was group of forty nobles.
- 2. It was established by Balban.

3. It was finally abolished by Sikandar Lodhi.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

11. Which of the following statements is/ are incorrect?

- 1. Al-Biruni was born in Morocco.
- 2. Ibn Battuta's book of travels, Rihla, left an account of Harihara I of the Vijayanagar empire.
- 3. Abdur Razzaq was an ambassador sent by the ruler of Persia to Calicut.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

12. Which of the following statements are correct?

- 1. The Vijayanagar kingdom was founded by Harihara and Bukka and Harihara became its first king.
- 2. The clash between Vijayanagar rulers and the Bahamani kingdom was due to Marathwada country.
- 3. Abdur Razzak of Persia visited the kingdom during the reign of Sangam dynasty.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

13. Consider the following statements:

- 1. He maintained friendly relations with Albuquerque, the Portuguese governor.
- 2. Barbosa and Paes speak of his efficient administration and the prosperity of his empire.

3. He was the author of the Jambavati Kalyanam and Manucharitam.

Which of the following rulers is being described above?

- (a) Krishna Deva Raya of Tuluva dynasty
- (b) Rama Raya of Tuluva dynasty
- (c) Bukka II of Sangam dynasty
- (d) Deva Raya I of Sangam dynasty

14. Consider the following kingdoms/dynasties:

- 1. Tuluva dynasty
- 2. Bijapur Sultanate
- 3. Golconda Sultanate
- 4. Ahmednagar Sultanate

The Battle of Rakshasa-Tangadi in 1565 was fought between ____

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

15. Which of the following statements regarding the amara-nayaka system is/are correct?

- 1. It was the political innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire.
- 2. Amara-nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern by the nayakas.
- 3. They used to collect taxes and other dues from peasants, crafts persons and traders in the area.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

16. Consider the following statements regarding Pala and Pratihara Empires:

- 1. The directly administered territories in the Pala and Pratihara empires were divided into Bhukti, Mandala, and Rashtra.
- 2. The Uparika collected land revenue and maintained law and order.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

17. Consider the following statements regarding the Pala Empire:

- 1. This empire was founded by Dharmapala.
- 2. Dharmapala's reign was marked by a tripartite struggle for the control of Kannauj.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

18. Which of the following kingdoms were involved during infamous Tripartite struggle for Kannauj?

- 1. The Pratiharas of Central India.
- 2. The Paramaras of Malwa.
- 3. The Rashtrakutas of Deccan.
- 4. The Rathore of Kannauj.
- 5. The Palas of Bengal.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 3 and 5 only
- (b) 1, 4 and 5 only
- (c) 2, 3 and 5 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3 only

19. Which of the following statements is/are correct about Pala rulers?

- 1. They built a Buddhist monastery at Vikramashila.
- 2. The Palas were patrons of Mahayana Buddhism.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

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

20. **“He was the most famous Chalukya king. He subjugated the Kadamba capital at Banavasi and compelled the Gangas of Mysore to acknowledge his suzerainty. He also conquered the entire area between the Krishna and the Godavari, which came to be known as the province of Vengi.”**

Which of the following rulers is described in the above passage?

- (a) Narshimhavarman
- (b) Pushyamitra Shunga
- (c) Vikramaditya II
- (d) Pulakeshin II

21. **With reference to the Key World Energy Statistics 2019, consider the following statements:**

- 1. Key world energy statistics is published by the International Energy Agency.
- 2. India is the third largest producer and the second largest consumer of electricity in the world.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

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

22. **Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct regarding Coal Bed Methane?**

- 1. It is an unconventional form of natural gas found in coal deposits or coal seams.
- 2. It is formed during the process of coalification, the transformation of plant material into coal.
- 3. It can be recovered from underground coal only before mining operations.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

23. **Consider the following statements, regarding ‘GreenCo Rating System’:**

- 1. It has been developed by Confederation of Indian Industry (CII).
- 2. Its mission is to facilitate Indian industry to make a substantial improvement in their environmental performance.
- 3. This system evaluates the companies on 10 broad green parameters.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

24. **The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is exploring the possibilities of a scheme for persons engaged in the act of begging. In this context, consider the following statements:**

- 1. This scheme would cover only identification, rehabilitation, provision of medical facilities and counseling of beggars.
- 2. The Ministry also provides funds to the National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC) for the development of members of beggars’ community.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

25. **Consider the following pairs regarding Salt Satyagraha at different places in India:**

- 1. Tamil Nadu - C. Rajagopalachari
- 2. Malabar – K. Kelappan
- 3. Orissa - Gopalbandhu Chaudhuri

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

ANSWER HINTS

DAY - 78

1. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- Various reasons have been assigned for the success of the Turkish conquests of North India. Many of the contemporary chroniclers do not go beyond the standard explanation of attributing this major event to the 'Will of God'. Some British historians, who initiated the study of Indian history in greater depth, accounted for the success of the Turks as follows:
- The Ghorian armies were drawn from the warlike tribes inhabiting the difficult region lying between the Indus and the Oxus. They had gathered military powers and expertise fighting the Seljuq armies and other fierce tribes of Central Asia. On the other hand, **the Indians were pacifist and not given to war.** Moreover, they were divided into small states which hampered expansionist ambitions. The explanation is inadequate and unbalanced insofar as it leaves out of consideration well-known facts of Indian history as well as the history of countries from where the invaders came. It should be remembered that the large-scale conquest and destruction of the so-called warlike Islamic regions by the Mongols in 1218-19. It was carried out without any real resistance. **On the other hand, the Rajputs, whom the Turks conquered, were not lacking in bravery and martial spirit.** The period from the 8th to the 12th century is one long story of warfare and violent internal struggles.
- Some Indian historians have traced the Turkish success to the peculiar social structure created by Islam. Jadunath Sarkar, for instance, lays stress on three unique characteristics which Islam imparted to the Arabs, Berbers, Pathans, and Turks:
 - First, complete equality and social solidarity as regards legal and religious status. **Unlike India, the Turks**

were not divided into castes that were exclusive of each other.

- Secondly, an absolute faith in God and his will which gave them drive and a **sense of mission.**
- After the fall of the Gurjara-Pratihara empire, no single state took its place. Instead, there arose small independent powers like Gahadavalas in Kannauj, Parmaras in Malwa, Chalukyas in Gujarat, Chauhans in Ajmer, Tomars in Delhi, Chandellas in Bundelkhand, etc. Far from being united, they tended to operate within the confines of small territories and were in a state of perpetual internal conflicts. Lack of centralized power was an important factor in emasculating the strength and efficiency of the armed forces.
- Another important reason for the success of the **Turks was their superior military technology and art of war.** These nomads from the steppes could be credited with introducing the age of the horse'. The Turks used iron stirrup and horse-shoes that reinforced their striking power and the stamina of the cavalry, while horse-shoes provided greater mobility to the horse, stirrup gave the soldiers a distinct advantage.

2. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Administration of Sultanate

- **The diwan-i-arz or military department was headed by the ariz-imumalik. He was responsible for the administration of military affairs.**
- The wazir, as the head of the diwan-i-wizarat, was the most important figure in the central administration.
- **The diwan-i-insha looked after State correspondence.** It was headed by dahir-i-mumalik.
- The barid-imumalik was the head of the State news-agency.

- The diwan-irhalat was headed by the **sadr-us sudur**. He was the highest religious officer.

3. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Iqta System

- The agricultural and land revenue system of the early Turkish Sultans rested on two foundations viz. the Iqta (assignment of land revenue) and Kharaj (land revenue).
- Under Iqta System, the land of the empire was divided into several large and small tracts called Iqta and assigned these Iqtas to his soldiers, officers and nobles. In the beginning, an Iqta was based upon salary. Later, under Firoz Shah Tughlaq it became hereditary.
- Each 'Iqta' was under the charge of an experienced general who generally was the member of the royal family or a notable 'Amir' (noble) and confidant of the Sultan.

4. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Tabaqat-iNasiri

- Tabaqat-iNasiri, named for Sultan Nasir-ud-Din, is an elaborate history of the Islamic world written in Persian by Minhaj-i-Siraj Juzjani.
- It accounts the historical events of the Islamic world from the days Adam to the year 1260 AD (when it was completed).
- The purpose of the Tabaqat-iNasiri was to account for the Muslim dynasties that originated in Iran and Central Asia.

5. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Taxation

- The fiscal policy of Turkish Sultans of India was modelled on the theory of finances of the "Hanafi School" of Sunni Jurists". Only four different sources of revenue were sanctioned by the Quran – **Kharaj, Khams, Jaziya and Zakat**, but the Sultanate of Delhi charged about two dozen extra taxes.
- Following were the few important taxes:
 - ▶ **Zakat:** The religious taxes were collectively known as the Zakat. This was realized from well to do Muslims amounting at the rate of 1/40th of one's property.

- ▶ **Jizya:** It was levied on **non-Muslims** in return for the protection of life and property and exemption from military services. Women, children, indigent and the Brahmanas were exempted from it.
- ▶ **Kharaj:** It was the land tax realized from non-Muslims.
- ▶ **Khums:** It was the tax on mines, treasure trove and share in war booty.
- ▶ **Sharaf:** It was the irrigation tax charged at the rate of 1/10th of the produce. This was imposed by Firoz Shah Tughlaq.
- ▶ **Abwafs:** It was the extra taxes like housing tax, grazing tax, etc.

6. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Categories of land

- After consolidating their position in India, the Delhi Sultans introduced reforms in the land revenue administration. The lands were classified into three categories:
 - ▶ Iqta land – lands assigned to officials as iqtas instead of payment for their services.
 - ▶ **Khalisa land – land under the direct control of the Sultan** and the revenues collected were spent for the maintenance of royal court and royal household.
 - ▶ **Inam land – land assigned or granted to religious leaders or religious institutions.**

7. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Historical Works in Persian

- One of the important contributions of Persian literature during the Sultanate period (and later during the Mughal period) was in the sphere of history writing. Many historians wrote the history of the period in Persian language.
- The most important of these historians were Minaj us Siraj (author of the Tabaqat-iNasiri), Isami (author of the book, Futuh-us Salatin), Shams Siraj Afif (author of the Tarikh-iFeroz Shahi).
- Among the Sultans, **Feroz Shah Tughluq wrote the Futuh-iFerozshahi.**

- But the greatest historian of this period was **Ziauddin Barani**. His **Tarikh-iFerozshahi (with Shams Siraj Afif)** is the most valuable work of history written during the period. He wrote another book, **Fatwa-iJahandari** which deals with political theory.

8. **Correct Option: (a)**

Explanation:

Tuti Nama

- The Tuti Nama is a Mogul-style work from Persia, also known as the Book of Parrots.
- The authorship of the text of the Tuti Nama is credited to Ziya'al-Din Nakhshabior just **Nakhshabi**, an ethnic Persian physician and a Sufi saint who had migrated to Badayun, Uttar Pradesh.
- **He was the first scholar to translate Sanskrit stories into Persian.**

9. **Correct Option: (b)**

Explanation:

Third battle of Tarain

- The third battle of Tarain was fought in 1216, in which the Mamluk **king Iltutmish of Delhi Sultanate defeated and captured the** Ghurid general, **Taj al-Din Yildiz**.
- Iltutmish emerged victorious in this battle.

10. **Correct Option: (b)**

Explanation:

Group of Forty

- **Iltutmish established 'Group of Forty' (Turkan-i-Chahalgani). These were Turkish amirs (nobles) who advised and helped the Sultan in administering the Sultanate.**
- After the death of Iltutmish, this group assumed great power in its hands. For a few years they decided on the selection of Sultans one after the other.
- **The group was finally eliminated by Balban.**

11. **Correct Option: (a)**

Explanation:

Foreign travellers

- Al-Biruni was born in 973, in Khwarizm in present-day Uzbekistan. In 1017 he travelled to the Indian subcontinent and

authored a study of Indian culture. Al-Biruni's Kitab-ul-Hind, written in Arabic, is simple and lucid.

- Ibn Battuta's book of travels, called Rihla, written in Arabic, provides extremely rich and interesting details about the social and cultural life in the subcontinent in the fourteenth century. This Moroccan traveller was born in Tangier into one of the most respectable and educated families known for their expertise in Islamic religious law or shari'a. **He left an account of Harihara I's reign of the Vijayanagar empire in his book Rihla.**
- **Abdur Razzaq was an ambassador sent by the ruler of Persia to Calicut (present-day Kozhikode) in the fifteenth century.**

12. **Correct Option: (d)**

Explanation:

Vijayanagar kingdom

- The Vijayanagar kingdom was founded by Harihara and Bukka of the Sangama dynasty in 1336.
- **Harihara became the first ruler**, and by 1346 the whole of Hoysala kingdom passed into the hands of the Vijayanagar rulers. Bukka succeeded his brother on the throne of Vijayanagara in 1336 and ruled till 1337.
- The interests of the Vijayanagar rulers and the Bahamani kingdom which had come into existence in 1347, clashed in three separate and distinct areas: in the Tungabhadra doab, in the Krishna- Godavari delta and in the **Marathwada country**.
- Deva Raya I (1406-22) was defeated by the Bahmani ruler Firoz Shah in 1407.
- Deva Raya II (1422-1446) was the greatest ruler of the Sangama dynasty. He began the practice of employing Muslims in the army. He was called Immadi Deva Raya. In his inscriptions he has the title of Gajabetekara (the elephant hunter). Dindima was his court poet. **Abdur Razzak of Persia visited his kingdom.** Deva Raya II was the author of two Sanskrit works Mahanataka Sudhanidhi and a commentary on the Brahmasutras of Badarayana.

13. **Correct Option: (a)**

Explanation:

Krishna Deva Raya

- Krishna Deva Raya (1509-30 A.D.) of the Tuluva dynasty was the greatest ruler of the Vijayanagar Empire. Under him,

Vijayanagara emerged as the strongest military power in the south. He defeated the rebellious chiefs of Ummattur, the Gajapatis of Orissa and Sultan Adil Shah of Bijapur.

- Krishna Deva Raya maintained friendly relations with Albuquerque, the Portuguese governor whose ambassador Friar Luis resided at Vijayanagar.
- Krishna Deva Raya was also a great patron of art and literature, and was known as Andhra Bhoja. He was the author of the Telugu work Amuktamalyada and one Sanskrit work Jambavati Kalyanam. His court was adorned by the Ashtadiggajas (the eight celebrated poets), of whom, Allasani Peddana was the greatest.
- His important works include **Manucharitam** and **Harikatha Saramsamu**. Krishna Deva Raya also built the famous temples of Krishnaswamy, Hazara Ramaswamy and Vitthalaswamy at his capital.
- Foreign travellers like Nuniz, Barbosa and Paes speak of his efficient administration and the prosperity of his empire.

14. **Correct Option: (d)**

Explanation:

Battle of Talikota

- After the death of Krishna Deva Raya, the struggle for succession followed among his relations. After the uneventful reigns of Achyuta Raya and Venkata, Sadasiva Raya ascended the throne in 1543. But the real power was in the hands of Rama Raya, the son-in-law of Krishna Deva.
- The Bahmani rulers except Berar combined to inflict a crushing defeat on Vijayanagar in the Battle of Talikota or **Rakshasa-Tangadi in 1565**.
- His forces were routed by the combined armies of **Bijapur, Ahmednagar and Golconda**. The victorious armies sacked the city of Vijayanagara. The city was totally abandoned within a few years.

15. **Correct Option: (c)**

Explanation:

Polity of Vijayanagar empire

- Among those who exercised power in the empire were military chiefs who usually controlled forts and had armed supporters.

These chiefs often moved from one area to another, and in many cases were accompanied by peasants looking for fertile land on which to settle. These chiefs were known as **nayakas** and they usually spoke Telugu or Kannada. Many nayakas submitted to the authority of the kings of Vijayanagara but they often rebelled and had to be subdued by military action.

- **The amara-nayaka system was a major political innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire.** It is likely that many features of this system were derived from the iqta system of the Delhi Sultanate.
- **The amara-nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern by the rayas.**
- **They collected taxes and other dues from peasants, crafts persons and traders in the area.** They retained part of the revenue for personal use and for maintaining a stipulated contingent of horses and elephants. These contingents provided the Vijayanagara kings with an effective fighting force with which they brought the entire southern peninsula under their control. Some of the revenue was also used for the maintenance of temples and irrigation works.
- The amara-nayakas sent tribute to the king annually and personally appeared in the royal court with gifts to express their loyalty.

16. **Correct Option: (b)**

Explanation:

Pala and Pratiharas

- **The directly administered territories in the Pala and Pratihara empires were divided into bhukti (provinces), and mandala or visaya (districts).**
- The governor of a province was called uparika and the head of a district, visayapati. **The uparika was expected to collect land revenue and maintain law and order** with the help of the army. The visayapati was also expected to do the same within his jurisdiction. During the period, there was an increase of smaller chieftains, called samantas or bhogapatis, who dominated over a number of villages.
- The visayapatis and these smaller chiefs tended to merge with each other, and later on the word samanta began to be used indiscriminately for both of them.
- **In the Rashtrakuta kingdom, the directly administered areas were divided into rashtra (provinces), visaya**

and bhukti. The head of rashtra was called rashtrapati, and he performed the same functions as the Uparika did in the Pala and Pratihara empires.

- The visaya was like a modern district, and the bhukti was a smaller unit to it. In the Pala and Pratihara empires, the unit below the visaya was called pattala.
- The precise role of these smaller units is not known. It seems that their main purpose was the realization of land revenue and some attention to law and order. Apparently, all the officials were paid by giving them grants of rent-free land.
- This tended to blur the distinction between local officials and the hereditary chiefs and smaller vassals. Similarly, the rashtrapati or governor sometimes enjoyed the status and title of a vassal king.

17. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Pala Empire

- **The Pala empire was founded by Gopala**, probably in AD 750 when he was elected king by the notable men of the area to end the anarchy prevailing there.
- Gopala was not born in a high, much less a royal family, his father probably was a soldier. He unified Bengal under his control, and even brought Magadha (Bihar) under his control.
- Gopala was succeeded in AD 770 by his son, Dharmapala, who ruled till AD 810.
- **His reign was marked by a tripartite struggle between the Palas, the Pratiharas and the Rashtrakutas for the control of Kanauj and north India.**
- The Pratihara ruler advanced upon Gaud (Bengal), but before a decision could be taken, the Pratihara ruler was defeated by the Rashtrakuta ruler, Dhruva, and was forced to seek refuge in the deserts of Rajasthan. Dhruva then returned to the Deccan.
- This left the field free for Dharmapala who occupied Kanauj and held a grand darbar which was attended by vassal rulers from Punjab, eastern Rajasthan, etc.

18. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Tripartite Struggle – Kannauj

- During the 8th century AD, a struggle for control over the Kannauj took place

among three major empires of India namely the Palas, the Pratiharas and the Rashtrakutas.

- The Palas ruled the eastern parts of India while the Pratiharas controlled the western India (Avanti-Jalaor region). The Rashtrakutas ruled over the deccan region of India. The struggle for control over Kannauj among these three dynasties is known as the Tripartite struggle in Indian history.
- Their Tripartite struggle lasted nearly 200 years and weakened all of them and enabled the Turks to overthrow them.
- Both Dharmapala, the Pala king and Pratihara king, Vatsaraja clashed against each other for Kannauj. The latter emerged victorious but was defeated by Rashtrakuta King Dhruva I. However, the moment the Rashtrakuta King returned to his kingdom in south, Pala king Dharmapala took the advantage of the situation and captured Kannauj.

19. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

(a) Deccan Pala Rulers

- The Pala Dynasty, which originated in the region of Bengal as an imperial power during the Late Classical period on the Indian subcontinent.
- **The Palas were patrons of Mahayana Buddhism** and missions were sent to Tibet under their auspices.
- Gopala, the founder of the Pala dynasty, was a staunch Buddhist, who had built the famous monastery at Odantapuri. Dharmapalamade the Buddhist philosopher Haribhadra his spiritual preceptor. He established the Vikramashila monastery and the Somapura Mahavihara.
- Buddhism was also patronized by the Palas. They were followers of the Mahayana and Tantric schools of Buddhism.
- The Palas were great patrons of arts and literature. Many splendid monuments and sculptures were executed during the period of their rule. The most well-known literary work of the period was 'Rampala Charita' written by Sandhyakaranandi. The Pala kings were also liberal patrons of the education. The monasteries of Uddandapura and Vikramasila were two famous seats of learning.

20. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:**Pulakeshin II**

- The first important event in long conflict between the Pallavas and the Chalukyas took place during the reign of Pulakeshin II (AD 609–42), **the most famous Chalukya king.**
- **He subjugated the Kadamba capital at Banavasi and compelled the Gangas of Mysore to acknowledge his suzerainty.** He also defeated Harsha's army on the Narmada and checked his advance towards the Deccan.
- In his conflict with the Pallavas, he almost reached the Pallava capital, but the Pallavas purchased peace by ceding their northern provinces to Pulakeshin II. Around AD 610 **Pulakeshin II also conquered the entire area between the Krishna and the Godavari, which came to be known as the province of Vengi.**
- Here, a branch of the main dynasty was set up and is known as the eastern Chalukyas of Vengi. However, Pulakeshin's second invasion of Pallava territory ended in failure. The Pallava king Narasimhavarman (AD 630–68) occupied the Chalukya capital at Vatapi in about AD 642, when Pulakeshin II was probably killed in a battle against the Pallavas. Narasimhavarman assumed the title of Vatapikonda or the conqueror of Vatapi. He is also said to have defeated the Cholas, the Cheras, the Pandyas, and the Kalabhras.

21. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 2 is incorrect: India is the third largest producer and the third largest consumer of electricity in the world.

Supplementary notes:

- As per the latest key world energy statistics published by the IEA in 2019, India is the 3rd largest producer of electricity in the world and it ranks 106th in terms of per capita consumption in 2017.
- India was 106th in terms of per capita consumption in 2017.
- With a generation of 1,497 Terawatt-hour (TWh), India is the third largest producer and the third largest consumer of electricity in the world after the US and China.

- Although power generation has grown more than 100-fold since independence, growth in demand has been even higher due to accelerating economic activity.
- Electricity is also one of the eight core industries of India.
- Electricity use and access are strongly correlated with economic development.

22. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** CBM can be recovered from underground coal before, during, or after mining operations.

Supplementary notes:**Coal Bed Methane**

- Coal Bed Methane (CBM) is an unconventional form of natural gas found in coal deposits or coal seams.
- CBM is formed during the process of coalification, the transformation of plant material into coal. It is considered a valuable energy resource with reserves and production having grown nearly every year since 1989. Varied methods of recovery make CBM a stable source of energy.
- CBM can be recovered from underground coal before, during, or after mining operations. It can also be extracted from "unminable" coal seams that are relatively deep, thin or of poor or inconsistent quality. Vertical and horizontal wells are used to develop CBM resources.
- Extraction requires drilling wells into the coal seams and removing water contained in the seam to reduce hydrostatic pressure and release absorbed (and free) gas out of the coal.

23. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

All statements are correct

Supplementary notes:**GreenCo Rating System**

- GreenCo Rating System, developed by Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), has been acknowledged in India's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) document, submitted to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2015, as a proactive

voluntary action of Indian industry / private sector towards combating climate change.

- Its mission is to facilitate Indian industry to make a substantial improvement in their environmental performance thereby saving both natural and financial resources.
- GreenCo Rating is the “first of its kind in the World” holistic framework that evaluates companies on the environmental friendliness of their activities using life cycle approach.
- The system evaluates the companies on 10 broad green parameters, including GreenHouse Gases (GHG) reduction, renewable energy use, water conservation, energy efficiency etc.

24. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** This scheme would cover identification, rehabilitation, provision of medical facilities, counselling, education, skill development of beggars.

Supplementary notes:

Rehabilitation of Beggar

- The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is exploring the possibilities of a scheme for persons engaged in the act of begging which would cover identification, rehabilitation, provision of medical facilities, counselling, education, skill development with the support of State Governments/UTs/Local Urban Bodies and Voluntary Organizations, institutions etc.
- The Ministry has released an amount of Rs. 1 Crore in 2017-18, Rs. 50.00 lakh in 2018-19 and Rs.70 Lakh in 2019-20 to National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC) for

skill development programmes for beggars. The main objective of the proposed Skill Development Training Programme is provision of vocational skills to members of beggars' community to enable them to start income generating activities of their own or to get gainfully employed.

- The Corporation has so far conducted skill development training programme for 400 members of beggar's community in Warehouse Packer, Hand-rolled Aggarbatti making, Hand Embroiderer and also sanctioned skill development training programme for 160 members of beggars' community in Self-Employed Tailor, Coir Artisans and Asst. Carpenter job role.
- In addition to above, this Ministry has also released an amount of Rs. 1 Crore to National Institute of Social Defence (NISD) for beggar.

25. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- All pairs are correctly matched

Supplementary notes:

90 Years of Salt Movement

- Gandhi, along with a band of seventy-eight members of Sabarmati Ashram, was to march from his headquarters in Ahmedabad through the villages of Gujarat for 240 miles.
- On reaching the coast at Dandi, the salt law was to be violated by collecting salt from the beach.
- The historic march, marking the launch of the Civil Disobedience Movement, began on March 12, and Gandhi broke the salt law by picking up a lump of salt at Dandi on April 6.



TEST

DAY - 79

Time Allowed: 30 mins

Maximum Marks: 50

1. Which of the following statements regarding the peasantry in the Mughal period is/are correct?

1. Pahi-kashta peasants were residents of the village in which they held their lands.
2. Crops such as cotton and sugarcane were jins-ikamil in the Mughal period.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

2. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

1. Amil-guzar: Revenue collector
2. Muqaddam: Head of village
3. Diwan-ikul: Head of judiciary

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

3. Consider the following statements:

1. He was similar to the Diwan-i-arz of Delhi Sultanate.
2. All orders of appointments of mansabdars and their salary papers were endorsed and passed by him.
3. He personally supervised the branding of the horses (dagh).

Which of the following Mughal officers is being described above?

- (a) Ariz-i-mumalik
- (b) Sadr-us Sudur
- (c) Mir Saman
- (d) Mir bakhshi

4. Consider the following statements regarding the Mughal harem:

1. Wives who were not of noble birth were called aghas.
 1. Aghacha occupied the lowest position in the hierarchy of females in the harem.
 2. The agha and the aghacha could not rise to the position of a begam.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

5. Consider the following statements?

1. The highest form of submission in Mughal era was sijda.
2. Under Akbar these rituals were replaced with chahartaslim and zaminbos.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

6. Which of the following statements regarding the “nastaliq” are correct?

1. It is a type of Persian calligraphy.
2. It is a fluid style with long horizontal strokes.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

7. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. All books in Mughal India were manuscripts.
2. Instead of library, kitabkhanawas a scriptorium.
3. The Ramayana was translated as the Razmnama.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

8. Who was the first to get the title of Khan-i-Khana in the Akbar’s court?

- (a) Bairam Khan
- (b) Abdur Rahim
- (c) Abul Fazal
- (d) Todar Mal

9. Arrange the following wars into the chronological order:

1. Battle of Khanwa
2. Battle of Kanauj
3. Second battle of Panipat
4. Battle of Chausa

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

10. Who wrote a Marathi commentary on the Bhagavad-Gita?

- (a) Tukaram
- (b) Eknath
- (c) Namdeva
- (d) Gyaneshwar

11. Which of the following statements regarding the Dadu-Panthis are correct?

1. Its main centre was in Narayana, Rajasthan.
2. With the decline of the Mughal Empire, it got transformed into professional fighters.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

12. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. Madhavacharya was the founder of Purnadvaita.
2. Achintya Bhedabhed identifies God in Krishna.
3. The theory of Dvaitadvaita was given by Nimbarka.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

13. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

1. Advaita: Brahman is the only reality
2. Dvaitadvaita: jivatman and Brahman are similar, but not identical
3. Tatvavada: jivatmans and matter as eternal are mutually separate entities
4. Dvaita: Bhakti as the only means of liberation

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

14. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. There had been from the very early days a close combat between the upholders of Ilm ul-kalam (the science of defending orthodoxy by rational arguments) and the philosophers.
2. Sufism sought to achieve the inner realization of divine unity by arousing intuitive and spiritual faculties.
3. Sufism is the rational school of the Islam.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

15. Which of the following statements regarding Al Hujwiri are correct?

1. He was the oldest Sufi in the sub-continent.
2. He was also known as Data Ganj Bakhsh.
3. Kashf-ul-Mahjoob, one of the most ancient and revered Persian treatises on Sufism, was written by Al Hujwiri.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

16. Consider the following statements:

1. The First Battle of Panipat was fought between Babur and Rana Sanga.
2. The Battle of Khanwa was more decisive than the Battle of Panipat as it secured Babur's position in the Delhi-Agra region.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

17. Arrange the following battles fought by Mughals for establishing their empire in the correct chronological order?

1. Battle of Khanwa
2. Battle of Sirhind
3. Battle of Chausa
4. First Battle of Panipat

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

18. Consider the following statements regarding the Battle of Ghaghra :

1. It was fought between the Afgan king Mahmud Lodi and the Mughal emperor Babur.
2. It was the last major battle for the conquest of India by the Mughal Empire.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

19. Which of the following is/are the significances of Babur's advent into India?

1. Introduction of arch and dome in the region's architecture
2. Introduction and popularization of gunpowder and artillery in India

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

20. With reference to Sher Shah Suri, the founder of the Sur Empire, consider the following statements:

1. He made significant changes in the administrative divisions as compared to Delhi Sultanate by following a decentralized system of administration.
2. He introduced liberal policies like the abolition of Jizyah.

Which of the above statements is/are **incorrect**?

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

21. "The Paradox of growth is where the economy grows but so does income inequality." Which of the following statements are correct regarding the paradox of growth in Indian economy?

1. Inequality in India is multi-dimensional
2. Inequality in India is among the highest in the world
3. India has a low female Labour Force Participation rate

Choose the correct answer:

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

22. Government released the latest Periodic Labour Force Surveys (PLFS) data for 2017-18. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the trends in Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) and unemployment in India?

1. The LFPR for 2017-18 has fallen
2. Only a third of the females in the country are either working or seeking jobs
3. The decline in LFPR for females is steeper in rural areas than urban.

Choose the correct answer:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

23. "If government is forced to crunch capex to keep a lid on fiscal slippage, some of the beneficial impact could get offset, as capex multiplier normally tends to be relatively higher". In this context, which of the following statements are correct?

1. Capex multiplier refers to the multiplicity that a unit of capital outlay will have on GDP.
2. Capex multiplier tends to mostly be lower than the Revex multipliers.

Choose the correct answer:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 & 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

24. Recently, an Israeli spyware 'Pegasus' carried out unauthorized surveillance via social media app, Whatsapp. Which of the following government organization is mandated to deal with such an issue?

- (a) Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-in)
- (b) National Safety Council (NSC)
- (c) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)
- (d) Telemetry, Tracking and Command Network (ISTRAC)

25. Which of the following statements are true about 'blockchain' technology?

1. The blockchain is an incorruptible digital ledger that is programmed to record only financial transactions.
2. Hash pointer acts as a link between blocks.
3. Bitcoin is a blockchain-mediated cryptocurrency, which exists only online.

Choose the correct answer:

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

ANSWER HINTS

DAY - 79

1. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Agriculture during Mughal period

- The seventeenth century refer to two kinds of peasants – khud-kashta and pahi-kashta.
- Khud-kashta peasants were residents of the village in which they held their lands.
- The pahi-kashta peasants were non-resident cultivators who belonged to some other village, but cultivated lands elsewhere on a contractual basis.
- The focus on the cultivation of basic staples did not mean that agriculture in medieval India was only for subsistence. We often come across the term jins-ikamil (literally, perfect crops) in our sources. The Mughal state also encouraged peasants to cultivate such crops as they brought in more revenue. Crops such as cotton and sugarcane were jins-ikamil par excellence.

2. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Mughal administration

- The Amil-guzar was a revenue collector, usually the head of a district or pargana.
- The panchayat was headed by a headman known as muqaddam or mandal.
- The chief diwan (diwan-ikul) was made responsible for revenue and finances. His primary duty was to supervise the imperial treasury and check all accounts.

3. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Mir bakhshi

- The Diwan-i-arz of Delhi Sultanate changed its nomenclature to mirbakhshi under the Mughals.
- All orders of appointments of mansabdars and their salary papers were endorsed and passed by him.

- He personally supervised the branding of the horses (dagh) and checked the muster-roll (chehra) of the soldiers. On the basis of his verification, the amount of the salary was certified. Only then the diwan made entry in his records and placed it before the king.
- Mir bakhshi placed all matters pertaining to the military department before the Emperor. The new entrants, seeking service, were presented before the Emperor by the mirbakhshi.

4. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Mughal Harem

- In the Mughal household a distinction was maintained between wives who came from royal families (begams), and **other wives (aghas) who were not of noble birth**. The begams, married after receiving huge amounts of cash and valuables as dower (mahr), naturally received a higher status and greater attention from their husbands than did aghas.
- **The concubines (aghacha or the lesser agha) occupied the lowest position** in the hierarchy of females intimately related to royalty. They all received monthly allowances in cash, supplemented with gifts according to their status.
- The lineage-based family structure was not entirely static. **The agha and the aghacha could rise to the position of a begam** depending on the husband's will, and provided that he did not already have four wives.

5. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Forms of submission

- The forms of salutation to the ruler indicated the person's status in the hierarchy: deeper prostration represented higher status.
- The highest form of submission was sijda or complete prostration.

- Under Shah Jahan these rituals were replaced with chahartaslim and zaminbos (kissing the ground).
- Chahartaslim is a mode of salutation which begins with placing the back of the right hand on the ground, and raising it gently till the person stands erect, when he puts the palm of his hand upon the crown of his head.

6. **Correct Option: (c)**

Explanation:

Nastaliq

- Calligraphy, the art of handwriting, was considered a skill of great importance. It was practised using different styles. Akbar's favourite was the nastaliq, **a fluid style with long horizontal strokes**.
- It is written using a piece of trimmed reed with a tip of five to 10 mm called qalam, dipped in carbon ink (siyahi). The nib of the qalam is usually split in the middle to facilitate the absorption of ink.
- **It was developed in Iran in the 14th and 15th centuries.**

7. **Correct Option: (a)**

Explanation:

Kitabkhana

- **All books in Mughal India were manuscripts, that is, they were handwritten. The centre of manuscript production was the imperial kitabkhana. Although kitabkhana can be translated as library, it was a scriptorium, that is, a place where the emperor's collection of manuscripts was kept and new manuscripts were produced.**
- Translations of Sanskrit texts such as the Mahabharata and the Ramayana into Persian were commissioned by the Mughal emperors. **The Mahabharata was translated as the Razmnama (Book of Wars).**

8. **Correct Option: (a)**

Explanation:

Bairam Khan

- Akbar was only thirteen years old at the time of Humayun's death. When his father died, Akbar was at Kalanaur in Punjab and therefore his coronation took place in

Kalanaur itself in 1556. It was his tutor and Humayun's favourite and confidant **Bairam Khan**, who served as the regent of the Mughal emperor from 1556 to 1560. He became the wakil of the kingdom with **the title of Khan-i-Khana**. One of the major achievements of his regency period was the defeat of Hemu and the Afghan forces in the second battle of Panipat in 1556, who were posing a serious threat to the Mughal Empire.

- Akbar wanted to assume full control. He removed Bairam Khan. Bairam Khan revolted and was defeated. Akbar pardoned him and asked him to retire. He decided to go to Mecca for pilgrimage. He was killed by an Afghan near Ahmedabad. His son later on became an influential noble under Akbar and is famous as **Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana**.

9. **Correct Option: (c)**

Explanation:

Key wars

- **The Battle of Khanwa was fought near the village of Khanwa, in Bharatpur District of Rajasthan, on March 16, 1527.** It was fought between the invading forces of the first Mughal Emperor Babur and the Rajput forces led by Rana Sanga of Mewar, after the Battle of Panipat.
- **On 26 June 1539, Sher Khan faced Humayun in the Battle of Chausa and defeated him.**
- **The Battle of Kanauj was fought between Sher Shah and Humayun.** Humayun was defeated. Humayun became a fugitive and Sher Khan became the master of Agra and Delhi. This battle was fought in 1540.
- **The Second Battle of Panipat was fought on 5 November 1556,** between Hem Chandra Vikram Aditya (Hemu) and forces of Akbar. Akbar emerged victorious.

10. **Correct Option: (d)**

Explanation:

Gyaneshwar

- Gyaneshwar wrote a Marathi commentary on the Bhagavad-Gita called Bhavartha Dipika or Jnanesvari.
- By interpreting the Bhagavad-Gita in melodious Marathi tunes, Gyaneshwar

laid the basis of the Bhagavata Dharma in Maharashtra by giving a fillip to the Varkari sect which had initiated and instituted regular popular pilgrimage to the shrine of Vithoba (the form of the great God Vishnu) at Pandarpur.

11. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Dadu-Panth

- The Dadu-Panth was founded by Dadu Dayal, is a part of the Northern Indian santparampara tradition. **Its epicenter is located at its main temple in Narayana in Rajasthan.**
- The Dadu-Panth is closely linked to Kabir's Satguru Kabir panth and the Sikh tradition.
- In the 18th century, with the decline of the Mughal Empire, the Dadu Panth got transformed into Nagas or professional fighters.

12. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Dvaitadvaita

- **The theory of Dvaitadvaita was given by Nimbarka.** It is based upon the early school of Bhedabheda of Bhaskara. It says that jivatman is at once the same as yet different from Brahman. The jiva relation may be regarded as dvaita from one point of view and advaita from another.

Achintya Bhedabheda

- The proponent of Achintya Bhedabheda was **Chaitanya Mahaprabhu**. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu was a follower of the **Dvaitavedanta of Sri Madhavacharya**. The doctrine of Achintya Bhedabheda or inconceivable and simultaneous oneness and difference states that the soul or energy of God is both distinct and non-distinct from God and he can be experienced through a process of long devotion. **It identifies God in Krishna.** This Philosophy is followed by ISKCON.

Purnadvaita or Integral Advaita

- The proponent of Purnadvaita was Shri Aurobindo. He propounded this doctrine in his "The Life Divine". synthesized all the schools of Vedanta and gave a comprehensive resolution integrating cues

from the Western metaphysics and modern science. Sri Aurobindo is known to be one, who restored the umbilical cord of the Vedantic exegesis with the Vedas.

Modern Vedanta

- The proponent of Modern Vedanta was Swami Vivekananda. His philosophy says that the conditions of abject poverty should be removed; only then will people be able to turn their minds toward God.

13. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Advaita

- Its proponent was Adi Sahnakara and his Guru Gaudapada. The essence of this Vedanta is that **"Brahman is the only reality**, and the world, as it appears, is illusory."

Vishishtadvaita

- Its proponent was Ramanuja. The basic theory is that **"jivatman is a part of Brahman, and hence is similar, but not identical.** Brahman, matter and the individual souls are distinct but mutually inseparable entities". Vishishtadvaita advocates Bhakti to attain God.

Dvaita

- The proponent of the Dvaita was Madhavacharya. This theory is also known as **Tatvavada** – The Philosophy of Reality. It identifies God in the Brahman (Universe) and its incarnations such as Vishnu and Krishna. **It says that all individual souls (jivatmans) and matter as eternal are mutually separate entities.**

Dvaitadvaita

- The theory of Dvaitadvaita was given by Nimbarka. It is based upon the early school of Bhedabheda of Bhaskara. It says that jivatman is at once the same as yet different from Brahman. The jiva relation may be regarded as dvaita from one point of view and advaita from another.

Shuddhadvaita

- The proponent of Shuddhadvaita was Vallabhacharya. It says that World is Leela of God that is Krishna and he is Sat-Chid-Ananda. It identifies **Bhakti as the only means of liberation.** Vallabha was also a famous saint of Pushti Marg.

14. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Sufism

- There had been from the very early days a close combat between the upholders of Ilm ul-kalam (the science of defending orthodoxy by rational arguments) and the philosophers, who absorbed a lot from the Greek philosophy and laid more emphasis upon the identification of the Being.
- The orthodox theologians in spite of all their efforts neither would stop studies in philosophy nor could persuade the rulers to abstain from extending patronage to the philosophers.
- Sufi doctrine was the third element which presented yet another viewpoint of Islamic philosophy.
- Unlike the philosophers who were trying to rationalize the nature of the Necessary Being, and the scholars of Kalam who were mainly concerned with the defence of the divine transcendence (i.e., God is above His creation and not one with it), Sufism sought to achieve the inner realization of divine unity by arousing intuitive and spiritual faculties. Rejecting rational arguments, the Sufis advocated contemplation and meditation.

15. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Al Hujwiri

- The Sufi movement in India commenced in the 11th century A.D.
- Al Hujwiri, who established himself in north India was buried in Lahore and regarded as the oldest Sufi in the sub-continent.
- He was also known as Data Ganj Bakhsh.
- He was a great Persian Sufi scholar, writer and poet who lived during the 5th Century AH (11th Century AD). He significantly contributed to the spreading of Islam in South Asia.
- **Kashf-ul-Mahjoob is one of the most ancient and revered Persian treatises on Sufism which contains a complete system of Sufism with its doctrines and practices. It was written by Al Hujwiri.**

16. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

First Battle of Panipat (20 April 1526)

- The battle of Panipat is regarded as one of the decisive battles of Indian history. **It was an inevitable conflict between Ibrahim Lodi and Babur.** It broke the back of Lodi's power and brought under Babur's control the entire area up to Delhi and Agra. The treasures stored up by Ibrahim Lodi at Agra relieved Babur from his financial difficulties.
- Babur had to wage another two hard-fought battles, one against Rana Sanga of Mewar; and the other against the eastern Afghans, before he could consolidate his hold on this area.
- Viewed from this angle, the battle of Panipat was not as decisive in the political field as has been made out: Its real importance lies in the fact that it opened a new phase in the struggle for domination in north India.

Battle of Khanwa (1527)

- **The establishment of an empire in the Indo Gangetic valley by Babur was a threat to Rana Sanga.** Sanga set afoot preparations to expel Babur, at any rate, to confine him to Punjab.
- Babur accused Rana Sanga of breach of agreement as he promised to join him against Ibrahim Lodi, but made no move while he (Babur) conquered Delhi and Agra.
- Having carefully selected a site, Babur entrenched himself at Khanwa about 40 km from Agra. The Battle of Khanwa was fiercely contested and resulted in the defeat of Sanga's forces.
- **The battle of Khanwa secured Babur's position in the Delhi-Agra region and thus was more decisive than the Battle at Panipat.** Babur strengthened his position further by conquering the chain of forts-Gwalior, Dholpur, etc., east of Agra. He also annexed large parts of Alwar from Hasan Khan Mewati.

17. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Important Battles during Mughal Advent into India

- **First Battle of Panipat:** The First Battle of Panipat was fought between the invading forces of Babur and the Lodi Empire, which took place on **21 April 1526** in North India. It marked the beginning of the Mughal

Empire. This was one of the earliest battles involving gun powder firearms and field artillery.

- **Battle of Khanwa: The Battle of Khanwa was fought near the village of Khanwa, in Bharatpur District of Rajasthan, on March 16, 1527.** It was fought between the invading forces of the first Mughal Emperor Babur and the Rajput forces led by Rana Sanga of Mewar, after the Battle of Panipat. The victory in the battle consolidated the new Mughal dynasty in India.
- **Battle of Chausa:** The Battle of Chausa was a notable military engagement between the Mughal emperor, Humayun, and the Afghan, Sher Shah Suri. **It was fought on 26 June 1539 at Chausa,** 10 miles southwest of Buxar in modern-day Bihar, India. Humayun escaped from the battlefield to save his life. Sher Shah was victorious and crowned himself the emperor.
- **Battle of Sirhind: The Battle of Sirhind was fought between the Mughal Empire and the Suri Empire in 1555.** After the death of Islam Shah Suri, the Suri Empire was in a civil war where various contenders to the throne fought each other for supremacy. Sikandar Shah Suri was occupied with his struggle against Ibrahim Shah Suri when Humayun mobilized an army from Kabul. On June 22, 1555, Humayun and Bairam Khan carried out a daring raid, defeated Sikandar Shah and reestablished their empire in India.

18. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Battles of Ghaghra

- **Ghagra battle was fought between the Afgan king Mahmud Lodi and the Mughal emperor Babur.** At that time Babur was trying to consolidate his dominion by encompassing all of North India. Lodi was supported by the Rajput kings of India and he raised serious threats to the Mughal. In 1529, Babur fought a vigorous war with the Afgan force on the bank of river Ghagra in Bihar. Mahmud Lodi was defeated in the battle, and Babur extended his frontier from the Oxus River in the west to the Ghagra River in the east and from the Himalayas to Gwalior.
- The Battle of Ghaghra fought in 1529 and was the last major battle for the conquest of India by the Mughal Empire. It followed the first Battle of Panipat in 1526 and the Battle of Khanwa in 1527.

19. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Significance of Babur's Advent into India

- Babur's advent into India was significant from many points of view.
- **For the first time since the downfall of the Kushana Empire, Kabul and Qandahar became integral parts of an empire comprising north India.** Since these areas had always acted as staging places for an invasion of India by dominating them Babur and his successors were able to give to India security from external invasions for almost 200 years.
- Economically, the control of Kabul and Qandahar strengthened India's foreign trade since these two towns were the starting points for caravans meant for China in the east and the Mediterranean seaports in the west. Thus, India could take a greater share in the great trans-Asian trade.
- Babur introduced a new mode of warfare in India. **Although gunpowder was known in India earlier, Babur showed what a skilled combination of artillery and cavalry could achieve. His victories led to the rapid popularization of gunpowder and artillery in India.**
- By his new military methods as well as by his personal conduct, Babur re-established the prestige of the Crown which had been eroded since the death of Firoz Shah Tughlaq. Although Sikandra Lodi and Ibrahim Lodi had tried to reestablish the prestige of the Crown, Afghan ideas of tribal independence and equality had resulted only in partial success. Babur had the prestige of being a descendant of two of the most famous warriors of Asia, Changez and Timur. None of his nobles could, therefore, claim a status of equality with him.
- Babur was deeply learned in Persian and Arabic and is regarded as one of the two most famous writers in the Turkish language which was his mother tongue. His famous memoirs, the Tuzuk-i-Baburi, is considered one of the classics of literature. His other works include a masnavi and the Turkish translation of a well-known Sufi work. He was a keen naturalist and has described the flora and fauna of India in considerable

detail. **He laid out a number of formal gardens with running water thereby establishing a tradition of building gardens.**

- Babur introduced a new concept of the state which was to be based on the strength and prestige of the Crown, the absence of religious and sectarian bigotry, and the careful fostering of culture and the fine arts.

20. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Sher Shah and the Sur Empire (1540-1555)

- Sher Shah ascended the throne of Delhi at the age of 54. His original name was Farid and his father was a small jagirdar at Jaunpur. The title of Sher Khan was given to him by his patron for killing a tiger or for services rendered.
- As a ruler, Sher Shah ruled the mightiest empire which had come into existence in north India since the time of Muhammad bin Tughlaq. His empire extended from Bengal to the Indus, excluding Kashmir. In the west, he conquered Malwa and almost the entire Rajasthan.
- The Sur Empire may be considered in many ways as a continuation and culmination of the Delhi Sultanate, the advent of Babur and Humayun being in the nature of an interregnum.
- Amongst the foremost contributions of Sher Shah was his re-establishment of law and order across the length and breadth of his empire. He dealt sternly with robbers and dacoits and with zamindars who refused to pay land revenue or disobeyed the orders of the government.
- **Sher Shah paid great attention to the improvement of communications in his kingdom.** For e.g. he restored the old imperial road called the Grand Trunk Road, from the river Indus in the west to Sonargaon in Bengal. He also built a road from Agra to Jodhpur and Chittor, evidently linking up with the road to the Gujarat seaports. He built the third road from Lahore to Multan. For the convenience of travelers, Sher Shah built a Sarai at a distance of every two Kos (about eight km) on these roads.
- Sher Shah also introduced other reforms to promote the growth of trade and commerce.

In his entire empire, customs duty for goods was paid only at two places. His attempt to fix standard weights and measures and a uniform standard for coins all over the empire were also helpful for trade and commerce.

- **Sher Shah did not make any changes in the administrative divisions prevailing since the Sultanate period.** A number of villages comprised a pargana. The pargana was under the charge of the shiqdar, who looked after law and order and general administration, and the munsif or amil who looked after the collection of land revenue. **He apparently continued the central machinery of administration as he did not favor leaving too much authority in the hands of ministers.**
- He paid special attention to the land revenue system. He insisted on the measurement of the sown land. A crop rate (called ray) was drawn up, laying down the state's share of the different types of crops.
- **Sher Shah did not initiate any new liberal policies. Jizyah continued to be collected from the Hindus.**
- His nobility was drawn almost exclusively from the Afghans. Thus, the state under the Surs remained an Afghan institution based on race and tribe.

21. Correct Option (d)

Explanation: All statements are correct

Supplementary Notes

The following points must be considered about the growth paradox in India:

- **Inequality in India is multi-dimensional:** There are inequalities in wealth, income and consumption, as well as structural inequalities of opportunity, region and social groups. There is horizontal inequality across caste, religion, region and gender.
- **Inequality in India is among the highest in the world:** The gini coefficient of wealth in India in 2017 was 0.83, which puts India among countries with highest inequality.
- **Unequal distribution of gains from growth:** The surpluses accrue only to private non-farm sector and organised sector, and not to agriculture and public sector. The share of profits in Net Value

Added (NVA) has increased (now 50%) while share of workers' wages is declining.

- **Unequal consumption patterns:** Massive capital inflows after 1991 helped increase consumption of the better-off households. However, the consumption demand of the masses has remained low. Urban inequality has been the major driver of rising inequality.
- **Jobless growth:** Despite a booming economy and increasing labour force, the process of job creation has been extremely sluggish. Quality of existing jobs has also deteriorated.
- **Billionaire wealth:** There is increasing concentration of wealth among the top 1% (one-fourth of total wealth).
- **State sponsored inequality:** Successive governments have aided the existing capital accumulation process, by allowing heavy corporate tax exemptions, appropriation of land and natural resources, and by lax implementation of regulations.
- **Low Female Labour Force Participation (FLFP):** There is growing feminisation of agriculture. Unpaid care and domestic work hours of Women in India are second highest in world. Women in India do almost 10 times as much unpaid work as men.
- **Correlation between poverty and social identity:** According to NCEUS 2007 study, dalits, adivasis, OBCs and Muslims are 25 to 30% more likely to be poor and vulnerable than other social classes.

22. Correct Option (b)

Explanation:

- Statements 1 and 3 are correct
Statement 2 is incorrect: Only a quarter of the females in the country are either working or seeking jobs

Supplementary Notes

- The LFPR for 2017-18 was 49.8%, falling sharply from 55.9% in 2011-12.
- Fall in LFPR was far more in rural areas, than in urban areas.
- Starting Dec 1990 to Dec 2018, India's LFPR was an average of 59.3%.
- Only a quarter of the females in the country are either working or seeking jobs. Female LFPR is 23.3%.
- Fall in LFPR was more for females than males.
- The decline in LFPR for females was steeper in rural areas than urban.

- 6.1% of India's labour force and 17.8% of young people (15-29 years) in the labour force are unemployed.
- India still lags far behind the major developing economies such as China, Brazil, and South Africa in the share of salaried or regular jobs.
- There is also a considerable wage gap between men and women.

23. Correct Option (a)

Explanation:

- **Statements 1 is correct**
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Capex multiplier tends to mostly be higher than the Revex multipliers.

Supplementary Notes

- The Union government defines **Capital Expenditure**, commonly known as **Capex**, as the money spent on the **acquisition of assets** like land, buildings, machinery, equipment, as well as investment in shares.
- An expenditure which neither **creates assets nor reduces liability** is called **Revenue Expenditure (Revex)**, e.g., salaries of employees, interest payment on past debt, subsidies, pension, etc. These are financed out of revenue receipts.
- **Fiscal slippage** in simple terms is any **deviation in expenditure** from the expected.
- **Fiscal multipliers** are **sum total of capital expenditure (capex)**, and revenue expenditure (**revex**) multipliers.
- The fiscal multiplier measures the **effect that increases in fiscal spending will have on a nation's economic output**, or gross domestic product (GDP).
- Even though revenue expenditure accounts for a major share in aggregate expenditure of the government, **Capital expenditure is found to be more growth inducing** than the revenue expenditure.
- Hence, **Capex multiplier tends to mostly be higher (2.45)** than the Revex multipliers (less than one).
- **Capex multiplier** refers to the **multiplicity that a unit of capital outlay will have on GDP**.

24. Correct Option (a)

Explanation: Statements 1 is correct**Supplementary Notes**

- Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-in) was established in January 2004.
- The main function of CERT-In is to **provide early security warning and effective incident response**.
- It operates on **24 x 7 basis** and is actively engaging its users with early warning alerts and advisories.
- It is aimed at catering to the **needs of critical sectors, defence, banks, law enforcement & judiciary and e-governance project owners**.
- In the Information Technology (Amendment) Act 2008, CERT-In has been designated to serve as the **national agency** to perform the functions in the area of cyber security.
- CERT-In has taken steps to implement **National Information Security Assurance Programme (NISAP)** to create awareness in government and critical sector organisations.

25. Correct Option (c)

Explanation:

- **Statements 2 and 3 are correct**
Statement 1 is incorrect: Blockchain can be programmed to record not just financial transactions but virtually everything of value.

Supplementary Notes

- The blockchain is an **incorruptible digital ledger** of economic transactions that can be programmed to record not just financial transactions but virtually everything of value.
- A block in the **Blockchain** is nothing but just a **list of records**. When these lists are joined with each other, they are known

as Blockchain. For e.g. – an organization has 100 ledger books the combination of which is known as Blockchain and **a single ledger would be known as a block**.

- Every block in this online ledger mainly consists of a **hash pointer which acts as a link to the block which is previous to it**, transaction data and in fact a stamp of time.
- Is it **not possible to modify the data once it is written** in a block. In case any customization is required, the organization simply has to remove the information from all other blocks too.
- It is because of this reason that **data must be given the extreme care** of while using this method.
- The common **types of records** that can be kept on blockchains are:
 - Records of medical transactions
 - Identity management
 - Transaction processing
 - Events related to organizations,
 - Management activities
 - Documentation
- The successful first digital implementation of blockchain was in **2008**, with the publication of a whitepaper by an anonymous developer, nicknamed **Satoshi Nakamoto**, in which the idea of **blockchain-mediated cryptocurrency, known as bitcoin**, was first proposed.
- Bitcoin can be thought of as **digital cash**. Bitcoin **only exists online** and therefore, its **exchange needs to be recorded digitally**.
- Blockchain essentially acts as a **digital ledger to record all transactions** happening between the peers online and provides a **secure and decentralised record for all of the exchanges**.



TEST

DAY - 80

Time Allowed: 30 mins

Maximum Marks: 50

1. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Var is the most popular form of Punjabi poetry, music and drama.
2. Heer Ranjha, an immortal love story, was written by Warris Shah.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

2. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The earliest examples of miniature painting in India exist in the Pala period.
2. The surviving examples of the Pala illustrated manuscripts mostly belong to the Mahayana School of Buddhism.
3. Bronze casting was an important feature of pala sculptures.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

3. Consider the following statements:

1. It was written by Kashmiri poet, Bilhana.
2. It is a love story of the poet and Princess Yaminipurnatilaka.
3. There are many versions of the story, both happy and sad ending.

Which of the following epics is being described above?

- (a) Vikramankadevacharita
- (b) Caurapancasika
- (c) Rajatarangini
- (d) Risalo

4. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

1. Chandayan: Maulana Daud
2. Nuh Siphra: Amir Khusrau
3. Risalo: Waris Shah

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

5. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Sabaq – i – hind is a style of Urdu poetry.
2. It was discovered by Mirza Ghalib.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

6. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Cyclic method to solve algebraic equations was introduced by Narayan Pandit.

2. Bijaganitavatamsa was written by Bhaskaracharya.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

7. Sawai Jai Singh set up astronomical observatories at_____

- 1. Mathura
- 2. Varanasi
- 3. Ujjain
- 4. Ajmer

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

8. Which of the following statements are correct?

- 1. Ali-bin Rabban summarized the whole system of Greek medicine as well as the Indian medical knowledge in Firdausu-Hikmat.
- 2. Rasachikitsa system deals primarily with a host of mineral medicines.
- 3. Sarangdhara Samhita deals with the use of opium in medicine.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

9. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

Books: Authors

- 1. Tajik: Abu al-Faiz ibn Mubarak
- 2. Mrga-paksi-sastra: Hamsadeva
- 3. Buddhivilasini: Ganesa Daivajna

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

10. Which of the following statements regarding the Sangeet Ratnakara is/are correct?

- 1. It is a treatise in Indian classical music by both the Hindustani music and the Carnatic music traditions.
- 2. It was written by Saranga Deva.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

11. Pandit Bhimsen Joshi and Gangubai Hangal are related to which Gharana?

- (a) Gwalior Gharana
- (b) Kirana Gharana
- (c) Rangeela Gharana
- (d) Patiala Gharana

12. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. As per the Natya Shastra, the basic aspects of Indian classical dance are Nritya, Natya, and Nritya.
- 2. Both Natya Shastra and Abhinaya Darpan were written by Bharata Muni.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

13. Which of the following statements are correct?

- 1. Babur patronised Persian artist called Bihzad.
- 2. Humayun brought Abdus Samad and Mir Sayyid Ali from Persia.
- 3. Tasvir Khana was established by Jehangir.

4. Shah Jahan liked to create artificial elements in the paintings.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

14. Which of the following statements regarding the Humayun's tomb are correct?

- 1. It was built by Humayun's widow Begha Begum.
- 2. It is for the first time that pink sandstone and white were used.
- 3. It is the first garden tomb built in India.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

15. Which of the following statements are correct?

- 1. The Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque was built by Qutub-ud-din Aibak.
- 2. Iltutmish rebuilt the two storeys of the Qutub Minar when it was damaged by lightning in 1373.
- 3. Sultan e Garhi was the first Islamic Mausoleum built in India.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

16. Even though the medieval period was dominated by the Mughal style of paintings, numerous imperial schools developed their own styles. In this context, consider the following statements:

- 1. The famous Bani-Thani painting belongs to the Bundi School.

2. Kangra art, like the art of Ajanta, is essentially an art of line.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

17. With reference to Mughal Paintings, consider the following statements:

- 1. The two most commonly used themes were daily events of the court, and portraits painting.
- 2. The European influence on Mughal paintings was introduced under Jahangir's rule.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

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

18. Consider the following statements with reference to the unique Pietra Dura style of art:

- 1. It includes floral designs made of semi-precious stones on the White Marble walls.
- 2. The Pietra Dura style was used on a large scale in the Moti Masjid.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

19. The term 'Ghumot' was seen in the news recently. In this context, consider the following statements:

- 1. It is an indigenous traditional percussion instrument made from an earthen vessel.
- 2. It is widely played during Ganesh Chaturthi Aarties.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

20. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

Paintings
Patronized by

1. Ahmednagar Paintings
Hussain Nizam Shah I.
2. Bijapur Paintings Ali Adil Shah I.
3. Golconda Paintings
Qutb Shahi rulers.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

21. Consider the following statement regarding National Security Act:

1. The Act empowers the Centre but not state government to detain a person to prevent him/her from acting in any manner prejudicial to national security.
2. An individual can be detained without a charge for up to 1 year.
3. A person detained so cannot be denied the right to consult a legal practitioner of his choice.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

22. Recently, Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG) Vaccine was in news. Consider the following statement regarding the vaccine:

1. BCG is composed of a live but weakened strain of the bacterium related to the tuberculosis (TB) pathogen.
2. The vaccine stimulates adaptive immune response may also boost the

innate immune system that may keep a variety of pathogens from entering the body.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

23. Due to recent pandemic India seeks \$6 billion loans from AIIB, ADB to combat COVID-19. Which of the following statement is/are correct regarding AIIB?

1. It is a multilateral development bank with a mission to improve social and economic outcomes in Asia and beyond.
2. Its membership is open to all member countries of the World Bank but non-sovereign entities of the member countries cannot apply for AIIB membership.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are NOT correct?

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

24. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct about Asian Development Bank (ADB)?

1. ADB aims for a prosperous, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable Asia and the Pacific by eradicating extreme poverty in the region.
2. It provides loan and grants to the member countries but not technical assistance.
3. Members are only from Asia and Pacific region.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

25. Recently Income Tax Department accused NDTV of “round-tripping” finances. In the light of the given statement consider the following:

1. Round tripping refers to money that leaves the country through various channels and makes its way back into the country often as foreign investment.

2. The Global Depository Receipts (GDR) and Participatory Notes (P-Notes) are some of the routes used in Round tripping.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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



ANSWER HINTS

DAY - 80

1. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Literature

- Bhakti was not the only aspect of medieval literature. Love ballads and heroic poetry in Punjabi, known as Kissa and Var, were popular Punjabi medieval forms.
- **The most famous Punjabi love ballad is Heer Ranjha, an immortal book by a Muslim poet called Warris Shah.** A popular Punjabi heroic ballad, sung by village bards orally, is Najabat's Var of Nadir Shah.
- **Var is the most popular form of Punjabi poetry, music and drama, all rolled into one, and has been in vogue since the earliest times.**

2. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Pala Art

- The Pala dynasty ruled from 8th century to 12th century CE in the regions comprising Bihar and Bengal. The development of art which had been in a full-fledged manner during the Mauryas and Guptas was further carried out by Palas.
- A large number of manuscripts on palm-leaf relating to the Buddhist themes were written and illustrated with the images of Buddhist deities at these centres which also had workshops for the casting of bronze images.
- Various mahaviharas, Stupas, chaityas, temples and forts were constructed. Most of the architecture was religious with the first two hundred years dominated by Buddhist art and the last two hundred years by Hindu art.
- **The earliest examples of miniature painting in India exist in the form of illustrations to the religious texts on**

Buddhism executed under the Palas of the eastern India and the Jain texts executed in western India during the 11th-12th centuries A.D.

- The Pala period (750 A.D. to the middle of the 12th century) witnessed the last great phase of Buddhism and of the Buddhist art in India. The Buddhist monasteries (mahaviharas) of Nalanda, Odantapuri, Vikramsila and Somarupa were great centres of Buddhist learning and art. A large number of manuscripts on palm-leaf relating to the Buddhist themes were written and illustrated with the images of Buddhist deities at these centres which also had workshops for the casting of bronze images. **The surviving examples of the Pala illustrated manuscripts mostly belong to the Vajrayana School of Buddhism.**
- The Gupta tradition of sculptural art attained a new height under the patronage of Pala rulers. The art incorporated lot of local characteristics in Bengal under the Palas and it continued right up to the end of 12th
- The sculptures of stones and bronze were constructed in large numbers mostly in monastic sites of Nalanda, Bodh Gaya etc
- Most of the sculptures drew their inspiration from Buddhism. Apart from Buddha sculptures of gods and goddess of Hindu Dharma like surya, Vishnu, Ganesh etc were constructed.
- The finest sculptures include a female bust, two standing Avalokiteshwara images from Nalanda.

3. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Caurapancasika

- Kavi Bilhana was an 11th-century Kashmiri poet. He is known for his love poem, the Caurapancasika.

- According to legend, the Brahman Bilhana fell in love with the daughter of King Madanabhirama, Princess Yaminipurnatilaka, and had a secretive love affair. They were discovered, and Bilhana was thrown into prison. While awaiting judgement, he wrote the Caurapancasika, a fifty-stanza love poem, not knowing whether he would be sent into exile or die on the gallows. It is unknown what fate Bilhana encountered. Nevertheless, his poem was transmitted orally around India. There are several versions, including ones from South India which had a happy ending; the Kashmiri version does not specify what the outcome was.
- In the nineteenth century the Caurapancasika was 'discovered' by Europeans. The first French edition, published in the Journal Asiatique of 1848, was based on one of the South Indian versions with a happy ending. Sir Edwin Arnold did very loose translation with Tennyson-like cadences (London 1896); A. B. Keith provided a literal translation; Gertrude Cloris Schwebell, working from translations by S. N. Tadpatrikar, M. Ariel and Gerhard Gollwitzer, created a free verse rendering. However, the version best known to English readers is probably that by Barbara Stoler Miller; or the 'free interpretation' by Edward Powys Mathers (also known as E. Powys Mathers) entitled Black Marigolds.

4. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Literature

- The Hindi poem **Chandayan** written by **Maulana Daudin** 1379-80, which describes the painted decoration of the upper rooms, of the house were Chanda, the leading lady of this poem, sleeps with her female companions.
- **Nuh Sipihr** was written by **Amir Khusrau**.
- **Shah Jo Risalo** is a poetic compendium of famous Sindhi Sufi poet **Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai**.

5. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Sabaq – i – hind

- It was a new **style of Persian poetry**, also called Indian styled Persian poetry.
- It was discovered by **Amir Khusrau**.

6. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Mathematics in medieval period

- Bhaskaracharya was one of the leading mathematicians in the 12th century AD. His book Siddhanta Shiromani is divided into four sections:
 - ▶ Lilavati (dealing with Arithmetic)
 - ▶ Beejganita (dealing with Algebra)
 - ▶ Goladhyaya (about spheres)
 - ▶ Grahaganita (mathematics of planets.)
- A **chakrawat method or the cyclic method to solve algebraic equations was introduced by him in his book Lilavati**. In the nineteenth century, James Taylor translated Lilavati and made it known to the people across the globe.
- **Narayan Pandit produced works of mathematics which include Ganitakaumudi and Bijaganitavatamsa.**

7. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Astronomy

- Sawai Jai Singh set up 5 astronomical observatories at **Delhi, Jaipur, Varanasi, Ujjain and Mathura**.
- The observatories were abandoned after Jai Singh's death in 1743 CE.

8. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Medicine

- The Sarangdhara Samhita, written in the thirteenth century, includes use of opium in its material medica and urine examination for diagnostic purpose.
- The Rasachikitsa system, dealt principally with a host of mineral medicines, both mercurial and non-mercurial. The Siddha system mostly prevalent in Tamil Nadu was attributed to the reputed Siddhas, who were supposed to have evolved many life-prolonging compositions, rich in mineral medicines.
- The Unani Tibb system of medicine flourished in India during the medieval period. Ali-bin Rabban summarized the whole system of Greek medicine as well as the Indian medical knowledge in the book, Firdausu-Hikmat.

9. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:**Authors of medieval period**

- Nilakantha Jyotirvida compiled Tajik, introducing a large number of Persian technical terms.
- Abu al-Faiz ibn Mubarak (Faizi), at the behest of Akbar, translated Bhaskara's Bijaganit in Persian.
- Hamsadeva compiled a work in the field of Biology entitled Mrga-paksi-sastra in the thirteenth century.
- Ganesa Daivajna produced Buddhivilasini - a commentary on lilavati - containing a number of illustrations.

10. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:**Sangeet Ratnakara**

- **Sharangadeva** or Saranga Deva, was the 13th-century Indian musicologist who authored Sangita Ratnakara- the classical Sanskrit text on music and drama.
- It is considered to be the authoritative treatise in Indian classical music by both the Hindustani music and the Carnatic music traditions.
- The Sangeet Ratnakara defined about 264 ragas including some from the North Indian and the Dravidian repertoires.

11. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:**Kirana Gharana**

- This gharana is named after the town named Kirana in Uttar Pradesh.
- The Kirana gharana is better known for their mastery over the slow tempo ragas. They emphasise much more on the melody of the composition and the clarity of the pronunciation of the text in the song.
- They also prefer the use of traditional ragas or the Sargam.
- They have had a longline of great singers but the most famous are **Pandit Bhimsen Joshi and Gangubai Hangal**.

12. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:**Indian classical dance**

- The first formal mention of dance is found in Bharata Muni's famous work Natya

Shastra which gives a most comprehensive and vivid treatise on the various facets of Indian classical dance.

- As per Natya Shastra, there are two basic aspects of Indian classical dance.
 - **Lasya** – It denotes grace, bhava, rasa and abhinaya. It is symbolic to the feminine features of dance as an art form.
 - **Tandava** – This is symbolic to the male aspects of dance and has more emphasis on rhythm and movement.
 - As per Abhinaya Darpan, Nandikeshwara's famous treatise on dance, an act has been broken into three basic elements:
 - **Nritta** – It refers to the basic dance steps, performed rhythmically but devoid of any expression or mood.
 - **Natya** - It means dramatic representations and refers to the story that is elaborated through the dance recital.
 - **Nritya** - Nritya refers to the sentiment and the emotion evoked through dance. It includes the mime and the different methods of expression including mudras in the dance.

13. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:**Mughal Painting**

- **Babur** did not have much time to commission paintings, but he is said to have patronised the Persian artist called **Bihzad** who made some illustrations of the Mughal family tree.
- When Humayun came back from Persia, he brought Abdus Samad and Mir Sayyid Ali with him. These artists were responsible for bringing Persian influence in the Mughal paintings and created many successful illustrated albums.
- **Akbar** was responsible for establishment of an entire department devoted to the paintings and scribing of his documents. He established a formal artistic studio called **Tasvir Khanah** where the artists were hired on salary and they developed their own styles.
- The Mughal paintings reached its zenith in the period of Jahangir. He was a naturalist by nature and preferred the paintings of

flora and fauna, i.e. birds, animals, trees and flowers. He emphasised on bringing naturalism to portrait painting.

- Unlike his father and grandfather who liked naturalistic depictions, **Shah Jahan liked to create artificial elements in the paintings.** It is said that he tried to reduce the liveliness of the paintings and bring in unnatural stillness as he was inspired by the European influence.
- Aurangzeb did not encourage painting and as a result, large number of Mughal court painters started migrating to the provincial courts in Rajasthan, etc.

14. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Charbagh style

- The first distinct example of proper Mughal architecture inspired by Persian architecture, is the tomb of Humayun, in Delhi, **built by his widow, Begha Begum.**
- This tomb is important for a proper study of the development of later Mughal architecture and has provided the prototype, followed by architects who designed the Mausoleum of Jahangir at Shahdara, Lahore, as well as the celebrated Taj Mahal, at Agra.
- **Although Sikander Lodi's tomb as the first garden tomb built in India,** it is **Humayun's tomb** which strikes a new note. It is a memorial erected by a devoted wife for her imperial husband and is magnificent, grand and impressive.
- Raised on a vast platform, the tomb proper stands in the centre of a square garden, divided into 4 main parts by causeways (Charbagh) in the centre of which ran shallow water-channels. The square, red, sandstone, double storeyed structure of the mausoleum rises over a high square terrace, raised over a series of cells which are like a musical composition.
- The octagonal form of the central chamber containing the cenotaph, is inspired by Syrian and earlier Islamic models.
- **It is for the first time that pink sandstone and white were used with admirable effect,** the white is used cleverly to emphasise, surround and underline doors and windows, strengthening the design.

15. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Islamic architecture

- The Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque was constructed by Qutub-ud-din Aibak around 1197 A.D. and as is very clear from inscriptions he demolished 27 Hindu and Jain temples within the Rajput citadel of Lalkot as well as the Quila-Rai Pithora and that their carved columns, lintels, ceiling slabs, all showing Hindu gods and goddesses, Purnaghatas and temple bells hanging by chains, were utilised to construct the mosque known as the 'Might of Islam'.
- The Qutub Minar of Mehrauli was built around 1199 by Qutub-ud-din and finally completed by his son-in-law and successor Iltutmish (1210-35). In one sense this tower was raised in adjunct to the mosque to allow the muezzin to call the faithful to prayer: it could also be a tower of victory, not unlike some erected by Hindu rulers. Originally the minar had four storeys, the uppermost of which was **damaged by lightning in 1373. Feroz Shah Tughlaq (1351-88) rebuilt its two storeys.** With its projecting balconies, carved with decorated elements on the underside, inscriptional surface carving and variegated fluting, this 72.5 m. high minar with 399 steps, is the highest stone tower in India.
- Another early mosque, is the well-known Adhai-din-ka-Jhonpra at Ajmer which was also constructed from the material obtained after demolishing Hindu temples.
- Sultan e Garhi was the first Islamic Mausoleum built in 1231 AD for Prince Nasiru'd-Din Mahmud, eldest son of Iltutmish, in the "funerary landscape of Delhi" in the Nangal Dewat Forest, Near Nangal Dewat Vasant Kunj.
- The Gol Gumbad of Bijapur is the mausoleum of Muhammad Adil Shah (1627-57). It is the largest dome cubicle in the world covering a total interior surface of over 1600 sq. metres.

16. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Regional Schools of Art

- Even though the medieval period was dominated by the Mughal style of painting, the sub-imperial Schools developed a space for them by developing their own styles. They remembered their Indian roots and a penchant for colorful paintings as opposed to the more naturalistic Mughal style.

- The different schools and styles that developed in this period were:

Kishangarh School of Painting

- **Paintings at Kishangarh are associated with the most romantic legends—Sawant Singh and his beloved BaniThani, and of the intertwining of lives and myths, romance and bhakti.**
- It is sometimes argued that the women in 'BaniThani' is said to resemble the character of Radha. She has a distinctive profile and has large and lustrous eyes, thin lips and a pointed chin. Her odhni or headgear defines her side profile. This became the unique painting associated with the Kishangarh School.

Kangra School of Painting

- After the decline of the Mughal Empire, many artists trained in the Mughal style migrated to the Kangra region as they got patronage by Raja Govardhan Singh in 1774. It led to the birth of Guler- Kangra School of paintings.
- This school reached its zenith under the patronage of Raja Sansar Chand.
- **Its chief features are the delicacy of line, the brilliance of color and minuteness of decorative details, like the art of Ajanta, Kangra art is essentially an art of the line.**
- The Kangra painters made use of pure colors like yellow, red and blue.
- The central theme of Kangra painting is love and its sentiments are expressed in a lyrical style full of rhythm, grace, and beauty.
- The recurring theme of Kangra painting whether it portrays one of the six seasons or modes of music, Radha and Krishana or Siva and Parvati is the love of man for woman and of a woman for man.

17. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Mughal Paintings

- The European influence on Mughal paintings was **introduced under Akbar, not Jahangir.**
- The foundation for the Mughal painting was laid by Humayun when he was staying in Persia. He brought with him two painters—Mir Sayyid Ali and AbdalSamad to India.

- These two painters became famous during Akbar's reign. Akbar commissioned the illustrations of several literary and religious texts. He invited a large number of painters from different parts of the country to his court.
- Both Hindus and Muslims joined in this work. Baswan, Miskina, and Daswant attained great positions as Akbar's court artists.
- Illustrations of Persian versions of Mahabharata and Ramayana were produced in miniature form. Many other Indian fables became the miniature paintings in the Art Studio established by Akbar.
- Historical works such as Akbar Nama also remained the main themes of Mughal paintings. The most important work is Hamznama, which consisted of 1200 paintings. Indian colours such as peacock blue, Indian red began to be used.
- Mughal paintings reached its climax during the reign of Jahangir. He employed a number of painters like AbulHasan, Bishan Das, Madhu, Anant, Manohar, Govardhan, and Ustad Mansur.
- Apart from painting the scenes of hunting, battles and royal courts, progress was made in portrait painting and paintings of animals. Many albums containing paintings and calligraphy were produced during the Mughal period.

18. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Pietra Dura Style of Art

- The Pietra dura method was **used on a large scale in the Taj Mahal not Moti Masjid.** Though Moti Masjid was also made of white marble.
- Pietra dura is an Italian phrase that means "hard stone," and usually refers to the technique of creating intricate inlaid pictures from shaped colored stones.
- In this architectural style wholly of white marble with floral designs made of semi-precious stones on the walls.
- This method became more popular during the reign of Shah Jahan.

19. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Ghumot to be Goa's Heritage Instrument

- Ghumot, Goa's **indigenous traditional percussion instrument made from an**

earthen vessel, will be notified as a heritage instrument of Goa.

- The instrument was banned due to the use of the skin of the endangered monitor lizard for the drum membrane.
- In recent years, ghumot makers have started using goatskin instead.
- The ban is applicable to the use of any animal listed in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, and that the goat is not one of them.
- **Ghumot is widely played during Ganesh Chaturthi Aarties.**
- A smaller form of ghumot is generally used as the main accompaniment to the 'Burakatha' a folk, storytelling tradition of Andhra Pradesh.

20. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

The Deccani Schools (1560-1800 A.D.)

Ahmednagar:

- The patronage was given by the **Hussain Nizam Shah I of Ahmednagar (1553-1565).**
- The **colours** used in the painting being **rich and brilliant** are different from those used in the northern paintings.
- The **Persian influence** can be seen in the high horizon, gold sky and the landscape.
- Some other fine examples of the Ahmednagar painting are the "**Hindola Raga**" of about 1590 A.D. and **portraits of Burhan Nizam Shah II of Ahmednagar (1591-96 A.D.) and of Malik Amber of about 1605 A.D.** existing in the National Museum, New Delhi and other museums.

Bijapur:

- In Bijapur, the painting was **patronised by Ali Adil Shah I (1558-80 A.D.) and his successor Ibrahim II (1580-1627 A.D.).**
- The **rich colour scheme, the palm trees, animals and men and women** all belong to the Deccani tradition.
- The **profuse use of gold colour, some flowering plants, and arabesques** on the top of the throne are derived from the Persian tradition.
- It is believed that a number of the **Ragamala paintings** were commissioned in various museums and private collections. A few contemporary **portraits of Ibrahim II** are also available in several museums.

Golconda:

- The paintings were **patronized by the Muhammad Quli Quta Shah (1580-1611).**
- The paintings show **dancing girls entertaining the company.**
- One of the miniatures illustrated shows the **king in his court** watching a dance performance. He wears the white Muslim coat with an embroidered vertical band, a typical costume associated with the Golconda court. **Gold colour** has been lavishly used in painting the architecture, costume, jewellery and vessels etc.
- Other outstanding examples of the Golconda painting are "**Lady with the Myna bird**".

21. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation

- **Only statement 3 is incorrect:** A person detained so is denied the right to consult a legal practitioner of his choice.

Supplementary notes

- The National Security Act empowers the Centre or a State government to detain a person to prevent him from acting in any manner prejudicial to national security.
- The government can also detain a person to prevent him from disrupting public order or for maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community.
- The maximum period for which one may be detained is 12 months. But the term can be extended if the government finds fresh evidence.
- In the normal course, if a person is arrested, he or she is guaranteed certain basic rights. These include the right to be informed of the reason for the arrest.
- Section 50 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.PC) mandates that the person arrested has to be informed of the grounds of arrest, and the right to bail.
- Sections 56 and 76 of the Cr. PC also provide that a person has to be produced before a court within 24 hours of arrest.
- Additionally, Article 22(1) of the Constitution says an arrested person cannot be denied the right to consult, and to be defended by, a legal practitioner of his choice.

- These rights are however not available to a person detained under the NSA. A person could be kept in the dark about the reasons for his arrest for up to five days, and in exceptional circumstances not later than 10 days.
- Even when providing the grounds for arrest, the government can withhold information which it considers to be against public interest to disclose.
- The arrested person is also not entitled to the aid of any legal practitioner in any matter connected with the proceedings before an advisory board, which is constituted by the government for dealing with NSA cases.

Recently the Uttar Pradesh government has said that six persons associated with the Tablighi Jamaat who have been accused of misbehaving with women staff at the district hospital in Ghaziabad will be charged under the National Security Act (NSA).

22. Correct option: (c)

Explanation

- Both statements are correct

Supplementary notes

Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG) and COVID-19

- Due to the recent pandemic, researchers across the world are testing the Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG) vaccine against the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19).
- This vaccine is composed of a live, weakened strain of the bacterium *Mycobacterium bovis*, related to the tuberculosis (TB) pathogen *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.
- BCG was developed in the 1921 in France. It is only 60 per cent efficient in controlling TB.
- Epidemiological data, however, showed it could be effective against the novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2). The data found that countries that do not routinely immunise children against TB have more COVID-19 cases.
- These countries include the US, the Netherlands and Italy. Countries like Iran which started giving the vaccine late in 1984, had high mortality, suggesting that BCG protected the vaccinated elderly population.

- However, it does not appear to be a direct evidence that a vaccine against a bacterial disease will work against viral infections.
- It is likely, however, that BCG stimulates general immune response. This results in faster response to infections that could reduce severity of disease and lead to faster recovery.
- *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (Mtb), the ethiological agent of tuberculosis (TB), is a leading cause of human disease and death, particularly in developing countries.
- In the global context, TB is intimately linked to poverty, and control of TB is ultimately a question of justice and human rights.
- In some areas with a high burden of TB, existing strategies for TB control are currently overwhelmed by the rising numbers of cases of TB occurring in parallel with or the HIV/AIDS pandemic.
- Emerging mycobacterial drug resistance is further complicating the situation. After decades of steady decline, the incidence of TB is also increasing in industrialized countries, mainly as the result of outbreaks in particularly vulnerable groups

How can TB vaccine help fight COVID-19?

- The BCG vaccine contains a live but weakened strain of tuberculosis bacteria that provokes the body to develop antibodies to attack TB bacteria.
- This is called an adaptive immune response, because the body develops a defense against a specific disease-causing microorganism, or pathogen, after encountering it.
- Most vaccines create an adaptive immune response to a single pathogen.
- Unlike other vaccines, the BCG vaccine may also boost the innate immune system, first-line defences that keep a variety of pathogens from entering the body or from establishing an infection.

23. Correct option: (b)

Explanation

- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The AIIB allows for non-sovereign entities to apply for AIIB membership, assuming their home country is a member.

Supplementary notes

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)

- The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is a multilateral development bank with a mission to improve social and economic outcomes in Asia and beyond.

- Headquartered in Beijing, it began operations in January 2016 and has now grown to 102 approved members worldwide.
- By investing in sustainable infrastructure and other productive sectors in Asia and beyond, it connects people, services and markets that over time will impact the lives of billions and build a better future.
- It is established by the AIIB Articles of Agreement (entered into force Dec. 25, 2015) which is a multilateral treaty. The Parties (57 founding members) to agreement comprise the Membership of the Bank.

Membership

- Membership in the AIIB is open to all members of the World Bank or the Asian Development Bank and is divided into regional and non-regional members.
- Regional members are those located within areas classified as Asia and Oceania by the United Nations.
- Unlike other MDBs (multilateral development bank), the AIIB allows for non-sovereign entities to apply for AIIB membership, assuming their home country is a member.
- Thus, sovereign wealth funds (such as the China Investment Corporation) or state-owned enterprises of member countries could potentially join the Bank

Various organs of AIIB:

- Board of Governors: The Board of Governors consists of one Governor and one Alternate Governor appointed by each member country. Governors and Alternate Governors serve at the pleasure of the appointing member.
- Board of Directors: The non-resident Board of Directors is responsible for the direction of the Bank's general operations, exercising all powers delegated to it by the Board of Governors. This includes approving the Bank's strategy, annual plan and budget; establishing policies; taking decisions concerning Bank operations; and supervising management and operation of the Bank and establishing an oversight mechanism.
- International Advisory Panel: The Bank has established an International Advisory Panel (IAP) to support the President and Senior Management on the Bank's

strategies and policies as well as on general operational issues. The Panel meets in tandem with the Bank's Annual Meeting, or as requested by the President. The President selects and appoints members of the IAP to two-year terms. Panelists receive a small honorarium and do not receive a salary. The Bank pays the costs associated with Panel meetings.

- Significance of AIIB: The United Nations has addressed the launch of AIIB as having potential for "scaling up financing for sustainable development" for the concern of global economic governance. The capital of the bank is \$100 billion, equivalent to 2/3 of the capital of the Asian Development Bank and about half that of the World Bank.

24. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation

- **Statements 2 and 3 are incorrect:** As a multilateral development finance institution, ADB provides loans, technical assistance and grants. ADB has 68 members, of which 49 are from within Asia and the Pacific and 19 outside

Supplementary notes

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

- The Asian Development Bank (ADB) envisions a prosperous, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable Asia and the Pacific, while sustaining its efforts to eradicate extreme poverty in the region.
- Despite the region's many successes, it remains home to a large share of the world's poor: 330 million living on less than \$1.90 a day and 1.24 billion on less than \$3.20 a day.
- ADB assists its members, and partners, by providing loans, technical assistance, grants, and equity investments to promote social and economic development.
- ADB maximizes the development impact of its assistance by facilitating policy dialogues, providing advisory services, and mobilizing financial resources through cofinancing operations that tap official, commercial, and export credit sources.
- ADB now has 68 members, of which 49 are from within Asia and the Pacific and 19 outside.
- Japan holds the largest proportion of shares in ADB followed by the USA.
- As a multilateral development finance institution, ADB provides:

- ▶ loans
- ▶ technical assistance
- ▶ grants
- ADB maximizes the development impact of its assistance by
 - ▶ facilitating policy dialogues,
 - ▶ providing advisory services, and
 - ▶ mobilizing financial resources through cofinancing operations that tap official, commercial, and export credit source

In news

- The Asian Development Bank is to provide 4 million USD to member countries in Asia and Pacific to contain COVID-19, the Corona Virus. The fund is being allocated for buying emergency supplies, assessing health systems, improve resilience and respond to animal human disease outbreak.

25. Correct option: (c)

Explanation

Both statements are correct

Supplementary notes

- Round-tripping denotes a trip where a person or thing returns to the place from where the journey began.
- In the context of black money, it leaves the country through various channels such as inflated invoices, payments to shell companies overseas, the hawala route and so on.
- After cooling its heels overseas for a while, this money returns in a freshly laundered form; thus, completing a round-trip.
- Round tripping is often done through a series of transactions that don't have any substantial commercial purposes, which makes it fall within the trappings of GAAR. Those indulging in this game are past masters who make the money flow through multiple layers consisting of many entities and companies.

How does the money return to India?

- It could be invested in offshore funds that in turn invest in Indian assets.
- The Global Depository Receipts (GDR) and Participatory Notes (P-Notes) are some of



TEST

DAY - 81

Time Allowed: 30 mins

Maximum Marks: 50

1. **Treaty of Tordesillas (1494) was signed between__?**

- (a) Portugal and Britain
- (b) Spain and Portugal
- (c) Spain and France
- (d) France and Portugal

2. **Consider the following statements regarding the journey of Vasco Da Gama to India:**

- 1. When Vasco Da Gama arrived at Calicut in May 1498, he received a friendly reception by The Hindu ruler of Calicut, the Zamorin (Samuthiri).
- 2. The Arab traders wanted Vasco Da Gama to get a hold at the Malabar Coast.
- 3. The Arabs wanted to monopolise the hugely profitable eastern trade.

Which of the following statements is/are **incorrect**?

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

3. **Blue Water Policy was the brainchild of which of the following Portuguese Governor?**

- (a) Francisco De Almeida
- (b) Alfonso de Albuquerque
- (c) Nino da Cunha
- (d) Pedro Alvarez Cabral

4. **Consider the following statements about Dutch Settlement in India:**

- 1. The Dutch founded their first factory in Masulipatnam (in Andhra) in 1660.

2. They monopolised the trade in black pepper and spices.

3. The Dutch were interested in empire building in India but couldn't do so as they were driven out by the Britishers.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

5. **Consider the following statements regarding the British foothold in Bengal:**

- 1. Shah Shuja, the subahdar of Bengal in 1651, didn't allow the English to trade in Bengal.
- 2. William Hedges was the first agent and governor of the Company in Bengal.
- 3. Fort William was established in the year 1700 with Job Charnock as its first president.

Which of the following statements is/are **incorrect**?

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

6. **Arrange the following in the chronological order:**

- 1. The East India Company established its first factory in the south in Masulipatnam.
- 2. A permanent factory of East India Company was established at Surat.

3. Aurangzeb gave the English a farman for trade in Bengal.
4. The Company got the lease of Madras from a local king.

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

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

7. Treaty of Ryswick was signed between__?

- (a) Dutch and French
- (b) French and Portuguese
- (c) Portuguese and Dutch
- (d) Dutch and Britain

8. Which of the following statement is/ are correct regarding Anglo-French rivalry?

1. The First Carnatic War ended in 1748 with the Treaty of Aix-La Chapelle.
2. During the Second Carnatic War, The French supported the claims of Muzaffar Jang and Chanda Sahib in the Deccan and Carnatic, respectively.
3. The First Carnatic War is remembered for the Battle of Wandiwash (or Vandavasi) in Tamil Nadu.

Select the correct option from the code given below:

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

9. What were the reasons for the success of English against other European Powers?

1. The English East India Company was controlled by a board of directors whose members were elected annually.
2. With the exception of the Glorious Revolution of 1688, Britain witnessed stable government with efficient monarchs.
3. Britain was less zealous about religion and less interested in spreading Christianity, as compared to Spain, Portugal or Dutch.

Select the correct options from the codes given below:

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

10. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the later Mughals?

1. Jahandar Shah introduced izara system to improve the financial condition of the empire and abolished Jaziya.
2. Rafi-ud-Daula ruled for the shortest period among the Mughals.
3. Farrukhsiyar followed a policy of religious tolerance by abolishing Jaziya and pilgrimage tax.

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

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

11. Who among the following Europeans was the first to come to India as traders?

- (a) Dutch
- (b) English
- (c) French
- (d) Portuguese

12. The Battle of Plassey paved the way for the British mastery of Bengal and eventually of the whole of India. Which of the following were the reasons for the Battle of Plassey?

1. Misuse of dastaks by company's officials in private capacity
2. Fortification of Calcutta
3. Abolition of duties on internal trade by the Nawab
4. Shifting of capital from Murshidabad to Munger

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

13. Consider the following statements regarding the Portuguese Governors in India:

1. Francisco de Almeida is considered as the real founder of Portuguese power in India.
2. Nino de Cunha was known for his Blue Water Policy which aimed at making the Portuguese the masters of the Indian Ocean.
3. Alfonso de Albuquerque acquired Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur in 1510.

Which of the above statements is/are **incorrect**?

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

14. With reference to European settlements in India consider the following statements:

1. The Dutch established their first factory at Masulipatnam in 1605.
2. The English East India Company established its first factory in South India at Madras.
3. The French set up their first factory at Pondicherry.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

15. Consider the following statements regarding the growth of the East India Company's trade and influence during 1600-1744:

1. Till 1687, the English remained petitioner before the Mughal authorities.
2. Conditions in the South were not favourable to the English compared to the north.
3. In Eastern-India, the English Company had opened its first factory in Masulipatnam in 1633.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

16. Which of the following kingdoms were annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse?

1. Satara
2. Tanjore
3. Mysore
4. Nagpur

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

17. During the initial years of East India Company, it avoided major confrontation with the local rulers. Which of the following could be the reason for this?

- (a) In the initial years, the East India Company had only commercial ambitions and no political ambitions.
- (b) The British law prohibited East Indian Company from engaging in rivalries in India.
- (c) East India Company was not strong enough to engage in direct confrontation.
- (d) All of the above

18. Which of the following were the reasons for the English success over other European powers in powers?

1. Nature of Trading Companies
2. Naval Superiority of British
3. Industrial Revolution
4. Stable Government in Britain
5. Lesser interest in spreading Christianity

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 5 only
- (c) 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

19. Consider the following statements regarding the dual system of administration of Bengal:

1. Under this system, the Company directly controlled the finances and administration of the province.
2. The Nawab was dependent on the British for both his internal and external security.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

20. Consider the following statements regarding the treaty of Subsidiary Alliance. Which of the statements given below is *incorrect*?

- (a) It was mandatory for all the princely states.
- (b) Hyderabad was the first princely state to sign it.
- (c) It was used as a means by the British to annex princely states.
- (d) Most of the princely states signed it.

21. Recently Pakistan's retention in the Grey List has been extended by FATF. In the light of given statement consider the following statement:

1. It is global non-governmental money laundering and terrorist financing watchdog.
2. All the member countries of UN are its members.
3. It helps authorities go after the money of criminals dealing in illegal drugs, human trafficking and other crimes

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

22. Consider the following statements:

1. Tax avoidance includes actions taken by a taxpayer that are prohibited by the law.

2. Tax mitigation is a situation where taxpayers take advantage of a fiscal incentive provided to them by tax legislation.
3. Under GAAR, the onus lies on the taxpayers to establish that transactions are not undertaken to avoid tax but are backed by commercial and economic substance.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

23. Recently terms such as Grey list and black list was in news. Which of the following statement is correct about them?

- (a) Countries that are considered safe haven for supporting terror funding and money laundering are put in the grey list.
- (b) Foreign investments cease to enter the country in grey list and all international projects may come to a halt or will be highly monitored by the watchdog.
- (c) Currently, there are no countries in the black list but grey list comprises of few countries.
- (d) All statement is correct.

24. Recently the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare has launched new features of the National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) Platform. Consider the following statements in this regard.

1. A warehouse trading module with payment feature is launched under e-NWRs module.
2. A provision has been made for linking large logistic aggregator platforms providing choices to users under Logistic Module.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

25. Which of the following statement is/ are correct regarding the benefits of recently launched Negotiable Warehouse Receipt (e-NWRs) module in National Agriculture Market?

1. Farmers can sell the produce across the Nation to get better Price and at the same time can save himself from hassle of mandi.
2. Price stabilization by matching supply and demand through time and place utility

3. This module will provide online transport facilities for distant buyers.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

❖❖❖❖❖❖

ANSWER HINTS

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1. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- In 1497, under the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494), the **rulers of Portugal and Spain** divided the non-Christian world between them by an imaginary line in the Atlantic, some 1,300 miles west of the Cape Verde Islands.
- Under the treaty, Portugal could claim and occupy everything to the east of the line while Spain could claim everything to the west. The situation was thus prepared for the Portuguese incursions into the waters around India.
- It was in 1487 that the Portuguese navigator, Bartholomew Dias, rounded the Cape of Good Hope in Africa and sailed up the eastern coast; he was well convinced that the long sought after sea route to India had been found.

2. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- The arrival of three ships under Vasco Da Gama, led by a Gujarati pilot named Abdul Majid, at Calicut in May 1498 profoundly affected the course of Indian history.
- The Hindu ruler of Calicut, the Zamorin (Samuthiri), however, had no apprehensions as to the European's intentions. As the prosperity of his kingdom was due to Calicut's position as an entrepot, **he accorded a friendly reception to Vasco Da Gama.**
- **The Arab traders, who had a good business on the Malabar coast were apprehensive and were not keen on the Portuguese getting a hold there.**
- For centuries, the trading system in the Indian Ocean had had numerous participants—Indians, Arabs, Africans from the east coast, Chinese, Javanese, among others—but these participants

had acted according to some tacit rules of conduct and none had sought overwhelming dominance though all were in it for profit.

- The Portuguese changed that: **they wanted to monopolise the hugely profitable eastern trade by excluding competitors, especially the Arabs.**

3. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- 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.
- He was also advised to build fortresses at Anjadiva, Cochin, Cannanore and Kilwa.
- In 1507, the Portuguese squadron was defeated in a naval battle off Diu by the combined Egyptian and Gujarat navies, and Almeida's son was killed. Next year, Almeida avenged his defeat by totally crushing the two navies. 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).**

4. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- After their arrival in India, the **Dutch founded their first factory in Masulipatnam (in Andhra) in 1605.** They went on to establish trading centres at different parts of India and thus became a threat to the Portuguese. They captured Nagapatnam near Madras (Chennai) from the Portuguese and made it their main stronghold in South India.

- Dutch retired from India to concentrate on their moreprofitable trade in Indonesia. **They monopolised the trade in black pepper and spices.** The most important Indian commodities the Dutch traded in were silk, cotton, indigo, rice and opium.
- **The Dutch were not much interested in empire building in India;** their concerns were trade. In any case, their main commercial interest lay in the Spice Islands of Indonesia from where they earned a huge profit through business.

5. **Correct Option: (c)**

Explanation:

- Bengal was then a large and rich province in India, advanced in trade and commerce. Commercial and political control over Bengal naturally appeared an attractive proposition to the profit-seeking English merchants. Bengal was also an important province of the Mughal empire. **Shah Shuja, the subahdar of Bengal in 1651, allowed the English to trade in Bengal** in return for an annual payment of Rs 3,000, in lieu of all duties.
- Factories in Bengal were started at Hooghly (1651) and other places like Kasimbazar, Patna and Rajmahal.
- **William Hedges, the first agent and governor of the Company in Bengal,** appealed to Shayista Khan, the Mughal governor of Bengal in August 1682, for redressal of the grievance. As nothing came out of the appeal, hostilities broke out between the English and the Mughals.
- A zamindar in Bardhaman district, Sobha Singh, rebelled, subsequently giving the English the pretext they were looking for, to fortify their settlement at Sutanuti in 1696. In 1698, the English succeeded in getting the permission to buy the zamindari of the three villages of Sutanuti, Gobindapur and Kalikata (Kalighat) from their owners on payment of Rs 1,200.
- The fortified settlement was named **Fort William in the year 1700** when it also became the seat of the eastern presidency (Calcutta) **with Sir Charles Eyre as its first president.**

6. **Correct Option: (d)**

Explanation:

- **1613:** A permanent factory of East India Company was established at Surat.
- **1616:** The Company established its first factory in the south in Masulipatnam.

- **1639:** The Company got the lease of Madras from a local king.
- **1667:** Aurangzeb gave the English a farman for trade in Bengal.

7. **Correct Option: (a)**

Explanation:

- The French position in India was badly affected with the outbreak of war between the Dutch and the French.
- Bolstered by their alliance with the English since the Revolution of 1688, the Dutch captured Pondicherry in 1693.
- Although the **Treaty of Ryswick concluded in September 1697** restored Pondicherry to the French, the Dutch garrison held on to it for two more years.

Q8. Which of the following statement is/are correct regarding Anglo-French rivalry?

8. **Correct Option: (c)**

Explanation:

First Carnatic War (1740-48):

- The First Carnatic War was an extension of the Anglo-French War in Europe which was caused by the Austrian War of Succession.
- **The First Carnatic War ended in 1748 when the Treaty of Aix-La Chapelle was signed** bringing the Austrian War of Succession to a conclusion. Under the terms of this treaty, Madras was handed back to the English, and the French, in turn, got their territories in North America.

Second Carnatic War (1749-54):

- **The French supported the claims of Muzaffar Jang and Chanda Sahib** in the Deccan and Carnatic, respectively, while the English sided with Nasir Jang and Anwar-ud-din.
- The French authorities, annoyed at the heavy financial losses that Dupleix's policy involved, decided to recall him in 1754. Godeheu succeeded Dupleix as the French Governor-General in India. Godeheu adopted a policy of negotiations with the English and concluded a treaty with them. The English and the French agreed not to interfere in the quarrels of native princes.

Third Carnatic War (1758-63):

- In 1758, the French army under Count de Lally captured the English forts of St.

David and Vizianagaram in 1758. Now, the English became offensive and inflicted heavy losses on the French fleet under Admiral D'Ache at Masulipatnam.

- **Battle of Wandiwash:** The decisive battle of the Third Carnatic War was won by the English on January 22, 1760 at Wandiwash (or Vandavasi) in Tamil Nadu. General Eyre Coote of the English totally routed the French army under Count Thomas Arthur de Lally and took Bussy as prisoner.
- The Third Carnatic War proved decisive. Although the Treaty of Peace of Paris (1763) restored to the French their factories in India, the French political influence disappeared after the war. The English became the supreme European power in the Indian subcontinent, since the Dutch had already been defeated in the Battle of Bidara in 1759.

9. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- The English East India Company, formed through amalgamation of several rival companies at home, was **controlled by a board of directors whose members were elected annually**.
- The shareholders of the company exercised considerable influence, as the votes could be bought and sold through purchase of shares.
- With the exception of the Glorious Revolution of 1688, **Britain witnessed stable government with efficient monarchs**.
- Other European nations like France witnessed violent revolution in 1789 and afterwards the Napoleonic Wars. Napoleon's defeat in 1815, significantly weakened France's position and from then on it was forced to side with Britain.
- **Britain was less zealous about religion and less interested in spreading Christianity**, as compared to Spain, Portugal or Dutch. Thus, its rule was far more acceptable to the subjects than that of other colonial powers.

10. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- **Jahandar Shah (March 1712-February 1713):** With the help of Zulfikar Khan, Jahandar Shah became the emperor.

Zulfikar Khan was appointed prime minister; he introduced izara system to improve the financial condition of the empire. Jahandar Shah abolished Jaziya.

- **Farrukhsiyar (1713-1719):** After killing Jahandar Shah with the help of Sayyid brothers—Abdulla Khan and Hussain Ali (known as 'King Makers'), Farrukhsiyar became the new emperor. He followed a policy of religious tolerance by abolishing Jaziya and pilgrimage tax.
- **Rafi-ud-Darajat (February 28 to June 4, 1719):** He ruled for the shortest period among the Mughals.
- **Rafi-ud-Daula (June 6 to September 17, 1719):** The Sayyid brothers placed Rafi-ud-Daula with the title Shah Jahan II on the throne. The new emperor was an opium addict.

11. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Portuguese

- **Portuguese** were the first Europeans to start trade with India. After the fall of the Ottoman Empire and the capture of Constantinople in 1453, it became difficult for Europeans to trade with India via land route. So they searched for a new sea route and in 1498, Vasco De Gama of Portugal discovered a new sea route via Cape of Good Hope to India.
- Later in India, Portugal established its trading settlement at Goa, Cochin, and Daman & Diu. After Portuguese, Dutch entered India followed by English and French.

12. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Battle of Plassey

- The beginnings of British political sway over India may be traced to the battle of Plassey in 1757 when the English East India Company's forces defeated Siraj-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Bengal.
- **Causes of the battle:**
- The Company had secured valuable privileges in 1717 'under a royal farman by the Mughal Emperor, which had granted the Company the freedom to export and import their goods in Bengal without paying taxes and the right to issue passes

or dastaks for the movement of such goods. The Company's servants were also permitted to trade but were not covered by this Farman and were required to pay the same taxes as Indian merchants.

- This Farman was a perpetual source of conflict between the Company and the Nawabs of Bengal. For one, it meant the loss of revenue to the Bengal Government. **'Secondly, the power to issue dastaks for the Company's goods was misused by the Company's servants to evade taxes on their private trade.'**
- **Without taking the Nawab's permission, the Company began to fortify Calcutta** in expectation of the coming struggle with the French, who were stationed at this time at Chandernagore.
- Siraj-ud-Daulah interpreted this as an attack on his sovereignty and ordered both the English and French to demolish their fortifications.
 - ▶ While the French obliged, English refused to do so. This set the stage for a battle that took place on the field of Plassey on 23rd June 1757.
 - ▶ The fateful battle of Plassey was a battle only in name. In all, the English lost 29 men while the Nawab lost nearly 500. The major part of the Nawab's army, led by the traitors Mir Jafar and Rai Durlabh, took no part in the fighting.
 - ▶ After the battle, Mir Jafar was proclaimed the Nawab of Bengal and the company was granted undisputed right to free trade in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. It also received the zamindari of the 24 Parganas near Calcutta.

13. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Portuguese Governors in India

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. **Almeida's vision was to make the Portuguese the master of the Indian Ocean. His policy was known as the**

'Blue Water Policy' i.e. to be powerful at sea instead of building fortresses on land.

Alfonso de Albuquerque

- **Albuquerque, who succeeded Almeida as the Portuguese governor in India, was the real founder of the Portuguese power in the East.** He secured for Portugal the strategic control of the Indian Ocean by establishing bases overlooking all the entrances to the sea. The Portuguese, under Albuquerque, bolstered their stranglehold by introducing a permit system for other ships and exercising control over the major ship-building centers in the region. **He acquired Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur in 1510 with ease.** An interesting feature of his rule was the abolition of sati.

Nino da Cunha

- He assumed the 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. He also promised them a base in Diu.

14. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

European Settlements in India

Dutch Settlements

- **After their arrival in India, the Dutch founded their first factory in Masulipatnam (in Andhra) in 1605.**
- They captured Nagapatnam near Madras (Chennai) from the Portuguese and made it their main stronghold in South India.
- The Dutch established factories on the Coromandel Coast, in Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Bengal, and Bihar. In 1609, they opened a factory in Pulicat, north of Madras. Their other principal factories in India were at Surat (1616), Bimlipatam (1641), Karaikal (1645), Chinsura (1653), Baranagar, Kasimbazar (near Murshidabad), Balasore, Patna, Nagapatnam (1658) and Cochin (1663).

English Settlements

- In 1612 that Captain Thomas Best defeated the Portuguese in the sea off Surat; an impressed Jahangir granted permission to the English in early 1613 to establish a factory at Surat.
- **The Company established its first factory in the south in Masulipatnam in 1616.**
- The Company established its first factory in east India in Hariharpur, Balasore (Odisha) in 1633.
- In 1639, the Company got the lease of Madras from a local king which later became the Fort St. George and replaced Masulipatnam as the headquarters of the English settlements in south India.
- Bombay had been gifted to King Charles II by the King of Portugal as a dowry when Charles married the Portuguese princess Catherine in 1662. Bombay was given over to the East India Company on an annual payment of ten pounds only in 1668. Later Bombay was made the headquarters by shifting the seat of the Western Presidency from Surat to Bombay in 1687.

French Settlements

- **In 1667, Francois Caron headed an expedition to India, setting up a factory in Surat.**
- Mercara, a Persian who accompanied Caron, founded another French factory in Masulipatnam in 1669 after obtaining a patent from the Sultan of Golconda.
- In 1673, the French obtained permission from Shaista Khan, the Mughal Subahdar of Bengal, to establish a township at Chandernagore near Calcutta.
- Pondicherry was founded in 1674.
- Mahe, Karaikal, Balasore and Qasim Bazar were a few important trading centres of the French East India Company.

15. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

The Growth of the East India Company's Trade and Influence during 1600-1744

- The English East Company had very humble beginnings in India. Surat was the Centre of its trade **till 1687; throughout this period the English remained petitioner before the Mughal authorities.**

- By 1623, they had established factories at Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Agra, and Masulipatam. From the very beginning, the English trading company tried to combine trade and diplomacy with war and control of the territory where their factories were situated.
- **Conditions in the South were more favourable to the English as they did not have to face a strong Indian Government there.**
- The English opened its first factory in the South at Masulipatnam in 1611. But they soon shifted the centre of their activity to Madras the lease of which was granted to them by the local Raja in 1639. Here the English built a small fort around their factory called 'Fort St. George'.
- By the end of the 17th century, the English Company was claiming full sovereignty over Madras.
- The Island of Bombay was acquired by East India Company from Portugal in 1668 and was immediately fortified.
- **In Eastern-India, the English Company had opened its first factory in Orissa in 1633.**
- It soon opened factories at Patna, Balasore, Dacca and other places in Bengal and Bihar.

16. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

States annexed by the Doctrine of Lapse

- **In 1824, before the time of Dalhousie, the princely state of Kittur** was acquired by the East India Company by this doctrine.
- Other states were also annexed in the 1830's and 1840s through this doctrine.
- After Dalhousie became the Governor-General, in **1848, Satara** was acquired as per this doctrine.
- Other major states annexed by the British as per the Doctrine of Lapse:
 - **Jaipur – 1849**
 - **Sambalpur – 1849**
 - **Udaipur – 1852**
 - **Jhansi – 1853**
 - **Nagpur – 1854**
- It was as per this policy that Nana Sahib, the adopted son of the Maratha **Peshwa Baji Rao II** was denied his titles and pension.

17. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:**East India Company**

- During the period of 1757-1813, the British endeavoured as far as possible to live within a **Ring Fence**, and beyond that, they **avoided intercourse with the chiefs** as the **English Company was not yet strong enough to interfere in the internal affairs of the Indian states**. More specifically the English Company **neither had the strength nor the resources** to defeat the Indian states.
- It was in fact **only one of the important powers** in India; the **Marathas, the Nizams, the French, etc.** being the other powers. Warren Hastings, confronted with the task of safeguarding British territories against the encroachments of the Maratha and the militant rulers of Mysore, generally followed the policy of a Ring- Fence.
- **The Pitt's India Act of 1784** even laid down that **the Home Government** should not approve of **the intervention of her officers in India in the internal affairs of the Indian states**. After the battle of Buxar, Avadh lay at the mercy of the British but they did not annex it. After the Rohilla war; Warren Hastings conferred the conquered territories on the Nawab of Avadh instead of retaining them; the First Anglo- Marathaa war ended in the restoration of the status quo by the Treaty of Salbai and the four Mysore wars benefited the allies of the British (Marathas and Nizam) more than the British themselves at least in the short term.

18. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:**Reasons for English Success Against Other European Powers**

- Among all the European nations who came as traders to India after new sea routes were discovered, England emerged as the most powerful and successful by the end of the eighteenth century.
- The major factors for the English company success are:
- **Structure and Nature of the Trading Companies:** The English East India Company was controlled by a board of directors whose members were elected annually and the shareholders of the company exercised considerable influence.

The trading companies of France and Portugal were largely owned by the State and their nature was in many ways feudalistic.

- **Naval Superiority:** The Royal Navy of Britain was not only the largest; it was most advanced of its times. In India too, the British were able to defeat the Portuguese and the French due to the strong and fast movement of the naval ships. The English learned from the Portuguese the importance of an efficient navy and improved their own fleet technologically.
- **Industrial Revolution:** The Industrial Revolution started in England in the early 18th century, with the invention of new machines like the spinning Jenny, steam engine, the power loom, and several others. These machines greatly improved productivity in the fields of textile, metallurgy, steam power and agriculture. The industrial revolution reached other European nations late and this helped England to maintain its hegemony.
- **Military Skill and Discipline:** The British soldiers were a disciplined lot and well trained. The British commanders were strategists who tried new tactics in warfare. Technological developments equipped the military well. All this combined to enable smaller groups of English fighters to defeat larger armies.
- **Stable Government:** With the exception of the Glorious Revolution of 1688, Britain witnessed a stable government with efficient monarchs. Other European nations like France witnessed the violent revolution in 1789 and afterward the Napoleonic Wars. Napoleon's defeat in 1815, significantly weakened France's position and the Dutch and Spain were also involved in the 80-years war in the 17th century which weakened Portuguese imperialism.
- **Lesser Zeal for Religion:** Britain was less zealous about religion and less interested in spreading Christianity, as compared to Spain, Portugal or Dutch. Thus, its rule was far more acceptable to the subjects than that of other colonial powers.

19. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:**Dual System of Administration of Bengal**

- The East India Company became the real

master of Bengal from 1765. Its army was in sole control of its defense and the supreme political power was in its hands.

- **The Nawab depended on his internal and external security on the British.**
- As the Diwan, the Company directly collected its revenues, while through the right to nominate the Deputy Subahdar; it controlled the Nizamat of the police and judicial powers. The virtual unity of the two branches of Government under British control was signified by the fact that the same person acted in Bengal as the Deputy Diwan on behalf of the Company and as Deputy Subahdar on behalf of the Nawab. This arrangement is known in history as the Dual or Double Government.
- **It held a great advantage for the British: they had power without responsibility. They controlled the finances of the province and its army directly and its administration indirectly.**
- **The Nawab and his officials had the responsibility of administration but not the power to discharge it.** The weaknesses of the Government could be blamed on the Indians while its fruits were gathered by the British.
- The consequences for the people of Bengal were disastrous: neither the Company nor the Nawab cared for their welfare.

20. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Features of the Subsidiary Alliance Treaty

- **An Indian ruler entering into Subsidiary Alliance with the British had to dissolve his own armed forces and accept British forces in his territory (defence ceded to British).**
- He also had to pay for the British army's maintenance. If he **failed to make the payment**, a portion of **his territory would be taken away and ceded to the British.**
- In return, the British would **protect the Indian state against any foreign attack or internal revolt.**
- The British promised non-interference in internal affairs of the Indian state but this was rarely kept.
- The Indian state **could not enter into any alliance with any other foreign**

power (External Affairs ceded).

- He could also not employ any other foreign nationals other than Englishmen in his service. And, if he were employing any, on the signing of the alliance, he had to terminate them from his service. The idea was to curb the influence of the French.
- The Indian state could also **not enter into any political connection with another Indian state without British approval (External Affairs and communication ceded).**
- The Indian ruler, thus, **lost all powers in respect of foreign affairs and the military.**
- He virtually lost all his independence and became a **British 'protectorate'.**
- A **British Resident** was also stationed in the Indian Court.

Effects of the Subsidiary Alliance

- As a result of **Indian rulers disbanding their armies**, many people were **rendered unemployed.**
- Many **Indian states lost their independence** and slowly, **most parts of India were coming under British control.**
- The **Nizam of Hyderabad** was the **first** to accept the Subsidiary Alliance in **1798.**

21. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** It is global inter-governmental money laundering and terrorist financing watchdog.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The FATF currently comprises 37 member jurisdictions and 2 regional organisations, representing most major financial centres in all parts of the globe.
- **Supplementary notes**
- Financial Action Task Force (FATF)
- The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is the global money laundering and terrorist financing watchdog. The inter-governmental body sets international standards that aim to prevent these illegal activities and the harm they cause to society.
- As a policy-making body, the FATF works to generate the necessary political will to bring about national legislative and

regulatory reforms in these areas.

- With more than 200 countries and jurisdictions committed to implementing them. The FATF has developed the FATF Recommendations, or FATF Standards, which ensure a co-ordinated global response to prevent organised crime, corruption and terrorism.
- They help authorities go after the money of criminals dealing in illegal drugs, human trafficking and other crimes. The FATF also works to stop funding for weapons of mass destruction.
- It reviews money laundering and terrorist financing techniques and continuously strengthens its standards to address new risks, such as the regulation of virtual assets, which have spread as cryptocurrencies gain popularity.
- It monitors countries to ensure they implement the FATF Standards fully and effectively, and holds countries to account that do not comply.

Composition

- The FATF currently comprises 37 member jurisdictions and 2 regional organisations, representing most major financial centres in all parts of the globe. It also has observers and associate members.

Black list and Grey list

- The “black list” refers to countries for who there has been a “call to action” or strict banking and international finance sanctions, a list which at present includes Iran and North Korea.
- Countries known as Non-Cooperative Countries or Territories (NCCTs) are put in the blacklist. These countries support terror funding and money laundering activities. The FATF revises the blacklist regularly, adding or deleting entries.
- Countries that are considered safe haven for supporting terror funding and money laundering are put in the FATF grey list. This inclusion serves as a warning to the country that it may enter the blacklist.
- Pakistan is one of the 12 countries on the “grey list” or “other monitored jurisdictions” that are being reviewed for actions to stop terror financing and money laundering.
- The decision by a Pakistani court in Sindh to acquit Ahmed Omar Sheikh Saeed of murdering journalist Daniel Pearl will

be raised by India at the next meeting of the Financial Action Task Force, where Pakistan’s grey list status will come up for discussion.

22. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation

- **Only statement 1 is incorrect:** Tax avoidance includes actions taken by a taxpayer, none of which are illegal or forbidden by the law. However, although these are not prohibited by the law, they are considered undesirable and inequitable, since they undermine the objective of effective collection of revenue.

Supplementary notes

- GAAR empowers the Revenue authorities to deal effectively with and guard against schemes that are designed for tax avoidance.
- It strengthens their arms by giving them sweeping powers to disregard or re-characterise transactions and re-determine the resultant tax consequences, if such transactions are designed with the main purpose of availing tax benefit(s) or if they lack commercial substance.
- Many developed countries have implemented GAAR. Their tax laws have incorporated principles similar to those effected in India to authorise their Revenue Authorities to deny tax benefits for transactions they consider impermissible avoidance arrangements.
- Before introduction of GAAR in India, transactions that were designed to avoid tax were dealt with by the implementation of judicial decisions and Specific Anti-Avoidance Rules (SAAR), including Transfer Pricing regulations, by imposing the mandates of the Income-tax Act (the Act).
- Under GAAR, the onus lies on the taxpayers to establish that transactions are not undertaken with the main objective of tax avoidance but are backed by commercial and economic substance.
- Therefore, defence documentation that spells out the commercial reasons for a transaction is crucial in this scenario. Taxpayers may however choose to obtain tax certainty through private rulings.
- Concept of tax evasion, avoidance and mitigation
- **Tax evasion:** Illegality, wilful suppression

off acts, misrepresentation and fraud—all constitute tax evasion, which is prohibited under law.

- **Tax avoidance:** Tax avoidance includes actions taken by a taxpayer, none of which are illegal or forbidden by the law. However, although these are not prohibited by the law, they are considered undesirable and inequitable, since they undermine the objective of effective collection of revenue.
- **Tax mitigation:** Tax mitigation is a 'positive' term in the context of a situation where taxpayers take advantage of a fiscal incentive provided to them by a tax legislation by complying with its conditions and taking cognisance of the economic consequences of their actions. Tax mitigation is permitted.

23. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation: Option (a) is correct

Supplementary notes

Black list and Grey list

- The "black list" refers to countries for who there has been a "call to action" or strict banking and international finance sanctions, a list which at present includes Iran and North Korea.
- Countries known as Non-Cooperative Countries or Territories (NCCTs) are put in the blacklist. These countries support terror funding and money laundering activities. The FATF revises the blacklist regularly, adding or deleting entries.
- Countries that are considered safe haven for supporting terror funding and money laundering are put in the FATF grey list. This inclusion serves as a warning to the country that it may enter the blacklist.
- Pakistan is one of the 12 countries on the "grey list" or "other monitored jurisdictions" that are being reviewed for actions to stop terror financing and money laundering.
- Foreign investments cease to enter the country while all international projects will either come to a screeching halt or will be highly monitored by the watchdog if country is listed in black list.
- Pakistan was placed on the grey list by the FATF in June 2018 and was given a plan of action to complete by October 2019, or face the risk of being placed on the black list with Iran and North Korea.

24. Correct option: (c)

Both statements are correct.

Supplementary notes:

National Agriculture Market (eNAM)

- National Agriculture Market (eNAM) is a pan-India electronic trading portal which networks the existing APMC mandis to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities.
- Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) is the lead agency for implementing eNAM under the aegis of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India.
- Recently the Union Minister of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, launched new features of National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) Platform to strengthen agriculture marketing by farmers which will reduce their need to physically come to wholesale mandis for selling their harvested produce, at a time when there is critical need to decongest mandis to effectively fight against COVID-19.

Features added

- Launch of "Negotiable Warehouse Receipt (e-NWRs) module in National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) software. Under it, a warehouse trading module with payment feature is launched.
- Launch of Logistic Module
- FPO trading module

Launch of "Negotiable Warehouse Receipt (e-NWRs) module in National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) software

- Warehouse (Registered with WDRA) trading module with payment feature enable small & marginal famers to directly trade their stored produce from selected WDRA registered warehouses which are declared deemed market by the State.
- Farmers will be able to place their produce in WDRA accredited warehouses.
- Already States of Telangana (14 warehouses) & Andhra Pradesh (23 warehouses) declared designated warehouses in the State as deemed market.

Benefits of eNWRs integration with e-NAM

- Depositor can save the Logistics expenses and will have better income.

- Farmers can sell the produce across the Nation to get better Price and at the same time can save himself from hassle of mandi.
- Farmers will be able to place their produce in WDRA accredited warehouses avail the benefit of pledge loan if required.
- Price stabilization by matching supply and demand through time and place utility.

Benefits of FPO

- This will not only decongest the mandis but also reduce the hassle of FPOs to deal with mandis.
- This will help FPOs by reducing transaction costs (Transportation) and enhancing their bargaining power.
- Facilitates FPOs to avail online payment facility with ease of doing business.

Launch of Logistic Module

- A provision has been made for linking large logistic aggregator platforms providing choices to users.
- Presently, e-NAM provides a database of individual transporters to the traders.
- Traders will be able to use the link to navigate to the logistics provider's website and select appropriate services.
- With these additions, more than 3,75,000 number of trucks from large logistic providers would be added for logistic purpose.

Benefits of Logistic Module

- This will help in seamless transportation of Agri produce.
- This will promote inter-State trade under e-NAM by providing online transport facilities for distant buyers.

Advantages of NAM:

- For the farmers, NAM promises more options for sale. It would increase his access to markets through warehouse-based sales and thus obviate the need to transport his produce to the mandi.
- For the local trader in the mandi / market, NAM offers the opportunity to access a larger national market for secondary trading.
- Bulk buyers, processors, exporters etc. benefit from being able to participate directly in trading at the local mandi /

market level through the NAM platform, thereby reducing their intermediation costs.

- The gradual integration of all the major mandis in the States into NAM will ensure common procedures for issue of licences, levy of fee and movement of produce.
- The NAM will also facilitate the emergence of value chains in major agricultural commodities across the country and help to promote scientific storage and movement of Agri goods.

25. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation

- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** Logistic Module will promote inter-State trade under e-NAM by providing online transport facilities for distant buyers

Supplementary notes:

e-NAM

- Recently the Union Minister of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, launched new features of National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) Platform to strengthen agriculture marketing by farmers which will reduce their need to physically come to wholesale mandis for selling their harvested produce, at a time when there is critical need to decongest mandis to effectively fight against COVID-19.

Features added

- Launch of "Negotiable Warehouse Receipt (e-NWRs) module in National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) software
- Launch of Logistic Module
- FPO trading module

"Negotiable Warehouse Receipt (e-NWRs) module in National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) software

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Benefits of eNWRs integration with e-NAM

- Depositor can save the Logistics expenses and will have better income.
- Farmers can sell the produce across the Nation to get better Price and at the same time can save himself from hassle of mandi.

- Farmers will be able to place their produce in WDRA accredited warehouses avail the benefit of pledge loan if required.
- Price stabilization by matching supply and demand through time and place utility

Benefits of Logistic Module

- This will help in seamless transportation of Agri produce.
- This will promote inter-State trade under e-NAM by providing online transport facilities for distant buyers.



TEST

DAY - 82

Time Allowed: 30 mins

Maximum Marks: 50

1. Consider the following statements regarding the regional Kingdoms:

1. Nizam-ul-Mulk was the founder of the independent state of Bengal.
2. Mysore is located at the junction of the Eastern and Western Ghats was ruled by the Wodeyars.
3. Martanda Varma established an independent state of Kerala with Travancore as his capital.

Which of the following is/are correct?

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

2. Which of the following is *not* correctly matched with regard to countries and their items of import?

1. Persian Gulf Region—raw silk, wool
2. Tibet—ivory and drugs
3. Europe—iron, lead and paper

Select the correct options from the code given below:

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

3. Consider the following statements regarding the societal set-up during the 18th Century India:

1. Religious conversions did not occur but the caste proved to be a major divisive force and element of disintegration.
2. Raja Sawai Jai Singh of Amber and the Maratha General Prashuram Bhau

tried to promote widow remarriage but failed.

3. Slavery was not widely prevailed.

Which of the following is/are *incorrect*?

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

4. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

1. Battle of Plassey: British defeated the Nawab of Bengal
2. Third Battle of Panipat: Marathas were defeated by Britishers
3. Battle of Buxar: Britishers defeated the combined army of the Mughals, Awadh and Mir Qasim

Select the correct options from the codes given below:

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

5. Battle of Plassey is generally regarded as the starting point of British rule in India. Consider the following statements regarding the same:

1. The battle established the military supremacy of the English in Bengal.
2. There was an apparent change in the form of government after the battle.
3. Britisher's main rivals, the French, were ousted.

Which of the following is/are correct?

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

6. Q6. Consider the following changes that have happened after the Battle of Buxar:

1. Shah Alam II agreed to issue a farman granting the diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the East India Company.
2. Clive annexed Awadh and this made the Nawab a firm enemy of the Company.

Which of the following is/are *incorrect*?

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

7. Which of the following are correctly matched regarding the Anglo-Mysore Wars and treaties?

1. First Anglo-Mysore War: Treaty of Mangalore
2. Fourth Anglo-Mysore War: Treaty of Madras
3. Third Anglo-Mysore War: Treaty of Seringapatam

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

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

8. Consider the following statements regarding the Anglo-Maratha War:

1. Under the treaty of Purandhar, Raghunathrao ceded the territories of Salsette and Bassein to the English.
2. Treaty of Wadgaon forced the Bombay government to relinquish all territories acquired by the English since 1775.
3. Treaty of Salbai guaranteed peace between the two sides for eternity.

Which of the following is/are *incorrect*?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only

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

9. Which of the following pairs is/are incorrectly matched regarding the treaties and defeat of Marathas?

1. Treaty of Devgaon: Defeat of Sindhia
2. Treaty of Surajianjangaon: Defeat of Holkar
3. Treaty of Rajpurghat: Defeat of Bhonsle

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

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

10. Which of the following statement is incorrect regarding the Talpuras Amirs?

- (a) They were excellent soldiers as well as adapted to hard life.
- (b) The Talpuras, under the leadership of Mir Fath (Fatah) Ali Khan, established complete hold over Sindh.
- (c) When Mir Fath died in 1800, the Durrani monarch divided the kingdom among themselves.
- (d) They conquered Amarkot from the Raja of Jodhpur, Karachi from the chief of Luz, Shaikarpur and Bukkar from the Afghans.

11. The three Carnatic Wars decided once and for all that the English and not the French were to become masters of India. In this context, consider the following statements:

1. The First Carnatic War ended with the Treaty of Paris.
2. The Second Carnatic War is remembered for the Battle of St. Thome.
3. The Austrian War of Succession in Europe was responsible for the start of the third Carnatic war in India.

Which of the above statements is/are *incorrect*?

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

12. With reference to the expansion and consolidation of the British Empire, consider the following statements:

1. Anglo-Russian rivalry in Asia was the crucial factor in the conquest of Sindh.
2. Sindh was annexed for not accepting the subsidiary alliance by Lord Ellenborough.
3. Punjab became a part of the British Empire after the second Anglo-Sikh war in 1846.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

13. British rule in India caused a transformation of India's economy into a colonial economy. With respect to this, consider the following statements about economic developments during British rule:

1. After the Charter Act of 1813, cheap and machine-made imports flooded the Indian market.
2. The emergence of modern machine-based industries in the first half of the 19th century.
3. Spread of money economy due to the commercialisation of agriculture.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

14. With reference to Constitutional development in India during the British period, consider the following statements:

1. Regulating Act was the beginning of British Parliamentary control over the East India Company.
2. Pitts India Act established the Supreme Court in Bengal Province.

3. Charter Act of 1873 defined the Constitutional position of British territories in India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) None

15. Why was the Battle of Buxar fought?

- (a) Shah Alam II wanted to chastise the Nawab of Oudh and Nawab of Bengal.
- (b) Mir Qasim joined hands with Shah Alam II and Shuja-ud-daulah against English.
- (c) Marathas wanted to expel the English from Oudh and free Shah Alam II from confinement.
- (d) Shuja-ud-daulah wanted the help of Mir Qasim and English to be saved from onslaughts of the Marathas.

16. Which of the following methods were used by Lord Wellesley for expanding the British Empire in India?

1. Subsidiary Alliance
2. Outright wars
3. Assumption of territories of previously subordinated rulers
4. Doctrine of Lapse

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

17. Consider the following statements regarding the Permanent settlement introduced by the Britishers:

1. It was introduced by Alexander Reed.
2. The Zamindar's right of ownership was made hereditary and transferable.
3. The system remained confined only to the province of Bengal.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

18. Which of the following colleges was the first to be established?

- (a) Hindu College, Calcutta
- (b) Banaras Hindu University
- (c) Mayo College
- (d) Muslim Anglo-Oriental College

19. An important landmark in the history of women's higher education in Bengal was the foundation of a school in Calcutta in May 1849. Who among the following was its founder?

- (a) Hodgson Prett
- (b) J. E. D. Bethune
- (c) Swami Vivekananda
- (d) Raja Baidyanath Roy

20. Consider the following statements regarding the Anglo-Mysore rivalry:

1. The first Anglo-Mysore war ended with the Treaty of Mangalore.
2. Warren Hastings was the Governor-general of Bengal during the first and second Anglo-Mysore wars.
3. Mysore accepted the subsidiary alliance after the fourth Anglo-Mysore War.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

21. Consider the following statements regarding recent NASA's Artemis plan for 'human base camp':

1. It will be the first human base camp on Mars planet in coming years.
2. The base could also be a site for testing new techniques for dealing with pesky atmospheric dust of mars and turning local materials into resources like water.
3. Its objective is to learn how to live and operate on the surface of another celestial body

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

22. Recently Price Monitoring & Resource Unit (PMRU) has been set up in Jammu & Kashmir Union Territory. With reference to this development, consider the following:

1. PMRU is a registered society functioning under direct control and supervision of State Drug Controller.
2. PMRU shall help State Drug Controller in ensuring availability and accessibility of medicines at affordable prices.
3. The Union Territory of J and k is the first among all Indian state and UTs to set up PMRU due to COVID-19 crisis.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

23. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Adaptation of State Laws) Order, 2020?

1. According to it, anyone who has resided in J&K for 15 years or has studied in the state for seven years, and appeared in either the Class 10 or the Class 12 examination, will be eligible for domicile certificates of J&K.
2. Registered migrants and their children is now deemed to have domicile of J&K

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

24. Which of the following statement is correct regarding 'Anti-Smog guns', recently seen in news?

1. It sprays frozen carbon dioxide into the air through high-pressure propellers to curb dust pollution.
2. It sprays nebulised water droplets into the air through high-pressure propellers to curb dust pollution.

3. This anti-smog gun works perfectly on-air pollution by removing and settling down dust particles within minutes
4. Both (b) and (c) are correct

25. Which of following statement is/are correct regarding Patriot Missile recently seen in news?

1. It is a long-range air defence system to counter tactical ballistic missiles, cruise missiles and advanced aircraft.

2. US recently deployed Patriot air defence missiles to Iraq for the first time.
3. It is equipped with a track-via-missile (TVM) guidance system.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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



ANSWER HINTS

DAY - 82

1. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Regional Kingdoms

- **Hyderabad:** The founder of the Asaf-Jah house of Hyderabad was **Kilich Khan, popularly known as Nizam-ul-Mulk**. It was Zulfikar Khan who had first conceived the idea of an independent state in the Deccan.
- **Mysore:** Another important state to make its appearance in the eighteenth century was that of Mysore. **This territory located at the junction of the Eastern and Western Ghats was ruled by the Wodeyars**. Various powers, interested in this territory, turned the area into a constant battlefield.
- **Kerala:** Martanda Varma established an independent state of Kerala with Travancore as his capital. He extended the boundaries of his state from Kanyakumari to Cochin. He made efforts to organise his army along the Western model and adopted various measures to develop his state.

2. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Items of Import

- **Persian Gulf Region**— pearls, raw silk, wool, dates, dried fruits, and rose water;
- **Arabia**—coffee, gold, drugs, and honey;
- **China**—tea, sugar, porcelain, and silk;
- **Tibet**—gold, musk, and woollen cloth; from Africa—ivory and drugs;
- **Europe**—woollen cloth, copper, iron, lead and paper.

3. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Societal set-up during the 18th Century India

- The society of 18th century India was characterised by traditional outlook and stagnation. Though there existed a certain degree of broad cultural unity, people were divided by caste, religion, region, tribe and language.
- **Religious conversions occurred and caste proved to be a major divisive force and element of disintegration in 18th century India.**
- The plight of the Hindu widow was usually miserable. The evil of dowry was especially widespread in Bengal and Rajputana. Sensitive Indians were often touched by the hard and harsh life of the widows. **Raja Sawai Jai Singh of Amber and the Maratha General Prashuram Bhau tried to promote widow remarriage but failed.**
- European travellers and administrators, who came in the 17th century, **reported the widespread prevalence of slaves in India**. It is believed that some people were compelled to sell their offspring due to economic distress, famines, natural calamities and extreme poverty.

4. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Important Battles

- The **Battle of Plassey** is the battle that started the British Empire in India. It resulted in British rule over the rich province of Bengal—which had not been previously planned—and the subsequent spread of British rule over much of India.
- At the Battle of Plassey in Bengal on June 23, 1757, **British troops defeated Sirajud-Daulah's army, helped by treachery by the Bengali commander Mir Jafar**. Mir Jafar was subsequently

installed as Nawab by the British, but they soon began to rule Bengal directly after getting a taste of its benefits.

- The **Third Battle of Panipat** took place on 14 January 1761, at Panipat, about 60 miles (95.5 km) north of Delhi between a northern expeditionary force of the Maratha Empire and a coalition of the King of Afghanistan, Ahmad Shah Durrani with two Indian Muslim allies—the Rohilla Afghans of the Doab, and Shuja-ud-Daula, the Nawab of Oudh.
- The **Battle of Buxar** was fought between British East India Company led by Hector Munro and the combined joint forces of three Mughal rulers—Mir Qasim, the Nawab of Bengal; Mughal emperor Shah Alam II and the Nawab of Awadh Shuja-ud-Daulah.

5. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

The Battle of Plassey

- The Battle of Plassey had political significance for it laid the foundation of the British empire in India; it has been rightly regarded as the starting point of British rule in India.
- The **battle established the military supremacy of the English in Bengal**. Their main rivals, **the French, were ousted**.
- They obtained a grant of territories for the maintenance of a properly equipped military force, and their prestige increased manifold. **But there was no apparent change in the form of government**, though the supreme control of affairs passed to Clive, on whose support the new nawab, Mir Jafar, was entirely dependent for maintaining his newly acquired position.
- The sovereignty of the English over Calcutta was recognised, and the English posted a Resident at the nawab's court.

6. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Battle of Buxar

- Robert Clive concluded two important treaties at Allahabad in August 1765—one with the Nawab of Awadh and the other with the Mughal Emperor, Shah Alam II. Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula agreed to:
 - ▶ surrender Allahabad and Kara to Emperor Shah Alam II;
 - ▶ pay Rs 50 lakh to the Company as war indemnity; and

- ▶ give Balwant Singh, Zamindar of Banaras, full possession of his estate.
- Shah Alam II agreed to:
 - ▶ reside at Allahabad, to be ceded to him by the Nawab of Awadh, under the Company's protection;
 - ▶ **issue a farman granting the diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the East India Company** in lieu of an annual payment of Rs 26 lakh; and
 - ▶ a provision of Rs 53 lakh to the Company in return for nizamat functions (military defence, police, and administration of justice) of the said provinces.
- **Clive did not want to annex Awadh because it would have placed the Company under an obligation to protect an extensive land frontier from the Afghan and the Maratha invasions.**
- The treaty made the Nawab a firm friend of the Company, and turned Awadh into a buffer state. Similarly, Clive's arrangement with Shah Alam II was inspired by practical considerations.
- It made the emperor a useful 'rubber stamp' of the Company. Besides, the emperor's farman legalised the political gains of the Company in Bengal.
- Mir Kasim, the dethroned Nawab of Bengal, spent the rest of his life in abject misery as a homeless wanderer and died in June 1777.

7. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Anglo-Mysore Wars

- **First Anglo-Mysore War: Treaty of Madras:** The treaty provided for the exchange of prisoners and mutual restitution of conquests. Haider Ali was promised the help of the English in case he was attacked by any other power.
- **Second Anglo-Mysore War: Treaty of Mangalore:** Haider Ali died of cancer on December 7, 1782. Now his son, Tipu Sultan, carried on the war for one year without any positive outcome. Fed up with an inconclusive war, both sides opted for peace, negotiating the Treaty of Mangalore (March, 1784) under which each party gave back the territories it had taken from the other.

- **Third Anglo-Mysore War: Treaty of Seringapatam:** Under this treaty of 1792, nearly half of the Mysorean territory was taken over by the victors. Baramahal, Dindigul and Malabar went to the English, while the Marathas got the regions surrounding the Tungabhadra and its tributaries and the Nizam acquired the areas from the Krishna to beyond the Pennar.

8. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- Treaties of Surat and Purandhar Raghunathrao, unwilling to give up his position in power, sought help from the English at Bombay and signed the Treaty of Surat in 1775. Under the treaty, Raghunathrao ceded the territories of Salsette and Bassein to the English along with a portion of the revenues from Surat and Bharuch districts.
- **Treaty of Wadgaon:** The English surrendered by mid-January 1779 and signed the Treaty of Wadgaon that **forced the Bombay government to relinquish all territories acquired by the English since 1775.**
- **Treaty of Salbai:** Sindhia proposed a new treaty between the Peshwa and the English, and the Treaty of Salbai was signed in May 1782; it was ratified by Hastings in June 1782 and by Phadnavis in February 1783.
- **The treaty guaranteed peace between the two sides for twenty years.** The main provisions of the Treaty of Salbai were:
 - ▶ Salsette should continue in the possession of the English.
 - ▶ The whole of the territory conquered since the Treaty of Purandhar (1776) including Bassein should be restored to the Marathas.
 - ▶ In Gujarat, Fateh Singh Gaekwad should remain in possession of the territory which he had before the war and should serve the Peshwa as before.
 - ▶ The English should not offer any further support to Raghunathrao and the Peshwa should grant him a maintenance allowance.
 - ▶ Haidar Ali should return all the territory taken from the English and the Nawab of Arcot.

- ▶ The English should enjoy the privileges at trade as before.
- ▶ The Peshwa should not support any other European nation.
- ▶ The Peshwa and the English should undertake that their several allies should remain at peace with one another.
- ▶ Mahadji Sindhia should be the mutual guarantor for the proper observance of the terms of the treaty.

9. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Treaties

- In 1804, Yashwantrao Holkar made an attempt to form a coalition of Indian rulers to fight against the English. But his attempt proved unsuccessful. The Marathas were defeated, reduced to British vassalage and isolated from one another.
 - ▶ **Defeat of Bhonsle** (December 17, 1803, Treaty of Devgaon);
 - ▶ **Defeat of Sindhia** (December 30, 1803, Treaty of Surajianjangaon); and
 - ▶ **Defeat of Holkar** (1806, Treaty of Rajpurghat).

10. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Talapur Amirs

- In the eighteenth century, prior to the rule of Talpur Amirs, Sindh was ruled by the Kallora chiefs. In 1758, an English factory was built at Thatta, owing to a parwana given by the Kallora prince, Ghulam Shah.
- In 1761, Ghulam Shah, on the arrival of an English resident in his court, not only ratified the earlier treaty, but also excluded other Europeans from trading there.
- This advantage was enjoyed by the English upto 1775 when a not-too-friendly ruler, Sarfraz Khan, made the English close their factory.
- In the 1770s, a Baluch tribe called Talpuras, descended from the hills and settled in the plains of Sindh. **They were excellent soldiers as well as adapted to hard life.**

- They acquired great influence and soon usurped power in the new region. In 1783, **the Talpuras, under the leadership of Mir Fath (Fatah) Ali Khan, established complete hold over Sindhand sent the Kallora prince into exile.**
- The then Durrani monarch confirmed the claims of Mir Fath Khan and ordered the latter to share the country with his brothers (Mir's brothers, popularly known as 'Char Yar'). **When Mir Fath died in 1800, the Char Yar divided the kingdom among themselves, calling themselves the Amirs or Lords of Sindh.**
- These amirs extended their dominion on all sides. **They conquered Amarkot from the Raja of Jodhpur, Karachi from the chief of Luz, Shaikarpur and Bukkar from the Afghans.**

11. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Anglo-French Rivalry

- Though the British and the French came to India for trading purposes, they were ultimately drawn into the politics of India. Both had visions of establishing political power over the region. **The Anglo-French rivalry in India reflected the traditional rivalry of England and France throughout their histories; it began with the outbreak of the Austrian War of Succession and ended with the conclusion of the Seven Years War. Specifically in India, the rivalry, in the form of three Carnatic wars (Carnatic was the name given by the Europeans to the Coromandel Coast and its hinterland), decided once for all that the English and not the French were to become masters of India.**

First Carnatic War (1740-1748)

- **The First Carnatic War was an extension of the Anglo-French War in Europe which was caused by the Austrian War of Succession.**
- **The First Carnatic War ended in 1748 when the Treaty of Aix-La Chappelle was signed bringing the Austrian War of Succession to a conclusion. Under the terms of this treaty, Madras was handed back to the English, and the French, in turn, got their territories in North America.**

- **The First Carnatic War is remembered for the Battle of St. Thome** (in Madras) fought between the French forces and the forces of Anwar-ud-din, the Nawab of Carnatic, to whom the English appealed for help. A small French army defeated the strong Indian army at St. Thome on the banks of the River Adyar.

Second Carnatic War (1749-54)

- The background for the Second Carnatic War was provided by rivalry in India. The death of Nizam-ul-Mulk, the founder of the independent kingdom of Hyderabad, in 1748, provided an opportunity to both French and British to meddle with the internal affairs and strengthen their hold thus leading to Second Carnatic War.
- Although inconclusive, it undermined the French power in South India vis-à-vis the English.

Third Carnatic War (1758-63)

- **It was an echo of the Anglo-French struggle in Europe. In Europe, when Austria wanted to recover Silesia in 1756, the Seven Years War (1756-63) started. Britain and France were once again on opposite sides.**
- It was a decisive war known for the Battle of Wandiwash which was won by the British in 1760.
- Although **the Treaty of Peace of Paris (1763)** restored to the French their factories in India, the French political influence disappeared after the war. Thereafter, the French, like their Portuguese and Dutch counterparts in India, confined themselves to their small enclaves and to commerce.

12. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Expansion and Consolidation of the British Empire

Conquest of Sindh

- **The conquest of Sindh occurred as a result of the growing Anglo-Russian rivalry in Europe and Asia** and the consequent British fears that Russia might attack India through Afghanistan or Persia. To counter Russia, the British Government decided to increase its influence in Afghanistan and Persia.
- It further felt that this policy could be successfully pursued only if Sindh

was brought under British control. The commercial possibilities of the river Sindh were an additional attraction.

- The roads and rivers of Sindh were opened to British trade by a treaty in 1832.
- **The chiefs of Sindh, known as Amirs, were made to sign a Subsidiary Alliance in 1839.**
- And finally, in spite of previous assurances that its territorial integrity would be respected, Sindh was annexed in 1843 under governor-generalship of Lord Ellenborough.

Conquest of Punjab

- The death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in June 1839 was followed by political instability and rapid changes of government in Punjab. Selfish and corrupt leaders came to the front. Ultimately, power fell into the hands of the brave and patriotic but utterly in-disciplined army. This led the British to look greedily across the Sutlej upon the land of the five rivers even though they had signed a treaty of perpetual friendship with Ranjit Singh in 1809. Two Anglo-Sikh wars were fought.
- First Anglo-Sikh War (1845-46) ended with the Treaty of Lahore under which:
 - A War indemnity of more than 1 crore of rupees was to be given to the English
 - A British resident was to be established at Lahore under Henry Lawrence
 - The strength of the Sikh army was reduced
 - Daleep Singh was recognized as the ruler under Rani Jindan as regent and Lal Singh as wazir
- Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-1849) led to the annexation of Punjab.
 - The Anglo-Sikh wars gave the two sides a mutual respect for each other's fighting prowess. The Sikhs were to fight loyally on the British side in the Revolt of 1857 and in many other campaigns and wars up to the Indian independence in 1947

13. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

British rule in India caused a transformation of India's economy into a colonial economy.

The structure and operation of the Indian economy were determined by the interests of the British economy.

- **Charter Act of 1813** allows the one-way free trade for the British citizens. After this act, the Indian market flooded with cheap and machine-made imports from Britain. On the other side, Indian products found it more and more difficult to penetrate the European markets. Because tariffs of nearly 80 % were imposed on Indian textiles so that Indian cloth could no longer be cheap.
- After 1820, European markets were virtually closed to Indian exports. Cheap British made cloth flooded the Indian market. The newly introduced rail network helped the European products to reach the remotest corners of the country. From being a net exporter, India became a net importer.
- **It was only in the second half of the nineteenth century that modern machine-based industries started coming up in India.** The first cotton textile mill was set up in 1853 in Bombay by Cowasjee Nanabhoy and the first jute mill came up in 1855 in Rishra (Bengal). But most of the modern industries were foreign-owned and controlled by British managing agencies.
- In the latter half of the nineteenth century, another significant trend was the emergence of the commercialisation of agriculture. The commercialisation trend reached the highest level of development in the plantation sector (tea, coffee, rubber, indigo, etc.,).
- The new market trend of commercialisation and specialisation was encouraged by many factors like:
 - The spread of money economy,
 - Replacement of custom and tradition by competition and contract
 - The emergence of a unified national market
 - Growth of internal trade
 - Improvement in communications through rail and roads
 - Boost to international trade given by entry of British finance capital, etc.

14. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Constitutional development in India

- East India Company transformed itself from merely trading company to the ruling body through various stages of Constitutional developments in India.
 - ▶ Regulating Act of 1773 was the first attempt of the British government to control and regulate the functioning of East India Company. Therefore, this is marked as the beginning of the parliamentary government of the Company.
 - ▶ Under this Act, all the directors of the company were required to submit all correspondence regarding revenue affairs and civil and military administration of the company. This Act laid the foundation of a unitary type of Government in British India.
 - ▶ Regulating Act of 1773 provides the establishment of the Supreme Court at Fort William in Bengal with original and appellate jurisdiction where all subjects could seek redressal.
 - ▶ The Charter Act of 1813 provided territories and revenue for 20 more years. Thus, it defined the Constitutional position of British territories in India explicitly for the first time.

15. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Battle of Buxar

- Mir Qasim, Nawab of Bengal, wanted to pursue an independent course and shifted the capital from Monghyr to Murshidabad. This annoyed East India Company which had already tested power after the Battle of Plassey. Mir Qasim persuaded Shuja-Ud-Daulah, Nawab of Oudh and Shah Alam-III who were chafing under the interference by the British. The Battle was for banishing the East India Company from Bengal.
- On 22 October 1764, the Battle of Buxar took place and the Indian armies were defeated. The battle of Buxar proved itself to be a turning point in the history of India. In 1765, Shuja-ud-daulah and Shah Alam signed treaties at Allahabad with

Clive who had become the Governor of the company.

- Under these treaties, the English company secured the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha, which gave the company the right to collect revenue from these territories.
- The Nawab of Awadh ceded Allahabad and Kora to the Mughal Emperor who began to reside at Allahabad under the protection of the British troops. The company agreed to pay Rupees 26 lakhs every year.

16. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Expansion under Lord Wellesley (1798-1805)

- Large-scale expansion of British rule in India occurred during the Governor-Generalship of Lord Wellesley who came to India in 1798 at a time when the British were locked in a life and death struggle with France all over the world.
- Till then, the British had followed the policy of consolidating their gains and resources in India and making territorial gains only when this could be done safely without antagonizing the major Indian powers.
- Lord Wellesley decided that the time was ripe for bringing as many Indian states as possible under British control. According to him, the political conditions of India were apt for a policy of expansion and aggression was easy as well as profitable.
- Moreover, the trading and industrial classes of Britain desired further expansion in India.
- To achieve his political aims Wellesley relied on three methods: the system of Subsidiary Alliances, outright wars, and assumption of the territories of previously subordinated rulers.

17. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Permanent settlement

- Cornwallis, the second Governor-general of Bengal introduced the system of Permanent Settlement in 1793. Under this system, 'zamindars', who earlier only had the right to collect revenue, were established as the proprietors or owners of the land.
- The state's demand for land revenue was permanently fixed and if the zamindars

were unable to pay the full tax on time, their lands would be taken away and auctioned by the state.

- The state tried to create an enterprising class of landowners, who would try to improve crop production in their fields to earn profits.
- Also, it would be simpler for the state to deal with a limited number of zamindars than with every peasant, and a powerful section of society would become loyal to the British administration.
- **Zamindar's right of ownership was made hereditary and transferable**, on the other hand, the cultivators were reduced to the low status of mere tenants and were deprived of longstanding rights to the soil and other customary rights.
- This system led to the greater impoverishment of the tenant-cultivator because of the burden of high revenue assessment. It also caused great difficulty for zamindars, many of whom were unable to pay the revenue on time and lost their lands. A large number of traditional zamindar houses collapsed.
- The system also encouraged sub-infeudation i.e. many layers of intermediaries between the zamindar and cultivator, adding to the woes of the peasantry.
- The tenancy of Bengal was left entirely at the mercy of the zamindar.
- **The Permanent Zamindari Settlement was later extended to Orissa, the Northern Districts of Madras, and the District of Varanasi.**

18. Correct option: (a)

Explanation:

- The 'Hindu College', established in 1817, was transformed into the 'Presidency College of Bengal' in 1855. Hindu College was the earliest institution of higher learning in the modern sense in Asia.
- **Banaras Hindu University** is an internationally reputed temple of learning, situated in the holy city of Varanasi. This Creative and innovative university was founded by the great nationalist leader, Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, in 1916 with the cooperation of great personalities like Dr. Annie Besant, who viewed it as the University of India. Banaras Hindu University was created

under the Parliamentary legislation - B.H.U. Act of 1915.

- **Mayo College** (informally Mayo) is a boys-only independent boarding school in Ajmer, Rajasthan, India. It was founded in 1875 by Richard Bourke, 6th Earl of Mayo who was the Viceroy of India from 1869 to 1872. It is one of the oldest public boarding schools in India.
- **Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College** was founded in 1875, initially as a primary school, with the intention of taking it to a college-level institution, known as Muhammedan Anglo-Oriental Collegiate School. It's given Urdu's name was Madrasatul Uloom Musalmanan-e-Hind. It started operations on Queen Victoria's 56th birthday, 24 May 1875.

19. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Bethune College

- Bethune College is a women's college located in Kolkata, India, and affiliated to the University of Calcutta. It was established as a girls' school in 1849, and as a college in 1879. It is the oldest women's college in Asia.
- The institution which started with the founder John Elliot Bethune's pioneering vision of producing 'better wives and better mothers in their homes' has, with the help of education, successfully enlightened generations of women to such a degree that they have emerged as triumphant empowered individuals in both home and the world. Pritilata Waddar, the famous freedom fighter of India, was a student of this College.

20. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Mysore's Resistance to the Company

First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-1769):

- The English were confident of their military strength after their success in Bengal. They concluded a treaty with the Nizam of Hyderabad (1766) persuading him to give them the Northern Circars (region) in lieu of which they said they would protect the Nizam from Haidar Ali. Haidar already had territorial disputes with the Nawab of Arcot and differences with the Marathas.

- The Nizam, the Marathas, and the English allied together against Haidar Ali. Haidar Ali with his diplomatic skill turned the Nizam into an ally and paid the Marathas to turn them neutral.
- **The war concluded with the Treaty of Madras which provided for the exchange of prisoners and mutual restitution of conquests. Haidar Ali was promised the help of the English in case he was attacked by any other power.**

Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-1784):

- Haidar Ali accused the English of breach of faith and nonobservance of the Treaty of Madras when in 1771 he was attacked by the Marathas, and the English failed to come to his aid. Haidar Ali's friendship with the French caused even more concern to the English. They, therefore, tried to capture Mahe which Haidar considered a direct challenge to his authority.
- Haidar forged an anti-English alliance with the Marathas and the Nizam but the English detached both the Marathas and the Nizam from Haidar's side.
- Haidar faced the English boldly only to suffer a defeat at Porto Novo in November 1781 but he regrouped his forces and defeated the English and captured their commander.
- The war was carried on by Tipu Sultan after the death of Haidar in 1782.
- Fed up with an inconclusive war, both sides opted for peace, negotiating the Treaty of Mangalore (March 1784) under which each party gave back the territories it had taken from the other.

Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-1792):

- In April 1790, Tipu declared war against Travancore for the restoration of his rights and the English, siding with Travancore, attacked Tipu.
- With support from Nizam and Marathas, Tipu was defeated. Under the Treaty of Seringapatam, nearly half of the Mysore's territory was taken over by the victors. Besides, war damage of three crore rupees was also taken from Tipu.

Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799):

- Lord Wellesley, an imperialist to the core was concerned about Tipu's growing friendship with the French and aimed at

annihilating Tipu's independent existence or force him to submission through the system of Subsidiary Alliance.

- The war began on April 17, 1799, and ended on May 4, 1799, with the fall of Seringapatam. The English was again helped by the Marathas and the Nizam.
- The new state of Mysore was handed over to the old Hindu dynasty (Wodeyars) under a minor ruler Krishnaraja III, who accepted the subsidiary alliance.

21. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** It will be the first human base camp on Moon's south pole by 2024
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The base could also be a site for testing new techniques for dealing with pesky lunar dust and the long, cold lunar nights, turning local materials into resources like water, and developing new power and construction technologies.

Supplementary notes:

Artemis

- NASA unveils plan to setup 'Artemis', the first human base camp on Moon's south pole by 2024,
- NASA is working on the Artemis program that aims to land humans on the moon by 2024. The space agency has put forward a plan showing what a US lunar presence may look like after the milestone.
- The report titled NASA's Plan for Sustained Lunar Exploration and Development offers a summary of how the space agency will accomplish the 2024 moon landing mission.
- It also gives information on what the US would achieve from long-term presence on the moon and lunar orbit.

Artemis Base camp:

- It is meant to be a long-term foothold for lunar exploration, perhaps in Shackleton Crater at the moon's south pole.
- The Camp itself would be a lunar foundation surface habitat that could host four astronauts at the south pole for visits of perhaps a week.
- In the long term, the facility would also require infrastructure for power, waste disposal and communications, as well as radiation shielding and a landing pad.

- The base could also be a site for testing new techniques for dealing with pesky lunar dust and the long, cold lunar nights, turning local materials into resources like water, and developing new power and construction technologies.

Scientific objectives:

- Find and use water and other critical resources needed for long-term exploration.
- Investigate the Moon's mysteries and learn more about our home planet and the universe.
- Learn how to live and operate on the surface of another celestial body where astronauts are just three days from home.
- Prove the technologies we need before sending astronauts on missions to Mars, which can take up to three years roundtrip.

22. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation

- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** Jammu & Kashmir Union Territory has become 12th State where the Price Monitoring & Resource Unit (PMRU) has been set up by National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA).

Supplementary notes:

Price Monitoring & Resource Unit (PMRU)

- The PMRU, a registered society, shall function under the direct control and supervision of State Drug Controller. The unit shall be funded by NPPA for its recurring and non-recurring expenses.

Functions

- The PMRU shall help NPPA and State Drug Controller in ensuring availability and accessibility of medicines at affordable prices.
- It is also expected to organise seminars, training programs and other information, education and communication (IEC) activities in the areas of availability and affordability of medicines for all.
- PMRU will also collect samples of medicines, collect and analyse data and make reports with respect to availability

and over-pricing of medicines for taking action under the provisions of Drug Price Control Order (DPCO).

In News

- This assumes added significance as PMRU, J&K will assist NPPA and Governments in checking overpricing and identifying causes & addressing local issues of shortages/hoarding in the current situation when country is fighting the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Jammu & Kashmir Union Territory has become 12th State where the Price Monitoring & Resource Unit (PMRU) has been set up by National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA).
- PMRUs have already been set up by NPPA in 11 States, including, Kerala, Odisha, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Nagaland, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Mizoram

23. Correct option: (c)

Explanation

- Both Statements are correct

Supplementary notes

Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Adaptation of State Laws) Order, 2020

- The govt has redefined J&K domicile rule and has extended it to those who have lived in UT for 15 years. The government has redefined domicile for government jobs in the newly-created Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir through the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Adaptation of State Laws) Order, 2020.
- According to the new rule, anyone who has resided in J&K for 15 years or has studied in the state for seven years, and appeared in either the Class 10 or the Class 12 examination, will be eligible for domicile certificates. This would allow them to apply for gazetted and non-gazetted government jobs.
- The new rules also state that migrants registered by the Relief and Rehabilitation Commissioner need not fulfil the amended requirements.

In brief who is now deemed to have domicile?

- Anyone "who has resided for a period of fifteen years in the UT of J&K".

- Or has studied for a period of seven years and appeared in class 10th/12th examination in an educational institution located in the UT of J&K.
- Or those registered as migrants and their children.
- Or the children of those central government officials, All India service officials, Officials of Public sector undertaking, autonomous body of central government, public sector banks, officials of statutory bodies officials of central universities and recognized research institutes of central government who have served in J&K for a period of ten years.
- Or children of residents of J&K who reside outside the Union Territory in connection with employment or business or for other professional or vocational reasons, but whose parents fulfil any of the conditions provided in the latest gazette notification will also be entitled to domicile status.

Past scenario

- Article 35 A of the Constitution empowered the state assembly to define a J&K resident. Only J&K residents were eligible to apply for jobs or own immovable property in the erstwhile state.

24. Correct option: (d)

Explanation

- Option (d) is correct

Supplementary notes

Anti-smog guns

- Recently Anti-smog guns installed at 14 large project sites in Delhi.
- It sprays nebulised water droplets into the air through high-pressure propellers to curb dust pollution.
- This anti-smog gun works perfectly on-air pollution. It visibly removes and settles down dust particles within minutes.

- This machine can shower water sprays up to 100 metres.
- The machine can be controlled by a remote. But it requires a water tanker attached to it all the time as a thousand-litre tanker is utilised completely in two hours of a continuous run

25. Correct option: (c)

Explanation

- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** US forces deployed the Patriot missile systems during the 2003 Iraq conflict.

Supplementary notes

Patriot Missile Long-Range Air-Defence System

- The United States recently deployed Patriot air defence missiles to Iraq.
- Patriot (MIM-104) is a long-range, all-altitude, all-weather air defence system to counter tactical ballistic missiles, cruise missiles and advanced aircraft.
- It is produced by Raytheon in Massachusetts and Lockheed Martin Missiles and Fire Control in Florida.
- It is equipped with a track-via-missile (TVM) guidance system.
- Patriot is in service throughout the US, Germany, Greece, Israel, Japan, Kuwait, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Korea, Poland, Sweden, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Romania, Spain and Taiwan.
- US forces deployed the Patriot missile systems during the 2003 Iraq conflict.
- The systems were stationed in Kuwait and destroyed a number of hostile surface-to-surface missiles using the new PAC-3 and guidance enhanced missiles.



TEST

DAY - 83

Time Allowed: 30 mins

Maximum Marks: 50

1. Consider the following statements:

1. These money-lenders and traders emerged as the new landlords.
2. The right of succession was denied to Hindu princes.
3. The annexation of Indian states by the Company cut off their major source of patronage.
4. The attempts at socio-religious reform such as abolition of sati, support to widow-marriage and women's education.

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

2. What was the main purpose of the General Service Enlistment Act, passed by the Lord Canning's government in 1856?

- (a) To provide allowance to the personnel providing services outside the country.
- (b) To allow only martial races to be eligible to be enlisted in the army.
- (c) To pass a decree that all future recruits to the Bengal Army would have to give an undertaking to serve anywhere their services might be required by the government.
- (d) All of the above

3. Consider the following statements regarding the revolt of 1857:

1. Emperor Bahadur Shah was considered to be the weakest link in the chain of leadership of the revolt.
2. The broad outlook of the rebels was not influenced by religious identity.

3. The civilian population did not join the rebellion.

Which of the following is/are correct?

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

4. Consider the following pairs:

1. Lucknow: Khan Bahadur
2. Kanpur: Nana Saheb
3. Bareilly: Begum Hazrat Mahal
4. Faizabad: Maulvi Ahmadullah

Which of the following is/are **not** correctly matched regarding the regions with their leaders during the Revolt of 1857?

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

5. Consider the following statements regarding the Revolt of 1857:

1. There was a remarkable sense of unity among the Hindus and the Muslims of India in this period.
2. The rebels represented diverse elements with differing grievances and concepts of current politics.
3. Savarkar called the revolt the first war of Indian independence.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

6. Consider the following statements:

1. In the BrahmoSamaj the infallibility of the Vedas was repudiated
2. Syed Ahmed Khan emphasised that religious tenets were not immutable.
3. Akshay Kumar Dutt brought medical opinion to support his views against child marriage.

Which of the following is/are correct regarding the social reforms during the 19th Century?

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

7. Consider the following organisations:

1. AryaSamaj
2. BrahmoSamaj
3. Deoband movement
4. Aligarh Movement

Which of the following is/are revivalist movements?

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

8. Arrange the following Acts in the chronological order passed to controlling child marriage in India:

1. The Native Marriage Act (or Civil Marriage Act)
2. The Sarda Act
3. The Age of Consent Act
4. ChildMarriageRestraint (Amendment) Act

Select the correct option from the code given below:

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

9. Which of the following is/are correct matched regarding the Women's Organisation and their founder?

1. AryaMahilaSamaj PanditaRamabai Saraswati
2. Ladies Social Conference: RamabaiRanade
3. All India Women's Conference: Mehribai Tata

Select the correct option from the code given below:

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

10. Which of the following are the factors that helped to mitigate caste-based discrimination?

1. British rule
2. The social reform movements
3. Increasing opportunities of education and general awakening

Select the correct option from the code given below:

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

11. Consider the following statements regarding the revolt of 1857:

1. There was a clear vision of creating a republican state after the revolt of 1857.
2. It was highly inspired by the idea of modern nationalism.

Which of the statements given above is/are **incorrect**?

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

12. Consider the following statements related to the Kisan Sabha Movement:

1. The United Province Kisan Sabha was set up by Gauri Shankar Mishra and Indra Narayan Dwivedi.
2. Home Rule activists supported it.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

13. Ban of Human Sacrifice was the major cause of which of the following tribal uprisings?

- (a) Santhal Uprising
- (b) Rampa Uprising
- (c) Khond Uprising
- (d) Munda Uprising

14. Which of the following was the reason for the Ahom Revolt?

- (a) British efforts to put an end to Ahom's practice of human sacrifice.
- (b) The oppression by revenue officials, police, money lenders, landlords in general by the outsiders.
- (c) The British attempted to incorporate the Assam territories in Company's domination.
- (d) British efforts of radical religious, social and political changes.

15. With reference to the Revolt of 1857, consider the following statements:

1. The First Afghan War and the Crimean Wars were indirectly responsible for the revolt of 1857.
2. The revolt was well organized under the central leadership of Bahadur Shah Zafar.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

16. Which of the following was/were established by Sir Syed Ahmed Ali Khan?

1. Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College
2. United Indian Patriotic Association
3. Muslim league

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

17. Consider the following pairs:

<i>Leaders</i>	<i>Place of the revolt of 1857</i>
1. Birjis Qadr	Bareilly
2. General Bakht Khan	Lucknow
3. Kunwar Singh	Bihar

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Option: (c)

18. Who founded the Paramahansa Mandali in Poona in 1840?

- (a) Bal Shastri Jambhekar
- (b) Mahadev Govind Ranade
- (c) Ganesh Vasudeo Joshi
- (d) Dadoba Pandurang Tarkhedkar

19. What were the changes introduced in the Indian army after the revolt of 1857?

1. The proportion of Europeans to Indians in the army was increased uniformly throughout the country.
2. Caste loyalties were encouraged among the soldiers.
3. The concept of martial and non-martial classes was introduced.
4. The post-1857 Indian army was used for India's defense alone.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

20. Consider the following statements regarding the Deoband Movement?

1. It was a revivalist movement with the objective of propagating pure teachings of the Quran.
2. It welcomed the formation of the Indian National Congress and issued a Fatwa against Sir Sayyad A. Khan's organization.
3. Shibli Numani, a supporter of the movement, favored the inclusion of the English language and European science in the system of education.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

21. Which one of the following organizations has launched "Plan Bee" that was recently in the news?

- (a) World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
- (b) Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change
- (c) UNFCCC
- (d) Indian Railways

22. Which one of the following organisations has authored "Food and Nutrition Security Analysis, India, 2019"?

- (a) World Health Organisation.
- (b) Food and Agricultural Organisation
- (c) United Nations World Food Programme
- (d) None of the above

23. Consider the following statements regarding no-confidence motion:

1. It can be moved in either House of the Parliament.

2. It must state the reasons for its adoption.
3. It can be moved against the entire Council of ministers only.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

24. Consider the following regarding World Trade Organization (WTO):

1. It came as a result of Uruguay Round in 1995.
2. Whereas the GATT mainly dealt with trade in goods, the WTO and its agreements also cover trade in services and intellectual property.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

25. Which of the following statements are incorrect?

1. Operation Thirst was recently launched to deliver potable drinking water in Tamil Nadu
2. Operation Milap was launched with an aim to rescue the trafficked and kidnapped children.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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



ANSWER HINTS

DAY - 83

1. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Causes of the Revolt of 1857

- The peasantry was 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.
- The East India Company's greedy policy of aggrandisement accompanied by broken pledges and promises resulted in contempt for the Company and loss of political prestige, besides causing suspicion in the minds of almost all the ruling princes in India, through such policies as of 'Effective Control', 'Subsidiary Alliance' and 'Doctrine of Lapse'. **The right of succession was denied to Hindu princes.**
- The Mughals were humbled when, on Prince Faqiruddin's death in 1856, whose succession had been recognised conditionally by Lord Dalhousie, Lord Canning announced that the next prince on succession would have to renounce the regal title and the ancestral Mughal palaces, in addition to the renunciations agreed upon by Prince Faqiruddin.
- 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.

- The activities of Christian missionaries who followed the British flag in India were looked upon with suspicion by Indians. **The attempts at socio-religious reform such as abolition of sati, support to widow-marriage and women's education were seen by a large section of the population as interference in the social and religious domains of Indian society by outsiders.** These fears were compounded by the government's decision to tax mosque and temple lands and making laws such as the Religious Disabilities Act, 1856, which modified Hindu customs, for instance, declaring that a change of religion did not debar a son from inheriting the property of his 'heathen' father.

2. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

General Service Enlistment Act

- In 1856, Lord Canning's government passed the **General Service Enlistment Act which decreed that all future recruits to the Bengal Army would have to give an undertaking to serve anywhere their services might be required by the government.** This caused resentment.
- A more immediate cause of the sepoys' dissatisfaction was the order that they would not be given the foreign service allowance (bhatta) when serving in Sindh or in Punjab. The annexation of Awadh, home of many of the sepoys, further inflamed their feelings.

3. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Revolt of 1857

- **The revolt of the sepoys was accompanied by a rebellion of the civil population**, particularly in the north-western provinces and Awadh. Their

accumulated grievances found immediate expression and they rose en masse to give vent to their opposition to British rule.

- Though religion was a factor, **the broad outlook of the rebels was not influenced by religious identity** but by the perception of the British as the common enemy.
- At Delhi the nominal and symbolic leadership belonged to the Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah, but the real command lay with a court of soldiers headed by General Bakht Khan who had led the revolt of Bareilly troops and brought them to Delhi.
- The court consisted of ten members, six from the army and four from the civilian departments. The court conducted the affairs of the state in the name of the emperor. **Emperor Bahadur Shah was perhaps the weakest link in the chain of leadership of the revolt.**
- His weak personality, old age and lack of leadership qualities created political weakness at the nerve centre of the revolt and did incalculable damage to it.

4. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Leaders during the Revolt of 1857

- **Begum Hazrat Mahal took over the reigns at Lucknow** where the rebellion broke out on June 4, 1857 and popular sympathy was overwhelmingly in favour of the deposed nawab.
- **At Kanpur, the natural choice was 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.
- **At Bareilly, Khan Bahadur**, a descendant of the former ruler of Rohilkhand, was placed in command. Not enthusiastic about the pension being granted by the British, he organised an army of 40,000 soldiers and offered stiff resistance to the British.
- **Maulvi Ahmadullah of Faizabad** was another outstanding leader of the revolt. He was a native of Madras and had moved to Faizabad in the north where he fought a stiff battle against the British troops. He emerged as one of the revolt's acknowledged

leaders once it broke out in Awadh in May 1857.

5. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Revolt of 1857

- During the entire revolt, **there was complete cooperation between Hindus and Muslims at all levels**—people, soldiers, leaders. All rebels acknowledged Bahadur Shah Zafar, a Muslim, as the emperor and the first impulse of the Hindu sepoys at Meerut was to march to Delhi, the Mughal imperial capital.
- The mutineers lacked a clear understanding of colonial rule; nor did they have a forward looking programme, a coherent ideology, a political perspective or a societal alternative. **The rebels represented diverse elements with differing grievances and concepts of current politics.** The lack of unity among Indians was perhaps unavoidable at this stage of Indian history.
- It was at the beginning of the twentieth century that the 1857 revolt came to be interpreted as a “planned war of national independence”, by V.D. Savarkar in his book, *The Indian War of Independence, 1857*. **Savarkar called the revolt the first war of Indian independence.** He said it was inspired by the lofty ideal of self rule by Indians through a nationalist upsurge.

6. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Social Reforms

- Raja Rammohan Roy firmly believed in the principle of causality linking the whole phenomenal universe and demonstrability as the sole criterion of truth. Akshay Kumar Dutt, while declaring that “rationalism is our only preceptor”, held that all natural and social phenomena could be analysed and understood by purely mechanical processes.
- They thus used a rational approach to study tradition; they evaluated the contemporary socioreligious practices from the standpoint of social utility and to replace faith with rationality. As a consequence, **in the Brahmo Samaj the infallibility of the Vedas was repudiated, while**

the Aligarh movement emphasised reconciliation of Islamic teachings with the needs of the modern age. Syed Ahmed Khan went to the extent of emphasising that religious tenets were not immutable.

- Although some reformers tended to appeal to faith and ancient authority to support their appeal, on the whole, a rational and secular outlook was very much evident in putting forward an alternative to prevalent social practices. Akshay Kumar Dutt, for instance, brought medical opinion to support his views against child marriage.

7. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Reform Movements

- The reform movements could broadly be classified into two categories—the reformist movements like the BrahmoSamaj, the PrarthanaSamaj, the Aligarh Movement, and the revivalist movements like AryaSamaj and the Deoband movement.
- The reformist as well as the revivalist movement depended, to varying degrees, on an appeal to the lost purity of the religion they sought to reform.
- The only difference between one reform movement and the other lay in the degree to which it relied on tradition or on reason and conscience.

8. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Controlling Child Marriage in India

- The Native Marriage Act (or Civil Marriage Act), 1872 signified legislative action in prohibiting child marriage. It had a limited impact as the Act was not applicable to Hindus, Muslims and other recognised faiths.
- 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) further 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.

9. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Women's Organisations

- In 1910, Sarla Devi Chaudhurani convened the first meeting of the Bharat Stree Mahamandal in Allahabad. Considered as the first major Indian women's organisation set up by a woman, its objectives included promotion of education for women, abolition of the purdah system and improvement in the socio-economic and political status of woman all over India.
- Ramabai Ranade founded the Ladies Social Conference (Bharat Mahila Parishad), under the parent organisation National Social Conference, in 1904 in Bombay.
- Pandita Ramabai Saraswati founded the Arya Mahila Samaj to serve the cause of women. She pleaded for improvement in the educational syllabus of Indian women before the English Education Commission which was referred to Queen Victoria.
- In 1925, the National Council of Women in India, a national branch of the International Council of Women, was formed. Mehribai Tata played a vital role in its formation and advancement.
- The All India Women's Conference (AIWC), founded by Margaret Cousins in 1927, was perhaps the first women's organisation with an egalitarian approach. Its first conference was held at Ferguson College, Pune. Important founding members included Maharani Chinnabai Gaekwad, Rani Sahiba of Sangli, Sarojini Naidu, Kamla Devi Chattopadhyaya and Lady Dorab Tata.

10. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Factors that Helped to Mitigate Caste-based Discrimination

- British rule, perhaps without intention, created certain conditions that undermined caste consciousness to an extent.
- The social reform movements also strove to undermine caste-based exploitation.
- The national movement took inspiration from the principles of liberty and equality

against the forces which tended to divide the society.

- With **increasing opportunities of education and general awakening**, there were stirrings among the lower castes themselves.
- The Constitution of free India has made equality and non-discrimination on basis of caste imperative.

11. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Limitations of the Revolt of 1857

- The Revolt of 1857 was localized and poorly organized. Due to the lack of communication facilities, the sepoys of the widely dispersed cantonments could not act simultaneously in a concerted manner. The revolt did not spread to wider regions of the country.
- The modern educated Indians also did not support the Revolt. They were repelled by the rebels' appeals to superstitions and their opposition to progressive social measures.
- Rebels were also short of modern weapons and other materials of war. Most of them fought with such ancient weapons as pikes and swords. They were also poorly organized. The sepoys were brave and selfless but they were also ill-disciplined. Sometimes they behaved more like a riotous mob than a disciplined army.
- The rebel units **did not have a common plan of action, or authoritative heads, or centralised leadership**. The uprisings in different parts of the country were completely uncoordinated. The leaders were joined together by a common feeling of hatred for the alien rule but by nothing else. **Once they overthrew British power from an area, they did not know what sort of power to create in its place. They failed to evolve the unity of action.** They were suspicious and jealous of one another and often indulged in suicidal quarrels.
- The absence of a modern progressive program enabled the **reactionary feudal princes and zamindars to seize the levers of power of the revolutionary movement**.
- **Modern nationalism was yet unknown in India.** Patriotism meant love of one's small locality or region or at most one state. Common all-India interests and the

consciousness that these interests bound all Indians together were yet to come.

12. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

The Kisan Sabha Movement

- After the 1857 revolt, the Awadhtaluqdars had got back their lands. This strengthened the hold of the taluqdars or big landlords over the agrarian society of the province.
- The majority of the cultivators were subjected to high rents, summary evictions (*bedakhali*), illegal levies, renewal fees or *nazrana*.
- The First World War had hiked the prices of food and other necessities. This worsened the conditions of the UP peasants.
- **Mainly due to the efforts of the Home Rule activists, kisan sabhas were organised in UP. The United Provinces Kisan Sabha was set up in February 1918 by Gauri Shankar Mishra and Indra Narayan Dwivedi. Madan Mohan Malaviya supported their efforts. By June 1919, the UP Kisan Sabha had 450 branches.**
- Other prominent leaders included Jhinguri Singh, Durgapal Singh, and Baba Ramchandra. In June 1920, Baba Ramchandra urged Nehru to visit these villages. During these visits, Nehru developed close contacts with the villagers.
- In October 1920, the Awadh Kisan Sabha came into existence because of differences in nationalist ranks.
- The Awadh Kisan Sabha asked the kisans to refuse to till *bedakhali* land, not to offer *hari* and *begar* (forms of unpaid labour), to boycott those who did not accept these conditions and to solve their disputes through panchayats.

13. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Khonds Uprising

- From 1837 to 1856, the **Khonds** of the hilly tracts extending from **Odisha to the Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts of Andhra Pradesh** revolted against **Company rule**. **Chakra Bisnoi**, a young raja, led the Khonds who were joined by the Ghumsar, Kalahandi and other tribals **to oppose the suppression**

of human sacrifice, new taxes, and the entry of zamindars into their areas. With Chakra Bisnoi's disappearance, the uprising came to an end.

14. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Ahom Revolt

- The British had pledged to withdraw from Assam after the First Burma War (1824-26). But, after the war, instead of withdrawing, the British attempted to incorporate the Ahoms' territories in the Company's dominion.
- This sparked off a rebellion in 1828 under the leadership of GomdharKonwar.
- Finally, the Company decided to follow a conciliatory policy and handed over Upper Assam to Maharaja Purandar Singh Narendra and part of the kingdom was restored to the Assamese king.

15. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

The Revolt of 1857

- **Causes:** The revolt was a product of character and policies of colonial rule
- **Economic causes**—heavy taxation under new revenue settlement, summary evictions, discriminatory tariff policy against Indian products, destruction of traditional handicrafts industry, and absence of concomitant industrialization on modern lines that hit peasants, artisans and small zamindars.
- **Political causes**—a greedy policy of aggrandizement, the absentee sovereign character of British rule, and British interference in socio-religious affairs of the Indian public.
- **Military causes**—discontent among sepoys for economic, psychological and religious reasons, coupled with a long history of revolts. Restrictions on wearing caste and sectarian marks and secret rumors of proselytizing activities of the chaplains were interpreted by Indian sepoys as interference in their religious affairs.
- **Influence of outside wars** – The revolt of 1857 coincided with certain outside events in which the British suffered serious losses—the First Afghan War

(1838-42) and the Crimean Wars (1854-56). These had obvious psychological repercussions. The British were seen to be not so strong and it was felt that they could be defeated.

Causes for failure:

- ▶ Limited territorial and social base
- ▶ Crucial support of certain sections of the Indian public to British authorities
- ▶ Lack of resources as compared to those of the British
- ▶ **Lack of coordination and a central leadership**
- ▶ Lack of a coherent ideology and a political perspective

Consequences:

- Crown took over the Company rule in India. Queen's Proclamation altered administration; Army reorganized; Racial hatred deepened etc.
- The earlier reformist zeal of self-confident Victorian liberalism evaporated as many liberals in Britain began to believe that Indians were beyond reform. Thus the era of reforms came to an end. **The conservative reaction in England made the British Empire in India more autocratic; it began to deny the aspirations of the educated Indians for sharing power.** In the long term, this new British attitude proved counter-productive for the Empire, as this caused frustrations in the educated Indian middle classes and gave rise to modern nationalism very soon.
- **While British territorial conquest was at an end, a period of systematic economic loot by the British began.** The Indian economy was fully exploited without fear.

16. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Sir Syed Ahmed Ali Khan

- In 1877, Sir Syed founded the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College in Aligarh and patterned the college after Oxford and Cambridge universities that he had visited on a trip to England. His objective was to build a college in tune with the British education system but without compromising its Islamic values.

- The United Patriotic Association was a political organisation founded in 1888 by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, the founder of the Aligarh Muslim University. Opposed to the Indian National Congress, the group aimed to develop close ties between the Muslim community and the British Raj. It was found in the year 1888.
- In 1906, the All-India Muslim League was founded at Dhaka by a lobby of big Zamindars, ex-bureaucrats, and upper-class Muslims. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was not associated with it.

17. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Different leaders Associated with the Revolt of 1857

<i>Place of the revolt of 1857</i>	<i>Leaders</i>
Bahadur Shah II, General Bakht Khan	Delhi
Begum Hazrat Mahal, Birjis Qadir	Lucknow
Nana Sahib, Tantia tope	Kanpur
Rani Laxmibai	Jhansi
Maulvi Liyakat Ali Banaras	Allahabad/
Maulvi Ahmadullah	Faizabad
Khan Bahadur Khan	Bareilly
Kunwar Singh (Jagdishpur)	Bihar

18. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Paramahansa Mandali

- **Paramahansa Mandali** was a secret socio-religious group, established in 1849, in Bombay and is closely related to Manav Dharma Sabha which was found in 1844 in Surat. It was started by **Mehtaji Durgaram, Dadoba Pandurang** and a group of his friends. Dadoba Pandurang assumed leadership of this organisation after he left Manav Dharma Sabha. The founders of this mandli believed in one god. They were primarily interested in breaking caste rules. At their meetings, food cooked by lower caste people

was taken by the members. The Mandali also advocated women's education and widow remarriage.

19. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Changes in the army post-1857

- The Indian army was carefully reorganized after 1858.
- The East India Company's European forces were merged with the Crown troops. But the army was reorganized most of all to prevent the recurrence of another revolt.
- Several following steps were taken to minimize, if not completely eliminate, the capacity of Indian soldiers to revolt –
 - ▶ The domination of the army by its European branch was carefully guaranteed.
 - ▶ **The proportion of Europeans to Indians in the army was raised and fixed at one to two in the Bengal Army and two to five in the Madras and Bombay armies.**
 - ▶ The European troops were kept in key geographical and military positions. The crucial branches of the army like artillery and, later in the 20th century, tanks, and armored corps were put exclusively in European hands.
 - ▶ The older policy of excluding Indians from the officer corps was strictly maintained. Till 1914, no Indian could rise higher than the rank of a subedar.
 - ▶ The organization of the Indian section of the army was based on the policy of "balance and counterpoise" or "divide and rule" so as to prevent its chances of uniting again in an anti-British uprising.
 - ▶ Discrimination on the basis of caste, region, and religion was practiced, in recruitment to the army.
 - ▶ **A fiction was created that Indians consisted of "martial" and "non-martial" classes. Soldiers from Avadh, Bihar, Central India, and South India who had first helped the British conquer India but had later taken part in the Revolt of 1857, were declared to be non-martial. They were no longer taken in the army on a large scale.**

- ▶ The Sikhs, Gurkhas, and Pathans, who had assisted in the suppression of the Revolt, were declared to be **martial and** were recruited in large numbers.
- ▶ The Indian regiments were made a mixture of various castes' and groups' which were so placed as to balance each other. **Communal, caste, tribal, and regional loyalties were encouraged among the soldiers so that the sentiment of nationalism would not grow among them.** It was isolated from nationalist ideas by every possible means. Newspapers, journals, and nationalist publications were prevented from reaching the soldiers.
- ▶ **The Indian troops were not maintained for India's defense alone.** They were also often employed to extend or consolidate British power and possessions in Asia and Africa.

20. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Deoband Movement

- It was organized by the orthodox section among the Muslim Ulema as a revivalist movement with the twin objectives of propagating **pure teachings of the Quran and Hadis among Muslims and keeping alive the spirit of jihad against the foreign rulers.**
- The aim of the Deoband Movement was the moral and religious regeneration of the Muslim community. The instruction imparted at Deoband was in the original Islamic religion.
- On the political front, the Deoband School **welcomed the formation of the Indian National Congress** and in 1888 issued a fatwa (religious decree) against Syed Ahmed Khan's organisations, the United Patriotic Association and the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental Association.
- Some critics attribute Deoband's support to the nationalists more to its determined opposition to Syed Ahmed Khan than to any positive political philosophy.
- Shibli Numani, a supporter of the Deoband, school, favoured the inclusion of the English language and European sciences in the system of education. **He founded**

the Nadwatul Ulama and DarI hum in Lucknow in 1894-96. He believed in the idealism of the Congress and cooperation between the Muslims and Hindus of India to create a state in which both could live amicably.

21. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation

Option d is correct

“Plan Bee”

- Plan Bee is a strategy adopted by Northeast Frontier Railway (NFR) to keep wild elephants away from the railway tracks
- Indian Railways won the best innovation award for this plan.
- Under the plan, a device has been installed near the railway tracks in Guwahati, Assam that amplifies the buzz of swarming honeybees.

22. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation

Option c is correct

A new report, ‘Food and Nutrition Security Analysis, India, 2019’, authored by the Government of India and the UNWFP has been released.

What are the highlights of the report?

- United Nations World Food Programme (UNWFP), paints a picture of hunger and malnutrition amongst children in large pockets of India.
- The report shows the poorest sections of society caught in a trap of poverty and malnutrition, which is being passed on from generation to generation.
- Mothers who are hungry and malnourished produce children who are stunted, underweight and unlikely to develop to achieve their full human potential.
- The effects of malnourishment in a small child are not merely physical.
- A developing brain that is deprived of nutrients does not reach its full mental potential.
- Undernutrition can affect cognitive development by causing direct structural damage to the brain and by impairing infant motor development.

- This in turn affects the child's ability to learn at school, leading to a lifetime of poverty and lack of opportunity.
- These disadvantaged children are likely to do poorly in school and subsequently have low incomes, high fertility, and provide poor care for their children, thus contributing to the intergenerational transmission of poverty.
- The findings in the report are not new; many studies over the last 5 years have exposed the failure of the Indian state to ensure that its most vulnerable citizens are provided adequate nutrition in their early years.

23. Correct option: (d)

Explanation

- Statement 1 is Incorrect: It can be moved only in Lok Sabha.
- Statement 2 is Incorrect: Unlike Censure Motion, it need not state the reasons for its adoption in the Lok Sabha.

No-Confidence Motion

- Article 75 of the Constitution says that the council of ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. It means that the ministry stays in office so long as it enjoys confidence of the majority of the members of the Lok Sabha. In other words, the Lok Sabha can remove the ministry from office by passing a no-confidence motion. The motion needs the support of 50 members to be admitted.

Censure Motion vs No-confidence Motion

Censure Motion	No-Confidence Motion
It should state the reasons for its adoption in the Lok Sabha.	It need not state the reasons for its adoption in the Lok Sabha.
It can be moved against an individual minister or a group of ministers or the entire council of ministers.	It can be moved against the entire council of ministers only.
It is moved for censuring the council of ministers for specific policies and actions.	It is moved for ascertaining the confidence of Lok Sabha in the council of ministers.

If it is passed in the Lok Sabha, the council of ministers need not resign from the office.

If it is passed in the Lok Sabha, the council of ministers must resign from office.

24. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation

Both the Statements are correct

World Trade Organization (WTO)

- The World Trade Organization (WTO) is an intergovernmental organization that is concerned with the regulation of international trade between nations. The WTO officially commenced on 1 January 1995 under the Marrakesh Agreement, signed by 123 nations on 15 April 1994, replacing the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which commenced in 1948. It is the largest international economic organization in the world.
- From 1948 to 1994, the GATT provided the rules for much of world trade and presided over periods that saw some of the highest growth rates in international commerce. It seemed well-established but throughout those 47 years, it was a provisional agreement and organization.
- While WTO came in existence in 1995, GATT didn't cease to exist. It continues as WTO's umbrella treaty for trade in goods.
- There were certain limitations of GATT:
 - It lacked institutional structure. GATT by itself was only the set of rules and multilateral agreements.
 - It didn't cover trade in services, Intellectual Property Rights etc. Its main focus was on Textiles and agriculture sector.
 - A strong Dispute Resolution Mechanism was absent.
 - By developing countries it was seen as a body meant for promoting interests of west. This was because Geneva Treaty of 1946, where GATT was signed had no representation from newly independent states and socialist states.
 - Under GATT countries failed to curb quantitative restrictions on trade. (Non-Tariff barriers)

Accordingly WTO seeks to give more weightage to interests of global south in framing of multilateral treaties. Here, a number of other aspects have been brought into, such as Intellectual property under Trade related aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPS), Services by General Agreement on Trade in Service (GATS), Investments under Trade related Investment Measures (TRIMS).

25. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation

- Statement 1 is Incorrect: It is an all India Drive to crack down selling of unauthorised Packaged Drinking Water.

Operation Thirst

- The 'Railway Protection Force (RPF), Ministry of Railways launched "Operation Thirst".

- It is an all India Drive to crack down selling of unauthorised Packaged Drinking Water.
- Almost all major stations over Indian Railway were covered during this operation.
- The bottles of unauthorised Packaged Drinking Water (PDW) have been seized under section 144 and section 153 of Indian Railway Act.

Operation Milap

- Operation Milap, which was launched in 2014 by Delhi Police, has reunited 333 missing children with their families outside Delhi since January till July 2019.
- The rescued children are then counselled and also given requisite medical attention. Police also try to find out the parents of the children rescued, so that they can be reunited with their families.



TEST

DAY - 84

Time Allowed: 30 mins

Maximum Marks: 50

1. Consider the following statements regarding the congress's position during the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement:

1. The militant nationalists led by Tilak, Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal and Aurobindo Ghosh wanted the movement to be taken outside Bengal.
2. The goal of the Indian National Congress declared to be "self-government or Swaraj."

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

2. Why did the Extremists acquire a dominant influence over the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal?

1. The Moderate-led movement had failed to yield results.
2. The divisive tactics of the governments of both the Bengals had embittered the nationalists.
3. The government offered an olive branch to the Moderates which they had accepted.

Which of the following is the correct reason for the above?

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

3. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched regarding the Samitis with respect to the persons associated with it?

1. Anushilan Samiti: Barindra Ghosh
2. Swadesh Bandhab Samiti: Ashwini Kumar Dutta
3. Swadeshi Sangam: Subramania Siva

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

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

4. Arrange the following in chronological order:

1. Foundation of Indian Society of Oriental Art
2. Setting up of National Council of Education
3. Formation of All India Muslim League

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

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

5. Consider the following statement:

1. Internal squabbles among leaders
2. There was severe government repression
3. It failed to reach the upper and middle classes and zamindars
4. Non-cooperation and passive resistance remained mere ideas

Which of the following was/were the reasons for the failure of the Swadeshi and Bycott Movement?

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

6. Which of the following statements is *incorrect* regarding the Extremists and Moderates?

- (a) Social base of extremists was educated middle and lower middle classes in towns.
- (b) Moderates believed political connections with Britain to be in India's social, political and cultural interests.
- (c) Moderates had immense faith in the capacity of masses to participate and to make sacrifices
- (d) Extremists demanded swaraj as the panacea for Indian ills.

7. Which of the following statement is *incorrect* regarding the Extremists' ideology?

- (a) The Extremist ideology and its functioning lacked consistency.
- (b) Its leadership had different perceptions of their goal.
- (c) They were politically as well as socially progressive.
- (d) They had revivalist and obscurantist undertones attached to their thoughts.

8. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the Morley-Minto reforms?

- 1. Indians were allowed to participate in the election of various legislative councils.
- 2. Representation in proportion of the strength of their population was accorded to the Muslims.
- 3. The elected members were to be indirectly elected.
- 4. One Indian was to be appointed to the viceroy's executive council

Select the correct option from the codes 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

9. Consider the following statements:

- 1. It imposed strict censorship on all kinds of publications.
- 2. Local governments were authorized to declare forfeit any newspaper, book, or document, or empower the police to search and seize the same.
- 3. The Act was repealed by Lord Mayo.

Which of the following is/are correct regarding the Indian Press Act (1910)?

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

10. Consider the following Nationalist Leaders:

- 1. K.K. Mitra
- 2. Surendranath Banerjee
- 3. Aurobindo Ghosh
- 4. Prithwishchandra Ray

Which of the following were Moderate leaders?

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

11. Consider the following personalities:

- 1. Surendranath Banerjee
- 2. Satyendranath Tagore
- 3. Sachindranath Sinha

Which of the following freedom fighters passed the Indian Civil Service exam during the freedom struggle era?

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

12. Match the following:

Organization	Person
A. Pune Public Conference	1. Ganesha Vasudeva Joshi
B. Indian League	2. M. Veeranagha-vachariar

- C. Indian Association 3. Sisir Kumar Ghosh
- D. Madras Mahajan Sabha 4. Surendranath Banerjee

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| (b) | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| (c) | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| (d) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |

13. Who among the following started the newspaper called the Voice of India?

- (a) Bhikaji Cama
(b) Dababhai Naoroji
(c) Lala Hardayal
(d) V. D Savarkar

14. The newspaper Shome Prakash was started by:

- (a) Dayanand Saraswati
(b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
(c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(d) Surendranath Banerjee

15. During the period of the Indian freedom struggle, who among the following started the Central Hindu School?

- (a) Annie Besant
(b) Bhikaji Cama
(c) M.G. Ranade
(d) Madan Mohan Malviya

16. Consider the following statements about Moderates efforts on causes of workers:

1. They differentiated between the labour in the Indian owned and British-owned factories.
2. They strongly demanded Factory Acts of 1881.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

17. The 1885-1905 phase of freedom struggle is considered a moderate phase. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Moderate leaders?

1. They were patriots and did not play the role of a comprador class.
2. They believed in England's providential mission in India.
3. They believed that the movement should be limited to middle-class intelligentsia and masses are not yet ready for participation in political work.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

18. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the first session of the Indian National Congress?

1. It was held in Bombay instead of Pune due to the outbreak of cholera and was attended by 72 delegates.
2. It was presided over by W.C. Banerjee and A.O. Hume assumed the charge of General Secretary.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

19. Consider the following statements about Surendranath Banerjee?

1. He became the first Indian journalist to be imprisoned.
2. He was also known as Indian Edmund Burke.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

20. Consider the following statements:

1. The first step in the direction of decentralizing central and provincial finances was taken by Lord Ripon.
2. Lord Lytton increased the centralization of Public finance in India.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

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

21. Consider the following statements regarding Inter-States Water Disputes (IRWD) Act 1956:

1. It empowers the Parliament to set up an ad hoc tribunal for the adjudication of a dispute between two or more states.
2. Neither the Supreme Court nor any other court is to have jurisdiction in respect of any water dispute which may be referred to such a tribunal under this Act.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

22. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

(Indices)	(Published By)
1. Global Multidimensional Poverty Index	Oxfam Poverty and Human Development initiative (OPHI)
2. Gender Development Index	United Nation Development Programme (UNDP)
3. Global Gender Gap Index	World Economic Forum (WEF)

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

23. Choose the incorrect statement regarding RuPay card:

- (a) It offers both debit and credit card facilities.
- (b) It offers international services.
- (c) Its contactless card acts as a national common mobility card.
- (d) Processing of RuPay card is done by the payment gateway company PayPal.

24. Recently, the Union Budget 2019 proposed to fund the fiscal deficit of India partially, by borrowing through Overseas Bonds. Consider the following statements in this regard:

1. Overseas Bonds can be denominated in foreign currency only.
2. Borrowing through Overseas Bonds will exhibit Crowding out Effect.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

25. Consider the following statements regarding IMEI number:

1. It's a unique 15 digit code assigned to every phone or mobile broadband device that precisely identifies the device.
2. The IMEI only identifies the device and has no particular relationship to the subscriber.
3. Dual SIM phones have two IMEI numbers.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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



ANSWER HINTS

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1. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Swadeshi and Boycott Movement

- The Indian National Congress, meeting in 1905 under the presidentship of Gokhale, resolved to (i) condemn the partition of Bengal and the reactionary policies of Curzon, and (ii) support the anti-partition and Swadeshi Movement of Bengal.
- **The militant nationalists led by Tilak, Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal and Aurobindo Ghosh wanted the movement to be taken outside Bengal** to other parts of the country and go beyond a boycott of foreign goods to become a full-fledged political mass struggle with the goal of attaining swaraj.
- But the Moderates, dominating the Congress at that time, were not willing to go that far. However, a big step forward was taken at the Congress session held at Calcutta (1906) under the presidentship of Dadabhai Naoroji, where it was declared that **the goal of the Indian National Congress was “self-government or swaraj like the United Kingdom or the colonies” of Australia or Canada.**
- The Moderate-Extremist dispute over the pace of the movement and techniques of struggle reached a deadlock at the Surat session of the Indian National Congress (1907) where the party split with serious consequences for the Swadeshi Movement.

2. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Swadeshi Movement in Bengal

- After 1905, the Extremists acquired a dominant influence over the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal.
- There were three reasons for this:

- ▶ The Moderate-led movement had failed to yield results.
- ▶ The divisive tactics of the governments of both the Bengals had embittered the nationalists.
- ▶ The government had resorted to suppressive measures, which included atrocities on students—many of whom were given corporal punishment; ban on public singing of Vande Mataram; restriction on public meetings; prosecution and long imprisonment of swadeshi workers; clashes between the police and the people in many towns; arrests and deportation of leaders; and suppression of freedom of the press.

3. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Samitis

- **Swadesh Bandhab Samiti of Ashwini Kumar Dutta** (in Barisal) emerged as a very popular and powerful means of mass mobilisation.
- In Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu, V.O. Chidambaram Pillai, **Subramania Siva** and some lawyers formed the **Swadeshi Sangam** which inspired the local masses.
- **Anushilan Samiti** was a Bengali Indian organisation in the first quarter of the 20th century that supported revolutionary violence as the means for ending British rule in India. **It was led by the nationalists Aurobindo Ghosh and his brother Barindra Ghosh**, and influenced by philosophies as diverse as Hindu Shakta philosophy, as set forth by Bengali authors Bankim and Vivekananda, Italian Nationalism, and the Pan-Asianism of Kakuzo Okakura.

4. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:**Organisations during Independence**

- The All India Muslim League was propped up on December 30, 1905 as an antiCongress front, and reactionary elements like NawabSalimullah of Dacca were encouraged.
- On August 15, 1906, theNational Council of Education was set up to organise a system of education— literary, scientific and technical—on national lines and under national control.
- Nandalal Bose, who left a major imprint on Indian art, was the first recipient of a scholarship offered by the Indian Society of Oriental Art, founded in 1907.

5. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:**Swadeshi and Boycott Movement**

- By 1908, the open phase (as different from the underground revolutionary phase) of the Swadeshi and Boycott movement was almost over.
- This was due to many reasons—
 - ▶ There was severe government repression.
 - ▶ The movement failed to create an effective organisation or a party structure. It threw up an entire gamut of techniques that later came to be associated with Gandhian politics— noncooperation, passive resistance, filling of British jails, social reform and constructive work—but failed to give these techniques a disciplined focus.
 - ▶ The movement was rendered leaderless with most of the leaders either arrested or deported by 1908 and with AurobindoGhosh and Bipin Chandra Pal retiring from active politics.
 - ▶ Internal squabbles among leaders, magnified by the Surat split (1907), did much harm to the movement.
 - ▶ The movement aroused the people but did not know how to tap the newly released energy or how to find new forms to give expression to popular resentment.

- ▶ The movement largely remained confined to the upper and middle classes and zamindars, and failed to reach the masses—especially the peasantry.
- ▶ Non-cooperation and passive resistance remained mere ideas.
- ▶ It is difficult to sustain a mass-based movement at a high pitch for too long.

6. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:**Moderates**

- Social base—zamindars and upper middle classes in towns.
- Ideological inspiration— western liberal thought and European history.
- Believed in England's providential mission in India.
- Believed political connections with Britain to be in India's social, political and cultural interests.
- Professed loyalty to the British Crown.
- Believed that the movement should be limited to middle class intelligentsia; masses not yet ready for participation in political work.
- Demanded constitutional reforms and share for Indians in services.
- Insisted on the use of constitutional methods only.
- They were patriots and did not play the role of a comprador class.

Extremists

- Social base—educated middle and lower middle classes in towns.
- Ideological inspiration—Indian history, cultural heritage and Hindu traditional symbols.
- Rejected 'providential mission theory' as an illusion.
- Believed that political connections with Britain would perpetuate British exploitation of India.
- Believed that the British Crown was unworthy of claiming Indian loyalty.
- Had immense faith in the capacity of masses to participate and to make sacrifices.

- Demanded swaraj as the panacea for Indian ills.
- Did not hesitate to use extraconstitutional methods like boycott and passive resistance to achieve their objectives.
- They were patriots who made sacrifices for the sake of the country.

7. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Extremists' Ideology

- **The Extremist ideology and its functioning also lacked consistency.** Its advocates ranged from open members and secret sympathisers to those opposed to any kind of political violence.
- **Its leaders—Aurobindo, Tilak, B.C. Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai—had different perceptions of their goal.** For Tilak, swaraj meant some sort of self-government, while for Aurobindo it meant complete independence from foreign rule.
- But at the politico-ideological level, their emphasis on mass participation and on the need to broaden the social base of the movement was a progressive improvement upon the Moderate politics.
- They raised patriotism from a level of 'academic pastime' to one of 'service and sacrifice for the country'. **But the politically progressive Extremists proved to be social reactionaries.**
- **They had revivalist and obscurantist undertones attached to their thoughts.** Tilak's opposition to the Age of Consent Bill (which would have raised the marriageable age for girls from 10 years to 12 years, even though his objection was mainly that such reforms must come from people governing themselves and not under an alien rule), his organising of Ganapati and Shivaji festivals as national festivals, his support to anti-cow killing campaigns, etc., portrayed him as a Hindu nationalist.
- Similarly B.C. Pal and Aurobindo spoke of a Hindu nation and Hindu interests. This alienated many Muslims from the movement.

8. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Morley-Minto Reforms

- The elective principle was recognised for the nonofficial membership of the councils

in India. **Indians were allowed to participate in the election of various legislative councils**, though on the basis of class and community.

- For the first time, separate electorates for Muslims for election to the central council was established—a most detrimental step for India.
- The number of elected members in the Imperial Legislative Council and the Provincial Legislative Councils was increased. In the provincial councils, non-official majority was introduced, but since some of these non-officials were nominated and not elected, the overall non-elected majority remained.
- According to Sumit Sarkar, in the Imperial Legislative Council, of the total 69 members, 37 were to be the officials and of the 32 non-officials, 5 were to be nominated.
- **The elected members were to be indirectly elected.** The local bodies were to elect an electoral college, which in turn would elect members of provincial legislatures, who in turn would elect members of the central legislature.
- **Besides separate electorates for the Muslims, representation in excess of the strength of their population was accorded to the Muslims.** Also, the income qualification for Muslim voters was kept lower than that for Hindus.
- Powers of legislatures—both at the centre and in provinces—were enlarged and the legislatures could now pass resolutions (which may or may not be accepted), ask questions and supplementaries, vote separate items in the budget though the budget as a whole could not be voted upon.
- **One Indian was to be appointed to the viceroy's executive council** (Satyendra Sinha was the first Indian to be appointed in 1909).

9. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Indian Press Act 1910

- Indian Press Act 1910 was legislation promulgated in British India **imposing strict censorship on all kinds of publications.**
- The main instruments of control imposed by the Press Act were financial securities that were vulnerable to confiscation in the

event of any breach of the exceptionally wide provisions of the legislation.

- Proprietors being obliged to deposit 500 to 5000 Rupees as the Magistrate saw fit.
- Customs and postal officers were given authority to detain and examine the suspected matter.
- **Local governments were authorized to declare forfeit any newspaper, book, or document, or empower the police to search and seize the same.**
- The bill defined press offenses as attempts to incite murder or anarchical outrages, to tamper with the loyalty of the Army or the Navy, to excite racial, class and religious animosity and hatred and contempt of the Government or a native prince, to incite criminal intimidation and interference with law and order, and to intimidate public servants with threats of injury.
- BalGangadharTilak was tried on charges of sedition and transported to Mandalay (Burma) for six years.
- Later, **the Indian Press Act 1910 was repealed by Lord Reading (1921-1926).**

10. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Moderates

- **Moderate-led anti-partition movement** (1903-05) was under SurendranathBanerjee, K.K. Mitra, Prithwishchandra Ray.
- **The movement under Extremists** (1905-08) was led by Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, LajpatRai, AurobindoGhosh.

11. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Indian Civil Service (ICS) Exam

- Surendranath Banerjee passed ICS in 1869 but was disqualified over a mix-up over his age. Although Banerjee was 21 (the maximum age to compete for the ICS exam), his matriculation certificate has used the Indian measure of age (where someone is aged 1 from birth) and so the examiners believed he was 22.
- Satyendranath Tagore was the first Indian to join the Indian Civil Service in 1863.
- SachindranathSinha was an eminent and noted Indianparliamentarian, educationist,

lawyer, and journalist and never qualified ICS exam.

12. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Organisation and Associated leaders

- The prominent members of the **Pune Public Conference** were: **GaneshaVasudevaJushi, S.H. Sathe, S.H. Chiplunkar and MahadevGovindRande.**
- The main members of the **Indian League** were **ShisirkumarGhosh and Sham-Bhuchand Mukherjee.**
- The prominent leaders of the **Indian Association** were **Anand Mohan Bose and SurendranathBenerjee.**
- The important leaders of **Madras Mahajan Sabha** were M. Veeraraghavachariar, G. SubramaniaIyer and P. Anandacharlu.

13. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

DadabhaiNaoroji

- DadabhaiNaoroji started the newspaper voice of India.
- In 1883 he started the Voice of India in Bombay and later incorporated it into the Indian Spectator.

14. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

- ShomPrakash was started by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar in 1859 under the editorship of DwarakanathVidyabhushan. It was a weekly paper coming from the Sanskrit Press. It is remembered for its contribution to the Indigo Movement.

15. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Central Hindu High School

- The **Central Hindu School** is the nucleus of the Banaras Hindu University.
- It was founded in July 1898 by the illustrious **Dr. Annie Besant** with the object of imparting sound secular education, combined with moral and religious instruction, based on the fundamental tenets of Hinduism.

16. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:**Moderates efforts on causes of workers**

- The moderates were indifferent to the labour's cause. They differentiated between the labour in the Indian-owned factories and those in the British-owned factories. In the case of British-owned enterprises, nationalists had no hesitation in giving full support to the workers. This was partly because the employer and the employed, in the words of P. AnandaCharlu, the Congress president in 1891, were not 'part and parcel of the same nation.'
- Moderates believed that labour legislation would affect the competitive edge enjoyed by the Indian-owned industries and also did not want a division in the movement on the basis of classes. **So they did not support the Factory Acts of 1881 and 1891 for these reasons.** But there was also the nationalist newspaper, Maratha, then under the influence of the radical thinker. G.S. Agarkar, which even at this stage supported the workers' cause and asked the mill owners to make concessions to them. This trend was, however, still a very minor one.

17. Correct option: (d)

Explanation:**Moderate phase and leadership**

- **Social ase:** Zamindars and upper-middle classes in towns.
- **Ideological inspiration:** Western liberal thought and European history.
- **Believed in England's providential mission in India.**
- Believed political connections with Britain to be in India's social, political and cultural interests.
- Professed loyalty to the British Crown.
- **Believed that the movement should be limited to middle-class intelligentsia; masses not yet ready for participation in political work.**
- Demanded constitutional reforms and share for Indians in services.
- Insisted on the use of constitutional methods only.
- **They were patriots and did not play the role of a comprador class.**

18. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:**First session of Indian National Congress**

- The first session of INC was held in Bombay instead of Pune due to the outbreak of the **plague** and was attended by 72 delegates.
- It was presided over by W.C. Banerjee and A.O. Hume assumed the charge of General Secretary. The first session was held from 28–31 December 1885.
- When the first session of the INC held in Dec 1885, the Secretary of State for India was Lord Randolph Churchill.
- **Indian National Congress:**
- It was founded upon the authority of British civil servant A. O. Hume. The Congress was created to form a platform for civic and political dialogue of educated Indians with the British Raj and met each December.

19. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:**Surendranath Banerjee**

- Sir Surendranath Banerjee (10 November 1848 – 6 August 1925) was one of the earliest Indian political leaders during the British Raj.
- After graduating from the **University of Calcutta**, he traveled to England in 1868, along with **Romesh Chunde Dutt** and **Behari Lal Gupta**, to compete in the **Indian Civil Service** examinations. **He cleared the competitive examination in 1869** but was barred owing to a claim he had misrepresented his age.
- After clearing the matter in the courts by arguing that he calculated his age according to the Hindu custom of reckoning age from the date of conception rather than from birth, Banerjee cleared the exam again in 1871 and was posted as an assistant magistrate in **Sylhet**.
- In 1883, Surendranath Banerjee became the **first Indian journalist to be imprisoned**. In an angry editorial in "**The Bengalee**" Banerjee had criticised a judge of Calcutta High Court for being insensitive to the religious sentiments of Bengalis in one of his judgments.
- He founded the **Indian National Association**, through which he led two

sessions of the Indian National Conference in 1883 and 1885, along with **Ananda Mohan Bose**.

- He welcomed **Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms**, unlike Congress, and with many liberal leaders he left Congress and founded a new organisation named **Indian National Liberation Federation** in 1919.
- He was also known by the sobriquet **Rashtraguru**. He was editor of “**The Bengali**” newspaper.
- He was also known as **Indian Edmund Burke**.

20. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Public finance in India

- The evil of extreme centralization was most obvious in the field of finance. The revenues from all over the country and from different sources were gathered at the center and then distributed by it to the provincial governments.
- The first step in the direction of financial decentralization was taken in 1870 by Lord Mayo.
- The provincial governments were granted fixed sums out of central revenues for the administration of certain services like Police, Rails, Education, Medical Services, and Roads and were asked to administer them as they wished.
- Lord Mayo's scheme of financial decentralization was enlarged in 1877 by Lord Lytton who transferred to the provinces certain other heads of expenditure like Land Revenue, Excise, General Administration, and Law and Justice.
- To meet the additional expenditure a provincial government was to get a fixed share of the income realized from that province from certain sources like Stamps, Excise Taxes, and Income Tax.

21. Correct option: (b)

Explanation

- **Statement 1 is Incorrect:** It empowers the **Central government** to set up an ad hoc tribunal for the adjudication of a dispute between two or more states in relation to the waters of an inter-state river or river valley.

Article 262 of the Constitution provides for the adjudication of inter-state water disputes. It makes two provisions:

- Parliament may by law provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution and control of waters of any inter-state river and river valley.
- Parliament may also provide that neither the Supreme Court nor any other court is to exercise jurisdiction in respect of any such dispute or complaint.

Under this provision, the Parliament has enacted two laws [the River Boards Act (1956) and the Inter-State Water Disputes Act (1956)].

- The **River Boards Act** provides for the establishment of river boards for the regulation and development of Inter-state River and river valleys. A river board is established by the Central government on the request of the state governments concerned to advise them.
- The **Inter-State Water Disputes Act** empowers the **Central government** to set up an ad hoc tribunal for the adjudication of a dispute between two or more states in relation to the waters of an inter-state river or river valley.
- The decision of the tribunal would be final and binding on the parties to the dispute. Neither the Supreme Court nor any other court is to have jurisdiction in respect of any water dispute which may be referred to such a tribunal under this Act.

Active Inter-State Water Dispute Tribunals:

- Ravi & Beas Water Tribunal
- Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal –II
- Vansadhara Water Disputes Tribunal
- Mahadayi Water Disputes Tribunal
- Mahanadi Water Disputes Tribunal

22. Correct option: (d)

Explanation

All the Pairs are Correctly Matched:

- The **Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)** was developed in 2010 by the **Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI)** and the **United Nations Development Programme** and

uses different factors to determine poverty beyond income-based lists. It gives most detailed picture of world poorest people.

- As per **2019 Global Multidimensional Poverty Index**, India lifted around 271 million people out of poverty between 2006 and 2016. There were strong improvements in areas such as assets, cooking oil, nutrition and sanitation.
- The **Gender Development Index (GDI)** is an index designed to measure gender equality. GDI together with the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) were introduced in 1995 in the Human Development Report written by the United Nations Development Program. India ranked at **130th position** out of 164 countries in **Gender Development Index (GDI) 2018**.
- The **Global Gender Gap Report** was first published in 2006 by the World Economic Forum. The Global Gender Gap Index is an index designed to measure gender equality. India ranked at 108th position out of 144 countries in Global Gender Gap Index 2018.

23. Correct option: (d)

Explanation

Option d is incorrect: Processing of RuPay card is done by the payment gateway company CCAvenue.

RuPay Card

- RuPay is the first-of-its-kind domestic **Debit and Credit Card payment network** of India, with wide acceptance at ATMs, POS devices and e-commerce websites across India. It is a highly secure network that protects against anti-phishing.
- The card broadly comes in many variants. One such variant, RuPay Contactless card, acts as a national common mobility card, allowing users to pay for bus and metro charges besides making payments for toll and parking. It can be used at ATMs as well as for online payments.
- RuPay card has a very limited international presence, even as it has tied up with global payments networks like Discover, Diners Club International, PULSE and others to help customers make international purchases and withdraw cash outside India.

24. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation

- **Statement 1 is Incorrect:** They can be denominated in **both foreign and domestic currency**.
- **Statement 2 is Incorrect:** Currently, the government borrowing accounts for about 80-85% of domestic savings. As a result, there are not enough funds available for the private sector to adequately meet its credit and investment needs. This is “**Crowding out Effect**”. So, if the government borrows through overseas market, there will be enough domestic credit available for the private sector. Hence, the **proposed move will help in tackling the crowding out effect**.

OVERSEAS BONDS

- A sovereign bond is a specific debt instrument issued by the government.
- They can be denominated in **both foreign and domestic currency**.
- Just like other bonds, these also promise to pay the buyer a certain amount of interest for a stipulated number of years and repay the face value on maturity.
- They also have a rating associated with them which essentially speaks of their credit worthiness.
- The Yield of the sovereign bond is the interest rate that the government pays on issuing bonds.
- The Yield of the bonds are dependent on primarily 3 factors -
 - ▶ **Creditworthiness** - the issuing countries' perceived ability to repay their debts; this can be obtained from rating agencies
 - ▶ **Country risk** - external/internal factors like unrest and wars tend to jeopardize a country's ability to pay off their debts
 - ▶ **Exchange Rates** - in cases where bonds are issued in foreign currency, fluctuations in exchange rate may lead to increased pay out pressure on the issuing government.

Benefits of an overseas bond

- Tackling the Crowding Out Effect
- Reduce Fiscal Deficit without having the need to print new currency
- Increase India's Foreign Reserves

Risks Associated

- An increase in Foreign Reserves will appreciate the value of Rupee which will in turn promote imports.
- In foreign markets, the Indian government cannot print foreign currency to repay its debt in situations where it finds difficult to repay its debt.

25. Correct Answer: (d)**Explanation**

All Statements are Correct

IMEI

- The International Mobile Equipment Identity or IMEI is a **15 digit number**, usually unique to identify mobile phones, as well as some satellite phones.
- GSM networks use the IMEI number to identify valid devices, and can stop a stolen phone from accessing the network.

- **The IMEI only identifies the device and has no particular relationship to the subscriber.**
- Mobile phone manufacturers assign IMEI numbers to each device based on ranges allotted to them by the **Global System for Mobile Communications Association.**
- **Dual SIM phones have two IMEI numbers.**

Central Equipment Identity Register (CEIR)

- A Central Equipment Identity Register is a database of the IMEI numbers of blacklisted handsets. A common usage of a CEIR is with stolen mobile devices. Once a user reports to their operator about the theft, the mobile devices' IMEI number should be entered into the CEIR, supposedly making the device unusable in any network.



TEST

DAY - 85

Time Allowed: 30 mins

Maximum Marks: 50

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The Act introduced dyarchy for the executive at the level of the provincial government.
2. The legislative councils could reject the budget.
3. In case of failure of constitutional machinery in the province the governor could take over the administration of transferred subjects also.
4. Women were still not given the right to vote.

Which of the following is/are incorrect regarding the Montford Reforms in the Provincial Government?

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

2. Consider the following pairs:

1. Champaran Satyagraha: First Non-Cooperation
2. Ahmedabad Mill Strike: First Hunger Strike
3. Kheda Satyagraha: First Civil Disobedience

Which of the following pairs is/are not correctly matched?

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

3. Consider the following statements regarding the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act:

1. It allowed arrest of Indians without warrant on the mere suspicion of 'treason'.
2. Such suspects can get legal help from the government who cannot be an Indian.
3. All the elected Indian members including Mohammed Ali Jinnah resigned in protest.

Which of the following is/are correct?

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

4. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the satyagraha launched against the Rowlatt Act?

1. From this satyagraha onwards, the national movement turned to the masses permanently.
2. The satyagraha could not be launched because all the leaders were arrested before the launch date.

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

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

5. Which of the following were the consequences of the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre:

1. Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood in protest.

2. Gandhi gave up the title of Kaiser-i-Hind, bestowed by the British for his work during the Boer War.
3. Udham Singh assassinated Brigadier General Dyer who ordered the shooting at Jallianwala Bagh.

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

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

6. Consider the following statements regarding the Disorders Inquiry Committee:

1. The purpose of the commission was to "investigate the recent disturbances in Bombay, Delhi and Punjab.
2. There was no Indian member in the committee.
3. The committee criticised Dyer's act as inhuman and also said that there was no justification in the introduction of the martial law in Punjab.

Which of the following statements is/are **incorrect**?

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

7. The Indemnity Act or the "white washing bill" was passed by the British government to __

- (a) Protect its economic interests in India
- (b) Protect its officers
- (c) Protect its Priests
- (d) Impose restrictions on Congress

8. Which of the following was the most prominent reason for the Gurudwara Reform movement?

1. Rampant corruption of Sikh shrines
2. Giving shelters to revolutionary terrorists
3. Imposing social restrictions on women
4. Honouring General Dyer by declaring him a Sikh

9. Consider the following statements:

1. At the centre, the legislature had no control over the viceroy and his executive council.
2. Allocation of seats for central legislature to the provinces was based on population of provinces.
3. The provincial ministers had no control over finances and over the bureaucrats

Which of the following is/are the drawbacks of the Montford Reforms?

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

10. Consider the following statements regarding Gandhi Ji in South Africa:

1. He set up the Natal Indian Congress
2. He started a paper Indian Opinion.
3. He set up the Phoenix Farm and Tolstoy Farm

Which of the following is/are correct?

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

11. Consider the following statements regarding Swarajists and No-changers:

1. 1.The 'Swarajists' advocated for the boycott of legislative councils.
2. 2.The 'No-changers' followed the end or mend strategy and advocated concentration on constructive work.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

12. The Hartog Committee Report was appointed to:

1. Survey the growth of Education in British India
2. Survey the economic conditions of Indians

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

13. The Moplah movement took place in:

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Western Uttar Pradesh
- (c) The Bombay Presidency
- (d) Bengal

14. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the Bardoli Satyagraha?

1. The movement sparked during the non-cooperation movement when the authorities decided to increase the land revenue by 30 percent.
2. During this movement, the women of Bardoli gave the title of 'Sardar' to Vallabhbhai Patel. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

15. Arrange the following events in chronological order of their occurrence:

1. 1. Alipore Bomb Conspiracy
2. 2. Chittagong Armoury Raid
3. 3. Kakori Train Robbery Case
4. 4. Dalhousie Square Bomb Case
5. 5. Delhi-Lahore Conspiracy

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1-5-3-4-2
- (b) 5-1-3-2-4
- (c) 1-5-3-2-4
- (d) 5-1-3-4-2

16. With respect to the Indian freedom struggle, Surya Sen was associated with?

- (a) Ghadar movement
- (b) Kakori conspiracy

- (c) Bombay textile mills strike in 1928
- (d) Chittagong Armoury Raid

17. The participation in the Non-Cooperation Movement and Khilafat Movement was from a wide range of society. In this regard which of the following statements is/are incorrect?

1. Women gave up purdah and offered their ornaments for the Tilak Fund.
2. The participation of students was negligible.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

18. Who among the following resigned from their membership of the central legislative council against the passage of Rowlatt Act 1919?

1. Motilal Nehru
2. Mohammad Ali Jinnah
3. Madan Mohan Malviya
4. Abul Kalam Azad

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

19. Which of the following statements are incorrect regarding the Civil Disobedience Movement?

1. It was started with Dandi March by Mahatma Gandhi on 12th March 1930.
2. In the north-west, the most famous leader was Abdul Gaffar Khan, nicknamed as "Frontier Gandhi".

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

20. Who among the following said that “the fight that was commenced in 1920 is a fight to the finish, whether it lasts one month or one year or many months or many years?”

- (a) Motilal Nehru
- (b) Mahatama Gandhi
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Acharya Narendradev

21. Consider the following statements regarding ‘State Election Commissioner’:

- 1. The State Election Commissioner is appointed by the President of India.
- 2. He is not removed from his office except in like manner and on the like ground as a Judge of a High Court.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

22. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Project Elephant is a central sponsored scheme launched in 1980 to protect elephant, their habitat and corridors.
- 2. Kerala has the highest number of elephants.
- 3. Elephant Census is carried out once in three years.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

23. Which of the following countries are members of Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)?

- 1. Qatar
- 2. Bahrain
- 3. Iraq
- 4. Oman

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

24. With reference to the ‘Global Initiative on Sharing All Influenza Data (GISAIID)’ platform, consider the following statements:

- 1. It provides a publicly accessible database designed for scientists to improve the sharing of influenza data.
- 2. The United States of America is the official host of the GISAIID platform.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are NOT correct?

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

25. Which of the following are the right bank tributaries of the River Yamuna?

- 1. Chambal
- 2. Betwa
- 3. Tons
- 4. Hindon

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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



ANSWER HINTS

DAY - 85

1. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Montford Reforms in the Provincial Government

Executive

- **Dyarchy, i.e., rule of two—executive councillors and popular ministers—was introduced.** The governor was to be the executive head in the province.
- Subjects were divided into two lists: 'reserved' which included subjects such as law and order, finance, land revenue, irrigation, etc., and 'transferred' subjects such as education, health, local government, industry, agriculture, excise, etc.
- The reserved subjects were to be administered by the governor through his executive council of bureaucrats, and the transferred subjects were to be administered by ministers nominated from among the elected members of the legislative council.
- The ministers were to be responsible to the legislature and had to resign if a no-confidence motion was passed against them by the legislature, while the executive councillors were not to be responsible to the legislature.
- **In case of failure of constitutional machinery in the province the governor could take over the administration of transferred subjects also.**
- The secretary of state for India and the Governor General could interfere in respect of reserved subjects while in respect of the transferred subjects, the scope for their interference was restricted.

Legislature

- Provincial legislative councils were further expanded and 70 per cent of the members were to be elected.

- The system of communal and class electorates was further consolidated.
- **Women were also given the right to vote.**
- The legislative councils could initiate legislation but the governor's assent was required. The governor could veto bills and issue ordinances.
- **The legislative councils could reject the budget but the governor could restore it, if necessary.**
- The legislators enjoyed freedom of speech.

2. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Movements

- **Champaran Satyagraha (1917)**—First Civil Disobedience
- **Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918)**—First Hunger Strike
- **Kheda Satyagraha (1918)**—First Non-Cooperation

3. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act

- It was **officially called the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act**, but popularly known as the Rowlatt Act.
- It was based on the recommendations made in the previous year to the Imperial Legislative Council by the Rowlatt Commission, headed by the British judge, Sir Sidney Rowlatt, to investigate the 'seditious conspiracy' of the Indian people. (The committee had recommended that activists should be deported or imprisoned without trial for two years, and that even possession of seditious newspapers would be adequate evidence of guilt.)
- All the elected Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council voted against

the bill but they were in a minority and easily overruled by the official nominees.

- **All the elected Indian members—who included Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mazhar Ul Haq – resigned in protest.**
- 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.

4. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Movement against Rowlatt Act

- Gandhi called the Rowlatt Act the “Black Act” and argued that not everyone should get punishment in response to isolated political crimes.
- Gandhi called for a mass protest at all India level. But soon, having seen the constitutional protest meet with ruthless repression, Gandhi organised a Satyagraha Sabha and roped in younger members of Home Rule Leagues and the Pan Islamists.
- There was a radical change in the situation by now.
 - The masses had found a direction; now they could ‘act’ instead of just giving verbal expression to their grievances.
 - **From now onwards, peasants, artisans and the urban poor were to play an increasingly important part in the struggle.**
 - (iii) Orientation of the national movement turned to the masses permanently. Gandhi said that salvation would come when masses were awakened and became active in politics.
- Satyagraha was to be launched on April 6, 1919 but **before it could be launched, there were large-scale violent, anti-British demonstrations in Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Ahmedabad, etc.** Especially in Punjab, the situation became so very explosive due to wartime repression,

forcible recruitments and ravages of disease, that the Army had to be called in.

5. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Consequences of the JallianwalaBagh Massacre

- On Baisakhi day, a large crowd of people mostly from neighbouring villages, unaware of the prohibitory orders in the city, gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh, a popular place for public events, to celebrate the Baisakhi festival.
- Brigadier General Dyer arrived on the scene with his men. The troops surrounded the gathering under orders from General Dyer and blocked the only exit point and opened fire on the unarmed crowd. No warning was issued, no instruction to disperse was given.
- The entire nation was stunned. **Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood in protest. Gandhi gave up the title of Kaiser-i-Hind,** bestowed by the British for his work during the Boer War. Gandhi was overwhelmed by the atmosphere of total violence and withdrew the movement on April 18, 1919.
- The events of 1919 were to shape Punjab’s politics of resistance. Bhagat Singh was just 11 at the time of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. For Bhagat Singh’s Bharat Naujawan Sabha, the massacre was to act as a symbol that would help overcome the apathy that came in the wake of the end of the non-cooperation movement.
- Udham Singh, who bore the name, Ram Mohammad Singh Azad, later **assassinated Michael O’Dwyer, the Lieutenant-Governor who presided over the brutal British suppression of the 1919 protests in Punjab.** Udham Singh was hanged in 1940 for his deed.

6. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Disorders Inquiry Committee

- On October 14, 1919, the Government of India announced the formation of the Disorders Inquiry Committee, which came to be more widely and variously known as the Hunter Committee/Commission after the name of chairman, Lord William Hunter, former Solicitor-General for

Scotland and Senator of the College of Justice in Scotland.

- **The purpose of the commission was to “investigate the recent disturbances in Bombay, Delhi and Punjab,** about their causes, and the measures taken to cope with them”.
- **There were three Indians among the members,** namely, Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University and advocate of the Bombay High Court; Pandit Jagat Narayan, lawyer and Member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces; and Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan, lawyer from Gwalior State.
- **The Hunter Committee did not impose any penal or disciplinary action** because Dyer’s actions were condoned by various superiors (later upheld by the Army Council).
- The Indian National Congress appointed its own non-official committee that included Motilal Nehru, C.R. Das, Abbas Tyabji, M.R. Jayakar and Gandhi. The Congress put forward its own view. This view criticised Dyer’s act as inhuman and also said that there was no justification in the introduction of the martial law in Punjab.

7. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

The Indemnity Act

- Before the Hunter Committee began its proceedings, the government had passed an **Indemnity Act for the protection of its officers.**
- The “white washing bill” as the Indemnity Act was called, was severely criticised by Motilal Nehru and others.

8. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Gurudwara Reform movement

- Strangely enough, **the clergy of the Golden Temple, led by Arur Singh, honoured Dyer by declaring him a Sikh.**
- The honouring of Dyer by the priests of Sri Darbar Sahib, Amritsar, was one of the reasons behind the intensification of the

demand for reforming the management of Sikh shrines already being voiced by societies such as the Khalsa Diwan Majha and Central Majha Khalsa Diwan.

- This resulted in the launch of what came to be known as the Gurudwara Reform movement.

9. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Drawbacks of the Montford Reforms

- Franchise was very limited. The electorate was extended to some one-and-a-half million for the central legislature, while the population of India was around 260 million, as per one estimate.
- **At the centre, the legislature had no control over the viceroy and his executive council.**
- Division of subjects was not satisfactory at the centre.
- **Allocation of seats for central legislature to the provinces was based on ‘importance’ of provinces**—for instance, Punjab’s military importance and Bombay’s commercial importance.
- At the level of provinces, division of subjects and parallel administration of two parts was irrational and, hence, unworkable. Subjects like irrigation, finance, police, press and justice were ‘reserved’.
- The provincial ministers had no control over finances and over the bureaucrats; this would lead to constant friction between the two. Ministers were often not consulted on important matters too; in fact, they could be overruled by the governor on any matter that the latter considered special.

10. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Gandhi Ji in South Africa

- To unite different sections of Indians, he set up the **Natal Indian Congress and started a paper Indian Opinion.**
- **The Tolstoy Farm was the second of its kind established** by Gandhi. He had set up the **Phoenix Farm in 1904 in Natal,** inspired by a reading of John Ruskin’s *Unto This Last*, a critique of capitalism, and a work that extolled the virtues of the simple life of love, labour, and the dignity of human beings.

11. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:**Swarajists and No-changers**

- The 'Swarajists' section was led by **C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru, and Ajmal Khan**. They wanted an end to the boycott of legislative councils so that the nationalists could enter them to expose the basic weaknesses of these assemblies and use these councils as an arena of political struggle to arouse popular enthusiasm.
- In other words, they advocate 'end or mend' these councils, i.e., **if the government did not respond to the nationalists' demands, then they would obstruct the working of these councils.**
- The other school of thought led by **C. Rajagopalachari, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, and M.A. Ansari** came to be known as the 'No changers'.
- **They opposed council entry and 'end or mend strategy'.** They advocated concentration on constructive work, and continuation of boycott and non-cooperation, and quiet preparation for the resumption of the suspended civil disobedience programme.
- The No-Changers argued that parliamentary work would lead to neglect of constructive work, loss of revolutionary zeal and to political corruption. Constructive work would prepare everyone for the next phase of civil disobedience.

12. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:**Hartog Committee**

- In 1929, the Hartog Committee submitted its report. This Committee was appointed to survey the growth of education in British India. It "devoted far more attention to mass education than Secondary and University Education". The committee was not satisfied with the scanty growth of literacy in the country and highlighted the problem of 'Wastage' and 'Stagnation' at the primary level.
- It mentioned that the great waste of money and efforts which resulted because of the pupils leaving their schools before completing the particular stage of education. Its conclusion was that "out of every 100 pupils (boys and girls) who were

in class I in 1922-23, only 18 were reading in class IV in 1925-26. Thus, resulted in a relapse into illiteracy. So, it suggested the following important measures for the improvement of primary education.

- ▶ Adoption of the policy of consolidation in place of multiplication of schools;
- ▶ Fixation of the duration of the primary course to four years;
- ▶ Improvement in the quality, training, status, pay, service condition of teachers
- ▶ Relating the curricula and methods of teaching to the conditions of villages in which children live and read
- ▶ Adjustment of school hours and holidays to seasonal and local requirements
- ▶ Increasing the number of Government inspection staff.

13. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:**Mappila (Moplah) revolt**

- The Mappilas were the Muslim tenants inhabiting the Malabar region where most of the landlords were Hindus. The Mappilas had expressed their resentment against the oppression of the landlords during the nineteenth century also. Their grievances centred around lack of security of tenure, high rents, renewal fees, and other oppressive exactions.
- The Mappila tenants were particularly encouraged by the demand of the local Congress body for government legislation regulating tenant-landlord relations. Soon, the Mappila movement merged with the ongoing Khilafat agitation. The leaders of the Khilafat-Non-Cooperation Movement like Gandhi, Shaukat Ali and Maulana Azad addressed Mappila meetings. After the arrest of national leaders, the leadership passed into the hands of local Mappila leaders. 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 (jenmies who were mostly Hindus) were the targets. But once the British declared martial law and repression began in earnest, the

character of the rebellion underwent a definite change.

- Many Hindus were seen by the Mappilas to be helping the authorities. What began as an anti-government and anti-landlord affair acquired communal overtones. The communalisation of the rebellion completed the isolation of the Mappilas from the Khilafat-Non Cooperation Movement. By December 1921, all resistance had come to a stop.

14. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Bardoli Satyagraha

- The movement sparked after the non-cooperation movement, in 1926 when the authorities decided to increase the land revenue by 30 percent.
- An intelligence wing was set up to make sure all the tenants follow the movement's resolution.
- K.M.Munshi and LaljiNarainji resigned from the Bombay legislative council in support of the movement.
- During this movement, the women of Bardoli gave the title of 'Sardar' to Vallabhbhaipatel.
- Gandhiji also lends support to the movement through his writings in 'Young India' magazine.

15. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Chronology of important events

- Alipore bomb conspiracy (1908), Delhi-Lahore conspiracy case (1912), Kakori train robbery (1925), Chittagong armoury raid (18 April 1930), Dalhousie Square Bomb Case(25 August 1930).
- **Alipore bomb conspiracy:** Several leaders of the yugantar party including AurobindoGhosh were arrested in connection with bomb-making activities in Kolkata. Several of the activists were deported to the Andaman Cellular Jail.
- **Delhi-Lahore conspiracy case:** The Delhi-Lahore Conspiracy, hatched in 1912, planned to assassinate the then Viceroy of India, Lord Hardinge, on the occasion of transferring the capital of British India from Calcutta to New Delhi. Involving revolutionary underground in Bengal and

headed by Rashbehari Bose along with Sachin Sanyal, the conspiracy culminated on the attempted assassination on **23 December 1912** when a home-made bomb was thrown into the Viceroy's Howdah when the ceremonial procession moved through the ChandniChowk suburb of Delhi.

- **Kakori Train robbery:** Chandra Shekhar Azad, Ramprasad Bismil, Jogesh Chatterjee, Ashfaqullah Khan, BanwariLal and their accomplices participated in the robbery of treasury money that was being transported by train. The looting took place between Kakori station and Alamnagar, within 40 miles (64 km) of Lucknow on **9 August 1925**.
- **Chittagong Armoury raid:** Surya Sen led Indian revolutionaries to raid the armoury of police and auxiliary forces and to cut all communication lines in Chittagong on **18 April 1930**.
- **Dalhousie Square Bomb Case:** A bomb was thrown on the Calcutta Police Commissioner, Charles Tegart on **25 August 1930**.

16. Correct option: (d)

Explanation:

Surya Sen

- Surya Sen had actively participated in the non-cooperation movement and was popularly known as Masterda. Arrested and imprisoned for two years, from 1926 to 1928, for revolutionary activities, he continued to work in the Congress.
- Surya Sen, a brilliant and inspiring organizer, was an unpretentious, soft-spoken and transparently sincere person. He was fond of saying: 'Humanism is a special virtue of a revolutionary'. He was a great admirer of Rabindranath Tagore and Kazi Nazrul Islam.
- Surya Sen was the Secretary and five of his associates were members of the Chittagong District Congress Committee. He decided to organize an armed rebellion along with his associates to show that it was possible to challenge the armed might of the mighty British Empire.
- They had planned to occupy two main armories in Chittagong to seize and supply arms to the revolutionaries, to destroy telephone and telegraph lines, and to

dislocate the railway link of Chittagong with the rest of Bengal.

- The raid was conducted in April 1930 and involved 65 activists under the banner of the Indian Republican Army-Chittagong Branch. The raid was quite successful; Sen hoisted the national flag, took salute and proclaimed a provisional revolutionary government. Later, they dispersed into neighboring villages and raided government targets.

17. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Non-Cooperation Movement and Khilafat movement

- The participation in the movement was from a wide range of society but to a varying extent.
- Middle Class: People from the middle classes led the movement at the beginning but later they showed a lot of reservations about Gandhi's programme. The response to the call for resignation from the government service, surrendering of titles, etc., was not taken seriously.
- Business Class: The economic boycott received support from the Indian business group because they had benefited from the nationalists' emphasis on the use of Swadeshi. But a section of the big business houses remained skeptical towards the movement. They seemed to be afraid of labour unrest in their factories.
- Peasants: Peasants' participation was massive. In general, the peasants turned against the landlords and the traders. The movement gave an opportunity to the toiling masses to express their real feelings against the British as well as against their Indian masters and oppressors (landlords and traders).
- Women: Women gave up purdah and offered their ornaments for the Tilak Fund. They joined the movement in large numbers and took an active part in the picketing of the shops selling foreign cloth and liquor.
- Hindu-Muslim Unity: The massive participation of Muslims and the maintenance of communal unity. Gandhi and other leaders addressed the Muslim masses from mosques, and Gandhi was even allowed to address meetings of Muslim women in which he was the only male who was not blindfolded.

- Students: Students became active volunteers of the movement and thousands of them left government schools and colleges and joined national schools and colleges. The newly opened national institutions like the Kashi Vidyapeeth, the Gujarat Vidyapeeth and the Jamia Milia Islamia and others accommodated many students.

18. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Rowlatt Act of 1919

- British government enacted the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919, popularly known as the Rowlatt Act. The act was against the basic principle of the rule of law.
- The act was hurriedly passed in the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members.
- It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed the detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
- The Act would thus also enable the Government to suspend the right of habeas Corpus which had been the foundation of civil liberties in Britain.
- Three of the legislative council members resigned in protest to the act. They were Mohommed Ali Jinnah, Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mazhar-ul-Huq.

19. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Civil Disobedience Movement

- On March 2, 1930, Gandhi informed the viceroy of his plan of action. According to this plan, Gandhi, along with a band of seventy-eight members of Sabarmati Ashram, was to march from his headquarters in Ahmedabad through the villages of Gujarat for 240 miles.
- On reaching the coast at Dandi, the salt law was to be violated by collecting salt from the beach. The historic march, marking the launch of the Civil Disobedience Movement, began on March 12, and Gandhi broke the salt law by picking up a handful of salt at Dandi on April 6.
- North-East India was also affected. Manipuris took a brave part in it and Nagaland produced a brave heroine in

Rani Gaidilieu, who at the age of thirteen responded to the call of Gandhi and the Congress and raised the banner of rebellion against foreign rule. She was captured in 1932 and sentenced to life imprisonment.

- In the north-west, the most famous leader was Abdul Gaffar Khan, nick-named as "Frontier Gandhi". Gaffar Khan, also called Badshah Khan had started the first Pushto political monthly 'Pukhtoon' and had organised a volunteer brigade 'Khudai Khidmatgars', popularly known as the 'Red-Shirts', who were pledged to the freedom struggle and non-violence.
- During it, a section of Garhwal Rifles soldiers refused to fire on an unarmed crowd in Peshawar. This upsurge in a province with a 92 percent Muslim population left the British government nervous.

20. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Mahatma Gandhi

- The non-cooperation movement was launched on 1st August 1920 by the Indian National Congress (INC) under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. It signified a new chapter in the history of Indian freedom struggle.
- The Indian people had lost their sense of fear. The brute strength of British power in India no longer frightened them. They had gained tremendous self-confidence and self-esteem, which no defeats and retreats could shake. This was expressed by Gandhiji when he declared that "the fight that was commenced in 1920 is a fight to the finish, whether it lasts one month or one year or many months or many years."

21. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: The State Election Commissioner is appointed by the Governor.

Supplementary notes:

Article 243K - Elections to the Panchayats:

- (1) The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, **all elections to the Panchayats** shall be vested in a State Election Commission consisting of a **State Election Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor**

- (2) Subject to the provisions of any law made by the Legislature of a State the conditions of service and tenure of office of the State Election Commissioner shall be such as the Governor may by rule determine: Provided that the State Election Commissioner shall not be removed from his office except in like manner and on the like ground as a Judge of a High Court and the conditions of service of the State Election Commissioner shall not be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment
- (3) The Governor of a State shall, when so requested by the State Election Commission, make available to the State Election Commission such staff as may be necessary for the discharge of the functions conferred on the State Election Commission by clause
- (4) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Legislature of a State may, by law, make provision with respect to all matters relating to, or in connection with, elections to the Panchayats.

22. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: Project Elephant is a **Central Sponsored Scheme**.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: **Karnataka** has the highest number of elephants.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: Elephant Census is carried out once in **five years**.

Supplementary notes:

Project Elephant

- It is a **centrally sponsored scheme**, and was launched in February 1992 for the protection of elephants, their habitats and corridors.
- The project is been mainly implemented in 16 States/UTs viz, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal.
- It also seeks to address the issues of human-wildlife conflict and welfare of domesticated elephants.
- The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change provides the financial and technical support to major elephant

range states in the country through Project Elephant.

- **Elephant Census is conducted once in 5 years** under the aegis of Project elephant.

23. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- **Option (a) is correct:** Iraq is not a part of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

Supplementary notes:

Gulf co-operation Council (GCC)

- The GCC is a political and economic alliance of countries in the Arabian Peninsula.
- It was established in 1981 to foster socioeconomic, security, and cultural cooperation.
- **Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE are its members.**
- They gather every year to discuss cooperation and regional affairs.

24. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Federal Republic of Germany became the official host of the GISAID platform.

Supplementary notes:

Global Initiative on Sharing All Influenza Data (GISAID)

- GISAID is a public platform started by the WHO in 2008 for countries to share genome sequences.
- Created as an alternative to the public domain sharing model, GISAID's sharing mechanism took into account the concerns of Member States by providing a publicly accessible database designed by scientist

for scientist, to improve the sharing of influenza data.

- It is a collaboration involving the representatives of Member States, scientists of the Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System (GISRS) and Global Influenza Programme (GIP) of the WHO, and experts in licensing intellectual property.
- **In 2010 the Federal Republic of Germany became the official host of the GISAID platform.**
- In 2013 the European Commission recognized GISAID as a research organization and partner in the PREDEMICS consortium, a project on the Preparedness, Prediction and the Prevention of Emerging Zoonotic Viruses with Pandemic Potential using multidisciplinary approaches.
- GISAID's database access agreement ensures that contributors of genetic sequence data do not forfeit their intellectual property rights to the data.

25. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- **Option (c) is correct:** Hindon and Tons are the left bank tributaries.

Supplementary notes:

Yamuna River

- It originates from the Yamnotri glacier on the Bandarpunch Peak in the Garhwal region in Uttarakhand at an elevation of about 6,000 meters.
- Right Bank Tributaries: Chambal, Betwa, Ken, Sind and Baghain.
- Left Bank Tributaries: Hindon, Tons, Giri, Rishiganga, SasurKhaderi, and Hanuman Ganga.



TEST

DAY - 86

Time Allowed: 30 mins

Maximum Marks: 50

1. Consider the following statements regarding the congress' stand on Khilafat question?

1. Both the moderates and extremists were in support of the Khilafat movement.
2. The Congress was losing faith in constitutional struggle so it wanted to launch a full-fledged mass struggle.
3. It was seen as an opportunity to bring Muslim masses into the national movement.

Which of the following is/are correct?

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

2. Regarding the changes in Congress during the Non-Cooperation Movement, consider the following statements:

1. Provincial congress committees were organised on linguistic basis.
2. The Congress decided to have the attainment of swaraj through peaceful and legitimate means.
3. The programme of non-cooperation was endorsed at the Calcutta Session of 1920.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

3. Match the following organisations/ party with their founders:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Indian National Liberal Federation | A. Lala Lajpat Rai |
| 2. Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party | B. M.N. Roy |
| 3. Communist Party of India | C. C.R. Das |
| 4. All India Trade Union Congress | D. Surendranath Banerjee |

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- (a) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D
- (b) 1-A, 2-C, 3-B, 4-D
- (c) 1-D, 2-B, 3-C, 4-A
- (d) 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A

4. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the people's participation in the Non-Cooperation Movement?

- (a) People from the middle classes led the movement at the beginning but later they withdrew.
- (b) The economic boycott received support from the Indian business group because they were facing loss from the nationalists' emphasis on the use of swadeshi.
- (c) The peasants turned against the landlords and the traders.
- (d) Women joined the movement in large numbers and took active part in picketing before the shops selling foreign cloth and liquor.

5. Which of the following were the demands of No-changers?

1. Council entry
2. Concentration on constructive work
3. Continuation of boycott and non-cooperation
4. Relaunch of civil disobedience programme

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

6. Ideas of Marx and Socialist thinkers inspired many groups to come into existence as socialists and communists. These ideas also resulted in the rise of a left wing within the Congress. Consider the following:

1. This left wing was represented by Bhagat Singh and Chandra Shekhar Azad.
2. They were critical of both Swarajists and No-Changers.
3. They advocated a more consistent anti-imperialist line in the form of a slogan for purnaswarajya.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

7. Which of the following caste movements is *not* correct matched with their regions in which they were active?

1. Justice Party: Kerala
2. Satyashodhak activists: Maharashtra
3. Radical Ezhavas under K. Aiyappan: Madras
4. Unionist Party under Fazl-i-Hussain: Punjab

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

8. Consider the following statements regarding the Hindustan Republican Association/Army:

1. The HRA was established with an aim to organise an armed revolution

to overthrow the colonial government and establish in its place the Federal Republic of United States of India.

2. Under the leadership of Bhagat Singh, the name of HRA was changed to Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA).
3. The Kakori Robbery was one of their most successful actions.

Which of the following is/are *incorrect*?

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

9. Match the following books with their authors:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. The Philosophy of the Bomb | A. Bhagwaticharan Vohra. |
| 2. BandiJiwan | B. Sharatchandra Chatterjee |
| 3. PatherDabi | C. SachinSanyal |

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- (a) 1-A, 2-C, 3-B
- (b) 1-B, 2-C, 3-A
- (c) 1-C, 2-B, 3-A
- (d) 1-B, 2-A, 3-C

10. In December 1927, a large number of Muslim leaders had met at Delhi at the Muslim League session and evolved four proposals for their demands to be incorporated into the draft constitution. Consider the following demands:

1. joint electorates in place of separate electorates with reserved seats for Muslims
2. one-third representation to Muslims in Central Legislative Assembly
3. representation to Muslims in Punjab and Bengal in proportion to their population

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

11. Which of the following was *not* recommended by Sargent Education Plan?

- (a) Proper training of teachers.
- (b) Compulsory physical education.
- (c) Immunization at schools.
- (d) Milk and mid-day meals.

12. Consider the following statements about the Cripps mission:

- 1. It gave the option to province states to have their own separate constitution.
- 2. It provided a concrete plan for the constituent assembly, where mainly Indians would decide the Constitution.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

13. With reference to India's Freedom Struggle, arrange the following events in the correct chronological order?

- 1. Shimla Conference
- 2. Mount batten Plan
- 3. Quit India Movement
- 4. Naval Mutiny
- 5. August Offer

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 3, 2, 4, 5
- (b) 5, 3, 1, 4, 2
- (c) 2, 1, 4, 3, 5
- (d) 1, 3, 2, 5, 4

14. Consider the following statements about C. Rajagopalachari Formula:

- 1. It was to solve the political deadlock between the All India Muslim League and Indian National Congress.
- 2. At the end of the war, a commission would demarcate those contiguous areas in NWFP and North-East India where Muslims were in majority.

Which of the above statements is/are *incorrect*?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only

- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

15. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the Indian National Army (INA)?

- 1. It was formed under Subhash Chandra Bose.
- 2. In INA three regiments were formed by the names Nehru, Gandhi, and Subhash.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

16. With reference to the Indian Independence movement, which of the following events took place after the end of World War II?

- 1. Tebhaga Movement
- 2. Worli Revolt
- 3. Eka Movement
- 4. Punnapra-Vayalar Episode

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

17. The nationalist sentiment which reached a crescendo around the INA trials developed into three violent confrontations with the authority in the winter of 1945-46. Consider the following statements in this regard:

- 1. These upsurges were confined to a few urban centres only.
- 2. The congress did not officially support these upsurges.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

18. Consider the following statements regarding the Mountbatten Plan:

1. It proposed immediate transfer of power on the basis of the grant of dominion status.
2. Punjab and Bengal were to be partitioned if the majority of both Hindus and Muslims meeting as a single group voted in favor of partition.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

19. The British Government decided to send a high-powered commission of three members in February 1946 to India. Who among the following was/were the members of this commission?

1. Clement Attlee
2. Stafford Cripps
3. A.V. Alexander
4. Leo Amery

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

20. Consider the following statements regarding Desai-Liaquat Pact:

1. It proposed that the central assembly would consist of the equal number of Hindus and Muslims elected by the provincial assembly.
2. It proposed that 20% of seats should be reserved for minorities at the centre.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

21. In which of the following regions, the 'Gaon Buras' are appointed by the local administration for the assistance of district administration for improving governance at the village level?

- (a) Forested Areas of Central Highland
- (b) Tribal Areas of Odisha
- (c) Tribal Areas of West Bengal
- (d) Hilly Areas of North East

22. Which of the following statements regarding the proposed Nyuntam Aay Yojna (Nyay Scheme) are correct?

1. The scheme guarantees each family a cash transfer of Rs. 72,000 a year.
2. It will be funded through new revenues and rationalisation of expenditure.
3. It is a central sector scheme.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

23. Consider the following statements regarding the World Health Organization (WHO):

1. The headquarters is in Geneva, Switzerland.
2. One of the kinds of contributions in funding the WHO is Pandemic Influenza Preparedness (PIP) Contributions.
3. The United States is currently the WHO's biggest contributor.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

24. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct regarding the various e-platforms launched by the government to improve online education ecosystem?

1. Swayam is a massive online course that hosts all courses taught from class 1 to class 6.

2. Bharat Padhe Online Campaign aims to invite experts in the country to share their knowledge and solutions in order to overcome the constraints in promoting digital education.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/ are **incorrect**?

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

25. With reference to the findings of the 'State of the World's Nursing Report', consider the following statements:

1. The report was released by the World Health Organization, along with the

International Council of Nurses (ICN) and the Nursing Now campaign.

2. There are almost 10 times more nurses in the Americas than in the African region.
3. A number of high-income countries in Europe, the Eastern Mediterranean and American regions are exclusively dependent on migrant nurses.

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



ANSWER HINTS

DAY - 86

1. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Congress' stand on Khilafat Question

- Gandhi was in favour of launching satyagraha and non-cooperation against the government on the Khilafat issue, **the Congress was not united on this form of political action**. Tilak was opposed to having an alliance with Muslim leaders over a religious issue and he was also sceptical of satyagraha as an instrument of politics.
- There was opposition to some of the other provisions of the Gandhi's non-cooperation programme also, such as boycott of councils.
- Later, however, Gandhi was able to get the approval of the Congress for his programme of political action and the Congress felt inclined to support a non-cooperation programme on the Khilafat question because—
 - ▶ it was felt that this was a golden opportunity to cement Hindu-Muslim unity and **to bring Muslim masses into the national movement**.
 - ▶ the **Congress was losing faith in constitutional struggle**, especially after the Punjab incidents and the blatantly partisan Hunter Committee Report;
 - ▶ the Congress was aware that the masses were eager to give expression to their discontent.

2. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress

- The **programme of non-cooperation was endorsed**.

- An important change was made in the Congress creed: now, instead of having the attainment of self-government through constitutional means as its goal, **the Congress decided to have the attainment of swaraj through peaceful and legitimate means, thus committing itself to an extraconstitutional mass struggle**.
- Some important organisational changes were made: a congress working committee (CWC) of 15 members was set up to lead the Congress from now onwards; **provincial congress committees on linguistic basis were organised**; ward committees was organised; and entry fee was reduced to four annas.
- Gandhi declared that if the non-cooperation programme was implemented completely, swaraj would be ushered in within a year.

3. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Organisations/party and their Founders

- **Surendranath Banerjea** founded the **Indian National Liberal Federation** and played a minor role in national politics.
- C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru resigned from the presidentship and secretaryship respectively of the Congress and announced the formation of **Congress-KhilafatSwarajya Party** or simply Swarajist Party, with **C.R. Das as the president and Motilal Nehru as one of the secretaries**.
- The **Communist Party of India (CPI)** was formed in 1920 in Tashkent (now, the capital of Uzbekistan) **by M.N. Roy, AbaniMukherji and others** after the second Congress of Comintern.
- The trade union movement was led by **All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)** founded in 1920. **LalaLajpatRai** was its

first president and Dewan Chaman Lal its general secretary. Tilak was also one of the moving spirits.

4. **Correct Option: (b)**

Explanation:

People's participation in the Non-Cooperation Movement

- **People from the middle classes led the movement at the beginning but later they showed a lot of reservations about Gandhi's programme.** In places like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, which were centres of elite politicians, the response to Gandhi's call was very limited. The response to the call for resignation from the government service, surrendering of titles, etc., was not taken seriously.
- **The economic boycott received support from the Indian business group because they had benefited from the nationalists' emphasis on the use of swadeshi.** But a section of the big business remained sceptical towards the movement. They seemed to be afraid of labour unrest in their factories.
- **Peasants' participation was massive.** Although the Congress was against class war, the masses broke this restraint. In Bihar, the confrontation between the 'lower and upper castes' on the issue of the former taking the sacred thread got merged with the Non-Cooperation Movement. **In general, the peasants turned against the landlords and the traders.** The movement gave an opportunity to the toiling masses to express their real feelings against the British as well as against their Indian masters and oppressors.
- Women gave up purdah and offered their ornaments for the Tilak Fund. **They joined the movement in large numbers and took active part in picketing before the shops selling foreign cloth and liquor.**

5. **Correct Option: (d)**

Explanation:

No-changer

- The section led by **C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru and Ajmal Khan** wanted an end to the boycott of legislative councils so that the nationalists could enter them to expose the basic weaknesses of these assemblies and

use these councils as an arena of political struggle to arouse popular enthusiasm.

- They wanted, in other words, to 'end or mend' these councils, i.e., if the government did not respond to the nationalists' demands, then they would obstruct the working of these councils.
- Those advocating entry into legislative councils came to be known as the 'Swarajists', while the other school of thought led by **C. Rajagopalachari, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad and M.A. Ansari** came to be known as the 'No-changers'.
- The 'No-changers' **opposed council entry, advocated concentration on constructive work, and continuation of boycott and non-cooperation, and quiet preparation for resumption of the suspended civil disobedience programme.**

6. **Correct Option: (b)**

Explanation:

Left wing within the Congress

- Ideas of Marx and Socialist thinkers inspired many groups to come into existence as socialists and communists.
- These ideas also resulted in the rise of a left wing within the Congress, **represented by Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose.**
- These young nationalists, inspired by the Soviet Revolution and dissatisfied with Gandhian ideas and political programme, began advocating radical solutions for economic, political and social ills of the country. These younger nationalists—
 - ▶ **were critical of both Swarajists and No-Changers;**
 - ▶ **advocated a more consistent anti-imperialist line in the form of a slogan for purnaswarajya (complete independence);**
 - ▶ were influenced by an awareness, though still vague, of international currents;
 - ▶ stressed the need to combine nationalism and anti-imperialism with social justice and simultaneously raised the question of internal class oppression by capitalists and landlords.

7. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:**Caste associations and Movements**

- As in earlier periods, the varied contradictions of the Indian society found expression in caste associations and movements.
- These movements could be divisive, conservative and at times potentially radical, and included:
 - ▶ **Justice Party (Madras)**
 - ▶ Self-respect movement (1925) under “Periyar”—E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker (Madras)
 - ▶ **Satyashodhak activists in Satara (Maharashtra)**
 - ▶ Bhaskar Rao Jadhav (Maharashtra)
 - ▶ Mahars under Ambedkar (Maharashtra)
 - ▶ **Radical Ezhavas under K. Aiyappan and C. Kesavan in Kerala**
 - ▶ Yadavs in Bihar for improvement in social status
 - ▶ **Unionist Party under Fazl-i-Hussain (Punjab).**

8. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:**Hindustan Socialist Republican Association**

- The revolutionary activity in this region was dominated by the Hindustan Republican Association/Army or HRA (later renamed Hindustan Socialist Republican Association or HSRA). The HRA was founded in October 1924 in Kanpur by Ramprasad Bismil, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee and Sachin Sanyal, with an aim to **organise an armed revolution to overthrow the colonial government and establish in its place the Federal Republic of United States of India whose basic principle would be adult franchise.**
- Determined to overcome the Kakori setback, the younger revolutionaries, inspired by socialist ideas, set out to reorganise Hindustan Republican Association at a historic meeting in the ruins of Ferozshah Kotla in Delhi (September 1928).

- **Under the leadership of Chandra Shekhar Azad, the name of HRA was changed to Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA).** The participants included Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Bhagwaticharan Vohra from Punjab and Bejoy Kumar Sinha, Shiv Verma and Jaidev Kapur from the United Provinces.
- The most important action of the HRA was the Kakori robbery. But Government crackdown after the Kakori robbery led to arrests of many, of whom 17 were jailed, four transported for life and four—Bismil, Ashfaqullah, Roshan Singh and Rajendra Lahiri—were hanged. **Kakori proved to be a setback.**

9. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:**Books and Authors**

- Bandi Jiwan was written by Sachin Sanyal
- Pather Dabi was written by Sharatchandra Chatterjee
- The famous statement of the revolutionary position is contained in the book *The Philosophy of the Bomb* written by Bhagwaticharan Vohra.

10. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:**Delhi Proposals of Muslim League**

- In December 1927, a large number of Muslim leaders had met at Delhi at the Muslim League session and evolved four proposals for their demands to be incorporated into the draft constitution.
- These proposals, which were accepted by the Madras session of the Congress (December 1927), came to be known as the ‘Delhi Proposals’. These were:
 - ▶ **joint electorates in place of separate electorates with reserved seats for Muslims;**
 - ▶ **one-third representation to Muslims in Central Legislative Assembly;**
 - ▶ **representation to Muslims in Punjab and Bengal in proportion to their population;**
 - ▶ **formation of three new Muslim majority provinces—Sindh, Baluchistan and North-West Frontier Province.**

11. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

1944: Sargent Plan

- Pre-primary education for children between 3 to 6 years of age.
- Universal, compulsory and free primary or basic education for all children between the ages 6 -11 (junior basic) and 11 -14 (senior basic).
- High school education for six years for selected children between the years 11 -17.
- Degree course for three years beginning after the higher secondary examination for selected students
- Technical, commercial, agricultural and art education for full time and part-time students, girls schools are to teach domestic science.
- The liquidation of adult illiteracy and the development of the public library system in about 20 years.
- **Full provision for the proper training of teachers.**
- Educational provision is made for the physically and mentally handicapped children.
- **The organisation of compulsory physical education, medical inspection followed by after-treatment and provision of milk and mid-day meals for under-nourished children.**
- Provision is made for social and recreational activities.
- The creation of employment bureaus.
- The creation of the department of Education in the centre and in the states.
- The use of the mother tongue is to be used as the medium of instruction in all high schools.

12. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Cripps Mission

- Indian nationalists had agreed to support the Allied in WW-II if substantial power was transferred immediately and complete independence given after the war. So in 1942, a mission headed by Stafford Cripps was sent to India with constitutional proposals to seek Indian support for the

war.

- It provides for the formation of the Indian Union with a dominion status would be set up; it would be free to decide its relations with the Commonwealth and free to participate in the United Nations and other international bodies.
- After the end of the war, a constituent assembly would be convened to frame a new constitution. Members of this assembly would be partly elected by the provincial assemblies through proportional representation and partly nominated by the princes. So the making of the constitution was to be solely in Indian hands (and not “mainly” in Indian hands, as contained in the August Offer).
- The British Government would accept the new constitution subject to two conditions:
 - ▶ Any province not willing to join the Union could have a separate constitution and form a separate Union; and
 - ▶ The new constitution-making body and the British Government would negotiate a treaty to affect the transfer of power and to safeguard racial and religious minorities.

13. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

August Offer 1940

- After the Congress ministries in the Provinces resigned, the British arose and wanted to get the support from the Congress for war.
- In March 1940, Congress met at Ramgarh in Bihar in its annual session and passed a resolution offering the British Government support in the war, if a provisional National Government is setup at Centre.
- In response to it, Lord Linlithgow proposed the **August Offer**. The August Offer turned down the demand of the Congress to set up a national Government at the center but proposed the following:
 - ▶ After the war, a representative “Constitution Making Body” shall be appointed immediately after the war.
 - ▶ The number of Indians in the Viceroy’s Executive council will be increased.
 - ▶ A War Advisory Council would be set up.

- The Congress did not approve the August Offer. Jawaharlal Nehru termed the whole idea was “**dead and doornail**”. The Muslim League said that it will not be satisfied with anything short of the partition of India.

Quit India Movement 1942

- In July 1942, the Congress Working Committee met at Wardha where a long resolution was passed demanding that the “British Rule in India must end immediately”. This resolution was an outcome of the change in the attitude of Congress towards the British.
- The Wardha Resolution is also known as “**Quit India Resolution**”. This resolution was ratified in the All India Congress Committee at Bombay on August 7, 1942. Here a non-violent mass struggle under the leadership of Gandhi was sanctioned in the “August KrantiMaidan”.

Shimla Conference (1945)

- The **Wavell Plan** convened to agree for Indian self-government which incorporated separate representation to Muslims and reduced majority powers for both communities in their majority regions.
- To discuss the Wavell Plan, Lord Wavell invited a conference of 21 Indian Political leaders at the Summer Capital of British India, Shimla. Discussions at Shimla Conference were stuck at a point of selection of Muslim representatives. Jinnah said that no non-league Muslim should be represented to the Executive Council because only Muslim League has the right to represent the Muslims of India whereas Congress said that they had no right to nominate any Muslim in the Executive council.

Naval Mutiny (1946)

- On February 18, 1946, a section of non-commissioned officers and sailors known as Ratings, serving in the Royal Indian Navy, mutinied against the British Officers. The mutiny started as a strike by the Ratings to protest against the hardships regarding pay, food and racial discrimination.

Mount batten Plan (June 3, 1947)

- Lord Mount batten came to India with an aspiration of the partition of India and the speedy transfer of responsibility, initially in the form of Dominion Status, to Indian Governments for the sections of a divided India.

- On June 3, 1947, Lord Mount batten put forward his plan which outlined the steps for the solution of India’s political problem.
- The outlines of the plan discussed below:
 - ▶ India to be divided into India and Pakistan.
 - ▶ Bengal and Punjab will be partitioned and a referendum in NEFP (North-East Frontier Province) and Sylhet district of Assam would be held.
 - ▶ There would be a separate constituent assembly for Pakistan to frame its constitution.
 - ▶ The Princely states would enjoy the liberty to join either India or Pakistan or ever remain independent.
 - ▶ August 15, 1947, was the date fixed for handing over power to India and Pakistan.
- The British Government passed the Indian Independence Act of 1947 in July 1947, which contained the major provisions put forward by the Mount batten Plan.

14. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

C. Rajagopalachari’s formula

- It was a proposal formulated by **Chakravarti Rajagopalachari** to solve the political deadlock between the All India Muslim League and the Indian National Congress on the independence of British India.
- It was a tacit acceptance of the League’s demand for Pakistan. Gandhi supported the formula. Although the formula was opposed, even within the Congress party, Gandhi used it as the basis of his proposal in talks with Jinnah in 1944. However, Jinnah rejected the proposal and the talks failed.
- The main points in CR Plan were:
 - ▶ Muslim League to endorse Congress’s demand for independence.
 - ▶ League to cooperate with Congress in forming a provisional government at centre.
 - ▶ After the end of the war, the entire population of Muslim majority areas in the North-West and North-East India to decide by a plebiscite, whether or not to form a separate sovereign state.

- ▶ In case of acceptance of partition, agreement to be made jointly for safeguarding defence, commerce, communications, etc. The above terms to be operative only if England transferred full powers to India.
- ▶ **Jinnah's Objections:**
- ▶ Jinnah wanted Congress to accept the two-nation theory. He wanted only the Muslims of North-West and North-East to vote in the plebiscite and not the entire population.
- ▶ He also opposed the idea of a common centre. While Congress was ready to cooperate with the League for the independence of the Indian Union, the League did not care for the independence of the Union. It was only interested in a separate nation.
- ▶ Hindu leaders led by **VirSavarkar** condemned the C. R. Plan.

15. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Indian National Army (INA)

- The idea of the Indian National Army (INA) was **first conceived in Malaya by Mohan Singh**. He was an Indian officer of the British Indian Army and he decided not to join the retreating British Army and instead turned to the Japanese for help. The outbreak of the Quit India Movement gave a fillip to the INA as well. In September 1942, the first division of the INA was formed with 16,300 men.
- The INA intended to go into action only on the invitation of the Indian National Congress and the people of India. It was also seen by many as a check against the misconduct of the Japanese against Indians in South-East Asia and a bulwark against the future Japanese occupation of India.
- In it, three regiments were formed by the names Nehru, Gandhi, and Subhash. Even a women's regiment called the Rani Jhansi Regiment was formed.

16. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Post-War National Scenario

- Two basic strands of national upsurge can be identified during the last two years of British rule.

- Tortuous negotiations involving the government, Congress and Muslim League, increasingly accompanied by communal violence and culminating in freedom and the partition
- Sporadic, localized and often extremely militant and united mass action by workers, peasants and states' peoples which took the form of a countrywide strike wave. This kind of activity was occasioned by the INA Release Movement, Royal Indian Navy (RIN) revolt, **Tebhaga movement, Worli revolt, Punjab KisanMorchas, Travancore peoples' struggle (especially the Punnappa-Vayalar episode) and the Telangana peasant revolt**
- In July 1945, the Labor Party formed the government in Britain. Clement Attlee took over as the new prime minister and Pethick Lawrence as the new secretary of state for India.
- In August 1945, elections to central and provincial assemblies were announced.

17. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Three Upsurges in winter of 1945-46

- The nationalist sentiment which reached a crescendo around the INA trials developed into violent confrontations with the authority in the winter of 1945-46. There were three major upsurges:
 - ▶ November 21, 1945—in Calcutta over the INA trials
 - ▶ February 11, 1946—in Calcutta against the seven-year sentence to INA officer Rashid Ali
 - ▶ February 18, 1946—in Bombay, the strike by the Royal Indian Navy ratings
- All three upsurges showed a similar three-stage pattern.
- **On February 18, 1946, some 1100 Royal Indian Navy (RIN) ratings of HMIS Talwar went on a strike to protest against:**
 - ▶ Racial discrimination (demanding equal pay for Indian and white soldiers)
 - ▶ Unpalatable food
 - ▶ Abuse by superior officers

- ▶ **The arrest of a rating for scrawling 'Quit India' on HMIS Talwar**
- ▶ INA trials
- ▶ Use of Indian troops in Indonesia, demanding their withdrawal
- These upsurges were in the nature of the direct and violent conflict with authority, which had obvious limitations. Only the more militant sections could participate.
- **These upsurges were short-lived and were confined to a few urban centres while the general INA agitation reached the remotest villages.**
- Communal unity witnessed was more organizational than unity among the people. Muslim ratings went to the League to seek advice and the rest to the Congress and the Socialists.
- These upsurges were distinguishable from the earlier activity because of their form of articulation. These were violent challenges to the authority while the earlier activity was a peaceful demonstration of national solidarity.
- **Congress did not officially support these upsurges because of their tactics and timing.**

18. **Correct Option: (a)****Explanation:****Mountbatten's Plan**

- It was put forward by Lord Mountbatten on June 3, 1947. The main provisions were:
- **Immediate transfer of power on the basis of the grant of dominion status with a right of secession (actually suggested by V.P. Menon)**
- **Punjab and Bengal Legislative Assemblies would meet in two groups, Hindus and Muslims, to vote for partition. If a simple majority of either group voted for partition, then these provinces would be partitioned.**
- In the case of partition, two dominions and two constituent assemblies would be created
- Sindh would take its own decision and a referendum in NWFP and Sylhet district of Bengal would decide the fate of these areas.
- **Independence for princely states ruled out—they would join either India or Pakistan**
- Independence for Bengal and accession of Hyderabad to Pakistan ruled out

- A boundary commission to be set up if the partition was to be effected and freedom would come on August 15, 1947
- Thus, the League's demand was conceded to the extent that Pakistan would be created and the Congress' position on unity was taken into account to make Pakistan as small as possible. Mountbatten's formula was to divide India but retain maximum unity.

19. **Correct Option: (b)****Explanation:****Cabinet Mission Members**

- The Attlee government announced in February 1946 the decision to send a high-powered mission of three British cabinet members (**Pethick Lawrence**, Secretary of State for India; **Stafford Cripps**, President of the Board of Trade; and **A.V. Alexander**, First Lord of Admiralty) to India to find out ways and means for a negotiated, peaceful transfer of power to India. (**Pethick Lawrence was the chairman of the mission.**)

20. **Correct Option: (b)****Explanation:****Desai-Liaquat Pact**

- Bhulabhai Desai, leader of the Congress Party in the Central Legislative Assembly, and Liaquat Ali Khan, deputy leader of the Muslim League in the Assembly, came up with the draft proposal for the formation of an interim government at the Centre, consisting of
- An equal number of persons nominated by the **Congress and the League** in the central legislature.
- **20% reserved seats for minorities.**
- But **no settlement could be reached between the Congress and the League** on these lines. The fact that a sort of parity between the Congress and the League was decided upon had far-reaching consequences.

21. **Correct Option: (d)****Explanation:**

- **Option (d) is correct**

Supplementary notes:**Gaon Buras/GaonBuris**

- A 'red army' of wise old men and women are helping villages across some hill States in the northeast keep the novel coronavirus away.
- Though a majority of those felled by the COVID19 pandemic are aged 60 years or more, this hasn't stopped the gaonburas (male villager elder) and gaonburis (female village elder) — usually referred to as GBs — from following their predecessors in forming a shield between the villages and the enemy — in this case, the virus.
- The village elders across the States are distinguished by their red coats provided by the government, which also pays them a stipend of Rs.1,500 per month.
- **The Assam Frontier (Administration of Justice) Regulation of 1945**, under which GBs are appointed, prescribes the 3560 age slab.
- A head gaonbura, who supervises five GBs, is usually older.
- The population of a village decides the number of GBs.
- **Assisting the GBs in Nagaland are the dobashis, the custodians of Naga customary laws** who also wear red coats. They have been salaried government employees since 1842 when the British appointed **the first dobashis for interpreting Naga dialects into Assamese or Hindi**

22. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The Nyay scheme would be a **joint scheme of the central and state governments**.

Supplementary notes:

Nyuntam Aay Yojna (Nyay Scheme)

- The Nyay scheme is targeted towards 5 crore families who are the poorest 20 percent in India.
- **Nyay scheme guarantees each family a cash transfer of Rs. 72,000 a year** and as far as possible the money will be transferred to a bank account of a woman in the family.
- There will a design phase (3 months), followed by pilot and testing phases (6-9 months) before the rollout of the plan.
- The scheme will be implemented in phases and the estimated cost will be less than 1 per cent of the GDP in the first year, and less than 2 per cent of the GDP in the second year and thereafter.

- As the nominal GDP grows and the families move out of poverty, the cost will decline as a proportion of the GDP.
- The Nyay scheme would be a **joint scheme of the central and state governments**.
- **Nyay scheme will be funded through new revenues and rationalisation of expenditure.** Current merit subsidy schemes that are intended to achieve specific objectives will be continued.

23. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- **All the statements are correct:**

Supplementary notes:

World Health Organization (WHO)

- It came into existence on 7 April, 1948.
- Its headquarters is in **Geneva, Switzerland**.
- **There are four kinds of contributions that make up funding for the WHO. These are:**
 - ▶ **Assessed contributions** are the dues countries pay in order to be a member of the Organization. The amount each Member State must pay is calculated relative to the country's wealth and population.
 - ▶ **Voluntary contributions** come from Member States (in addition to their assessed contribution) or from other partners. They can range from flexible to highly earmark.
 - ▶ **Core voluntary contributions** allow less well-funded activities to benefit from a better flow of resources and ease implementation bottlenecks that arise when immediate financing is lacking.
 - ▶ **Pandemic Influenza Preparedness (PIP) Contributions** were started in 2011 to improve and strengthen the sharing of influenza viruses with human pandemic potential, and to increase the access of developing countries to vaccines and other pandemic related supplies.
- **Largest contributions:**
 - ▶ **The United States is currently the WHO's biggest contributor, making up 14.67 per cent of total funding by providing \$553.1 million.**

- ▶ The US is followed by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation forming 9.76 per cent or \$367.7 million.
- ▶ The third biggest contributor is the GAVI Vaccine Alliance at 8.39 per cent, with the UK (7.79 per cent) and Germany (5.68 per cent) coming fourth and fifth respectively.
- ▶ The four next biggest donors are international bodies: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (5.09 per cent), World Bank (3.42 per cent), Rotary International (3.3 per cent), and the European Commission (3.3 per cent). India makes up 0.48 per cent of total contributions, and China 0.21 per cent.

24. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Swayam is a massive online course that hosts all courses taught **from 9th class till post-graduation** to be accessed by anyone, anywhere at any time.

Supplementary notes:

“Bharat Padhe Online Campaign”

- The Ministry of Human Resources Development has launched a week long campaign called **“Bharat Padhe Online Campaign”**. The campaign aims to improve online education in India.
- **The main aim of the campaign is to invite experts in the country to share their knowledge and solutions in order to overcome the constraints in promoting digital education.** Students and teachers are the main targets of the campaign. Though there are several other initiatives to promote online education in India, this campaign is launched to bring in all the experts of different fields to share their knowledge during lock down.
- **Other Initiatives:**
 - ▶ **Swayam**
 - It is a programme initiated by Government of India and designed to achieve the three cardinal principles of Education Policy viz., access, equity and quality.
 - The objective of this effort is to take the best teaching learning resources to all, including the most disadvantaged.

- It seeks to bridge the digital divide for students who have hitherto remained untouched by the digital revolution and have not been able to join the mainstream of the knowledge economy.
- **It is a massive online course that hosts all courses taught from 9th class till post-graduation to be accessed by anyone, anywhere at any time.**
- All the courses are interactive, prepared by the best teachers in the country and are available, free of cost to any learner.

- **SwayamPrabha** is another initiative of GoI that provides educational contents developed by experts through DTH television channels.
- **National Digital Library** consists of more than 6.5 million books and can be accessed for free.

25. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- All statements are correct

Supplementary notes:

State of the World's Nursing Report

- It was released by the WHO, along with the International Council of Nurses (ICN) and the Nursing Now campaign.

Key findings and observations

- Globally, there are roughly **36.9 nurses per 10,000 people**, with variations within and across regions.
- There are almost **10 times more nurses in the Americas than in the African region**. While there are 83.4 nurses per 10,000 population in the former, there are 8.7 nurses per 10,000 population in the latter.
- **By 2030, there will be a shortage of over 5.7 million nurses worldwide.**
- The largest shortfall in absolute numbers is in the South-East Asian region, while in the Americas and Europe, the problem is different since they are facing an ageing nursing workforce.
- Moreover, **a number of high-income countries in Europe, the Eastern Mediterranean and American regions are “exclusively” dependent on migrant nurses.**

- As nurses and other medical workers are at the frontlines of this global pandemic, some of the key issues they face include shortages of personal protective equipment (PPE) including face masks, eye-protective gear and gloves, and also the psychological stress faced by some medical staff.

State of Nursing in India:

- As of 2018, there were over 1.56 million nurses in India and 772,575 nursing associates. Out of this, the share of professional nurses is 67 per cent, with

322,827 graduating every year with a minimum training period of four years.

- Within the health workforce, nurses comprise 47 per cent of the medical staff, followed by doctors (23.3 per cent), dentists (5.5 per cent) and pharmacists (24.1 per cent).
- Further, an overwhelming majority of the nurses are women — 88 per cent in India. This is in line with the composition of nursing seen globally as well, where 90 per cent are women.



TEST

DAY - 87

Time Allowed: 30 mins

Maximum Marks: 50

1. **The Lothian Committee was constituted by Britishers for__**

- (a) Providing voting rights to women
- (b) Providing Communal Awards
- (c) Economic Reform
- (d) Extending civil services for Indians

2. **How the Cripps Mission/Proposal different from the rest of the mission before it?**

- 1. The making of the constitution was to be solely in Indian hands now.
- 2. Option was available to any province to have a separate constitution
- 3. Indians were allowed a large share in the administration in the interim period

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

3. **Which of the following were the features of the Mountbatten Plan?**

- 1. Referendums in NWFP and Sylhet district of Bengal would decide the fate of these areas.
- 2. In case of partition, two dominions and two constituent assemblies would be created.
- 3. Sindh would take its own decision.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

4. **Consider the following statements regarding The Regulating Act of 1773:**

- 1. It recognised that the Company's role in India extended beyond mere trade to administrative and political fields.
- 2. A Supreme Court of judicature was to be established in Bengal with original and appellate jurisdictions.
- 3. The governor-general could exercise some powers over Bombay and Madras.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

5. **Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the The Charter Act of 1833?**

- (a) The Company's monopoly over trade with China and in tea also ended.
- (b) Christian missionaries were also permitted to come to India and preach their religion.
- (c) All restrictions on European immigration and the acquisition of property in India were lifted.
- (d) Bengal, Madras, Bombay and all other territories were placed under complete control of the governor-general

6. **Match the following leaders with the ministries they were holding during the Interim Government (September 2, 1946–August 15, 1947):**

1. Jawaharlal Nehru A. Finance
2. C. Rajagopalachari B. Agriculture and Food
3. Liaquat Ali Khan C. External Affairs
4. Rajendra Prasad D. Education

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- (a) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D
- (b) 1-C, 2-B, 3-A, 4-D
- (c) 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B
- (d) 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A

7. Consider the following statements regarding The Indian Councils Act, 1861:

1. The principle of representatives of non-officials in legislative bodies became accepted
2. The portfolio system introduced was by Lord Curzon laid the foundations of cabinet government in India.
3. The councils could not discuss important matters and no financial matters at all without previous approval of government

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

8. Which of the following is *incorrect* regarding the Simon Commission's recommendation?

- (a) It recommended that dyarchy be abolished.
- (b) It recommended communal electorates be discontinued.
- (c) It recommended that responsible government be extended in the provinces.
- (d) It recommended a federation of British India and the Princely States be established.

9. Which of the following statement is *incorrect* regarding the Government of India Act, 1935?

- (a) Dyarchy was provided for in the Federal Executive.
- (b) There was a provision for joint sitting in cases of deadlock between the houses
- (c) Dyarchy in the provinces was abolished and provinces were given autonomy
- (d) Provincial governments could borrow money on the security of the British Crown.

10. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the Evolution of Civil Services in India?

1. Cornwallis was the first to bring into existence and organise the civil services.
2. In 1800, Wellesley set up the Fort William College for training of new recruits.
3. The 1833 Charter Act ended the Company's patronage, enjoining recruitment to be through an open competition henceforth.
4. Lytton introduced the Statutory Civil Service consisting of one-sixth of coveted posts to be filled by Indians of high families through election by local governments.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

11. Consider the following statements regarding provisions of the Poona Pact?

1. The seats reserved for the depressed classes were increased in the central legislature and provincial legislature.
2. There was a provision of an educational grant for the education of depressed classes in all provinces.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

12. Consider the following statements about Delhi Proposals:

1. It consists of the demands of the Muslim League that to be incorporated into the draft constitution.
2. This proposal was outrightly rejected by Congress.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

13. The Trade Disputes Act of 1929:

1. Made strikes illegal in public utility services.
2. Secured immunity, both civil and criminal, for trade unions from prosecution for legitimate activities.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

14. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Nehru Report?

1. A subcommittee was appointed under the chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru to draft a constitution.
2. This was the first major attempt by the Indians to draft a constitutional framework for the country.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

15. Who among the following was the first President of the Indian Trade Union Congress in 1920?

- (a) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (b) Chittaranjan Das
- (c) Lala Lajpat Raj
- (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

16. With reference to communalism in India, consider the following statements:

1. Communal Nationalism refers to the notion that two religious communities having different religious interests also have different secular interests.
2. Extreme communalism in India resorted to only after 1937.

Which of the above statements is/are *incorrect*?

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

17. Which one of the following is related to the Wardha Scheme?

- (a) Constitutional Objectives
- (b) Economic Policy
- (c) Administrative structure
- (d) Education Program

18. With respect to the Indian freedom struggle, Surya Sen was associated with?

- (a) Ghadar movement
- (b) Kakori conspiracy
- (c) Bombay textile mills strike in 1928
- (d) Chittagong Armoury Raid

19. The participation in the Non-Cooperation Movement and Khilafat Movement was from a wide range of society. In this regard which of the following statements is/are *incorrect*?

1. Women gave up purdah and offered their ornaments for the Tilak Fund.
2. The participation of students was negligible.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

20. Who among the following said that “the fight that was commenced in 1920 is a fight to the finish, whether it lasts one month or one year or many months or many years?”

- (a) Motilal Nehru
- (b) Mahatama Gandhi
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Acharya Narendradev

21. Which of the following statements regarding 'Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897' are correct?

1. The act empowers the Central government to determine in what manner and by whom any expenses incurred shall be defrayed.
2. It empowers the State governments/UTs to take special measures and formulate regulations for containing the outbreak.
3. It gives legal protection to the implementing officers acting under the Act.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

22. Which of the following are the major factors responsible for Uranium contamination?

1. Amount of uranium contained in an aquifer's rocks.
2. The interaction of the extracted uranium with other chemicals in the groundwater.
3. Increase in the groundwater table.
4. Water-rock interactions that cause the uranium to be extracted from those rocks

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

23. Consider the following statements regarding long term repo operation (TLTRO):

1. TLTRO is a tool under which the central bank provides 1 to 3 year money to banks at the prevailing repo rate.

2. Under the scheme, the central bank lends the money to other banks without any collateral.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

24. Recently the term 'Gamosa' was in news. In this context, consider the following statements:

1. It is a white rectangular piece of cloth with primarily a red border on three sides and red woven motifs on the fourth.
2. It was used as a symbol of protest rose during the anti-foreigners Assam Agitation from 1979 to 1985.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

25. Consider the following statements regarding National Board for Wildlife (NBWL):

1. NBWL is a statutory organization set up under Wildlife Protection Act, 1972
2. It is chaired by the Union Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
3. Its role is advisory in nature and advises the Central Government on framing policies and measures for conservation of wildlife in the country.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANSWER HINTS

DAY - 87

1. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

The Lothian Committee

- The Communal Award was announced by the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, on August 16, 1932.
- **The Communal Award, based on the findings of the Indian Franchise Committee (also called the Lothian Committee),** established separate electorates and reserved seats for minorities, including the depressed classes which were granted seventy-eight reserved seats.
- Thus, this award accorded separate electorates for Muslims, Europeans, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, depressed classes, and even to the Marathas for some seats in Bombay.
- The award was perceived by the national leaders led by the Congress as another manifestation of the British policy of divide and rule.

2. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Cripps Mission/Proposal

- The proposals differed from those offered in the past in many respects—
 - ▶ **The making of the constitution was to be solely in Indian hands now** (and not 'mainly' in Indian hands—as contained in the August Offer).
 - ▶ A concrete plan was provided for the constituent assembly.
 - ▶ **Option was available to any province to have a separate constitution**—a blueprint for India's partition.
 - ▶ Free India could withdraw from the Commonwealth.

- ▶ **Indians were allowed a large share in the administration in the interim period.**

3. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Mountbatten Plan

- Punjab and Bengal Legislative Assemblies would meet in two groups, Hindus and Muslims, to vote for partition. If a simple majority of either group voted for partition, then these provinces would be partitioned.
- **In case of partition, two dominions and two constituent assemblies would be created.**
- **Sindh would take its own decision.**
- **Referendums in NWFP and Sylhet district of Bengal would decide the fate of these areas.**
- Since the Congress had conceded a unified India, all their other points would be met, namely,
 - ▶ independence for princely states ruled out—they would join either India or Pakistan;
 - ▶ Independence for Bengal ruled out;
 - ▶ accession of Hyderabad to Pakistan ruled out (Mountbatten supported the Congress on this);
 - ▶ freedom to come on August 15, 1947; and
 - ▶ a boundary commission to be set up if partition was to be effected.

4. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

The Regulating Act of 1773

- The 1773 Regulating Act brought about the British government's involvement in Indian affairs in the effort to control and regulate the functioning of the East India Company.

It recognised that the Company's role in India extended beyond mere trade to administrative and political fields, and introduced the element of centralised administration.

- The directors of the Company were required to submit all correspondence regarding revenue affairs and civil and military administration to the government. (Thus for the first time, the British cabinet was given the right to exercise control over Indian affairs.)
- In Bengal, the administration was to be carried out by governor-general and a council consisting of 4 members, representing civil and military government. They were required to function according to the majority rule. Warren Hastings and four others were named in the Act, later ones were to be appointed by the Company.
- **A Supreme Court of judicature was to be established in Bengal with original and appellate jurisdictions where all subjects could seek redressal.** In practice, however, the Supreme Court had a debatable jurisdiction vis-a-vis the council which created various problems.
- **The governor-general could exercise some powers over Bombay and Madras**—again, a vague provision which created many problems.

5. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

The Charter Act of 1833

- 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.)
- The administration was urged to take steps to ameliorate the conditions of slaves and to ultimately abolish slavery. (Slavery was abolished in 1843.)
- **Christian missionaries were also permitted to come to India and preach their religion after the passing of the Charter Act of 1813.**

6. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

14 Ministers of Interim Government (September 2, 1946–August 15, 1947)

- **Jawaharlal Nehru:** Vice President of Executive Council, External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations
- **Vallabhbhai Patel:** Home, Information and Broadcasting
- **Baldev Singh:** Defence
- **Dr. John Mathai:** Industries and Supplies
- **C. Rajagopalachari:** Education
- **C.H. Bhabha:** Works, Mines and Power
- **Rajendra Prasad:** Agriculture and Food
- **Jagjivan Ram:** Labour
- **Asaf Ali:** Railway
- **Liaquat Ali Khan** (Muslim League): Finance
- **Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar** (Muslim League): Commerce
- **Abdur Rab Nishtar** (Muslim League): Communications

- Ghazanfar Ali Khan (Muslim League): Health
- Jogendra Nath Mandal (Muslim League): Law

7. **Correct Option: (a)**

Explanation:

Indian Councils Act, 1861

- The 1861 Act marked an advance in that the principle of representatives of non-officials in legislative bodies became accepted; laws were to be made after due deliberation, and as pieces of legislation they could be changed only by the same deliberative process. Law-making was thus no longer seen as the exclusive business of the executive.
- The portfolio system introduced by Lord Canning laid the foundations of cabinet government in India, each branch of the administration having its official head and spokesman in the government, who was responsible for its administration.
- The Act by vesting legislative powers in the Governments of Bombay and Madras and by making provision for the institution of similar legislative councils in other provinces laid the foundations of legislative devolution.
- However, the legislative council established by the Act of 1861 possessed no real powers and had many weaknesses. **The councils could not discuss important matters and no financial matters at all without previous approval of government.** They had no control over budget.
- They could not discuss executive action. Final passing of the bill needed viceroy's approval. Even if approved by the viceroy, the secretary of state could disallow a legislation. Indians associated as non-officials were members of elite sections only.

8. **Correct Option: (b)**

Explanation:

Simon Commission

- The 1919 Act had provided that a Royal Commission would be appointed ten years after the Act to report on its working.
- In November 1927, two years before scheduled, the British government announced the appointment of such a commission—the Indian Statutory Commission.

- The commission submitted its report in 1930. It recommended that **dyarchy be abolished, responsible government be extended in the provinces, a federation of British India and the Princely States be established, and that communal electorates be continued.**

9. **Correct Option: (d)**

Explanation:

Government of India Act, 1935

- **Dyarchy, rejected by the Simon Commission, was provided for in the Federal Executive.**
- The Federal Legislature was to have two chambers (bicameral)—the Council of States and the Federal Legislative Assembly. The Council of States (the Upper House) was to be a permanent body.
- **There was a provision for joint sitting in cases of deadlock between the houses.** There were to be three subject lists—the Federal Legislative List, the Provincial Legislative List and the Concurrent Legislative List. Residuary legislative powers were subject to the discretion of the governor-general. Even if a bill was passed by the federal legislature, the governor-general could veto it, while even Acts assented to by the governor-general could be disallowed by the King-in-Council.
- **Dyarchy in the provinces was abolished and provinces were given autonomy,** i.e., the distinction between Reserved and Transferred Subjects was abolished and full responsible government was established, subject to certain safeguards.
- Provinces derived their power and authority directly from the British Crown. They were given independent financial powers and resources. **Provincial governments could borrow money on their own security.**
- Provincial legislatures were further expanded. Bicameral legislatures were provided in the six provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Bihar and Assam, with other five provinces retaining unicameral legislatures.
- The principles of 'communal electorates' and 'weightage' were further extended to depressed classes, women and labour.
- Franchise was extended, with about 10 per cent of the total population getting the right to vote.

- The Act also provided for a Federal Court (which was established in 1937), with original and appellate powers, to interpret the 1935 Act and settle inter-state disputes, but the Privy Council in London was to dominate this court.
- The India Council of the Secretary of State was abolished.

10. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Evolution of Civil Services in India

- **Cornwallis (governor-general, 1786-93) was the first to bring into existence and organise the civil services.** He tried to check corruption through—
 - raising the civil servants' salary,
 - strict enforcement of rules against private trade,
 - debarring civil servants from taking presents, bribes etc.,
 - enforcing promotions through seniority.
- **In 1800, Wellesley (governor-general, 1798-1805) set up the Fort William College for training of new recruits.** In 1806 Wellesley's college was disapproved by the Court of Directors and instead the East India College was set up at Haileybury in England to impart two years' training to the recruits.
- **The 1853 Charter Act ended the Company's patronage,** enjoining recruitment to be through an open competition henceforth. Although the Charter Act of 1833 theoretically threw open the services to the Indians, the relevant provisions were never really implemented.
- In 1878-79, Lytton introduced the Statutory Civil Service consisting of one-sixth of covenanted posts to be filled by Indians of high families **through nominations** by local governments subject to approval by the secretary of State and the viceroy. But the system failed and was abolished.

11. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Poona Pact

- Poona Pact was signed by B.R. Ambedkar on behalf of the depressed classes in September 1932, the Pact abandoned

separate electorates for the depressed classes.

- The seats reserved for the depressed classes were increased from 71 to 147 in the provincial legislature and 18 percent of the total in central legislature.
- A certain sum of money from the educational grant was proposed to be allotted for the education of depressed classes in all provinces.

Another important clause of Poona pact:

- The Franchise for the Central and Provincial Legislatures of the Depressed Classes shall be as indicated, in the Lothian Committee Report.
- There shall be no disabilities attached to anyone on the ground of his being a member of the Depressed Classes in regard to any election to local bodies or appointments to the public services.
- Every endeavour shall be made to secure a fair representation of the Depress Class in these respects, subject to such educational qualifications as may be laid down for appointment for the Public Services.
- The Poona Pact was accepted by the Government as an amendment to the Communal Award.

12. Correct option: (a)

Explanation:

Delhi Proposals

- In December 1927, a large number of Muslim leaders had met at Delhi at the Muslim League session and evolved **four proposals** for their demands to be incorporated into the draft constitution. This was called '**Delhi Proposals**'.
- These proposals were **accepted by the Indian National Congress** in the Madras session of December 1927.
- **Following were the 4 points of the proposal:**
 - Joint electorates in place of separate electorates with reserved seats for Muslims;
 - One-third representation to Muslims in the Central Legislative Assembly;
 - Representation to Muslims in Punjab and Bengal in proportion to their population; and

- Formation of three new Muslim majority provinces Sindh, Baluchistan and North-West Frontier Province.

13. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Trade Disputes Act of 1929

- In the late 1920s, due to the increasing strength of the trade union movement under the extremist influence, the government resorted to legislative restrictions. It passed the Public Safety Ordinance (1929) and the Trade Disputes Act (TDA), 1929. The TDA, 1929
 - **Made compulsory the appointment of Courts of Inquiry and Consultation Boards** for settling industrial disputes;
 - **Made illegal the strikes in public utility services** like posts, railways, water, and electricity, unless each individual worker planning to go on strike gave advance notice of one month to the administration;
 - **Forbade trade union activity of coercive or purely political nature and even sympathetic strikes.**

The Trade Union Act, 1926

- Recognized trade unions as legal associations;
- Laid down conditions for registration and regulation of trade union activities;
- Secured immunity, both civil and criminal, for trade unions from prosecution for legitimate activities, but put some restrictions on their political activities.

14. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Nehru Report

- An All Parties Conference met in February 1928 and appointed a subcommittee under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru to draft a constitution.
- **This was the first major attempt by the Indians to draft a constitutional framework for the country.**
- The committee included Tej Bahadur Sapru, Subhash Bose, M.S. Aney, Mangal Singh, Ali Imam, Shuab Qureshi and G.R. Pradhan as its members.

- The report was finalized by August 1928.
- The recommendations of the Nehru Committee were unanimous except in one respect—while the majority favored the “dominion status” as the basis of the Constitution, a section of it wanted “complete independence” as the basis, with the majority section giving the latter section liberty of action.

15. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)

- The All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) is the oldest trade union federations in India. It is not affiliated with any political party. Lala Lajpat Rai was its first president and Diwan Chaman Lal was its first secretary.

16. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Characteristic features of Indian Communalism

- Communalism (more accurately ‘sectarianism’) is basically an ideology, which gives more importance to one’s own ethnic/religious group rather than to the wider society as a whole, evolved through three broad stages in India.
- Communal Nationalism: the notion that since a group or a section of people belong to a particular religious community, their secular interests are the same, i.e., even those matters which have got nothing to do with religion affect all of them equally.
- **Liberal Communalism: the notion that since two religious communities have different religious interests, they have different interests in the secular sphere also (i.e., in economic, political and cultural spheres).**
- Extreme Communalism: the notion that not only do different religious communities have different interests but also that these interests are incompatible, i.e., two communities cannot co-exist because the interests of one community come into conflict with those of the other.
- **Till 1937 there had been liberal communalism, centered around safeguards, and reservations.** It was communal while upholding certain liberal,

democratic, humanistic and nationalistic values and the notion that these diverse communities could be welded together into one nation in one national interest.

- **After the Muslim League performed badly in the 1937 provincial elections, it decided to resort to extreme communalism.** There began a tendency to project the Muslims, not as a minority but as a separate nation. From now onwards, communalism was organized as a mass movement with its base among middle and upper classes.
- The extreme communalism of Muslims found its echo in the militant communal nationalism of Hindus represented by organizations such as the Hindu Mahasabha and RSS.

17. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Wardha Scheme

- The fundamental features of the scheme which was evolved in due course are as follows:
 - **Free and compulsory education to be given for 8 years (from 6 to 14 years)** in two stages, instead of 7 to 14 the junior stage covering 5 years and the senior 3 years.
 - The medium of instructions is to be the mother tongue.
 - Education is to centre around some form of productive work. The social and physical environment to be used for correlation in addition to craft.
 - The self-supporting aspect is not to be over-emphasized. The sale-precedes of the finished goods should be able to help the school to cover some part of its expenditure.
 - External examinations are to be abolished. The day-to-day work of the student is to be the determining factor.
 - Textbooks to be avoided as far as possible.
 - Cleanliness and health, citizenship, play, and recreation are to be given sufficient importance.

18. Correct option: (d)

Explanation:

Surya Sen

- Surya Sen had actively participated in the non-cooperation movement and was popularly known as **Masterda**. Arrested and imprisoned for two years, from 1926 to 1928, for revolutionary activities, he continued to work in the Congress.
- Surya Sen, a brilliant and inspiring organizer, was an unpretentious, soft-spoken and transparently sincere person. He was fond of saying: '**Humanism is a special virtue of a revolutionary**'. He was a great admirer of Rabindranath Tagore and Kazi Nazrul Islam.
- Surya Sen was the Secretary and five of his associates were members of the Chittagong District Congress Committee. He decided to organize an armed rebellion along with his associates to show that it was possible to challenge the armed might of the mighty British Empire.
- They had planned to occupy two main **armories in Chittagong** to seize and supply arms to the revolutionaries, to destroy telephone and telegraph lines, and to dislocate the railway link of Chittagong with the rest of Bengal.
- The raid was conducted in April 1930 and involved 65 activists under the banner of the **Indian Republican Army-Chittagong Branch**. The raid was quite successful; Sen hoisted the national flag, took salute and proclaimed a provisional revolutionary government. Later, they dispersed into neighboring villages and raided government targets.

19. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Non-Cooperation Movement and Khilafat movement

- The participation in the movement was from a wide range of society but to a varying extent.
 - **Middle Class:** People from the middle classes led the movement at the beginning but later they showed a lot of reservations about Gandhi's programme. The response to the call for resignation from the government service, surrendering of titles, etc., was not taken seriously.
 - **Business Class:** The economic boycott received support from the

Indian business group because they had benefited from the nationalists' emphasis on the use of Swadeshi. But a section of the **big business houses remained skeptical towards the movement**. They seemed to be afraid of labour unrest in their factories.

- ▶ **Peasants:** Peasants' participation was massive. In general, the peasants turned against the landlords and the traders. The movement gave an opportunity to the toiling masses to express their real feelings against the British as well as against their Indian masters and oppressors (landlords and traders).
- ▶ **Women:** Women gave up purdah and offered their ornaments for the Tilak Fund. They joined the movement in large numbers and **took an active part in the picketing** of the shops selling foreign cloth and liquor.
- ▶ **Hindu-Muslim Unity:** The massive participation of Muslims and the maintenance of communal unity. Gandhi and other leaders addressed the Muslim masses from mosques, and Gandhi was even allowed to address meetings of Muslim women in which he was the only male who was not blindfolded.
- ▶ **Students:** Students became active volunteers of the movement and **thousands of them left government schools and colleges and joined national schools and colleges**. The newly opened national institutions like the Kashi Vidyapeeth, the Gujarat Vidyapeeth and the Jamia Milia Islamia and others accommodated many students.

20. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Mahatma Gandhi

- The non-cooperation movement was launched on 1st August 1920 by the Indian National Congress (INC) under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. It signified a new chapter in the history of Indian freedom struggle.
- The Indian people had lost their sense of fear. The brute strength of British power in India no longer frightened them. They had gained tremendous self-confidence and

self-esteem, which no defeats and retreats could shake. **This was expressed by Gandhiji when he declared that "the fight that was commenced in 1920 is a fight to the finish, whether it lasts one month or one year or many months or many years."**

21. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The state may determine in what manner and by whom any expenses incurred (including compensation if any) shall be defrayed.

Supplementary notes:

Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897

- It is routinely enforced across the country for dealing with outbreaks of diseases such as swine flu, dengue, and cholera. It was introduced by colonial government to tackle the epidemic of bubonic plague that had spread in the erstwhile Bombay Presidency in the 1890s.

Provisions of the 1897 Epidemic Diseases Act:

- **It empowers state governments/UTs to take special measures and formulate regulations for containing the outbreak.**
- It also empowers state to prescribe such temporary regulations to be observed by the public or by any person or class of persons as it shall deem necessary to prevent the outbreak of such disease or the spread thereof.
- **The state may determine in what manner and by whom any expenses incurred (including compensation if any) shall be defrayed.**
- The State Government may take measures and prescribe regulations for the inspection of persons travelling by railway or otherwise, and the segregation, in hospital, temporary accommodation or otherwise, of persons suspected by the inspecting officer of being infected with any such disease.
- It also provides penalties for disobeying any regulation or order made under the Act. These are according to section 188 of the Indian Penal Code (Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant).
- **It also gives legal protection to the implementing officers acting under the Act.**

22. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** Decline in groundwater table is one of the major factors responsible for Uranium Contamination.

Supplementary notes:**Uranium Contamination**

- A new study conducted by the University of Manchester, UK and Mahavir Cancer Institute and Research Centre, Phulwari sharif in Patna has found uranium contaminating the groundwater in 10 districts of Bihar.

Key findings:

- Supaul, Gopalganj, Siwan, Saran, Patna, Nalanda, Nawada, Aurangabad, Gaya and Jehanabad are the 10 districts.
- Uranium concentrations are elevated mostly in the North West-South East band along and to the east of Gandak River and running south of the Ganga River.
- The maximum uranium content was in Supaul, 80 microgram of uranium per litre of water.

Main factors responsible for uranium contamination:

- Amount of uranium contained in an aquifer's rocks.
- Water-rock interactions that cause the uranium to be extracted from those rocks.
- Oxidation conditions that enhance the extracted uranium's solubility in water.
- The interaction of the extracted uranium with other chemicals in the groundwater, such as bicarbonate, which can further enhance its solubility.
- Human factors such as groundwater-table decline and nitrate pollution may be exacerbating the problem.

23. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Under the scheme, the central bank lends the money to other banks by **accepting government securities with matching or higher tenure as the collateral.**

Supplementary notes:**Targeted Long Term Repo Operation (TLTRO)**

- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has said it has received Rs. 1.13 lakh crore worth of bids in the targeted long term repo operation (TLTRO) conducted for an amount of Rs 25,000 crore with a three-year tenor.
- The LTRO is a tool under which the central bank provides one-year to three-year money to banks at the prevailing repo rate, **accepting government securities with matching or higher tenure as the collateral.**
- LTRO operations are intended to prevent short-term interest rates in the market from drifting a long way away from the policy rate, which is the repo rate.

24. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- **Both statements are correct**

Supplementary notes:**Gamosa**

- The Gamosa is an article of significance for the people of Assam. It is generally a white rectangular piece of cloth with primarily a red border on three sides and red woven motifs on the fourth.
- Assam has traditionally had two types of gamosas — the uka or plain kind used to wipe sweat or dry the body after a bath, and the phulam, which is decorated with floral motifs to be gifted as a memento or during festivals such as Bihu.
- Cultural historians say the gamosa came to symbolise Assamese nationalism in 1916 when the Asom Chatra Sanmilan, a students' organisation was formed, followed by the Assam Sahitya Sabha, a literary body. Wearing the phulam gamosa around the neck became a standard for cultural identity.
- **The gamosa's graph as a symbol of protest rose during the anti-foreigners Assam Agitation from 1979 to 1985.** The extremist United Liberation Front of Asom too used the towel with "revolutionary" motifs.

25. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The National Board for Wildlife (NBWL) is chaired by the Prime Minister.

Supplementary notes:**National Board for Wildlife**

- It is a “Statutory Organization” constituted under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.

Roles and functions:

- Its role is “advisory” in nature and advises the Central Government on framing policies and measures for conservation of wildlife in the country.
- Primary function of the Board is to promote the conservation and development of wildlife and forests.

- It has power to review all wildlife-related matters and approve projects in and around national parks and sanctuaries.
- No alternation of boundaries in national parks and wildlife sanctuaries can be done without approval of the NBWL.

Composition:

- It is chaired by the Prime Minister.
- It has 47 members including the Prime Minister. Among these, 19 members are ex-officio members. Other members include three Members of Parliament (two from Lok Sabha and one from Rajya Sabha), five NGOs and 10 eminent ecologists, conservationists and environmentalists.



TEST

DAY -88

Time Allowed: 30 mins

Maximum Marks: 50

1. Which of the following is *not* correctly matched regarding the censorship Acts on Press with respect to the Governor-General/Viceroy who enacted them?

- (a) Press Act of 1835: Lord Metcalfe
- (b) Licensing Regulations, 1823: John Adams
- (c) Censorship of Press Act, 1799: Lord Cornwallis
- (d) Vernacular Press Act, 1878: Lord Lytton

2. Consider the following pairs:

- 1. Swadesamitran: G. Subramaniya Aiyar
- 2. Voice of India: Surendranath Banerjee
- 3. Indian Mirror: N.N. Sen
- 4. Advocate: Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Which of the following are correctly matched with regard to Newspapers and their founder?

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

3. Consider the following statements regarding the Vernacular Press Act, 1878:

- 1. The Act was not against English newspapers even if they publish anything against the Government.
- 2. The magistrate's action was final and no appeal could be made in a court of law.
- 3. A vernacular newspaper could not get exemption from the operation of the Act even by submitting proofs to a government censor.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

4. Arrange the following in the chronological order of their establishment/enactment:

- 1. Fort William College
- 2. The Calcutta Madrasah
- 3. Lord Macaulay's Minute
- 4. The Sanskrit College

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

5. In 1854, Charles Wood prepared a despatch on an educational system for India. Consider the following statements:

- 1. It asked the government of India to assume responsibility for education of the masses
- 2. It recommended English as the medium of instruction for higher studies as well as at school level
- 3. It recommended a system of grants-in-aid to encourage private enterprise.

Which of the following statements is/are correct with respect to Wood's Despatch?

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

6. Which of the following statements is *incorrect* regarding the various commissions set up for the development of education in India?

- Hunter Commission mostly confined its recommendations to primary and secondary education.
- Raleigh Commission was set up to go into conditions and prospects of universities in India.
- The Saddler Commission was set up to study and report on problems of Calcutta University.
- Based on the recommendations of the Hartog Committee the Indian Universities Act was passed in 1904.

7. Which of the following statements is *incorrect* regarding the Changed Nature of Peasant Movements after 1857?

- The demands were centred almost wholly on economic issues.
- The movements were now directed against the Britishers.
- The struggles were directed towards specific and limited objectives and redressal of particular grievances
- Territorial reach was limited.

8. Consider the following pairs:

- Eka Movement: The grassroot leadership of the Eka Movement came from Madari Pasi and other low-caste leaders
- Pabna Agrarian Leagues: The main form of struggle was that of legal resistance; there was very little violence
- Mappila Revolt: Mappila movement merged with the ongoing Khilafat agitation

Which of the following Peasant revolt is/are correctly matched with the feature associated with it?

- 1 and 3
- 2 and 3
- 1 only
- 1, 2 and 3

9. Consider the following efforts made by the moderates towards the Working Class:

- They differentiated between the labour in the Indian-owned factories and those in the British-owned factories.
- They want a division in the movement on the basis of classes.
- Earlier attempts to improve the economic conditions were aimed at specific local grievances.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 3 only
- 1 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 3 only

10. Arrange the following events in chronological order:

- Narain Meghajee Lokhanday started the newspaper Deenbandhu and set up the Bombay Mill and Millhands Association.
- Sasipada Banerjee started a workingmen's club and newspaper Bharat Shramjeevi.
- The first strike by the Great Indian Peninsular Railways took place.
- Sorabjee Shapoorji Bengalee tried to get a bill, providing better working conditions to labour, passed in the Bombay Legislative Council.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- 1-2-3-4
- 2-1-4-3
- 2-4-1-3
- 1-4-2-3

11. Consider the following statements related to the Kisan Sabha Movement:

- The United Province Kisan Sabha was set up by Gauri Shankar Mishra and Indra Narayan Dwivedi.
- Home Rule activists supported it.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

12. Ban of Human Sacrifice was the major cause of which of the following tribal uprisings?

- (a) Santhal Uprising
- (b) Rampa Uprising
- (c) Khond Uprising
- (d) Munda Uprising

13. Which of the following was the reason for the Ahom Revolt?

- (a) British efforts to put an end to Ahom's practice of human sacrifice.
- (b) The oppression by revenue officials, police, money lenders, landlords in general by the outsiders.
- (c) The British attempted to incorporate the Assam territories in Company's domination.
- (d) British efforts of radical religious, social and political changes.

14. Who founded the Paramahansa Mandali in Poona in 1840?

- (a) Bal Shastri Jambhekar
- (b) Mahadev Govind Ranade
- (c) Ganesh Vasudeo Joshi
- (d) Dadoba Pandurang Tarkhedkar

15. Consider the following statements regarding the Deoband Movement?

- 1. It was a revivalist movement with the objective of propagating pure teachings of the Quran.
- 2. It welcomed the formation of the Indian National Congress and issued a Fatwa against Sir Sayyad A. Khan's organization.
- 3. Shibli Numani, a supporter of the movement, favoured the inclusion of the English language and European science in the system of education.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

16. Which of the following were the attributes of the Indigo Revolt?

- 1. The peasants were supported by the intelligentsia and the press.
- 2. It was characterized by Hindi-Muslim unity.

3. The Indigo revolt was successful in achieving its objectives.

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

17. Who authored the book "Satyarthha Prakash"?

- (a) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (c) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (d) Ramkrishna Paramhansa

18. Due to whose efforts were the legal obstacles to the remarriage of widows removed through law in the year 1856?

- (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (b) Keshab Chandra Sen
- (c) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- (d) Debendranath Tagore

19. Consider the following description:

"He played an important role in the rise of separatist tendencies along communal lines. He laid the foundations of Muslim communalism and declared that the political interests of Hindus and Muslims were not the same but divergent. He preached complete obedience to British rule and urged the Muslims not to listen to Badruddin Tyabji's appeal to them to join the National Congress."

Which of the following personalities is discussed in the above-given passage?

- (a) Nawab Moshin-ul-Mulk
- (b) Aga Khan
- (c) Sayyid Ahmad Khan
- (d) Nawab Salimullah of Dhaka

20. Which of the following statements about the Paika is/are true?

- 1. They were militia class in Orissa occupying rent-free lands under the zamindars.
- 2. After the British occupation of Orissa, they were also required to pay land revenue to the British.

3. They revolted for the first time under the leadership of the Raja of Parlakimedi.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

21. Which of the following statements regarding the Marginal Cost of fund-based Lending Rate (MCLR) are correct?

1. It is the minimum interest rate that a bank can lend at.
2. Under the MCLR regime, banks are free to offer all categories of loans on fixed or floating interest rates.
3. The marginal cost does not take into account the repo rate.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

22. Which of the following statements regarding SAMADHAN Challenge is correct?

- (a) It was launched by the Innovation Cell of the Ministry of Human Resources Development and All India Council for Technical Education in collaboration with Forge and InnovatioCuris.
- (b) It is a mega online challenge to test the ability of students to innovate.
- (c) Under this the students and faculty will be motivated for doing new experiments and new discoveries and provide them with a strong base leading to spirit of experimentation and discovery.
- (d) All of the Above.

23. Consider the following statements regarding the National Commission for Women (NCW):

1. The National Commission for Women enjoys all the powers of both civil and criminal court.
2. The central government should nominate the chairperson.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

24. Consider the following statements regarding MP Local Area Development (MPLAD) scheme:

1. Funds are released in the form of grants in-aid directly to the district authorities.
2. The funds released under the scheme are lapsable.
3. The Implementing Agency should be identified by the District Authority.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

25. Which of the following statement(s) regarding Artemis Program is/are correct?

1. The Artemis Program is the Indian Space Research Organization's next mission to the Moon.
2. It will land the first woman and next man on the Moon by 2024.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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



ANSWER HINTS

DAY - 88

1. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Censorship of Press Act, 1799

- **Lord Wellesley enacted this**, anticipating French invasion of India. It imposed almost wartime press restrictions including pre-censorship. These restrictions were relaxed under Lord Hastings, who had progressive views, and in 1818, press censorship was dispensed with.

2. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Development of Press

- Many newspapers emerged during these years under distinguished and fearless journalists.
- These included **The Hindu** and **Swadesamitran** under **G. Subramaniya Aiyar**, **The Bengalee** under **Surendranath Banerjea**, **Voice of India** under **Dadabhai Naoroji**, **Amrita Bazar Patrika** under **Sisir Kumar Ghosh** and **Motilal Ghosh**, **Indian Mirror** under **N.N. Sen**, **Kesari** (in Marathi) and **Maharatta** (in English) under **Balgangadhar Tilak**, **Sudhakar** under **Gopal Krishna Gokhale**, and **Hindustan** and **Advocate** under **G.P. Verma**. Other main newspapers included, **Tribune** and **Akbhar-i-am** in Punjab, **Gujarati**, **InduPrakash**, **DhyanPrakash** and **Kal** in Bombay and **SomPrakash**, **Banganivasi** and **Sadharani** in Bengal.

3. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Development of Press

- The Vernacular Press Act (VPA) was designed to 'better control' the vernacular press and effectively punish and repress seditious writing. 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.

- The Act came to be nicknamed "the gagging Act".
- 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.

4. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Development of Education

- **The Calcutta Madrasah was established by Warren Hastings in 1781** for the study of Muslim law and related subjects.

- **The Sanskrit College** was established by Jonathan Duncan, the resident, at **Benaras in 1791** for study of Hindu law and philosophy.
- **Fort William College was set up by Wellesley in 1800** for training of civil servants of the Company in languages and customs of Indians (closed in 1802).
- The famous **Lord Macaulay's Minute (1835)** settled the row in favour of Anglicists—the limited government resources were to be devoted to teaching of Western sciences and literature through the medium of English language alone. Lord Macaulay held the view that “Indian learning was inferior to European learning”—which was true as far as physical and social sciences in the contemporary stage were concerned.

5. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Development of Education

- Considered the “Magna Carta of English Education in India”, this document was the first comprehensive plan for the spread of education in India.
 - ▶ It asked the government of India to assume responsibility for education of the masses, thus repudiating the ‘downward filtration theory’, at least on paper.
 - ▶ It systematised the hierarchy from vernacular primary schools in villages at bottom, followed by Anglo-Vernacular High Schools and an affiliated college at the district level, and affiliating universities in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.
 - ▶ It recommended English as the medium of instruction for higher studies and vernaculars at school level.
 - ▶ It laid stress on female and vocational education, and on teachers’ training.
 - ▶ It laid down that the education imparted in government institutions should be secular.
 - ▶ It recommended a system of grants-in-aid to encourage private enterprise.

6. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Development of Education

- In 1902, **Raleigh Commission was set up to go into conditions and prospects of universities** in India and to suggest measures for improvement in their constitution and working. The commission precluded from reporting on primary or secondary education. Based on its recommendations, **the Indian Universities Act was passed in 1904.**
- The **Hartog Committee was set up to report on development of education.** Its main recommendations were as follows.
 - ▶ Emphasis should be given to primary education but there need be no hasty expansion or compulsion in education.
 - ▶ Only deserving students should go in for high school and intermediate stage, while average students should be diverted to vocational courses after VIII standard.
 - ▶ For improvements in standards of university education, admissions should be restricted.

7. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Changed Nature of Peasant Movements after 1857

- Peasants emerged as the main force in agrarian movements, fighting directly for their own demands.
- **The demands were centred almost wholly on economic issues.**
- **The movements were directed against the immediate enemies of the peasant**—foreign planters and indigenous zamindars and moneylenders.
- **The struggles were directed towards specific and limited objectives and redressal of particular grievances.**
- Colonialism was not the target of these movements.
- It was not the objective of these movements to end the system of subordination or exploitation of the peasants.
- **Territorial reach was limited.**
- There was no continuity of struggle or long-term organisation.
- The peasants developed a strong awareness of their legal rights and asserted them in and outside the courts

8. **Correct Option: (d)**

Explanation:

Peasant Movements

- **Eka Movement:** Towards the end of 1921, peasant discontent resurfaced in some northern districts of the United Provinces—Hardoi, Bahraich, Sitapur. **The grassroots leadership of the Eka Movement came from Madari Pasi and other low-caste leaders, and many small zamindars.**
- **Pabna Agrarian Leagues:** During the 1870s and 1880s, large parts of Eastern Bengal witnessed agrarian unrest caused by oppressive practices of the zamindars. Having had enough of the oppressive regime, the peasants of Yusufshahi Pargana in Patna district formed an agrarian league or combination to resist the demands of the zamindars. The league organised a rent strike—the ryots refused to pay the enhanced rents, challenging the zamindars in the courts. Funds were raised by ryots to fight the court cases. The struggles spread throughout Patna and to other districts of East Bengal. **The main form of struggle was that of legal resistance; there was very little violence.**
- **Mappila Revolt:** The Mappilas were the Muslim tenants inhabiting the Malabar region where most of the landlords were Hindus. The Mappila tenants were particularly encouraged by the demand of the local Congress body for a government legislation regulating tenant-landlord relations. **Soon, the Mappila movement merged with the ongoing Khilafat agitation.** The leaders of the Khilafat-Non-Cooperation Movement like Gandhi, Shaukat Ali and Maulana Azad addressed Mappila meetings. After the arrest of national leaders, the leadership passed into the hands of local Mappila leaders.

9. **Correct Option: (d)**

Explanation:

The Movement of the Working Class

- The early nationalists, especially the Moderates,
 - were indifferent to the labour's cause;
 - **differentiated between the labour in the Indian owned factories and those in the British-owned factories;**

- believed that labour legislations would affect the competitive edge enjoyed by the Indian-owned industries;
- **did not want a division in the movement on the basis of classes;**
- did not support the Factory Acts of 1881 and 1891 for these reasons.
- Thus, earlier attempts to improve the economic conditions of the workers were in the nature of the philanthropic efforts which were **isolated, sporadic and aimed at specific local grievances.**

10. **Correct Option: (c)**

Explanation:

The Movement of the Working Class

- **1870** Sasipada Banerjee started a workingmen's club and newspaper Bharat Shramjeevi.
- **1878** Sorabjee Shapoorji Bengalee tried to get a bill, providing better working conditions to labour, passed in the Bombay Legislative Council.
- **1880** Narain Meghajee Lokhanday started the newspaper Deenbandhu and set up the Bombay Mill and Mill hands Association.
- **1899** The first strike by the Great Indian Peninsular Railways took place, and it got widespread support. Tilak's Kesari and Maharatta had been campaigning for the strike for months.

11. **Correct Option: (c)**

Explanation:

The Kisan Sabha Movement

- After the 1857 revolt, the Awadhtaluqdars had got back their lands. This strengthened the hold of the taluqdars or big landlords over the agrarian society of the province.
- The majority of the cultivators were subjected to high rents, summary evictions (*bedakhali*), illegal levies, renewal fees or *nazrana*.
- The First World War had hiked the prices of food and other necessities. This worsened the conditions of the UP peasants.
- **Mainly due to the efforts of the Home Rule activists, kisan sabhas were organised in UP. The United Provinces Kisan Sabha was set up in February 1918 by Gauri Shankar Mishra and Indra Narayan Dwivedi. Madan Mohan**

Malaviya supported their efforts. By June 1919, the UP Kisan Sabha had 450 branches.

- Other prominent leaders included Jhinguri Singh, Durgapal Singh,, and Baba Ramchandra. In June 1920, Baba Ramchandra urged Nehru to visit these villages. During these visits, Nehru developed close contacts with the villagers.
- In October 1920, the AwadhKisan Sabha came into existence because of differences in nationalist ranks.
- The AwadhKisan Sabha asked the kisans to refuse to till bedakhali land, not to offer hari and begar (forms of unpaid labour), to boycott those who did not accept these conditions and to solve their disputes through panchayats.

12. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Khonds Uprising

- From 1837 to 1856, the **Khonds** of the hilly tracts extending from **Odisha to the Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts of Andhra Pradesh** revolted against **Company rule**. **Chakra Bisnoi**, a young raja, led the Khonds who were joined by the Ghumsar, Kalahandi and other tribals **to oppose the suppression of human sacrifice, new taxes, and the entry of zamindars into their areas**. With Chakra Bisnoi's disappearance, the uprising came to an end.

13. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Ahom Revolt

- The British had pledged to withdraw from Assam after the First Burma War (1824-26). But, after the war, instead of withdrawing, the British attempted to incorporate the Ahoms' territories in the Company's dominion.
- This sparked off a rebellion in 1828 under the leadership of GomdharKonwar.
- Finally, the Company decided to follow a conciliatory policy and handed over Upper Assam to Maharaja Purandar Singh Narendra and part of the kingdom was restored to the Assamese king.

14. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Paramahansa Mandali

- **Paramahansa Mandali** was a secret socio-religious group, established in 1849, in Bombay and is closely related to Manav Dharma Sabha which was found in 1844 in Surat. It was started by **MehtajiDurgaram, Dadoba Pandurang** and a group of his friends. DadobaPandurang assumed leadership of this organisation after he left Manav Dharma Sabha. The founders of this mandli believed in one god. They were primarily interested in breaking caste rules. At their meetings, food cooked by lower caste people was taken by the members. The Mandali also advocated women's education and widow remarriage.

15. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Deoband Movement

- It was organized by the orthodox section among the Muslim Ulema as a revivalist movement with the twin objectives of propagating **pure teachings of the Quran and Hadis among Muslims and keeping alive the spirit of jihad against the foreign rulers**.
- The aim of the Deoband Movement was the moral and religious regeneration of the Muslim community. The instruction imparted at Deoband was in the original Islamic religion.
- On the political front, the Deoband School **welcomed the formation of the Indian National Congress** and in 1888 issued a fatwa (religious decree) against Syed Ahmed Khan's organisations, the United Patriotic Association and the Mohammaden Anglo-Oriental Association.
- Some critics attribute Deoband's support to the nationalists more to its determined opposition to Syed Ahmed Khan than to any positive political philosophy.
- Shibli Numani, a supporter of the Deoband, school, favoured the inclusion of the English language and European sciences in the system of education. **He founded the Nadwatal Ulama and DarI hum in Lucknow in 1894-96**. He believed in the idealism of the Congress and cooperation

between the Muslims and Hindus of India to create a state in which both could live amicably.

16. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Indigo Revolt 1859-1860

- In Bengal, the **indigo planters** forced the **peasants** to take advance sums and **enter into fraudulent contracts** which were then used **against the peasants**. The anger of the peasants **exploded in 1859** when led by **Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas** of **Nadia district**, they used the legal machinery and initiated legal action supported by fund collection to fight against **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, 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. Other than that, **Peasant organization to some extent with Hindu Muslim Unity, support from Bengal intelligentsia made the revolt more effective**.
- 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.

17. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati

- **Satyarth Prakash** is an 1875 book written originally in Hindi by Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati, a renowned religious and social reformer and the founder of Arya Samaj. It is considered one of his major scholarly works.

18. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

- **Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar** pressed on and urged the British to pass legislation that will allow Hindu widows to remarry. To support his request, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar collected almost 1000 signatures and sent his petition to the Indian legislative council.
- The council received thousands of signatures for and against this measure but the members finally decided to support the enlightened minority. The Hindu widow remarriage act was passed in 1856.

19. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan

- **In the rise of the separatist tendency along communal lines, Sayyid Ahmad Khan played an important role.**
- Though a great educationist and social reformer, Sayyid Ahmad Khan became towards the end of his life a conservative in politics.
- **He laid the foundations of Muslim communalism** when in the 1880's he gave up his earlier views and **declared that the political interests of Hindus and Muslims were not the same but different and even divergent**.
- **He also preached complete obedience to British rule.** When the Indian National Congress was founded in 1885, he decided to oppose it and tried to organize along with Raja Shiva Prasad of Varanasi a movement of loyalty to British rule.
- He also began to preach that, since the Hindus formed the larger part of the Indian population, they would dominate the Muslims in case of the weakening or withdrawal of British rule. **He urged the Muslims not to listen to Badruddin Tyabji's appeal to them to join the National Congress.**

20. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Paika Rebellion

- The Paikas were the traditional militia of Odisha, occupying rent-free lands under

the zamindars. They served as warriors and were charged with policing functions during peacetime, apart from doing agricultural jobs.

- The Paikas rose in rebellion under their leader Bakshi Jagabandhu, in 1917 against the British Raj. It is considered to be the first war of Independence before the revolt of 1857.

21. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The marginal cost takes into account the repo rate, which did not form part of the base rate.

Supplementary notes:

Marginal Cost of fund-based Lending Rate (MCLR)

- It is the minimum interest rate that a bank can lend at.
- MCLR is determined internally by the bank depending on the period left for the repayment of a loan.
- The RBI introduced the MCLR methodology for fixing interest rates from 1 April 2016. It replaced the base rate structure, which had been in place since July 2010.
- It is calculated based on four components:
 - **The marginal cost of funds is** the cost which one has to bear to raise new (incremental) fund. Suppose I have funds of average interest rate of 10% per annum. I raise some new fund bearing interest rate of 8% per annum then marginal cost of my fund is 8%.
 - **The tenor premium** is not borrower-specific and is uniform for all types of loans.
 - **Operational expenses** include the cost of raising funds, barring the costs recovered separately through service charges. It is, therefore, connected to providing the loan product as such.
 - **Negative carry on the CRR (Cash Reserve Ratio)** takes place when the return on the CRR balance is zero. Negative carry arises when the actual return is less than the cost of the funds. This will impact

the mandatory Statutory Liquidity Ratio Balance (SLR) – reserve every commercial bank must maintain.

- **Under the MCLR regime, banks are free to offer all categories of loans on fixed or floating interest rates.**
- After the implementation of MCLR, the interest rates are determined as per the relative risk factor of individual customers. Previously, when RBI reduced the repo rate, banks took a long time to reflect it in the lending rates for the borrowers. Under the MCLR regime, banks must adjust their interest rates as soon as the repo rate changes.

How is MCLR different from Base Rate?

- MCLR is an improved version of the base rate. It is a risk-based approach to determine the final lending rate for borrowers. It considers unique factors like the marginal cost of funds instead of the overall cost of funds. **The marginal cost takes into account the repo rate, which did not form part of the base rate.**
- When calculating the MCLR, banks are required to incorporate all kinds of interest rates which they incur in mobilizing the funds. Earlier, the loan tenure was not taken into account when determining the base rate. In the case of MCLR, the banks are now required to include a tenor premium. This will allow banks to charge a higher rate of interest for loans with long-term horizons.

22. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- **Option (d) is correct**

Supplementary notes:

SAMADHAN Challenge

- **The Innovation Cell of the Ministry of Human Resources Development and All India Council for Technical Education in collaboration with Forge and InnovatioCuris** launched a mega online challenge - SAMADHAN - **to test the ability of students to innovate.**
- The students participating in this challenge will search and develop such measures that can be made available to the government agencies, health services, hospitals and other services for quick solutions to the Coronavirus epidemic and other such

calamities. Apart from this, through this “Samadhan” challenge, work will be done to make citizens aware, to motivate them, to face any challenge, to prevent any crisis and to help people get livelihood.

- Under the “Samadhan” challenge, the students and faculty will be motivated for doing new experiments and new discoveries and provide them with a strong base leading to spirit of experimentation and discovery. The success of this program depends on how effective are the ideas of participating contestants with ability to find solutions, technically and commercially, which in turn will help fight the epidemic like coronavirus.

23. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The NCW enjoys all the powers of the civil court.

Supplementary notes:

National Commission for Women (NCW)

- The National Commission for Women is a **statutory body established in January 1992 under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990**. This commission was for the first time recommended by Committee on Status of Women in India in 1974 and then successive commissions and committees.
- It recommends the remedial legislative measures, facilitates redressal of grievances and advises the government on all policy matters affecting women. **It enjoys all the powers of a civil court.**
- The mandate of this body includes:
 - ▶ To review the Constitutional and Legal safeguards for women
 - ▶ Recommend remedial legislative measures
 - ▶ Facilitate redressal of grievances
 - ▶ Advise the Government on all policy matters affecting women
- **Composition of National Commission for Women**
 - ▶ The Commission must consist of a minimum number of members which includes a chairperson, a member secretary, and other five members.
 - ▶ **Chairperson:** The central government should nominate the chairperson.

- ▶ **Five members:** The five members are also to be nominated by the central government from amongst the person of ability, integrity, and standing. They should possess experience in various fields like law or legislation, trade unionism, management of industry potential of women, women’s voluntary organization, education, administration, economic development and social good-being.
- ▶ **Member Secretary:** The Central Government also nominates member secretary. He/ she should be either an expert in the field of management, organization or an officer who is a member.

24. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The funds released under the MP Local Area Development (MPLAD) scheme are **non-lapsable**.

Supplementary notes:

MP Local Area Development (MPLAD) scheme

- It was launched in December, 1993, to provide a mechanism for the Members of Parliament to recommend works of developmental nature for creation of durable community assets and for provision of basic facilities including community infrastructure, based on locally felt needs.
- The MPLADS is fully funded by Government of India. The annual MPLADS fund entitlement per MP constituency is Rs. 5 crore.
- **Special focus:**
 - ▶ MPs are to recommend every year, works costing at least 15 per cent of the MPLADS entitlement for the year for areas inhabited by Scheduled Caste population and 7.5 per cent for areas inhabited by S.T. population.
 - ▶ In order to encourage trusts and societies for the betterment of tribal people, a ceiling of Rs. 75 lakh is stipulated for building assets by trusts and societies subject to conditions prescribed in the scheme guidelines.
- Works, developmental in nature, based on locally felt needs and always available for

the use of the public at large, are eligible under the scheme. Preference under the scheme is given to works relating to national priorities, such as provision of drinking water, public health, education, sanitation, roads, etc.

- **Funds are released in the form of grants in-aid directly to the district authorities.**
- **The funds released under the scheme are non-lapsable.**
- The liability of funds not released in a particular year is carried forward to the subsequent years, subject to eligibility.
- **The MPs have a recommendatory role under the scheme.** They recommend their choice of works to the concerned district authorities who implement these works by following the established procedures of the concerned state government. **The district authority is empowered to examine the eligibility of works sanction funds and select the implementing agencies, prioritise works, supervise overall execution, and monitor the scheme at the ground level.**
- The Lok Sabha Members can recommend works in their respective constituencies.
- The elected members of the Rajya Sabha can recommend works anywhere in the state from which they are elected.
- Nominated members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha may select works for implementation anywhere in the country.

25. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** It is NASA's next mission to the Moon.

Supplementary notes:

Artemis Program

- Artemis— Acceleration, Reconnection, Turbulence and Electrodynamics of Moon's Interaction with the Sun. **It is NASA's next mission to the Moon.**
- **Objective:** To measure what happens when the Sun's radiation hits our rocky moon, where there is no magnetic field to protect it.
- Artemis was the twin sister of Apollo and goddess of the Moon in Greek mythology.
- With the Artemis program, **NASA will land the first woman and next man on the Moon by 2024.**
- NASA's powerful new rocket, the Space Launch System (SLS), will send astronauts aboard the Orion spacecraft nearly a quarter million miles from Earth to lunar orbit.
- Astronauts will dock Orion at the Gateway and transfer to a human landing system for expeditions to the surface of the Moon.
- They will return to the orbital outpost to board Orion again before returning safely to Earth
- **Artemis Base camp**
 - ▶ It is meant to be a long-term foothold for lunar exploration, perhaps in Shackleton Crater at the moon's South Pole.
 - ▶ The Camp itself would be a lunar foundation surface habitat that could host four astronauts at the South Pole for visits of perhaps a week.



TEST

DAY - 89

Time Allowed: 30 mins

Maximum Marks: 50

1. Consider the following statements regarding the Dual Government in Bengal:

1. Robert Clive introduced the dual system of government.
2. The Company exercised diwani rights as the diwan and the nizamat rights through its right to nominate the deputy subahdar.
3. The Company was responsible for maintaining peace and order.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

2. Which of the following statement is/are incorrect regarding the Treaty of Salbai?

- (a) Salsette should continue in the possession of the English.
- (b) The English should continue to offer further support to Raghunathrao and the Peshwa should grant him a maintenance allowance.
- (c) Haidar Ali should return all the territory taken from the English and the Nawab of Arcot.
- (d) The Peshwa should not support any other European nation.

3. Consider the following statements regarding the Tripartite Treaty of 1838:

1. Shah Shuja be enthroned with the armed help of the Sikhs
2. The British conduct foreign affairs with the advice of the Shah Shuja.

3. Shah Shujarecognise the Sikh ruler, Maharaja Ranjit Singh's claims over the Afghan territories on the right bank of the River Jhelum.

Which of the following is/are *incorrect*?

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

4. Arrange the following wars in chronological order:

1. First Anglo-Sikh War
2. Second Anglo-Maratha War
3. Third Anglo-Burma War,
4. Fourth Anglo-Mysore War

Choose the correct option from the code given below:

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

5. What were the major causes of Civil Uprisings before 1857?

1. Under the Company rule, there were rapid changes in the economy, administration and land revenue system that went against the people.
2. The priestly classes instigated hatred and rebellion against alien rule
3. The ruin of Indian handicraft industries due to colonial policies

Which of the following causes is/are correct?

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

6. Consider the following statements regarding the Sanyasi Revolt:

1. Anandamath is based on the Sanyasi Revolt.
2. Muslims refrained from participating in this revolt.
3. Debi Chaudhurani's participation recognises the women's role in early resistances against the British.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

7. Which of the following statements is *incorrect* regarding the Revolt of Moamarias?

- (a) The Moamarias were low-caste peasants who followed the teachings of Aniruddhadeva
- (b) Rangpur (now in Bangladesh) and Jorhat were the most affected region.
- (c) The revolt of the Moamarias was a potent challenge to the authority of Ahom kings of Assam.
- (d) The kingdom could not survive the rebellion and came under British rule.

8. Arrange the following uprisings/revolts in chronological order:

1. Diwan Velu Thampi's Revolt
2. Paika Rebellion
3. Ahom Revolt
4. Kuka Movement

Choose the correct option from the code given below:

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

9. The movements of the tribes of the north-eastern frontier were different from the non-frontier tribal revolts in some aspects. Consider the following statements regarding this:

1. The tribes which shared tribal and cultural links with countries across the border concern themselves with the nationalist struggle.
2. Mainland and North-Eastern Tribal Revolts were not forest-based or agrarian revolts as these tribals were generally in control of land and forest area.
3. The frontier tribal revolts under the British continued for a longer time than the non-frontier tribal movements.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

10. Consider the following statements regarding the different Uprisings:

1. Santhal Rebellion led by Sido and Kanhu against the practices of zamindars and moneylenders was later turned anti-British.
2. Kondh uprisings led by Chakra Bisnoi were against interference in tribal customs and imposition of new taxes.
3. Naikada Movement was against the caste Hindus and not British.
4. Kol Uprisings by the Kols of Chottanagpur led by Buddho Bhagat was against the local zamindars.

Which of the following statements regarding the uprising is/are correct?

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

11. Swara, Raga, and Tala are the three main pillars of Indian classical music. In this regard, consider the following statements:

1. Swara is the smallest gradation of pitch representing the quality of frequency.

2. Raga forms the basis of melody.
3. Tala forms the basis of rhythm.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

12. What are the differences between Hindustani and Carnatic Schools of Classical Music?

1. While Hindustani Music is completely indigenous, Carnatic music has foreign influence.
2. There is no freedom to improvise in Carnatic music while there is a scope for variations in Hindustani music.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

13. The term 'Sushira Vadya' refers to:

- (a) Membrane-based musical instruments.
- (b) Solid musical instruments that do not require any tuning.
- (c) String-based musical instruments.
- (d) Wind-based musical instruments.

14. Which of the following pairs related to the musical instruments is/are correctly matched?

Instruments	Features
1. Tata Vadya	Sound is produced by the vibration of a string.
2. Reed instruments	Sound is produced by blowing air into a hollow column.
3. Avanaddha Vadya	Sound produced by striking animal skin

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

15. As per Abhinaya Darpan, the famous treatise on dance, an act has been broken into three basic elements. In this context, consider the following pairs:

1. **Nritya** – Basic dance steps
2. **Natya** – Dramatic representations
3. **Nritta** – Emotions evoked through dance

Which of the above pair is/are correctly matched?

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

16. Match the following:

<i>Classical Dance</i>	<i>State</i>
A. Kathakali	1. Andhra Pradesh
B. Kathak	2. Uttar Pradesh
C. Kuchipudi	3. Kerala

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

	A	B	C
(a)	3	2	1
(b)	3	1	2
(c)	2	3	1
(d)	2	1	3

17. Consider the following statements regarding the Odissi dance:

1. Jatiswaram, Shabdam, Varnam, etc are some of the elements of this dance.
2. This dance is accompanied by Hindustani classical music.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

18. With reference to the 'folk dances in India', consider the following statements:

1. Kalbelia is a folk dance performed by the women of the Kalbelia community of Bihar.
2. Alkap is a rural dance-drama performance of Gujarat and Rajasthan.

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

19. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

<i>Folk Dance</i>	<i>State</i>
1. Rouff	Maharashtra
2. Raut Nacha	Chhattisgarh
3. Ghumura	Rajasthan
4. Puli Kali	Kerala

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

20. Match the following:

<i>Martial Art</i>	<i>State</i>
A. Kalaripayattu	1. Punjab
B. Gatka	2. Mizoram
C. Pari-Khanda	3. Bihar
D. Inbuan Wrestling	4. Kerala

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	3	4	1
(b)	1	4	3	2
(c)	3	4	2	1
(d)	4	1	3	2

21. Recently, scientists reported a change in the Earth's seismic noise and vibrations amid the coronavirus lockdown. In this context, consider the following statements:

1. Seismic noise refers to the relatively persistent vibration of the ground due to a multitude of causes.
2. It includes a small number of body waves but surface waves predominate.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

22. Consider the following statements regarding the Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme:

1. Sovereign Gold Bond cannot be used as collateral for loans.
2. The bonds are restricted for sale to resident Indian entities.
3. The bonds are denominated in multiples of gram(s) of gold with a basic unit of 1 gram.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

23. Which of the following statements is correct regarding 'Helicopter Money', recently seen in news?

- (a) It is made directly available to consumers to increase consumer spending.
- (b) It is a tool used by central banks to increase the money supply and lower interest rates by purchasing government or other financial securities from the market to spark economic growth.
- (c) It is used to create money and then purchase assets using the printed money.
- (d) All of the above.

24. Match the following:

<i>Festivals</i>	<i>States</i>
A. Rongali Bihu	1. Tamil Nadu
B. Puthandu	2. Uttarakhand
C. Bikhoti	3. Assam

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

A	B	C
(a) 3	2	1
(b) 1	2	3
(c) 2	3	1
(d) 3	1	2

25. Consider the following statements regarding the composite floor test:

1. The test is conducted only when more than one person stakes claim to form the government.
2. The majority is counted based on those present and voting.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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



ANSWER HINTS

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1. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Dual Government in Bengal

- After the battle of Buxar, the East India Company became the real masters of Bengal.
- **Robert Clive introduced the dual system of government, i.e., the rule of the two**—the Company and the Nawab—in Bengal in which both the diwani, i.e., collecting revenues, and nizamat, i.e., police and judicial functions, came under the control of the Company.
- **The Company exercised diwani rights as the diwan and the nizamat rights through its right to nominate the deputy subahdar.**
- The Company acquired the diwani functions from the emperor and nizamat functions from the subahdar of Bengal.
- The system held a great advantage for the Company. It left the appearance of authority to the puppet Indian ruler while keeping the sovereign power in the hands of the Company.
- **The nawab was responsible for maintaining peace and order**, but he depended both for funds and forces upon the Company because the latter controlled the army and revenues.
- For the exercise of diwani functions, the Company appointed two deputy diwans, Mohammad Reza Khan for Bengal and Raja Sitab Roy for Bihar. Mohammad Reza Khan also acted as deputy nazim or deputy subahdar.

2. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Treaty of Salbai

- **Salsette should continue in the possession of the English.**

- The whole of the territory conquered since the Treaty of Purandhar (1776) including Bassein should be restored to the Marathas.
- In Gujarat, Fateh Singh Gaekwad should remain in possession of the territory which he had before the war and should serve the Peshwa as before.
- **The English should not offer any further support to Raghunathrao** and the Peshwa should grant him a maintenance allowance.
- **Haidar Ali should return all the territory taken from the English and the Nawab of Arcot.**
- The English should enjoy the privileges at trade as before.
- The Peshwa should not support any other European nation.
- The Peshwa and the English should undertake that their several allies should remain at peace with one another.
- Mahadji Sindhia should be the mutual guarantor for the proper observance of the terms of the treaty.

3. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Tripartite Treaty of 1838

- Shah Shuja be enthroned with the armed help of the Sikhs, the Company remaining in the background, 'jingling the money-bag';
- **Shah Shuja conduct foreign affairs with the advice of the Sikhs and the British;**
- Shah Shuja give up his sovereign rights over Amirs of Sindh in return for a large sum of money;
- Shah Shuja recognise the Sikh ruler, Maharaja Ranjit Singh's claims over the Afghan territories on the **right bank of the River Indus.**

4. **Correct Option: (b)**

Explanation:

Wars against British

- First Anglo-Sikh War (1845-46)
- Second Anglo-Mysore War (1779-1784)
- Third Anglo-Burma War, 1885
- Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799)

5. **Correct Option: (d)**

Explanation:

Civil Uprisings before 1857

- **Under the Company rule, there were rapid changes in the economy, administration and land revenue system that went against the people.**
- Several zamindars and poligars who had lost control over their land and its revenues due to the colonial rule, had personal scores to settle with the new rulers.
- The ego of traditional zamindars and poligars was hurt due to being sidelined in rank by government officials and a new class comprising of merchants and money-lenders.
- **The ruin of Indian handicraft industries due to colonial policies impoverished millions of artisans whose misery was further compounded by the disappearance of their traditional patrons and buyers—princes, chieftains, and zamindars.**
- **The priestly classes instigated hatred and rebellion against alien rule, because the religious preachers, priests, pundits, maulvis, etc., had been dependent on the traditional landed and bureaucratic elite. The fall of zamindars and feudal lords directly affected the priestly class.**
- The foreign character of the British rulers, who always remained alien to this land, and their contemptuous treatment of the native people hurt the pride of the latter.

6. **Correct Option: (a)**

Explanation:

Sanyasi Revolt (1763-1800)

- The disastrous famine of 1770 and the harsh economic order of the British compelled a group of sanyasis in Eastern India to fight the British yoke.

- Originally peasants, even some evicted from land, these sanyasis were joined by a large number of dispossessed small zamindars, disbanded soldiers and rural poor.
- They raided Company factories and the treasuries, and fought the Company's forces. It was only after a prolonged action that Warren Hastings could subdue the sanyasis.
- **Equal participation of Hindus and Muslims characterised the uprisings, sometimes referred to as the Fakir Rebellion.**
- Majnum Shah (or Majnu Shah), Chirag Ali, Musa Shah, BhawaniPathak and Debi Chaudhurani were important leaders.
- **Debi Chaudhurani's participation recognises the women's role in early resistances against the British.**
- **Anandamath, a semi-historical novel by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, is based on the Sanyasi Revolt.** Bankim Chandra also wrote a novel, Devi Chaudhurani, as he saw the importance of women too taking up the struggle against an alien rule that posed a threat to traditional Indian values.

7. **Correct Option: (d)**

Explanation:

Revolt of Moamarias (1769-99)

- **The revolt of the Moamarias in 1769 was a potent challenge to the authority of Ahom kings of Assam.**
- **The Moamarias were low-caste peasants who followed the teachings of Aniruddhadeva (1553-1624), and their rise was similar to that of other low-caste groups in north India.**
- Their revolts weakened the Ahoms and opened the doors for others to attack the region, for instance, in 1792, the King of Darrang (Krishnanarayan), assisted by his band of burkandazes (the demobilised soldiers of the Muslim armies and zamindars) revolted.
- To crush these revolts, the Ahom ruler had to request for British help. The Moamarias made Bhatiapar their headquarters.
- **Rangpur (now in Bangladesh) and Jorhat were the most affected region. Although, the Ahom kingdom survived the rebellion, the weakened kingdom fell**

to a Burmese invasion and finally came under British rule.

8. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Important Civil Uprisings

- **Diwan Velu Thampi's Revolt (1808-1809):** The highhanded attitude of the Company compelled Prime Minister (or Dalawa) Velu Thampi to rise against the Company, assisted by the Nair troops. Velu Thampi addressed a gathering in Kundara, openly calling for taking up arms against the British to oust them from the native soil. This was later known as the Kundara Proclamation. There was large scale rebellion against the British as a result. A large military operation had to be undertaken to restore peace. The Maharaja of Travancore had not wholly supported the rebellion and defected to the side of the Company. Velu Thampi killed himself to avoid capture. The rebellion petered out.
- **Paika Rebellion (1817):** The Paiks of Odisha were the traditional landed militia ('foot soldiers' literally) and enjoyed rent free land tenures for their military service and policing functions on a hereditary basis. The Paik Rebellion succeeded in getting large remissions of arrears, reductions in assessments, suspension of the sale of the estates of defaulters at discretion, a new settlement on fixed tenures and other adjuncts of a liberal governance.
- **Ahom Revolt (1828):** The British had pledged to withdraw from Assam after the First Burma War (1824-26). But, after the war, instead of withdrawing, the British attempted to incorporate the Ahoms' territories in the Company's dominion. This sparked off a rebellion in 1828 under the leadership of Gomdhar Konwar, an Ahom prince, along with compatriots, such as Dhanjoy Bongohain, and Jairam Khargharia Phukan.
- The **Kuka Movement** was founded in 1840 by **Bhagat Jawahar Mal** (also called Sian Saheb) in western Punjab.

9. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Movements of the tribes of the north-eastern frontier

- For one thing, the tribes which shared tribal and cultural links with countries across the border **did not concern**

themselves much with the nationalist struggle. Their revolts were often in favour of political autonomy within the Indian Union or complete independence.

- Secondly, **these movements were not forest-based or agrarian revolts as these tribals were generally in control of land and forest area.** The British entered the north-eastern areas much later than the non-frontier tribal areas.
- Thirdly, **the frontier tribal revolts under the British continued for a longer time than the non-frontier tribal movements.** De-sanskritisation movements also spread among the frontier tribals.
- The Meiteis organised a movement during Churand Maharaja's rule (between 1891 and 1941) to denounce the malpractices of the neo-Vaishnavite Brahmins. Sanskritisation movements were almost totally absent in the north-east frontier region in the colonial period.

10. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Tribal Movements

- Santhal Rebellion by the Santhals led by Sido and Kanhu (1855-56; Bihar); against the practices of zamindars and moneylenders; the rebellion later turned anti-British and was suppressed.
- Kondh uprisings led by Chakra Bisnoi (1837-56 and later in 1914; hilly region extending from Tamil Nadu to Bengal; in Orissa in 1914); against interference in tribal customs and imposition of new taxes
- **Kol Uprisings** by the Kols of Chottanagpur led by Buddho Bhagat (1831); **against expansion of British rule on their lands and transfer of their lands to outsiders;** the revolt was suppressed.
- Naikada Movement (1860s; Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat); **against British and caste Hindus.**

11. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Anatomy of Indian Music

- Before one delves into the different types and kinds of Indian music it is necessary to understand the anatomy of Indian classical music.

- There are three main pillars of Indian classical music: Raga, tala, and Swara.
- **Swara:**
 - ▶ **In the ancient period, the term “Swara” was associated with the recitation of the Vedas. Over time, the term is used to define the ‘note’ or ‘scale degree’ in a composition.**
 - ▶ In the Natyasastra, Bharata has divided the swaras into a twenty-two notes scale.
 - ▶ Currently, the notational system of the Hindustani music is defined by these abbreviated swaras – Sa, re, ga, ma, pa, dha, ni. The Seven Swaras together are called Saptak or Sargam.
 - ▶ **The Swara differs from Shruti. A Shruti is the smallest gradation of pitch representing the quality of frequency.** There are 22 Shrutis or microtones out of which only 12 are audible. These 12 are seven Suddha Swaras and five Vikrita Swaras.
- **Raga:**
 - ▶ The word ‘raga’ comes from the Sanskrit word ‘Ranj’, which literally means to delight or to make happy and satisfy a person.
 - ▶ **The ragas form the basis of the melody.**
 - ▶ The basic element necessary for the working of a raga is the note on which they are based.
 - ▶ The reason behind the creation of ragas was to evoke emotional responses in the performer and the audience. These emotions, which are evoked through the singing and playing of instruments, are called Rasas.
- **Tala:**
 - ▶ The rhythmic groupings of beats are called Tala.
 - ▶ These rhythmical cycles range from three to 108 beats.
 - ▶ **Tala thus becomes the basis of the rhythm.**
 - ▶ The tempo of the tala, which keeps the uniformity of the time span, is called the laya.

12. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Classical Music

- The two distinct schools of Indian Classical Music are:
 - ▶ Hindustani Music: practiced in northern parts of India
 - ▶ Carnatic Music: practiced in southern parts of India

<i>Points of Difference</i>	<i>Hindustani Music</i>	<i>Carnatic Music</i>
Influence	Arab, Persian, and Afghan	Indigenous
Freedom	Scope for artists to improvise, hence there is scope for variations	No freedom to improvise
Sub-styles	There are several sub-styles which led to the emergence of ‘Gharanas’	Only one particular style of singing
Need for Instruments	Equally important as vocals	More emphasis on vocal music
Ragas	6 major ragas	72 ragas
Time	Adheres to time	Doesn’t adhere to any time
Instruments	Tabla, Sarangi, Sitar and Santoor	Veena, Mrindangum and Mandolin
Association to Parts of India	North India	Usually South India

13. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Sushira Vadya

- **These are the aerophones, i.e. this category includes all the wind instruments.**
- The most common instruments include Bansuri (flute), Shehnai, Pungi, Ninkirns, etc.
- Shehnai is a double reeded wind instrument with a widening tube towards the end. It is one of the oldest wind instruments in India.

14. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:**Tata Vadya**

- It is a Category of Instruments in which sound is produced by the vibration of a string or chord.
- These vibrations are caused by plucking or by bowing on the string which has been pulled taut.
- This is further classified based on the mode of playing:- by friction with a bow like the Violin, Sarangi, Dilruba, esraj etc.
- Ravanastram is one of the earliest known bowed instrument by plucking the string like the veena, Rudra veena, gotuvadyam, sitar, sarod, guitar, mandolin, harp, (tambura, ektar -drone instruments) etc. By striking with a hammer or a pair of sticks like gettuvadyam, swaramandala

Reed instruments:

- Reed instruments like the Shehnai, Nadaswaram, etc. have one or **two reeds inserted in the hollow beak or tube of the instrument, these vibrate when air is blown into them.**
- In this type of instrument, the reeds are bound together with a gap between them before inserting into the body of the instrument.
- The body of the tube is conical in shape narrow at the blowing end and opening out gradually with a metallic bell at the farther end to enhance the volume of the sound.
- A set of spare reeds, an ivory or silver needle for adjusting and cleaning the reeds are also hung from the mouthpiece of the instrument.

Avanaddha Vadya:

- In the Avanaddha Vadya category of instruments, the sound is produced by **striking the animal skin** which has been stretched across an earthen or metal pot or a wooden barrel or frame.
- The earliest references to such instruments have been found in the Vedas where there is mention of Bhumi Dundhubhi; this was a hollow pit dug in the ground and covered with the hide of a buffalo or ox which was stretched across the pit.
- The tail of the animal was used for striking the animal hide and thus sound was produced.

- Drums have been divided into different categories on the basis of their shapes and structure as also the position and placement for playing. The main categories are-Oordhwaka, Ankya, Alingya and the waisted or the Damaru family of drums.

15. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:**Abhinaya Darpan**

- As per Abhinaya Darpan, Nandikeshwara's famous treatise on dance, an act has been broken into three basic elements:
 - **Nritta:** It refers to the **basic dance steps**, performed rhythmically but devoid of any expression or mood.
 - **Natya:** It means **dramatic representations** and refers to the story that is elaborated through the dance recital.
 - **Nritya:** Nritya refers to the **sentiment and the emotions evoked through dance**. It includes the mime and the different methods of expression including mudras in the dance.
- Nandikeshwara further elaborates the Nayaka-Nayika Bhav, in which the eternal deity is seen as the hero or Nayaka and the devotee who performs the dance is the heroine of the act, the Nayika. There are nine rasas or emotions that are expressed through the dance.

16. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:**Kathakali**

- In the temples of **Kerala**, two forms of dance-drama, Ramanattam, and Krishnattam evolved under the patronage of feudal lords, narrating episodes from Ramayana and Mahabharata.

Kathak

- Tracing its origins from the Ras Leela of Brajbhoomi, Kathak is the traditional dance form of **Uttar Pradesh**.

Kuchipudi

- Originally performed by a group of actors going from village to village, known as Kusselavas, Kuchipudi derives its name from the **Andhra** village of Kusselavapuri or Kuchelapuram. In the 17th century, Siddhendra Yogi formalized and systematized the tradition.

17. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Odissi

- The caves of Udayagiri-Khandagiri provide some of the earliest examples of Odissi dance. The dance form derives its name from the 'Odra nritya' mentioned in Natya Shastra.
- It was primarily practiced by the 'maharis' and patronised by the Jain king Kharavela.
- With the advent of Vaishnavism in the region, the Mahari system became defunct. Instead, young boys were recruited and dressed as females to continue the art form. They came to be known as 'Gotipuas'.
- Another variant of this art, 'Nartala' continued to be practiced at the royal courts.
- The elements of Odissi dance form include:
 - ▶ **Mangalacharan** or the beginning where a flower is offered to mother earth.
 - ▶ **Batu Nritya** comprising of the dance. It has the Tribhanga and the Chowk postures.
 - ▶ **Pallavi** which includes the facial expressions and the representation of the song.
 - ▶ **Tharijham** consisting of pure dance before the conclusion.
 - ▶ The concluding item is of two types. Moksha includes joyous movements signifying liberation. Trikhanda Majura is another way of concluding, in which the performer takes leave from the gods, the audience and the stage.
- Odissi dance is accompanied by Hindustani classical music and instruments generally used are Manjira (Cymbals), Pakhawaj (Drums), Sitar, Flute, etc.
- The dance form symbolises the element of water.
- The lyrics of Gita Govinda, written by Jayadeva, is used along with compositions of some local poets.
- The woman dancer wears an elaborate hair-style, silver jewelry, long necklace, etc.

18. Correct option: (d)

Explanation:

- **Kalbelia or Kabeliya** is one of the most sensuous dance forms of Rajasthan, performed by a tribe of the same name. They are famous for their dance which is an integral part of their culture. Both men and women in the tribe participate in this activity to celebrate joyful occasions.
- **Alkap** is a form of Bengali folk performance popular in the districts of Murshidabad, Malda and Birbhum in West Bengal and Chapai Nawabganj, Randajshahi in Bangladesh.
- **Huyen langlon** is an Indian martial art from Manipur. In the Meitei language, huyen means war while langlon or langlong can mean net, knowledge or art. Huyen langlon consists of two main components: thang-ta (armed combat) and sarit sarak (unarmed fighting). The primary weapons of huyen langlon are the thang (sword) and ta (spear).

19. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Different dance forms and their States

Rouff:

- Rouff is the most well-liked customary folk dance of **Kashmir** state is Rouff. This good looking **ballet shape elegances** at all the celebratory events and particularly at Ramzan and Id days.
- It is executed by a **group of girls that face each other when dancing**. It is considered both as an artistic and visual treat. This welcoming dance form is basically carried out by Kashmiri women in order to **welcome the spring season**.
- This dance is **enthused by an insect bee**. The dance form thus **depicts the lovemaking of the bees** that can clearly be seen when it is portrayed.

Raut Nacha:

- It is a dance **performed by yadava/ yaduvanshis**, a caste that considers themselves to be **descendants of Krishna**. For them, it is as a **symbol of worship to Krishna**.
- They **perform the dance at the time of 'dev udhni Ekadashi'**. It is believed that it is the **time of awakening of Gods** after

brief rest according to Hindu panchaang (calendar).

- The dance is a close **resemblance of Krishna's dance of Raas Leela**. It is a folk dance of the Indian state **Chhattisgarh**.

Ghumura:

- It is a folk dance of the Indian state **Orissa**. As per ancient mythological texts, Ghumura was a **war dance of the Gods and Demons**.
- **The Ghumura Janma Bidhan** was written by the **poet Kandarpa Panda** in the year 1954, describing the Ghumara dance. **Ghumura, which is a form of a drum, is said to be a combination of Lord Shiva's Damru and Goddess Saraswati's Veena that was created to kill the demon Mahishasura by Goddess Durga.**
- During the epic battle of **Mahabharata**, Ghumura was **used as a war musical instrument by the Gods and the Goddesses**. It is also said that Ghumura was used to produce the war music for the Lanka King Ravana, from another Hindu mythological epic, Ramayana.

Puli kali:

- It is a recreational folk art from the state of **Kerala**. It is performed by trained artists to **entertain people on the occasion of Onam, an annual harvest festival**, celebrated mainly in Kerala.
- On the **fourth day of Onam celebrations (Nalaam Onam)**, performers painted like tigers and hunters in bright yellow, red, and black dance to the beats of instruments like Udukku and Thakil. The literal meaning of Pulikkali is the **'play of the tigers'** hence the **performance revolves around the theme of tiger hunting**.

20. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Martial Arts in India

- **Kalaripayattu:** One of the oldest martial arts in India, Kalaripayattu, although practiced in most parts of southern India, **originated in the state of Kerala in the 4th century AD**. Kalari, a Malayalam word, refers to a specific type of school/gymnasium/training hall where martial arts are practiced or taught (in this case it's Kalaripayattu). Its most important key is footwork; it also includes kicks, strikes and weapon-based practice. Even

women practice this art. Even though Kalaripayattu is used as a means of unarmed self-defense and a way to achieve physical fitness today, it is still rooted in the traditional rituals and ceremonies.

- **Pari-Khanda:** **Pari-Khanda, created by Rajputs, is a form of martial art from Bihar**. It involves fighting using sword and shield. Still practiced in many parts of Bihar, its steps and techniques are widely used in Chhau dance. In fact this martial art forms the basis of Chhau dance in which all its elements are absorbed. The name of this martial art consists of two words, 'Pari' that means shield while 'khanda' refers to sword, thus the use of both sword and shield in this art.
- **Gatka:** **Gatka is a weapon based martial art form, performed by the Sikhs of Punjab**. The name 'Gatka' refers to the one whose freedom belongs to grace. Gatka features the skillful use of weapons, including stick, Kirpan, Talwar and Kataar. The attack and defense in this art form is determined by the various positions of hands and feet and the nature of weapon used. It is displayed on a number of celebrations in the state including fairs.
- **Inbuan Wrestling:** **A native martial art form of Mizoram, Inbuan Wrestling is believed to have its genesis in 1750 A.D. in Dungtlang village**. It has very strict rules that prohibit stepping out of the circle, kicking and knee bending. The way to win this is by lifting the opponent off their feet, while stringently adhering to the rules. It also involves catching of the belt (worn around their waist) by the wrestlers. This art form was regarded as a sport only after the people of Mizoram migrated from Burma to Lushai hills.

21. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- **Both statements are correct**

Supplementary notes:

Seismic Noise

- In geology, **seismic noise refers to the relatively persistent vibration of the ground due to a multitude of causes**.
- It is the unwanted component of signals recorded by a seismometer— the scientific instrument that records ground motions, such as those caused by earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and explosions.

- The amplitude of seismic noise vibrations is typically in the order of 0.1 to 10 $\mu\text{m/s}$.
- **The seismic noise includes a small number of body waves (P- and S-waves), but surface waves (Love and Rayleigh waves) predominate.** These waves are dispersive, meaning that their phase velocity varies with frequency (generally, it decreases with increasing frequency).
- **Causes:** This noise includes vibrations caused due to human activity, such as transport and manufacturing, and makes it difficult for scientists to study seismic data that is more valuable. Apart from geology, seismic noise is also studied in other fields such as oil exploration, hydrology, and earthquake engineering.

22. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect: Bonds can be used as collateral for loans.**

Supplementary notes:

Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme

- The sovereign gold bond was introduced by the Government in 2015.
- Government introduced these bonds to help reduce India's over dependence on gold imports.
- The move was also aimed at changing the habits of Indians from saving in physical form of gold to a paper form with Sovereign backing.
- **Eligibility: The bonds will be restricted for sale to resident Indian entities, including individuals, HUFs, trusts, universities and charitable institutions.** The benefits of this scheme can also be availed by the minors provided this bond is purchased by the parents on their behalf.
- **Denomination and tenor:** The bonds will be denominated in multiples of gram(s) of gold with a basic unit of 1 gram. The tenor will be for a period of 8 years with exit option from the 5th year to be exercised on the interest payment dates.
- **Minimum and Maximum limit:** The minimum permissible investment limit will be 1 gram of gold, while the maximum limit will be 4 kg for individual, 4 kg for HUF and 20 kg for trusts and similar entities per fiscal (April-March) notified by the government from time to time.

- **Joint Holder:** In case of joint holding, the investment limit of 4 kg will be applied to the first applicant only.
- **Collateral:** Bonds can be used as collateral for loans. The loan-to-value (LTV) ratio is to be set equal to ordinary gold loan mandated by the Reserve Bank from time to time.

23. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- **Option (a) is correct**

Supplementary notes:

Helicopter Money

- It is a theoretical and unorthodox monetary policy tool that central banks use to stimulate economies. **Economist Milton Friedman** introduced the framework for helicopter money in 1969, but former Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke popularized it in 2002.
- This policy should theoretically be **used in a low-interest-rate environment** when an economy's growth remains weak.
- It involves the central bank or central government supplying large amounts of money to the public, as if the money was being distributed or scattered from a helicopter.
- Contrary to the concept of using helicopter money, central banks use **quantitative easing to increase the money supply and lower interest rates by purchasing government or other financial securities from the market to spark economic growth.**
- Unlike with helicopter money, which involves the distribution of printed money to the public, **central banks use quantitative easing to create money and then purchase assets using the printed money.** Quantitative Easing does not have a direct impact on the public, while helicopter money is made directly available to consumers to increase consumer spending.

24. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- **Option (d) is correct:**

Festivals

States

A. Rongali Bihu

3. Assam

B. Puthandu

1. Tamil Nadu

C. Bikhoti

2. Uttarakhand

Supplementary notes:**RongaliBihu: Assam**

- Rongali or the Bohag (spring) Bihu starts on the last day of the Assamese calendar month of Chot, which normally falls on April 13 or 14 annually.
- On the occasion, youngsters visit their elders and seek blessings. 'Bihuwan' (the traditional Assamese towel known as Gamocha) is exchanged as a mark of respect.

PoilaBoishakh: Bengal

- PoilaBoishakh also known as PahelaBaishakh or Bangla Nababarsha is the first day of Bengali Calendar.
- It is celebrated on 14 April as a national holiday in Bangladesh and on 14 or 15 April in the Indian states of West Bengal, Tripura and part of Assam by people of Bengali heritage.

Puthandu: Tamil Nadu

- Puthandu marks the first day of the Tamil New Year.
- PuthanduVazhukkal (New Year greetings) is how friends and relatives greeted one another.
- The new year is celebrated on the first day of Tamil month Chithirai, which normally falls on April 13 or 14 annually.

Vishu: Kerala

- Vishu in Kerala marks the completion of the spring equinox. But unlike Onam, the other harvest festival, Vishu is a quieter affair, with Lord Vishnu in his Krishna avatar, the presiding deity of the festivities.
- Malayalis observe the ritual of 'Vishukanni', in which seasonal fruits, vegetables, yellow flowers, rice, gold, clothes, coins and holy

texts are arranged on a platter in front of the deity and is the first sight of people when they wake up.

Bikhoti: Uttrakhand

- The Bikhoti Festival of Uttrakhand involves people taking a dip in holy rivers.
- A popular custom involves beating symbolic stones representing demons with sticks.
- **In News:** President Ram Nath Kovind greeted the nation on Vaisakhi, Vishu, RongaliBihu, NabaBarsha, Vaisakhadi and PuthanduPirappu. These harvest festivals, which celebrate the birth of a new year, are a celebration of the hard work and efforts of farmers.

25. Correct Option: (c)**Explanation:**

- Both statements are correct

Supplementary notes:**Composite Floor Test**

- **It is conducted only when more than one person stakes claim to form the government.**
- When the majority is not clear, the governor might call for a special session to see who has the majority.
- **The majority is counted based on those present and voting.** This can also be done through a voice vote where the member can respond orally or through division voting.
- Some legislators may be absent or choose not to vote.
- In division vote, voting can be done through electronic gadgets, ballots or slips.
- The person who has the majority will form the government. In case of tie, the speaker can also cast his vote.



TEST

DAY - 90

Time Allowed: 30 mins

Maximum Marks: 50

1. What were the consequences of the Revolt of 1857? Consider the following statements:

1. The direct responsibility for the administration of the country was assumed by the British Crown and Company rule was abolished.
2. The British promised to end annexations and expansion.
3. The number of Indian soldiers was increased even as the number of European soldiers was also increased.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

2. What was the main purpose of Army Amalgamation Scheme, 1861?

- (a) To include Muslim soldiers in the Army.
- (b) To recruit only the martial races from India in the Army.
- (c) To move the company's European troops to the services of the Crown
- (d) To force the Indian troops to provide services outside the country also.

3. Consider the following statements regarding the early religious reformers:

1. Raja Rammohan Roy defended the basic and universal principles of all religions—such as the monotheism of the Vedas and trinitarianism of Christianity.
2. The social reformers used the Universalist perspective to contend with the influence of religious

identity.

3. Syed Ahmed Khan believed that every country and nation had different prophets.

Which of the following statements is/are *incorrect*?

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

4. Which of the following steps were taken to ameliorate women's position in India during the British Rule?

1. Native Marriage Act (or Civil Marriage Act), 1872
2. Charles Wood's Despatch
3. The Regulation of 1829
4. The Bengal Regulations of 1795 and 1804

Choose the correct option from the codes given below?

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

5. Consider the following pairs:

1. Atmiya Sabha: Rammohan Roy
2. Dharma Sabha: Raja Radhakant Deb
3. Prarthana Samaj: Keshab Chandra Sen
4. Sadharan Brahmo Samaj: Debendranath Tagore

Which of the following pairs is/are correctly

matched?

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

6. Consider the following statements regarding Henry Vivian Derozio and his Young Bengal Movement:

1. He drew inspiration from the Russian revolution and inspired his pupils to think freely and rationally, and oppose decadent customs and traditions.
2. The Young Bengal Movement failed to have a long-term impact.
3. The Young Bengal Movement failed to take up the peasants' cause.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

7. "With reference to agriculture during colonial period, consider the following statements:

1. 'Nij' and 'Ryoti' were systems of cotton cultivation
2. 'Blue rebellion' was a rebellion of Indian peasants in Bengal against British government
3. Munro system of land settlement was prevalent in the southern parts of India

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

8. With reference to the women poets of the Bhakti movement, consider the following statements:

1. Lal Ded was a Muslim poetess from Kashmir who wrote Vakhs (maxims), which are peerless gems of spiritual experience

2. Meera Bai was adept in three languages - Gujarati, Rajasthani and Hindi
3. Alwar was the only female among 63 Nayanars

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

9. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Home Rule Society':

1. It was set up by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Beasant
2. It published its own journal named 'Indian Sociologists'
3. It was also known as 'India House'.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

10. Consider the following statements with reference to Ashoka's dhamma:

1. Ashoka's dhamma did not involve worship of a god, or performance of a sacrifice
2. Ashoka sent messengers to spread ideas about dhamma to other lands, such as Syria, Egypt and Greece
3. Prakrit, Greek and Aramaic language inscriptions were inscribed to spread Dhamma's ideas.

Select the correct choice from the code given below:

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

11. With which of the following periods do we associate the 'Microlith' implements?

- (a) Palaeolithic
- (b) Chalcolithic

- (c) Neolithic
- (d) Mesolithic

12. Consider the following pairs:

***Congress Sessions
Important Milestones***

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Nagpur Session (1920) | Change in the constitution of the Congress |
| 2. Madras Session (1927) | Resolution on Fundamental Rights and National Economic Policy |
| 3. Lahore Session (1929) | Poorna Swaraj Resolution |
| 4. Karachi Session (1931) | Independence Resolution passed for the first time at the instance of Jawaharlal Nehru |

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

13. Who of the following was the representative of the Indian National Congress in the Second Round Table Conference, held in London?

- (a) Madan Mohan Malviya
- (b) C. Rajagopalachari
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Vallabhbhai Patel

14. Consider the following statements regarding provisions of the Poona Pact?

1. The seats reserved for the depressed classes were increased in the central legislature and provincial legislature.
2. There was a provision of an educational grant for the education of depressed classes in all provinces.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

15. Consider the following statements about Delhi Proposals:

1. It consists of the demands of the Muslim League that to be incorporated into the draft constitution.
2. This proposal was outrightly rejected by Congress.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

16. The Trade Disputes Act of 1929:

1. Made strikes illegal in public utility services.
2. Secured immunity, both civil and criminal, for trade unions from prosecution for legitimate activities.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

17. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Nehru Report?

1. A subcommittee was appointed under the chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru to draft a constitution.
2. This was the first major attempt by the Indians to draft a constitutional framework for the country.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

18. Who among the following was the first President of the Indian Trade Union Congress in 1920?

- (a) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (b) Chittaranjan Das
- (c) Lala Lajpat Raj
- (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

19. With reference to communalism in India, consider the following statements:

1. Communal Nationalism refers to the notion that two religious communities having different religious interests also have different secular interests.
2. Extreme communalism in India resorted to only after 1937.

Which of the above statements is/are *incorrect*?

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

20. Consider the following statements regarding Measles:

1. Measles is a highly contagious bacterial disease.
2. It is transmitted via droplets from the nose, mouth or throat of infected persons.
3. Under the Global Vaccine Action Plan, measles and rubella are targeted for elimination in five WHO Regions by 2030.

Which of the above statements are **INCORRECT**?

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

21. The 'World Energy Outlook' report is released by which of the following organization?

- (a) International Energy Agency
- (b) World Bank

(c) International Monetary Fund

(d) International Atomic Energy Agency

22. With reference to 'Special Drawing Rights' consider the following statements:

1. The value of the SDR is based on a basket of four currencies i.e. the U.S. dollar, the euro, the Japanese yen, and the British pound sterling.
2. The SDR basket is reviewed every five years or earlier if warranted.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

23. Recently, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) announced an increase in the Ways and Means Advances (WMA) limit of state governments over and above the level. In this context, consider the following statements regarding the Ways and Means Advances (WMA):

1. Ways and Means Advance are temporary loan facilities provided by RBI to the government to enable it to meet temporary mismatches between revenue and expenditure.
2. The rate of interest is the same as the repo rate.
3. The tenure of WMA is six months.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

24. Which of the following statements regarding the KisanRath Mobile App are correct?

1. The application has been developed by the National Informatics Centre.
2. It is available in eight languages in android version initially, and is ready for pan-India use.
3. It will facilitate traders in transportation

of perishable commodities.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

25. With reference to the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, consider the following

statements:

- 1. The scheme was launched by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.
- 2. It aims for providing LPG connections to all women from Below Poverty Line (BPL) households.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are INCORRECT?

- (a) 1 only

❖❖❖❖❖

ANSWER HINTS

DAY - 90

1. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Consequences of the Revolt of 1857

- The revolt of 1857 marks a turning point in the history of India. It led to far-reaching changes in the system of administration and the policies of the British government.
- Even before the Revolt could be suppressed fully, the British Parliament, on August 2, 1858, passed an Act for the Better Government of India. The Act declared Queen Victoria as the sovereign of British India and provided for the appointment of a Secretary of State for India (a member of the British cabinet). **The direct responsibility for the administration of the country was assumed by the British Crown and Company rule was abolished.**
- As per the Queen's proclamation, **the era of annexations and expansion had ended and the British promised to respect the dignity and rights of the native princes.** The Indian states were henceforth to recognise the paramountcy of the British Crown and were to be treated as parts of a single charge. The people of India were promised freedom of religion without interference from British officials. The proclamation also promised equal and impartial protection under law to all Indians, besides equal opportunities in government services irrespective of race or creed. It was also promised that old Indian rights, customs and practices would be given due regard while framing and administering the law.
- The Army, which was at the forefront of the outbreak, was thoroughly reorganised and British military policy came to be dominated by the idea of "division and counterpoise". The British could no longer depend on Indian loyalty, **so the number of Indian soldiers was drastically reduced even**

as the number of European soldiers was increased.

- The concept of divide and rule was adopted with separate units being created on the basis of caste/community/region. Recruits were to be drawn from the 'martial' races of Punjab, Nepal, and north-western frontier who had proved loyal to the British during the Revolt. Effort was made to keep the army away from civilian population.

2. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

The Army Amalgamation Scheme, 1861

- The Army Amalgamation Scheme, 1861 **moved the Company's European troops to the services of the Crown.**
- Further, the European troops in India were constantly revamped by periodical visits to England, sometimes termed as the 'linked-battalion' scheme.
- All Indian artillery units, except a few mountain batteries, were made defunct. All higher posts in the army and the artillery departments were reserved for the Europeans.
- Till the first decade of the twentieth century, no Indian was thought fit to deserve the king's commission and a new English recruit was considered superior to an Indian officer holding the viceroy's commission.

3. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Early religious reformers

- Though the reformers tried to reform their religions, there was a universalistic aspect to their religious perspective.
- Raja Rammohan Roy considered different religions as national embodiments of universal theism.

- He defended the basic and universal principles of all religions—such as the monotheism of the Vedas and unitarianism of Christianity—while **attacking the polytheism of Hinduism and trinitarianism of Christianity.**
- Syed Ahmed Khan said that all prophets had the same 'din' (faith) and **every country and nation had different prophets.**
- **The social reformers used the universalist perspective to contend with the influence of religious identity** on the social and political outlook of the people which was indeed strong.

4. **Correct Option: (c)**

Explanation:

Upliftment of Women's Position during British Rule

- **The Regulation of 1829** was applicable in the first instance to Bengal Presidency alone, but was extended in slightly modified forms to Madras and Bombay Presidencies in 1830.
- **The Bengal regulations of 1795 and 1804** declared infanticide illegal and equivalent to murder. An Act passed in 1870 made it compulsory for parents to register the birth of all babies and provided for verification of female children for some years after birth, particularly in areas where the custom was resorted to in utmost secrecy.
- **Charles Wood's Despatch on Education (1854)** laid great stress on the need for female education.
- **The Native Marriage Act (or Civil Marriage Act), 1872** signified legislative action in prohibiting child marriage. It had a limited impact as the Act was not applicable to Hindus, Muslims and other recognised faiths.

5. **Correct Option: (a)**

Explanation:

Early Social Reforms

- **Rammohan Roy** believed in the modern scientific approach and principles of human dignity and social equality. He put his faith in monotheism. He wrote *Gift to Monotheists* (1809) and translated into Bengali the Vedas and the five Upanishads to prove his conviction that ancient Hindu

texts support monotheism. **In 1814, he set up the Atmiya Sabha (or Society of Friends) in Calcutta** to propagate the monotheistic ideals of the Vedanta and to campaign against idolatry, caste rigidities, meaningless rituals and other social ills.

- Roy's progressive ideas met with strong opposition from orthodox elements **like Raja Radhakant Deb who organised the Dharma Sabha** to counter Brahmo Samaj propaganda. Roy's death in 1833 was a setback for the Samaj's mission.
- In 1867, **Keshab Chandra Sen helped Atmaram Pandurang found the Prarthana Samaj in Bombay.** Earlier, the Brahmo ideas spread in Maharashtra. A precursor of the Prarthana Samaj was the Paramahansa Sabha, something like a secret society to spread liberal ideas and encourage the breakdown of caste and communal barriers.
- After 1878, the disgusted followers of Keshab set up a new organisation, the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj. **The Sadharan Brahmo Samaj was started by Ananda Mohan Bose, Shibchandra Deb and Umesh Chandra Datta.**

6. **Correct Option: (a)**

Explanation:

Henry Vivian Derozio and 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. Also, Derozio was perhaps the first nationalist poet of modern India.
- The Derozians, however, **failed to have a long-term impact.** Derozio was removed from the Hindu College in 1831 because of his radicalism.

- The main reason for their limited success was the prevailing social conditions at that time, which were not ripe for the adoption of radical ideas. Further, there was no support from any other social group or class.
- The Derozians lacked any real link with the masses; for instance, **they failed to take up the peasants' cause**. In fact, their radicalism was bookish in character.
- But, despite their limitations, the Derozians carried forward Rammohan Roy's tradition of public education on social, economic and political questions.

7. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Agriculture during colonial period

- **There were two main systems of indigo cultivation – nij and ryoti.** Within the system of nij cultivation, the planter produced indigo in lands that he directly controlled. He either bought the land or rented it from other zamindars and produced indigo by directly employing hired labourers.
- **Blue Rebellion:** In March 1859 thousands of ryots in Bengal refused to grow indigo. As the rebellion spread, ryots refused to pay rents to the planters, and attacked indigo factories armed with swords and spears, bows and arrows. Women turned up to fight with pots, pans and kitchen implements. Those who worked for the planters were socially boycotted, and the gomasthas – agents of planters – who came to collect rent were beaten up. Ryots swore they would no longer take advances to sow indigo nor be bullied by the planters' lathiyals – the lathi-wielding strongmen.
- In the British territories in the south there was a similar move away from the idea of Permanent Settlement. The new system that was devised came to be known as the ryotwar (or ryotwari). It was tried on a small scale by Captain Alexander Read in some of the areas that were taken over by the Company after the wars with Tipu Sultan. **Subsequently developed by Thomas Munro, this system was gradually extended all over south India.**

8. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Women poets of the Bhakti movement

- **LalDed (1320-1384), the Muslim poetess from Kashmir Lalded & Habba Khatun, represented the sant tradition of bhakti and wrote Vakhs (maxims), which are peerless gems of spiritual experience.** Meera Bai, in Gujarati, Rajasthani and Hindi (she wrote in three languages), Avvayyar, in Tamil, and Akkamahadevi in Kannada, are well known for their sheer lyrical intensity and concentrated emotional appeal.
- **Meera Bai, in Gujarati, Rajasthani and Hindi** (she wrote in three languages), Avvayyar, in Tamil, and Akkamahadevi in Kannada, are well known for their sheer lyrical intensity and concentrated emotional appeal. Their writings speak to us about the social conditions prevailing at that time, and the position of woman at home and in society. They all wrote small lyrics or poems of devotional fervour, metaphysical depth, and with a spirit of dedication and utmost sincerity. Behind their mysticism and metaphysics is a divine sadness. They turned every wound inflicted by life into a poem.
- **The Alwar women poets (6th century A.D.), like Andal and others,** gave expression to their love for the divine.

9. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

'Home Rule Society'

- Home Rule League, either of two short-lived organizations of the same name in India established in April and September 1916, respectively, by Indian nationalist Bal Gangadhar Tilak and British social reformer and Indian independence leader Annie Besant.
- **Shyamji Krishnavarma had started in London in 1905 an Indian Home Rule Society—'India House'—as a centre for Indian students, a scholarship scheme to bring radical youth from India, and a journal The Indian Sociologist.** Revolutionaries such as Savarkar and Hardayal became the members of India House.
- Pre-Ghadr revolutionary activity had been carried on by Ramdas Puri, G.D. Kumar, Taraknath Das, Sohan Singh Bhakna and Lala Hardayal who reached there in 1911. To carry out revolutionary activities, the earlier activists had set up

a 'SwadeshSevak Home' at Vancouver and 'United India House' at Seattle. Finally in 1913, the Ghadr was established.

10. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Ashoka's dhamma

- **Ashoka's dhamma did not involve worship of a god, or performance of a sacrifice.** He felt that just as a father tries to teach his children, he had a duty to instruct his subjects. He was also inspired by the teachings of the Buddha.
- **Ashoka also sent messengers to spread ideas about dhamma to other lands, such as Syria, Egypt, Greece and Sri Lanka.** He built roads, dug wells, and built rest houses. Besides, he arranged for medical treatment for both human beings and animals.
- **Most of Ashoka's inscriptions were in Prakrit** and were written in the Brahmi script.

11. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Mesolithic Age

- The Mesolithic Tools smaller in size and better in finishing (more geometric) than the Palaeolithic age and are called Microliths. These microliths are tiny tools of one to five centimeters length, made by blunting one or more sides with steep re-touch.
- The main tool types are backed blades, obliquely truncated blades, points, crescents, triangles,
- and trapezes. Some of the microliths were used as components of spearheads, arrowheads, knives, sickles, harpoons, and daggers. They were fitted into grooves in bone, wood and reed shafts and joined together by natural adhesives like gum and resin.
- The use of bow and arrows for hunting has been documented by Mesolithic man in the rock art of that period.
- The Bored stones, which had already appeared during the upper Paleolithic, became common during this, and the Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods.

12. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Indian National Congress Sessions

- During the British rule in India, the Indian National Congress (INC) held sessions regularly which led to people from all walks of life joined the National freedom struggle. INC sessions led the course of many national movements as well as reforms in India. Some of the important sessions are as follows:

Nagpur Session (1920) - President- C. Vijayaraghavachariar

- In December 1920, Congress met in the Nagpur Session. Resolution of Non-cooperation as moved and a programme of the surrender of titles, the boycott of schools, courts and councils, the boycott of foreign goods, the promotion maintenance of Hindu-Muslim unity and strict non-violence was adopted.
- At the Nagpur session in December 1920, **crucial changes were made in the constitution of the Congress**, so that it becomes a real political party. These changes were actually mooted by Gandhiji.

Madras Session (1927) - President- M.A. Ansari

- The session of 1927 was organized in Madras and presided by Dr. Mohammad Ali Ansari. It was here that for the **first time the Congress called for Poorna Swarajya, or complete freedom**, with Jawaharlal Nehru moving the **Independence Resolution**
- Regarding foreign policy, a resolution was also passed by INC to protest against the use of the Indian Troops in China, Mesopotamia, and Persia.

Lahore Session (1929) - President- Jawaharlal Nehru

- The most landmark resolution was that the Nehru Committee Report had now lapsed and Dominion status will not be acceptable. **A Poorna Swarajya Resolution was passed and it was Swarajya means complete Independence.**
- In pursuance with this resolution, the **Central and Provincial Legislatures had to be boycotted completely and all the future elections were also to**

be boycotted. A Programme of the Civil Disobedience was to be launched.

- **On the midnight of December 31, 1929, and January 1, 1930**, the deadline of the Nehru Committee report expired and Jawaharlal Nehru unfurled **the Flag of India's independence on the bank of River Ravi in Lahore.**

Karachi Session (1931) President Sardar Patel

- **The Gandhi Irwin Pact was endorsed by Congress in the Karachi Session of 1931** that was held from March 26-31. Gandhi was nominated to represent Congress in the Second Round Table Conference.
- Congress also **adopted a resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Policy** which represented the Party's Social, Economic and Political programme. It was later known as **Karachi Resolution.**

13. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Second Round Conference

- The Second Round Conference opened on September 7, 1931.
- Gandhi represented the Indian National Congress and Sarojini Naidu represented Indian women. Madan Mohan Malaviya, Ghanshyam Das Birla, Muhammad Iqbal, Sir Mirza Ismail Diwan of Mysore, S K Dutta and Sir Syed Ali Imam were other people that attended the conference.

14. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Poona Pact

- Poona Pact was signed by B.R. Ambedkar on behalf of the depressed classes in September 1932, the Pact abandoned separate electorates for the depressed classes.
- The seats reserved for the depressed classes were increased from 71 to 147 in the provincial legislature and 18 percent of the total in central legislature.
- A certain sum of money from the educational grant was proposed to be allotted for the education of depressed classes in all provinces.

Another important clause of Poona pact:

- The Franchise for the Central and Provincial Legislatures of the Depressed

Classes shall be as indicated, in the Lothian Committee Report.

- There shall be no disabilities attached to anyone on the ground of his being a member of the Depressed Classes in regard to any election to local bodies or appointments to the public services.
- Every endeavour shall be made to secure a fair representation of the Depress Class in these respects, subject to such educational qualifications as may be laid down for appointment for the Public Services.
- The Poona Pact was accepted by the Government as an amendment to the Communal Award.

15. Correct option: (a)

Explanation:

Delhi Proposals

- In December 1927, a large number of Muslim leaders had met at Delhi at the Muslim League session and evolved **four proposals** for their demands to be incorporated into the draft constitution. This was called '**Delhi Proposals**'.
- These proposals were **accepted by the Indian National Congress** in the Madras session of December 1927.
- **Following were the 4 points of the proposal:**
 - ▶ Joint electorates in place of separate electorates with reserved seats for Muslims;
 - ▶ One-third representation to Muslims in the Central Legislative Assembly;
 - ▶ Representation to Muslims in Punjab and Bengal in proportion to their population; and
 - ▶ Formation of three new Muslim majority provinces Sindh, Baluchistan and North-West Frontier Province.

16. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Trade Disputes Act of 1929

- In the late 1920s, due to the increasing strength of the trade union movement under the extremist influence, the government resorted to legislative restrictions. It passed the Public Safety Ordinance(1929) and the Trade Disputes Act (TDA), 1929. The TDA,1929

- ▶ **Made compulsory the appointment of Courts of Inquiry and Consultation Boards** for settling industrial disputes;
- ▶ **Made illegal the strikes in public utility services** like posts, railways, water, and electricity, unless each individual worker planning to go on strike gave advance notice of one month to the administration;
- ▶ Forbade trade union activity of coercive or purely political nature and even sympathetic strikes.

The Trade Union Act, 1926

- Recognized trade unions as legal associations;
- Laid down conditions for registration and regulation of trade union activities;
- Secured immunity, both civil and criminal, for trade unions from prosecution for legitimate activities, but put some restrictions on their political activities.

17. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Nehru Report

- An All Parties Conference met in February 1928 and appointed a subcommittee under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru to draft a constitution.
- **This was the first major attempt by the Indians to draft a constitutional framework for the country.**
- The committee included TejBahadurSapru, Subhash Bose, M.S. Aney, Mangal Singh, Ali Imam, Shuab Qureshi and G.R. Pradhan as its members.
- The report was finalized by August 1928.
- The recommendations of the Nehru Committee were unanimous except in one respect—while the majority favored the “dominion status” as the basis of the Constitution, a section of it wanted “complete independence” as the basis, with the majority section giving the latter section liberty of action.

18. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)

- The All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) is the oldest trade union federations

in India. It is not affiliated with any political party. LalaLajpatRai was its first president and DiwanChamanLal was its first secretary.

19. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Characteristic features of Indian Communalism

- Communalism (more accurately ‘sectarianism’) is basically an ideology, which gives more importance to one’s own ethnic/religious group rather than to the wider society as a whole, evolved through three broad stages in India.
- Communal Nationalism: the notion that since a group or a section of people belong to a particular religious community, their secular interests are the same, i.e., even those matters which have got nothing to do with religion affect all of them equally.
- **Liberal Communalism: the notion that since two religious communities have different religious interests, they have different interests in the secular sphere also (i.e., in economic, political and cultural spheres).**
- Extreme Communalism: the notion that not only do different religious communities have different interests but also that these interests are incompatible, i.e., two communities cannot co-exist because the interests of one community come into conflict with those of the other.
- **Till 1937 there had been liberal communalism, centered around safeguards, and reservations.** It was communal while upholding certain liberal, democratic, humanistic and nationalistic values and the notion that these diverse communities could be welded together into one nation in one national interest.
- **After the Muslim League performed badly in the 1937 provincial elections, it decided to resort to extreme communalism.** There began a tendency to project the Muslims, not as a minority but as a separate nation. From now onwards, communalism was organized as a mass movement with its base among middle and upper classes.
- The extreme communalism of Muslims found its echo in the militant communal nationalism of Hindus represented by organizations such as the Hindu Mahasabha and RSS.

20. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** It is a highly contagious viral disease (NOT bacterial).
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** Under the Global Vaccine Action Plan, measles and rubella are targeted for elimination in five WHO Regions by 2020.

Supplementary notes:**Measles**

- It is a highly contagious viral disease.
- It remains an important cause of death among young children globally, despite the availability of a safe and effective vaccine.
- **Spread: Measles is transmitted via droplets from the nose, mouth or throat of infected persons.**
- Initial symptoms, which usually appear 10–12 days after infection, include high fever, a runny nose, bloodshot eyes, and tiny white spots on the inside of the mouth. Several days later, a rash develops, starting on the face and upper neck and gradually spreading downwards.
- Severe measles is more likely among poorly nourished young children, especially those with insufficient vitamin A, or whose immune systems have been weakened by HIV/AIDS or other diseases.
- Routine measles vaccinations for children, combined with mass immunization campaigns in countries with low routine coverage, are key public health strategies to reduce global measles deaths.
- **Under the Global Vaccine Action Plan, measles and rubella are targeted for elimination in five WHO Regions by 2020. WHO is the lead technical agency responsible for coordination of immunization and surveillance activities supporting all countries to achieve this goal.**
- Also called German measles, Rubella is a contagious, generally mild viral infection that occurs most often in children and young adults.

21. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- Option (a) is correct:

Supplementary notes:**International Energy Agency**

- It was established in 1974 as per framework of the OECD, it is an autonomous intergovernmental organisation.
- **Mission** – To ensure reliable, affordable and clean energy for its member countries and beyond. Its mission is guided by four main areas of focus: energy security, economic development, environmental awareness and engagement worldwide
- **Headquarters (Secretariat):** Paris, France.
- **Composition and eligibility:**
 - ▶ It has 30 members at present. IEA family also includes eight association countries. A candidate country must be a member country of the OECD. But all OECD members are not IEA members. To become member a candidate country must demonstrate that it has:
 - ▶ Crude oil and/or product reserves equivalent to 90 days of the previous year's net imports, to which the government has immediate access (even if it does not own them directly) and could be used to address disruptions to global oil supply.
 - ▶ A demand restraint programme to reduce national oil consumption by up to 10%.
 - ▶ Legislation and organisation to operate the Co-ordinated Emergency Response Measures (CERM) on a national basis.
 - ▶ Legislation and measures to ensure that all oil companies under its jurisdiction report information upon request.
 - ▶ Measures in place to ensure the capability of contributing its share of an IEA collective action.

Reports:

- Global Energy & CO₂ Status Report.
- World Energy Outlook.
- World Energy Statistics.
- World Energy Balances.
- Energy Technology Perspectives.

22. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The value of the SDR is based on a basket of five currencies—the U.S. dollar, the euro, the Chinese renminbi, the Japanese yen, and the British pound sterling

Supplementary notes:**Special Drawing Right (SDR)**

- The SDR is an international reserve asset, created by the IMF in 1969 to supplement its member countries' official reserves.
- The value of the SDR is based on a basket of five currencies—the U.S. dollar, the euro, the Chinese renminbi, the Japanese yen, and the British pound sterling.
- So far SDR 204.2 billion (equivalent to about US\$281 billion) have been allocated to members, including SDR 182.6 billion allocated in 2009 in the wake of the global financial crisis.
- The SDR was created as a supplementary international reserve asset in the context of the Bretton Woods fixed exchange rate system.
- The SDR serves as the unit of account of the IMF and some other international organizations.
- The SDR is neither a currency nor a claim on the IMF. Rather, it is a potential claim on the freely usable currencies of IMF members. SDRs can be exchanged for these currencies.
- **The SDR basket is reviewed every five years or earlier if warranted, to ensure that the basket reflects the relative importance of currencies in the world's trading and financial systems.**
- The reviews cover the key elements of the SDR method of valuation, including criteria and indicators used in selecting SDR basket currencies and the initial currency weights used in determining the amounts (number of units) of each currency in the SDR basket.

23. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The tenure of this is three months.

Supplementary notes:**Ways and Means Advances (WMA)**

- Simply put, it is a facility for both the Centre and states to borrow from the RBI. These borrowings are meant purely to help them to tide over temporary mismatches in cash flows of their receipts and expenditures. In that sense, they aren't a source of finance per se.
- Section 17(5) of the RBI Act, 1934 authorises the central bank to lend to the Centre and state governments subject to their being repayable **“not later than three months from the date of the making of the advance”**.
- The limits for WMA are mutually decided by the RBI and the Government of India.

24. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- **All statements are correct**

Supplementary notes:**KisanRath Mobile App**

- **This mobile application is developed by the National Informatics Centre** to facilitate farmers and traders in searching transport vehicles for movement of Agriculture and Horticulture produce.
- **The Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare has launched 'KisanRath'** mobile application (app) to facilitate transportation of foodgrains and perishable during lockdown.
- Transportation will become easier with this app as it will help farmers and traders for transporting produce from farm gate to mandi and mandi to mandi all over the country. **The App will also facilitate traders in transportation of perishable commodities by Refrigerated vehicles.**
- **This Mobile App will be made available in eight languages in Android version initially, and is ready for pan-India use.**
- The app will be a stepping stone towards provision of timely transportation service at competitive rates for farmers and traders, besides achieving a reduction in food wastage. This will help in ensuring better prices of the produce to farmers.

25. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana is a scheme of the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas.

Supplementary notes:**PradhanMantriUjjwalaYojana**

- It is a scheme of the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas for providing LPG connections to women from Below Poverty Line (BPL) households.
- A deposit-free LPG connection is given to eligible with financial assistance of Rs 1,600 per connection by the Centre.
- **Eligibility criteria:**
 - ▶ Applicant must a woman above the age of 18 and a citizen of India.

- ▶ Applicant should belong to a BPL (Below Poverty Line) household.
- ▶ No one in the applicant's household should own an LPG connection.
- ▶ The household income of the family, per month, must not exceed a certain limit as defined by the government of the Union Territories and State Government.
- ▶ The name of the applicant must be in the list of SECC-2011 data and should match with the information available in the BPL database that Oil Marketing Companies have.
- ▶ Applicant must not be a recipient of other similar schemes provided by the government.



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